

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instruction in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classifications, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hill, Martin and Carrie, House

other names/site number M.M. Hill House, The Gorge White House

2. Location

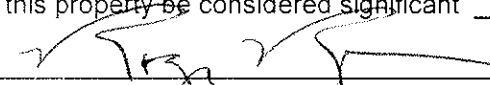
street & number 2265 Highway 35 not for publication

city or town Hood River vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Hood River code 027 zip code 97031

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 nationally statewide X locally.


Signature of certifying official/Title - Deputy SHPO

6.6.07
Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
Action

Signature of the Keeper

Date of

 entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

 determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain):

Hill, Martin and Carrie, House
Name of Property

Hood River County, OR
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many 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	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Colonial Revival

foundation: CONCRETE: Block
walls: WOOD

roof: ASPHALT: shingle
Other: BRICK, WOOD, GLASS

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheets.

Hill, Martin and Carrie, House
Name of Property

Hood River County, OR
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

- 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.

Architecture

Period of Significance

1910

Significant Dates

1910

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

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

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

- Previous documentation on file (NPS):
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36CFR67) has been requested
 - previously listed in the National Register
 - previously determined eligible by the National Register
 - designated a National Historic Landmark
 - recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
 - recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

- Primary location of additional data:
- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Hill, Martin and Carrie, House
Name of Property

Hood River County, OR
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 10 615956 5056915
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____

4 _____

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Camille Hukari

organization _____ date October 2006, Dec. 2006 (rev), May 2006 (rev.)

street & number P.O. Box 798 telephone 541-490-4797

city or town Hood River state Oregon zip code 97031

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation sheets

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

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

Photographs: Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name Camille Hukari Revocable Living Trust

street & number P.O. Box 798 telephone 541-490-4797

city or town Hood River state OR zip code 97031

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 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Martin and Carrie Hill House is a two-story Dutch Colonial Revival residence with a full basement, a gambrel roof, a gable, dormers, an upper story screened sleeping porch, porte-cochere and columned porches supporting the upper balconies. The exterior walls are covered in cedar horizontal lap siding and painted white. The foundation is cast concrete block. The exterior has extensive detailing including four fanlight windows, dentils, keystones and other ornamentation. The interior is a formal Colonial Style with quarter-sawn white oak details throughout. The house is in excellent condition with minor alternations. The house is surrounded by landscape features that compliment the residence.

Setting

The 5,000-square-foot house is four miles south of the City of Hood River on Highway 35 South, which is a designated Oregon scenic byway. It is in the heart of the lower valley fruit-growing region. The house is centered on the west end of a 37.75 acre property adjacent to Highway 35. It is surrounded by landscaping and an orchard setting. The setting includes four oak trees native to the property prior to the house being built. The property is entered from Highway 35 from a south gravel driveway which wraps around the property between the house, landscaping and one set of 100 year old oak trees. There is a concrete driveway and walkway directly north that allowed cars to deliver passengers under the porte-cochere to the front entrance. The original well and pump, although not operating, are at the east entrance to the porte-cochere. There is a non-contributing, detached two-car garage directly east of the house that was replaced in the early 1950s, as the original was destroyed by fire. The landscaping is mature evergreen and flowering shrubs, flowers, and oak, fir, cedar, spruce and magnolia trees. The east landscape is a double patio with walkways, column lights, flowering shrubs and flowers. Mt. Hood is dominant in the southwest horizon and Mt. Adams in the north. The property was planted to orchard in 1901 and remains an active orchard today.

Exterior

The Hill House is a two-story wood-frame residence with a gambrel roof. The foundation is cast concrete block and is above grade so that there are windows to the basement on all facades. The exterior is horizontal cedar lap siding, painted white with burgundy and grey accents. Two brick chimneys extend from the center peak of the roofline. The northern brick chimney is original as is existing location of the kitchen stove. The southern brick chimney is the main salon fireplace.

The west facade was the original entrance, prior to the widening and paving of Highway 35. The gambrel roof on the south side has two dormers and a gable. On the lower level, fluted-wood columns with square capitals support the small porch that has a union-jack balustrade. In addition, pilasters are placed at the ends of the balustrades that are attached to the house as well as at all corners of the house. The pendant-style porch light fixture is original to the house. The entry door is flanked by sidelights with beveled glass. There are two double-hung windows on this facade. Each window has sidelights and leaded, beveled glass. The lower porch columns support an upper balcony with an entablature consisting of a cornice, frieze, and architrave. The frieze

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has small dentils that continue on all facades of the house at the second-story break-line. In addition, the entablature has molding above and below the small dentil moldings and a large crown molding. The upper balcony also has balustrades of the union-jack design. The upper balcony is centered within the gable. Below the gable is a hooded fanlight window of leaded, beveled glass surrounded by an open pediment and keystone. The lower window is a tripartite window. The gable has larger dentils and two corbels on each side.

The south facade is now the main entrance to the house. It features a porte-cochere, a full-length covered porch and an upper balcony. Six round fluted-wood columns support the porch and porte-cochere of the same design as the west facade, including the entablature and dentils as well as the union-jack design on the balustrades. The oak entry door has beveled glass. The west window is double-hung with leaded, beveled glass and the east window is double-hung. The pendant porch-light fixture is original to the house and the same as the west porch. The upper roof line has large dentils, and a hooded fanlight with a keystone that provides light to the attic area. There are two double-hung windows and a door leading to the upper balcony. The upper balcony balustrades are identical to the lower and west porches and the west balcony. The south facade also has a concrete drive/walkway from the Highway 35 entrance to the east outbuilding doorways.

The east facade of the Hill House has a lower porch. The porch is supported with four square columns. The remaining balustrades are of the same union-jack design. This facade has two entry doors from the porch. There is a double-hung window giving light to the basement stairway. Additionally, on the lower story there is a large window and a small dormer over the outside basement entrance. The same small dentils and entablature is present on the lower porch. There is a screened sleeping porch on the second story. It is a cantilevered sleeping porch as the square columns are decorative only. There is a hooded fanlight with leaded, beveled glass and a tripartite leaded glass lower window.

The north facade has a hooded fanlight with a keystone in the attic area. Larger dentils at the roofline are above the fanlight window. The upper story has three double-hung windows. The first story has two double-hung windows. There is a hooded oval window with keystones on the far left lower story. The small dentil moldings continue at the second story break-line, and there are pilasters at each corner.

Interior

The interior of the Hill House is a rectangular floor plan. The kitchen, dining, living room, office and half bath are on the first floor. Three bedrooms and a full bath are on the second floor. There is a full daylight basement. The floors are wood and the walls are lath and plaster. Windows are wood double-hung. The ceilings are nine feet high and coffered in the main salon of the house. The heat source is steam cast-iron ornamented radiators, with the original boiler still operating.

Living Room and Dining Room

The Hill House is now accessed from the south facade under the porch and porte-cochere. The front room spans the house from south to north. It encompasses a living room and a dining room that are divided by a

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colonnade. The floors are inch and three-quarter tongue-and-groove boards of quarter-sawn white oak. The edges of the floors are mitered and form a boarder throughout the room. All the doors are oak. All window and door surrounds are of quarter-sawn white oak and have crown moldings. Door and window hardware are brass and original to the house.

There is a fireplace on the east wall made of painted brick. It is a double mantel fireplace with egg-and-dart and other ornamentation. The hearth has cast-iron ornamentation at the floor. The upper mantel is quarter-sawn white oak and approximately 5 and one half feet in height. The remainder of the east interior facade is a sweeping two-story staircase of quarter-sawn white oak that is entered through an archway with quarter-sawn white oak pilasters both north and south. The newel post on the staircase is topped with a torchiere brass light with the original flame-glass shade. This light sits on top of an urn-shaped carved base in a leaf design. The newel-post column is a recessed panel design with dentils, and egg-and-dart ornamentation. The balustrades on the stairway are tapered and anchored by posts with the same ornamentation as the newel post. To the left of the staircase is a small open hallway that leads to the kitchen, basement stairway, and entry from the east porch.

All light switches in the house are push-button style, some with mother of the pearl inlays with brass surrounds. The ceilings in the front room are coffered and have picture rails and are made of quarter-sawn white oak in a dark finish. Baseboards are 10 inches in height, topped by a molding, all in quarter-sawn white oak in a dark finish. Windows are double-hung with sidelights. The windows on the west and south ends are leaded, beveled glass. The two light fixtures in the living room are original to the house. They are six-sided brass bases with dentils, and each has four etched-glass round globes, which are also original.

The living room and dining room are divided by a colonnade of two, fluted round columns and two pilasters with Corinthian capitals made of quarter-sawn white oak in a dark finish. The columns and pilasters are set on a pedestal base of quarter-sawn white oak with recessed panels. The dining room has plate rails of the same quarter-sawn oak, the same flooring, coffered ceilings, baseboards, moldings, and picture rails. There is a door on the east wall that enters into the kitchen.

The west side of the room has two more double-hung windows with sidelights that are beveled, leaded glass and the original oak entry door with sidelights.

Office and Half Bath

Off the front room to the east are the office and half bathroom. The floors in these rooms are old-growth clear Douglas fir. The office has painted fir wainscoting and double-hung windows on both the south and east walls. There is an outside entrance to the east porch. There is also a half bathroom entered from the north side of the office.

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Kitchen

The original kitchen had two spaces: a pantry and the kitchen. It was remodeled in 1950. At that time, the walls between the pantry and kitchen were removed, the ceiling lowered, light fixtures replaced, and fir cabinetry installed. The original old-growth, clear, vertical-grain fir floors were retained, as was the original red-brick chimney.

Second Floor

The quarter-sawn white oak staircase leads to the second floor. There is a fanlight window on the east wall and a doorway leading to the screened sleeping porch. The balustrade extends the full length of the hallway and has two square newel posts and a pilaster in the same ornamentation as the lower newel post. The light fixtures in the hallway and all bedrooms are original to the house.

The hallway has picture molding throughout and four doors leading to the three bedrooms and bath. In addition, there is a hall linen closet and a doorway to the sleeping porch.

The upstairs bathroom has the original claw-foot tub and a chrome shower surround and is located in the northeast section of the house. There is a large reproduction pedestal sink and a toilet. The walls are of lath and plaster, finished to look like subway tile. There is a chair rail around the room as well as picture rails. The upper part of the wall above the chair rail is wallpapered. There is a built-in cabinet with a laundry chute that deposits clothes to the basement. The room is heated with a small steam radiator. There is a double-hung window on the north wall, and the floor is covered in linoleum.

The northwest bedroom is a large room with picture rails and a window seat. It has two double-hung windows on the north wall and one on the west wall. There is a small walk-in closet on the east wall. The floor is carpeted.

The west bedroom is situated above the original entry and has a balcony. The west wall has the fanlight window with a tripartite lower. The room has picture moldings. The floor is carpeted.

The master bedroom is to the south, and is above the office and living room. It has a full balcony above the south entry and porte-cochere. The floors are old-growth, clear, vertical-grain fir and original to the house. There are two "his and her" walk-in closets on the north wall. The west wall has a double-hung window and a window seat. The south wall has two double-hung windows and a door opening onto the balcony. The room has picture moldings.

Basement

The basement is the full length and width of the house. It is entered from either the upper kitchen hallway or a separate entrance from outside on the east facade of the house. The floor is concrete. It is open with a brick wall in the center of the room running north and south. In this space is the original boiler furnace. A concrete

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laundry tub is on the east wall under the kitchen. There is storage under the dining room to the north. The southeast area is a workspace with cabinets, work benches and storage. The space to the west has storage cabinets to the south, and a bookshelf and seating area to the north.

Water Pump and Well

The original water pump and well are located outside the south entrance and are no longer operating.

Garage

The original two-car detached garage was destroyed by fire in the early 1950s. It was rebuilt as a post-and-beam framed building on the original concrete stem wall. It has carriage-style, double wood doors that open outward, and the floors are concrete. It also has an upper-level storage area that is accessed from a wood built-in ladder on the east wall. An open equipment-storage addition was constructed in 1986; it has a gravel floor.

Alterations

The house originally had a veranda that wrapped around the building from the west to south facade. These have been removed, but the south and west porches remain. The two west dormers had the union-jack ornamentation on top of them, but these have also been removed. The union-jack-style balustrades have been removed from the east porch.

The kitchen was remodeled in 1950, during which the ceiling was lowered, the pantry removed, and fir cabinetry installed.

Closets have been built in the office, the upstairs north bedroom, and the upstairs west bedroom.

The basement bookshelves and work area were added in 1950.

The garage was rebuilt in the early 1950s and 1986.

Orchard and Other Buildings

Record low winter temperatures in 1919 killed the original orchard planted by M.M. Hill. As a result, the orchard has been re-planted since that year and changes in tree variety have also occurred. Although the surrounding property is still in tree fruit, economics and farming practices have changed significantly since the early 1900s. Consequently, the current orchard planting bears no resemblance to the original. For example, orchards in the early 1900s were planted on 36-by-36 or 24-by-24 foot spacing. The orchard, however, is currently in a "double row," which is 12 foot spacing in the row and 7 foot on the diagonal. In addition, new varieties are now available and planted that were not propagated in the early 1900s.

The original farm house built in 1901 no longer exists. It was replaced by a home built in the mid-1930s and extensively remodeled in 1975. Photographs taken in 1901 clearly show how the remodeled home does not

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resemble the secondary home currently on the property.

The original detached garage was destroyed by fire in the early 1950s and has since been re-sided, new doors installed, and an addition placed in the early 1980s. As a result, the detached garage is no longer significant to the property.

Completed and On-going Restorations

The interior of the house has been re-painted in a historical palette, new period wallpaper installed, and the wood floors have been uncovered and refinished. Period lighting replaced inappropriate overhead fixtures, and push button switches have been re-installed where necessary. Picture rails have also been re-installed in rooms where they were removed. The upper balcony over the porte-cochere has been repaired and re-built in replication of the original.

On-going restoration includes re-painting and maintaining the house. As evident in circa 1915 photographs of the house, decorative woodwork over the west dormers in a union jack design will be reconstructed in the future.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Martin and Carrie Hill House is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C as a fine and locally distinctive example of the Dutch Colonial architectural style in Hood River, Oregon.

The Dutch Colonial Style

The Hill House, constructed in 1910, is an excellent intact example of a Dutch Colonial Revival house in a rural setting in the Hood River Valley. Built for Martin and Carrie Hill in their Pine Grove orchard, south of the city of Hood River, the residence displays distinctive features of the style in its bilateral symmetry, rectangular form, gambrel roof, dormers, fanlight windows, dentils at the cornice, balconies, screened sun porch, tripartite windows with decorative leaded, beveled glass, fluted round porch columns, union-jack railings, and arched window with keystone in the west-facing gable.

The Colonial Revival Style was popular from 1890 through 1915 and was an effort to establish a uniquely American style based on Colonial architecture of the 1700s. The Hill House has many of the characteristic elements of this style, including the gambrel roof, classic entablature, oval windows with keystones, fanlights (lunettes), attic windows, and transoms and side lights framing the doors. The Hill House also has the classic style elements of wood-frame construction with thin horizontal cedar siding, dentil mouldings, fluted columns, pilasters, leaded-glass windows, porches, balconies, and a central prominent entrance (porte-cochere).

Both the exterior and interior of the house are intact, with minor alterations. The interior main salon has original quarter-sawn white oak columns, coffered ceilings, floors, staircase, newel posts, doors, windows, mouldings, and baseboards that are original in finish, patina, and materials.

The pendant light fixtures in the porch areas, the living room, and in the upstairs bedrooms and hallway, are all original to the house. The living room fixtures are cast brass with dentil ornamentation and have the four original etched glass globes. The carved urn wood and brass torchiere newel post light is also original to the house.

The light switches are push-button style, some with mother-of-pearl inlay with original brass surrounds. All door hardware is original to the house and is ornate brass in two different patterns.

The house is heated by the original ornate steam radiators and the boiler, which is located in the basement.

Other examples of Dutch Colonial Revival in Hood River County include the Lester & Hazel Murphy House at 1006 Sherman Avenue, which is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Hill House, by comparison, is significantly more ornate and embodies more architectural features, such as dentils, keystones, beveled, leaded-glass windows, and other features as documented in the photographs submitted with this application. There is also a Dutch Colonial at 1520 Wasco Street in Hood River, but architectural details, such

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as balconies, dormers, fluted pillars, balustrades, fanlights, and other features that characterize the Hill House as a superior example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style, are absent. There are two examples of Dutch Colonial Revival in the rural vicinity of the Hill House, located at 2165 Highway 35 and at 2162 Mason Road in Hood River County. Both of these houses, however, have been significantly remodeled. Consequently, the original character and style of both houses are no longer visible, except for the gambrel roof.

Martin M. Hill

Martin M. "Mart" Hill was born on September 14, 1869 in Waterloo, Iowa. He married Carrie B. Smith in 1892. In 1901 he and his wife left Iowa on an extended trip west to see the country. He left his wife with relatives in Long Beach, California and went north to Oregon. According to "Pine Grove Memories," by Patricia Krussow, Martin Hill came to Hood River and found a 50-acre piece of land that he wanted. He located the owner, Mr. Johnson, a street-car conductor in Portland, and rode that streetcar until Mr. Johnson agreed to sell the property to him. He bought the land, set up camp, and began building a small house, not telling his wife of what he had done. When she did come north, he told her that he had bought the property and that if she would stay, he would build her the finest house in the valley. Mrs. Hill was from a very wealthy Mid-Western family and cried when Martin gave her the news of his land purchase, as to her, the Hood River Valley was an uncivilized, barbaric area void of expected comforts. Because of her husband's pledge to build her this house, she agreed to stay. In 1904, they adopted a daughter, Ruth (Ruth Hill Beacon). In 1910 Martin finished the house, making good on his promise to his wife. She lived there for only six years, however, before she died of heart failure in 1916.

Martin Hill had many accomplishments significant to the fruit industry in the valley. In 1901 he purchased, cleared, and planted the orchard in Pine Grove. In 1906 he sold the first train carload of graded apples to Bob Loomis, a New York fruit wholesaler, for \$5.00 per box. In 1908 he sold 10 acres of orchard for \$1,600 per acre, the highest price ever paid for farmland in the Northwest. In 1908 he was appointed to the first Hood River County Commission when Hood River became a county separate from Wasco County. Martin organized and constructed the Hood River Apple and Storage Plant along the railroad line at Mason Drive in 1912. In 1913 he was instrumental in establishing East Fork Irrigation District as a quasi-public entity that still supplies irrigation water to farmland in the lower valley. Hill also served on the first Board of Directors after the formation of the district. He organized and served as President of the Hood River Bank and Trust, which later became Butler Bank. In addition, he was elected to the Oregon Legislature to represent District 20 in 1935. Martin Hill died of a stroke in 1939. The Hill House remained in the Hill family until 1947 when his daughter, Ruth Hill Beacon, sold the house and orchard to Don and Aileen Nunamaker.

Property Ownership

1901: Martin M. Hill purchased the 50-acre property from Mr. Johnson, built the first house, and cleared and planted the orchard.

1910: The Martin Hill family built the current house and operated the orchard until 1947.

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1947: Donald R. and Aileen Nunamaker purchased the house and orchard. They had planned on living in the house and doing extensive remodeling. Thankfully, this was not done. The original blueprints of the 1947 remodel plans included architect renderings of the house's exterior and floor plan. The house was instead sold to their daughter and her husband.

1950: Ross F. and Daphne Nunamaker Hukari purchased the house and orchard. The Hukaris did minor remodeling of the house. The wrap around veranda was removed as were the union jack decorations above the dormers on the west facade due to rot and disrepair. Closets were built in two bedrooms and the office. They also remodeled the kitchen. The property remained in orchard.

2003: Camille Hukari, daughter of Ross and Daphne Hukari and granddaughter of the Nunamakers, inherited the house and is the current owner. The house is in the process of being restored for a regional wine-tasting business and art gallery that will open to the public in April 2007 as The Gorge White House. As a regional wine-tasting room, few alternations are planned, as it is imperative that the historic qualities of the house are preserved. A quarter-sawn white oak bar and back bar will be custom built to match the existing wood-work in the main salon and attached to the floor so that it can be easily removed without damage if the house is returned to a single-family usage. A wheelchair lift will be installed at the west porch that will be obscured from view by plantings. Finally, a wheelchair-accessible bathroom will be installed on the east end of the garage building, but no other alterations are planned. The owner also intends to reconstruct the balustrades and column decorations on the east lower porch that were removed in the 1950s. The setting will not be altered. Sixteen acres of the property remains an orchard, and an additional fifteen acres were planted in other crops during fall 2006 and spring 2007. Additionally, for the first time, the house will be open to the public.

Summary

The Hill House displays distinctive features of the Dutch Colonial Revival Style popular during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These include the gambrel roof, classic entablature, fanlights, oval windows with keystones, and other significant architectural details. The house also has classic style elements of wood-frame construction, such as thin horizontal cedar siding, fluted columns, pilasters, a central prominent entrance, and dentil mouldings. In addition, both the exterior and interior of the house are intact, with only minor alterations, as are much of the building's original hardware, lighting fixtures, and ornamentations.

The Hill House is significantly more ornate and embodies more architectural features than other Dutch Colonial Revival houses in the Hood River vicinity. As a locally distinctive and excellent intact example of the Dutch Colonial Revival architectural style in a rural setting in the Hood River Valley, the Hill House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

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The Oregon Voter, January 12, 1935

Hill, Martin and Carrie, House
Name of Property

Hood River County, OR
County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The South half of the Southwest quarter of the Northeast quarter, and the North half of the Northwest quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section 13, Township 2 North, Range 10 East of the Willamette Meridian, in the County of Hood River and the State of Oregon, EXCEPTING THEREFROM that certain strip of land 16 feet wide and also that certain strip of land 15 feet wide across the Easterly portion of these premises respectively conveyed to the Mount Hood Railroad Company by deed from M.M. Hill, recorded January 9, 1936, in Book 25 at page 175, Deed Records Hood River County, ALSO EXCEPTING THEREFROM that portion conveyed to the State of Oregon by and through its State Highway Commission by deed recorded October 27, 1961, in Book 69 at page 512, Deed Records Hood River, County, Oregon.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

One acre is selected, including the manicured grounds directly surrounding and historically associated with the house. The remaining orchard and cropland are not necessarily significant to the Hill House's architectural style.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Photographs _____ Page 1

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Nicholas Bielemeier

Date of Photographs: October 2006

Location of Negatives: Digital

Paper and Ink: Epson Stylus Photo Ink and Epson Professional Ultra Premium Photo Paper, Luster Finish

Ink: Epson Stylus Photo Ink

1. West (front) facade. View to east.
2. North facade. View to south.
3. East facade. View to west.
4. South facade. View to northwest.
5. Detail, west-facade gable. View to east.
6. Detail, north-facade oval window. View to southeast.
7. Detail, south-facade balustrade. View to northeast.
8. Pump and well, south facade.
9. Living room into dining room. View to north.
10. Dining room into living room. View to south.
11. Detail, column capital in living room/dining room divider.
12. Staircase, living room. View to east.
13. Stairwell to second floor. View up and east.
14. Detail, newel post light fixture.
15. Kitchen. View to west.
16. Office and half-bath. View to northeast.

Hill, Martin and Carrie, House
Name of Property

Hood River County, OR
County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Photographs _____ Page 2

17. Second-floor hallway. View to southeast.
18. Detail fanlight window. View to east.
19. Second-story sleeping porch. View to northwest.
20. Second-floor master bedroom. View to west.
21. Second-floor corner bedroom. View to northwest.
22. Second-floor bath. View to north.



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Map Locator: Select Map



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Show map(s) clicked in store

Select State or Region

Click on product in table below to view details in online store.

7.5', 7.5' x 15' and Alaska 15' maps

Name	State	Scale	Type	Material #

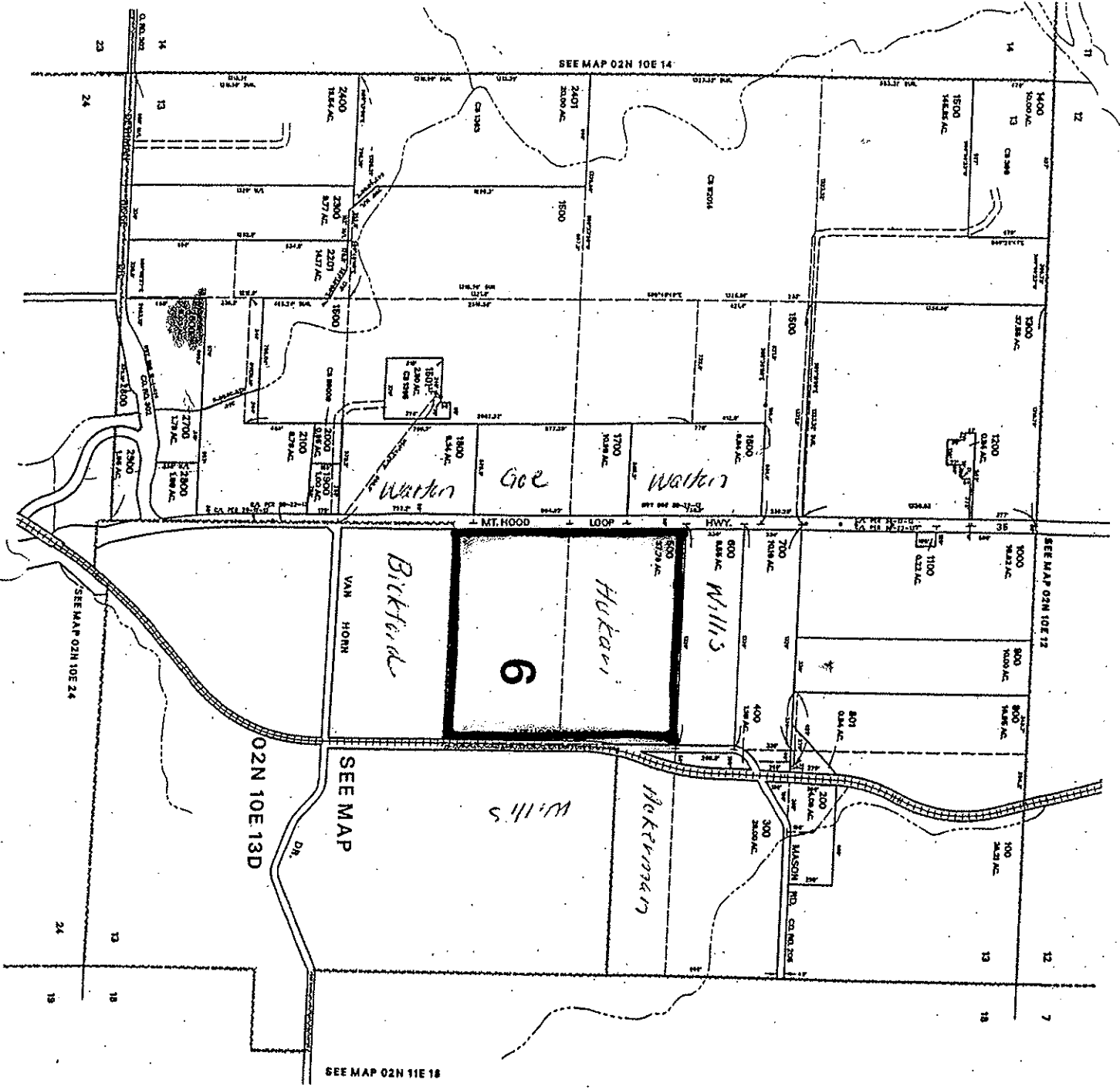
MM Hill House
Hood River, OR

JAN 29 2004

0 400 800
SCALE IN FEET

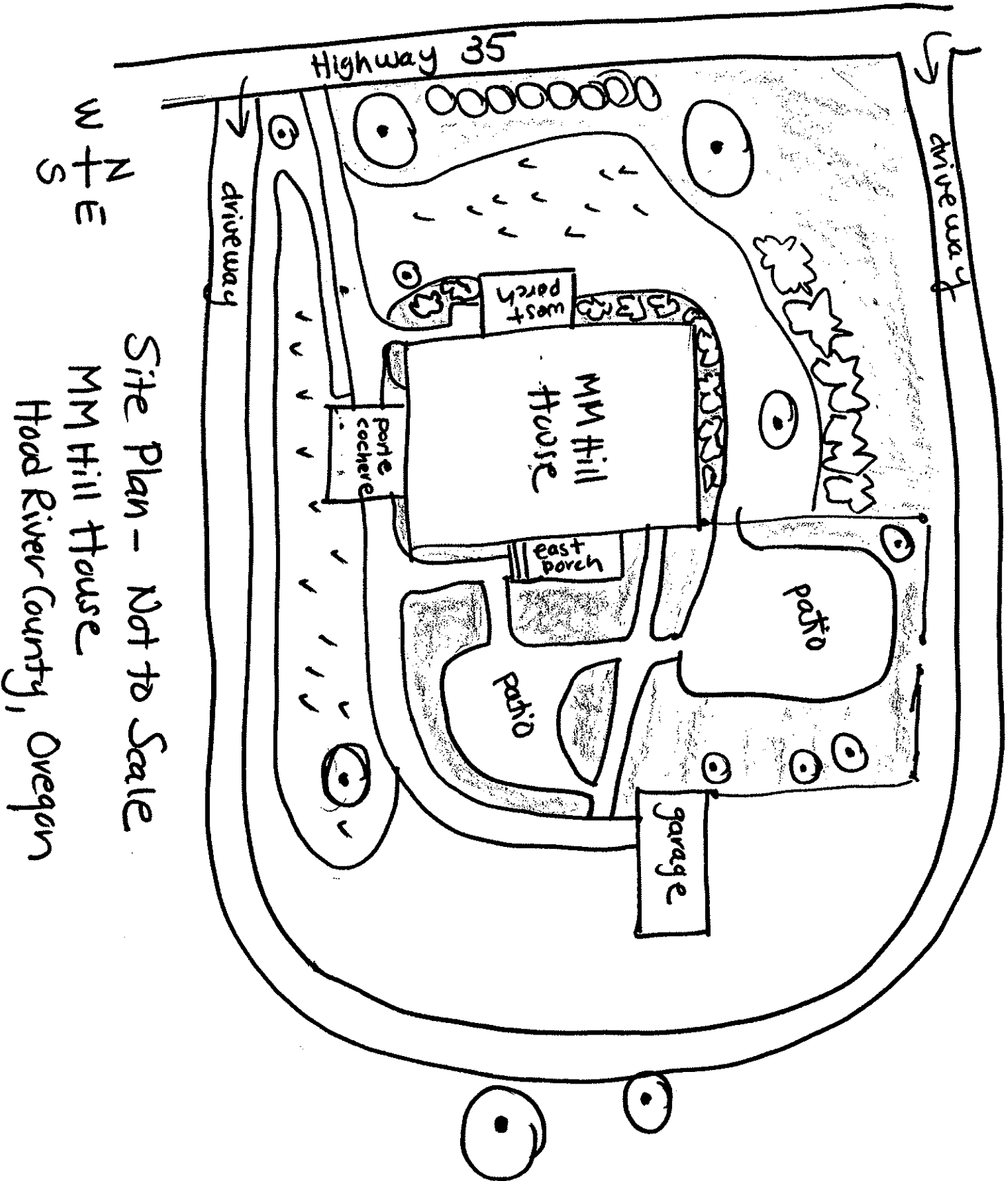
THIS MAP WAS PREPARED FOR
ASSESSMENT PURPOSE ONLY

SECTION 13
HOOD RIVER COUNTY
1"-400'



02N 10E 13
& INDEX
CANCELLED NO.
107
207
2200
2500

REVISOR: JO
01/29/04
02N 10E 13
& INDEX

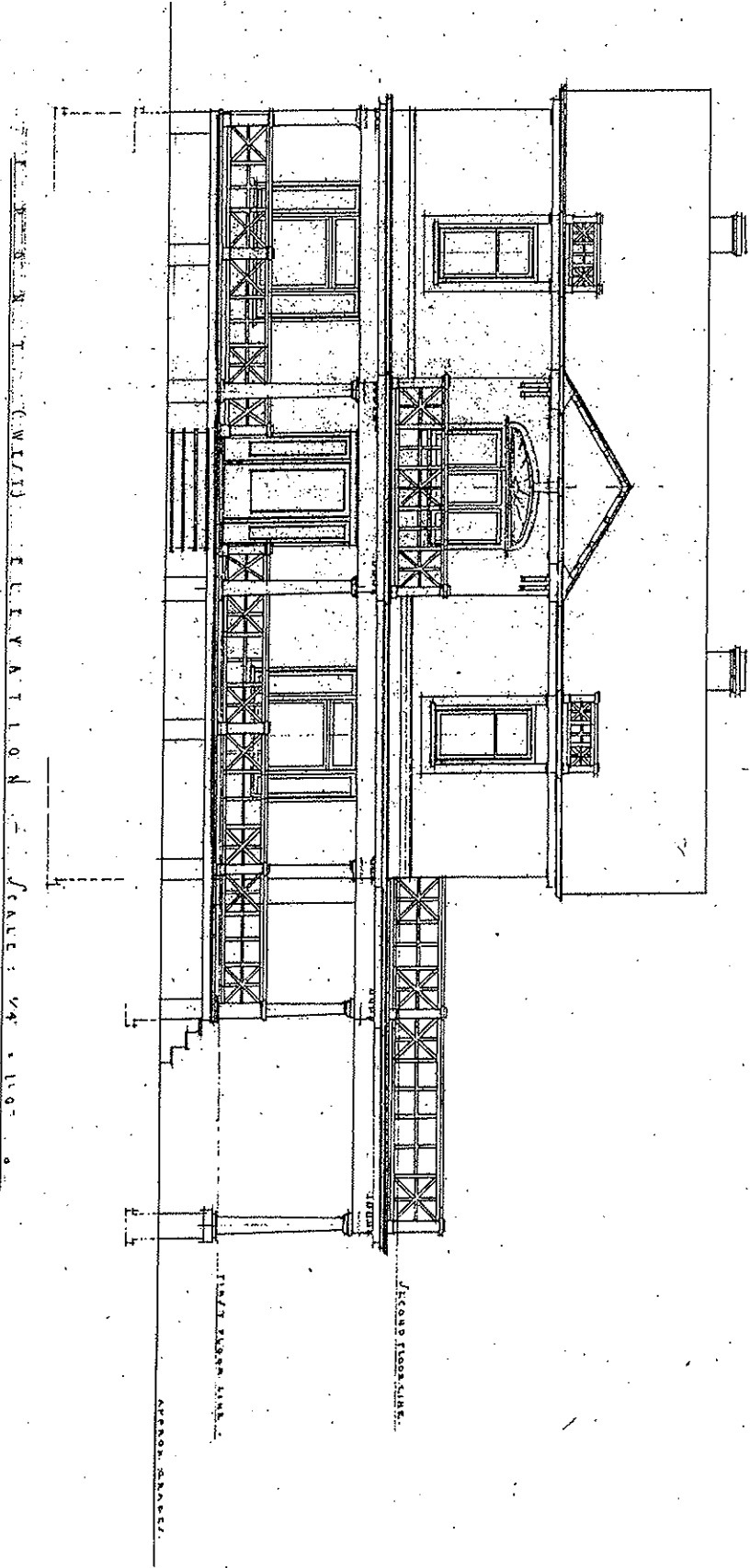


Site Plan - Not to Scale

MM Hill House

Hood River County, Oregon

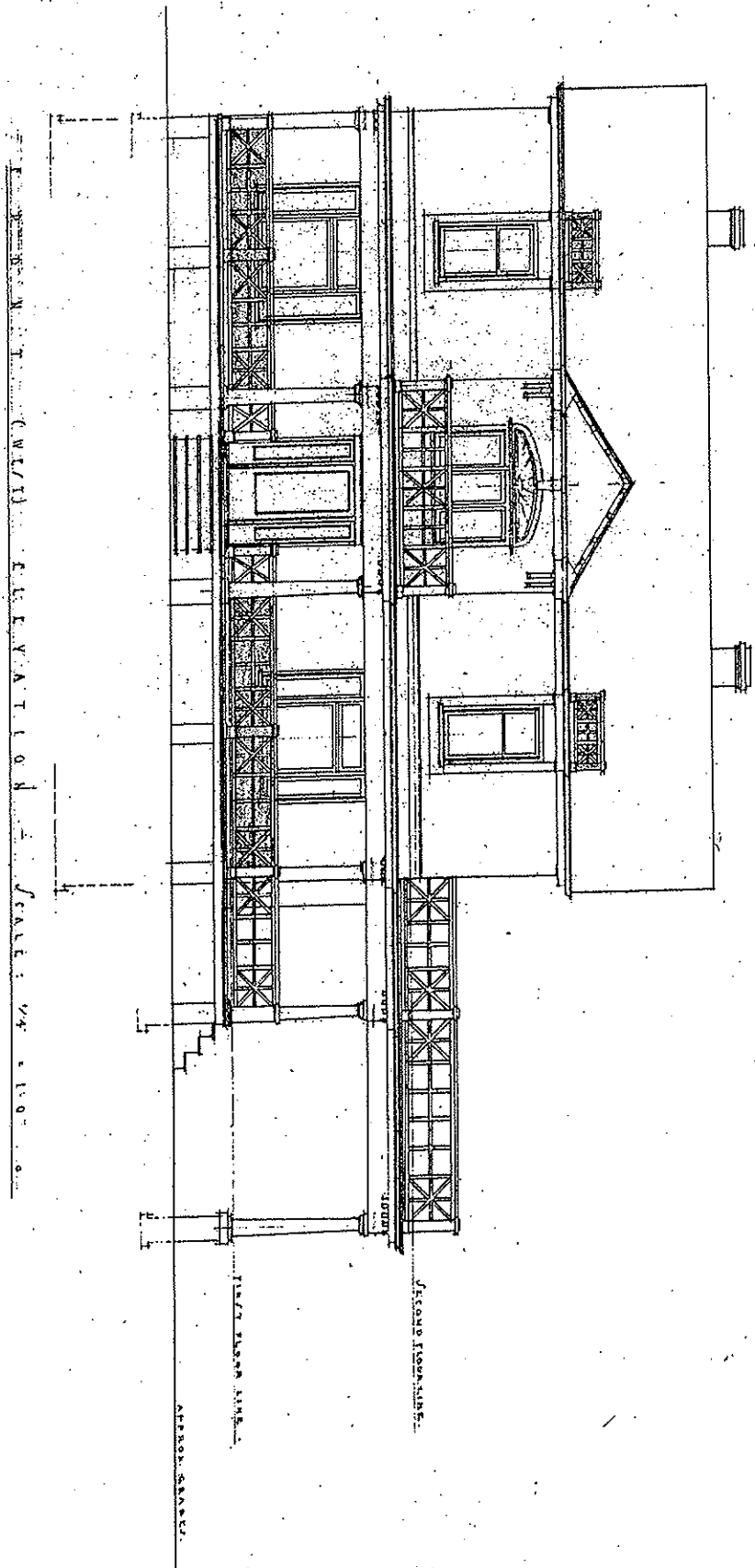
MM Hill Howe
Hood River, OR




Original
west
facade

ELEVATION SHEET
RALPH E. PASHORST
ARCHITECT
2832 North First Ave.
PORTLAND 12, OREGON
TEL. 515-2153
FEB 18 1933

MM Hill House
Houd River, OK



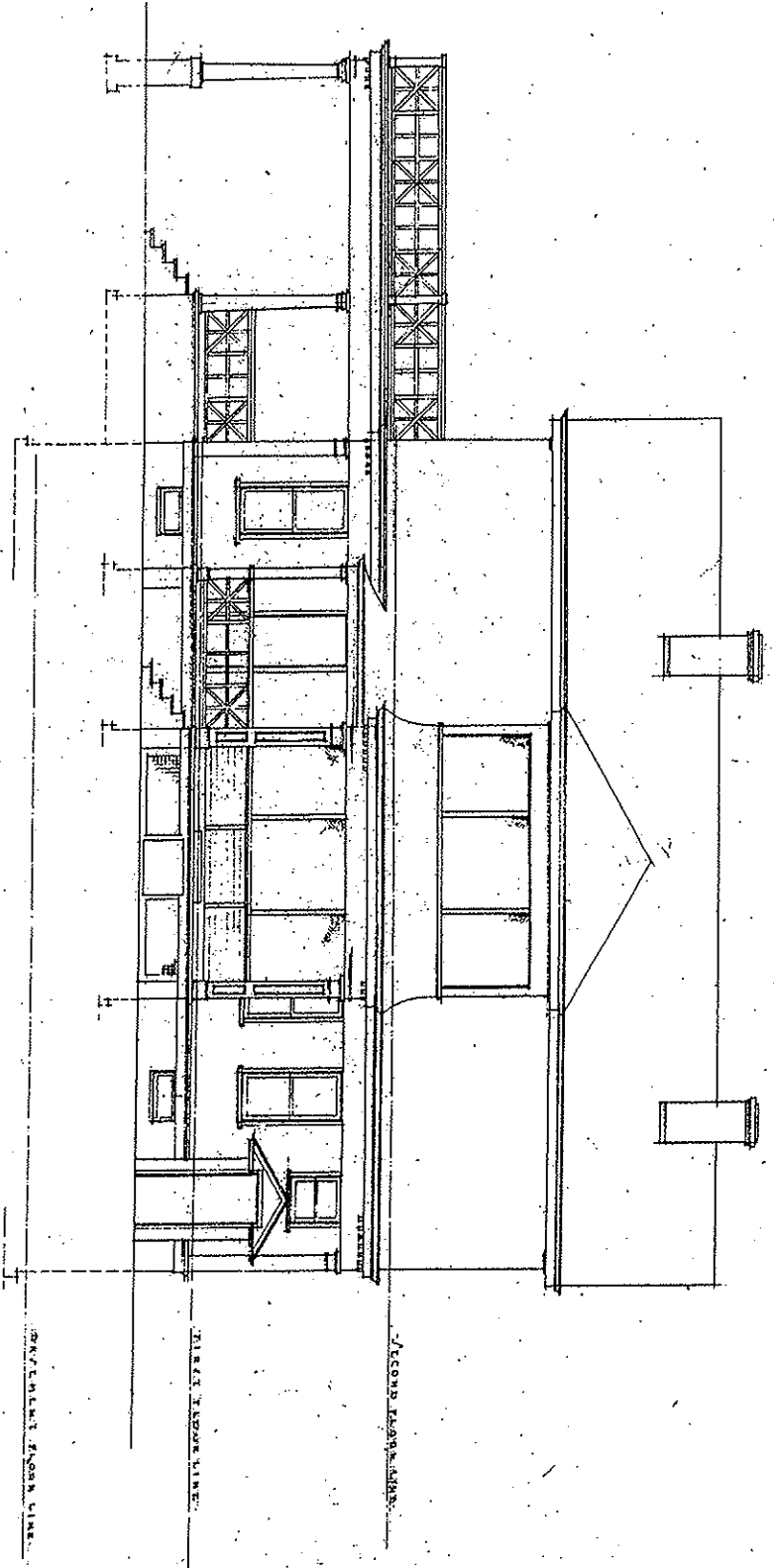
 = removed

Current west
facade

ELEVATION
RALPH E. DANFORTH
ARCHITECT
2822 NORTH 12th AVE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA
19217-2193

MM Hill House
Hood River, OR

East Facade



E. R. ELLIOTT

RALPH E. BISHOP/T

ARCHITECT

2512 South First Ave

Portland, OREGON

1910

JOHN W. GARDNER

ARCHITECT

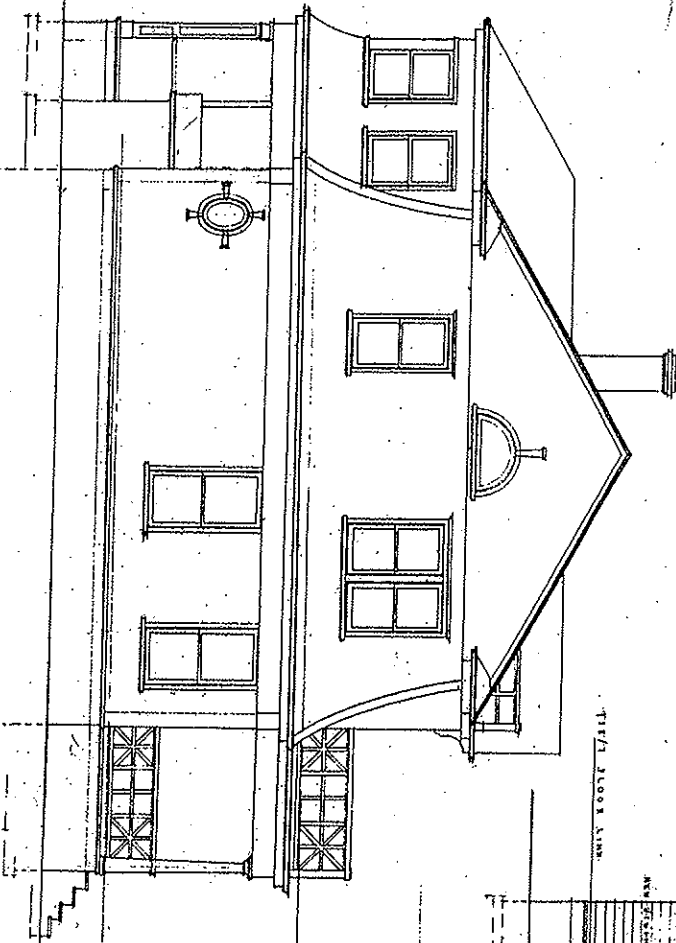
1000 1/2 1st St. N.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

144 Hill House
Hood River, OR

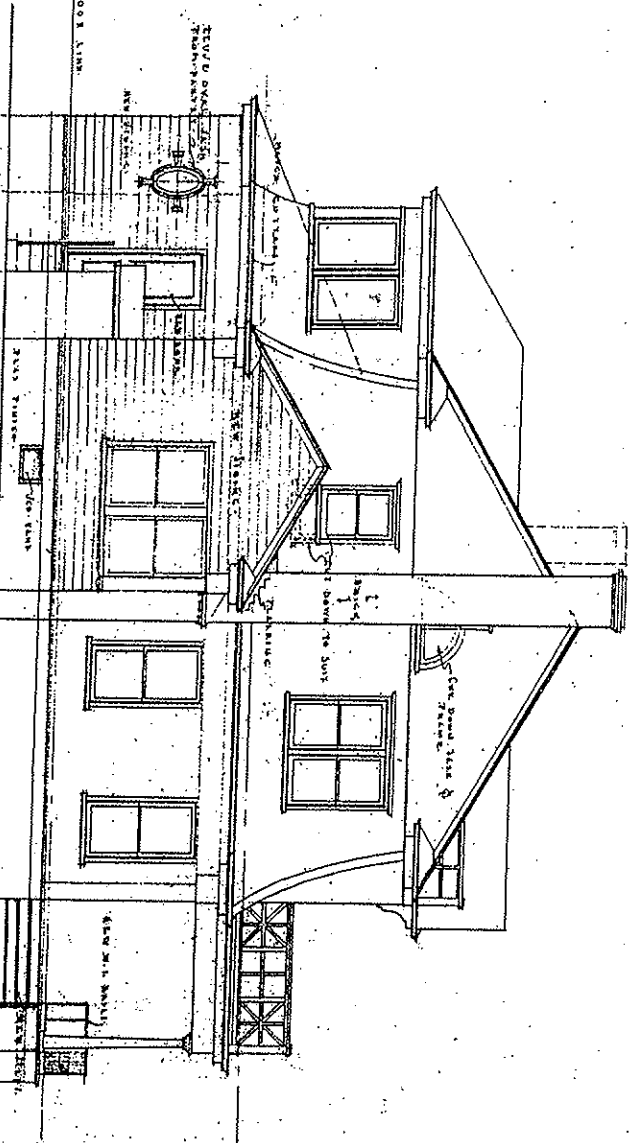
NORTH END ELEVATION. SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

North Façade



NORTH END ELEVATION SHOWING ALTERATIONS. SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

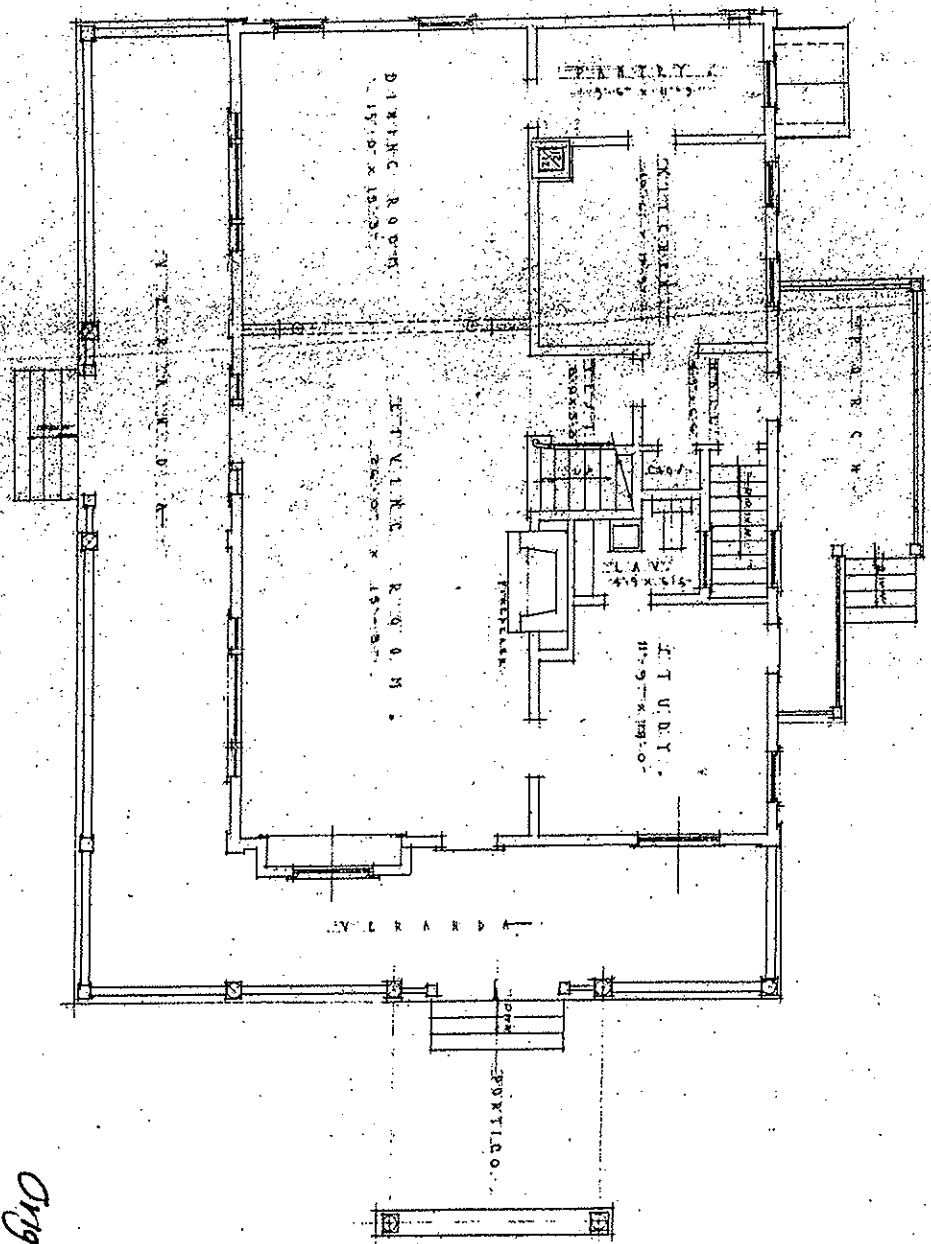
1947 Proposed Alteration -
not done!



PAUL H. E. PARSONS
ARCHITECT
2022 North Elm Ave.
Portland, Oreg.
1918-1919, 1923

MM Hill House
Hood River, OR

Original
First Floor



Original lower
storey

PRESENT FLOOR PLAN

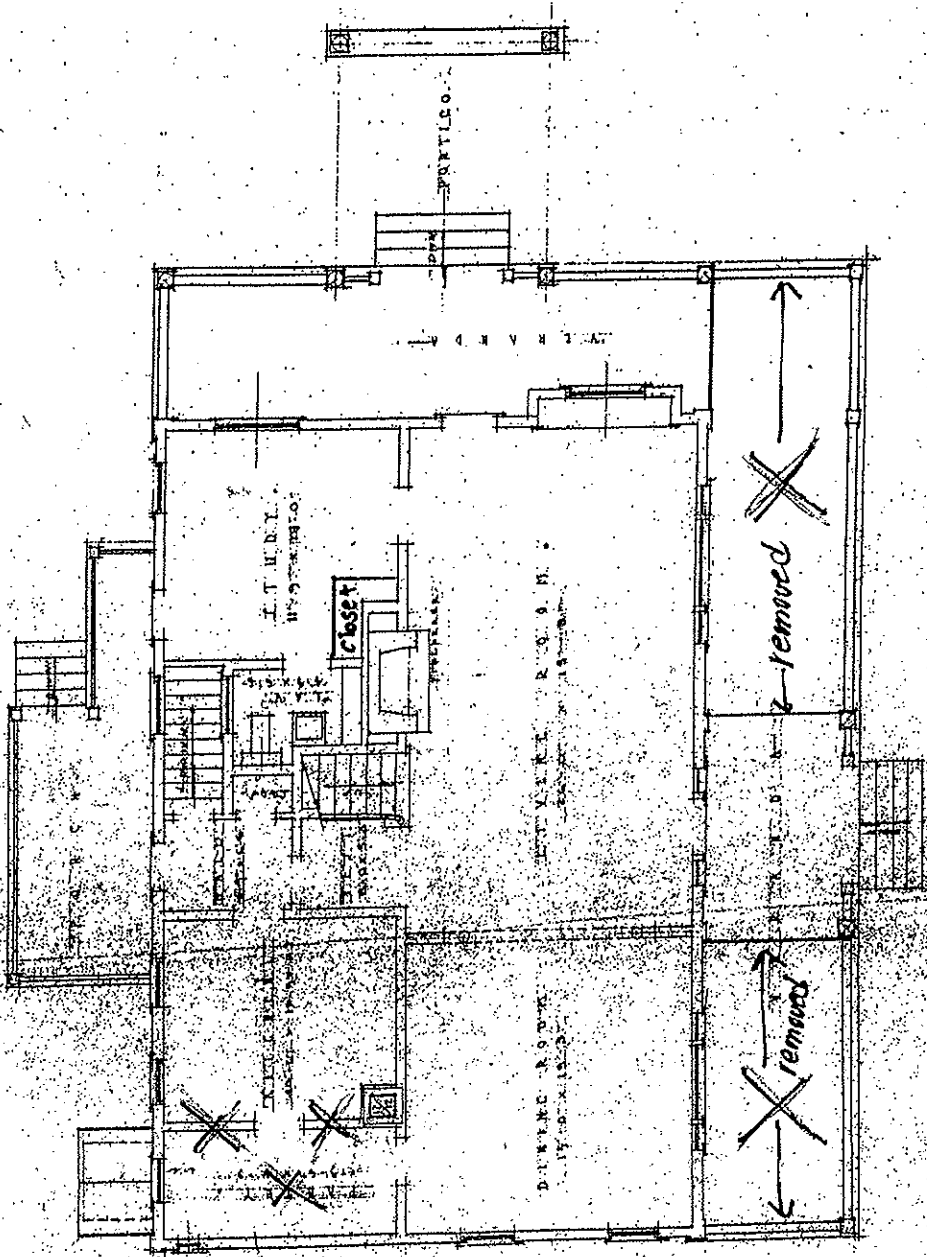
RALPH E. PATTON

ARCHITECT
2022 WEST 21ST AVE
PORTLAND, OREGON
503 255 2015

NOV 19 1955

NW Hill House
Hood River, OR

1950,
kitchen
enlarged



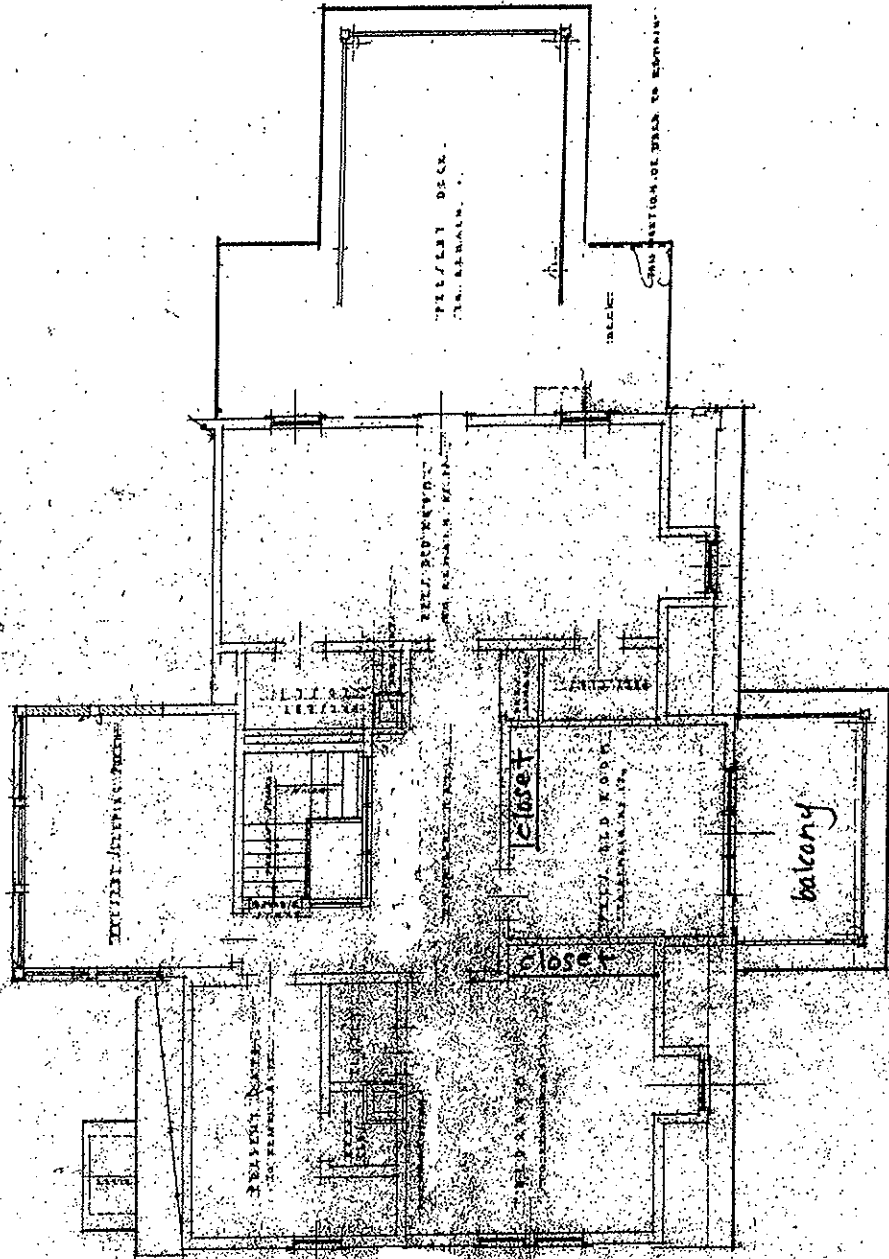
Current lower
storey

Current
First Floor

PROJECT: HILLAR PARK
GENERAL CONTRACTOR

RALPH C. RICHMOND
ARCHITECT
1001 W. 21st Ave.
PORTLAND, OREGON
JULY 1953

1411 Hill House
Hood River, OR



SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0" FLOOR: 2nd

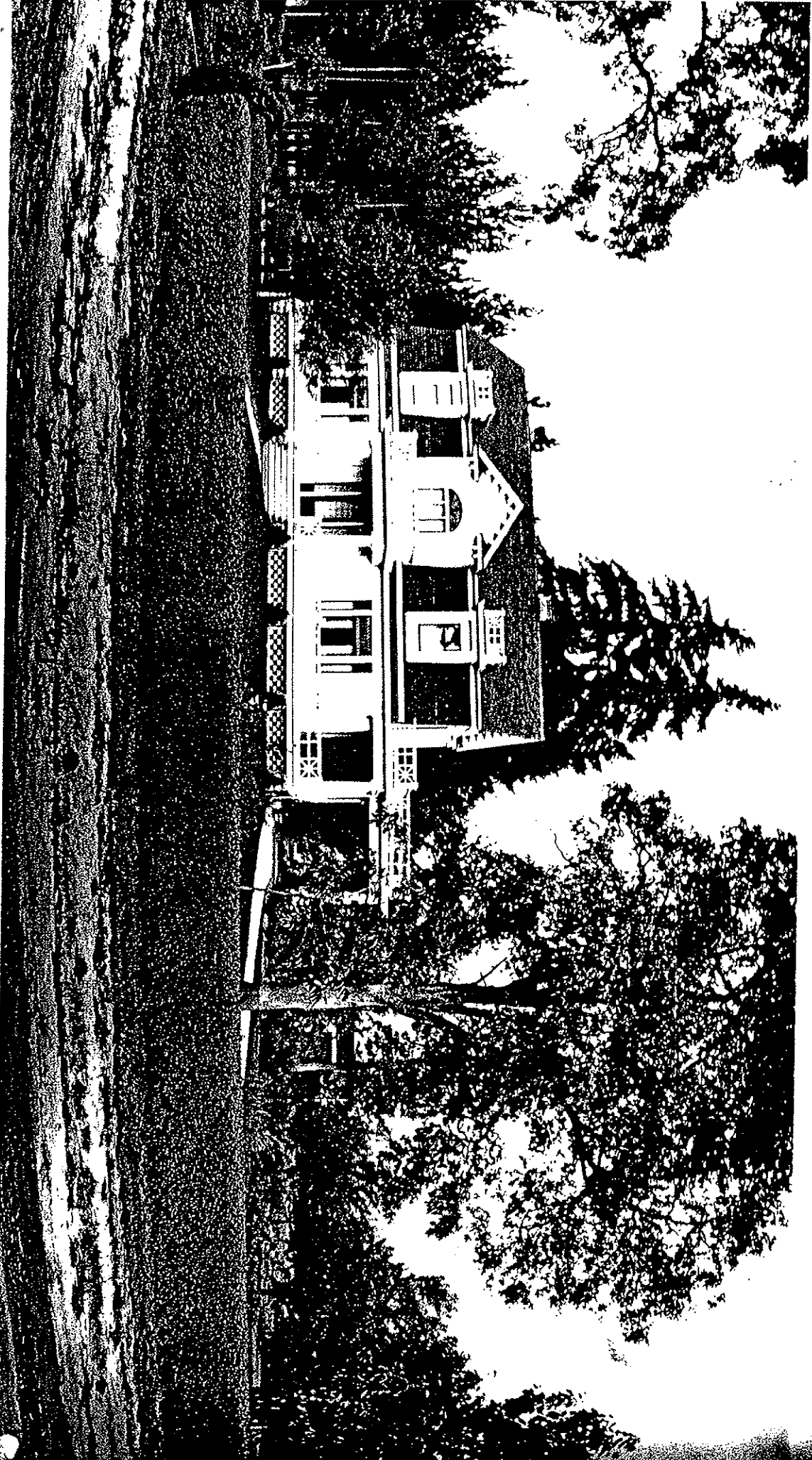
ACCEPT:

STANDARD PLAN

RALPH E. PANHORST
ARCHITECT
2022 North First Ave.
PORTLAND 12, OREGON
PHONE 2193

Second Floor

Oaks to right in photo
are still there!



Mrs Hill House
circa 1915

Grove land he planted to apples. Pine Grove was considered to be prime apple land.

In 1902 or 1903 Carrie's father, Mr. Smith moved out from Iowa to join them. They built a larger house, with room for Grandpa.

In 1904, they adopted a baby girl, Ruth. This was their only child and they treasured her.

Ruth told of her fifth birthday. She got up early and came down stairs. Her mother smiled and said, "Good morning Ruth," and went on with what she was doing. No mention of a birthday. Ruth spent the morning wandering about the house.

Still no one mentioned her birthday. Her mother finally said, "Why don't you wear your new dress Dear?" But that's all she said. So Ruth put on her birthday dress.

Before long she heard horses in the driveway, and went to look out the window. There was her father with the buggy full of little girls, all coming for a surprise birthday party.

Ruth also recalled taking trips with her father, over the old Dalles road, by horse and buggy. This precarious trip was necessary in the early days for many needed items.

In 1908 Mart sold 10 acres containing a 6 year old apple orchard for \$1,600 an acre which at that time was supposed to be the highest price ever paid for farm land in the Northwest.

Mart was a wonderful storyteller. He enjoyed being Irish, he talked about being Irish, and he loved to sing Irish songs. He had a real gift of gab.

Holidays were always a wonderful time of family gatherings, story telling, and much laughter about the olden times. They always seem to gather in the kitchen, laughing, and talking about their childhood in Iowa.

Both the Smith's and the Hills had grown up in Waterloo, Iowa, so they all enjoyed the stories. Among the many family members who had come West was Carrie's Grandmother McKay. She lived



Ruth Hill and her dog Freckles

with them until her death in 1910.

Around 1910 or 1911, Mart built Carrie the house he had promised her in 1901. This was a beautiful house with huge exposed oak beams, polished wood floors, and wide spacious porches.

According to "The Columbia River Valley from the Dalles to the Sea", Mart Hill and a few of his neighbors organized and erected the Hood River Apple and Storage Plant near Van Horn and ran it for several years, then sold it to the A.G.A.

In 1914 Carrie's health was continuing to fail. At the time it was believed that sea air was beneficial to people with heart trouble. So Mart and Carrie packed up their nine year old daughter and set off on a sea cruise to the Philippines and Japan.

While they were out of the country, Mart's trusted friend George Takaki was hired to run the ranch. Mart always said he trusted George Takaki more than he trusted anyone he knew, to keep his books.

While they were in Japan they went to visit George's father. Old Mr. Takaki gave Mart a beautiful gray and black hand woven silk kimono. That kimono is now in the Hood River County Museum.

After George Takaki died, an old man, his son went back to Japan. He married and remained there. In 1985 Bob Hill of Willow Flat, Ruth's cousin, took a trip to Japan. He looked up George

MARTIN M. HILL

One of the most progressive farmers of the Hood River valley is Martin M. Hill, whose operations have been on an extensive scale and successful to a degree that has stamped him as a man of sound judgment and practical business ability. Mr. Hill was born about eighteen miles south of Waterloo, Iowa, on the 14th day of September, 1869, and is a son of Martin S. and Mary E. Hill. His mother was born in Ireland, from which country she was brought to the United States in early childhood. Martin S. Hill was born in Ohio and was reared to the life of a farmer. In the late '40s he went to Iowa with his parents, his father, Joseph Hill, locating on a homestead in Tama county, of which locality he was a pioneer, being one of the very first farmers in that county, and there he lived until his death. Martin S. Hill also engaged in farming, meeting with success, and died there. To him and his wife were born eight children: Mrs. Ella Fike, of Waterloo, Iowa; Mrs. Sarah Simmons and Mary, twins, the former of whom lives in Iowa, while the latter is deceased; Mrs. Lillie Cline, deceased; Martin M.; T. F., who lives in Hood River; G. W., of Waterloo, Iowa, and O. H., of Hood River.

Martin M. Hill was educated in the public schools of his native state and worked on the farm until his marriage, in 1892, when he farmed for himself for five years, after which he moved into the town of Waterloo and went to work for a vehicle and implement company, with which he remained until 1901. In that year he resigned his position and he and his wife bought nine-months return tickets and started west to see the country. They stopped in various states, looking the country over carefully, and on reaching Oregon were favorably impressed with the level country around Howell prairie, near Salem. However, he did not purchase there, but continued on to eastern Oregon, and at The Dalles met a man who advised him to look over the Hood River valley before deciding on a location. He followed the suggestion, driving all over the lower valley, and, liking the looks of his present place, he went to Portland and bought it from a Mr. Johnson, a street car conductor. The place contained fifty acres, the only improvements consisting of a small shack, a few outbuildings and about ten acres in apple orchard, the trees being planted among old pine stumps, the remainder of the land being in timber and brush. He set to work clearing the land, blasting and burning out the stumps, and planted it all to apples. In 1908 he sold ten acres, containing a six-year-old apple orchard, for sixteen hundred dollars an acre, which at that time was the highest price ever received for farm land in the northwest, and there were no buildings on the land. Mr. Hill has taken out all of his apple trees and now has his land all planted to pears, of the Anjou, Basc and Bartlett varieties and has a valuable and productive ranch, in the development of which he has

Book # 2

COLUMBIA RIVER VALLEY

15

done a vast amount of hard work, but he feels amply repaid. Mr. Hill has taken an active part in affairs contributing to the welfare of his section of the state. In 1912 he and a few of his neighbors organized and erected the Hood River Apple and Storage Plant, at Van Horn, near his home place, and operated it successfully for several years, when it was sold to the Hood River Apple Growers Association. He owned a large apple and pear orchard at Dee, in the Hood River Valley, but sold it in 1928. He was president of the Hood River State Bank for eight years, or until it was sold to the Butler Bank. In 1910 Mr. Hill built one of the finest farm homes in the state of Oregon, finished in white oak, with beamed ceilings, while the house is surrounded with beautiful grounds, the spacious lawn being ornamented with shrubbery and flowers, making it one of the most attractive homes in this part of the country.

In 1892 Mr. Hill was united in marriage to Miss Carrie B. Smith, who was born and reared in Iowa, a daughter of William W. and Estella Smith, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hill were schoolmates in Iowa and shared in their interests and activities. There is one child, Ruth, who was born in Oregon, and graduated from the Jefferson high school in Portland and from Mills College, at Oakland, California. In 1914 Mr. and Mrs. Hill and their daughter took a trip to the Orient, visiting China, Japan and other countries of the far east, and spent a winter in Honolulu, greatly enjoying the vacation.

Politically Mr. Hill is a democrat and was nominated by his party for the state legislature but did not make the race, due to the precarious condition of his wife's health. Her death, in February, 1916, occurred at a time when, had he been elected, he would have been in the legislature at Salem. He was a member of the first board of county commissioners on the organization of Hood River county in 1908, and also served several years as a member of the irrigation board. Mr. Hill in 1928 was elected district delegate to the democratic national convention at Houston, Texas, which nominated Alfred Smith of New York. He has shown a keen interest in educational and highway affairs and has been an influential factor in many ways in advancing the general interests of his community and county. He is a member of Hood River Lodge, No. 105, A. F. & A. M.; Hood River Chapter, R. A. M.; Hood River Commandery, K. T., and Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Portland. He is justifiably proud of his home and orchards, all of which represents the results of his determined and well directed efforts, and throughout the community in which he lives he commands the unqualified confidence and respect of his fellowmen, who appreciate his sterling personal qualities and his worth as a citizen.



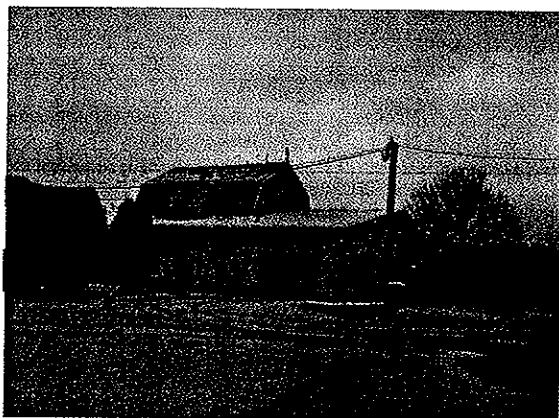
MM Hill House
Hood River, Oregon
Other Dutch Colonial Examples



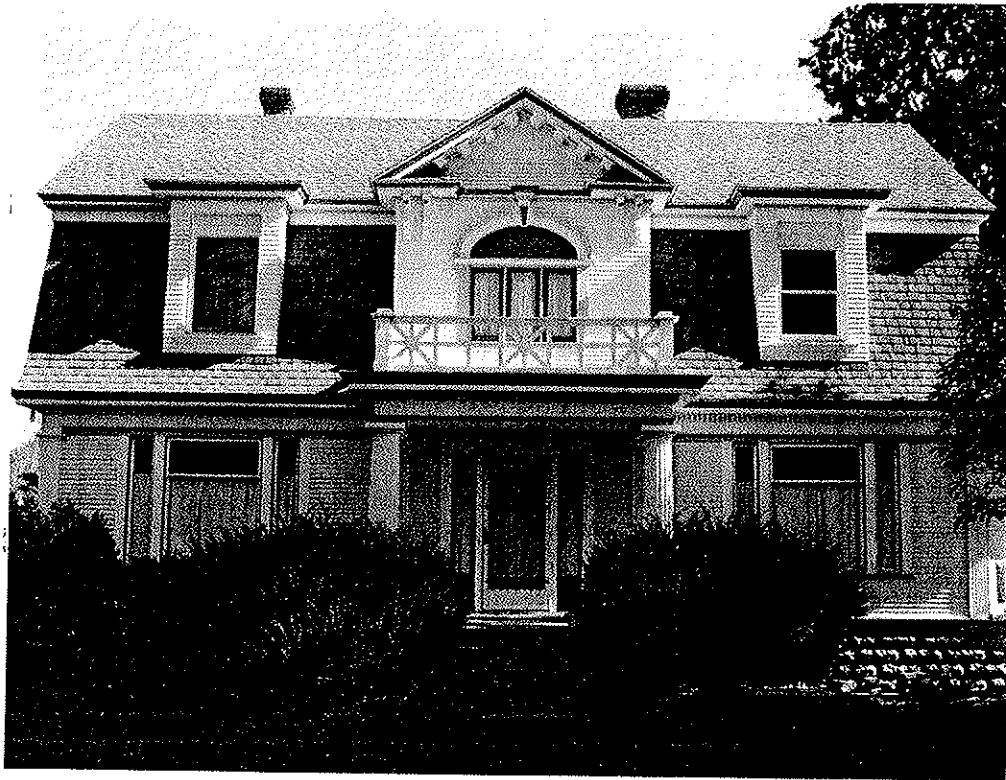
Dutch Colonial Lester & Hazel Murphy House at 1006
Sherman Avenue in city of Hood River, currently on
National Register of Historic Places



Dutch Colonial Home at 1520 Wasco in city of Hood
River



Remodeled Dutch Colonial at 2165 Highway 35 in
Hood River County



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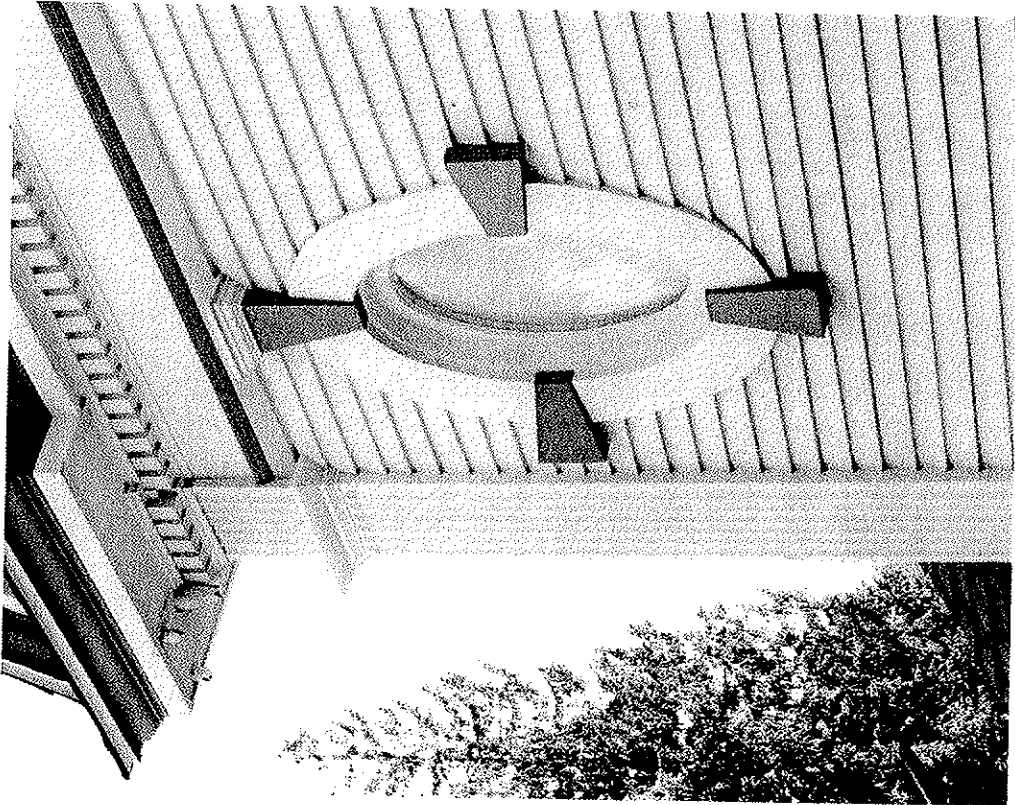
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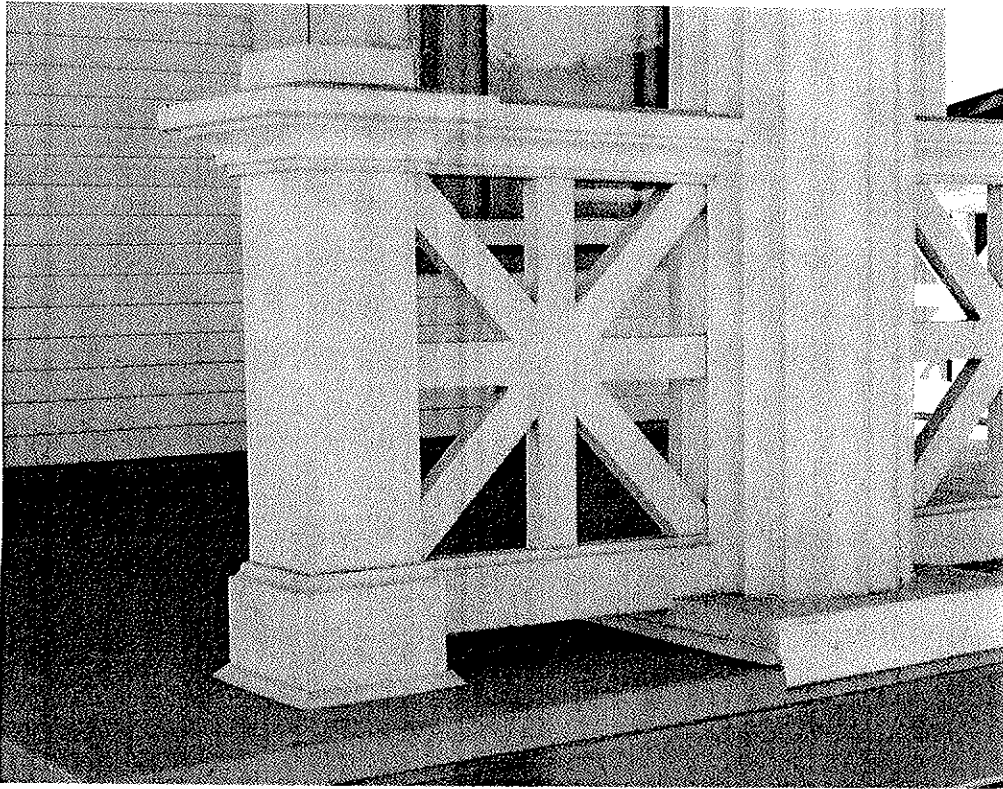
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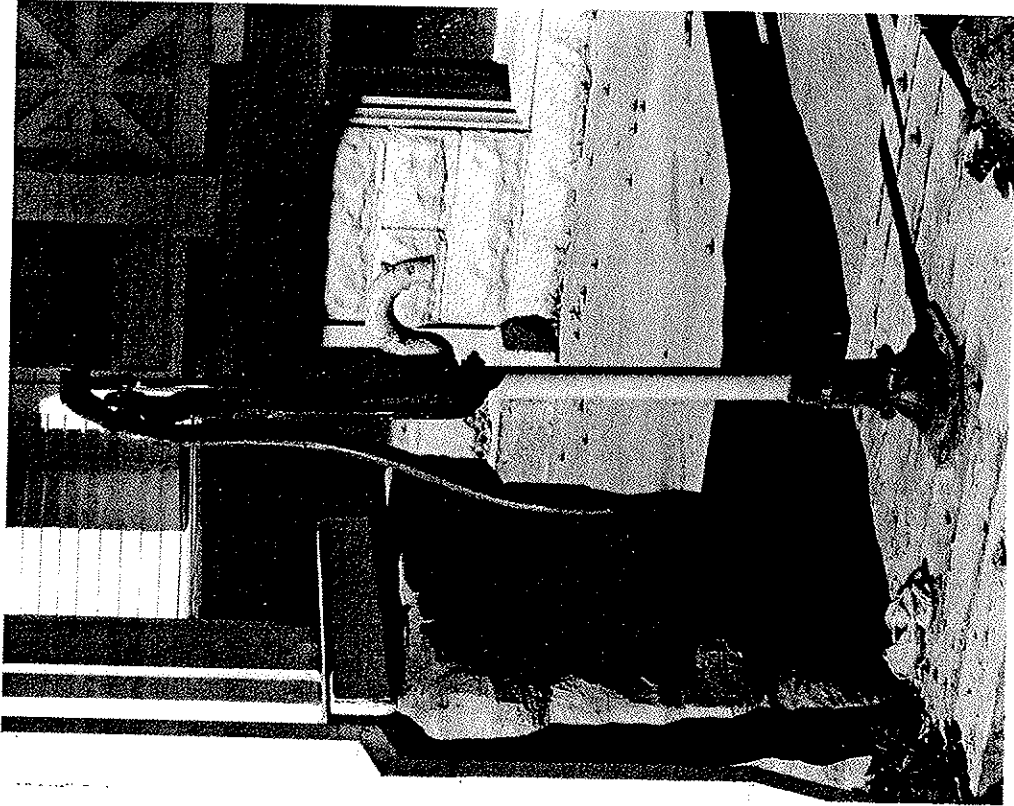
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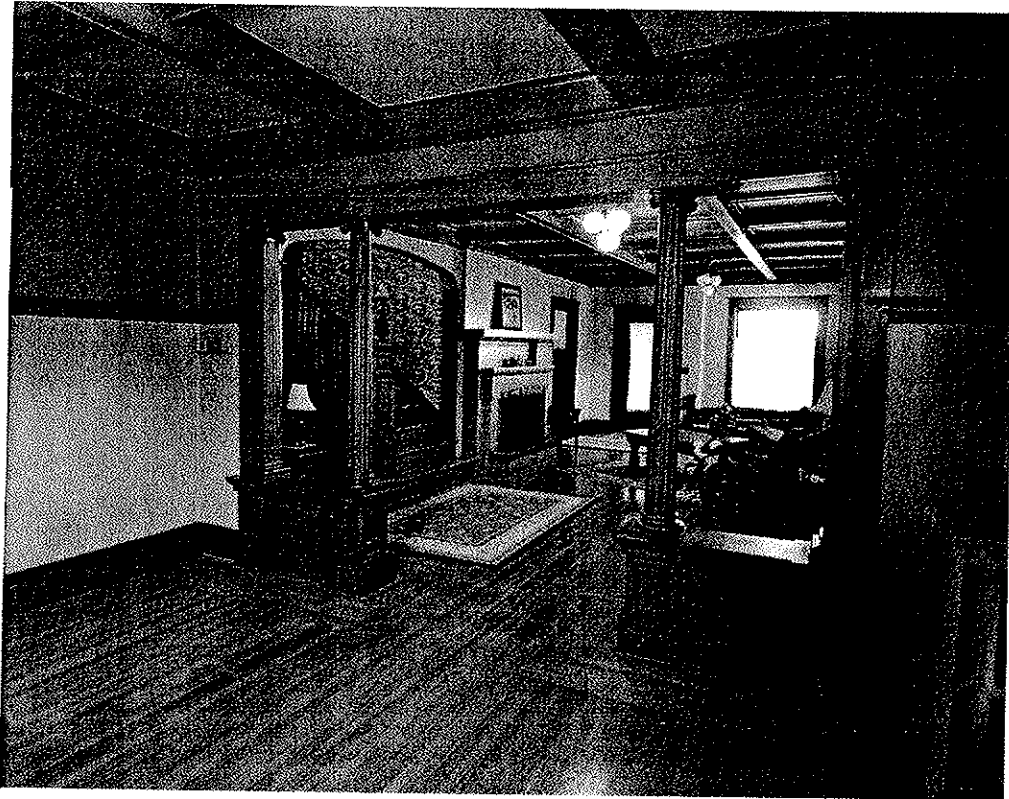
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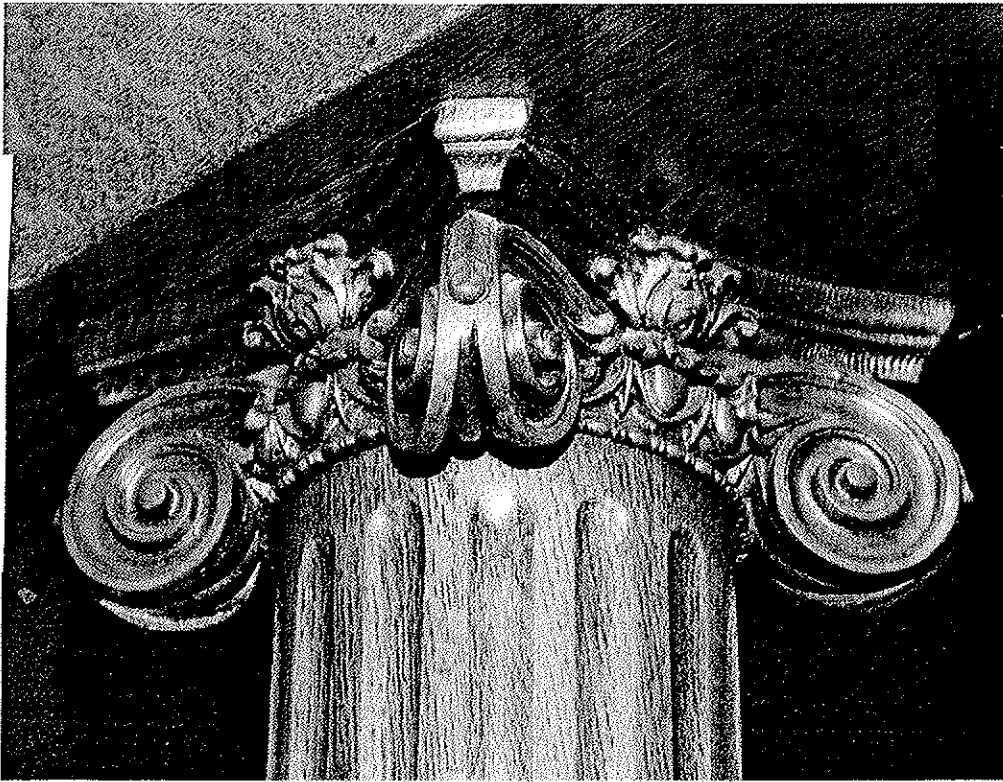
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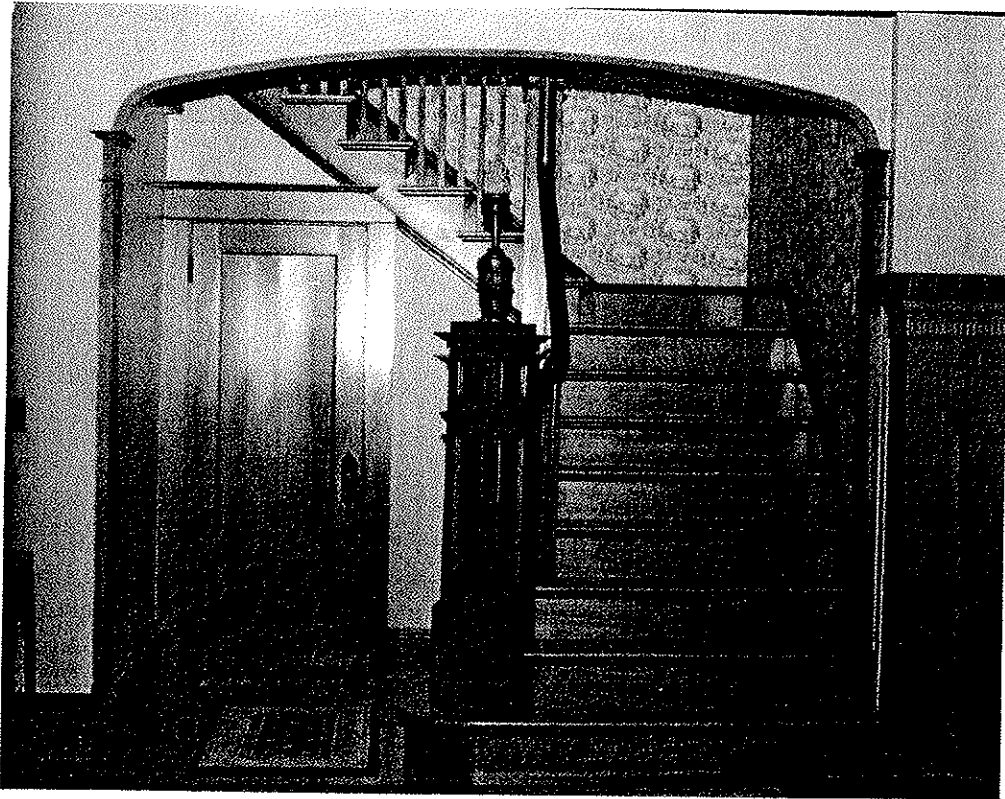
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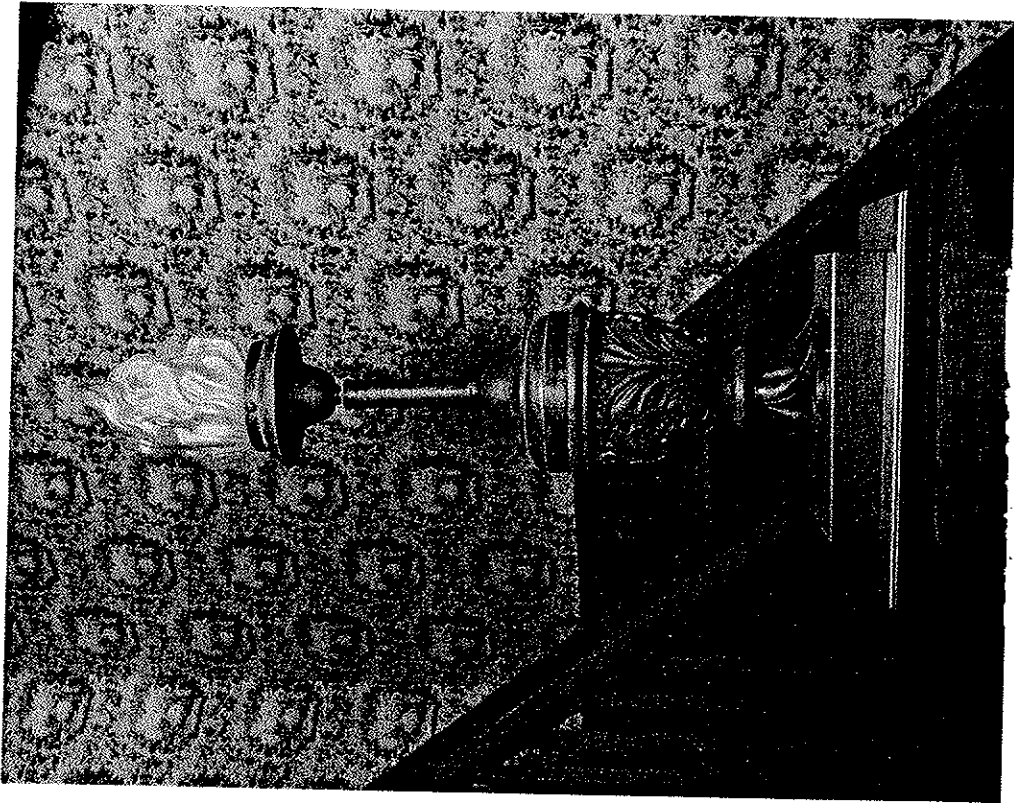
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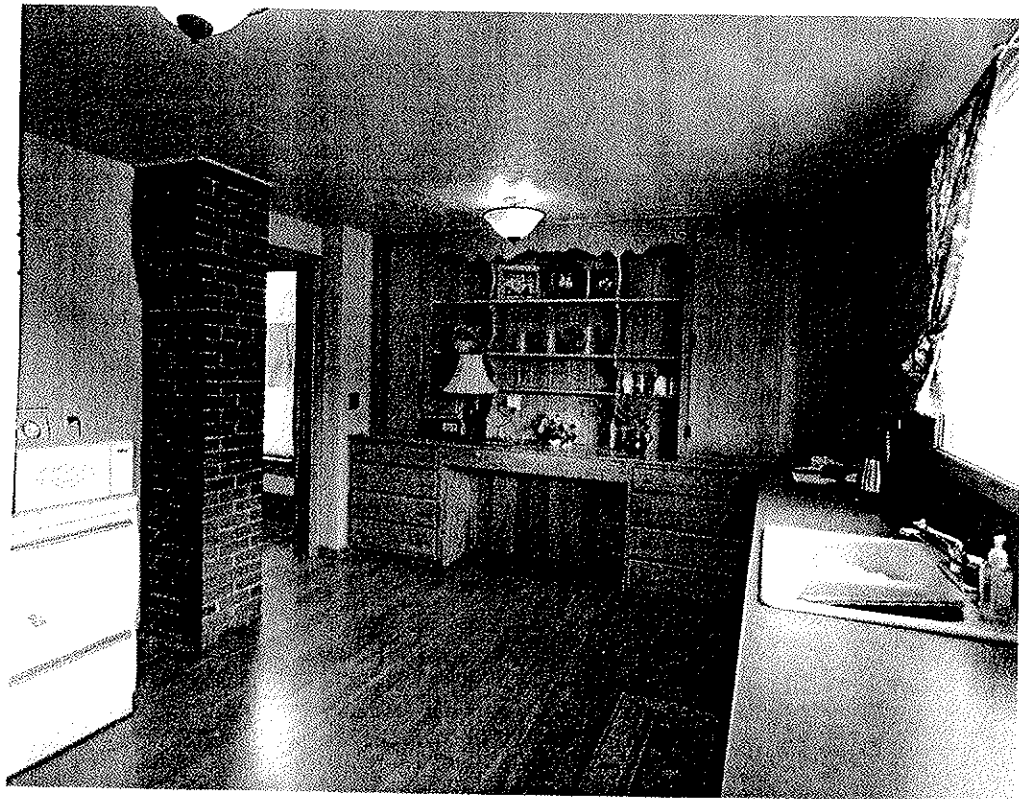
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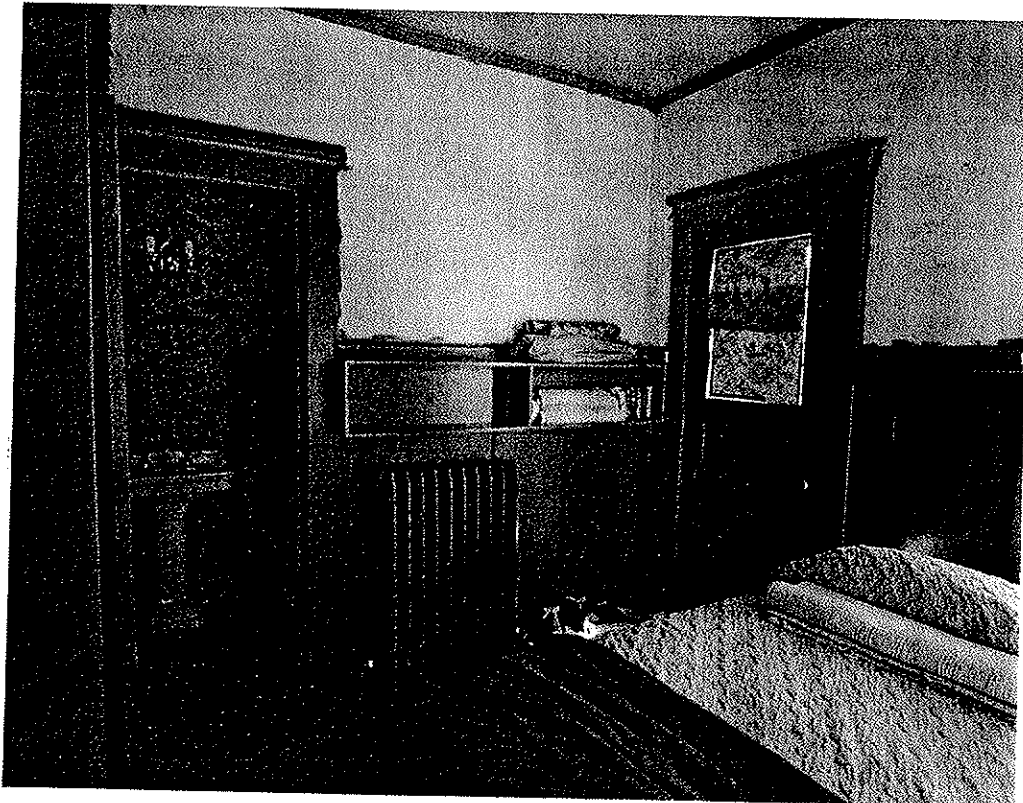
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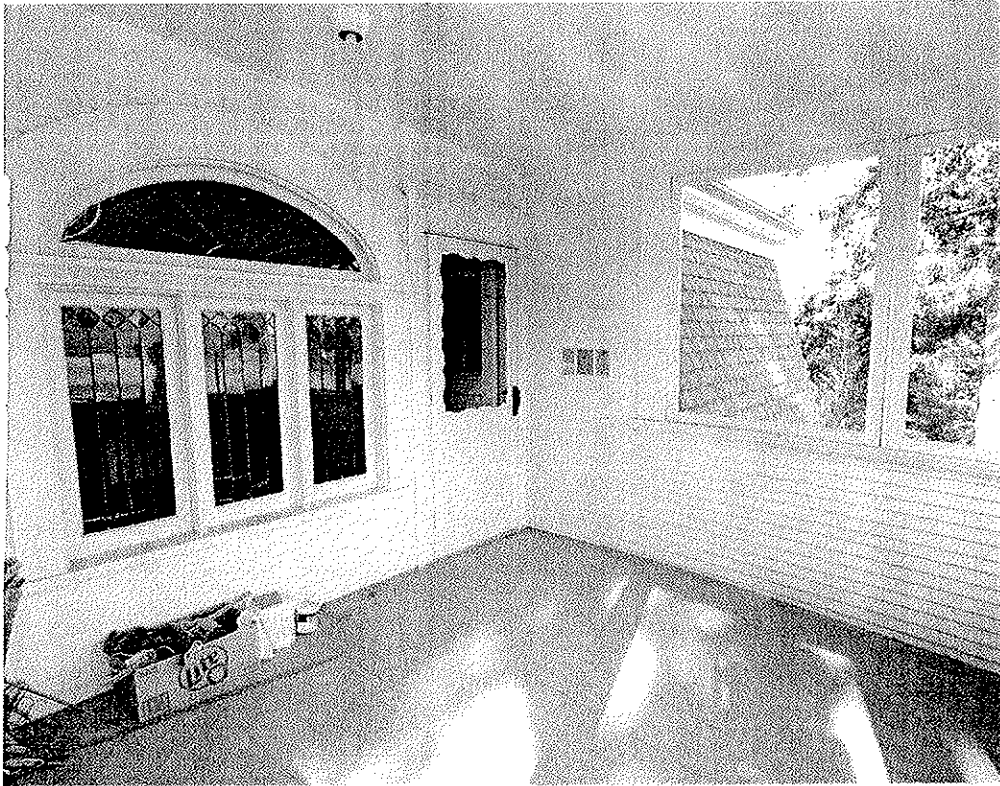
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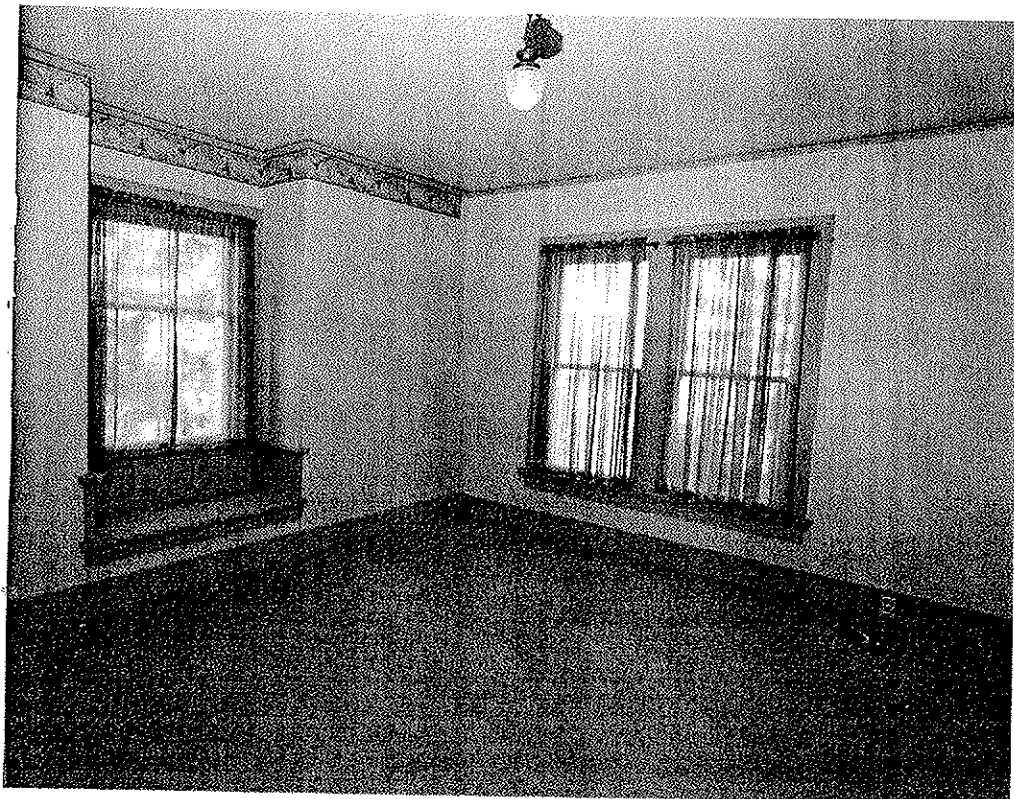
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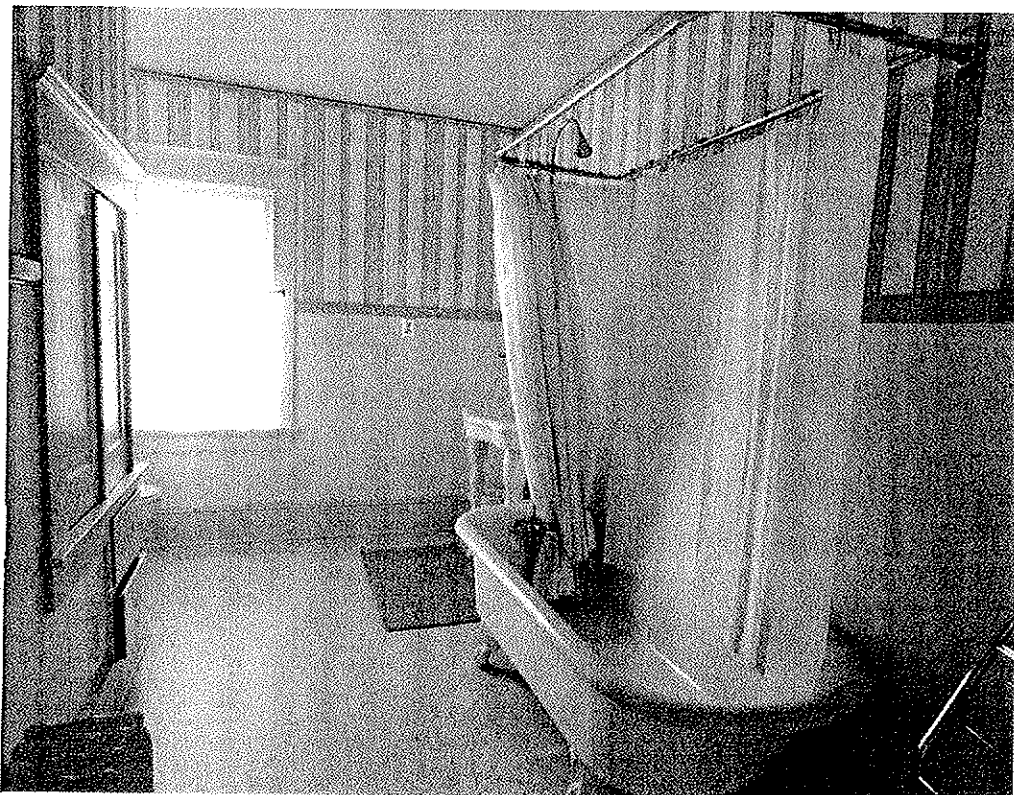
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21



22

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 07000760

Date Listed: 7/17/2007

Hill, Martin and Carrie, House
Property Name

Hood River OR
County State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Verbal Boundary Description:

The verbal boundary description is amended to add the phrase: "The nominated portion of the 37.75-acre lot described above consists of the one (1) acre (more-or-less) contained within the U-shaped, gravel driveway surrounding the house and its immediate grounds, as shown on the attached sketch map."

[The current verbal boundary description outlined the entire parcel under current ownership.]

These clarifications were confirmed with the OR SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

The Martin and Carrie Hill House is locally significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Completed in 1910 for local agriculturalist and businessman Martin Hill and his family, the house is a fine local example of early twentieth century Colonial Revival-style (Dutch Colonial) design. The handsomely detailed residence was a rather exuberant illustration of period design marking the status and stature of the locally successful Hill family. The loss of the wrap-around veranda deck, while lamentable, does not detract from the wealth of stylistic interior and exterior detailing.
