# Ribbon Ridge American Viticultural Area Petition

## *Petitioners*

This petition to designate "Ribbon Ridge" as an American viticultural area (AVA) is submitted on behalf of the winegrape growers and wineries located on Ribbon Ridge and within the proposed boundaries of the "Ribbon Ridge" AVA. Petitioners are Dewey Kelly, Doug Tunnell and Harry Peterson-Nedry. The petition has the unanimous support of all growers and wineries within the proposed boundary, including the following: Brad McLeroy of Ayers Vineyard; Michael Etzel of Beaux Freres Vineyard and Winery; Doug Tunnell of Brick House Vineyard and Winery; Bryce and Marcia Bagnall of Bryce Vineyard; Patricia Green of Patricia Green Cellars; Chuck Ransom of Ransom Vineyards; Archery Summit Winery and Ed Looney of Ribbon Ridge Estate; Dewey and Robin Kelly of Ribbon Ridge Vineyards; Jack and Lynn Loacker of Ribbon Springs Vineyard; Harry Peterson-Nedry of Ridgecrest Vineyards and Wind Ridge Vineyards; Bruce Scotland, Utopia Wines Ltd.; and, Dick Alvord and Patricia Gustafson of Whistling Ridge Vineyard.

## *Introduction*

The petitioners propose that the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) establish an American viticultural area (AVA) in Yamhill County, Oregon, to be known as "Ribbon Ridge." This proposal is made under the guidelines established by 27 CFR, Part 4 Labeling and Advertising of Wine and revised in Treasury Decisions ATF-53 (August 23, 1978) and ATF-60 (October 2, 1979). The proposed AVA, which is wholly within Oregon's Willamette Valley AVA, consists of a natural geological formation; a distinct ridge approximately three and one-half miles long and one and three-quarters miles across, covering approximately 5.25 square miles and 3,350 acres. This "Ribbon Ridge" AVA, if granted, will also be included inside the "Chehalem Mountains" AVA, which is being submitted at the same time. The western and southwestern boundaries of both AVAs are common. Although geographically related, these two AVAs bear differences that merit individuation of AVAs and recognition of their distinctions.

This ridge has been known officially by the name Ribbon Ridge continuously since at least 1888. Vineyard activity began on Ribbon Ridge in 1980 (Ridgecrest Vineyards). It is estimated that between 1,000 and 1,400 acres in the proposed "Ribbon Ridge" viticultural area are suited to premium winegrape planting. Fourteen vineyards and three wineries are currently located on Ribbon Ridge, with 286 acres currently planted. Four additional vineyards and three additional wineries are currently in the planning stage and should be developed within the next three years. Vineyard or winery operations now own in excess of 700 total acres on Ribbon Ridge.

There are vineyard properties in adjoining areas which might contest exclusion from this small proposed AVA, seeking inclusion by virtue of some commonly-held attributes such as proximity or general soil family. The petitioners fairly sought input from those on and around Ribbon Ridge, and on three occasions in public meeting heard and unanimously dismissed arguments to include properties not located on the historically defined as "Ribbon Ridge". The petitioners are concerned that the historical and geological integrity be maintained, despite any personal inclination to include others.

## ***Historical References:*** *Evidence that the name of the proposed viticultural area is locally and/or nationally known as referring to the area specified in the petition:*

The geological formation on which the proposed viticultural area is located has been continuously referred to as Ribbon Ridge since before 1888. The ridge was given its name by Colby Carter, an early area settler who came from Missouri in 1865. Since that time, the formation has been consistently referred to as Ribbon Ridge and continues to be identified as such on USGS and other maps. The first official use of the name Ribbon Ridge in conjunction with this area dates to 1888 with the creation of the Ribbon Ridge School District No. 68 by Yamhill County Schools. The school opened its doors in 1889 with 24 pupils from the farms and cabins atop the ridge that lies between Chehalem Creek to the west and the creek known locally as Dopp Creek to the east. In 1891, Yamhill County School Superintendent L.H. Baker told a McMinnville newspaper that Ribbon Ridge School District No. 68 "is making a good start. A comfortable and well-furnished schoolhouse has been built." (Schools of Old Yamhill, Yamhill County Historical Society, 1982). The school was still in use through at least 1953. Ribbon Ridge School is referenced on several maps submitted as evidence supporting this petition.

A reference to Ribbon Ridge appeared in the *Oregon Historical Quarterly, Vol. XLIV*, March-Dec. 1943: "Ribbon Ridge is a spur in the southwest part of the Chehalem Mountains, about east of Yamhill. The top of the ridge twists like a ribbon, hence the name." This reference was republished in the 1944 revision of Oregon Geographic Names by Lewis A. McArthur, President of the Oregon Historical Society. Elizabeth Winrock, Oregon Historical Society Map Archivist and Technical Representative to the Oregon Place Names Committee, confirmed that Ribbon Ridge is an official location name in Oregon and the US (personal communication, January 8, 2002). Ms. Winrock cited the registration of "Ribbon Ridge" in the Department of the Interior and US Geological Survey's Geonames database maintained by □ HYPERLINK "mailto:gnis_manager@usgs.gov" □gnis_manager@usgs.gov□ (GNIS Digital Gazetteer. 1994.).

## ***Boundaries:*** *Historical or current evidence that the boundaries of the viticultural area are as specified in the petition:*

The proposed viticultural area is an evident land mass of uniform shape and composition that differs from the hillside sites in the vicinity which are appropriate for winegrapes, in historical, climatic and geological ways. The subject area has been known as a distinct farming district, with its own name and with its own mix of crops, ranging from walnuts, prunes, hazelnuts, hay, Christmas trees, timber lots and cattle for more than a century, many of these crops requiring the warmth and protection of the hillside site for economic distinction. Farmers from Ribbon Ridge are reported to have willingly differentiated themselves from adjoining areas such as Chehalem Valley, Kings Grade and Red Hills, even establishing the long-standing Ribbon Ridge school when there was an existing school at the site of the current Ewing Young school at Dopp and North Valley Roads.

Geographically, the site is differentiated and separated from adjoining farming regions by the regularity and unaltered nature of the island-like ridge, its position as a mass broken free from other uplifts or larger hillsides, and the clean division its drainage system makes around the full perimeter of the landmass. Specifically, the Chehalem Creek Valley is deep, wide and severely sloped on Ribbon Ridge's western flank adjoining the proposed Yamhill-Carlton District AVA, which is similarly sedimentary, but of an older, irregular, more altered and weathered nature. As the creek exits the hills, the Chehalem Valley is wide and flat at the 200 foot level to the south of Ribbon Ridge, extending to the proposed Red Hills AVA, a radically different hill system of volcanic origin, and winding flatter and wider as it separates the Chehalem Mountains and Red

Hills and nears the Willamette River near Newberg. Dopp and Ayres Creeks originate on the flank of the Chehalem Mountains underneath Bald Peak, flowing westward to accumulate Ribbon Ridge drainage, and then diverging to the south and north, achieving the complete segregation of the ridge on the northwest side at an elevation of approximately 400 feet. Roads have historically been built at the low spots around the ridge, encircling Ribbon Ridge completely with Dopp, Albertson, and North Valley Roads. Ribbon Ridge Road dissects the land mass, running the spine of the ridge lengthwise, north to south.

Geologically, the soils of Ribbon Ridge are relatively uniform, all being marine sedimentary of a fine texture at plantable elevations, without significant alteration from slides and erosion. They differ from all soils surrounding Ribbon Ridge in either origin, age, condition of disrupt and alteration, elevation, or slope. They are distinctly different from the alluvial sedimentary soils that constitute, in part or entirely, areas to the east of Ribbon Ridge in the proposed Chehalem Mountains AVA or to the south in the Chehalem Valley flood plain. They are different from the adjacent volcanic soils in the proposed Chehalem Mountains and Red Hills AVAs. They are related, but distinctly different from the marine sedimentary hillsides to the west of the Chehalem Creek gorge west of Ribbon Ridge that is proposed as the Yamhill-Carlton District AVA. The geological and geographic uniqueness, coupled with an unusual degree of uniformity of soils and elevation, produces distinctive wines with consistency within its boundaries.

*A description of the specific boundaries of the viticultural area, based on features which can be found on USGS maps of the largest applicable scale:*

The proposed "Ribbon Ridge" viticultural area is located in the northern part of Yamhill County between Newberg and Gaston, 35 kilometers (22 miles) southwest of Portland at 45° 21' N Latitude and 123° 04' W Longitude. The ridge, approximately 1.75 miles wide and 3.50 miles in length, oriented south-southeast, is clearly defined by both elevation and Yamhill County roads. The proposed area is defined as the area at 240 feet in elevation or above, enclosed by the following 9.85 mile (circumferential) county road loop:

**On the USGS Map "Laurelwood Quadrangle"**

1. The boundary of 240 foot elevation (or the lowest elevation above that elevation in areas where elevations exceed 240 feet) within the loop circumscribed by North Valley Road beginning at the southern edge of the map north 0.6 miles to its intersection with Albertson Road (elevation ranging approximately 220-240 feet over this distance);
2. Then following Albertson Road east 0.2 miles to the intersection of Albertson Road and Dopp Road (elevation ranging approximately 220-240 feet over this distance);
3. Then extending south, then east and then south again along Dopp Road (and Ayres Creek, in general) approximately 1.6 miles to the intersection of Dopp Road and the lower edge of the map (elevation ranging approximately 220-460 feet over this distance);

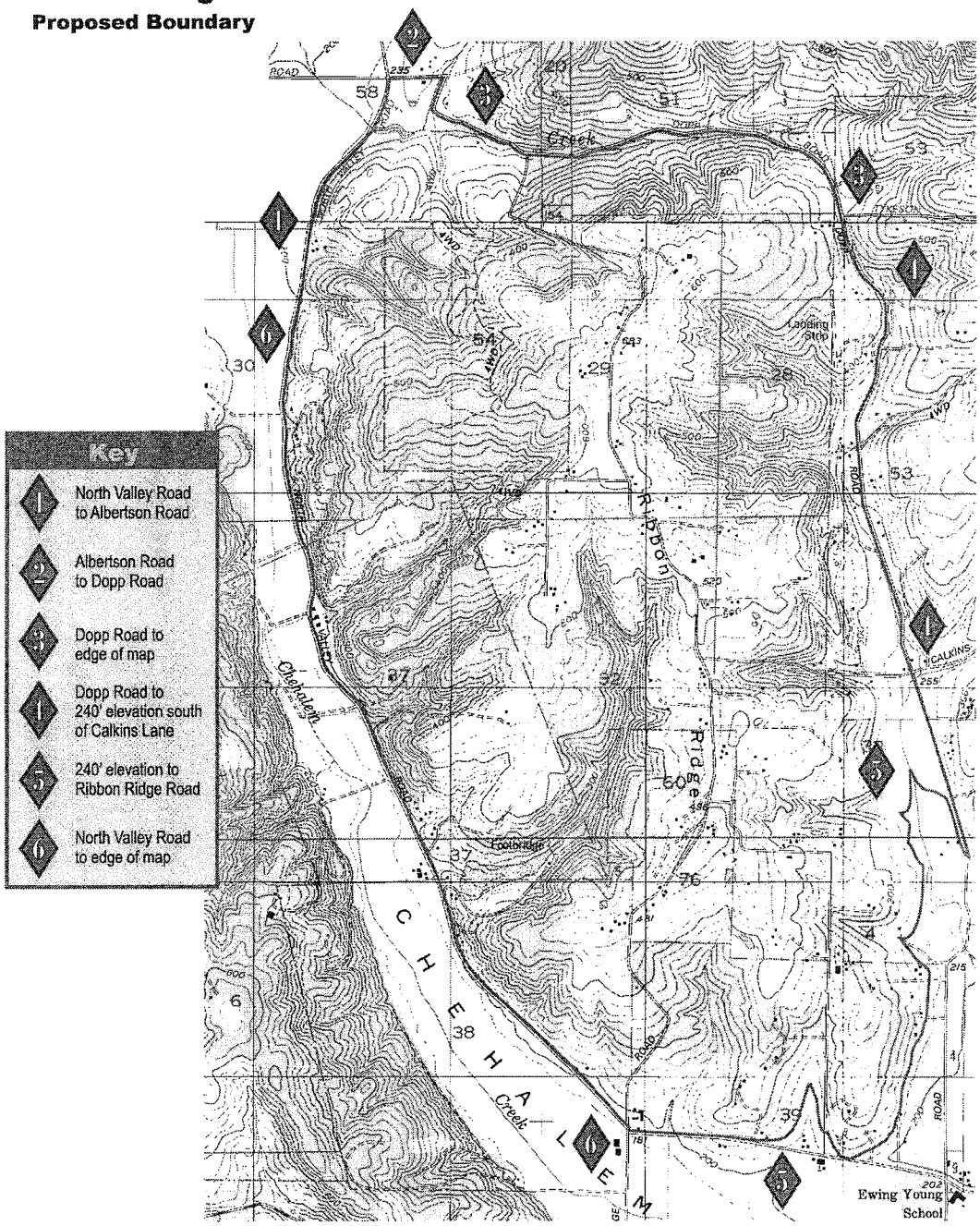
**On the USGS Map "Dundee Quadrangle"**

4. The boundary continuing at the upper edge of the USGS Map "Dundee" moving south (and lower in elevation) on Dopp Road 2.15 miles to slightly south of the intersection of Dopp Road and Calkins Lane where the 240 foot elevation crosses Dopp Road (elevation ranging approximately 400-240 feet over this distance);

5. From this point south of the intersection of Dopp Road and Calkins Lane where the 240 foot elevation intersects, the loop extending south on Dopp Road 1.1 miles to the intersection of Dopp Road and North Valley Road (elevation ranging approximately 240-220 feet over this distance);
6. The boundary loop extending westward on North Valley Road 1.0 miles to the intersection of Ribbon Ridge Road and North Valley Road (elevation ranging approximately 180-260 feet over this distance);
7. The loop closing by moving northward on North Valley Road 3.2 miles to the northern edge of the quadrangle (elevation ranging approximately 180-220 feet over this distance).

**Ribbon Ridge American Viticultural Area**

**Proposed Boundary**




The imbedded composite USGS map above is approximate only and is included for illustrative purposes. These boundaries are clearly marked on the accompanying USGS maps for the Dundee and Laurelwood Quadrangles (Dundee Oregon USGS Map N45123-C1-TF-024/7.5, DMA 1374ISE-Series V892, 1956 Edition, Revised 1993; and Laurelwood Oregon USGS Map N4522.5-W12300/7.5 Map; AMS 1374 I NE–Series V892, 1956 Edition, Photo Revised 1978.).

## *Topographic and Climatic Reference*

Ribbon Ridge extends southward from the Chehalem Mountains and rises above the floor of the Chehalem Valley from approximately 200 feet to an elevation of 683 feet. Ribbon Ridge Road runs north to south along its spine. The ridge is defined on the east and west by the watersheds that fall away from the road in both directions. It is separated from the Chehalem Mountains by Ayres Creek on the north and a creek known locally as Dopp Creek, which runs parallel to Dopp Road, on the east. Though these two creeks begin fewer than 1000 feet apart on the flank of the Chehalem Mountains beneath Bald Peak, Dopp Creek flows south to form the eastern boundary of Ribbon Ridge and eventually empties into Chehalem Creek in the flats of the valley and subsequently flowing into the Willamette River to the south. Ayres Creek flows west-northwest to help form Wapato Lake, which drains into the Tualatin River to the north and subsequently into the Willamette River. On the western side of Ribbon Ridge, the Chehalem Creek Valley dramatically separates Ribbon Ridge from the sub-Coast Range hillsides that are collectively proposed as the Yamhill-Carlton District AVA. There is a gorge-like drop of three hundred feet or more into the narrow quarter-mile ravine that widens at the foot of Ribbon Ridge into the broad, flat Chehalem Valley dividing the Chehalem Mountains from the Red Hills. This cut more than any other feature shows the separate nature of Ribbon Ridge's formation as an uplifted landmass of unique origin.

From the air, Ribbon Ridge appears as an island, broken off from the higher landmasses that surround it and floating free above the Chehalem Valley floor. Ribbon Ridge's island-like characteristics and the proximity of surrounding landmasses tend to shield and uniquely protect Ribbon Ridge from many of the extremes that affect other agricultural microclimates in the northern Willamette Valley. There is air and water drainage on all sides. Low clouds tend to accumulate on the surrounding hilltops; fog tends to settle on the valley floor in early and late parts of the growing season. The Coast Range and Yamhill mountains to the west encourage weather systems to drop moisture before reaching Ribbon Ridge and to moderate wind extremes from Pacific storms. The Chehalem Mountains, Bald Peak and Portland hill systems to the north tend to protect this area from Columbia Gorge and eastern Oregon weather systems that deliver extreme cold in winter and heat or winds in the summer. The Dundee Hills to the south shield Ribbon Ridge from extreme winds that funnel coastal weather systems through the Van Duzer corridor, whether hot, cold or wet, in the summer or winter.

Analysis of compiled daily weather data comparing exposed valley floor weather stations such as Salem, McMinnville, and Portland airports to hillside vineyard stations for the four years 1998-2001 shows a tendency towards slightly warmer and drier conditions on grape growing hillsides of the northern valley, such as Ribbon Ridge.

Apparent differences are even more significant during the grape-growing season (April-October), with the nature of hillside warming being especially important for grape growing to achieve similar ripening as warm valley sites, but without the risk of frost or the ills of excess soil moisture. South slope plantings at elevations high enough to avoid valley soils but below cooling effects of high elevation (i.e., 200<1000feet) provide maximum heat accumulation and good air and water drainage, and are the norm in Oregon viticulture. Specifically, hillside data showed higher minimum daily temperatures during early and late growing season (2-3°F) than those of exposed valley floor sites. As well, higher maximum daily temperatures are seen on average because of early and late season increases (2-7°F) and despite depressed daily mid-summer (June-August) temperatures (2-7°F). This moderation permits early growth in the spring, consistent and even ripening with retention of acids over the summer, and a long, full ripening in the fall, at the

end of the growing season. A long, cooler growing season characterizes good cool climate viticulture and points up why these hillside sites are ideal for sensitive, delicate varietals like Pinot noir, Chardonnay, Riesling and Pinot gris.

Degree-day accumulations (50°F base) are less to equivalent on the hillside sites with earlier starts to warming, less nighttime temperature drop, and clipped heat spikes in mid-summer providing a consistency and protection of cool climate elegance, with nonetheless adequate ripening. Only Portland's data from the Columbia Valley gorge heating influence shows more growing season heat accumulation than these protected hillsides.

Precipitation on protected hillsides in the subject areas is up to 10 inches less than precipitation at unprotected valley sites, or approximately 25%. Growing season precipitation is reduced even farther, with 7.7 inches accumulated April-October on average (1998-2001), or approximately 35% reduction from Coast Range or valley floor sites. For winegrapes this means minor irrigation is often required, but also that disease pressure during the season and harvest conditions are improved on hillside sites.

## *Geological Reference*

Ribbon Ridge is a distinct natural geological formation of eastwardly tilted marine sedimentary strata dated to the upper Eocene. The Keasey Formation, exposed on the western side of the ridge, is a laminated to massive, pale gray tuffaceous mudstone, to fine tuffaceous sandstone. The overlying Pittsburg Bluffs Formation, exposed in the central and eastern side of the ridge, is a massive to thick-bedded gray to tan weathering feldspathic litharenite with tuffaceous mudstone and sandstone. Within the region, Ribbon Ridge is unusual in the presence of *only* these two geological strata and the intact nature of these formations. The proposed Chehalem Mountains AVA to the north and east contains other geological formations and is altered in its areas of marine sediments by geological faults and extensive landslides. The proposed Yamhill-Carlton District AVA to the west contains other marine sedimentary strata and these are more thoroughly dissected by geological faults, uplift, and erosion.

As a consequence of its distinct geological history, the soils of Ribbon Ridge are distinct from those of adjacent proposed AVAs in several significant ways. Unlike the proposed Chehalem Mountains AVA to the north and east, the soils of Ribbon Ridge are entirely derived from marine sedimentary parent materials. Unlike the proposed Yamhill-Carlton District AVA to the west, the soils of Ribbon Ridge are finer in average texture due to their finer parent materials of very fine sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone.

Because the ridge is ancient and stable, the soils from these fine sedimentary parent materials are well weathered, and consequently are on average deeper in profile and more finely structured than soils in adjacent proposed AVAs. Soils generally exhibit good water-holding capability, but are not overly generous in nutrients, tending to restrain vine canopy vigor while maintaining good health, even in non-irrigated vineyards. Underground aquifer waters for irrigation and other large-scale uses are not readily available on Ribbon Ridge. This tends to limit excess vine growth and yet also prevents extremely dense plantings in some areas.

## *References*

Linscheid, Dan. (Fall, 1994). Origins of Yamhill County Road Names.

McArthur, Lewis A. (1943, March-December). *Oregon Historical Quarterly, Vol. XLIV.*

McArthur, Lewis A. (1944). Oregon Geographic Names. Bindford and Mort.

Stoller. (Ed.). (1982). Schools of Old Yamhill. Yamhill County Historical Society.

Department of the Interior and US Geological Survey's Geonames database (URL: □ HYPERLINK "http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis/web" □http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis/web□; maintained by □ HYPERLINK "mailto:gnis_manager@usgs.gov" □gnis_manager@usgs.gov□; GNIS Digital Gazetteer [1994])

Newberg Graphic, April 25, 1940.

Excel Spreadsheets of Weather Data: NationalData.041.

## Maps

US Army Topological Command. (1958). *Vancouver, Washington, Oregon Map NL 10-8 Series V502 (R3W, T2 and 3 S).* Restin, VA: Geological Survey. Revised by USGS (1974).

Soil Conservation Service. (January 1974). *Soil Survey of Yamhill Area, Oregon, Sheet 9.* USDA.

*Dundee Oreg.* USGS Map N45123-C1-TF-024/7.5; DMA 1374ISE-Series V892, 1956 Edition, Revised 1993.

*Laurelwood Oreg.* USGS Map N4522.5-W12300/7.5 Map; AMS 1374 I NE–Series V892, 1956 Edition, Photo Revised 1978.

*Metsker's Map of Yamhill County Oregon.* Seattle, WA: Metsker Map Company.

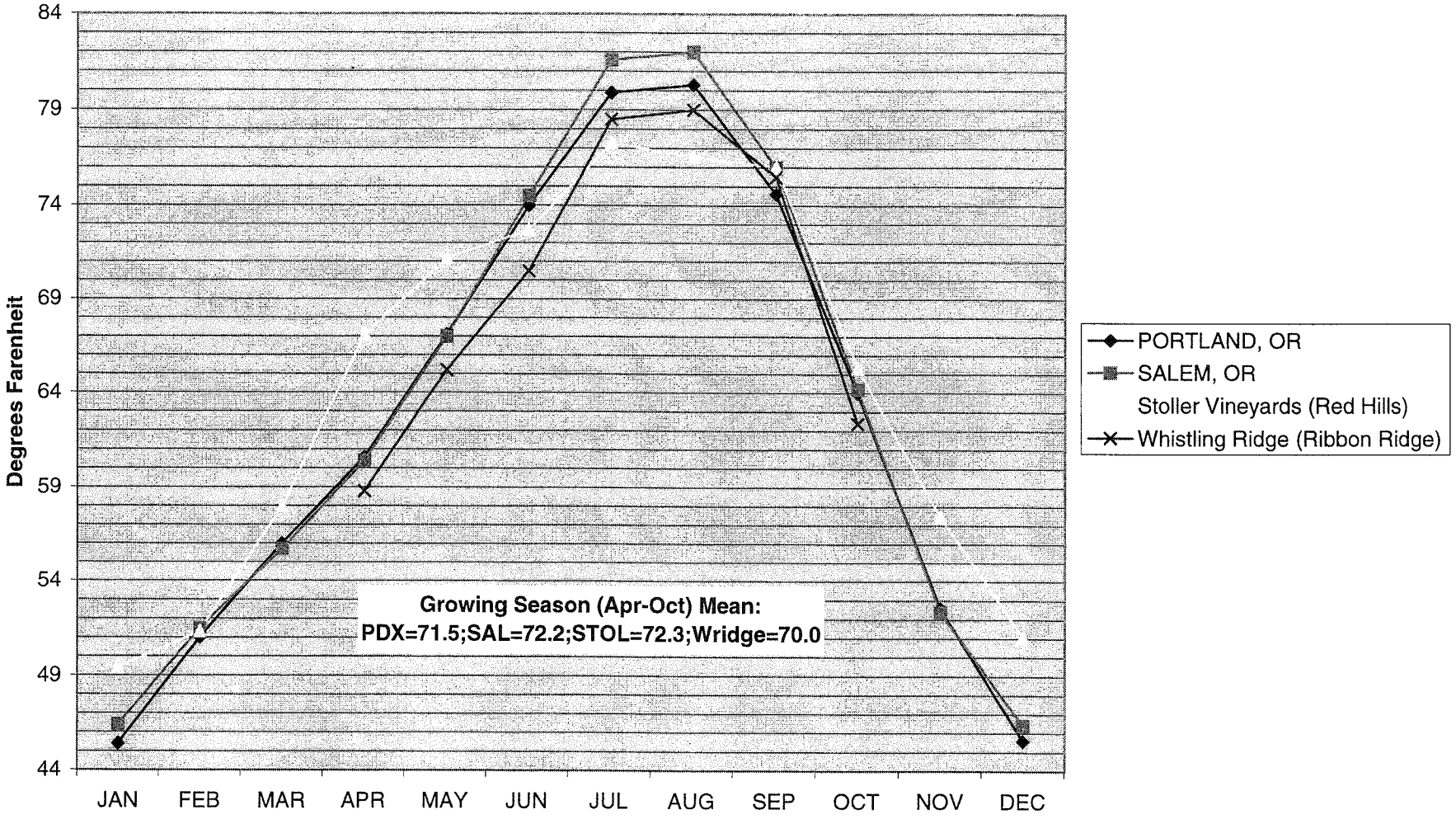
# Ribbon Ridge AVA Petition Exhibits

1. Climatic statistics – graphs and charts
2. Oregon Historical Quarterly publication
3. Origins of Yamhill county Road Names publication
4. USGS – GNIS name evidence
5. 1904 picture of Ribbon Ridge school

Ribbon Ridge

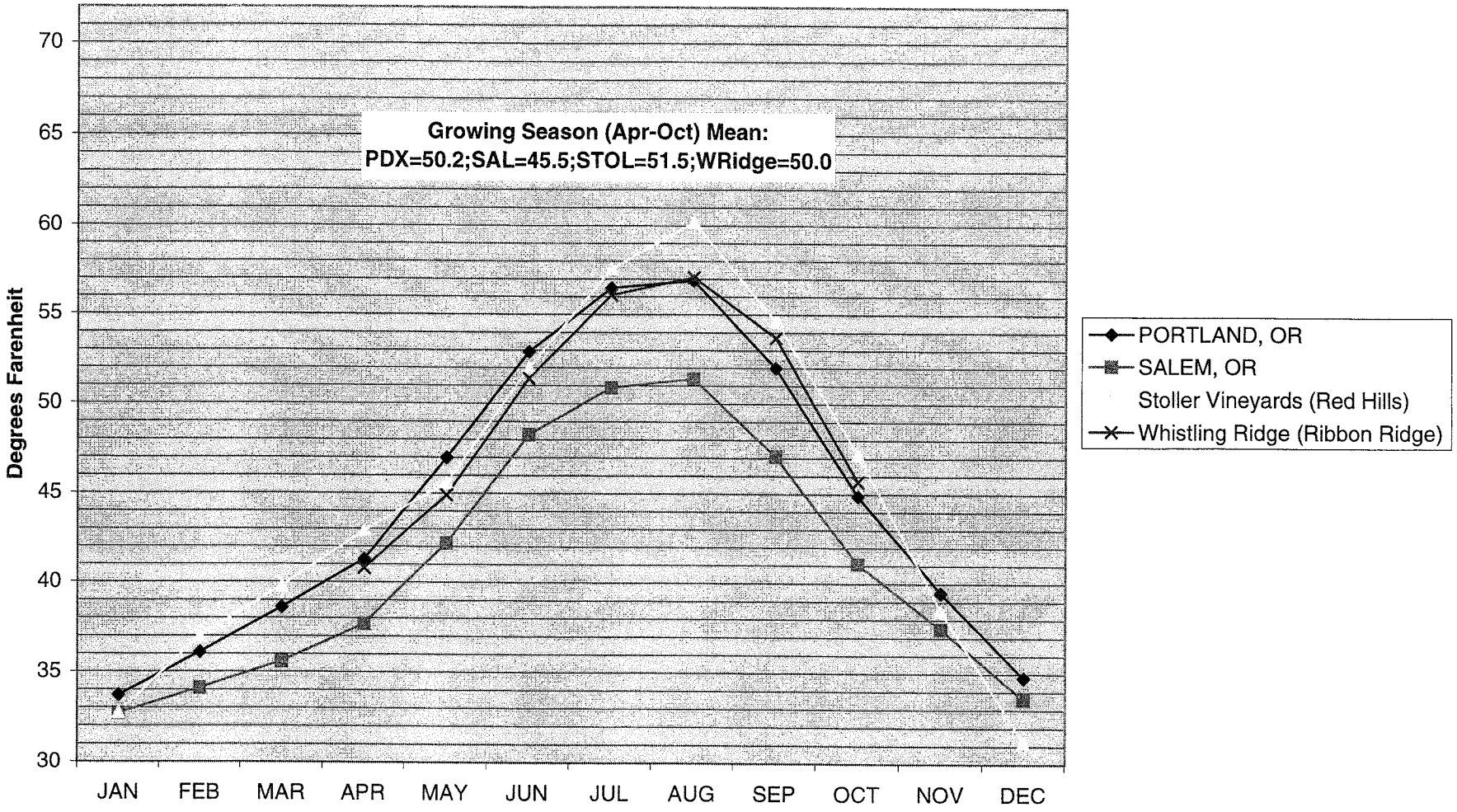
## Average Maximum Temperatures for Three Oregon Locations

**NOAA Data (n=30) Compared to Vineyard Data (n=4)**



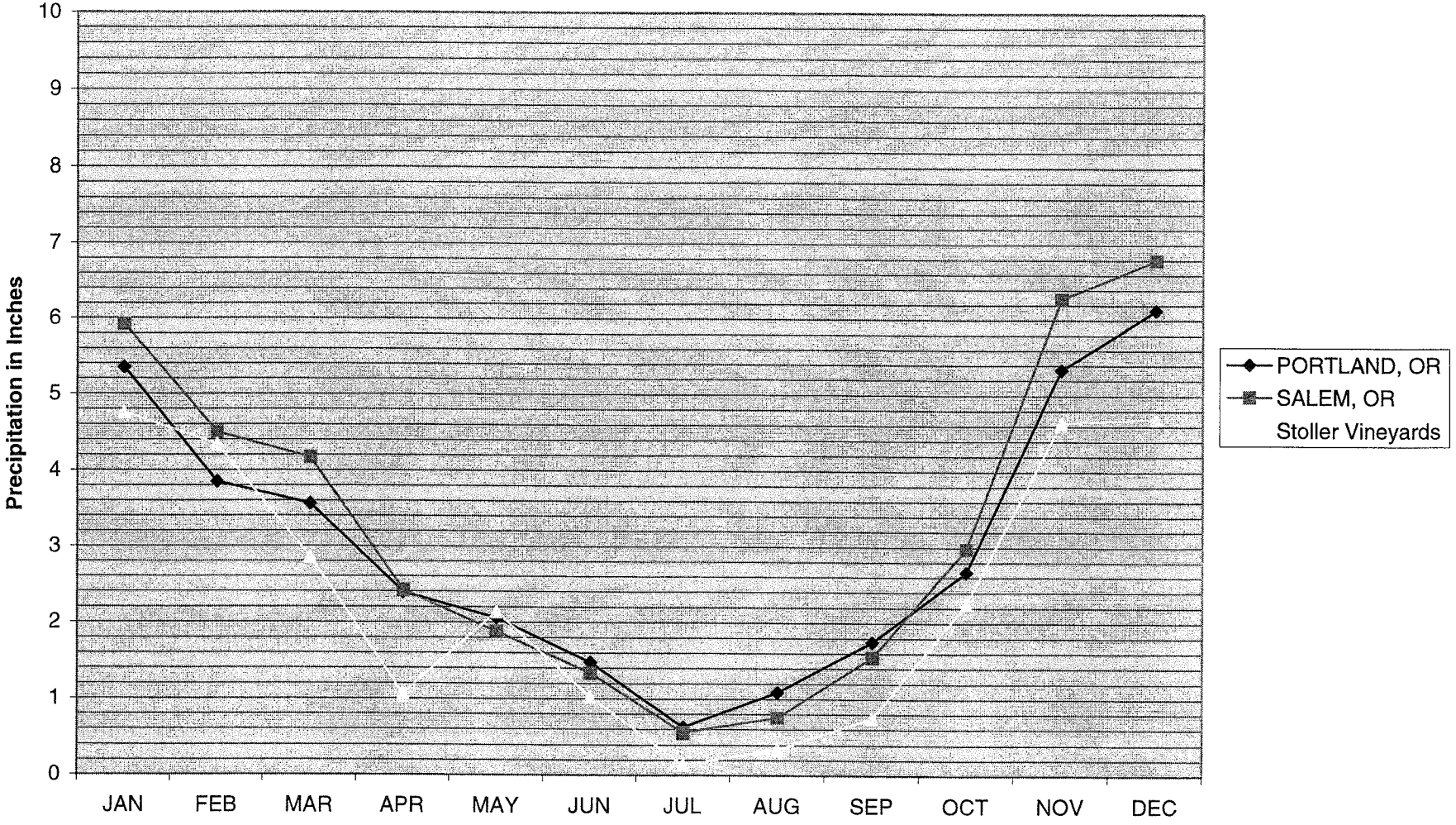
## Average Minimum Temperatures for Three Oregon Locations

**NOAA Data (n=30) Compared to Vineyard Data (n=4)**



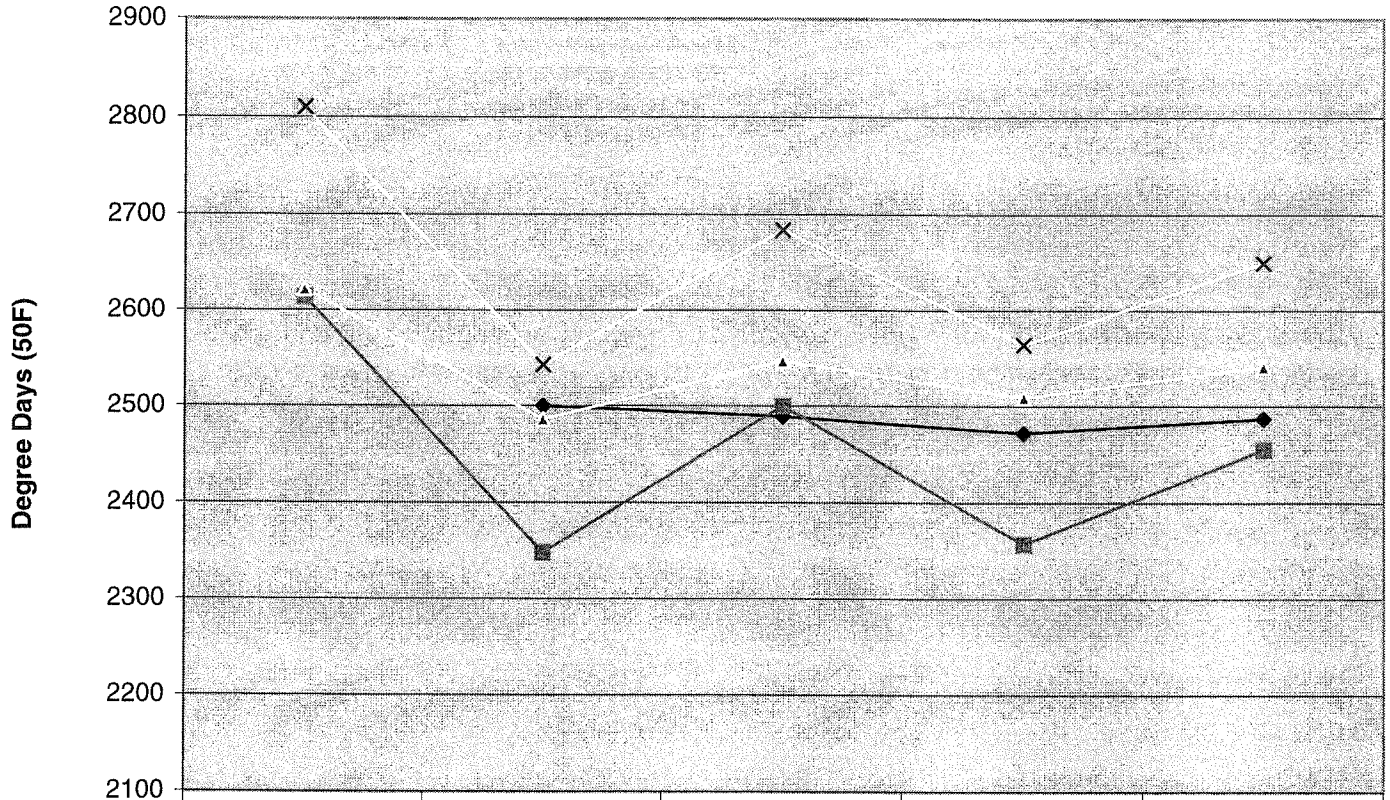
## Average Precipitation for Three Oregon Locations

**NOAA Data (n=30) Compared to Vineyard Data (n=4)**

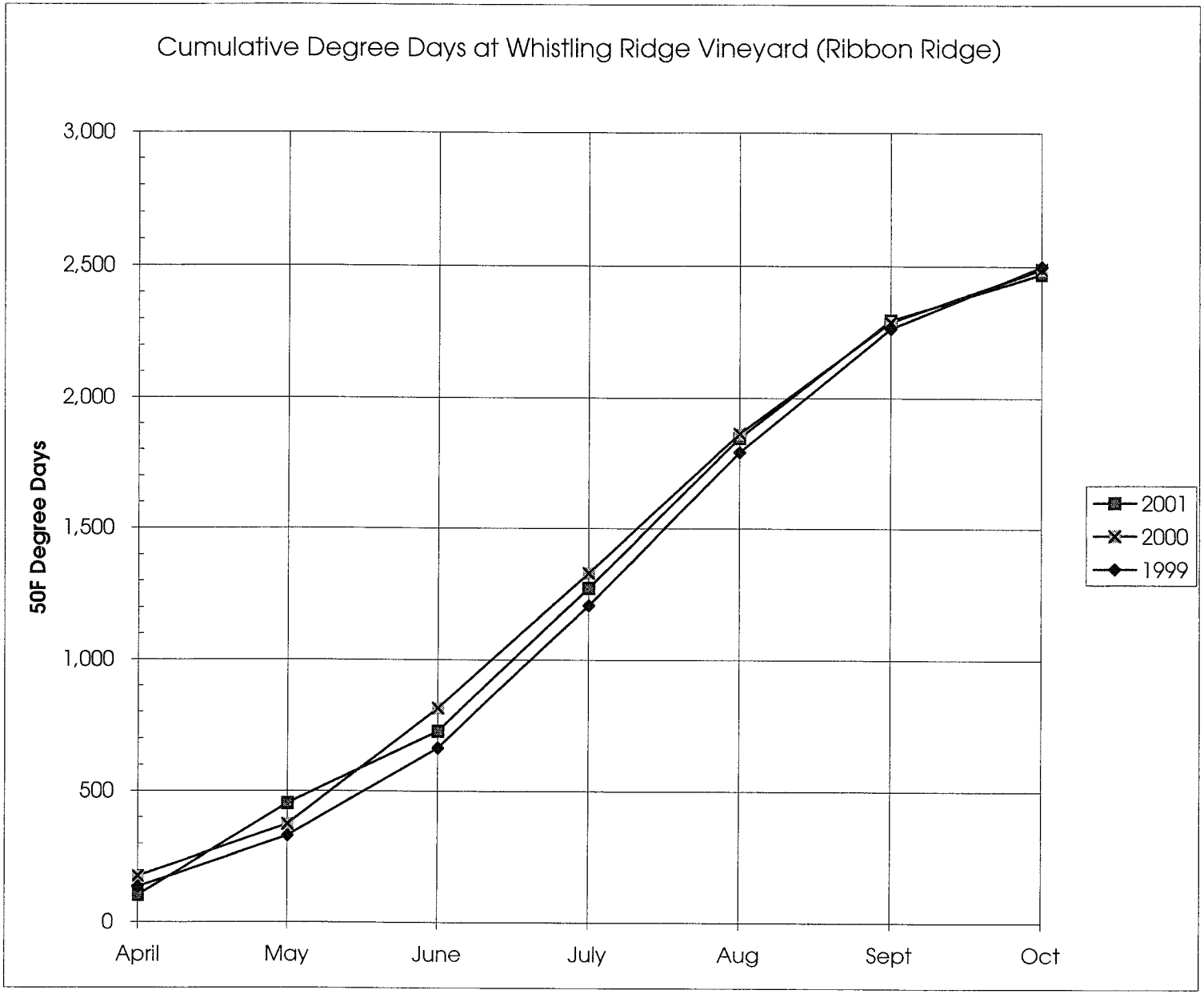



**Totals: PDX=36.3;SAL=39.2;STOL=29.0**

# Degree Day Accumulations By Site




| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | Mean |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Whistling Ridge (Ribbon Ridge) | | 2500 | 2489 | 2472 | 2487 |
| Stoller Vineyard (Red Hills) | 2614 | 2348 | 2500 | 2357 | 2455 |
| McMinnville Airport | 2622 | 2486 | 2547 | 2509 | 2541 |
| Portland Airport | 2810 | 2543 | 2684 | 2564 | 2650 |


Cumulative Degree Days at Whistling Ridge Vineyard (Ribbon Ridge)
50F Degree Days
3,000
2,500
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
0
April
May
June
July
Aug
Sept
Oct
2001
2000
1999

Newberg, OR (97132) at Aurora

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total | Avg | Growing Season Total | Growing Season Avg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Avg. High | 45Âec | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Avg. High degF | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 67 | 73 | 79 | 80 | 74 | 64 | 52 | 45 | | 62 | | 71 |
| Avg. Low | 32 | 34 | 36 | 38 | 43 | 49 | 51 | 51 | 46 | 40 | 36 | 33 | | 41 | | 45 |
| Mean | 39 | 43 | 46 | 50 | 55 | 61 | 66 | 66 | 61 | 52 | 45 | 39 | | 52 | | 59 |
| Avg. Precip.(in) | 5.9 | 4.3 | 4 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 37.6 | 3.1 | 11.1 | 1.6 |
| Record High | 63 -1953 | 70 -1988 | 78 -1994 | 90 -1998 | 100 -1983 | 102 -1992 | 108 -1956 | 106 -1977 | 103 -1988 | 92 -1952 | 78 -1959 | 64 -1980 | | | | |
| Record Low | -10 -1950 | -9 -1950 | 18 -1960 | 25 -1965 | 25 -1969 | 34 -1965 | 38 -1955 | 37 -1965 | 29 -1965 | 21 -1972 | 8 -1955 | -2 -1972 | | | | |

McMinnville, OR (97128)

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total | Avg | Growing Season Total | Growing Season Avg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Avg. High | 46ÂTR> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Avg. High | 46 | 51 | 56 | 61 | 68 | 75 | 82 | 82 | 76 | 64 | 52 | 45 | | 63 | | 73 |
| Avg. Low | 33 | 35 | 36 | 38 | 42 | 47 | 49 | 49 | 46 | 41 | 37 | 33 | | 41 | | 45 |
| Mean | 40 | 44 | 47 | 50 | 56 | 61 | 66 | 66 | 62 | 53 | 45 | 40 | | 53 | | 59 |
| Avg. Precip. | 7.2 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 1 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 6.7 | 7.8 | 43.3 | 3.6 | 11.5 | 1.6 |
| Record High | 69 -1931 | 72 -1968 | 87 -1930 | 89 -1931 | 100 -1983 | 103 -1992 | 108 -1938 | 106 -1972 | 105 -1988 | 95 -1988 | 75 -1930 | 69 -1950 | | | | |
| Record Low | -7 -1950 | 2 -1950 | 15 -1956 | 24 -1931 | 24 -1954 | 31 -1976 | 34 -1971 | 30 -1955 | 28 -1970 | 23 -1972 | 9 -1955 | -5 -1972 | | | | |

Salem, OR

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total | Avg | Growing Season Total | Growing Season Avg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Avg. High | 46Â> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Avg. High | 46 | 51 | 55 | 60 | 67 | 74 | 81 | 82 | 76 | 64 | 52 | 46 | | 63 | | 72 |
| Avg. Low | 32 | 34 | 35 | 37 | 42 | 48 | 50 | 51 | 47 | 41 | 37 | 33 | | 41 | | 45 |
| Mean | 40 | 43 | 46 | 49 | 55 | 61 | 66 | 67 | 62 | 53 | 45 | 40 | | 52 | | 59 |
| Avg. Precip. | 5.9 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 3 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 39.3 | 3.3 | 11.6 | 1.7 |
| Record High | 65 -1984 | 72 -1968 | 80 -1947 | 88 -1957 | 100 -1983 | 105 -1992 | 108 -1941 | 108 -1981 | 104 -1988 | 93 -1970 | 72 -1970 | 72 -1929 | | | | |
| Record Low | -10 -1950 | -4 -1950 | 12 -1971 | 23 -1968 | 25 -1954 | 32 -1976 | 35 -1932 | 35 -1935 | 26 -1972 | 23 -1971 | 9 -1955 | -12 -1972 | | | | |

Portland, OR

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total | Avg | Growing Season Total | Growing Season Avg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Avg. High | 45Â> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Avg. High | 45 | 51 | 56 | 60 | 67 | 74 | 79 | 80 | 74 | 64 | 52 | 45 | | 62 | | 71 |
| Avg. Low | 33 | 36 | 38 | 41 | 47 | 52 | 56 | 56 | 52 | 44 | 39 | 34 | | 44 | | 50 |
| Mean | 40 | 44 | 47 | 51 | 57 | 64 | 68 | 69 | 63 | 55 | 46 | 40 | | 54 | | 61 |
| Avg. Precip. | 5.4 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 36.5 | 3.0 | 12.2 | 1.7 |
| Record High | 63 -1986 | 71 -1988 | 80 -1947 | 87 -1957 | 100 -1983 | 100 -1992 | 107 -1965 | 107 -1981 | 105 -1988 | 92 -1987 | 73 -1975 | 65 -1993 | | | | |
| Record Low | -2 -1950 | -3 -1950 | 11 -1953 | 29 -1955 | 29 -1954 | 39 -1966 | 43 -1955 | 44 -1951 | 34 -1965 | 26 -1971 | 13 -1985 | 6 -1964 | | | | |

Gaston, OR (97119) at Hillsboro

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total | Avg | Growing Season Total | Growing Season Avg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Avg. High | 45ÂTR> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Avg. High | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 67 | 74 | 80 | 81 | 75 | 64 | 52 | 45 | | 62 | | 72 |
| Avg. Low | 31 | 34 | 36 | 39 | 43 | 49 | 52 | 52 | 47 | 41 | 37 | 32 | | 41 | | 46 |
| Mean | 39 | 43 | 46 | 50 | 56 | 62 | 67 | 67 | 62 | 53 | 45 | 39 | | 52 | | 60 |
| Avg. Precip. | 7.1 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 6.9 | 8 | 43.9 | 3.7 | 11.8 | 1.7 |
| Record High | 63 -1976 | 72 -1986 | 82 -1930 | 89 -1998 | 98 -1995 | 105 -1992 | 109 -1956 | 108 -1981 | 104 -1988 | 93 -1988 | 90 -1949 | 64 -1980 | | | | |
| Record Low | -18 -1950 | -15 -1950 | 13 -1971 | 25 -1965 | 28 -1964 | 32 -1999 | 34 -1955 | 36 -1957 | 30 -1965 | 23 -1971 | 6 -1985 | -4 -1972 | | | | |

SOURCE: WEATHER.COM

Stoller Vineyard Red Hills

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Avg. High | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | | 0 |
| Avg. Low | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | | 0 |
| Mean | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | | 0 |
| Avg. Precip. | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |

| Avg. Precip. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1998 | 6.26 | 5.53 | 4.03 | 0.81 | 4.33 | 0.83 | 0.11 | 0 | 0.47 | 2.96 | 4.43 | 6.33 | 36.1 | | 9.51 | |
| 1999 | 6.74 | 7.41 | 3.29 | 0.81 | 1.49 | 0.67 | 0.15 | 0.4 | 0.04 | 1.78 | 5.85 | 3.68 | 32.3 | | 5.34 | |
| 2000 | 4.85 | 3.25 | 2.09 | 1.37 | 1.68 | 0.92 | 0 | 0.02 | 1.92 | 1.88 | 1.83 | 2.66 | 22.5 | | 7.79 | |
| 2001 | 1.19 | 1.17 | 2.02 | 1.26 | 1.06 | 1.68 | 0.28 | 0.95 | 0.56 | 2.39 | 6.49 | 6.14 | 25.2 | | 8.18 | |
| | 4.76 | 4.34 | 2.86 | 1.06 | 2.14 | 1.03 | 0.14 | 0.34 | 0.75 | 2.25 | 4.65 | 4.70 | 29.0 | 2.4 | 7.71 | |

REF
979.508

# OREGON HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

8587062


VOLUME XLIV

MARCH, 1943—DECEMBER, 1943

Edited by
ALFRED POWERS

Statesman Publishing Co.
Salem, Oregon
1943



McMINNVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY
McMINNVILLE, OREGON

PARK PLACE, Clackamas County. The plat for Park Place, written as two words, was filed for record August 10, 1889, and the post office was established about the same time. Postal authorities consolidated the name into one word. Park Place was originally called Clackamas, but that name was subsequently moved to a station about three miles to the north and the former station of Clackamas was called Paper Mill. Remains of the old paper mills were in evidence a few years ago. The name Park Place was chosen for the townsite because of the park in a nearby oak grove, and Paper Mill was no longer appropriate. The post office name was changed from Parkplace to Park Place about 1930.

RIBBON RIDGE, Yamhill County. Ribbon Ridge is a spur in the southwest part of the Chehalem Mountains, about east of Yamhill. The top of the ridge twists like a ribbon, hence the name.

RITTER, Grant County. The post office at Ritter was named for the Reverend Joseph Ritter at whose ranch it was first established. The office has not always been in its present location. It is now near hot mineral springs, formerly known as McDuffee Hot Springs, but now known as Ritter Hot Springs. Joseph Ritter was a pioneer Baptist minister of the John Day Valley. The springs were discovered by William Neal McDuffee, an early day packer between Umatilla and the John Day mines.

RODEO, Harney County. This railroad station is named with the Spanish word for roundup. It is a cattle shipping point. The correct pronunciation is with accent on the "e." Rodeo is on the Union Pacific Railroad just southeast of Burns.

ROOSEVELT BEACH, Lane County. For some years this community was known as Heceta, in honor of the Spanish explorer who is mentioned under the heading HECETA HEAD. Heceta post office was near the lighthouse, but a few years ago the office was moved several miles north to the mouth of Big Creek. The name was changed to Roosevelt Beach in 1924, at the suggestion of Mrs. Gladys Murrow, of Portland. This was because the Roosevelt Coast Military Highway was projected through the ranch, and the name Heceta seemed no longer appropriate because the office had been moved from the cape. The name comes of course from Theodore Roosevelt. The place was not on the post office list in 1939. The 1900 post route map shows a post office named Samaria near the mouth of Big Creek, but the compiler has no information about the origin of the name.

ROPERS BUNION, Jackson County. This eminence at Ashland bears an unusual name derived from a local resident. It is just south of the business center of the city and east of Lithia Park.

ROSS ISLAND, Multnomah County. This island was named for Sherry Ross, who owned and lived on it in pioneer days. See the *Oregonian*, December 23, 1926, and *Oregon Journal*, editorial page, July 12, 1927. The name Ross Island is correctly applied to the northwestward of two islands that lie near each other. The southeast island is

CHEMEKETA COOPERATIVE REGIONAL LIBRARY SERVICE
3 3610 01587 8009

# Origins of Yamhill County Road Names

By Dan Tauscheck & Elise Lewis

Fall, 1994

N
9.
39
NSCHEID

Ref LH
~~979.539~~ 979.539
~~YAMHILL~~ Linscheid
1587 8009

**DEDICATED TO**

**RUTH A. STOLLER**

**Oct. 26, 1915 - May 23, 1994**

Sheridan and joins Highway 18 and Highway 22. Name's origin is unknkown.

**REDMOND HILL ROAD:** Lies two miles west of McMinnville. It was named after John Redmond, an 1862 immigrant. John returned to his homeland, Canada; but, later, changed his mind and returned to Oregon in 1873. He bought a farm which was located between Redmond Hill Road and Peavine road. John imported some of the first straight-bred stallions, in 1878, to Oregon from New York.

**REID LANE:** Lies three miles east of McMinnville and north of Highway 18. It was named for James Reid who bought a farm near this road in 1874. John served as an area road superintendent for a few years; and was on the local school board for a number of years.

**RENNE ROAD:** Lies three miles east of Newberg just north of Wilsonville Road. Road was named for Hugh and Lee Renne, long-time residents.

**REX BROWN ROAD:** Lies seven miles west of Carlton. Rex W. Brown was a long-time resident who is now deceased.

**RIBBON RIDGE ROAD:** Lies six miles northwest of Newberg. Ribbon Ridge was given its name, in 1865, by Colby Carter, an area settler from Missouri. This ridge twists like a ribbon along the southwest part of the Chehalem Mountains; hence, how the road was named!

**RICE LANE:** Lies on the northeast outskits of Amity. It was named for Norval and Jesse Rice who were long-time area residents.

USGS
National Mapping Information

| Feature Name: | Ribbon Ridge |
|---|---|
| Feature Type: | ridge |
| Place Code: | No place code information |
| State: | Oregon |
| County: | Yamhill |
| USGS 7.5' x 7.5' Map: | Dundee |
| Latitude: | 452116N |
| Longitude: | 1230422W |

View USGS Digital Raster Graphic (DRG) covering this feature from TerraServer. A DRG is a digitized version of a USGS topographic map. Visit the USGS Digital Backyard for more information.

View USGS Digital Orthophoto Quadrangle (DOQ) covering this feature from TerraServer. A DOQ is a black-and-white, aerial photographic image map. Note that images are not available for all locations. Visit the USGS Digital Backyard for more information.

Show Feature Location using maps produced from the U.S. Census Bureau's Tiger Map Server.

Find the Watershed for this feature using the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's site.

*U.S. Department of the Interior || U.S. Geological Survey*
*12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 20192, USA*
*URL: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis/web_query.gnis_web_query_form*
*Maintainer:* ***gnis_manager@usgs.gov***
*Last modified: November 1, 2000*
*USGS Privacy Policy and Disclaimers*

USGS

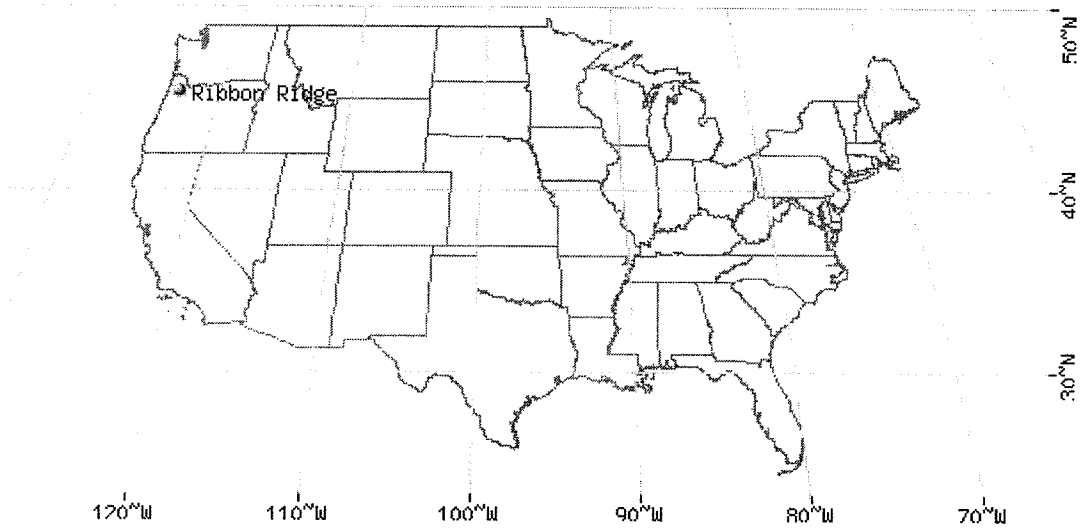
**National Mapping Information**

**Map Server**

## Location of Ribbon Ridge, Oregon

The following maps are produced using a direct map request from the
U.S. Census Bureau Mapping and Cartographic Resources at the U.S. Census Bureau.

### Location in United States




### Location in region surrounding Ribbon Ridge, Oregon

circa 1904