

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 First National Bank of Hood River
other names/site number Carousel Museum

2. Location

street & number 304 Oak Street ☐ not for publication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.

James Hamrick 13 Dec 2005
Signature of certifying official/Title - Deputy SHPO 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

- ☒ 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):

for
Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper Date of 1-26-06

First National Bank of Hood River
Name of Property

Hood River County, Oregon
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many as apply)

☒ private
☐ public - local
☐ public - state
☐ public - Federal

Category of Property
(check only one box)

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

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

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

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE: Financial Institution (Bank)
SOCIAL: Civic (Meeting Hall)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE: Specialty Store
RECREATION AND CULTURE: Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS:
American Renaissance

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: STONE: Basalt
walls: BRICK: Common Bond

roof: ASPHALT: Shingle
Other: TERRA COTTA

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

See continuation sheets.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

SUMMARY

The First National Bank of Hood River, completed in 1910, was designed by the well-known Portland architectural firm of Whidden and Lewis with elements influenced by the American Renaissance style. The building measures 50' by 100' and encompasses a full tax lot. The two story building is constructed of brick and has a basement level on the east façade that houses retail spaces. The bank has a decorative, classically detailed terra-cotta cornice, brackets, large openings with tripartite windows, and a basalt foundation. The ground floor historically was used for banking purposes and the upper floor designed for use by the Hood River Commercial Club. In good condition, the building is currently being rehabilitated.

SETTING

Located on the northwest corner of Third and Oak streets, the First National Bank of Hood River is located on a prominent corner in the commercial center of downtown Hood River. The main façade fronts South Oak Street across the street from the Butler Bank, a National Register of Historic Places property. Another prominent historic commercial building, the Heilbronner Building, is north of the First National Bank and a new commercial building with a plaza (currently under construction) is west of the building. Built on a hill that slopes down to the north toward the Columbia River's south bank, the building is flush with the public right-of-way on the south and east.

EXTERIOR

The First National Bank, a rectangular brick building, is two stories high with a partial above ground basement on the east along Third Street. Measuring 50' (east-west) x 100' (north-south), the building has a shallow gable roof concealed by an eight-foot high brick parapet finished with narrow band of cement coping. The majority of the roof is covered with composition shingles; the drainage areas at the corners are protected by built-up roofing. A three-foot high chimney, finished with stucco, projects from the center of the west parapet wall. A skylight, covered with a metal cap, is on the southwest portion of the pitched roof; another skylight near the roof's northwest corner is currently being used for the shaft for some of the mechanical systems.

Below the brick parapet on the south and east facades, an ornate glazed terra cotta cornice projects about 20 inches from the surface of the building. The cornice is decorated with elongated brackets with block capitals and classical fluted shafts finished with inset pine cones and leaf at the base. The large brackets align with raised brick pilasters that separate the major bays. A series of five smaller scrolled brackets are between the larger supports along the paneled frieze. The soffit is decorated with a series of recessed panels.

The building has 14-inch thick, red brick walls laid in a common bond pattern. A neighboring building abuts the north facade of the structure; the two buildings share a party wall. The 18-inch thick brick wall on the west facade is covered with stucco and was once a party wall with the neighboring building that was demolished in the early 1960s.

The upper story of the south and east facades have equally spaced bays separated by raised pilasters with large tripartite windows filling the bays. The recessed windows are comprised of three large, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows; the central window (5'7") is wider than the flanking windows (3'2"). The windows

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

are capped with brick lintels laid in a soldier course pattern. A stringcourse between the first and second stories is decorated with brick panels edged with a raised brick soldier course.

The northern three bays on the first story and the basement level of the east façade were altered in the 1945 when the bank was remodeled. At that time, Roman brick was added around the first floor windows and the basement level storefront. The first floor windows were replaced at this time with tripartite plate glass windows with the lower sash divided into four rectangular panels. A terra cotta stringcourse extends around the south and part of the east facades separating the first story from the basement level. The basement level is exposed on the east elevation and has several windows and door openings. The windows on the northernmost basement storefronts have been replaced with fixed sash wood windows of various sizes. The basalt foundation walls are exposed on the south end of the east façade and are laid in a random rubble pattern.

The main double doors are located in the western most bay on the south façade and are in a recessed entry finished with a marble veneer. The original pedimented entrance was located in the central bay but was enclosed around between 1937 and 1945 when the bank was remodeled. The inset doorway has double aluminum doors and enters into a foyer that is 7' wide x 10' long. There are a second set of aluminum double doors and an 8' ramp that slopes down to the main floor of the building (ADA accessible).

The west side of the bank building is void of details since another building (demolished) once shared this facade. In 1964, a drive-though teller window was added to the west façade, and an ATM was later installed on the same wall. Currently, ATM and drive-through window are being removed in conjunction with the new public plaza being constructed immediately to the west. The plaza (20' x 100') extends the entire length of the bank building; a door at the north end of the west façade of the bank building will open onto the new plaza.

A large copper and stained glass clock was placed on the southeast corner of the bank building in the 1920s, displaying the words "First National Bank" in white letters inset in decorative green glass. The massive clock, approximately six feet tall and featuring a chime, is most likely manufactured by McClintock. The clock originally was wound by a master clock in the interior of the building. The clock was restored in early 2000.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

First Floor

The main entrance doors on the south facade open into a foyer. An 8' sloped ramp flanked by two low walls with handrails leads into the gift shop area of the current tenant, the International Museum of Carousel Art. A small bathroom and a janitorial closet are west of the ramp. An exit door is on the west wall and leads out to the plaza currently under construction. Interior partition walls east of the entrance ramp open into the main room of the museum, a large open, clear span area. Windows line the south and east walls of this main room. The ceiling was altered in the remodels over the years and currently has acoustic ceiling tiles with panel fluorescent lights. The walls are made of plaster partially covered with painted wallpaper. The floors are have a plywood subfloor covered with tile and carpet. The original fir floors are intact under the plywood in the original banking area.

The bank vault, in the northwest corner of the first floor, has large detailed door. The east side of the vault contains a caged room that was used for the bank branches cash storage. A room east of the vault has a glass wall and doorway on the south wall that is currently used for the carousel carving room for the museum. A small stair in the southwest corner of the room accesses the second floor and down to the basement level where the bank had

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

a break room. A 15' x 30' bank vault was added to the first level which was constructed with a ceiling about three feet lower than the room's ceiling.

Second Floor

Between 1937 and 1945, the use of the second floor was abandoned. The upper story was originally designed and used as a meeting hall and offices for the Hood River Commerical Club. The use of the upstairs was abandoned between 1937 and 1945 when a series of trusses were installed as supports when the columns were removed from the first floor in favor of an open floorplan. At this same time, the partition walls, floors and bathrooms were removed from the second floor. The original tripartite double-hung wood sash windows are still intact along the south and east elevations. The windows are separated by raised pilasters that are finished at the top with arches. These arches meet the ceiling beams that extend east-west across the lath and plaster ceiling (in poor condition). The original tongue and groove floors are intact.

Basement-Retail Level

Originally, the basement's east exposure had four retail spaces; two on the south half under the bank with 8'6" ceiling heights and two on the north half with much taller ceilings. When the bank was remodeled in the 1940 and 1960s, the ceiling height of two north retail spaces was lowered to 8' to expand the first floor to encompass the entire building's footprint.

Retail Space #1: The southern-most retail space has a front east exposure 7' below the ground with sidewalk stairwell for access. The basalt foundation along the south and west interior walls is exposed and the east wall is brick. The ceiling is covered with sheetrock and the timber beams and columns are exposed. Eight inch tongue and groove clear fir covers the floor and the room is lit by recessed lighting. There are two doors exiting the rear of the space, one facing west and one north. The north facing door appears to be original but the wood in-fills have been replaced with glass. The west door enters into the bank's old storage area and boiler room. The storage area has a drop ceiling and a cement floor on grade. The south wall contains the buildings electrical panels mounted on a concrete foundation poured in front of the exposed basalt foundation (south wall). The west wall has exposed basalt foundation as well. A small 2' wide stairway leads to the first level storage area behind the bathroom.

The northwest end of the southern retail space has an original sliding fire door that hangs from a rolling track. The door is 4' wide and 7' tall. The top left side of the door has a pulley with a rope connecting to the door to a counter weight.

Boiler Room: The boiler room has a cement floor, 3' below the grade of the retail space. There is extensive piping, valves, and plumbing around the boiler. The ceiling is 11' high and is covered with plaster. The west wall is the exposed basalt foundation and the other three walls are brick. A narrow hallway is along the east wall of the boiler room directly behind the second retail space. A storage room is west of the hallway before entering the bathroom hallway. The north facing door out of the retail space on the most south side of the basement enters into a second retail space, the south middle space.

Retail Space #2: The second retail space has a sheetrock ceiling with exposed timer beams and posts. The east wall has the original door that has a glass upper panel and a wood lower panel. Two original double-hung windows flank the door on both sides and a steel header beam supports the brick wall above. The floor is made of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

8" clear tongue and groove fir flooring. The east and north walls are brick; a 16" high portion of the basalt foundation is exposed on the north wall.

An original door in the south wall opens into the next retail space to the south. A second original door on the south wall opens into a small hallway that has an original door accessing a small restroom that is 4' x 4' square. The restroom has the original toilet. The fir floor is raised 6" above the basement floor to accommodate plumbing. The sink has been removed, and the walls and ceiling are plaster. The west wall of this retail space in the south half of the building has two original doors with hardware. The north door enters into a storage closet and the south door enters into a small 6' x 9' storage room with a fir floor. A doorway on the north wall opens into a third retail space.

Retail Space #3: The third retail space from the south is 25' (north-south) x 22' (east-west). The ceiling is covered with acoustic tiles most likely over the original lath and plaster. The floor is clear fir with a slate tiled step in the northeast corner, which serves as the entrance door landing. The retail door on the east wall appears original and the remaining wall on the east exposure is 3' high brick with two clear single pane windows. A steel beam acts as a header allowing the entire east wall to be of glass and wood mullions. The south brick wall divides the basement level in half; the brick wall is on a 16" high rock foundation. The west wall with no opening is covered with painted sheetrock. The north wall is the original wall separating the north two retail spaces. The west end of the wall has a glass door opening into an exit hallway.

Retail Space #4: The southern portion of the northern-most retail space is currently used as an exit hallway. The north side of the hallway is comprised of a door and two windows lead into the retail space. The hallway has sheet rock walls, a clear fir floor, and acoustic ceiling tiles. The east end of the hall exits to the Third Street sidewalk.

This 18' x 22' space was converted into a lunch room during the 1960's remodel and subsequently rehabilitated into a retail space. The north brick wall adjoins the First National Bank of Hood River. The floor is clear fir and the ceiling is painted acoustic tiles. The west wall has a stairway that leads to the sub-basement. The south side A small hallway is on the south end of the west wall and leads to a vault with a steel door. The vault has an outer locking combination door with another set of interior double steel key-locking doors. The inside of the vault has concrete walls, ceiling, and floor. The vault is currently used for museum file storage.

The east wall has two windows at the top 2' of the wall. The hallway between the third and fourth retail spaces extends to the west and passes a room on the south which is used by a massage therapist. The hallway ends at the men's and women's restrooms. Both restrooms have the period doors, tile floors, a sink, toilet and shower. Two other therapy rooms are located in this area. These rooms have sheetrock walls and ceilings except for the south walls of both rooms which are brick.

Sub-Basement

The sub-basement, 50' x 50', encompasses the north half of the building footprint. The door accessing the sub-basement is on the east façade in the northern most storefront. Stairs lead down into two rooms. The north room has a concrete vault with a steel combination outer door and a keyed second set of double doors. The southern room has a raised 2' floor with only 4'9" head room. This room has a concrete floor. The south and west walls are basalt, and the north and east walls are brick.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Attic

The attic is accessed through a hatch in the second floor ceiling and has a wooden ladder which leads to a wood hinged door on the floor of the attic. The attic has 8" x 10" timber trusses spanning the 50' building width. The trusses are pitched to the center and a walled in skylight is in the building's south west end pitch facing west. The roof is supported by 2" x 10" joists and 1"x 6" diagonal sub-roof. The east pitched roof has another ladder and a small roof hatch. The attic has a wall extending east and west separating the building in half. There is a door in the middle of the wall connecting the two sides of the attic. The north half of the attic also has a walled off skylight to the second level at in the northwest corner. This skylight shaft is being used for the old air conditioning ductwork.

ALTERATIONS

Remodel: 1937-1946

The First National Bank was remodeled in 1937 and in 1945-46 when the First National Bank of Portland took over ownership of the building. These alteration were compiled from newspaper articles and architectural plans. The following are some of the major alterations:

Exterior

- Changed main entrance from center of south façade to the west end of the south façade. Bricked in original entrance and added window to original door opening. Added marble veneer around entrance to the west that previously accessed the second floor.
- Removed first story windows and replaced the glass with plate glass and sash divisions on the lower portion of the window.
- Altered the northern storefronts on the east façade when the interior mezzanine was removed; installed new windows and added Roman brick to some of the area around the storefronts.

Interior-First Floor

- Removed interior support columns on first floor in banking lobby and removed mezzanine to add to the banking work space.
- Removed interior rooms such as offices, cashier cages, and restrooms to open up lobby.
- Firred out ceiling and tiled floor.
- Modified entrance by adding ramp from entrance into lobby.

Interior-Second Floor

- Added trusses to second story to support removal of first floor columns. Removed auxiliary rooms. Unusable space currently because of truss systems.

Interior-Basement Retail Spaces

- Remodel northern retail spaces into useable spaces after removal of mezzanine. These included a lunch room, vault and storage areas.

Remodel: Post-1964 Alterations

- Added drive-through teller windows to west side in 1964. Added parking lot to west side of building.
- Added ATM machine to west side in the 1990s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

Rehabilitation Plans

- Create an entry and lobby on the northern end of the east façade along Third Street to access the second floor of the building (see attached elevations and plans). The new façade will be compatible with the original elevation configuration and will only impact the non-historic fabric of the building constructed during the 1945/46 remodel. The Hood River Landmarks Review Board approved the rehabilitation design in the spring 2005. The work on the east side is in process (November 2005). The interior atrium space will share a stair/elevator corridor with the neighboring Heilbronner Building, a National Register Building (on the north wall of the First National Bank). These two buildings share a common party wall on the north side of the First National Bank Building.
- Future plans include restoring the original central entrance on the south façade, reconstructing the interior bank columns on the main floor, removing the drop ceiling on the original bank, and removing the truss system on the upper floor so the second floor could be used once again.
- Remove drive-through teller on west side and widen door on north end of the same facade. Currently in process (November 2005). This door accesses the plaza associated with the new building to the west.

First National Bank of Hood River
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).

- ☒ 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)

COMMERCE

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1910-1937

Significant Dates

1910

1937

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Whidden & Lewis, architects

J.M. Wright & L.M. Bentley, contractors

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: Hood River County Historical Museum

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The First National Bank of Hood River, erected in 1910, meets National Register Criteria "A" for its historic association with the secondary developmental period in downtown Hood River when the fruit, timber, and tourism industries rapidly grew, and the downtown took on a new "modern" appearance. The officers and directors of the First National Bank of Hood River were prominent business people, active in the development of the Northwest and Hood River. The First National Bank of Hood River played a pivotal role in the history of Hood River.

Established in 1904 by members of the Stanley-Smith Lumber Co., the financial institution was the second bank organized in Hood River to serve the growing population; the First National Bank was built at the height of a building boom in downtown Hood River that occurred between 1904 and 1914. The bank was the only financial institution in Hood River that did not close during the Great Depression and played an important role in the early growth and stability of Hood River.

The Stanley-Smith Lumber Company established strong ties with some of Portland's leading business people, securing financial backing in order to start a new bank in Hood River. Investors recognized the opportunity as fledgling industries in the Hood River Valley brought new businesses and people into the Columbia River community; the population tripled between 1900 and 1905. The bank not only served the town's banking needs but also housed the Hood River Commercial Club, an organization formed to promote the business affairs of the community, and better the physical and commercial aspects of the local merchants.

The second floor of the bank was designed specifically for the needs of the Commercial Club and included an assembly hall, offices, women's and men's lounges, and game rooms. The hall held 300 people, and served as a place for business people to plan for and promote new businesses in the region, as well as hold social functions. Organized around 1905, the Commercial Club promoted Hood River until about 1926 when the club was reorganized into the Chamber of Commerce.

The First National Bank also meets National Register Criteria "C" as a good local example of an American Renaissance style building with classical details designed by the prominent Portland firm of Whidden and Lewis. This simplified version of the style displays salient characteristics in its high parapet, classical terra cotta cornice with large brackets, brick construction, symmetrical façade, and bands of tripartite windows. The First National Bank of Hood River, the only building in Hood River known to be designed by Whidden and Lewis, symbolizes the lasting influence that the two architects had on the architectural landscape of Oregon's larger cities and smaller communities. The firm popularized the use of the classical revival styles on the West Coast in the 1890s; the longevity of the style is an attribute to the skill and timeliness of their architectural designs.

The First National Bank of Hood River derives its local significance from these areas of Commerce and Architecture. The period of significance extends from 1910, the date of construction, to 1937, the date when the bank was sold to the First National Bank of Portland, a "chain" bank. The end date also signifies the start of modifications to the interior and exterior of the bank building. The First National Bank of Hood River is in excellent condition, and is a contributing building in the locally designated Downtown Hood River Historic District.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

HISTORIC CONTEXT: DEVELOPMENT OF HOOD RIVER

Mary and National Coe were the first permanent Euro-American settlers in Hood River, claiming a 319.92-acre donation land claim in 1854. The Coe home served as the community center, courthouse, church, funeral parlor, and post office. Dependent on the Columbia River for transportation, Hood River developed slowly until 1882 when the O.W.R.&N Co. Railway was completed through the Columbia River Gorge along the south side of the river. The railroad connected the small river community with other towns in the region and eventually the country. Platted in 1881 in anticipation of the coming of the railroad, the town grew around the railroad depot. The railroad ushered in a new period of growth as the town's population more than tripled from 201 people in 1890 to 622 residents by 1900.

Incorporated in 1895, the population continued to grow as the fertile lands of the Hood River Valley were gradually cleared and cultivated. The completion of the Mt. Hood Railroad from Hood River south 20 miles to Parkdale in 1910 further improved transportation from the interior of the fertile Hood River Valley to the City of Hood River; the commercial and industrial center of the region.

New commercial buildings in downtown were constructed in the first decades of the twentieth century as the fruit, timber, and tourism industry developed at a rapid rate. The 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland further promoted the fruit industry and scenic beauty of Hood River as excursion trains brought hundreds of fair goers to and from Hood River; many of these visitors later purchased land in the region. The Hood River Commercial Club was organized at this time publishing brochures touting attributes of the community. The 1907 slight financial recession also caused an influx of people into the Hood River Valley as investors from the East Coast moved to Hood River, bought farms, cleared land and planted orchards. By 1908, the Hood River region separated from Wasco County and became Hood River County; a testament to the prosperity of the area. The population grew from 622 people in 1900 to about 3000 by 1910.

Between 1901 and 1914, half of the commercial buildings that currently exist in downtown (approximately 40) were constructed. These brick buildings represent the second building phase in the town's history as brick buildings slowly began replacing small wooden structures. The public library, fruit warehouses, fraternal lodges, commercial establishments, a new train depot, and banking facilities were erected during this period of rapid growth. The First National Bank of Hood River was constructed at the height of this secondary building boom on an intersection that became known as the "Banking Corner."

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HOOD RIVER

F.S. Stanley and his brother-in-law Robert Smith of the Stanley-Smith Lumber Company organized the First National Bank of Hood River in 1904. Only one bank was in operation in Hood River prior to that time, the Butler Banking Company (organized in 1900). Stanley and Smith moved their mill and logging operations from La Grande, Oregon to Mt. Defiance west of Hood River area in 1904. The company originally operated a lumber business in Chippawa Falls, Wisconsin before moving to Eastern Oregon.

After relocating to Hood River, the entrepreneurs decided to start a bank in the community and attracted the interest of prominent Portland investors including J.C. Ainsworth, President of the United States National Bank; J.P. O'Brien, President of the OWR & N Company; W.H. Kennedy, Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

Railroad; F.W. Mulkey, U.S. Senator from Oregon; and members of the Stanley-Smith Lumber Company. The organizers sold 200 shares of stock to these investors at \$120 a share and started with a working capital of \$2,500 and a \$5,000 reserve. The Stanley-Smith Lumber Company held the majority of the stock, 110 shares.

The new First National Bank of Hood River opened on June 1, 1904 in a building located between First and Second streets on Oak Street. F.S. Stanley made the first deposit in the new bank to cashier E.O. Blanchar. Directors on the board were President Robert Smith of Portland and the Stanley-Smith Lumber Co.; F.S. Smith of the Stanley-Smith Company; W.H. Kennedy; Capt. J.C. Ainsworth; and E.L. Smith, State Senator and resident of Hood River.

In 1905, the bank moved to an office located in the new E.L. Smith Building on the southeast corner of Third and Oak streets. Smith was the president of the bank at that time. The bank maintained their offices in the Smith Building until the bank constructed their own facility in 1910 on the opposite corner (northwest) of Third and Oak streets. The bank purchased Lot 8, Block "C" of the First Addition West from The Hood River Company on March 26, 1909 for a sum of \$10,000 plus a \$4,000 mortgage paid to J.H. Middleton (Deed Bk. 2, p. 356), the former owner of the property. The site for the new bank was then occupied by a wooden building housing the store of J.M. Parry and Company. By 1910, with the exception of F.S. Stanley, the bank board was composed of all Hood River business people.

The bank's board of directors hired the prominent Portland architectural firm of Whidden and Lewis to design the new First National Bank of Hood River; local architect Robert Bartlett supervised the construction. Plans for the classically detailed building were completed in July 1909, and specified a 50' by 100' brick building with terra cotta trim. The first floor housed the bank facilities complete with a centralized public lobby, cashier cages along the east wall, offices for the employees, men's and women's restrooms, a fire-proof vault, and a large work space. Stairs along the north end of the banking area led up to the mezzanine with several additional offices and workrooms. Several retail stores and bank storage areas were located in the basement level and the upper floor was designed specifically for the Commercial Club of Hood River for their meeting hall and office space.

The Commercial Club of Hood River (predecessor to the Chamber of Commerce) signed a lease agreement with the bank in June 1909 to use the second floor. The lease was signed before Whidden and Lewis finalized the plans. The lease stipulated that the Commercial Club would pay \$100 a month for the use of the space (*Hood River Glacier*, 17 June 1909). The plans for the club called for a meeting room large enough to hold 300 people, a men and women's reception room, director's room, card and billiard's room, and small private party rooms.

Contractors J.M. Wright and L.M. Bentley completed the new First National Bank in September 1910 for a cost of about \$40,000. On 21 September 1910, the Commercial Club directors held an open house from 2-10 pm to promote their new quarters and to increase membership (*Hood River News*, 28 September 1910). The subsequent weeks newspaper touts the event as one of the most successful with hundreds in attendance and an increase in membership to nearly 500. The local paper describes the new Commercial Club headquarters:

A private stairway from the street leads to them, opening into a spacious hall. In the front of the building are the men's lounging room, 25' by 15', and also a large room that has been assigned to the Women's Club. Both apartments are handsomely furnished with leather-covered mission furniture, velvet carpets and velvet window hangings, with walls and ceilings tinted to harmonize with the furnishings, the prevailing color of which is brown.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

The First National Bank also opened their doors in late September 1910 and was touted as the:

... best structure in the City and a credit to towns of much larger populations..... The architectural beauty of the building makes it a double credit being useful and at the same time an ornament to the City. The materials used in the building are of the best and it is substantial as well as handsome. The exterior is of pressed brick decorated with stone and terra cotta work. The windows throughout are plate glass and the trimmings throughout the building are modern and creditable. The building is practically filled and the tenants are the Commercial Club, The Glacier (newspaper), Dean & Shaw, The Epping, Brydle Company, the Club Barber Shop, Dr. E.D. Kanaga, Allen & McCrea, and Derby & Wilbur (Hood River Glacier, 22 September 1910).

Hood River residents took pride in their new bank building and their town during this time of rapid growth. The economy remained stable until about 1914 when the growing conflict in Europe and lack of strong domestic markets, created a depression in the Hood River Valley. The banking industry also suffered as a result of the depressed real estate, timber, and building industries. By 1916, the surplus fund of the bank had been depleted to absorb the loss from loans but the bank remained solvent. WWI stymied investors, dampening the banking industry in Hood River and throughout the country.

The end of the WWI improved the economy and by 1920, the bank's surplus account rose as assets topped one million. The 1920s brought prosperity to the region. The automobile industry spurred on new development in Hood River as gas and service stations, and car dealerships were constructed in downtown. This era brought on the third major developmental phase in Hood River. Businesses continued to prosper until the stock market crash of 1929 ushering in the Great Depression of the 1930s. During this period, the Chamber of Commerce was established and took over the role of promoting the community. The upper level of the bank ceased to be used.

Despite the Depression, the First National Bank of Hood River remained solvent and continued to serve the community of Hood River. In 1932, the only other bank in operation in Hood River, the Butler Bank, closed its doors in February 1932. Shortly afterward, talks began about merging the First National and Butler Bank to help out the community and one another. The two banks; however, could not come up with an agreement. The February 11, 1932 edition of the *Hood River Glacier* newspaper discusses the immediate attitude of the community upon hearing of the Butler Bank closure and on the financial condition of the First National Bank:

The closing of one of our banks would not have attracted the attention of the casual observer excerpt for the small groups gathering here and there to discuss the probable effect. The fact that no one was seemingly excited and not run on the remaining bank, the First National Bank, was even discussed shows beyond question the quality of our citizenry. We have discussed the situation since closing of the other bank with the senior officers of the First National who have been outspoken in their appreciation of the calm attitude of the citizens. It was deemed advisable in protecting the interests of the First National depositors to fortify the bank with unusually large cash reserves, but there have been no evidence of actual need of these additional funds.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

The First National Bank was the only bank that remained open in the Hood River Valley throughout the Depression. In 1937; however, First National Bank of Portland purchased the bank, passing from local to a national "chain" ownership.

ACQUISITION AND ALTERATIONS BY THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND

In January 1937, the First National Bank of Portland took over controlling interest of the First National Bank of Hood River. The Portland bank purchased the assets of the Hood River facility including the bank building on February 23, 1937 (Bk. 26, p. 7) for \$10.00. E. O. Blanchar, President, and S.J. Moore signed the deed on behalf of the First National Bank of Hood River. The First National Bank of Portland opened its 36th national branch in the Hood River bank building in February 1937; Giannini-Transamerica Group controlled the First National Bank of Portland. The First National Bank of Portland was organized in the 1860s by a group of Portland investors and was the oldest bank in Oregon.

All of the employees of the Hood River bank were retained after the transfer; E.O. Blanchar became the manager of the bank. Blanchar speaking of the merger shortly after the transaction took place stated in the February 12, 1937 *Hood River News* that:

The opening of a branch here by the First National Bank of Portland is definitely a step forward financially for Hood River.....The Hood River territory will be more adequately served by the added facilities of the state wide banking service and \$93,000,000 resources of the First National Bank of Portland.

By April 1937, plans were underway to remodel the First National Bank building. At that time, changes were made to the interior of the bank "so as to provide for more efficient and rapid service for clients, and the old director's room and adjoining offices are to be eliminated" (*Hood River News*, April 2, 1937). The paper stated that the director's room and many of the interior offices were removed, and the manager's office moved to a location along the east wall instead of the south wall.

In 1945, the First National Bank of Portland hired Portland architect Kund Roald to remodel the interior and exterior of the building (Roald later designed the Hood River County Courthouse). It appears that the main doors on the south façade were removed and moved to the secondary entrance on the same façade that originally led to the second story. The interior columns of the bank lobby were removed, ceiling furred and tiled, and the bank workspace expanded to the north wall of the building. A series of large trusses were added to the former Commercial Club's space on the second story for support; the upper floor was no longer used. The north end retail spaces on the east façade were also modified. Roman brick was added around the new storefronts and the windows the mezzanine level and ground floor were replaced with new plate glass windows that fit into the existing opening. It appears that some of these changes were completed until the early 1950s.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

RECENT HISTORY

The First National Bank of Portland (later the First Bank of Oregon) remained the only bank in the Hood River Valley until 1953 when the Commercial Bank of Hillsboro opened a branch in Hood River. Portland architect Harry A. Herzog designed the drive-through teller in 1964 that was added to the west side of the building. A bank parking lot was also added to the west side of the building.

The First National Bank continued to serve the community until the 1970's, when the bank merged with several other banks to become the First Interstate Bank. In 1996, Wells Fargo bought First Interstate, on July 23, 1998; Wells Fargo Bank sold the bank building to the Historic Carousel's Inc. (Hood River County Deed #983549). Bradford W.S. Perron purchased the former bank building in March 31, 1999 from Historic Carousel's Inc. Perron is the current owner of the property, and is in the process of rehabilitating the building.

ARCHITECTS: WHIDDEN AND LEWIS AND THE PERIOD REVIVAL STYLES

Formed in 1889 by William M. Whidden and Ion Lewis, the firm of Whidden and Lewis designed some of the most notable residential and commercial buildings in Portland. Both men were born in Massachusetts and attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology, studying architecture. Whidden began his architectural career with the nationally known firm of McKim, Mead, & White in New York City and came to Portland with Charles F. McKim in the winter of 1881-1882 to work on the construction of the Portland Hotel and other projects commissioned by Henry Villard of the Northern Pacific Railroad. In 1884, Villard's empire started to collapse, thus putting a halt to the Portland Hotel project, already in progress. Whidden stayed in the Northwest to supervise the construction of the Tacoma Hotel and then returned to the East in 1884 forming his own firm with MIT friend and McKim, Mead, & White co-worker, William E. Chamberlain.

In 1888, Whidden dissolved his partnership with Chamberlain and returned to Portland after a group of Portlanders raised enough capital to complete the Portland Hotel. A year later, Whidden received the contract to design an inn on Mt. Hood, Cloud Cap Inn. The inn was completed in 1889 and financed by Portland banker William Ladd, and C.E.S. Wood, a Portland attorney, poet, and writer. That same year, Ion Lewis, a MIT classmate, came to visit Whidden in Portland, and formed the partnership of Whidden and Lewis. The firm became Portland's most successful and sought after architectural firms, and is credited with bringing the popular Colonial Revival style to the Northwest; the hallmark style of the firm's mentors McKim, Mead, and White.

"The Colonial Revival style can trace its beginnings to the Centennial International Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876. American's interest in its Colonial past was celebrated at the Exhibition, with reconstruction of historic interiors showing the life and time of the founders" (Hawkins and Willingham, p. 214). McKim, Mead, & White popularized the emerging style on the East Coast in many of their residences in the 1880s and 1890s. Colonial Revival residences started appearing in Oregon in the early 1890s, many the early works of Whidden and Lewis. Many commercial and public buildings were also designed in the American Renaissance style; a style that grew from and built upon the Colonial Revival tradition.

Whidden and Lewis designed many of Portland most significant building including the Portland City Hall, 1895; Failing Building, 1897; Corbett Building, 1907; Arlington Club, 1909; Imperial Hotel, 1910; Wilcox Building, 1911; and the Multnomah County Courthouse, 1914 (Ritz, p. 416). Ion Lewis was appointed Director of

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Architecture for the 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition, and the firm designed many of the fair buildings. The firm designed over 40 residences in the popular Shingle, Richardsonian, and Colonial Revival styles for some of Portland's most important community leaders. The firm dominated the architectural community from the early 1890s to the 1910s until younger architects began receiving commissions such as Albert E. Doyle, a former employee of Whidden and Lewis.

Whidden and Lewis continued their practice for many years until William Whidden retired in 1920 (died 1929). Lewis, a founding member of the Oregon Chapter of the AIA, continued the business under the name of Whidden and Lewis until his death in 1933. The firm of Whidden and Lewis left a lasting mark on the architectural landscape of early Portland in both commercial and residential designs.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

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- Hood River News*, Hood River, Oregon
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 - 10 August 1910. Commercial Club Fitting Up New Home."
 - 31 August 1910. "Building Operations Big Greater Expected in 1911."
 - 14 September 1910. "Club Rooms Opened with Big Meeting."
 - 21 September 1910. Open House To-Day at Commercial Club Rooms.
 - 28 September 1910. Commercial Club's Housewarming Success."
 - 1 January 1937. "First National is in Giannini Group."
 - 15 January 1937. "First National is in Fine Condition."
 - 12 February 1937. "Portland Bank to Open Branch Here."
 - 12 March 1937. "First National to Offer Credit Loans."
 - 2 April 1937. "First National is Being Remodeled."
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First National Bank of Hood River
Name of Property

NPS Form 10-900-a

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

Hood River County, Oregon
County and State

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. City of Hood River, Oregon, 1916, 1928.

Whidden and Lewis. "First National Bank Building, Hood River, Ore., Whidden and Lewis Architects, Portland, Ore."
Plans dated 1 July 1909. Property of current owner, Brad Perron, Hood River, Oregon.

First National Bank of Hood River
Name of Property

Hood River County, Oregon
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre (5000 sq. ft. lot)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 10 615790 5062600
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 Bradford Perron and Sally Donovan, Historic Preservationist

organization Historic Carousels, Inc. date 6-30-05

street & number PO Box 797 telephone 541-387-3879

city or town Hood River state OR 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 Bradford W.S. Perron, Historic Carousels, Inc

street & number PO Box 797 telephone 541-387-3879

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.

First National Bank of Hood River
Name of Property

Hood River County, Oregon
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 nominated area includes all of Lot 8 in Block "C" of the First Addition West to Hood River, Hood River County, Oregon, otherwise known as the east 50' of Tax Lot 11700, map No. 3n 10E 25CD.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary includes the entire 50' x 100' lot that is historically associated with the First National Bank of Hood River building.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Photo _____ Page 1

Photographic Log First National Bank of Hood River Building, 304 Oak Street, Hood River, Hood River County, Oregon

Slides

12 current images

Photographs

Historic Name: First National Bank of Hood River

Address: 304 Oak Street, Hood River, Hood River County, OR

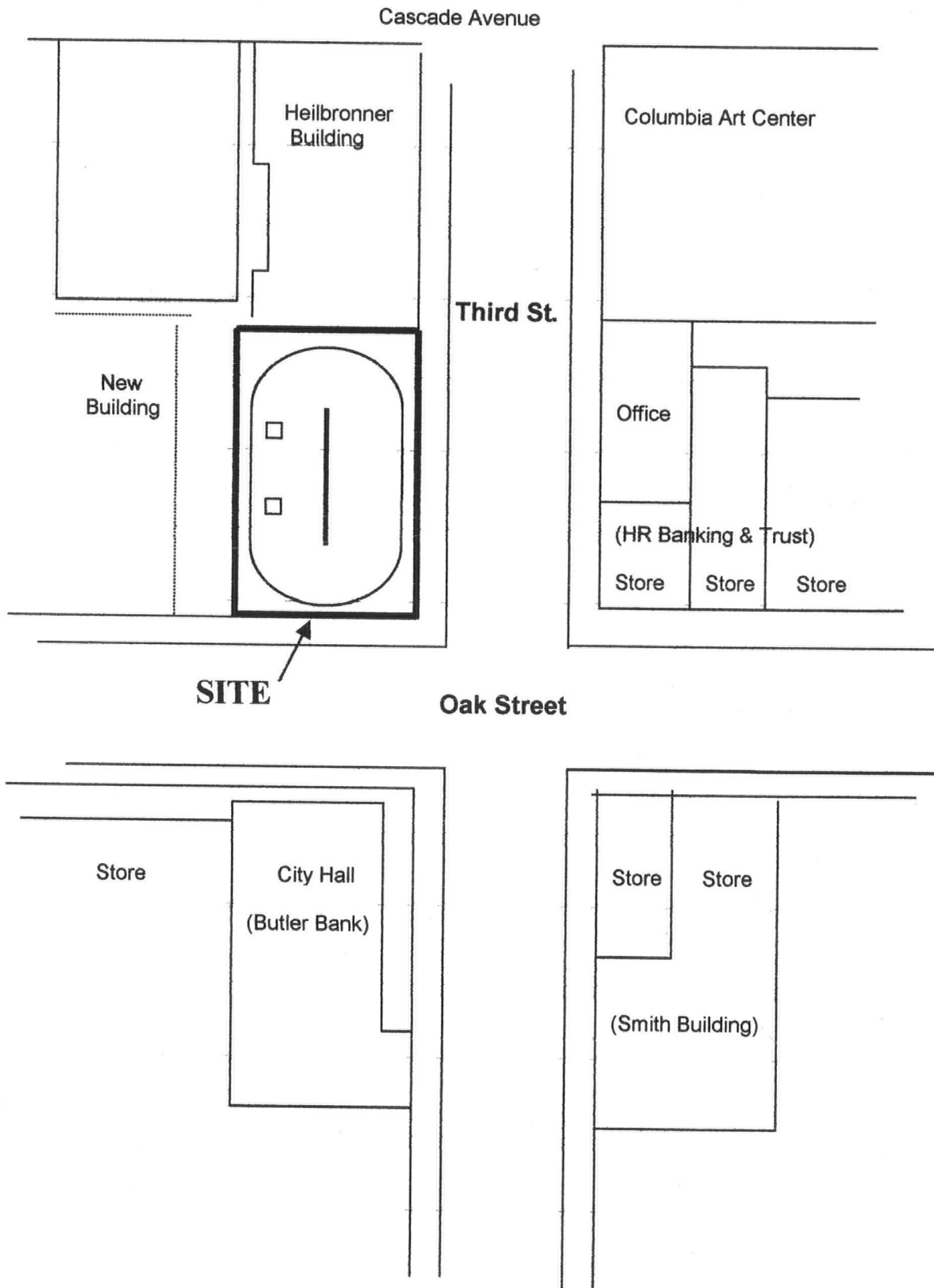
Photographer: Sally Donovan, Donovan and Associates, Hood River, OR

Photograph Date: June 2005

Negative Location: Bradford Perron, Hood River, OR

Photograph No:	Description:
1 of 12	South and East facades, looking NW
2 of 12	South facade, looking N
3 of 12	West and South facades, looking NE
4 of 12	East facade, looking SW
5 of 12	Detail cornice and brackets, looking NW
6 of 12	Detail clock, looking W
7 of 12	1 st Floor interior, looking N
8 of 12	2 nd Floor interior, looking SE
9 of 12	Interior basement retail, looking SE
10 of 12	Interior basement retail, looking N
11 of 12	Interior sub-basement north half, looking W
12 of 12	Interior sub-basement south half, looking S

First National Bank Site Plan



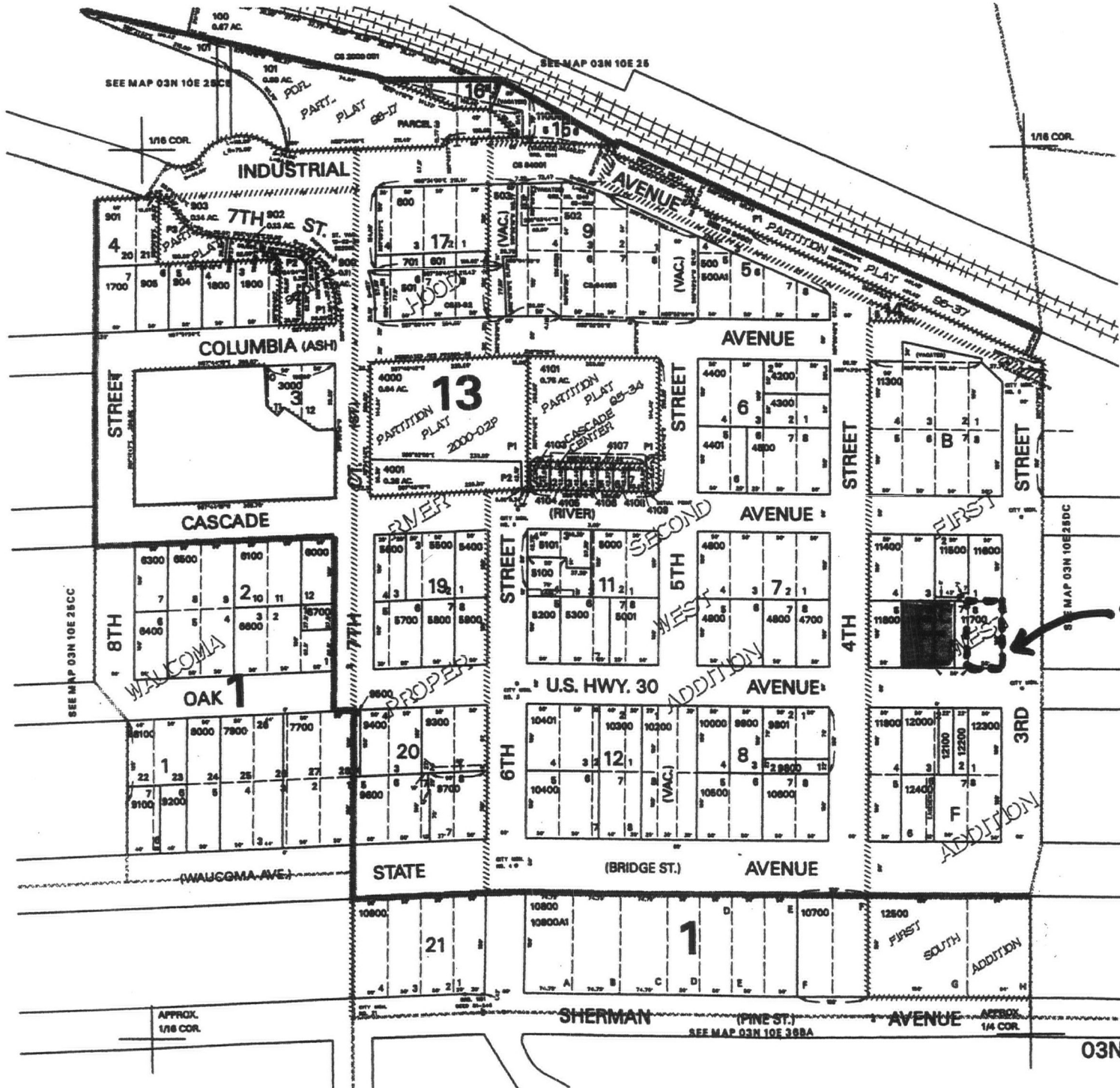
CANCELLED NO.
200 THRU
400
500A2
500A3
598
599
602
700
702
800
801
1000
1100 THRU
1104
1200 THRU
1600
2000 THRU
2800
3100 THRU
3800
4100
4102
6200
6800 THRU
7600
7800
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REVISED: JD
02/11/03

03N 10E 25CD



APPROX.
1/16 COR.

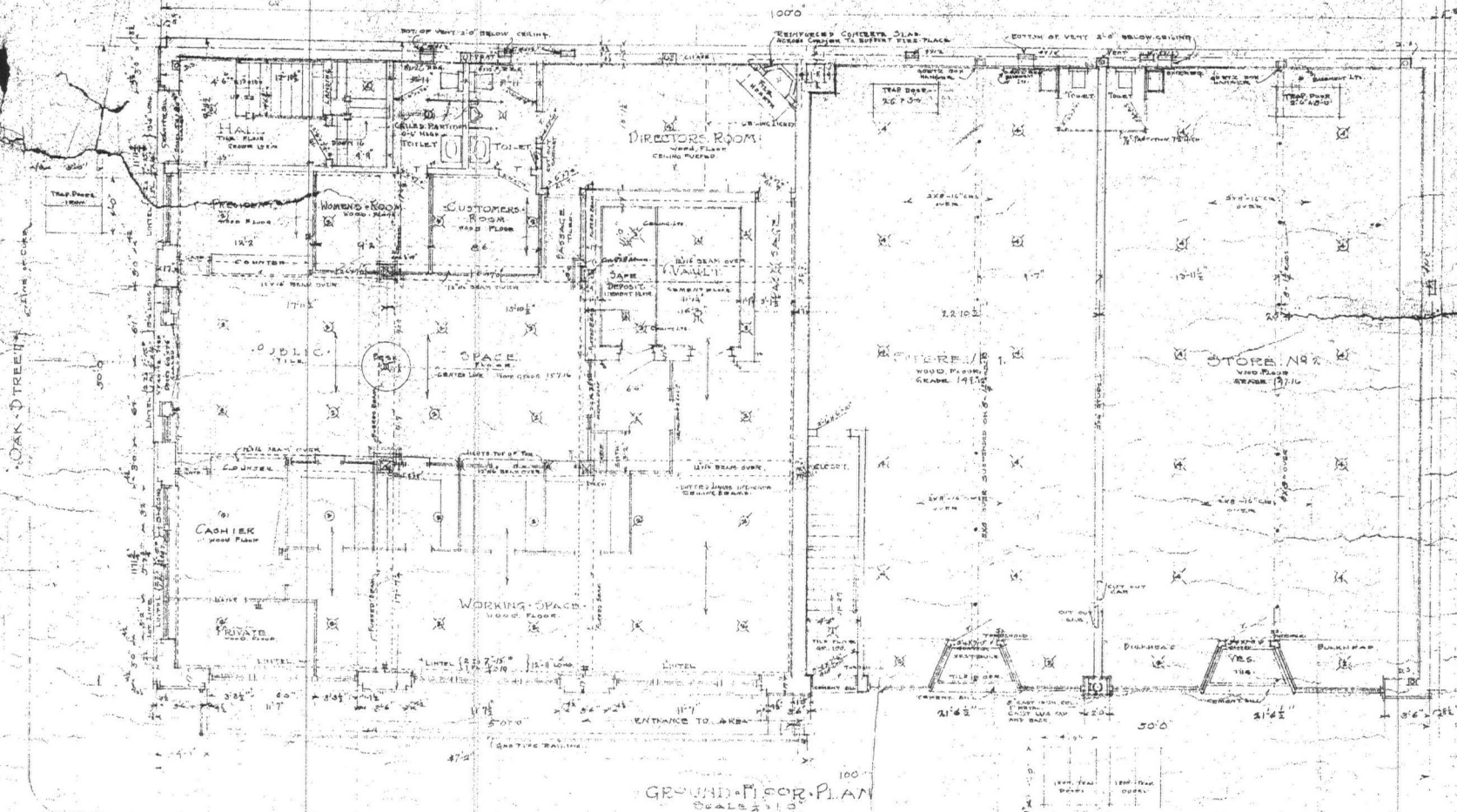
SEE MAP 03N 10E 36B

1/4 COR

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG. HOOD RIVER, ORE.

WHIDDEN & LEWIS
ARCHITECTS.

DRAWING No. 4
JULY 1909.

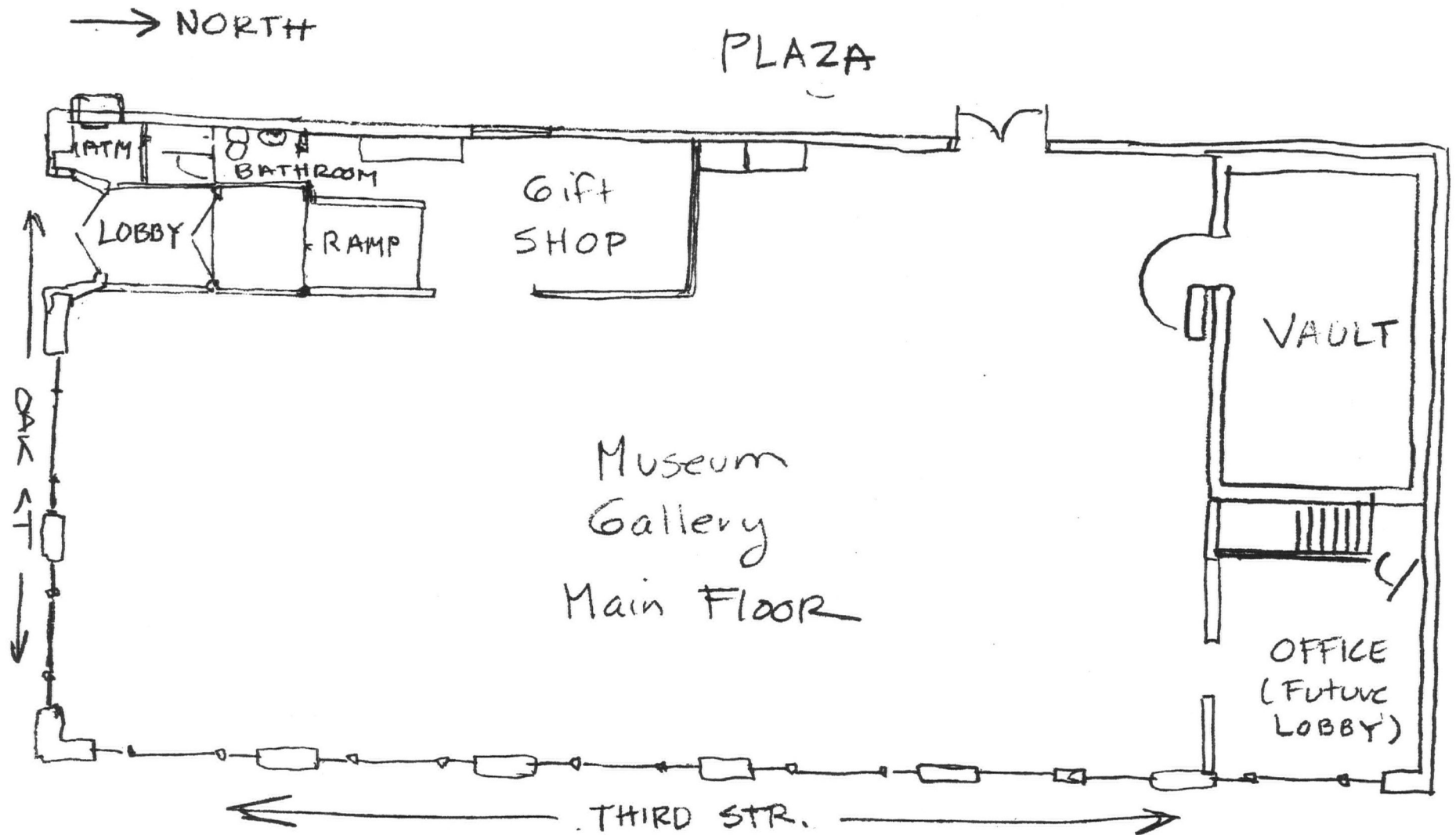


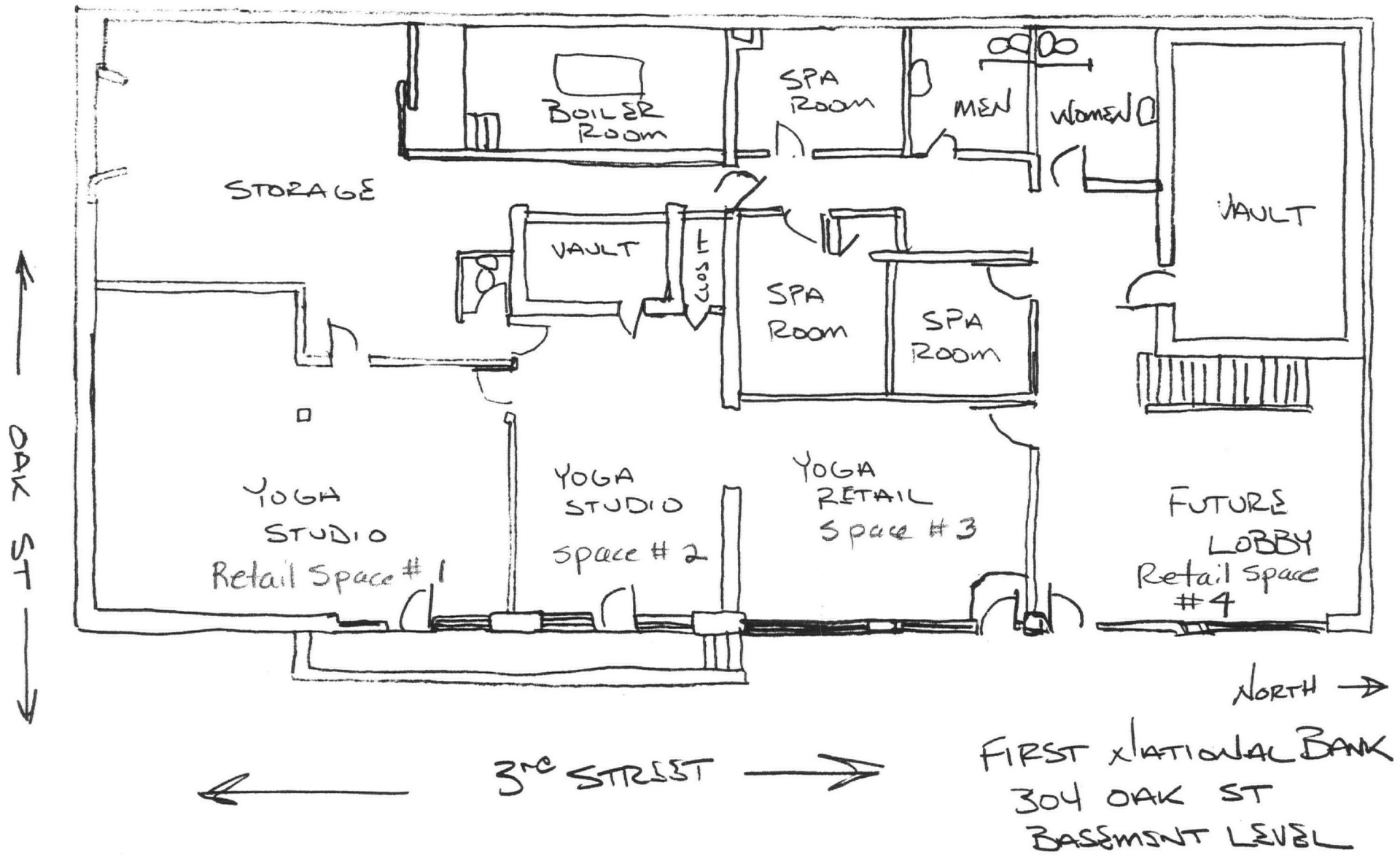
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

1st FLOOR PLAN
JULY 1909

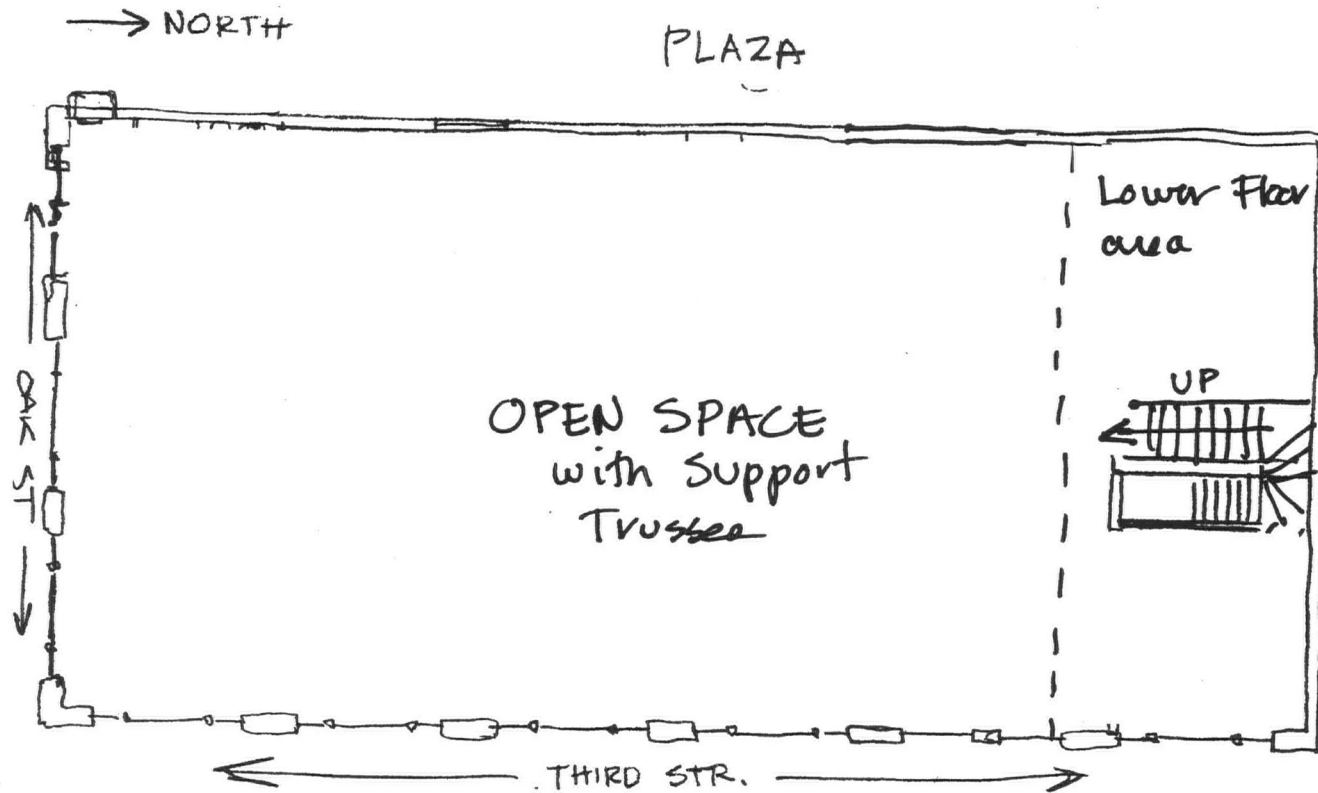
WHIDDEN &
LEWIS

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
304 OAK
BASEMENT LEVEL



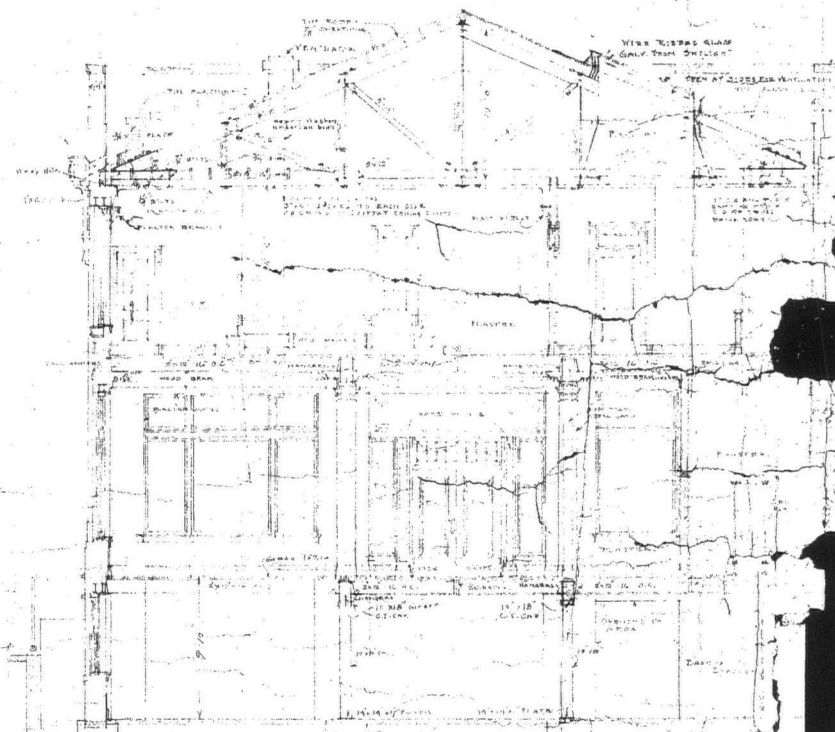
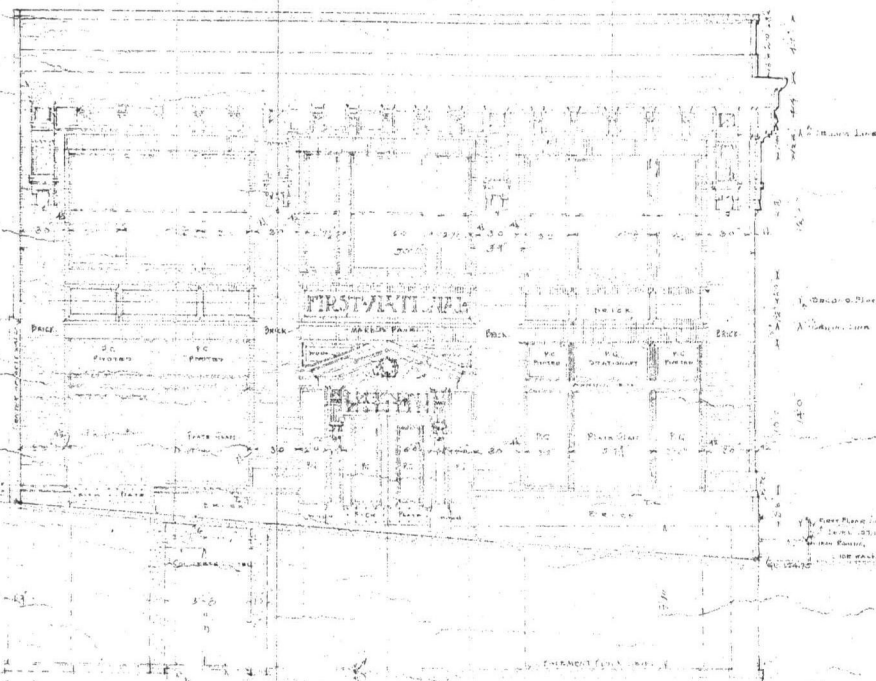


First National Bank Second Floor (EXISTING)



South Elevation
 July 1909
 Whidden & Lewis

FIRST NATIONAL BALK BLDG.
 HOOD STREET CORNER,
 WASHINGTON, D.C.
 JULY 1909





Complete blockade of business street by apple
haulers 1916
East facade of Bank, 1916



CA 1910

Election ked Results

Jolt in Multnomah nty Offices Vote is Both Sides Winning

Justice of the Supreme Court (six-year term)	
o. H. Burnett	367
ank A. Moore	453
Attorney General—	
M. Crawford	356
N. Hart	200
Superintendent of Public In-	
struction—	
R. Alderman	458
State Printer—	
m. J. Clark	192
Illia S. Dunlway	371
Commissioner of Labor—	
P. Hoff	285
M. Orton	264
Railroad Commissioner—	
ank J. Miller	422
State Engineer—	
hu H. Lewis	501
Superintendent of Water—	
o. T. Cochran	475
Judge of Circuit Court, Sev-	
th Judicial District—	
amel W. Stark	454
Representative—	
ank M. Gill	200
ohn Leland Henderson	277
ex Stewart	149
F. Watt	312
County Judge—	
ewton Clark	185
as. N. Clarke	250
ford D. Woodward	155
County Commissioner—	
o. A. McCurdy	358
son H. Rhoades	282
as. R. Steele	265
as. Steinhauser	155
Sheriff—	
o. R. Castner	203
ica. F. Johnson	376
County Clerk—	
E. Hanson	442
Howard Isenberg	155
County Assessor—	
ary L. Howe	264
aper Wickham	299
County Treasurer—	
M. Schmeltzer	544
County School Superinten-	
nt—	
D. Thompson	533
County Surveyor—	
enry N. Hackett	91
array Kay	294
M. Morse	140
M. Hurlburt	57
Justice of Peace Hood River	
istrict—	
C. Buck	400
Justice of Peace Baldwin	
istrict—	
o. Dimick	28
Coroner—	
lgar Button	41
ase Edgington	44

Local Man Gets Profitable Returns From Wolf Rivers

About the biggest apple story of the season is in connection with a shipment of Wolf Rivers recently handled for Michael Prendergast by the Davidson Fruit Company. The fact that the Wolf River has not been considered a factor in a commercial way makes the story still more interesting.

The fruit in question was taken

Jefferson Myers	20
Oswald West	63
John M. Gearin	1
For Secretary of State—	
Turner Oliver	65
For State Treasurer—	
Thos. B. Kay	5
For Attorney General—	
A. M. Crawford	6
For Superintendent of Public In-	
struction—	

from 14 trees and netted Mr. Prendergast, in round numbers, over \$400. It was sold in New York and brought its owner something better than \$1.00 per box. This must sound pretty good to those who have this variety of apple and have not heretofore considered it of any great consequence in the commercial field.

A. J. Derby	20
For Sheriff—	
William Ganger	60
County Judge—Geo. D. Culbertson	
received 25 votes and was nominated.	
M. M. Hill, A. J. Derby, Chas. N. Clarke, C. A. Bell, G. D. Woodward, S. F. Blythe and Newton Clark also	
received scattering votes.	
County Commissioner—M. M. Hill	
received the nomination with 29	

Commercial Club's Housewarming Success

Hundreds Visit Handsome New Quarters of Organization---Portland Visitors Add to Oc- casions After Ride Through Apple Orchards.

The reception tendered by the Commercial Club to residents of the valley, Wednesday, was a big success. Thronged with out-of-town visitors and residents of the valley, the handsome new quarters of the Hood River Commercial Club were inspected and received the admiration of all, and the officers of the organization received the congratulations of several hundred people who filled the clubrooms. The day's event in connection with the big reception, which was held from 2 to 10 p. m., commenced when a delegation from

ingham, W. A. Laidlaw, Fred Lockley, of the Pacific Monthly, and A. B. Chase. The latter is a resident of California, where he owns a 1500-acre orange grove. He said that he had never expected to see the apple grown to the perfection that is attained at Hood River.

The guests were then taken to the top of Vanhorn Butte for a view of the valley, and afterwards returned by way of the west side of the valley and spent the rest of the afternoon meeting residents and local people.

Among the Portland visitors were Lieutenant Ullo, of the United States Army, Wallace McCamant, H. J. Hudson, Mrs. Chapman and Mr. and Mrs. Frank McFarland. During the afternoon and evening several hundred visited the club, where they were entertained and given copies of the new booklet just issued and which is claimed to be the handsomest yet gotten out by the publicity department of the Harriman lines.

Guests were received by the Board of Directors and their wives, the committee consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Derby, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Osburn, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hartwig and Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Early, with an auxiliary committee of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Heilbroner, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Friday, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Bone, Mr. and Mrs. Truman Butler and Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Davidson.

The largest number of visitors was present in the evening, when the spacious quarters were filled. During the evening J. A. Epping and Mrs. Chas. Henney sang to the great enjoyment of the guests, whose appreciation took the form of forcing them to respond to an encore.

Refreshments and punch were served by a number of Hood River's attractive and daintily gowned younger set, and later in the evening an hour or two was enjoyed in dancing to the music of Newman's full orchestra.

The new quarters of the Commercial Club occupy the entire second floor of the recently completed First National Bank building, covering a space of 100 feet deep and 50 feet wide. A private stairway from the street leads to them, opening into a spacious hallway. In the front of the building is the men's lounging room, 25 by 15 feet, and also a large room that has been assigned to the use of the Women's Club. Both apartments are handsomely furnished with leather-covered

mission furniture, velvet carpets and velvet window hangings, with the walls and ceilings tinted to harmonize with the furnishings, the prevailing color of which is brown.

Across the hall is the secretary's office, from which a private door opens into the assembly hall, said to be the largest in a commercial club in the state. This is furnished with all conveniences for holding meetings or accommodating other large assemblages, and has two large entrances from the hall, at the end of which is the billiard room. Card rooms are also provided, with the necessary appointments, and a unique feature is a small kitchen for use in entertaining. Lavatories, coat rooms and other adjuncts of the modern club are all in evidence.

In the past year the membership of the club has grown greatly and it is expected that before the year closes it will number more than 500 of the



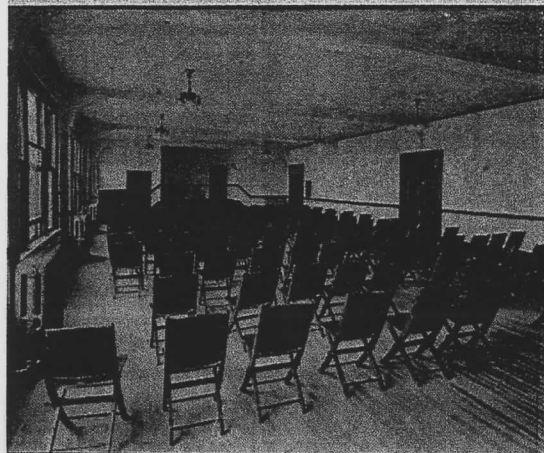
THE NEW FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING AND HOME OF THE COMMERCIAL CLUB

R. R. Turner	8
For Commissioner of Labor—	
G. M. Orton	3
O. P. Hoff	1
For State Engineer—	
J. H. Lewis	2
For Justice of the Supreme Court (Four-year Term)	
Woodson T. Slater	60
For Justice of the Supreme Court (Six-year Term)	

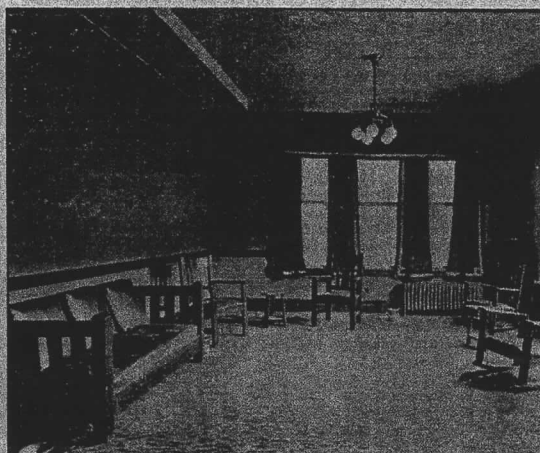
votes. P. D. Hiaricha, G. A. McCurdy, O. H. Rhoades, T. A. Reavis, J. R. Steele and M. R. Noble received scattering votes.

For County Clerk—W. E. Hanson received the nomination on the Democratic ticket, as well as on the Republican, by securing 14 votes. F. H. Isenberg received 3 votes, G. D. Culbertson 2 and J. M. Culbertson 1. For Assessor—Henry. Howe and

Portland arrived, headed by C. C. Chapman, manager of the Portland Commercial Club. The party was taken to the clubrooms and then, escorted by the officers and members of the organization, took a ride through the apple orchards. The day was bright and the visitors were delighted with the trip and astonished at the wonderful yield of apples.



THE ASSEMBLY HALL



A CORNER IN MEN'S LOUNGING ROOM

Constable of Hood River istrict—	
S. Olinow	294

Will R. King	62
For State Printer—	
James E. Godfrey	51

Jasper Wickham ran a close race for the Democratic nomination, Mr. Wickham winning out by getting a	
---	--

At Pine Grove, where a stop was made for lunch, they had an opportunity to visit the orchards and	
---	--

expected that before the year closes it will number more than 500 of the	
--	--

"Hood River News", Sept. 28, 1910

RIVER NEWS

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1910

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 A YEAR

Are Still on Wrong Side Safety.

CHARLES E. HUGHES of New York.

which counts as TRAITORS all up against the state the arms of in turn to selfish uses the agencies de the common interest.

of democracy are not to be found in andists merely because we may deem r unwise. The danger lies more in e former be fair and right we may nent.

THE EVIDENCE OF MORAL SOUND- EQUENTLY ILLUSTRATED IN THE TION AT THE CORRUPT ABUSE OF XPOSURE OF GROSS CORRUPTION IT IS LAMENTABLY TRUE THAT URE OF CONTINUOUS AND UNRE- RRUPT INFLUENCES WHICH WE OM OUR CITIZENS, AND PARTICU- VORED BY ABILITY AND SUCCESS.

public officers if he believes him- er to protect his business or to get s he should have is unhappily too

umber of men who go from college es world there does not seem to be e number of those who realize that ed and that the first duty of a pa- nct his business in a PATRIOTIC

gains in this matter and that higher NED, but we are STILL ON THE OF SAFETY.

may be as to all other things, we ies, to put a stop to official corrup- we shall not stop entirely the com- y largely reduce its prevalence.

MAY SELL BONDS TO DENVER HOUSE

Interest in the sale of the water bonds has been revived during the past few days by the assertion that

Commercial Club Fitting Up New Home

Organization Which Will Occupy Entire
Second Floor of First National Bank Build-
ing to Take On Added Dignity and Influence

With the fitting up of the new quarters of the Commercial Club, which is now taking place, the organization will soon take on a greater dignity and wider sphere of influence in the affairs of the community. The new apartments for the club, which will occupy the entire second story of the First National Bank building, are spacious, convenient and have been especially designed for the uses of the club. The entrance to the club rooms is by a private stairway at the west front of the building. This culminates in a well-lighted and roomy hallway. To the right is the apartment for the Woman's Club and the lounging room for club members. These occupy the entire front of the structure, the former being on the west side of the building and the latter occupying the space on the corner and commanding a fine view of Oak and Third streets. Across the hall from this is the secretary's office, with windows fronting on Third street. A private door leads from the secretary's office to the big assembly hall, and another to the rostrum placed at the south end of the auditorium. The assembly hall will seat three hundred and will be fitted with handsome chairs, electric light fixtures and other conveniences for the use of the meetings. From the stairway to the left along the hall are the lavatories, card room and billiard room. The billiard room has already been equipped with modern billiard and pool tables and a cork flooring, and other adjuncts that will add to the pleasure and convenience of the players have been supplied.

The furnishings and fittings for the rooms throughout will be handsome and tasteful, and when opened for use the new club rooms will give Hood River the social and business home it has long needed. It is planned to open the rooms with a public function, the details of which

will be announced later, and at which time it will be the intention of the officers and members of the club to impress on the residents of both city and valley that the organization is a public institution open to the people of the entire city and valley and depending on them for its support.

In several respects the Commercial Club entered on its most important work this year. The literature that will be distributed by it is the most attractive ever issued for any community on the coast and covers a wider field. Including the entire issue, over 100,000 booklets of various sizes and forms are being supplied, and the community booklet, which will come from the press shortly, will be the edition de luxe of productions of this character. With a home and a system established for carrying on the work of the club, Hood River will reap added benefits from its commercial organization and be placed on a footing with its rival communities.

OREGON'S EMINENT EDITOR DIES IN EAST

Harvey W. Scott, veteran editor of The Portland Oregonian, died in John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Monday, of heart failure, 32 hours after a surgical operation.

Mr. Scott left the operating table Saturday morning in strong condition, but later began sinking and in spite of the best stimulants known to medical science his heart grew steadily weaker until the end. He was conscious almost to the last and the end was painless.

With him were his wife and one of his sons, Leslie Scott, who had accompanied him on his trip.

Mr. Scott began failing nearly three months ago from an attack of sciatica. Early in June he went to Hot Lake, Eastern Oregon, but the baths there brought no relief.

HOOD RIVER NEWS

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1910

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 A YEAR

The Real Issue of the Primary Election

(BY THE EDITOR)

The primary election Saturday will in many respects be the most important occasion on which the voters of Oregon have exercised the right of franchise, for it will decide whether the rank and file of the Republican party are for or against party organization; it will decide whether the people of this state will go on record as in favor of the movement to disrupt the organization that has given to the United States the greatest era of prosperity and progress of which the world has any knowledge.

The element of the Republican party in Oregon which is supporting the principles that have accomplished this great achievement is the assembly. Its candidates are for supporting the established order of things in opposition to unrest, discontent, Populism, or in its more high sounding title "Nationalism." The American people are proverbially fickle minded and prone to forgetfulness. It takes but a few years to wipe off the slate of penury and bring on the season of plenty under a wise administration. Therefore to refresh the memories of those who are intent on destroying the party that has given them an administration on which they have waxed fat we subjoin a schedule showing the increase in prices for farm products in March 1910 over March 1896, taken from the Congressional Record:

Increase from March 1896 to March 1910

Corn advanced 118.4 per cent.	Hops advanced 740 per cent.
Wheat advanced 88.1 per cent.	Potatoes advanced 73.7 per cent.
Cotton advanced 92.2 per cent.	Flaxseed advanced 142.4 per cent.
Oats advanced 132.2 per cent.	Fat cattle advanced 92.7 per cent.
Rye advanced 117.1 per cent.	Fat hogs advanced 173 per cent.
Barley advanced 126.8 per cent.	Dairy butter advanced 57.3 per cent.
Hay advanced 49.5 per cent.	Eggs advanced 107.3 per cent.

The price of the above products practically doubled. As showing the increase in the purchasing power of farm products "ten bushels of corn equaled in value 70 pounds of Rio coffee in March 1910, and 21 pounds in March 1896. Ten bushels of corn equaled in value 16 gallons of New Orleans molasses in March 1910 and 3 gallons in March 1896. Ten bushels of corn equaled in value 131 pounds of sugar in March 1910 and 59 pounds in March 1896. Ten bushels of corn equaled in value 30 yards of brown sheetings in March 1910 and 51 yards in March 1896. Ten bushels of corn equaled in value 16 yards of cashmere all-wool dress goods in March 1910 and 14 yards in March 1896," etc.

It seems strange that a people will revolt against an organization's administration that has caused this unparalleled record for American products. As we have said, however, the explanation lies in the fact that they have forgotten; that in their prosperous condition they feel secure and are chasing after false prophets. The average man judges from the surface. He forgets to reason that disaster follows the disruption of the established and the substitution of the uncertain, the theoretical or the altruistic.

The rise of the movement which has become known in the past few days as "Nationalism" is already a serious menace to business conditions. While just named its mutterings were heard six months ago and already the hands of capital are on the purse strings nervously awaiting the danger signal. In the money markets of the east and middle west bonds of sterling value have gone begging and gilt edged railroad securities have sold below par. Money in the middle west has been difficult to secure at 8 per cent and in some districts the rate of interest has risen to 12. The banks are quietly strengthening their reserve funds and are cautiously watching the growing condition with distrust.

It is not that capital so much fears a change of power from one party to another, as a change from one party to NO PARTY. A possible change to a movement with nothing behind it but the nob and an empty name; without achievement; without a definite purpose and without prestige except that acquired through printer's ink. A movement simply as it is named, "insurgency."

This is the condition that calls for a wise deliberation on the part of the voters of Oregon, and it applies to every city and hamlet in the state. The Republican voter should think twice before casting his ballot to disrupt the organization that has showered him with prosperity; to make it possible to bring on a disastrous business condition and to place the state in the columns of Populism, discontent and headless political turmoil.

The result of the coming primary election is not a matter of gaining a local victory. It will be national in its significance and define clearly whether the people of the state want a continuance of the prosperous Republican policy or a change to uncertainty. Also the question is not a matter of supporting or opposing individual candidates; it is a matter of supporting the element that stands upholding the Republican administration and the organization of the party. The assembly candidates represent this element in Oregon and the voter will do well to forget factional differences and support them on a broader issue than assembly or anti-assembly.

Open House To-Day at Commercial Club Rooms

Guests Will Be Received Informally From 2 to 10 P. M.--Invitation Extended to All Residents Who Will Be Feasted and Entertained

The formal opening of the Commercial Club rooms and reception tonight promises to be one of the most interesting and auspicious affairs in the history of social events in the valley, and it is expected that it will be largely attended.

Open house will be kept from 2 in the afternoon till 10 in the evening and guests will be received by a large reception committee which will endeavor to make all welcome. The affair is open to everybody, and the directors of the Club want it again impressed upon residents of all sections of the city and valley that they are cordially invited to be present.

A special program of soloists has been arranged, the committee on arrangements being fortunate in securing for this part of the program Mrs. Chas. H. Henney, Mrs. Peyton Davidson, Mrs. Frank E. Deema, J. Adrian Epling and O. T. Wedemeyer.

In addition to the ladies' committee appointed, consisting of Mrs. J. H. Hellbrunner, Mrs. R. H. Wallace, Mrs. Friday and Mrs. N. W. Bone, the reception committee will be augmented by Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Derby, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Cartwright and Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Early, the latter being the directors of the club and their wives.

Refreshments will be served during the afternoon and evening.

NEW BANKING ROOM BIG AND HANDSOME

The new banking room of the First National Bank, which is now completed, is one of the handsomest in the state, and also one of the most commodious. With a depth of nearly 75 feet, it is 40 feet wide and its appointments are both attractive and substantial.

A tile floor with an artistic border covers the lobby, in the center of

are reached by a private stairway from a room fitted up for patrons on the banking floor, who deposit valuables for safe keeping. The vault doors are fitted with double locks, and a knowledge of both combination and time locks is necessary to open them.

Entering the banking room on the right is the apartment of the cashier, with receiving and paying tellers, bookkeepers and other attaches on the right. On the left is the president's room, directors' room and the apartments for patrons. The ceiling



THE FIRST NATIONAL'S NEW BANKING ROOM

which is a hardwood double desk of unique design. The woodwork of the various apartments for employees and officers of the institution is a rich mahogany with marble base boards. Artistic brass wickets with marble change counters are supplied for the money handling part of the bank's business, while steel wire cages protect the funds when brought out of the vaults. The latter are big double affairs with a foundation extending down to the ground, and containing safety deposit boxes on the basement floor. The latter

is handsomely finished with a beamed effect and tinted. Drop electric lights with brass hangings and frosted globes furnish ample light. The entrance to the bank is plain but rich and the whole is indicative of good taste and progressiveness.

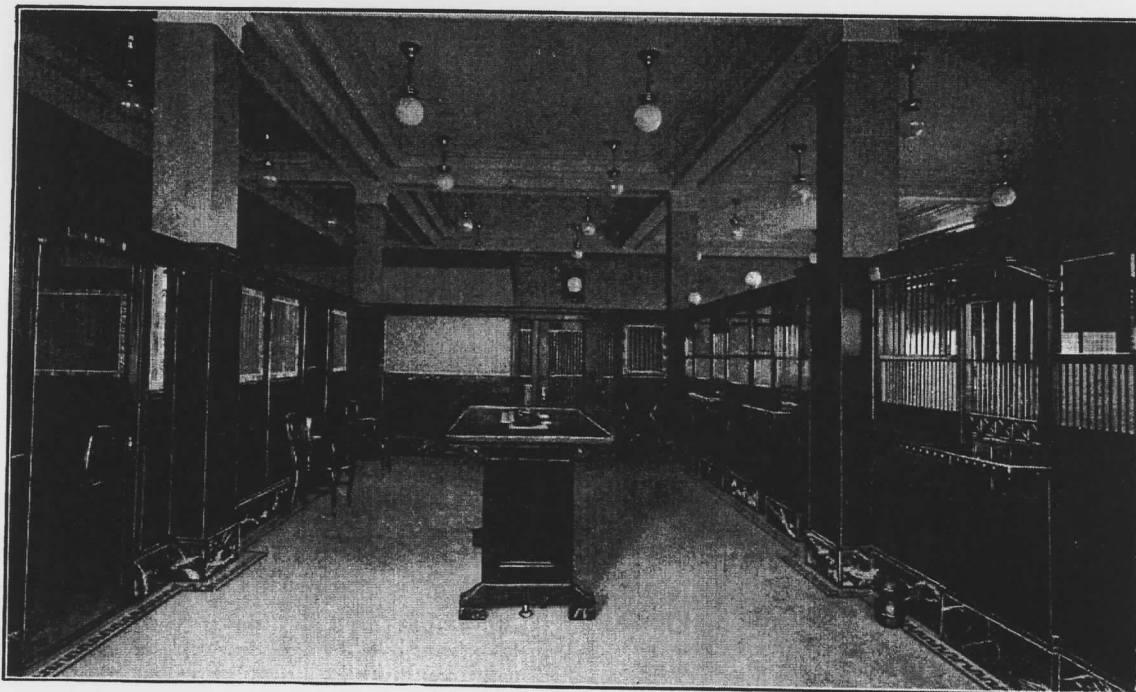
PINE GROVEITES HEAR NOTED LECTURER

The first of the lecture courses at Pine Grove Grange hall on scientific and economic questions was given last Saturday evening by Rev. Herbert Bigelow, pastor of the Vine Street Congregational church at Cincinnati, Ohio. A small audience, not at all complimentary to the intelligence of the people of Hood River valley or its University Club, was present. His topic was "Primitive Christianity. Pure and Undeified," drawing the line between Christianity and Churchianity, which in Mr. Bigelow's mind is a new religion, based on an equitable taxation of "land tax values."

Rev. Bigelow is an orator of the first rank, combined with being a philosopher of the first order.

World Wide Interest Pictured for Busy Readers





Main Lobby of Banking Rooms

THE NEW BANKING ROOMS now occupied by The First National Bank in its own building are a just cause for pride. They offer excellent facilities for the transaction of financial business seldom encountered outside the metropolitan institutions. The rooms, which have 2500 square feet of floor space, are handsomely furnished in modern completeness. Convenient offices and consultation rooms, in which the customers may meet the officers, are located on either side of the entrance. On one side of the spacious lobby four windows into as many cages give ample accommodations for the transaction of routine matters. On the opposite side of the lobby are the customers' rooms, with the proper appointments, which are always at the disposal of patrons having business to transact. One of the rooms is especially reserved for the convenience of the women customers.

The large vault has two wholly separate rooms. One, entered from the lobby, is equipped with private safety deposit boxes and the other, opening into the banking rooms, is devoted to the bank's business. Back of the vault is the directors' room, for their sole use, in which the weekly board meetings are held.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY First National Bank of Hood River
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OREGON, Hood River

DATE RECEIVED: 12/14/05 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/28/05
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/12/06 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/27/06
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 05001555

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 1-26-06 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

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.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HOOD RIVER

304 OAK ST., HOOD RIVER CTY, OR

1 OF 12



INTERNATIONAL MUSEUM OF CAROUSEL ART

CAROUSEL MUSEUM
INTERNATIONAL

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HOOD RIVER

304 OAK ST., HOOD RIVER CTY, OR

2 OF 12

ALL PERSONNEL ENTERING
THIS PROJECT MUST SIGN IN
AND OUT AT THE FIELD
OFFICE LOCATED AT:
315 OAK ST., PARIS FAIR BUILDING

TOUR
→



INTERNATIONAL MUSEUM OF CAROUSELS



FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HOOD RIVER
304 OAK ST., HOOD RIVER CTY, OR
30F12



FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HOOD RIVER

304 OAK ST., HOOD RIVER CTY, OR

4 OF 12



FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HOOD RIVER

304 OAK ST., HOOD RIVER CTY, OR

5 OF 12



FIRST
NATIONAL
BANK

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HOOD RIVER

304 OAK ST., HOOD RIVER CTY, OR

6 OF 12



FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HOOD RIVER

304 OAK ST., HOOD RIVER CTY, OR

7 OF 12



FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HOOD RIVER

304 OAK ST., HOOD RIVER CTY, OR

8 OF 12



FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HOOD RIVER
304 OAK ST., HOOD RIVER CTY, OR

9 OF 12



FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HOOD RIVER

304 OAK ST., HOOD RIVER CTY, OR

10 OF 12



FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HOOD RIVER

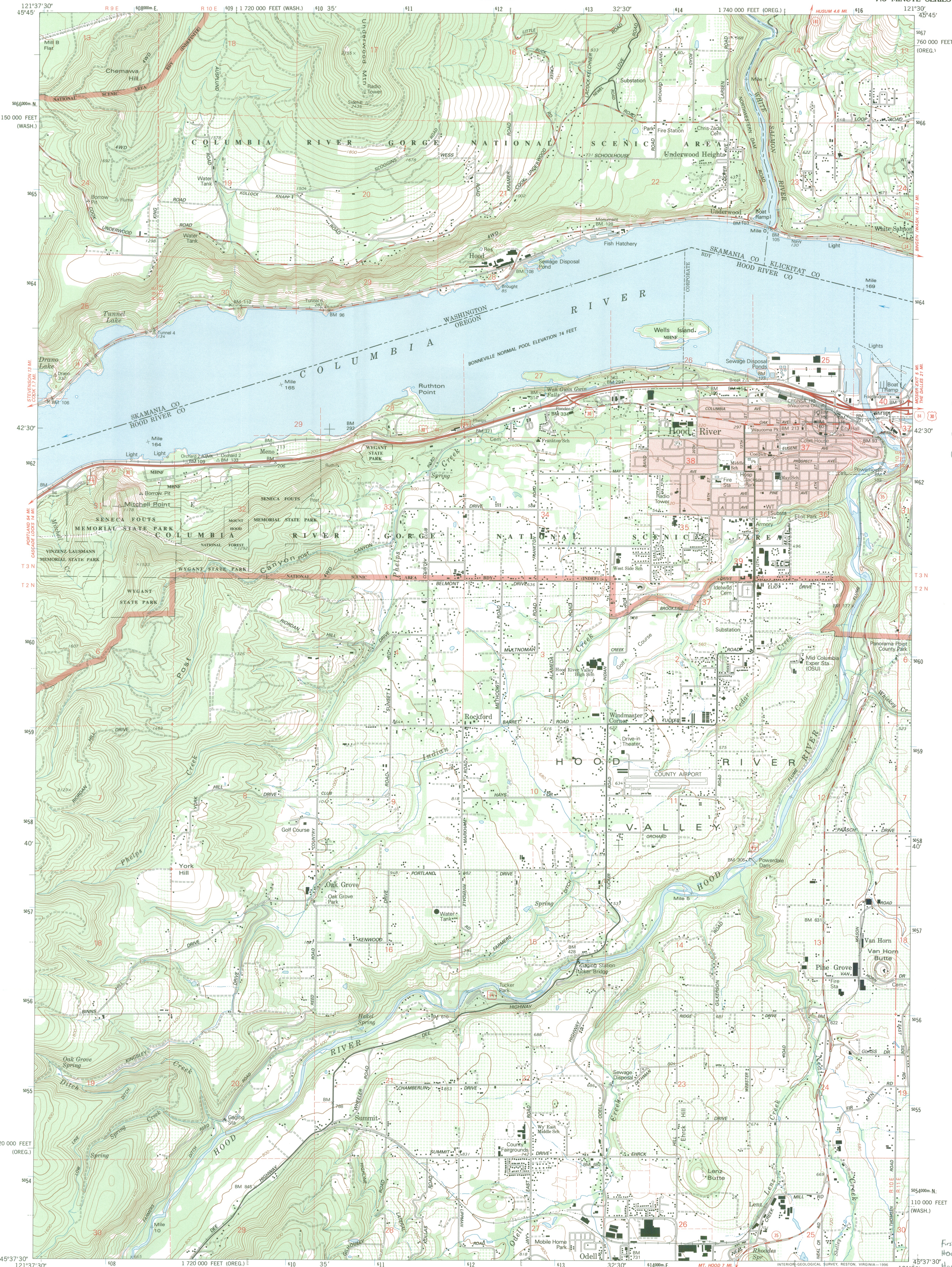
304 OAK ST., HOOD RIVER CTY, OR

11 OF 12



FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HOOD RIVER
304 OAK ST., HOOD RIVER CTY, OR

120F12



First National Bank of Hood River
Hood River
Hood River County
Oregon
UTM
10 615790 5062600

Produced by the U. S. Geological Survey

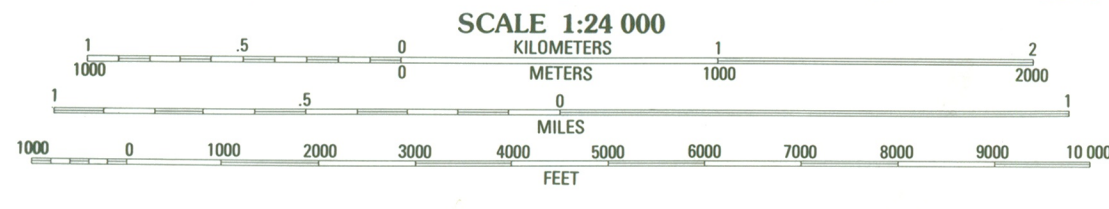
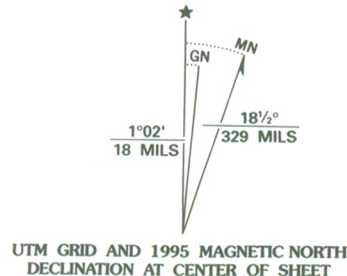
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Compiled from aerial photographs taken 1973. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1993 and other sources. Partial field check by U.S. Forest Service 1994. Map edited 1996

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection: Oregon Coordinate System, north zone (Lambert conformal conic) 10 000-foot ticks. Oregon Coordinate System, north zone and Washington Coordinate System, south zone Blue 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator ticks, zone 10

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software

Non-National Forest System lands within the National Forest Inholdings may exist in other National or State reservations This map is not a legal land title or ownership document. Public lands are subject to change and leasing, and may have access restrictions; check with local offices. Obtain permission before entering private lands



SCALE 1:24 000
KILOMETERS
METERS
MILES
FOOT

CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FEET TO METERS MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

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



1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

1 Willard
2 Northwestern Lake
3 Husum
4 Mt. Delance
5 White Salmon
6 Dee
7 Parkdale
8 Ketchikan Reservoir

Interstate	.....
U.S.	.....
State	.....
County	.....
National Forest, suitable for passenger cars	.....
National Forest, suitable for high clearance vehicles	.....
National Forest Trail	.....

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

Highways and Roads	
Primary highway	.....
Secondary highway	.....
Light-duty road	.....
Paved	.....
Gravel	.....
Dirt	.....
Composition unspecified	.....
Unimproved; 4 wheel drive	.....
Trail	.....
Gate	.....

HOOD RIVER, OR-WA
45121-F5-TF-024
1994
DMA 1675 II NE-SERIES V892



Oregon

Theodore R. Kulongoski, Governor

Parks and Recreation Department

State Historic Preservation Office

725 Summer St. NE, Suite C

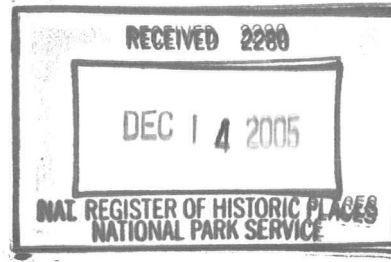
Salem, OR 97301-1271

(503) 986-0707

FAX (503) 986-0793

www.hcd.state.or.us

13 December 2005



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

Re: National Register Nomination

Dear Dr. Matthews:

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

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HOOD RIVER

304 OAK ST

HOOD RIVER, HOOD RIVER COUNTY, OREGON

HEILBRONNER BLOCK

100-118 THIRD STREET

HOOD RIVER, HOOD RIVER COUNTY, OREGON

LOMBARD AUTOMOBILE BUILDINGS

123-35 NW BROADWAY

PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

We appreciate your consideration of this nomination. If questions arise, please contact Christine Curran, National Register Coordinator, at 503.986.0684 or Roger Roper, Program Manager, at 503.986.0677.

Sincerely,

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

Encl.

