OR SHPO Case No. 09-2638
Photographic Documentation & Archival Research Results
for
Farmer’s Irrigation District (FID)
Farmers Ditch / Canal and Lowline Canal Improvements Project
by
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and
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1896, $20.00 stock certificate in possession of Farmers Irrigation District. Hood River OR
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The authors would like to take this opportunity to recognize Farmers Irrigation District (FID) employees, particularly Jerry Bryan and Rick Brock for their involvement and commitment to this investigation, for without their assistance both the photographic documentation and archival research would have been far more difficult to accomplish. Both past and present FID managers and employees are to be commended for their retention and preservation of FID historic documents, which contain much of the historic fabric surrounding the evolution and development of these notable irrigation systems. Without these documents, much of the information contained in this report would simply not exist.
Abstract

A cultural resource survey of the Farmer's Irrigation District (F.I.D.) Farmers Ditch Canal and Lowline Canal Improvements Project was conducted in 09/09/09. Beyond the historic ditches no other significant cultural resources were documented within the APEs for the above mentioned projects. The Oregon SHPO determined the remaining segments of both canals to be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with 36 CFR Part 60.4 (OR SHPO Case No. 09-2638). Subsequently, a MEMORANDUM Of AGREEMENT (MOA) was entered into between Farmers Irrigation District (FID) and the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (Appendix I) by which photo and historic documentation of the of the Farmers Ditch Canal and the Lowline Canal would occur. In accordance with the MOA, photo and historic documentation were accomplished during the winter of 2010 and are presented below.

Project Location

The Farmers Irrigation Districts, Farmers and Low Line Ditch Pipeline Improvements project is located within an existing ditch system. The project is located outside the Urban Growth Boundary of Hood River. The legal description is T2N, R10E, Sections 19, 20 and 30; T2N R9E, Sections 25 and 36; and T1N, R9E, Section 1. The project is located within the Hood River subbasin. The area of potential effect (APE) for the above projects lies within the canyon of the Hood River, beginning approximately 5.3 mile southwest of the City of Hood River (Figure 1). The current project areas are surrounded by private land and access is limited. Most of the project segments lie behind locked gates.

Project Description, Purpose and Need

The open (non-piped) segments within the Farmers and Low Line Ditch projects areas present a significant management challenge to the Farmers Irrigation District. The open segments are far more difficult to maintain than piped segments. Dense vegetation along open ditches results in debris clogs at intakes and numerous adjustments during periods of high runoff, open ditches are subject to bank failure resulting in flooding and serious erosion on steep slopes. When in proximity to residential areas, open ditches present public safety hazards; open ditches are subject to evapotranspiration and leakage resulting in significant water losses within the system.

This purpose of this project is to replace approximately four miles of open ditch along both the Farmers and Low Line Ditches with buried PVC irrigation pipeline. Throughout the majority of the project, the PVC pipeline will be placed within the existing ditches. In a few instances the ditches will require minor realignments to accommodate pipeline placement. In all but a few instances, realignment will involve existing fill features or access roads.

The Farmers Ditch section of the project will involve the installation of two 48-inch PVC irrigation lines. Pipeline placement will occur in October, when the ditches are no longer in use for irrigation. Once the water has been shut off, the bottom of the ditch will be filled with pipe bedding material, and the parallel PVC pipes will be installed. The pipes will then be covered.
with material from the existing access road. This will shift the access road on top of the existing ditch prism and pipes instead of adjacent to the ditch.

The Low Line Ditch originates in Dead Point Creek and eventually empties into Forebay 3 near Ditch Creek to the north. The Low Line ditch occupies the steep slopes high above the Hood River and the Farmers Ditch. The Low Line portion of the project will be constructed in the same manner as the Farmers Ditch section, however with a single 36-inch PVC irrigation pipe line.

Figure 1, Project Vicinity Map
Cultural Resource Management History

A cultural resource survey of the Farmer’s Irrigation District (F.I.D.), Farmers Ditch Canal and Lowline Canal Improvements Project was conducted in 09/09. Beyond the historic ditches no other significant cultural resources were documented within the APEs for the above mentioned projects. A cultural resources investigation report was submitted to the OR SHPO November 2009 (Womack 2009). Based on the fact that both the Farmers and Lowline Canals had been extensively modified and much of the system had been piped, the author concluded that the canals lacked integrity and were therefore not eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. In a letter dated 12/16/2006, Steven P. Poyser, the Above Ground Review and Compliance Specialist stated that “…despite changes over the years their continued use, history and functionality cause them to remain eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with 36 CFR Part 60.4 (OR SHPO Case No. 09-2638). Subsequently, a MEMORANDUM Of AGREEMENT (MOA) was entered into between Farmers Irrigation District (FID) and the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (Appendix I) by which photo and historic documentation of the Farmers Ditch Canal and the Lowline Canal would occur.

Description of the Resource

The following discussion pertains to those sections of the Farmers Ditch and Lowline Canal scheduled for placement in buried pipelines by the current F.I.D. project proposal. In total, approximately four miles of open canals will be involved. The majority of the ditch segments are cut into the slope and the project prisms or cross section consists of the ditch or cut, the out slope bank or road and the steep slopes on either side. The narrow road or trail, barely wide enough for a ¼ ton 4x4 is constructed from the fill removed from the ditches during initial construction ca. 1887 and subsequent ditch improvement projects.

Before discussing the individual canals it is first necessary to consider the spatial relationships and environmental parameters which characterize the two linear features. Both located on the west side of the Hood River Valley, the two canals are spatially related. Near Pine Creek, a tributary of the Hood River the canals are separated by less than 2500 feet. While portions of the canals may lie within close proximity, they occupy markedly different landforms and settings. Throughout much of its course, the Farmers Ditch traverses slopes immediately adjacent to and above the Hood River, passing through orchards and residential areas near the end of the project. Much of the Farmers Ditch Canal is bordered by, or lies beneath a deciduous forest canopy. The cross section of the Farmers Ditch Canal is generally wider than that of Lowline and is characterized by a greater degree of development, e.g. trestles, tunnels, roads, orchards, out buildings, residences etc.

The Lowline Canal contours along the steep timbered, often clear-cut slopes 800 feet above the Hood River Valley, resulting in a more sinuous stream course. Beyond clear-cuts and logging roads, the only developments associated with the Lowline Canal are those associated with canal operations. Throughout its length, this canal is bordered by commercial forest lands.

constructed in the late 18th century, the Farmers and Lowline Canal systems have been subjected to extensive modifications and/or improvements. Due to high maintenance costs, wooden flumes were replaced by steel or PVC pipelines. Only scattered remnants of the flumes remain. Beginning in 1986, as a result of serious maintenance issues, a concerted effort was made to place as much of the once open, Farmers and Lowline Canals within metal or buried PVC pipelines as possible. Approximately three miles, or over half of the length of the Low Line Ditch is now a buried pipeline. Approximately 2.3 miles, or nearly ½ of the Farmers ditch is
piped (Figure 2). Those segments which were left open were deepened and widened and access improved as a result.

Figure 2, piped and open canal segments of Farmers Ditch and Lowline Canals
Farmers Ditch

Current Operations

Farmers Ditch supplies up to 40 CFS to 3200 acres of agricultural land during irrigation season. With current water rights up to 73 CFS, there are approximately 25 outlets along Farmers Canal. Farmers Canal can also supply up to 33 CFS to Plant 2 for hydro purposes during the irrigation season. Powerhouse (Plant) 2 is located approximately 1.5 mile east of the current project area near the Powerdale dam on the Hood River. During hydro season, up to 73 CFS from Farmers Canal, plus 35 CFS from the Plant 3 penstock sources enter a four foot penstock at Plant 3, supplying up to 108 CFS to Plant 2 for power generation.

Inside Plant 3, five pumps pull water from the forebay and distribute irrigation water via pressurized pipelines to irrigation users in the Lower District. For several months during the irrigation season, Plant 3 does not receive sufficient flow for power generation purposes; all available water goes to irrigation demand.

Plant 1 is located on the Farmers Ditch Canal approximately 1000 yards northeast of ditch creek. Plant 1 was constructed circa 1974 and generated power until the mid 1980s. This small hydro plant utilized water from Lowline Canal for power generation. Plant 1 is no longer in operation.

Description

The Farmers Ditch originates from a diversion on the east side of the Hood River approximately 1000 yards southwest of the beginning point of current project area. The beginning of the open canal and current project area issues from two parallel, 48-inch diameter steel pipes supported by a steel trestle, which spans the Hood River (Figure 3 & 4). The trestle, known as High Bridge, was constructed circa 1964. The trestle originally supported a wooden flume which was replaced by pipe in 2004 (Brock 2010). Once on the north side of the river, the canal traverses a steep slope and cuts intermittently through basalt bedrock formations (Figure 5). The canal is at its narrowest within this segment, approximately 8-10 feet wide. Based on cross section drawings and plan sheets for the Farmers Ditch project, the average width of the canal is 18 feet. Along the east side of the canal access, vertical cliffs plunge to the Hood River below. Within this area, the canal flows through a small section of tunnel. The tunnel is approximately 6 x 8 x 200 feet in length (Figure 6). Under the current project proposal, at this location, the pipeline would be placed within the tunnel. The tunnel would not be significantly altered.

Per stories told in the mid-1980s by past or present F.I.D. board members, the tunnel was reported to have been excavated by Chinese laborers. The Chinese were thought to have occupied a camp located on a bench on the west side of the canal between High Bridge and the tunnel. A newspaper article recently discovered in archived files in the procession of F.I.D. indicates that the tunnel was constructed by the Civil Works Administration (CWA) personnel. Per the article, the tunnel was completed on March 23, 1934 (Hood River News, March 30 1934). It is therefore possible, even likely, that the heavy rockwork located on either side of the tunnel was accomplished at the same time by CWA crews. While the bench above the canal is a likely location for an historic occupation, it is doubtful that it would be Chinese. This same newspaper article also mentions concreting, or armoring of the canal in the vicinity of Portland Drive near the north end of the project. While the article does not specifically attribute this work to CWA, their presence along the canal that same year strongly suggests that they may have been involved there as well. Before reaching Ditch Creek, the canal again cuts through bedrock...
resulting in the formation of near vertical rock faces (Figure 7). Beyond Ditch Creek, the terrain becomes less steep and the canal traverses timbered benches at the base of the slope (Figure 8). As the canal enters the Hood River Valley it passes through orchards and outlying residential areas (Figure 9).

Near the northern end of the project, both banks of the Farmers Canal have been armored with low lying concrete walls (Figure 10). The walls are 8 inches thick and appear to have been formed in sections. On the east side of the canal, this structure extends for 3900 feet and on the west side of the canal for 1900 feet (Figure 3). Per the 1934 Hood River News article mentioned above, this portion of the ditch was reconstructed and concreted in 1934. Given the involvement of the Civil Work Administration along the canal in 1934, it is possible they completed this work as well. Within the concreted section, the canal is approximately 18 feet wide.

Beyond the numerous, subsurface, PVC out-takes, there are few structures associated with current ditch operations within the current project area. There are no surviving historic wooden structures within the Farmers Ditch Canal APE. The last of the wooden flumes were dismantled in 2004. A few rotted piles of lumber mark the remains of the flumes. Beyond the historic tunnel and the concrete walls mentioned above, the remaining canal related structures are of modern origin. Examples include the “Emergency Daum’s Spill” (Figure 11). The irregularly shaped structure is 60 feet long and 12 feet across at widest point. The formed walls are 8 inches thick. The structure forms the outer bank, at a point where the canal crosses a steep, intermittent drainage. The structure is designed so that portions of the walls can be removed, diverting the flow of the canal into the ravine below. Per Rick Brock, the “Emergency Daum’s Spill” was constructed circa 1985 (Brock 2010). Per Jerry Bryan, long time FID employee, out of respect for the requests of the Daum family, who owned orchards below the canal, the structure was never used in an emergency situation, or otherwise (Bryan 2010). Another associated, but less impressive structure, consists of the “Water Master’s Shack” located near the confluence of Ditch Creek and the Hood River on Farmers Canal. This small, lightly constructed, plywood outhouse-like structure sits atop a culvert and was used to measure canal flows before F.I.D. took over responsibility for flow measurements (Figure 12). The open section of the Farmers Ditch Canal terminates at the fore bay of Plant 2 (Figure 13).
Figure 3, Farmers Ditch Photo Points, Composite Map, Dee & Hood River Quads, 1994, 7.5 Series
Figure 4, Farmers Ditch, Photo Point 1, High Bridge, view to southwest, 02/09/2010
Figure 5, Farmers Ditch, Photo Point 2, upper photo, view to NE, lower photo, view to SW, 02/09/2010
Figure 6, Farmers Ditch, Photo Points 4 & 5, upper photo, tunnel entrance, view to NE, lower photo, tunnel exit, view to SW, 02/09/2010
Figure 7, Farmers Ditch, upper view, Photo Point 8, view to NE, lower view, Photo Point 9, view to NE.
Figure 8 Farmers Ditch, upper image, Photo Point 10, view to NE, lower image Photo Point 11, view to NE, 02/09/2010.
Figure 9, Farmers Ditch, upper image, Photo Point 29, view to NE, lower Image, Photo Point 36, view to S.
Figure 10. Farmers Ditch, concrete walls, upper image, Photo Point 27, lower image, Photo Point 28, both views to SW, 02/09/2010
Figure 11 Farmers Ditch, "Emergency Daum’s Spill", Photo Point 23, upper image, view to W, lower photo view to E.
Figure 12 Farmers Ditch, "Water Master’s Shack" near Photo Point 14, view to southeast
Lowline Canal

Current Operations

Lowline Canal originates in Dead Point Creek and ends at the Collector near Forebay 3 and Ditch Creek. The canal can flow up to 26 CFS. Circa 1985, a four mile long, 36-inch penstock was constructed from Forebay 3 where it collects Lowline Canal and Ditch Creek to F.I.D Plant 3. There are five main outlets along the penstock supplying up to 26 CFS of irrigation water to approximately 2,084 acres of agricultural land; irrigation season is April 15th thru October 1st.

The time period from October 1st through April 15th is hydro season. The primary function of Lowline Canal during this period is for hydro production. There is only one agricultural outtake, the Siragusa Diversion, located on the Lowline Canal. During hydro season, Lowline Canal supplies up to 25 CFS to Plant 3. When combined with other sources Plant 3 flows up to 35 CFS. Plant 3 is a modern hydro facility with Chinese Pelton Wheel turbine technology.

Description

The Lowline Canal, which originates in Dead Point Creek, enters the current project area as an open canal 140 feet above Dead Point Creek at an elevation of 1473 feet MSL through one 36-inch pipe (Figure 14 & 15). The canal contours along the steep slope, in and out of draws for the next 1.4 miles. Large, recent, logging clear cuts characterize much of this segment of the canal.
At 1.4 miles, the canal re-enters the 36-inch pipeline (Figure 17), where it remains buried for approximately 2.2 miles. The open canal re-emerges near North Pine Creek, from the single 36 inch pipeline (Figure 18), 6/10 of a mile northwest of and 750 feet above the Hood River. The canal flows southeast along the steep timbered slopes of the Pine Creek drainage (Figure 19) and then turns north where it intersects the headwaters of Spring Creek. Mid-way through this 1.4 mile section, the open canal again enters a series of recent, logging clear cuts and is bisected by the Longview Fiber Road (Figure 20), one of numerous logging roads in the vicinity of the canal. At this point, the canal, after passing through a small saddle, leaves the Hood River Canyon and contours along the west slope of Spring Creek. Throughout the length of the two open segments, the canal averages 11 feet in width. The open canal terminates in the Spring Creek drainage at a 36-inch intake, known as the Collector Structure. The Collector Structure is a simple, open framed, rectangular building with a gabled roof (Figure 21). This structure provides cover for the intake and houses telemetry equipment. From this point the 36-inch buried pipeline follows the preexisting course of the old canal for 1.4 miles where it dumps into Forebay 3 in Ditch Creek. It is then combined with the flow of Ditch Creek and diverted through a four mile, 36-inch penstock to Plant 3, at the terminus of the Farmers Ditch Canal.

Unlike the Farmers Canal, the Lowline Canal is characterized by a lack of developments. Other than the Collector Structure at the north end of the project, there are no other buildings located on or adjacent to Lowline. Except for the Collector Structure, the few points where the canal flows into or out of pipes and several road crossing culverts, all of recent origin, there are no historic structures associated with the open segments of the Lowline Canal.
Figure 15, Lowline Canal Photo Points, Composite Map, Dee & Hood River Quads, 1994, 7.5 Series
Figure 16 Lowline Canal, upper photo, clear cuts, Photo Point 3, view to southeast, lower photo, clear cuts, view to southeast, 02/09/2010
Figure 17 Lowline Canal, point at which 1.4 mile open canal segment enters 36-inch pipeline, Photo Point 8, view to north, 02/09/2010

Figure 18 Lowline Canal, point at which open canal re-emerges form 2.4 mile segment of buried pipeline, Photo Point 9, view to west
Figure 19, Lowline Canal, upper image, Photo Point 13, view to southwest, lower photo, Photo Point 14, view to southwest
Figure 20, upper image, intersection of Longview Fiber Road and Lowline Canal, Photo Point 16, upper image view to north, lower photo view to south, 02/09/2010
Statement of Significance

The open segments of the Farmers and Lowline Canals represent the surviving remnants of much larger canal system that was instrumental in the development of orchard-based agriculture in the Hood River Valley of Oregon. Orchard-based crops were a primary driver in the settlement and economy of the Hood River region and remains so today. The evolution, construction and subsequent management of the canal systems played a significant role in shaping the broad patterns of the history of the Hood River Valley.

Per Steven P. Poyser, the Above Ground Review and Compliance Specialist, despite changes over the years, the continued use, history and functionality of the Farmers and Lowline Canals, cause them to remain eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with 36 CFR Part 60.4 (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

An archival search of F.I.D. historic records by Tom Churchill, RPA indicates that significant modifications or improvements to Farmers Ditch Canal were undertaken by the Civil Works Administration (CWA) in 1934. The CWA was founded by the Roosevelt administration in 1933 in the midst of the Great Depression. The purpose of the program was to provide some work relief for millions of Americans during the bleak winter of 1933. The work by CWA on the Farmers Ditch, which included the construction of the tunnel near the south end of the canal, was completed on March 30, 1934. Although successful, the CWA program was abolished by the Roosevelt Administration the following day, March 31 after costing over a billion dollars. Based on the time period, the Great Depression, the involvement of the CWA and the association of the Farmers Ditch with Frank Davenport, a person significant in the history of the Hood River Valley, the canal is also potentially eligible under National Register Criteria (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; and (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Digital Photographic Documentation

Methodology

The photographic documentation of the Farmers Ditch Canal and Lowline Canal occurred on Tuesday and Wednesday, 02/09 & 02/10/2010. The weather was overcast with intermittent rain showers, particularly on Wednesday. Since public access along the majority of the open canal segments is restricted, the photographic expedition was led by Rick Brock. Rick is a 22 year veteran of F.I.D. negotiating the narrow, muddy, precipitous, sometimes icy access roads necessitated the use of all terrain vehicles.

Photo points were established at approximate two tenths mile intervals along both canals. Such factors as visibility along both axis of the canals or unique canal features also played a role in the selection of photo points. All photo points were located on the out-slope access road. All photo points were documented via a Garmin GPS MAP 76CSx and subsequently downloaded to USGS Quads using Terrain Navigator Pro software, version 8.5. Due to forest canopy along most canal segments, GPS accuracy was plus or minus 15 ft. Fifty-five photo points were established; 36 on the Farmers Ditch Canal and 19 on the Lowline Canal (Figure 3 & 15 above). In most cases, two digital images, one along each axis of the canal were taken from each photo.
point. Unique features such as intakes and outtakes, tunnels or concrete structures were also photographed. One hundred and fifteen digital images, 71 for the Farmers Ditch Canal and 44 for the Lowline Canal were obtained in this manner. A photographic log was maintained for each canal.

All digital images were taken by Bruce Womack RPA, using a Canon EOS Digital Rebel Xti, SLR camera and Canon EF-S 18-55mm, 1:3.5-5.6 lens. All digital images were shot in RAW format and converted to tiff images using Canon Digital Professional software. The images were then processed according to the National Register Digital Photo Checklist, Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, revised January 2010, using Adobe Photoshop Elements 5.0 software. So as to enhance the readability of this report, all digital images including the photographic log are reprinted in Appendix II. These images are not meant to replace the actual digital photographic prints which accompany this report. The digital images are printed on 5 x 7 inch Premium Plus HP Photo Paper, using an HP Photosmart C7280 printer and HP Vivera Ink. The photographs have been labeled according to the NRHP Digital Photo Checklist using ITOYA Xenon archival pens. The digital tiff images have been placed in folders and copied to CDR disks. Due to the number of digital images (Farmers 71 & Lowline 44) and the size of the tiff files, multiple disks were required, five for Farmers Ditch Canal and three for Lowline. As noted above, so that this report may stand on its own, all 115 of the digital images have been reproduced in Appendix V. Therefore, the entire report is printed on archival paper using archival inks.
ARCHIVAL RESEARCH RESULTS
FOR THE
FARMERS AND LOWLINE IRRIGATION SYSTEMS
Tomas Churchill Archaeological Frontiers

Historical files from the Farmers Irrigation District; historical documents at the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Office, the Hood River City Library, and at the Hood River County Courthouse were reviewed for this project. Additional historic references were gathered using Archaeological Frontiers library and the internet. Two informants, Jerry Bryan and Rick Brock of Farmers Irrigation District, were interviewed for additional information on the history of the area and the Farmers and Lowline irrigation systems. These interviews were recorded.

This document is not an all encompassing thesis on the history of the Hood River Valley area or its past irrigation use. Presented here is a brief summary of the known historic use of the area, necessary in order to place the Farmers and Lowline irrigation systems into local historical context. The result of this research is presented below in four sections.

The first is a brief overview of Hood River Valley settlement with a focus on agriculture as the primary theme. The second section describes early irrigation companies and districts in the valley and the third section describes in more detail the Farmers and the Lowline irrigation systems. The fourth and final section describes the amount and diverse types of historical documentation the Farmers Irrigation District has at the moment and presents suggestions for future curation of the material.

Section 1: History of Hood River Valley Settlement

The first Euro-Americans to settle in the Hood River Valley were the families of William Catesby Laughlin and Dr. James Farnsworth (The Oregonian 1889:3). Both families moved into the valley in 1852. The Laughlin’s claimed land on the present day town site of Hood River, while the Farnsworth’s settled west of the Laughlin’s along the west side of the lower valley. Their stay was very short; after the severe winter of 1852/1853 both families immediately moved back to The Dalles (ibid).

Nathaniel Coe, William Jenkins and Nathan Benson were the next “trailblazers” to move into Hood River Valley. During 1851 or 1852, Mr. Coe was appointed the Postal Agent of Oregon by President Fillmore (The Hood River Glacier 1915a:3, 1915b:3; Donovan and Associated 1994:12). Shortly thereafter, in 1853, he and his family moved to Portland, Oregon. After a few trips up the Columbia River to The Dalles the Coe’s decided to move to Hood River Valley. During June 1854, Mr. Coe moved to Hood River, claimed 319.92 acres, and built a 20 by 40 foot house near the abandoned Laughlin homestead (The Hood River Glacier 1915a:3, 1915b:3; Donovan and Associated 1994:12). At the same time William Jenkins settled on the Farnworth’s place and Nathan Benson settled on land along the east side of Dog River east of the Coe claim (Ibid). Mrs. Coe and their son joined Nathaniel at their new home in Hood River in September 1854 (Ibid). The location of the Coe family donation land claim has now become the town site of Hood River, Oregon (The Oregonian 1889:3).

During the spring of 1885, Nathaniel Coe traveled to Portland for supplies and returned with animals (cows, oxen, horses etc.), farm equipment and seeds. Fruit trees (pears, apples, peaches, cherries, plums, apricots), berries (strawberries, goose berries, currants), grapes, and rose bushes were ordered from the Lewellyn nursery in Milwaukee, Oregon and some from a nursery in Rochester, New York (The Hood River Glacier 1915a:3, 1915b:3). The Lewellyn
nursery was established by Henderson Lewelling who had brought a wagon train full of fruit trees and vegetables to the area of Milwaukie, Oregon in 1847 (Heirloom Orchards 2009).

By 1856 Coe was trading apples and fruit for meat, flour and other necessities. The town grew slowly but by 1858 a post office was established in the valley. The Hood River Post Office was registered on September 30, 1858 with Nathan Benson the first post master (McArthur 1982:370). In 1858, Coe sold 1,000 pounds of peaches, apricots, meat, melon, and vegetables at The Dalles market (Donovan and Associates 1994:12, Heirloom Orchards 2009). Coe's early success with fruit showed what could be done with fruit orchards in the valley (Hood River Historical Society 1982:13). His success attracted new settlers and by 1860 the population of the valley totaled 70 people (Donovan and Associates 1994:12).

The initial valley farms were located on the lower west side of the valley near a creek that was eventually named for Arthur Phelps (Hood River Historical Society 1982:12). The early settlers were initially dependent on raising cattle and crops associated with that activity (Hood River Historical Society 1982:13).

Another early family that settled in Hood River Valley was the Dr. P.G. Barrett family. During 1867 they settled on land approximately five miles southwest of the Coe farm (Coon n.d.). Dr. Barrett was one of the individuals that began the Water Supply Company in 1876. This business will be discussed in more detail in the following section of this report.

Frank Conrad Sherrieb arrived in the Hood River Valley on July 10, 1871 (Coon n.d.; unknown author 1905:336-337). He owned land in what became known as the "Barrett District" (after Dr. P.G. Barrett) of the valley, southwest of the Coe homestead. When he first was getting settled Mr. Sherrieb worked for Nathanial Coe on his farm. He also assisted in starting the Water Supply Company with other farmers and businessmen of the area in 1876 (Cochran 1919:311). Hood River continued to grow, becoming known for its orchards and fruit. Peaches were the principal orchard crop in the valley during the 1870s (Donovan and Associates 1994:15). Very little commercial fruit production occurred in the valley during the 1880's; with most of the valley still in virgin timber (The Hood River News 1949a, section 2, page 2). One of the biggest problems slowing the expansion of future fruit growing was the lack of constant irrigation water (Hood River Historical Society 1982:13). After the railroad along the Columbia River was built through the area in 1882, Hood River became one of the major fruit producing areas of the United States (Donovan and Associates 1994:22). By 1880 the population of the valley grew to 200 people.

In 1885, Thomas R. Coon planted some of the first strawberries in the valley (Hood River Historical Society 1982:13). Shortly thereafter strawberries became an initial and/or principal cash crop during the early stages of growing fruit orchards. One of the first large orchards was owned by Peter Mohr who in 1886 planted 400 apple trees in the Pine Grove area of the valley (Donovan and Associates 1994:22). The orchard included 43 different varieties of apples (Hood River Historical Society 1982:13).

By 1893 the Hood River Fruit Grower Association was organized. This association was one of the first of its kind in the Pacific Northwest and was started to bring stability and order in the area's produce marketing (Donovan and Associates 1994:22). A year later, in 1894, the town of Hood River became incorporated just before the valley's big boom in its agricultural pursuit (Craven and Associates 2005:27).
One of the people, if not the primary individual, who started the large scale irrigation projects in the valley was Jeremiah “Frank” Davenport. He and his family moved from Cache Creek, Utah to the Hood River Valley in either 1890 (Hood River Historical Society 1982:168) or 1891 (The Hood River News 1949a, section 2, page 2, Burkhart and Guppy 2007:25) depending upon which document you use. He was the manager of the newly organized Oregon Lumber Company. Later he and his brothers conducted business as Davenport Brothers Lumber Company and logged the west side of the valley near Parkertown, southwest of Oak Grove; and on lower slopes of Mt. Defiance and later at Green Point Creek. They built a flume, for transporting logs, from the slopes of Mt. Defiance to their mill holding ponds, now known as the Greenpoint/Kingsley Reservoir, then flumed the lumber all the way to Ruthton where they had a planer/box factory (Burkhart and Guppy 2007:25). Eventually they sold the business to Stanley-Smith Lumber Company in 1905 (Carey 1922:327, 328; Hood River Historical Society 1982:168).

By 1895 Frank Davenport had a concept to bring water to the lower west side of the valley via a system that would take water from Hood River below the confluence of the East and West Forks of Hood River (Burkhart and Guppy 2007:26). The idea caught on with a core of local farmers and businessmen and in September 1895 the Hood River Valley Improvement Company announced intentions of diverting 4,000 inches of water from Hood River for general irrigation and domestic use (Burkhart and Guppy 2007:26).

Frank and his brothers were contracted by the newly formed Hood River Valley Improvement Company to build the system in August 1886 with a completion date by June 1897 (Burkhart and Guppy 2007:26). He then reportedly bought Joe Peter’s saw mill at Crate’s Spur near The Dalles and moved it to an area along the Hood River where the head of the ditch was to be placed (Ibid). J. Frank Davenport sublet the building of the flumes to W.H. Bishop and S. Cox, local carpenters. Local residents of Hood River and stockholders of the company who were involved in the building of the flume included W.H. Bishop, S. Cox, Capt. J.H. Dukes, William Lockman, Isaac Nealeigh, P.A. Snyder, Marshal Isenberg, William Isenberg, Walter Thompson, John McCoy and Levi Monroe. The Davenport Brothers also had the contract for building the ditch and sublet that work to M.M. Davenport, Fred Howe, M.F. Loy, E. Udell, O.L. Stranahan, Gibbons and Stranahan, John Purser, M.P. Isenberg, Kiser Brothers, A.K. Isenberg, Scott Boorman, Hartley and Hanna, and Alfred Ingalls. Charles Ross was in charge of the blasting (The Hood River Glacier 1897:2).

The “Big Ditch” project was a financial loss for Frank Davenport. He had advanced credit to the Improvement Company for lumber while he lost much of his regular lumber business by focusing on the ditch and cutting timber for the flumes at a loss. Many pledges were never paid; even after the system was completed some refused to pay their share of maintenance costs which Davenport himself absorbed (Burkhart and Guppy 2007:27, Hood River Historical Society 1982:13). In two years after the completion of the irrigation canal in 1897, the value of west side land tripled (Hood River Historical Society 1982:13).

Davenport’s luck didn’t get any better during the next few years after the completion of the irrigation ditch. His home burned down in April of 1899 and then two years later his planning mill and box factory also burned to the ground. He sold his lumber and water interests to Stanley-Smith Lumber Company in 1905 (Farmers Irrigation District files [Warranty Deed filed March 15, 1906]; Wasco County Records Book 41 Deeds, pg. 446) in an effort to recoup some of his losses. By 1913 Frank Davenport had built a saw mill up Dead Point Creek, about a mile and a half above the fish hatchery. There he flumed lumber down into the valley to a spot along the Mount Hood Railroad near Dee, Oregon (The Hood River News 1949b:8). The Davenport
Wooden flume was 2.9 feet wide on the top, 0.95 feet wide along the bottom and 1.0 feet deep and ran approximately 2 ¼ miles. The water for the flume was secured from a spring in section 35 T. 2N, R. 9E, W.M. and from Dead Point Creek. In addition five laterals diverted more water into the flume along Dead Point Creek with two of these below the Hood River Irrigation District’s diversion (Stricklin 1917:31). The flume was not in operation during a 1917 water survey with several flume sections burned out and not in condition to carry water (Stricklin 1971:31). Jeremiah “Frank” Davenport moved out of the valley for good in 1918; leaving behind a legacy no one at the time appreciated (Burkhart and Guppy 2007:28).

The construction of the Mt. Hood Railroad began in 1906 and later that year extended as far south as Dee, Oregon. By 1909 the track had been laid to its termination in Parkdale, Oregon. After completion the railroad was a major tool to transport fruit down to the Southern Pacific railway along the Columbia River. The Mt. Hood Railroad line was listed on the Federal National Historic Preservation Register in 1994 as a linear historic district. One of the stations along the rail line was at Winans or Winans Corner near the forks of Hood River. The location was named for Wilson Ross Winans who settled in the area in approximately 1880 and operated a hotel for hunters there (McArthur 1982:804). The Winans station was built in 1906, whereas the hotel had been completed earlier in 1889 (Dave Winans personal communication 2010). The hotel was finally torn down in 1942 (Dave Winans personal communication 2010).

The community of Dee, south of Winans station, is named for Thomas D. Dee who was a business partner with David C. Eccles and stockholder in the Oregon Lumber Company. The company built a mill at Dee in 1906 (McArthur 1982:212). The Oregon Lumber Company original mill, built in 1906, was a double-side mill (Cochran 1919:13). The mill burned down in 1913 and was replaced with a single-side mill (Ibid).

Apple orchards flourished in the valley from 1890 to 1920. At the same time the population of the valley grew by leaps and bounds from 201 in 1890 to 3,195 in 1920. Between 1900 and 1911 the valley’s fruit orchards grew rapidly after the construction of several large irrigation systems. After a very bad freeze during the winter of 1919, which killed most of the apple trees, farmers in the area started to plant pear trees. Now the valley is one of the leading producers of D’Anjou pears.

Section 2: History of Irrigation in Hood River Valley

The construction of the first irrigation ditch in Hood River Valley is currently unclear. Some of the first irrigation ditches in the valley were probably small scale private ones that were associated with single farms and or small orchards that had a water source running through the property. Examples of early private water rights appropriations, found in early county records, include a Charles A. Smith who made notice of water rights on Ditch Creek for 50 miners inches (dated January 17, 1889; filed July 5, 1889 [Wasco County Records Book A Mining and Water Claims pg. 477]). Another early claim was by William Odell who made notice of water rights on a stream (later named Odell Creek) in the N ½ NW ¼ NE ¼ of section 27, T. 2 N, R. 10 E., W.M. for 30 miners inches of water (filed July 7, 1876 [Wasco County Records Book A Mining and Water Claims pg. 317]). I even found where Dr. P. G. Barrett, who I discussed earlier in the report, made notice of water appropriation for 50 miners inches of water to be taken from a creek along the west side of his homestead in the SW ¼ SE ¼; E ½ SW ¼ SW ¼ SW ¼ of section 4, T. 2 N, R. 10 E., W.M. (dated May 2, 1874; filed Dec. 30, 1876 [Wasco County Records Book A Mining and Water Claims pg. 369]).
Early water claim notices for appropriation of waters in the valley were also made by irrigation companies (Wasco County Records Book A, Mining and Water Claims). Some of these actions were completed, which began the rush for more water, and some never bore fruit whatsoever. Some of the early irrigation operations that succeeded in the valley were the Water Supply Company (1876), Valley Improvement Company (1895), East Side Water Company (approximately 1895), East Fork Irrigation Company (approximately 1895), and the Middle Fork Irrigating Company (1896). Those early irrigation companies that failed or never were realized included the likes of the Central Water Ditch Company (1891) and the Dead Point Improvement Company (1905).

Central Water Ditch Company made notice for 2,000 miners inches of water to be taken from the west bank of Hood River near Ditch Creek in the SW ¼ of section 20, T. 2 N, R. 10 E, W.M. (claim dated Oct. 15, 1891; filed Oct. 27, 1891). At the time of the notice J.H. Ferguson was president of the company and C.P. Heald was its secretary. The proposed ditch/flume/canal was to be 8 feet wide at its bottom, 12 feet wide on its top and 2 feet deep and start near Ditch Creek in section 20 and run in a northeasterly manner through sections 21, 16, 15, 14, 10, 11, 1, 2, and 3 of T. 2 N, R. 10 E, W.M. and then through sections 34, 35, 36, 27, 25, and end at the town of Hood River in T. 3 N, R. 10 E, W.M. (Wasco County Records Book B Mining and Water Claims pg. 2). This claim was never proved upon but after a glance at its proposed location certainly appears to look like what eventually became known as the Farmers Ditch or Canal.

The Dead Point Improvement Company filed for 50 miners inches of water from an unnamed spring that was located in the SW ¼ NW ¼ of section 35 T. 2 N, R. 9 E, W.M. (filed May 9, 1905). H. J. Hibbard was president of the company and John Leland Henderson was acting secretary at the time of the notice. The proposed head gate was located below the spring and the proposed ditch (3 feet wide and 2 feet deep) was to run from the spring in a northeasterly manner approximately two miles to its end at the mouth of Pine Creek. Similar to Central Water Ditch Company’s claim, this claim was also never proved upon.

As of 1917 there were seven active irrigation businesses in Hood River Valley (Stricklin 1917). Four were located in the upper valley (East Fork Irrigation District, Glacier Irrigation Company, Middle Fork Irrigating Company, and the Mt. Hood Water Company). The Dee Irrigation and Power Company operated out of the mid valley area. While the Farmers Irrigating Company and the Hood River Irrigation District did business in the lower west side of the valley (Stricklin 1917).

All but the Glacier Irrigation Company still exists today in some form. The East Fork Irrigation District still retains its original name; while the Middle Fork Irrigating Company became a district in 1923. Since 1917 the Mt. Hood Water Company and the Dee Irrigation and Power Company have also become municipal districts. The Farmers Irrigating Company became a district in 1965 and then merged with the Hood River Irrigation District in 1978 and became the Farmers Irrigation District. A brief description of each of these irrigation businesses as seen from its geographical position in the valley is presented below:
Upper Valley

East Fork Irrigation District

The East Fork Irrigation District was made up from two earlier irrigation companies. The East Fork Irrigation Canal Company had priority water rights, dated October 4, 1895, of 5,000 miner’s inches from the East Fork of the Hood River. The proposed system for the claim was described as a ditch 6 feet wide at the bottom, 12 feet wide on the top and 4 feet deep (Wilson 1922:11). The second business, the East Side Water Company, had appropriated water rights, dated October 15, 1895, of 2,000 miner’s inches from the East Fork of the Hood River. The size of their proposed ditch was described as 6 feet wide on the bottom, 10 feet wide on the top and 3 feet deep (Wilson 1922:11-12).

Later the same year these two companies either merged or were purchased and became the East Fork Irrigation Company; who on November 25, 1895 appropriated 7,000 miner’s inches from the East Fork of the Hood River. Their proposed ditch was described as 12 feet wide on the bottom, 18 feet wide on the top and 4 ½ feet deep (Wilson 1922:12).

The maps associated with these three notices showed that all three proposed ditches took approximately the same course and extended from the point of diversion on the East Fork of Hood River and extended in a northerly and slightly easterly direction to the Columbia River (Wilson 1922:12).

The East Fork Irrigation Company had financial problems during construction of the ditch and in 1897 made arrangements with a C.R. Bone to complete the ditch work. Mr. Bone finished the building of the ditch in 1901. The irrigation system was enlarged during 1904 and 1908. The East Fork Irrigation District was formed following the bankruptcy of the East Fork Irrigation Company in 1912 (Wilson 1922:13). As of 1917 the district encompassed all tillable land in the valley east of Hood River. The estimated acreage at that time was 11,378 acres with 7,916 acres being irrigated (Stricklin 1917:11).

Glacier Irrigation Company

The company had water rights for 1,500 miner’s inches from Sand Creek, a tributary of the East Fork of Hood River, with an appropriation priority date of March 15th, 1906. The work of the “Glacier’s Ditch” started shortly thereafter and was completed in 1911 (Wilson 1922:14, Hood River County Historical Society 1987:60). The size of the ditch was proposed to be 6 feet wide on the bottom, 10 feet wide on the top and 3 feet deep (Wilson 1922:14). On August 28, 1912 the company secured a state permit (Enlargement Permit No. 161) for diverting water from Fall Creek or Cold Springs Creek. No ditch was ever made from Sand Creek to Fall Creek under the 1906 water appropriation (Wilson 1922:14). During 1917 the Glacier Irrigation Company’s estimated size was determined to be approximately 2,570 acres with 562 acres being irrigated (Stricklin 1917:37). In approximately 1953 the Glacier Irrigation Company’s water rights were transferred over to the Middle Fork Irrigation District (Hood River County Historical Society 1987:62).

Middle Fork Irrigating Company

The Middle Fork Irrigating Company was initially incorporated on October 5, 1896 with supplementary articles of incorporation filed on January 30, 1904 (Hood River County Sun 1939:12). At the time of the incorporation David Wishart was president, James K. Knight was
vice-president and Horace Richmond was secretary. After the supplemental articles of incorporation were filed the company’s ditch’s capacity was enlarged to hold 3,000 miners inches of water. The company was formed to irrigate lands in the upper valley. These lands were estimated at approximately 7,000 acres in 1917 of which 2,460 acres being irrigated (Stricklin 1917:33). The Middle Fork Irrigating Company became the Middle Fork Irrigation District in 1923 (Hood River County Sun 1939:12). As of 1939 the district had the capacity to irrigate 8,000 acres, had 1,500 using its water and approximately 60 miles of ditch (Ibid).

**Mt. Hood Water Supply Company**

The Mt. Hood Water Supply Company filed a notice of appropriation of water from the East Fork of Hood River on October 1895. The “Mt. Hood Ditch”, formerly known as the “Cooper Ditch” was in use by June 1898 irrigating 31 acres (Wilson 1922:15). During 1917 the company’s land base was estimated at 1,423 acres with 545 acres under irrigation (Stricklin 1917:37, 40). In 1922 the company was irrigating approximately 433 acres (Wilson 1922:15).

**Mid-Valley**

**Dee Irrigation and Power Company**

The Dee Irrigation and Power Company diverted water from West Fork of Hood River to lands lying west of Dee between the West Fork and the main stem of Hood River. The estimated acreage during 1917 was approximately 2,000 acres with 420 acres being irrigated (Stricklin 1917:44).

**Lower Valley**

**Farmers Irrigating Company**

The parent company of the Farmers Irrigating Company was The Valley Improvement Company. The Valley Improvement Company was the initial developer of what is currently known as the Farmers Ditch system. The company posted notice of its intentions to divert 4,000 inches of water from the Hood River, about one mile below the forks, for general irrigation and domestic purposes on 1895 (The Hood River Glacier 1895:2). The map associated with the notice shows the proposed ditch intake in section 31, T. 2 N, R. 10 E, W.M. and the ditches' termination in section 36, T. 3 N, R. 10 E, W.M. (Figure 22).

Articles of incorporation for the company were filed with Wasco County on November 15, 1895 by the signers C.A. Bell, L.E. Morse, J.E. Hanna, J.H. Ferguson, H.F. Davidson, P.A. Snyder and C.M. Wolfard (The Hood River Glacier 1895:2, 1896:2). Capital stock issued at the time was 1000 shares valued at $20 a share ($20,000) (see Appendix III for an example of initial stock certificate).

J. Frank Davenport was given the contract to build the system. As mentioned earlier he moved a saw mill to the place of the ditch’s beginning, secured timber and began operations toward building the ditch in 1895/1896 (The Hood River Glacier 1897:2).
Figure 22, 1895 Map of the Valley Improvement Company’s Proposed Ditch.
J. Frank Davenport became the director and general manager of the Valley Improvement Company in August 1897. Within a year the west side farming had changed and prices for orchard property had soared (Burkhart and Guppy 2007:27). After the system had operated at a personal loss to Davenport for a number of years, but to a general profit to the valley, he admitted defeat and creditors stepped in. With the help of A.A. Jaynes, a local attorney, several land owners set up a group of stockholders known as the Farmers Irrigating Company which bought the water system in 1906 (Burkhart and Guppy 2007:28, Farmers Irrigation District Files [Warranty Deed Filed March 22, 1904]).

The Farmers Irrigating Company was formed to irrigate lands lying in the lower valley west of Hood River. The area under irrigation by the company in 1917 was described from the Hood River west to the Hood River Irrigation District and north to the bluffs overlooking the Columbia River (Stricklin 1971:17) (Figure 2). The estimated size of this area during a 1917 survey was approximately 5,000 acres with about 3,860 acres under irrigation (Stricklin 1917:17).

Water rights for the company were secured from Hood River with a diversion on the river in section 31, T. 2N, R. 10E, W.M. The Farmers Irrigating Company's water right derived from notice of appropriation filed on May 7, 1906. The size of the proposed ditch was described as 15 feet wide on the top, 8 feet wide on the bottom, and 4 feet depth (Wilson 1922:21). During May 1, 1917 a gauging station was established on the ditch near the confluence of Ditch Creek with Hood River (Figure 23) in section 20, T. 2N, R. 10E, W.M. (Stricklin 1917:18).

Farmers Irrigating Company dissolved and sold its holdings to the Farmers Irrigation District on May 15, 1965 (Farmers Irrigation District files [Resolution of Shareholders Document]. The new entity took over the original area, water rights and facilities of the Farmers Irrigating Company, approximately 5,360 acres, then received money to rebuild the head gate, flume and a bridge that crosses the river (Farmers Irrigation District 2009a). The flood of 1964 forced the private to public move due to the cost of repairs.

Farmer's Irrigation District and Hood River Irrigation District merged on July 1, 1978 and became Farmers Irrigation District. Currently there are three sections of the Farmers Irrigation District. The upper section has water supplied from Kingsley Reservoir. The middle section gets its water from the Lowline Ditch. The lower section receives its water from the Farmers Ditch intake diversion located at river mile 11.4 (Farmers Irrigation District 2009b).

Hood River Irrigation District

The parent company to the Hood River Irrigation District was the Water Supply Company. The Water Supply Company was formed in 1874 to irrigate approximately 1,000 acres of land. The company's water rights were acquired on Ditch Creek (1874), Dead Point Creek and several springs (1892 and 1902) (Farmers Irrigation District 2009a, McLaughlin and Ewing 1933:2). The small system brought water down to the Oak Grove area of the lower valley (Hood River Historical Society 1982:13).

Figure 23. 1917 Map Showing Land Irrigated by Farmers Irrigation (sic) Company Ditch (Stricklin 1971)
Hood River Irrigation District
The company appropriated water on Ditch Creek in 1874 and built a ditch shortly thereafter. Diversions were made when waters were appropriated from Dead Point Creek (priority dates of December 19, 1892 [600 miners inches] and October 6, 1902 [400 miners inches]) for the Highline ditch.

Hood River Irrigation District bought out Water Supply Company in 1905. The District included lands lying in the lower valley west of Hood River and the Farmers Irrigating Company boundary (Stricklin 1917:21). After the District’s purchase their appropriated water from North Fork of Green Point Creek (400 miners inches), South Fork of Green Point Creek (600 miners inches), South Fork of Pine Creek (100 miners inches) and Dead Point Creek (400 miners inches) (priority dates of December 1, 1905) for the Lowline Ditch (Stricklin 1917:21, Wilson 1922:20, McLellan 1933:8-9, Farmers Irrigation District Files 1924:1).

By 1917 water was secured for the Lowline and Highline canals (Figure 24). The District’s estimated size in 1917 encompassed approximately 5,266 acres in which 2,865 acres were being irrigated (Stricklin 1917:21).

The Stanley-Smith Lumber Company sold their water rights to Ditch Creek and Parker Town Spring (priority date of 1891), North Fork Green Point Creek, Rainy Lake, Black Lake, and the springs at Camp 4 (priority date of 1889) to Hood River Irrigation District on June 1921 (Cupper 1924:2-3).

Several years later the Hood River Irrigation District retained some water rights, for supplemental supply for domestic and irrigation use, on Green Mountain Spring (Winans Spring), Dago Spring, Jap Spring, Savage Spring, North Fork of Pine Creek, and Indian Creek (priority date of February 29, 1924) (Cupper 1924:2-3).

With the water rights received from the purchase of the Stanley-Smith Lumber Company system, the district began in 1923 to acquire easements for storage reservoirs in the Green Point area west of Oak Grove. The Lower Green Point reservoir was built in 1936 and the upper reservoir was constructed in 1937 (Farmers Irrigation District 2009a).

As stated previously the Hood River Irrigation District and the Farmer’s Irrigation District merged on July 1, 1978 and became Farmers Irrigation District. Table 1 shows the Farmers Irrigation District’s acquired water rights as of 1997.

As one can see from this brief overview, a tremendous number of irrigation companies, large and small, spread throughout the valley during the late 1890s and early 1900s even before the land was ready to be put into orchards. Presently there are five principal irrigation districts operating in the Hood River Valley. These include the Middle Fork Irrigation District, East Fork Irrigation District, Mt. Hood Irrigation District, Dee Irrigation District, and the Farmers Irrigation District.

With the brief overview of the general history of the irrigation companies in the Hood River Valley completed, let us now examine, in more detail, the two systems that are under investigation for this current project. One is the Farmers Canal constructed by the Valley Improvement Company and the other is the Lowline Canal built by the Hood River Irrigation District. These systems are in current use and operations of the systems are maintained by the Farmers Irrigation District.
Figure 24. 1917 Map Showing Land Irrigated by Hood River Irrigation District (Stricklin 1917)
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Section 3: Farmers and Lowline Irrigation Systems

“Farmers Canal”

The Farmers Canal system was built by a number of valley residents with major oversight and management by J. Frank Davenport. The construction of the system started in 1895 (Hood River Historical Society 1982:168) and was completed in 1897 (Hood River Historical Society 1982:13). The original irrigation system known as the Farmers Ditch was reportedly eleven miles long with six miles of elevated flume and five miles of hand dug ditch with a capacity estimated at 2,000 miner’s inches (The Hood River Glacier 1897:2, Hood River Historical Society 1982:13). Cost of the system at completion was reportedly $28,000.00 rising to $32,000.00 with the extensions of lateral ditches later on (Burkhart and Guppy 2007:27).

The first map of the irrigation system was attached with the notice of the appropriation of water rights on Hood River by the Valley Improvement Company in 1895 (Wasco County Records Book B Water and Mining Claims pg. 91). The length of the proposed ditch appears to be approximately 11 miles with its intake indicated along the east side of Hood River in the northwest corner of the SW ¼ of section 31, T. 2 N, R. 10 E, W.M. The proposed ditch crossed over the Hood River approximately ¼ mile downstream from the headgate and then continued in a northeasterly manner till section 15, T. 2 N, R. 10 E, W.M. where it turned north and then northeast to a reservoir at its terminus in section 36, T. 3 N, R. 10 E, W.M. (see Figure 1).

A 1909 Hood River Irrigation District map shows the “Farmers Ditch” in its entirety. The map shows the ditch’s intake in section 31, T. 2 N, R. 10 E, W.M. along the east side of Hood River and then following the same general path as outlined in the 1895 map to its end. However, the terminus shown on the 1909 map is in the southwestern corner of section 34, T. 3 N, R. 10 E, W.M. (Morris 1909) shortening the system by approximately two miles. The 1909 map also shows the “Froutschy Ranch” (sic) (Frouchie Ranch) along the Farmers Ditch in the NE ¼ of section 2, T. 1N, R. 9E, W.M. (Morris 1909).

A 1917 description of the system illustrates the system to be similar to that given on the 1909 map. The diversion for the canal was located on the east side of the Hood River, approximately at River Mile 11.5, in the NW ¼ SW ¼ of section 31, T. 2 N, R. 10 E, W.M. The canal ran in a northeasterly manner, generally paralleling Hood River, to the NE ¼ NW ¼ of section 31, T. 2 N, R. 10 E, W.M. where it crossed over the river. From there the canal continued in a northeasterly fashion, paralleling the river, to section 15, T. 2 N, R. 10 E., W.M. where it began to turn north crossing over Indian Creek in NW ¼ NW ¼ of section 10, T. 2 N, R. 10 E., W.M. and then continuing on to the northeast corner of section 4, T. 2 N., R. 10 E. W.M. (Stricklin 1917). However along with the description of the system the 1917 document also described the ditch as being 15’ wide on top and 8’ wide on bottom and 4’ deep (Stricklin 1917:22).

During the oral testimony for an extensive legal battle over the water rights of the Hood River it was reportedly stated by H.C. Staten that the end of the “Farmers Ditch” was a few 100 yards from Portland Road; making the length of the system from headgate to that point approximately 6 miles (Cochran 1919:343,344).

Another Hood River Irrigation District map dated 1923 shows the southern portion of the “Farmers Ditch” from its intake at section 31, T. 2 N, R. 10 E, W.M. to just past Ditch Creek in section 30, T. 2 N, R. 10 E, W.M. (Hurlburt 1923).
In a 1929 report the “Farmers Ditch” was indicated as eight miles long and nine feet in width and that there were 18.75 miles of laterals connected to the main canal (Craven and Associates 2005:28).

Currently the system is about 5.6 miles long extending from its intake in section 31, T. 2 N, R. 10 E, W.M. to its terminus just north of Portland Drive in section 10, T. 2 N, R. 10 E, W.M. The Farmers Canal system is currently made up of pipe (45%) with the remaining as open ditch (Brock 2010). Approximately 2.3 miles (nearly ½) of the Farmers Ditch is now buried pipe (Womack 2009:11).

Many modifications of the system have occurred since the ditch’s completion in 1897. This research project did not have the time or the finances to go into great detail of when and where these modifications took place. However, this should be addressed during some future research. Samples of these modifications will be presented below to show the types of damage the system has sustained in its past.

Heavy snows and thawing damaged the wooden flumes and trestles a year or two after the system’s construction (Burkhart and Guppy 2007:28). During February of 1899 several sections of the flume portion of the system blew down in a heavy storm (Ibid). In 1922 a portion of the flume southeast of Oak Grove (above the city spring) was replaced by a ditch (The Hood River News 1922).

During 1933 a portion of a hanging flume partially collapsed just north of the Pine Creek confluence with the Hood River. To solve this problem the construction of a tunnel in the area was proposed. The Civil Works Administration (CWA) Farmers Ditch Tunnel project began on January 1, 1934 and was completed on March 23, 1934. Ed Hobson was in charge of the project which blasted a 6 ft by 9 ft, 200 ft long tunnel through solid rock. It took two crews working opposite ends almost three months to meet in the middle (The Hood River News 1934a and 1943b:1). Also a section of ditch near Portland Way was lined with concrete about that same time period (1933/1934) (The Hood River News 1934b:1). Rick Brock may have located the camp associated with the construction of the tunnel. He found historic cultural material (i.e., pieces of rusted metal, hard rock drill bits, and wood fragments) along a terrace above this section of the ditch that’s suggests it association with the tunnel work (Brock 2010)

The diversion works and 1,175 feet of large flume were destroyed and other parts damaged (flume entrance 250 ft washed out, head gate washed out, 20 ft of concrete flume damaged, 20 to 30 feet of mud in tunnel, wooden flume north of the tunnel damaged) during a flood in 1964 (Farmers Irrigating Company 1964, Bryan 2010). During the same flood incident the Pine Creek crossing was washed out with approximately 200 feet of 4 ft by 9 ft wooden flume, including a 40 ft clear span wood trestle, demolished by flood waters and debris. During 1968 a pump was installed on the Farmers Canal and additional water rights (1969) were acquired to lift the water into the Hood River Irrigation District (Farmers Irrigation District 2009a).

Another flood occurred on January 25, 1974 which damaged the diversion structure at the intake again and also damaged the timber walk way on the flume and filled in the bottom of tunnel and lower flume with sand and debris (Farmers Irrigation District files 1974a).

Portions of the flume were destroyed in June 2004 by an earthquake. Approximately 150’ of the structure was initially damaged, then another 150’ a few weeks later. Farmers Irrigation District enclosed this portion of the system with pipe in 2007 (Lynde 2007:3). The intake to the headworks of the canal was again completely destroyed by flood on November 7, 2006 and also
filled the upper portion of the canal with sand and silt. Farmers Irrigation District rebuilt these headworks entirely by 2007 (Lynde 2007:3).

As one can see the Farmers Ditch has indeed gone through a metamorphosis since its completion in 1897. Once an eleven mile long system with approximately half of it in ditch and the other half in wooden flume has now changed to a current system about 6 miles long extending from its intake in section 31, T. 2 N, R. 10 E, W.M. to its terminus just north of Portland Drive in section 10, T. 2 N, R. 10 E, W.M. With a 100% pressurized piped distribution system fed by Farmers Canal all the laterals associated with the Farmers Canal are currently under a piped system (Bryan 2010).

Lowline Canal

It appears the Hood River Irrigation District began working on the “Mainline Canal” or what is now known as the Lowline Canal sometime during 1905/1906 after they purchased the holdings of the Water Supply Company and filed notice of appropriation of water rights from North and South Forks of Green Point Creek, South Fork of Pine Creek, and Dead Point Creek (priority dates of December 1, 1905) (Stricklin 1917:21, Wilson 1922:20, McLellan 1933:8-9, Cupper 1924:1).

Hood River Irrigation District maps dating 1907 (Dieck 1907), 1909 and 1911 (Henderson 1911) show the “Mainline” canal built from Dead Point Creek north to Indian Creek. The 1911 map also indicates a newly proposed section stretching from Dead Point Creek south to South and North Forks of Green Point Creek (Henderson 1911).

By 1917 the Lowline Canal system was diverting water from Green Point Creek, Dead Point Creek, Pine Creek and various unnamed springs (Sticklin 1917:22) (see Figure 3). During May 2, 1917 a gaging station was established on the Lowline canal near Ditch Creek in section 19, T. 2N, R. 10E, W.M. (Stricklin 1917:23) (see Figure 3).

A Hood River Irrigation District 1923 map shows the Lowline Ditch system intakes at North and South Forks of Greenpoint Creek in section 3, T. 1 N, R. 9 E, W.M. with the ditch then heading easterly (in section 1, T. 1 N, R. 9 E, W.M) then turning north and snaking northerly past the “Froutschie Ranch” (sic) (Frouchie Ranch) over Dead Point Creek (in section 2, T. 1 N, R. 9 E, W.M.) and then east approximately ¼ mile where in section 1 it turned northeasterly along section 36, T. 2 N, R. 9 E, W.M. till it crossed over South Fork Pine Creek. After that the ditch snaked its way northeasterly over North Pine Creek to Ditch Creek (almost the middle of section 19, T. 2 N, R. 10 E, W.M.) where it then flowed down Ditch Creek a short distance and was once again picked up in a ditch which flowed northeasterly to Indian Creek and its terminus (in section 17, T. 2 N, R. 10 E, W.M.) (Hurlburt 1923). The length of the “Lowline Ditch” appears to be approximately 7 to 8 miles long on the 1923 map. Also on the map was a ditch camp situated in SE ¼ SE ¼ SE ¼ of section 3, T. 1 N, R. 9 E., W.M and a road connecting the ditch camp with the Frouchie Ranch (Hurlburt 1923).

Hood River Irrigation District filed for water rights on several springs along the Lowline Ditch in 1924 (water priority rights date 2/29/1924, Table 1). A 1924 District map shows the canal location and the eight inflow springs (Simpson 1924). The eight springs from south to north are: Capron, Winans, Dago, Jap, Savage, and then three unnamed springs. Of interest here is the discrepancy between the number and which spring is shown on the 1924 map and the number and spring named on water right certificate # 48821, which covers those posted 1924.
rights (see Table 1). The certificate indicates six springs which included from south to north Capron, Winans, Dago, No Name, and Yumbie (Pagel 1997).

The Lowline Canal system was described in 1933 as diverting water from Green Point Creek near the NW corner of Section 10, T. 1 N, R. 9 E, W.M. and then running in an easterly manner to the SW corner of Section 1, T. 1 N, R. 9 E, W.M. where it then runs in a northerly windy path to Dead Point Creek where it picks up more water in the NW ¼ NE ¼ of section 2, T. 1 N, R. 9 E, W.M. From there the canal ran in a general easterly and northerly direction to approximately the center of section 19, T. 2 N, R. 10 E, W.M. where it crossed Ditch Creek. Ditch Creek was used as a canal for a short distance and the water was then diverted into a canal which emptied into Indian Creek, which was used as a main channel from which the water was then diverted to a considerable area in the NE section of the district (McLellan 1933: 4-5). The 1933 canal description continued describing eleven additional lateral canals off the Lowline main canal. These were mostly situated off Indian Creek (McLellan 1933:5-9). Laterals with wire wound wooden stave pipe were constructed in 1913; 14-gauge steel pipe was laid in some laterals during 1925 and 1929; while 20-gauge steel pipe was used for the laterals in 1930 and 1931 (Ibid).

The Farmers Irrigation District 1981 map shows 11 diversions along the Lowline canal system. Two intakes were situated at the start of the Lowline Ditch at the North and South Forks Green Point Creek, three at springs between Green Point Creek and Dead Point Creek; one at Dead Point Creek; three at springs between Dead Point Creek and South Fork Pine Creek, one at South Fork Pine Creek and the last one at North Fork Pine Creek. The map identifies the system as an open canal from Green Point Creek to Dead Point Creek and as transmission pipe from Dead Point to the systems end (Gray & Osborne Consulting Engineers 1981), but this map is likely a proposed system map as Lowline Canal was still all open canal from Dead Point Creek to Ditch Creek up until 1996 (Jerry Bryan personal communication 2010). The length of Lowline Canal from Ditch Creek to Indian Creek was replaced by transmission pipe in 1986 (Bryan 2010).

Similar to the Farmers Canal many modifications of the Lowline Canal have occurred since the system’s completion. Unlike the Farmers Canal system there was a paucity of information regarding the damage and repair work on the Lowline Canal system since its beginning. Still I found a few examples, which are presented below:

The same storm that affected the Farmer Canal between January 14 and 21, 1974 took out the Lowline Canal’s diversion structure at the South Fork of Green Point Creek and clogged the diversion structure at the North Fork of Green Point Creek. There were also 21 locations along the Lowline Canal, between South and North Forks of Green Point Creek and Dead Point Creek that were damaged by landslides or where the canal had filled in with debris (Farmers Irrigation District files 1974b).

A section of the Lowline Canal system along the South Fork of Green Point Creek has been unused since landslides wiped out several sections of pipe in 1994 (Brock 2010).

Currently the Lowline Canal system begins at Dead Point Creek and extends in a northeasterly manner to the Collector near Ditch Creek and Forebay # 3. Presently the system is 6 miles long and is half piped and half open ditch (Rick Brock personal communication 2010, Jerry Bryan personal communication 2010). All the laterals associated with the Lowline Canal are currently under a piped system (Bryan 2010).
During the last 100 years or more both canals have been repaired, rebuilt, and modified from open canal or flume to pipe. During the 1970s the Farmers Canal was realigned, widened, deepened, and its capacity expanded to hold more water for hydroelectric purposes (Bryan 2010). Also since the 1980s Farmers Irrigation District has been replacing open canal with pipe at both irrigation systems. Therefore the original alignment of both the Farmers and Lowline Canals has long ago disappeared after much modification.

Section 4: Farmers Irrigation District's Historic Documents

The Farmers Irrigation District employees must be commended for their retaining of so many historic documents in their procession. The district has at least nine storage boxes full of documents that relate to the history of its formation and activities since 1896.

I made a quick scan and an initial index of the documents the district has stored in their warehouse (see Appendix II). Again this was not a detailed inspection of the documents on hand. I was looking specifically for information regarding the Farmers Ditch and Lowline Ditch irrigation systems and there is much more history in these stored documents than I had time to review. The documents that I saw during my cursory inspection included items from the activities of the Valley Improvement Company, Farmers Irrigating Company, Farmers Irrigation District, and the Hood River Irrigation District. The type and range of documents included the companies’ and district’s Board of Directors meeting minute notes (dating from around 1904 to the 1970s; meeting minutes from the 1970s onward are stored elsewhere), Valley Improvement Company stock certificates dated 1896 and 1897; and Farmers Irrigating Company and Hood River Irrigation District stock certificates and bonds (dating from 1904 to 1965); and also various Farmers Irrigating Company, Farmers Irrigation District, and Hood River Irrigation reports, correspondence, receipts, and maps. The range of dates for these documents is between 1896 and 1981. Also more recent documents (post 1981) are currently stored in other boxes in the District’s warehouse.

What I saw during the review was that most if not all the historic documents that Farmers Irrigation District has stored are paper items. A majority of these were in good condition, stored in a dry location, in labeled folders and in paper boxes.

Oral interviews

Consultation with Jerry Bryan and Rick Brock formed an integral part of this research project. The interviews with both interviewees were held at the Farmers Irrigation Office in Hood River, Oregon. The focus of the interviews was to identify the interviewee’s range of knowledge of past and current activities of the Farmers Irrigation District and more specifically the Farmers and Lowline Canals. Oral interviews were recorded using a portable Marantz cassette recorder (Model No. PMD430) with a Sony stereo microphone (Model No. ECM737). Tapes used were Sony HF Type 1 normal bias and were 60 minutes in length. Upon completion of the interviews, standardized recording forms, copied from the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office website, were used to record all interview information. Tape summaries were numerically indexed (i.e., tied to tape counter) to allow ease in future access to the information. Final deposition of all recordings and related interview material is with the Farmers Irrigation District and Oregon State Historic Preservation Office in order to facilitate future use and long term preservation. Copies of all the interview summary data forms are included in a report appendix.
Summary and Conclusions and Recommendations

The photographic documentation for the Farmers Ditch Canal and Lowline Canal consists of 115 digital images (Farmers 71 & Lowline 44) taken from 55 photo points (Farmers 36 & Lowline 19). When considered together, these images provide a photographic record of the environmental and cultural settings of both canals, as they existed in February of 2010. As is evident from the photographs and the archival data, this is a situation much changed from that which existed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Even so, both canals retain a simple elegance and beauty as they move in and out of the draws and traverse the steep slopes above the Hood River. If one looks hard enough, the intensive labors and engineering challenges faced by 19th century Hood River farmers are reflected in these waterworks. The canals’ intrinsic charm and what little remains of the historic fabric are reflected in the photographic documentation and archival research contained in this report.

The archival research conducted for the Farmers Irrigation District Project resulted in the accumulation of data pertaining to the history of irrigation in the valley, the district’s formation, and the history of the Farmers and Lowline Canals from their initial construction phase to their continued modification and replacement through time. Both canal systems have gone through many incarnations since their construction and appear not to retain their original integrity.

The area under irrigation by the present Farmers Irrigation District was originally under jurisdiction of several different companies and districts prior to the formation of what is now known as the Farmers Irrigation District. The Valley Improvement Company and the Water Supply Company were the initial companies that held the early water rights of the current district. These companies were later bought out by the Farmers Irrigating Company and the Hood River Irrigation District respectively. The Farmers Irrigating Company later became the Farmers Irrigation District, which eventually merged with the Hood River Irrigation District and became known as the Farmers Irrigation District.

The Farmers Canal is associated with the first large scale irrigation project in the lower Hood River Valley and with an important local individual in J. Frank Davenport. Part of the system, a tunnel, was also found to be connected with the Civil Works Administration, a Depression era federal program. The Lowline has just as an illustrious past as does the Farmers Canal but with a lot less historical documentation. This canal was also a very early system to irrigate a slightly different section of the lower valley.

The reviewed historic documents that the Farmers Irrigation District has preserved included many different types and a wide range of data pertaining to the old companies as well as the new districts. These documents dated from around 1904 to the 1980s and included stock certificates, bonds, various reports, correspondence, receipts, and maps. By preserving these historic items the Farmers Irrigation District will allow them to be available to future researchers for new research, books and documentaries.

Recommendations for curation of the Farmers Irrigation District’s historic material are presented below and are based upon the National Park Service guidelines presented as Conserve O Grams (Jordan 1993; Newman and Jordan 1993; Vogt-O’Connor 1995; Vogt-O’Connor and Reyden 1996a, 1996b, 1996c and 1996d) in how to store and handle historic paper materials.
Initially a concise inventory of what Farmers Irrigation District has in their possession should be completed as well as its evaluation of its current status regarding condition. At the same time the Farmers Irrigation District should also establish handling and use policies for the collection. The material needs to be sorted and evaluated for its significance to the history of the district. This will ensure that the overall collection tells a meaningful story regarding the formation and operations of the Farmers Irrigation District. At the same time the material chosen to be preserved needs to be reviewed for stabilization processes and photocopying. Once the material is duplicated the copies can become copying masters and as reference material. All the selected documents will need to be stabilized in some form or manner (remove any original fasteners [e.g., staples, paper clips, string, rubber bands], place into acid-free folders, enclosures, and boxes for storage). The materials should be placed in standard size acid-free folders within containers. Paper records should be housed in buffered paper folders that have an alkaline reserve and 8.5 pH. All boxes used for the collection should be labeled. All label information should be transferred from the old folder and box to the new folder and box. The new folders should be labeled with collection title, dates, accession and catalog number, box number, folder number, document type, subject matter and the original folder heading. The National Park Service recommends a collection should be stored at least 4 to 6 inches off the ground and housed in acid-free folders within archival boxes on steel shelves of inert material. The documents should be kept in a secure dark storage space that is clean, food free and has minimal fluctuation in temperature and humidity. Also larger folders and map cases should be used to house oversize materials.

By preserving these historic items the Farmers Irrigation District will allow these documents to be available to researchers for many years to come. By preserving the collection, Farmers Irrigation District is building physical evidence of its own past, the valley’s history and those individuals who made the history. These are the bits and pieces of the history puzzle, and by managing it, these documents are accessible for new research, books and documentaries in the future.

Based on the archival and photo documentation contained herein, it is the authors’ professional opinion that Farmers Irrigation District (FID) has met the Stipulations of the MOA between FID and the OR State Historic Preservation Office (Appendix I). The archival data and photographic documentation contained in this report will enable FID to proceed with the Mitigation phase of the MOA, which calls for a much expanded interpretive effort on the part of the District. The FID will also make the documentation available to the public for viewing in the FID office. Additional historic details and photographs will be included on the FID website in the History section to provide the public with access to more historic information about the FID in general, and specifically the Farmers and Lowline Canals.
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APPENDIX I

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT (MOA)
Between
THE OREGON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
And
FARMERS IRRIGATION DISTRICT (FID)
MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT (MOA)
between
THE OREGON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
and
FARMERS IRRIGATION DISTRICT
for
DOCUMENTATION OF THE
FARMERS CANAL AND LOWLINE CANAL
HOOD RIVER COUNTY, OREGON

February 2010

WHEREAS, the Farmers Irrigation District (FID), in consultation with the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), has determined that funding (which is a Federal Undertaking) for the installation of pipe within the Farmers Canal and Lowline Canal, a historic property eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, will have an effect upon the Canals, and has consulted with SHPO pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800, regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470), and 33 CFR 325, Appendix C, Procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties;

NOW, THEREFORE, SHPO and FID agree that the Undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the Undertaking on this historic property.

STIPULATIONS

FID will ensure that the measures presented in Stipulations I through VII are carried out.

I. DOCUMENTATION

FID will ensure the Farmers and Lowline Canal sections that are proposed for piping are documented in accordance with Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) guidelines as determined by the SHPO (HAER Level II) prior to any construction or alterations, said documentation to consist of the following:

1. FID agrees to conduct archival research into the historical development, construction, operations and maintenance, and current operations of the Farmers and Lowline Canals under the auspices of the Farmers Irrigation District of Hood River, Oregon. The focus of the archival search will include, but not be limited to, those historical records held by the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area, Hood River County, Hood River Historical Society, and FID.

2. FID agrees to establish and conduct photo point survey transects of the Farmers and Lowline Canals. Photo points will be established at 1,000-foot (approximately 0.2 mile) intervals along the canals. Locations of photo points will be established via GPS,
recorded in UTM format, and tied to 7.5 minute USGS quads. Two photos will be shot from each photo point, in opposing directions, along the longitudinal axis of the canal. Any other significant canal-related feature will be photographed regardless of location. All photos will be processed according to National Register Digital Photo Checklist, Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, revised January 2010.

3. FID will ensure that the above data will be compiled and detailed in a formal report to be submitted to SHPO, Section 106, Above Ground Cultural Resource Specialist no later than March 30, 2010.

4. FID agrees to enhance District interpretive efforts relative to the Farmers and Lowline Canals based on the information that results from the above-mentioned archival research. Additional interpretive efforts may include, but are not limited to, enhancement of the FID website to include interpretive messages and/or interpretive brochures relative to the above historic canals.

II. MITIGATION

FID will also make the documentation prepared in Stipulation I available to the public for viewing in the FID office. Additional historic details and photographs will be included on the FID website in the History section to provide the public with access to more historic information about FID in general, and specifically the Farmers and Lowline sections.

III. CHANGES TO AGREEMENT

The signatories shall accomplish modification, amendment, or termination of this MOA as necessary in the same manner as the original MOA.

IV. DURATION

This MOA will be null and void if its terms are not carried out within one year from the date of its execution. Unless terminated pursuant to Stipulation V below, this MOA will be in effect through FID’s implementation of the stipulations of this MOA, and will terminate and have no further force or effect when FID, in consultation with SHPO, determines that the terms of this MOA have been fulfilled in a satisfactory manner.

V. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Should any party to this MOA object at any time to any actions proposed or the manner in which the terms of this MOA are implemented, FID shall consult with the objecting party(s) to resolve the objection. If FID determines, within 30 days, that such objection(s) cannot be resolved, FID will.
A. Forward all documentation relevant to the dispute to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council) in accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.2(b)(2). Upon receipt of adequate documentation, the Council shall review and advise FID on the resolution of the objection within 30 days. Any comment provided by the Council, and all comments from the parties to the MOA, will be taken into account by FID in reaching a final decision regarding the dispute.

B. If the Council does not provide comments regarding the dispute within 30 days after receipt of adequate documentation, FID may render a decision regarding the dispute. In reaching its decision, FID will take into account all comments regarding the dispute from the parties to the MOA.

C. FID’s responsibilities to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this MOA that are not the subject of the dispute remain unchanged. FID will notify all parties of its decision in writing before implementing that portion of the Undertaking subject to dispute under this Stipulation. FID’s decision will be final.

VI. AMENDMENTS AND NONCOMPLIANCE

If any signatory to this MOA, including any invited signatory, determines that any terms will not, or cannot, be carried out, or that an amendment to its terms must be made, that party shall immediately consult with the other parties to develop an amendment to this MOA pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6(c)(7) and 800.6(c)(8). The amendment will be effective on the date a copy signed by all of the original signatories is filed with the Council. If the signatories cannot agree to appropriate terms to amend the MOA, any signatory may terminate the MOA in accordance with Stipulation VII below.

VII. TERMINATION

If either FID or SHPO believes that the terms of this MOA cannot be carried out, that party shall immediately consult with the other to reconsider the terms of the MOA and to develop amendments in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(c)(7) and 36 CFR 800.6(c)(8). If this MOA is not amended as provided for in this Stipulation, either FID or SHPO may terminate it, whereupon FID will proceed in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(c)(8).
EXECUTION

EXECUTION of this MOA by FID and SHPO and its transmittal to the Council, and subsequent implementation of its terms, is evidence that FID has afforded the Council an opportunity to comment on the Undertaking and its effects on historic properties, that FID has taken into account the effects on historic properties, and that FID has satisfied its responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) and applicable implementing regulations.

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

_________________________ Date ______________________
Roger Roper
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
State Historic Preservation Office
725 Summer Street N.E., Suite C
Salem, Oregon 97301

Farmers Irrigation District

_________________________ Date 2/25/10 ______________________
Mike Kleinsmith
District Manager
Farmers Irrigation District
1985 Country Club Road
Hood River, Oregon 97031
Between March 8 and 10, 2010 I had the opportunity to inspect nine boxes of historical paper documents stored at the Farmers Irrigation District’s warehouse in Hood River, Oregon. I completed a cursory review of the enclosed documents looking primarily for information pertaining to the Farmers and Lowline irrigation systems. I made copies of some of the documents to demonstrate the type and range of historic information the district has retained (see below). While completing the overview of the various boxes I made a general index of the contents by file folder of each box. That general information is presented below:
BOX INDEX

Box 1 –

Farmers Irrigating Company 1964 Correspondence
Farmers Irrigation District 1968-1970 Correspondence
Farmers Canal Flow Charts 1960
Farmers Irrigation District Resolutions
Farmers Irrigating Company Reorganization notes
Oath of Office 1965
Flood Damage 1964
Oath of Directors 1965

Box 2 –

Farmers Irrigating Company stock booklet with share certificates; sold dates 1964-1965
Farmers Irrigation District miscellaneous documents 1972
Farmers Irrigation District meeting notes 1972
Farmers Irrigation District minutes, easements, bridge documents 1975-1976
Farmers Irrigation District water filings 1977
Farmers Irrigation District bridge agreement documents 1977
Farmers Irrigation District miscellaneous documents 1978

Box 3 –

Hood River Irrigation District Report 1963-1964
Hood River Irrigation District Audit Report 1970-1971
Hood River Irrigation District Acreage and Assessments 1969-1970
Hood River Irrigation District Assessments 1978-1979
Hood River Irrigation District By-Laws 1920
Hood River Irrigation District Budget Report 1978-1979
Hood River Irrigation District Budget Report 1970-1971
Hood River Irrigation District Correspondence 1977-1978
Hood River Irrigation District/CETA 1977
Hood River Irrigation District/FHA 1978
Hood River Irrigation District/FDAA
Hood River Irrigation District Free Water Users
Hood River Irrigation District Report Federal Funding
Hood River Irrigation District Staff Gage Readings 1963-1966
Hood River Irrigation District Correspondence 1968-1970
Hood River Irrigation District Insurance 1978
Hood River Irrigation District Loans 1976
Hood River Irrigation District Oak Grove Watershed 1976
Hood River Irrigation District Bills 1968
Hood River Irrigation District Pump Project
Box 3 – (cont.)
Hood River Irrigation District Savings 1969
Hood River Irrigation District Irrigation System and Water Rights 1924
Hood River Irrigation District/State Engineer Letter 1939
Hood River Irrigation District Record of Roll 1932
Hood River Irrigation District Pump Project 1968-1969
Hood River Irrigation District Various Maps
Hood River Irrigation District Legals 1969
Hood River Irrigation District Correspondence 1943
Hood River Irrigation District Bonds 1966
Hood River Irrigation District By-Laws 1920
Hood River Irrigation District Pump Project Rainy Lake 1968-1969
Hood River Irrigation District Slide Area Project 1960-1962

Box 4 –
Farmers Irrigating Company Stock Certificates 1925
Farmers Irrigating Company Duplicate Stock Issued 1926
Farmers Irrigating Company Stock Certificates 1905, 1906, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1926, 1930
Farmers Irrigating Company Stock Certificates 1930s
Farmers Irrigating Company Corporation Book Minute Meeting Notes 1906-1911
Farmers Irrigating Company Corporation Book Minute Meeting Notes 1904-1906
Farmers Irrigating Company Stock Certificate Book 1904-1905
Abstract of Titles (bound with string/twine)
Farmers Irrigation District Water Rights Certificates and Permits various dates 1966 to 1982
Farmers Irrigation District Election Certificate 1985
Deeds, Easements, Right of Ways
Delinquent Assessments
Historic Water Rights Records (copies of Wasco County Records)

Box 5 –
Farmers Irrigating Company Board of Directors Minute Meeting Notes 1924-1930, 1931-1946
Farmers Irrigating Company Correspondence 1955
Farmers Irrigating Company Correspondence 1959
Farmers Irrigating Company Financial Statement 1964
Farmers Irrigating Company Correspondence 1960-1968
Farmers Irrigating Company Operating Statements 1953-1955
Farmers Irrigating Company Maps of Laterals
Miscellaneous Water Contracts 1904-1946 (some bound with string/twine)
Miscellaneous Water Deeds 1904- at least 1926 (some bound with string/twine)
Two Valley Improvement Company Board of Directors Resignation Letters 1904
Box 6 –

Farmers Irrigation District Check Stubs 1967-1970
Folders of Various of Stock Holders that included Contracts and Stock Certificates

Box 7 –

Hood River Irrigation District Disbursement 1963-1964
Hood River Irrigation District Document 1960
Hood River Irrigation District Correspondence 1961
Hood River Irrigation District Right of Way Document with Hukari 1957-1958
Research Materials Water Rights and Laws pre 1909 (copies)
Hood River Irrigation District Minute Meeting Notes 1970-1971
Hood River Irrigation District Disbursement 1961-1963
Hood River Irrigation District Minute Meeting Notes 1977-1978 (merging meeting notes)
Hood River Irrigation District Correspondence 1977
Proof of Hood River Irrigation District Formation 1918
Hood River Irrigation District Water Permits 1969, 1978, 1979
Hood River Irrigation District Water Green Point Creek to Reservoir 1978
Hood River Irrigation District Leases, Contracts, Bond #1 1969-1970
Hood River Irrigation District Pipeline Oak Grove Canal (lease between Hood River Irrigation District and Farmers Irrigation District) 1968
Hood River Irrigation District Pipeline Easements 1968-1969
Hood River Irrigation District Audit Report 1964-1969
Hood River Irrigation District Court Decisions (U.S. Plywood and others) 1972
Hood River Irrigation District Court Proceedings Hanel Lumber Company 1971
Court Decree Regarding Water Rights on Hood River 1922 (copy) (with 1924 map and Hood River Irrigation District Minute Meeting Notes 1970)
Hood River Irrigation District Miscellaneous Documents 1975
Hood River Irrigation District Miscellaneous Documents 1972
Hood River Irrigation District Minute Meeting Notes 1970-1971
Transcript of Testimony (original) 1919

Box 8 –

PP & L Wood Pipe Brochure 1963
Land Exchange Documents Kingsley/Hydro Sites 1967
Charlie Deach Documents
FDAA Receipts
Farmers Irrigation District Correspondence 1970-1971
Hood River Irrigation District Flood Damage Documents 1974
Farmers Irrigation District Correspondence 1976-1977
Farmers Irrigation District Miscellaneous Documents
Farmers Irrigation District Supplemental Water Rights, Balance Budget Books, Correspondence, Statements, Billings 1975-1976
Minute Meeting Notes (original, handwritten) 1907, 1908
Box 8 – (cont.)
Miscellaneous Documents (3x5 cards, field notebook dated 1933, Henderson map dated 1911, notes on pip gauge and costs of replacement)
Historical Documents (original and copied newspaper articles)
Hood River Irrigation District Deposit Agreements and Circular Letters to Bond Holders 1933-1935
Hood River Irrigation District Biennial Report Questionnaires 1934-1970
Hood River Irrigation District Application to Reconstruction Finance Corporation
Hood River Irrigation District Bond Statements with “M-R” 1935
Hood River Irrigation District Index of Historic Documents
Hood River Irrigation District Correspondence 1953-1969

Loose items - Hood River Irrigation District letter March 19, 1919
Hood River Irrigation District Undated Contract
Escrow Agreement 1919
Deposit Agreement 1934
Bond Purchase Contract 1934
Apple Growers Association Documents 1932
Hood River Irrigation District Agricultural and Rehabilitation Report July 1933
Jordan Valley Irrigation District Balance Sheet 1938
Hood River Irrigation District List of Bond Owners 1933
Hood River Irrigation District Refunding Bond Statement 1933
Report of Superintendent of Banks as a Member of Irrigation Securities
Commission Upon Investigation of Hood River Irrigation District March 17, 1919
Report of the Irrigation Securities Commission on the Application of the Hood River Irrigation District for the Certification of $167,000.00 Refunding Bonds March 8, 1919
Hood River Irrigation District Correspondence 1918
Hood River Irrigation District Bond Documents 1933
Hood River Irrigation District Resolution Documents 1934
Hood River Irrigation District Resolution Documents 1934
Hood River Irrigation District Board of Directors Meeting Minute Notes January 30, 1935, July 28, 1936
Hood River Irrigation District Copy of Resolution of Reconstruction Finance Corporation June 1936
Hood River Irrigation District Budget 1932, 1933
Hood River Irrigation District Assessment Roll 1933

Box 9 –

Farmers Irrigation District Correspondence 1971
Farmers Irrigation District Payroll 1970-1971
Farmers Irrigation District Correspondence 1970
Farmers Irrigation District Stock Certificates and Agreements, Farmers Irrigating Company By-Laws
Farmers Irrigation District Water Right Documents 1970
Farmers Irrigation District Water Right Documents 1969
Farmers Irrigation District Miscellaneous Documents (water rights, correspondence, By-Laws) 1966-1969
Farmers Irrigation District Miscellaneous Documents (water rights) 1968
Farmers Irrigation District Pipeline Easement Documents 1967

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Box 9 – (cont.)
Farmers Irrigation District Delinquent Account Documents 1967
Farmers Irrigation District Pipeline Easement and Election Documents 1966
Farmers Irrigation District Election Documents 1965
Farmers Irrigation District Miscellaneous Documents (flood damage, Farmers Irrigating Company Incorporation dated 1904, Farmers Irrigating Company By-Laws
Farmers Irrigation District Miscellaneous Documents (election) 1965
Farmers Irrigation District Miscellaneous Documents (water rights, etc.) 1964
Farmers Irrigating Company Miscellaneous Documents (By-Laws, etc.) 1948, 1961
Farmers Irrigating Company Miscellaneous Documents 1963
Farmers Irrigating Company Miscellaneous Documents 1962
Farmers Irrigating Company Miscellaneous Documents (flood) 1964-1965
Hood River Irrigation District Bond Statements with “D-F” 1935
Hood River Irrigation District Bond Statements with “A-C” 1935
Hood River Irrigation District Bond Statements with “J-L” 1935
Hood River Irrigation District Bond Statements with “S-Z” 1935
Hood River Irrigation District Deposit Agreement 1934
Hood River Irrigation District Cultural Classified Acres, Soil Survey Classification
Farmers Irrigating Company Pipeline Easements 1950-1958 and Officer Oaths 1958
Report on the Irrigation System and Water Supply of the Hood River Irrigation District June 7, 1933
Farmers Irrigation District Miscellaneous Documents 1981
Farmers Irrigation District Biennial Report 1966
Hood River Irrigation District Bond Statements with “G-I” 1935
Hood River Irrigation District Agricultural and Rehabilitation Report July 1933
Hood River Irrigation District Audit Report 1961-1962

Loose items - Hood River Irrigation District Bond Documents
Blank Township and Range Map
Hood River Irrigation District Reconstruction Finance Corporation Resolution 1934
Hood River Irrigation District Reconstruction Finance Corporation Resolution Letter
Hood River Irrigation Deposit Agreement Bonds
Reconstruction Finance Corporation Letter March 16, 1935
“Exhibit A” Hood River Resolution Hood River Irrigation District Bond Documents 1934
EXAMAPLLES OF HISTORIC DOCUMENTS IN THE POCESSION OF FARMERS IRRIGATION DISTRICT

1. Front cover of the Hood River Irrigation District By Laws and front cover of the Framers Irrigating Company By Laws (Box 3 and 9 respectively)
2. Front of The Valley Improvement Company Stock Certificate No. 46; Shares: 15; to J. E. Hanna; dated the October 6, 1896 (Box 5)
3. Back of The Valley Improvement Company Stock Certificate No. 46; Shares: 15; to J. E. Hanna; dated the October 6, 1896 (Box 5)
4. Front of The Valley Improvement Company Stock Certificate No. 124; Shares: 1; to G. W. McIntosh (?); dated the July 24, 1897 (Box 5)
5. Back of The Valley Improvement Company Stock Certificate No. 124; Shares: 1; to G. W. McIntosh (?); dated the July 24, 1897 (Box 5)
6. Letter regarding resigning duties of the board of Directors for The Valley Improvement Company; signed by Evans, Peaugh (?), Henderson, Runson (?) and Staten; dated March 5, 1904 (Box 5)
7. Letter regarding resigning duties of the board of Directors for The Valley Improvement Company; signed by Warren Davenport and T. E. Newby (?); dated March 5, 1904 (Box 5)
8. Front of Warranty Deed between The Valley Improvement Company of Hood River and the Farmers Irrigating Company; dated March 22, 1904 & Front of Right of Way Deed between Jeremiah F. Davenport and Helen Davenport and The Valley Improvement Company; dated March 22, 1904 (Box 5)
9. Right of Way Deed between Jeremiah F. Davenport and Helen Davenport and The Valley Improvement Company; dated March 22, 1904; assigning Lots 2, 3, 4 and SE ¼ NE ¼ and SE ¼ NW ¼ of section 1, T. 1 N, R. 9 E, W.M. (Box 5)
10. List of tools purchased by Farmers Irrigating Company from Coast Culvert & Flume Company of Portland, Oregon; dated January 1, 1915 (Box 5)
11. The first page of a Hood River Irrigation District bond issue document; dated March 17, 1919 (Box 8)
12. Front cover of a Hood River Irrigation District Agricultural & Rehabilitation report; dated July 1933 (Box 8)
13. Front and back of a Hood River Irrigation District Bond, dated January 1, 1935 (Box 9)
14. Front of a contract between Farmers Irrigating Company and Masao Takasumi stock purchase (Box 6)
15. Front of Farmers Irrigating Company Stock Certificate No. 1910; Shares: 20 ½ ; to Masao Takasumi; dated February 5, 1948 (Box 6)
16. Back of Farmers Irrigating Company Stock Certificate No. 1910; Shares: 20 ½ ; to Masao Takasumi; dated February 5, 1948 (Box 6)
FOR VALUE RECEIVED, I hereby sell and assign unto M. Lee Adams One Share of the Capital Stock of the within named Company standing in my name on its books. And I do constitute and appoint Geo. T. Packer my lawful attorney, irrevocable, for me and in my name and stead, to transfer the above number of shares, and to sign and execute all necessary papers to that end, hereby ratifying all lawful acts of my said attorney, done by virtue hereof.

Witness: Hand this 27th day of __________ 1887

Witness:

[Signature]

William Kennedy

In consideration of $200 to me paid by M. Lee Adams, in consideration of the within described stock in the Company, I hereby convey all my right, title, and interest in the within described stock in the Company to M. Lee Adams.

April 16, 1862

[Signature] William W. Scott
State of Oregon
County of Wasco

I, the undersigned, being duly sworn on oath, do solemnly swear, that I was duly appointed by the Board of Directors of the Davenport Bros. Lumber Company of Wood River, Oregon, at a regular meeting held in the office of said company on Wood River, Oregon, Saturday, March 5, 1904, and we solemnly swear that we are male adults, citizens of the United States and residents of the State of Oregon, that we will support the Constitution of the United States and the State of Oregon, and that we will discharge the duties as Directors of said corporation to the best of our ability, so help me God.

Wm. D. Dugg
John Roland Henderson

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of March, 1904, as to John Roland Henderson.

John Roland Henderson, Notary Public for Oregon

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of March, 1904 as to John Roland Henderson.

Notary Public for Oregon
My the undersigned hereby tender our resign
tation as members of the Board of Directors of the
Valley Improvement Company of Hood River, Oregon

May 17th, 1904

E. E. Davenport

D. B. Newby
Know all men by these presents that

Davenport and Helen R. Davenport (husband and wife)

in consideration of One Dollar to me in hand

paid by the Valley Improvement Company, of Hood River, the receipt

whereof is hereby acknowledged, have given, granted, bargained,

sold and conveyed, and do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell and

convey unto the Valley Improvement Company, a corporation and

unto its successors and assigns a right of way over the following

described lands, situate in Wasco County, Oregon, to wit:

Lots numbered two (2), third (3) and fourth (4) and

the Southeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter, and

the South Half of the Northwest Quarter, all

said right of way being not less than 50 feet wide and 25

foot on each side of the center line of the canal or flume of

the said Valley Improvement Company of Hood River, built

through said premises, and thereafter to be used by the

Valley Improvement Company of Hood River, and unto said

successors and assigns for the purpose of building, maintaining and

operating a flume or canal or ditch thereon and to use the same

for all legitimate purposes connected therewith, but if at any

time the grantee herein mentioned shall cease to use said right

of way for said purposes then all rights under this deed shall

be forfeited.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hand and seals

on this the 9th day of March, 1904.

Witnesses:

[Signatures]

State of Oregon

County of Wasco

Personally appeared before me a Notary Public within and

for said County and State on this the 9th day of March

the above named grantor, Jeanette Breunlein Davenport, and

Helen R. Davenport, wife, personally known by me to be the

identical persons described herein and who executed the foregoing

instrument and acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

[Notary Public's Signature]
Coast Culvert & Flume Co.

Hood River, Oregon.
Jan 1, 1915

List of tools for the Farmers Irrigating Co. on the above date

1. Cross cut saw
2. Hand saws
3. 4 ft saw
4. Carpenter hammers
5. Picks
6. Shovels
7. Haddocks
8. Hand Ax
9. Chopping ax
10. Crow Bars
11. Trenching bar

9 ft 7/8 Drill steel
3 ft 3/4 "
Portable blacksmith forge
1. 50¢ Anvil
6. Drill Hammers
3. Camp Heaters
1. Old Cook Stove
14 x 16 ft Tent
1. 10 hole firing battery
1. Box of camp dishes
3. Jack screw
1 set double blocks
150 ft 5/8 Rope
200 lb Blacksmith Coal
8 Boxes Powder
200 ft fuse
1. 1 oz blasting caps
1. Soil Auger
490 Detonators
2000 ft old lumber for repair work
No new lumber at all
275 ft Battery lead wire

[Signature]
Pres.

[Signature]
Vice Pres.
REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BANKS

Tracts on high land, uncalculated are paid at prices to $150.00 to $160.00 per acre as a whole.

MEMBER OF IRRIGATION SECURITIES COMMISSION

Upon Investigation

Secretary of

HOOD RIVER IRRIGATION DISTRICT

March 17, 1919.

This leaves 1662 acres considered as non irrigable, on which I am placing no value in this report.

Acting upon the application of the Hood River Irrigation District for the certification of a bond issue of $167,000.00, to be used as refunding bonds, to take up all outstanding bond issues of said District, on March 4, 1919, the State Engineer and Superintendent of Banks, as members of the Irrigation Securities Commission, made a field investigation of the affairs of said District.

Records of many other partly settled tracts, amounting to 1,662 acres, are available for the District.

This District has been in operation several years and most of the land within its boundaries is in good state of cultivation, generally orchards, mature and bearing. This gives a stable valuation to the real estate under consideration. Records in the State Engineer's office show 526 acres within the District, of which 428 acres were irrigable and approximately 98 acres not under irrigation. A number of recent sales have been made of orchard tracts, some bearing, some partly bearing, another with a few acres uncalculated with an average sale price of about $375.00 per acre. Unplanted tracts on high land are held at $50 to $100 per acre.

Mr. Strongman sold 20 acres, mostly bearing orchard with 18 acres not cleared, for $5000.00, an average of $250.00 per acre.

Mr. Hughes purchased 20 acres for $6,000.00, of which 4 acres were uncalculated and balance young orchard not bearing. This tract was offered at $5,000.00 in 1916. Average $250.00 per acre.

The Beebe place, 20 acres partly bearing and coming into bearing, sold last year for $7,500.00, average $375.00 per acre.

Mr. Sheru sold 20 acres of 0 - 9 year old orchard for $7,500.00 cash sale - average $375.00 per acre.

Several other 20 acres young orchards have been sold within the past year at an average of $375.00 per acre.
Hood River Irrigation District
Oregon

AGRICULTURAL AND REHABILITATION REPORT
to
STATE RECLAMATION COMMISSION OF OREGON
by
DIVISION OF IRRIGATION
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

W. W. McLAUGHLIN  P. A. EWING
Chief        Associate Irrigation Economist

In Cooperation with
OREGON AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

DR. W. A. SCHOFIELD  DR. W. L. POWERS
Director        Soil Scientist

July, 1933
Certificate # 1910-20½ shares

CONTRACT

Between

FARMERS' IRRIGATING
COMPANY

and

Maseo Tokasumi

Dated February 5, 1948

Filed

at minutes past M

Record of Conveyances

By Deputy.
For Value received I hereby sell, assign and transfer unto Charles Cooper two (2) shares of the Capital Stock represented by the within Certificate, and do hereby irrevocably constitute and appoint to transfer the said Stock on the books of the within named Corporation with full power of substitution in the premises.

Dated June 19 1964

[Signature]

[Name]
APPENDIX IV

ORAL HISTORY DOCUMENTATION
INTERVIEWEE BIOGRAPHICAL DATA FORM

Name (English): **Jerry Bryan**
Native Name:
Other Name:
Who is Informant named after:
Place of Residence: **Hood River, OR**
Tribal/Ethnic Affiliation:
Birth Date/Time of Year: **28 August 1935**
Birthplace:
Occupation: **Photographer**
Education:

Parent’s

Father’s Name (English): **Charles Bryan**
Native Name:
Birth Date/Time of Year: **28 August 1905**
Birthplace:
Occupation: **Photographer**
Education:
Mother’s Name (English): **Audrey Bryan**
Native Name:
Birth Date/Time of Year: **28 August 1907**
Birthplace:
Occupation: **Teacher**
Education:

Spouse (if applicable)

Spouse’s Name (English): **Carol Hugh**
Native Name:
Who is Spouse named after: **Hugh**
Tribal/Ethnic Affiliation:
Birth Date/Time of Year: **21 July 1956**
Birthplace:
Date of Marriage: **21 September 1956**
Place of Marriage:
Residence prior to Marriage: **Hood River, OR**
Residence after Marriage:
Occupation: **Microbiologist**
Education:

Children (if applicable)

Provide names (English and Native), birth dates, birthplaces, sex, who children are named after, etc., in space below or on an attached sheet of paper.

**Eryn Bryan** 12 May 1991 Hood River, OR, female, named after Idaho

**Emily Bryan** 24 September 1995 Hood River, OR female
FARMERS IRRIGATION DISTRICT PROJECT
INTERVIEW CONSENT FORM

Date: 2/10/10

I hereby grant ___________ permission to document through audio and/or video recording and transcription oral history interview(s) for the purpose of protection, preservation, and encouragement of history, culture, tradition, and heritage. The information I agree to share with the interviewer is to be used solely for the purposes of research on the history of the Farmers Irrigation District and their irrigation systems. The knowledge contained in the oral histories will not be given to any non-project staff except in cases where it is useful for protection and preservation purposes. When this material becomes available, it may be read, quoted, or cited from and disseminated for educational and scholarly purposes only.

This consent does not preclude any use, which I may want to make of the information contained in the recordings or transcription.

It is desired that the following restrictions be placed on this material:

I would like a copy of any interview recording and transcript to be given to:

_____ Myself  _____ Other Individual or Tribal Government Agency

______________________________
______________________________

Signature of Interviewee
Jerry Bryan

______________________________
______________________________

Signature of Interpreter

______________________________

Signature of Interviewer
Thomas E. Churchill

______________________________

Date
2/10/10

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**ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEW SUMMARY FORM**

Tape # 10FID01  Interviewee(s): Jerry Bryan
Date of Interview: 2/10/10  Location: FID Office; Hood River, Or.
Length: + 60 minutes  Interviewer: Tom Churchill
Interpreter: __________________________
Topic of Interview: The past and present of the Farmers Irrigation District and its irrigation systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Counter #</th>
<th>Tape Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tape 1 Side A</td>
<td>0-16</td>
<td>Introduction space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16-36</td>
<td>Operator malfunction; ramblings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36-61</td>
<td>Introduces himself and says that he’s been working for FID for 24-25 years; started in 1986. Initially as a district manager and the last two years as the coordinator of projects. Early years spent a lot of time on the ground. Started with the mid 1980s hydro facilitates and piping projects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>61-97</td>
<td>Discusses Ladd Henderson who in the late 1970s envisioned the district as self sufficient using hydro electrics to make some money and reinvest it to enclose all four irrigation canals, and their laterals, of the district’s irrigation systems. District irrigation systems were open pipe when Mr. Bryan first arrived at the district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>97-126</td>
<td>Talks about the district, trustees of the water for fee water users in the district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>126-137</td>
<td>Interviewee talks about the Farmers Canal/Ditch and J. Frank Davenport.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>137-146</td>
<td>Interviewer talks about Davenport, Valley Improvement Company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>146-170</td>
<td>Bryan continues his discussion on the Davenport story; says that Ladd Henderson told him the story; he at one time had talked with descendants of Davenport. Named the fish screen on Farmers Canal – the Davenport Screen in honor of Frank Davenport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>170-179</td>
<td>Interviewer talks about seeing an article that talked about the local historical society trying to renamed the Farmers Canal to the Davenport Canal without success.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Min.</td>
<td>Counter #</td>
<td>Tape Contents</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tape 1 Side A</td>
<td>179-213</td>
<td>Bryan continues his story regarding Frank Davenport; comments on Dave Burkhart’s recent book on the subject.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>213-286</td>
<td>Discussion of the Lowline Canal; mentions Deadpoint Ck, S. and N. Forks of Pine Ck., and Ditch Creek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>286-370</td>
<td>Bryan talks about diversions how they were built in the past and currently; also about how fish screens were built in the past and presently and how now all diversions have fish screen’s in place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>370-378</td>
<td>Discussion of springs along Lowline Canal; Winans named for Dave Winans family, Frouchie farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>378-394</td>
<td>Interviewer talks about the politics of building irrigations systems in the valley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>394-411</td>
<td>Interviewee talks about the politics of irrigation in the valley; Lowline Canal, Highline Canal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tape 1 Side B</td>
<td>0-3</td>
<td>Blank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3-10</td>
<td>Talks about Davenport, Farmers Canal/Ditch and Stanley-Smith Lumber Company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11-46</td>
<td>Interviewer discussion on Stanley-Smith, Davenport, Deadpoint Ck., and Davenport flume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>46-56</td>
<td>More of the Davenport story, Dave Winans, Winans corner, Winans mill at Dee, Oregon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>56-92</td>
<td>Lowline Canal discussion; politics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>92-125</td>
<td>Frank and Ila Fenwick, owner of Oak Grove store; he was secretary of Hood River Irrigation district at one time, talks about his system of using 3x5 cards on all the laterals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>125-177</td>
<td>Discussion of irrigation valley politics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>177-196</td>
<td>Talks about Ladd Henderson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>196-213</td>
<td>Interviewer talks about water thieving.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>213-225</td>
<td>Informat talks about stream diversions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>225-236</td>
<td>Water thieving.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>236-275</td>
<td>Water thieves and piping of systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>275-290</td>
<td>Talks about the amount the irrigation systems are under pipe – Lowline ½ in pipe, all laterals in pipe; Farmers close to ½ in pipe, all laterals in pipe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>290-305</td>
<td>Talk about the 1964 flood, modifications of both systems, the total loss of integrity in both canals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>305-321</td>
<td>Discusses Ladd Henderson realignment of Farmers Canal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>321-351</td>
<td>Talks about canal section replacements and operations; Highline and Stanley-Smith Canals piping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>351-384</td>
<td>Discusses potential of artifact and feature remains along the canals, he hasn’t seen any; believes that Rick Brock will be the district’s next “historian”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min.</td>
<td>Counter #</td>
<td>Tape Contents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tape 1 Side B</td>
<td>384-405</td>
<td>Talks about the only original diversion probably at head of Highline; in the 1980s a dope operation in the area was using water from the old canal to irrigate crops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>405-411</td>
<td>Talks about the Frouchie farm and Ditch camp along the Lowline Canal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tape 2 Side A</td>
<td>0-18</td>
<td>Introduction space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18-69</td>
<td>Discusses Lowline Canal, the Greenpoint Ck. to Deadpoint Ck. was first section of the canal that was piped when he started to work at the district; South Fork of Greenpoint Ck. abandoned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>69-77</td>
<td>Davenport flume discussion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>77-95</td>
<td>Talk of the Highline Canal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>95-111</td>
<td>Discussion of Winans, Winans Corner, gas station there when growing up; Dee, Oregon; Dave Winans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>111-145</td>
<td>Talks about Farmers Canal, Pine Creek mapped incorrectly on the 1917 map.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Words:**

Farmers Canal, Lowline Canal, Highline Canal, Stanley-Smith Canal, Farmers Irrigation District, Hood River Irrigation District, Ladd Henderson, J. Frank Davenport, Frank and Ila Fenwick, Dave Winans, Winans Corner, Dee, Oregon
### INTERVIEWEE BIOGRAPHICAL DATA FORM

Name (English): Rick Broek  
Other Name:  
Place of Residence:  
Birth Date/Time of Year:  
Occupation: Water Rights Specialist  

Native Name:  
Who is Informant named after:  
Tribal/Ethnic Affiliation:  
Birthplace:  
Education:  

Parent's  
Father's Name (English)  
Birth Date/Time of Year:  
Occupation:  
Mother's Name (English)  
Birth Date/Time of Year:  
Occupation:  

Native Name:  
Birthplace:  
Education:  
Native Name:  
Birthplace:  
Education:  

Spouse (if applicable)  
Spouse's Name (English)  
Who is Spouse named after:  
Birth Date/Time of Year:  
Date of Marriage:  
Residence prior to Marriage:  
Occupation:  

Native Name:  
Tribal/Ethnic Affiliation:  
Birthplace:  
Place of Marriage:  
Residence after Marriage:  
Education:  

Children (if applicable)  
Provide names (English and Native), birth dates, birthplaces, sex, who children are named after, etc., in space below or on an attached sheet of paper.
FARMERS IRRIGATION DISTRICT PROJECT
INTERVIEW CONSENT FORM

Date: 2/19/10______

I hereby grant Tom Churchill permission to document through audio and/or video recording and transcription oral history interview(s) for the purpose of protection, preservation, and encouragement of history, culture, tradition, and heritage. The information I agree to share with the interviewer is to be used solely for the purposes of research on the history of the Farmers Irrigation District and their irrigation systems. The knowledge contained in the oral histories will not be given to any non-project staff except in cases where it is useful for protection and preservation purposes. When this material becomes available, it may be read, quoted, or cited from and disseminated for educational and scholarly purposes only.

This consent does not preclude any use, which I may want to make of the information contained in the recordings or transcription.

It is desired that the following restrictions be placed on this material:

I would like a copy of any interview recording and transcript to be given to:

[ ] Myself [ ] Other Individual or Tribal Government Agency

________________________________________

________________________________________

Signature of Interviewee

Signature of Interviewer

Rick Brock
Name

Thomas E. Churchill
Name

Signature of Interpreter

________________________________________

Name

________________________________________

2/19/10
Date
ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEW SUMMARY FORM

Tape # 10FID02  Interviewee(s): Rick Brock
Date of Interview: 2/19/10  Location: FID Office; Hood River, Or
Length: 60 minutes  Interviewer: Tom Churchill
Interpreter: __________________________

Topic of Interview: The past and present of the Farmers Irrigation District, its irrigation systems, and its water rights

Min.  Counter #  Tape Contents

Tape 1 Side A
0-26  Introduction space
26-45  Introduces him self and says that he’s been working for FID for 22 years this May. Initially in operation and maintenance first ten years then last +5 years as assistant supervisor and the last five years in water rights.
45-75  Goes on and talks about the three different power plants the district has; Number one, set off Farmers Canal was abandoned in around 1969. Power Plant two and three were built in the mid 1980s.
75-109  Discusses the length of the Farmers Canal (approximately 6 miles) and Lowline Canal (about 5 ½ miles long). Then describes what a forebay and a penstock are;
109-169  Talks about Forebay 2 on Lowline Canal then what is now called “Lowline” (from Deadpoint Creek to Ditch Creek) and the “Greenpoint line” (from Greenpoint Creek to Deadpoint Creek). Also discusses the diversions of both canal systems.
169-195  Talks about the amount of piping that has been completed on both canal systems – 2 to 2 ½ closer to 3 miles of Lowline piped; the rest is open canal (2 ½ to 3 miles); about 1 ½ miles of Farmers piped and the rest is open canal (4 to 4 ½ miles). Lowline system all open canal until 1987 when a flood took out a few sections that were replace with pipe at the time.
195-228  Interviewer talks about canal repair.
228-248  Farmers fish screen talk; Highline, fixing canals.
248-285  Interviewee talks about pipe replacement and interviewer talks about Stanley-Smith work.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Counter #</th>
<th>Tape Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tape 1 Side A</td>
<td>285-315</td>
<td>Piping of the irrigation systems of Farmers Irrigation District.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>315-327</td>
<td>Discussion of building methods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>327-345</td>
<td>District water rights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>345-356</td>
<td>Interviewer talks about Stanley-Smith Canal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>356-370</td>
<td>District water rights; free water people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>370-405</td>
<td>Interviewer talks about Farmers Ditch in history.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>405-412</td>
<td>Interviewee talks about Farmers Ditch and how after completion it tripled land value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tape 1 Side B</td>
<td>0-23</td>
<td>Blank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23-220</td>
<td>Discussion of Lowline and Farmers Canals; talks about two tunnels and a ditch walkers cabin on Farmers Canal; talks about folklore that the Chinese built the Farmers Canal and its tunnel after the river crossing; talks about using a metal detector and finding the possible camp associated with the construction of the tunnel (rusty metal, drill bits wood fragments and dynamite shed); an ore cart used during the tunnel construction is on public display at the corner of Frankton and Main Streets in Hood River.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>220-238</td>
<td>Lowline Canal discussion regarding finding remains of a cabin about 100 yards off canal near Ditch Creek. Talks about findings all sorts of miscellaneous items along both canal systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>238-245</td>
<td>Drivability of canals - Lowline Canal 100% by truck in dry weather; Farmers Canal 100% by ATV and 50% by truck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>245-290</td>
<td>Interviewer talks about canals; Stanley-Smith project 20 years ago.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>290-313</td>
<td>Interviewee talks about piping the district’s irrigation systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>313-330</td>
<td>Discussion of Frouchie farm, ditch camp along Lowline Canal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>330-390</td>
<td>District water rights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>390-412</td>
<td>Discussion of piping of district’s irrigation systems.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Words:**

Farmers Canal, Lowline Canal, Highline Canal, Stanley-Smith Canal, Farmers Irrigation District, Hood River Irrigation District, water rights, tunnel.
APPENDIX V
PHOTO DOCUMENTATION DIGITAL IMAGES
FID, FARMERS DITCH CANAL
LOWLINE CANAL
PHOTO LOG
FARMERS IRRIGATION DISTRICT (FID), FARMERS DITCH CANAL

Name of Property: FID, Farmers Ditch Canal
City or Vicinity: Hood River
County: Hood River
State: Oregon
Name of Photographer: Bruce R. Womack, RPA
Date of Photographs: 01/09-01/10/2010
Location of original Digital Files: Rockeye CRM, 109 SW Alamo St, Enterprise OR 97828

Photo # 1 (Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0001)
Photo Point 1, High Bridge, view to southwest

Photo # 2 (Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0002)
Photo Point 1, canal, view to northeast

Photo # 3 (Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0003)
Photo Point 2, flume remnants, view to west

Photo # 4 (Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0004)
Photo Point 2, canal, view to northwest

Photo # 5 (Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0005)
Photo Point 2, canal, view to southwest

Photo # 6 (Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0006)
Photo Point 3, canal, view to northeast

Photo # 7 (Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0007)
Photo Point 3, canal, view to southwest

Photo # 8 (Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0008)
Photo Point 4, tunnel entrance, view to northeast

Photo # 9 (Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0009)
Photo Point 4, tunnel exit, view to southwest

Photo # 10 (Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0010)
Photo Point 5, tunnel exit close up, view to southwest

Photo # 11 (Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0011)
Photo Point 6, canal, view to northeast

Photo # 12 (Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0012)
Photo Point 6, canal, view to southwest

Photo # 13 (Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0013)
Photo Point 7, canal, view to northeast

Photo # 14 (Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0012)
Photo Point 7, canal, view to southwest

Photo # 15 (Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0012)
Photo Point 8, canal, view to northeast
PHOTO LOG - FID, FARMERS DITCH CANAL

Name of Property: FID, Farmers Ditch Canal
City or Vicinity: Hood River
County: Hood River
State: Oregon
Name of Photographer: Bruce R. Womack, RPA
Date of Photographs: 01/09-01/10/2010
Location of original Digital Files: Rockeye CRM, 109 SW Alamo St, Enterprise OR 97828

Photo # 16 (Oregon_ Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0016)  
Photo Point 8, canal, view to southwest

Photo # 17 (Oregon_ Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0017)  
Photo Point 9, canal, view to northeast

Photo # 18 (Oregon_ Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0018)  
Photo Point 9 canal, view to southwest

Photo # 19 (Oregon_ Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0019)  
Photo Point 10, canal, view to southwest

Photo # 20 (Oregon_ Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0020)  
Photo Point 10, canal, view to northeast

Photo # 21 (Oregon_ Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0021)  
Photo Point 11, canal, view to northeast

Photo # 22 (Oregon_ Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0022)  
Photo Point 11, canal, view to southwest

Photo # 23 (Oregon_ Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0023)  
Photo Point 12, canal, view to northeast

Photo # 24 (Oregon_ Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0024)  
Photo Point 12, canal, view to southwest

Photo # 25 (Oregon_ Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0025)  
Photo Point 13, canal, Water Masters Shack in background, view to southwest

Photo # 26 (Oregon_ Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0026)  
Photo Point 13, Water Masters shack close up, view to southeast

Photo # 27 (Oregon_ Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0027)  
Photo Point 14, canal, view to northeast

Photo # 28 (Oregon_ Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0028)  
Photo Point 14, canal, view to southwest

Photo # 29 (Oregon_ Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0028)  
Photo Point 15, canal, view to northeast
**Name of Property:**
FID, Farmers Ditch Canal

**City or Vicinity:**
Hood River

**County:**
Hood River

**State:**
Oregon

**Name of Photographer:**
Bruce R. Womack, RPA

**Date of Photographs:**
01/09-01/10/2010

**Location of original Digital Files:**
Rockeye CRM, 109 SW Alamo St, Enterprise OR 97828

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photo #</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Photo Point 15, canal, view to southwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Photo Point 16, canal, view to northeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Photo Point 16, canal, view to southwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Photo Point 17, canal, view to northeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Photo Point 17, canal, view to southwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Photo Point 18, canal, pipeline intake, end open segment, view to northeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Photo Point 18, canal, view to southwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Photo Point 19, canal, begin open segment, view to southwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Photo Point 20, canal, view to northeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Photo Point 20, canal, view to southwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Photo Point 21, canal, view to northeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Photo Point 21, canal, view to southwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Photo Point 22, canal, view to east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Photo Point 22, canal, view to west-southwest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

97
Name of Property: FID, Farmers Ditch Canal
City or Vicinity: Hood River
County: Hood River
State: Oregon
Name of Photographer: Bruce R. Womack, RPA
Date of Photographs: 01/09-01/10/2010
Location of original Digital Files: Rockeye CRM, 109 SW Alamo St, Enterprise OR 97828

Photo # 44 (Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0044)
Photo Point 23, “Emergency Daums Spill”, view to west

Photo # 45 (Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0045)
Photo Point 23, “Emergency Daums Spill”, view to east

Photo # 46 (Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0046)
Photo Point 24, canal, view to east

Photo # 47(Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0047)
Photo Point 24, canal, view to west

Photo # 48(Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0048)
Photo Point 25, canal, view to east

Photo # 49(Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0049)
Photo Point 25, canal, view to west

Photo # 50(Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0050)
Photo Point 26, canal, view to east

Photo # 51(Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0051)
Photo Point 26, canal, view to west

Photo # 52(Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0052)
Photo Point 27, canal, east and west concrete walls, view to southwest

Photo # 53(Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0053)
Photo Point 28, canal, start point of west wall, view to southwest

Photo # 54(Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0054)
Photo Point 27, canal, end of east wall, view to east

Photo # 55(Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0055)
Photo Point 29, canal, view to north

Photo # 56(Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0056)
Photo Point 29, canal, view to west

Photo # 57(Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0057)
Photo Point 30, canal, view to northeast
PHOTO LOG- FID, FARMERS DITCH CANAL

Name of Property: FID, Farmers Ditch Canal
City or Vicinity: Hood River
County: Hood River
State: Oregon
Name of Photographer: Bruce R. Womack, RPA
Date of Photographs: 01/09-01/10/2010
Location of original Digital Files: Rockeye CRM, 109 SW Alamo St, Enterprise OR 97828

Photo # 58(Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0058)
Photo Point 30, canal, view to northeast

Photo # 59(Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0059)
Photo Point 31, canal, view to southwest

Photo # 60(Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0060)
Photo Point 31, canal, view to east

Photo # 61(Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0061)
Photo Point 32, canal, view to west

Photo # 62(Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0062)
Photo Point 32, canal, view to southwest

Photo # 63(Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0063)
Photo Point 33, canal, view to west

Photo # 64(Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0064)
Photo Point 33, canal, view to east

Photo # 65(Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0065)
Photo Point 34, canal, view to east

Photo # 66(Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0066)
Photo Point 34, canal, view to west

Photo # 67(Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0067)
Photo Point 35, canal, view to north

Photo # 68(Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0068)
Photo Point 35, canal, view to south

Photo # 69(Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0069)
Photo Point 36, canal 100 yards south of Plant 3, view to south

Photo # 70(Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0070)
Photo Point 36, canal 100 yards south of Plant 3, view to north

Photo # 71(Oregon_Hood River County_Farmers Ditch Canal_0071)
Interest Point, Plant 3, view to northeast
Photo # 1, Photo Point 1, Farmers Ditch Canal, High Bridge, view to southwest

Photo # 2, Photo Point 1, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to northeast
Photo # 3, Photo Point 2, flume remnants, view to west

Photo # 4, Photo Point 2, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to northeast
Photo # 5, Photo Point 2, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to southwest

Photo # 6, Photo Point 3, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to northeast
Photo # 7, Photo Point 3, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to southwest

Photo # 8, Photo Point 4, Farmers Ditch Canal, tunnel entrance, view to northeast
Photo # 9, Photo Point 5, Farmers Ditch Canal, tunnel exit, view to southwest

Photo # 10, Photo Point 5 Farmers Ditch Canal, tunnel exit close up, view to southwest
Photo # 11, Photo Point 6, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to northeast

Photo # 12, Photo Point 2, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to northeast
Photo # 13, Photo Point 6, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to northeast

Photo # 14, Photo Point 7, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to southwest
Photo # 15, Photo Point 8, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to northeast

Photo # 16, Photo Point 7, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to southwest
Photo # 17, Photo Point 9, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to southwest

Photo # 18, Photo Point 9, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to southwest
Photo # 19, Photo Point 10, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to southwest

Photo # 20, Photo Point 10, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to northeast
Photo # 21, Photo Point 11, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to northeast

Photo # 22, Photo Point 11, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to southwest
Photo # 23, Photo Point 12, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to northeast

Photo # 24, Photo Point 12, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to southwest

111
Photo # 25, Photo Point 13, Farmers Ditch Canal, Water Masters Shack, view to southwest

Photo # 26, Photo Point 13, Farmers Ditch Canal, Water Masters Shack, view to southeast

112
Photo # 27, Photo Point 14, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to northeast

Photo # 28, Photo Point 14, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to southwest
Photo # 29, Photo Point 15, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to northeast

Photo # 30, Photo Point 15, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to southwest
Photo # 31, Photo Point 16, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to northeast

Photo # 32, Photo Point 16, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to southwest
Photo # 33, Photo Point 17, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to northeast

Photo # 34, Photo Point 17, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to southwest
Photo # 35, Photo Point 18, Farmers Ditch Canal, intake, end open canal, view to northeast

Photo # 36, Photo Point 18, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to southwest
Photo # 37, Photo Point 19, Farmers Ditch Canal, begin open segment, view to southwest
Photo # 38, Photo Point 20, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to northeast

Photo # 39, Photo Point 20, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to southwest
Photo # 40, Photo Point 21, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to northeast

Photo # 41, Photo Point 21, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to southwest
Photo # 42, Photo Point 22, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to northeast

Photo # 43, Photo Point 22, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to southwest
Photo # 44, Photo Point 23, Farmers Ditch Canal, “Emergency Daums Spill”, view to west

Photo # 45, Photo Point 23, Farmers Ditch Canal, “Emergency Daums Spill” view to east
Photo # 46, Photo Point 24, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to southwest

Photo # 47, Photo Point 24, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to southwest
Photo # 48, Photo Point 25, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to east

Photo # 49, Photo Point 25, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to west
Photo # 50, Photo Point 26, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to east

Photo # 51, Photo Point 26, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to west
Photo # 52 Photo Point 27, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to southwest

Photo # 53, Photo Point 28, Farmers Ditch Canal, start west wall, view to southwest
Photo # 54, Interest Point, Farmers Ditch Canal, end east wall, view to east
Photo # 55, Photo Point 29, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to northeast

Photo # 56, Photo Point 29, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to southwest
Photo # 57, Photo Point 30, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to northeast

Photo # 58, Photo Point 30, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to southwest
Photo # 59, Photo Point 31, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to southwest

Photo # 60, Photo Point 31, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to east
Photo # 61, Photo Point 32, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to west

Photo # 62, Photo Point 32, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to southwest
Photo # 63, Photo Point 33, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to west

Photo # 64, Photo Point 33, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to southwest

132
Photo # 65, Photo Point 34, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to east

Photo # 66, Photo Point 34, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to west
Photo # 67, Photo Point 35, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to north

Photo # 68, Photo Point 35, Farmers Ditch Canal, view to south
Photo # 69, Photo Point 36, Farmers Ditch Canal, 100 yards south of Plant 3, view to south

Photo # 70, Photo Point 36, Farmers Ditch Canal, 100 yards south of Plant 3, view to north
Photo # 71, Interest Point, Farmers Ditch Canal, Plant 3, view to northeast
### PHOTO LOG
**FARMERS IRRIGATION DISTRICT (FID) LOWLINE CANAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Property:</th>
<th>FID, Lowline Canal</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City or Vicinity:</td>
<td>Hood River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County:</td>
<td>Hood River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State:</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Photographer:</td>
<td>Bruce R. Womack, RPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Photographs:</td>
<td>01/09-2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of original Digital Files:</td>
<td>Rockeye CRM, 109 SW Alamo St, Enterprise OR 97828</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photo #</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Photo Point 1, begin open canal segment, view to west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Photo Point 1, canal, view to east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Photo Point 1, canal, view to west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Photo Point 1, canal, view to east</td>
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<td>Photo Point 1, canal, view to west</td>
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<td>Photo Point 2, canal, view to east</td>
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<td>Photo Point 3, canal, view to northeast</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Photo Point 3, canal, view to northeast</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Photo Point 3, canal, view to southwest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Name of Property: FID, Lowline Canal
City or Vicinity: Hood River
County: Hood River
State: Oregon
Name of Photographer: Bruce R. Womack, RPA
Date of Photographs: 01/09-2010
Location of original Digital Files: Rockeye CRM, 109 SW Alamo St, Enterprise OR 97828

Photo # 16 (Oregon_Hood River County_Lowline Canal_0016)
Photo Point 8, canal, 36” intake to piped segment, view to north
Photo # 17 (Oregon_Hood River County_Lowline Canal_0017)
Photo Point 8, canal intake in background, view to north
Photo # 18 (Oregon_Hood River County_Lowline Canal_0018)
Photo Point 8, canal, view to south
Photo # 19 (Oregon_Hood River County_Lowline Canal_0019)
Photo Point 9, 36 “outlet, begin open canal, view to west
Photo # 20 (Oregon_Hood River County_Lowline Canal_0020)
Photo Point 9, canal, 36 “outlet in background, view to west
Photo # 21 (Oregon_Hood River County_Lowline Canal_0021)
Interest Point, exposed piped segment near PP9, view to south
Photo # 22 (Oregon_Hood River County_Lowline Canal_0022)
Photo Point 10, canal, view to northeast
Photo # 23 (Oregon_Hood River County_Lowline Canal_0023)
Photo Point 10, canal, view to southwest
Photo # 24 (Oregon_Hood River County_Lowline Canal_0024)
Photo Point 11, canal, view to southeast
Photo # 25 (Oregon_Hood River County_Lowline Canal_0025)
Photo Point 11, canal, view to northwest
Photo # 26 (Oregon_Hood River County_Lowline Canal_0026)
Photo Point 12, canal, view to northeast
Photo # 27 (Oregon_Hood River County_Lowline Canal_0027)
Photo Point 12, canal, view to southwest
Photo # 28 (Oregon_Hood River County_Lowline Canal_0028)
Photo Point 13, canal, view to northeast
Photo # 29(Oregon_Hood River County_Lowline Canal_0029)
Photo Point 13, canal, view to southwest
Photo # 30 (Oregon_Hood River County_Lowline Canal_0030)
Photo Point 14, canal, view to southeast
PHOTO LOG- FID, LOWLINE CANAL

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Photo # 31 (Oregon_Hood River County_Lowline Canal_0031)
Photo Point 14, canal, view to northwest
Photo # 32 (Oregon_Hood River County_Lowline Canal_0032)
Photo Point 15, canal, Siragusa Diversion, view to northeast
Photo # 33 (Oregon_Hood River County_Lowline Canal_0033)
Photo Point 15, canal, view to northeast
Photo # 34 (Oregon_Hood River County_Lowline Canal_0034)
Photo Point 15, canal, view to southwest
Photo # 35(Oregon_Hood River County_Lowline Canal_0035)
Photo Point 16, Longview Fiber Rd crossing, view to north
Photo # 36 (Oregon_Hood River County_Lowline Canal_0036)
Photo Point 16, canal, view to north
Photo # 37 (Oregon_Hood River County_Lowline Canal_0037)
Photo Point 16, canal, view to south
Photo # 38(Oregon_Hood River County_Lowline Canal_0038)
Photo Point 17, canal, view to north
Photo # 39 (Oregon_Hood River County_Lowline Canal_0039)
Photo Point 17, canal, view to south
Photo # 40(Oregon_Hood River County_Lowline Canal_0040)
Photo Point 18, canal, view to north
Photo # 41 (Oregon_Hood River County_Lowline Canal_0041)
Photo Point 18, canal, view to south
Photo # 42 (Oregon_Hood River County_Lowline Canal_0042)
Photo Point 19, canal, view to north
Photo # 43(Oregon_Hood River County_Lowline Canal_0043)
Photo Point 19, end canal, Collector Structure, view to south
Photo # 44 (Oregon_Hood River County_Lowline Canal_0045)
Photo Point 19, Collector Structure, northeast elevation
Photo # 1, Photo Point 1, Lowline Canal, begin open canal segment, view to west

Photo # 2, Photo Point 1, Lowline Canal, view to east
Photo # 3, Photo Point 1, Lowline Canal, view to west

Photo # 4, Photo Point 2, Lowline Canal, view to east
Photo # 5, Photo Point 2, Lowline Canal, view to west

Photo # 6, Photo Point 3, Lowline Canal, view to east
Photo # 7, Photo Point 3, Lowline Canal, view to west

Photo # 8, Photo Point 4, Lowline Canal, view to north
Photo # 9, Photo Point 4, Lowline Canal, view to south

Photo # 10, Photo Point 5, Lowline Canal, clear cut area, view to northeast
Photo # 11, Photo Point 5, Lowline Canal, view to southwest

Photo # 12, Photo Point 6, Lowline Canal, view to northeast
Photo # 13, Photo Point 6, Lowline Canal, view to southwest

Photo # 14, Photo Point 7, Lowline Canal, view to northeast
Photo # 15, Photo Point 7, Lowline Canal, view to southwest

Photo # 16, Photo Point 5, Lowline Canal, 36” intake to piped segment, view to southwest
Photo # 17, Photo Point 8, Lowline Canal, canal intake in background, view to north

Photo # 18, Photo Point 8, Lowline Canal, view to southwest
Photo # 19, Photo Point 9, Lowline Canal, 36” outlet, begin open canal, view to west

Photo # 20, Photo Point 9, Lowline Canal, 36” outlet in background, view to west
Photo # 21, Photo Point 9, Lowline Canal, exposed piped segment, view to south
Photo # 22, Photo Point 10, Lowline Canal, view to northeast

Photo # 23, Photo Point 10, Lowline Canal, view to southwest
Photo # 24, Photo Point 11, Lowline Canal, view to southeast

Photo # 25, Photo Point 11, Lowline Canal, view to northwest
Photo # 26, Photo Point 12, Lowline Canal, view to northeast

Photo # 27, Photo Point 12, Lowline Canal, view to southwest
Photo # 28, Photo Point 13, Lowline Canal, view to northeast

Photo # 29, Photo Point 13, Lowline Canal, view to southwest
Photo # 30, Photo Point 14, Lowline Canal, view to southeast

Photo # 31, Photo Point 14, Lowline Canal, view to northwest
Photo # 32, Photo Point 15, Lowline Canal, Siragusa Diversion, view to northeast

Photo # 33, Photo Point 15, Lowline Canal, Siragusa Diversion, view to southeast
Photo # 34, Photo Point 15, Lowline Canal, view to southeast

Photo # 35, Photo Point 16, Lowline Canal, Longview Fiber Rd crossing, view to southeast
Photo # 36, Photo Point 16, Lowline Canal, view to north

Photo # 37, Photo Point 16, Lowline Canal, view to south
Photo # 38, Photo Point 17, Lowline Canal, view to north

Photo # 39, Photo Point 17, Lowline Canal, view to south
Photo # 42, Photo Point 19, Lowline Canal, view to north

Photo # 43, Photo Point 19, Lowline Canal, end open canal, Collector Structure, view to north
Photo # 44, Photo Point 19, Lowline Canal, Collector Structure, northeast elevation