

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section _____ Page ____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 03001477

Date Listed: 1/23/2004


Reid's, Wilbur & Evelyn, Alderbrook Lodge
Property Name

Clackamas OR
County State

N/A

Multiple Name

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


Signature of the Keeper

1/23/04
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Location:

The "Not for Publication" box was inadvertently checked and does not apply to this nomination.

Period of Significance:

The period of significance (1914-1935) coincides with the date of construction and the end of the initial phase of recreational residence construction in the area.

Significance:

Architecture is added as an area of significance under Criterion C.

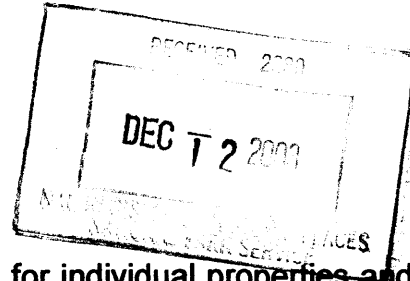
These clarifications were confirmed with the OR SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:

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

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**



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

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name Wilbur and Evelyn Reid's Alderbrook Lodge
other names/site number n/a

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number 26863 E. Rolling Riffle Lane not for publication
city or town Boring vicinity Rhododendron state Oregon code OR
county Clackamas code 005 zip code 97009

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James Hamrick 5 December 2003
Signature of certifying official Date
/Deputy SHPO

State or Federal agency and bureau/ Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

=====

4. National Park Service Certification


=====

I, hereby certify that this property is:
Action

to Signature of Keeper

Date of

entered in the National Register
 ___ See continuation sheet.



1/23/04

___ determined eligible for the
National Register

___ See continuation sheet.

___ determined not eligible for the
National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain):

=====

5. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- ___ public-local
- ___ public-State
- ___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 2 </u>	_____ buildings
_____	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
_____	_____ objects
_____	_____ Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____ Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: _____ Sub: _____
Domestic Camp (seasonal residence)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: _____ Sub: _____
Domestic Camp (seasonal residence)

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Prarie School
Craftsman

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation wood and stone
roof asphalt
walls wood; shingle
other _____

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Section 7 Page 1

Wilbur and Eveyln Reid's Alderbrook Lodge
name of property

Clackamas County, Oregon
county and State

=====
Background and Physical Description

Wilbur Pelton Reid (1888-1956) commissioned the construction of Alderbrook Lodge in 1914 as a wedding present to his wife, Evelyn Farrington Hitchcock. Alderbrook was the first private summer home constructed in Rowe (now known as Rhododendron). Its name reflects the babbling brook atmosphere of its sleeping deck, which lay directly adjacent to the Zig Zag River, and the numerous surrounding Alder trees. Reid never utilized it nor intended it to be a public inn. In fact, he purchased the first and largest tract of land for Alderbrook from the Rhododendron Mineral Springs Company, a Portland City corporation for 200 dollars in 1911. Under terms of the purchase, the City forbade Reid from using the property as a "shop, saloon, store, hotel, boarding house, livery stable, laundry, foundry, factory, or other place of business" for ten years after the purchase date. It was, according to the conveyance, solely for "residential purposes."¹ A similar restriction was placed on Reid's purchase of an adjoining tract in 1914 from H.S. and Agnes Rowe, who were eager to preserve the monopoly of the nearby Rhododendron Inn.² None of these restrictions bothered Wilbur Reid. He wanted the land for a private family vacation home near the site of his first meeting with Evelyn. Wilbur and Evelyn had courted during family vacations to Rowe while staying at Emil and Suzette Franzetti's Rhododendron Inn, which attracted some of Portland's most affluent families.³

The Alderbrook property encompasses approximately two acres of flat, heavily wooded land on the north bank of the Zig Zag River, on the west side of present-day Rhododendron. The parcel is sandwiched between the Zig Zag River and highway 26, directly west of the pedestrian suspension bridge. However, at the time of its construction, Alderbrook stood across the Zig Zag (and to the north of) the principal highway. A 1954 project condemned a northerly portion of the Alderbrook and rerouted highway 26 through it.

In contrast to summer homes that would subsequently be built in the Still Creek Summer Home Tract (see section 8), Reid wanted a summer home

¹ Clackamas County Recorder's Office, Index of Deeds, 14 September 1911: 122/259. Also see photocopies of these records in accompanying documents.

² Clackamas County Recorder's Office, Index of Deeds, 8 July 1914: 135/266. Also see photocopies of these records in accompanying documents.

³ Jack Grauer, *Mount Hood: A Complete History* (Grauer, 1975), p. 82.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

that reflected prevalent architectural movements. He chose Francis Brown who was simultaneously at work on the Reid's main residence on Portland's Stark Street. Brown, who had worked with the Greene brothers in California, made an instant reputation for himself with the Stark Street house. It is now considered the best remaining example of a Craftsman style home in Oregon.⁴ Although much less extravagant, Alderbrook was nonetheless a remarkable achievement considering its location and function.

At Alderbrook, Brown mixed his penchant for the Craftsman and Prairie School styles. The house possesses a single level floor plan that is roughly rectangular in shape, allowing for a massive hip roof that covers approximately 1200 square feet. The home's post and pier foundation was originally entirely concealed by a wrap-around wooden sleeping deck. The exterior walls are of split shingles. Casement windows, often set in doors, line all sides of the home. Prominent roof overhangs over Alderbrook's western sleeping deck were made possible through the use of off-angle wall contractions that define the interior great room, bedrooms and dormitory. The roof, which was originally of cedar shingles, is capped by a large river-stone chimney. An asphalt roof was installed during the 1960s. A 300 square-foot outbuilding, also dating from 1914, lies 25 feet to the northeast of the main house. Built originally as a garage, it possesses no foundation, and is presently used for storage. Alderbrook's interior is marked by a large gathering room at its center, which divides the structure in two. The living room covers nearly half the structure's interior area and is itself dominated by the chimney along its eastern wall. Bands of three casement windows and doors provide symmetrical entries from the north and south. Indeed, the building has no apparent principal entrance. River and forest access were its main function and therefore the doors and windows onto the Zig Zag River are identical as those that look north into the forest. In order to facilitate water play, the Zig Zag was diverted to create a swimming pool off the south deck. Two alternative doors, one from the kitchen, the other from the dormitory, provide outside access although their use was likely intended only for reaching the sleeping decks. The kitchen, which is located in the northeast portion of the house is relatively large and opens onto the living room. The main bathroom, which is behind the chimney, is accessed through a door that opens into the kitchen. A second half bath is located off of a small bedroom on the southeast corner of the house. But the main interior

⁴ Rosalind Clark, et. al., *Oregon Style: Architecture from 1840 to the 1950s* (City of Albany, OR: 1983), p. 149. Also see Thomas Vaughan and George A. McMath, *A Century of Portland Architecture* (Oregon Historical Society: Portland, 1967), pp. 137-139. The Reid's main residence was sold in 1955 and was saved from demolition in 1971 by the Portland Historic Landmarks Commission. See *The Oregonian*, 12-13 April 1971. The property was extensively remodeled in 2002. See *Oregon Home*, March-April 2003, pp. 37-47

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 3

sleeping areas lie to west of the living room. Two bedrooms, one on each the north and south sides, and a dormitory occupy the entire west end of the house. Windows throughout are double-hung six panes. The floor is made of hardwoods although it is now covered by non-historic linoleum in the bathrooms and kitchen, and by non-historic carpet in the main living areas.

Developmental History

The integrity of the property's interior has been affected over time from natural and human causes. But the essential attributes of its historical character remain well intact. The interior organization is unchanged since original construction. Alderbrook was the first of many private recreational homes in Rhododendron and its use has never been altered. Its significant sleeping capacity (relative to size) and large gathering room have always been and remain the main attractions of its interior. The salient features of the interior space have similarly survived the twentieth century. The river-stone chimney, which was built by the same mason who worked at Reid's Stark Street home, remains unscathed after nearly a century of use. A 1975 fire that originated in a kitchen stovepipe forced the replacement of built-in cabinetry in that room. But built-in features elsewhere in the house survived. After the fire, the Reid family decided to winterize Alderbrook. This decision, however, changed neither the historical purpose of the home nor in making the changed did the family depart from historic finishes. The historic purpose of the home remained recreational. It now became a winter ski cabin as well as a summer one. In order to properly insulate the exterior walls for winter, the family used cedar paneling throughout the home, a treatment that is appropriate to both the building's period and type. Floor coverings of linoleum and carpet are not irreversible and the family intends to pursue restoration of the floors to their original appearance.

Water has menaced the property's exterior since its construction. A December 1964 flood (see historic photograph) destroyed much of the south side sleeping deck and severely undermined Alderbrook's foundation. Repairs of this damage were immediately carried out according to the original construction. The pine decks were replaced and the foundation shored up using similar original materials. Current restoration plans call for the replacement of the log railings that once lined the edge of the west deck (see historic photograph). Fortunately for Alderbrook, in the mid 1960s the Army Corps of Engineers lowered the bed of the Zig Zag by approximately ten feet, thereby greatly diminishing the threat of future floods. Yet rain and humidity remain an equally serious threat to the historic integrity of the property in the long run. Sometime in the middle of the century, the Reid family replaced the original cedar roof shingles with asphalt ones. This alteration constitutes the only major departure from original materials and was done because of the shady, damp, river-front location of Alderbrook.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 4

Overall, major and minor repairs and upkeep have maintained the chromatic appearance of Alderbrook. Original exterior wall colors have been remained since construction and an original twenty-foot shuffleboard on the south deck has been renovated. The sleeping decks along the north, east, and west sides also require constant attention but this work has been done using original materials

The family is presently planning the renovation of the home's historic garage and replacement of the main house roof. The Reids are deeply committed to preserving Alderbrook as a critical piece of the history of Mt. Hood and their own Portland roots. Cal Reid, a great grand son of Wilbur P. Reid, recently moved to Rhododendron to aid in renovation efforts. The family is also considering placing the property into a preservation deed that will be owned by a perpetual family trust.

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8. Statement of Significance

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

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

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

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

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Section 8 Page 1

Wilbur and Evelyn Reid's Alderbrook Lodge
name of property

Clackamas County, Oregon
county and State

Statement of Significance

Alderbrook Lodge is significant under criteria A and C. We do not believe that Wilbur Reid represents a significant person as defined by the national registry. However, his decision to build Alderbrook in 1914 and the architect, Francis Brown, whom he commissioned for the job, represent historically significant developments. Reid inherited a considerable fortune from his father, William Reid, who had emigrated from Michigan in order to enter the Portland icehouse business. Wilbur Reid inherited that business and used his considerable fortune to build a private summer home at the farthest reaches of Portland "civilization." Alderbrook thus constituted an eccentric pursuit by one of Portland's most important families.

At the time of Alderbrook's construction in 1914, Rowe (now known as Rhododendron) was principally known for its Inn. Due to its rugged terrain, the Rhododendron area was the last part of Clackamas County to be developed and it is still its most sparsely populated region. This despite the fact that pioneers (traveling east to west) had commonly used the Barlow Road which made up a western portion of the Oregon Trail.

Privately held summer homes as far up the mountain as Rowe were rare, and for good reason. In 1914, motor travel on the Barlow Road was extremely precarious, even under the best of conditions. The earliest motor stage-private-party cars on the road were almost unheard of--was established by George Routledge in 1906.⁵ More popular were four-horse rigs and drivers that could be hired in Portland to take tourists to Mount Hood. (The mason who built Alderbrook's chimney chose to walk from Sandy--a distance of about ten miles--rather than pay dearly for a horse or motor coach that was as likely to slide into a ditch as to make the trek to Rowe.) Not until 1920 did the State Highway Commission accept the Barlow Road as a gift and begin its modernization into a "high gear" route. The Mount Hood Loop Highway was not completed until 1924. Hence, although the U.S. Forest Service had begun promotion of the Still Creek Summer Home Tract in 1914, construction was sparse there until after 1920 for lack of reliable transportation.⁶

⁵ Ivan M. Woolley, *Off to Mt. Hood: An Auto Biography of the Old Road* (Oregon Historical Society, 1959), p. 11.

⁶ Federal Highway Administration and the Oregon Department of Transportation, *Mount Hood Corridor: Final Environmental Impact Statement and Final Section 4(f) Evaluation, US 26: Rhododendron to OR 35 Junction, Clackamas County*, 1998, pp. 6-31.

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

Section 8 Page 2

The Still Creek Summer Homes, which are directly adjacent to Alderbrook, provide a critical context for Alderbrook's historical significance. Builders in the Still Creek Tract faced several restrictions from the U.S. Forest Service, the most important of which was the prohibition of land ownership. The Forest Service leased lots to cabin builders, insisted on design review before the issuance of building permits, and only approved the construction of recreational homes. No primary residences were permitted. Nonetheless, Still Creek attracted numerous leasees from Portland who wanted to participate what can be described as an interwar "back-to-nature" movement. Yet the Forest Service restrictions undoubtedly shaped the nature of development in Still Creek. Some leasees chose to construct pre-fabricated cabins that could be mail-ordered from Sears and Roebuck. Many others turned to plentiful local materials and local builders, especially Henry Steiner and Bill Lenz.⁷ Steiner and Lenz, both German immigrants, arrived in the Mt. Hood area in the mid 1920s and between 1925 and 1945 constructed dozens of commercial buildings and rustic-style log cabins in a "self-consciously primitive" style, an architecture that marks the Mt. Hood area to the present day.⁸ Steiner and his sons (he had 10 children in all) built about 100 cabins, each out of about 50 twelve-to-thirteen-inch diameter logs that cost about fifty cents a piece. Approximately 25 to 30 cabins survive and are now considered excellent examples of pre-Second World War twentieth-century Oregon architecture.⁹ Most notably, Steiner built the St. John's Evangelist Roman Catholic Church and worked on the Timberline Lodge, both of which are listed on the National Register.¹⁰ Cultural resources specialists who considered the Still and Camp Creek Homes at the Historic Resources Review Meeting in November 1996 reached a consensus that the development should become a national historic district due in large part to the presence of the early Steiner and Lenz homes. A 2000 Oregon Department of Transportation

7 Oregon Department of Transportation, *Still Creek Summer Home Tract: Request for Determination of Eligibility*, 2000, pp. 3-4. Research for this report was conducted by William F. Willingham and Sally Donovan.

8 Rosalind Clark, *Cultural Resources Report: Wildwood-Rhododendron Clackamas County, Oregon* (Environmental Research Unit, State Highway Division ODOT, April 1985), Annex.

9 Rosalind Clark, *Cultural Resources Report: Wildwood-Rhododendron Clackamas County, Oregon* (Environmental Research Unit, State Highway Division ODOT, April 1985), Annex.

10 Oregon Department of Transportation, *Still Creek Summer Home Tract: Request for Determination of Eligibility*, 2000, p. 4

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

Section 8 Page 3

study arrived at a similar conclusion.¹¹ In both cases, specialists attached great significance to the preservation of properties associated with the historical development of Mount Hood's recreational character.¹²

These conclusions serve to underline the significance of Alderbrook Lodge. Indeed, in light of the aforementioned studies, Wilbur Reid appears as a pioneer of recreational homes on Mount Hood. Ten years of Hoodland forest mold had accumulated on Alderbrook's roof before Steiner or Lenz even arrived on the mountain; Alderbrook was fully completed when the Forest Service was just beginning its promotion of Still Creek Summer Home tract leases. Alderbrook was and remains in a class by itself. It represents the earliest still remaining private seasonal home in Rhododendron, and among the earliest on Mount Hood. Indeed, virtually all of Alderbrook's contemporaries were resorts. These include the Aschoff Mountain House Hotel (1902), Welches Resort Hotel (1905), Government Camp Hotel (1912), the Arrah Wanna Hotel (1912), and the Rhododendron Inn (1910), most of which have been destroyed by fire. What is more, Alderbrook represents a road not taken. Instead of a locally developed architecture (Steiner and Lenz's Oregon rustic), Wilbur Reid sought to bring a nationally recognized style to Rhododendron (Craftsman and Prairie School). This is congruent with Reid's commissioning of his Portland residence on Stark Street. During their 1913 honeymoon to California, the Reids became enamored with Craftsman Bungalow Style homes. This fascination resulted in Reid's commission to Francis Brown who designed what Thomas Vaughan and George McMath term "Portland's only notable example of the California Bungalow style."¹³ The near simultaneous construction of Alderbrook marks an analogous endeavor. Brown ignored the prevalence of small diameter logs left over from timber cuts that would later be favored by Steiner. Instead he used sawn timber. Instead of Steiner's choice of abundant split rock, Brown preferred whole river rock—a trait that harkens to Stark Street in Portland. Alderbrook is historically significant because it is an early indicator of what might have been. When it was built in 1914, Alderbrook appeared to many as an eccentric act precisely because it was ahead of its time. Transport then available appeared little capable of supporting scores of fine private summer homes in such a location. And even as transport improved, Alderbrook's type of construction (for a private residence) held it well above the reach of all but the very wealthy. Few could have predicted that Steiner and Lenz would popularize a less-expensive-to-construct recreational

11 *Ibid.*, pp. 6-7.

12 Still Creek was part of a much larger project: the 1920 Mount Hood Recreation Plan authored by Frank Albert Waugh who had previously designed Grand Canyon Village in Arizona. See the Federal Highway Administration and the Oregon Department of Transportation, *Mount Hood Corridor: Final Environmental Impact Statement and Final Section 4(f) Evaluation, US 26: Rhododendron to OR 35 Junction, Clackamas County, 1998*, p. 6-32

13 Thomas Vaughan and George A. McMath, *A Century of Portland Architecture* (Oregon Historical Society: Portland, 1967), p. 137.

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

Section 8 Page 4

architecture in the area. In so doing, Steiner and Lenz helped to foreclose the path that Wilbur Reid pioneered through his construction of Alderbrook. Of course, many fine summer homes would eventually be built on Mount Hood, yet their prevalence was greatly restricted in Rhododendron by the Forest Service's recreational development plan that relied on land leases instead of sales. Yet the path which Steiner, Lenz, and the Forest Service together helped to determine in no way diminishes the historical significance of Alderbrook. Quite to the contrary. Historical significance cannot solely be assigned based on what came to pass afterwards. To do so would violate the very historical actors whose dreams and accomplishments we hope to preserve. A full understanding of the recreational development of Mount Hood (including the Oregon Rustic style) cannot be achieved without an appreciation of its earliest proponents. Wilbur P. Reid pursued a dream on the mountain whose *form* may not have been widely followed by others. But Alderbrook's *function* as a private seasonal home was among the first of many. For this principal reason, Alderbrook Lodge deserves a place on the National Register of Historic Places.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Entertainment/Recreation
Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance 1914-1935

Significant Dates N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Francis Brown

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9. Major Bibliographical References
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NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Section 9 Page 1

Wilbur and Evelyn Reid's Alderbrook Lodge
name of property

Clackamas County, Oregon
county and State

Clackamas County Recorder's Office, Index of Deeds, 14 September 1911:
122/259 and 8 July 1914: 135/266.

Clark, Rosalind. *Cultural Resources Report: Wildwood-Rhododendron Clackamas
County, Oregon*, Environmental Research Unit, State Highway Division ODOT,
April 1985.

Clark, Rosalind, et. al. *Oregon Style: Architecture from 1840 to the 1950s*,
City of Albany, OR, 1983.

Federal Highway Administration and the Oregon Department of Transportation,
*Mount Hood Corridor: Final Environmental Impact Statement and Final Section
4(f) Evaluation, US 26: Rhododendron to OR 35 Junction, Clackamas County*,
1998.

Grauer, Jack. *Mount Hood: A Complete History* (Grauer, 1975), p. 82.

Oregon Department of Transportation, *Still Creek Summer Home Tract: Request
for Determination of Eligibility*, 2000, pp. 3-4. Research for this report
was conducted by William F. Willingham and Sally Donovan.

The Oregonian. 12-13 April 1971.

Vaughan, Thomas and George A. McMath. *A Century of Portland Architecture*
(Oregon Historical Society: Portland, 1967.

Woolley, Ivan M. *Off to Mt. Hood: An Auto Biography of the Old Road*, Oregon
Historical Society, 1959.

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property approximately 2 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	10	585310	5020040	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

Lot 8 and portions of lots 9 and 15 East of Zig Zag Creek, all in Block 11, Rhododendron, and the following described property: Beginning in the SW corner of the Tract A, Rhododendron, as the same is duly recorded in Book 10, Page 8, Records of the Town Plats of Clackamas County, Oregon, said pint being 15 feet North and 975 feet West of a stone monument set at the 1/4 corner between Sections 2 and 11, T 3 8, R 7 E, W.M; thence running North tracing the boundary of Tract A on the West, 235.94 feet to a pint from which an iron pipe driven on the easterly side line of Laurel Avenue bears N 32.05 feet distant, and a stake driven at the NE corner of lot 9, Block 11, bears N 66 degrees 28 ' West, 32.72 feet distant ; thence South 34 degrees East 139.05 feet to a stake, thence South 4 degrees East 95.2 feet to a point in the northerly side line of the Mt. Hood Loop Highway as the same is now staked on the ground; thence westerly tracing the northerly side line of the Mt. Hood Loop Highway on a curve to the left with a radius of 244.6

feet, a distance of 30.5 feet to a point of tangent; thence S 64 degrees 13' West 37.5 feet to a point in the northerly side of Hamann Ave in the town of Rhododendron; thence West tracing the northerly side of the line of Hamann Avenue 25 feet to the place of beginning. Save and except such portions of the above described properties as have been taken for roads and highways.

Boundary Justification

All of the above describe property originally belongs to and is necessary to preserve the historic integrity of the proposal.

=====

11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title Shelby W. Reid

organization n/a date July 26, 2002

street & number 820 North Leroux Street telephone 928 913-0366

city or town Flagstaff state AZ zip code 86001

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Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Maps
- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
 - A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

- Photographs
- Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

=====
Property Owners
=====

William Reid
90717 Meadow Oak Drive
Saratoga, CA 95070
408 255-8110

Judi Reid
1960 Edgewood Drive
Palo Alto, CA 94303
650 593-7555

Edwin Reid
7490 Downspost Road
Wilsonville, OR 97078
503 674-6064

Bruce Huffman
8909 SE Revenue Road
Boring, OR 97009
503 663-1370

Gloria Curtis
4618 NE Farling
Portland, OR 97213
503 663-1370

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 1

Wilbur & Evelyn Reid's Alderbrook Lodge
Name

Clackamas County, Oregon
County, State

PHOTO LIST

Information for all photos is as follows:

Resource: Alderbrook Lodge
Resource Location: Boring, Clackamas County, Oregon
Photographer: Shelby Reid
Negatives: 820 North Leroux Street, Flagstaff, AZ 86001
Date of Photos: 8/12/02

Information for individual photos is as follows:

- Photo #1: Alberbrook Lodge with sign over north entrance
- Photo #2: View from north
- Photo #3: View of south sleeping deck from east end
- Photo #4: View from south
- Photo #5: River stone fireplace and chimney in living room
- Photo #6: Living room
- Photo #7: Dining area
- Photo #8: Bedroom #1 (with entrance to half-bath)
- Photo #9: Bedroom #2
- Photo #10: Wilbur and Evelyn Reid and their first son, William (in baby carriage) at their newly constructed Start Street residence, Portland, 1915

Zig Zag River

Site Plan

30'

Wilbur & Evelyn Reid's
Alderbrook Lodge

23'

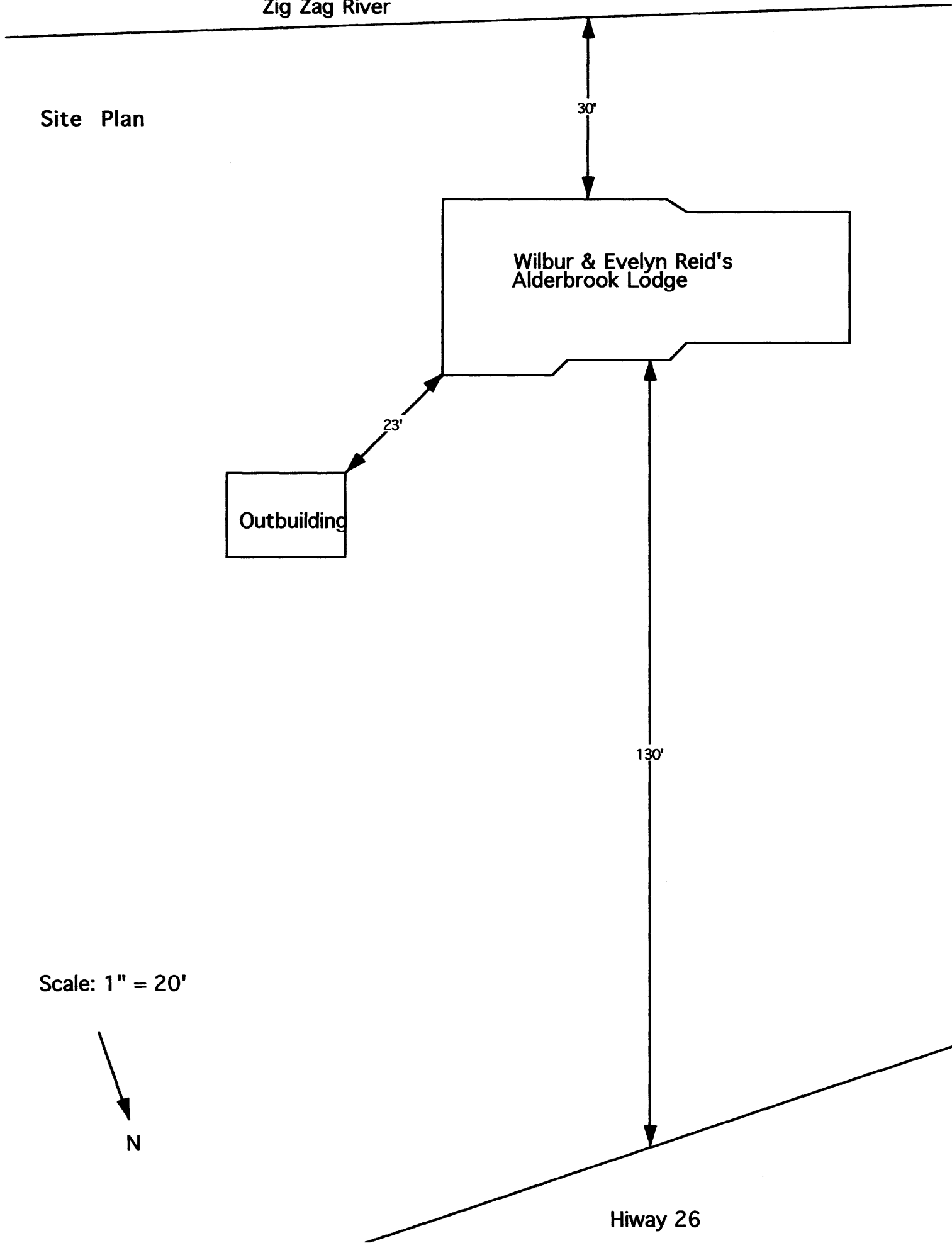
Outbuilding

130'

Scale: 1" = 20'

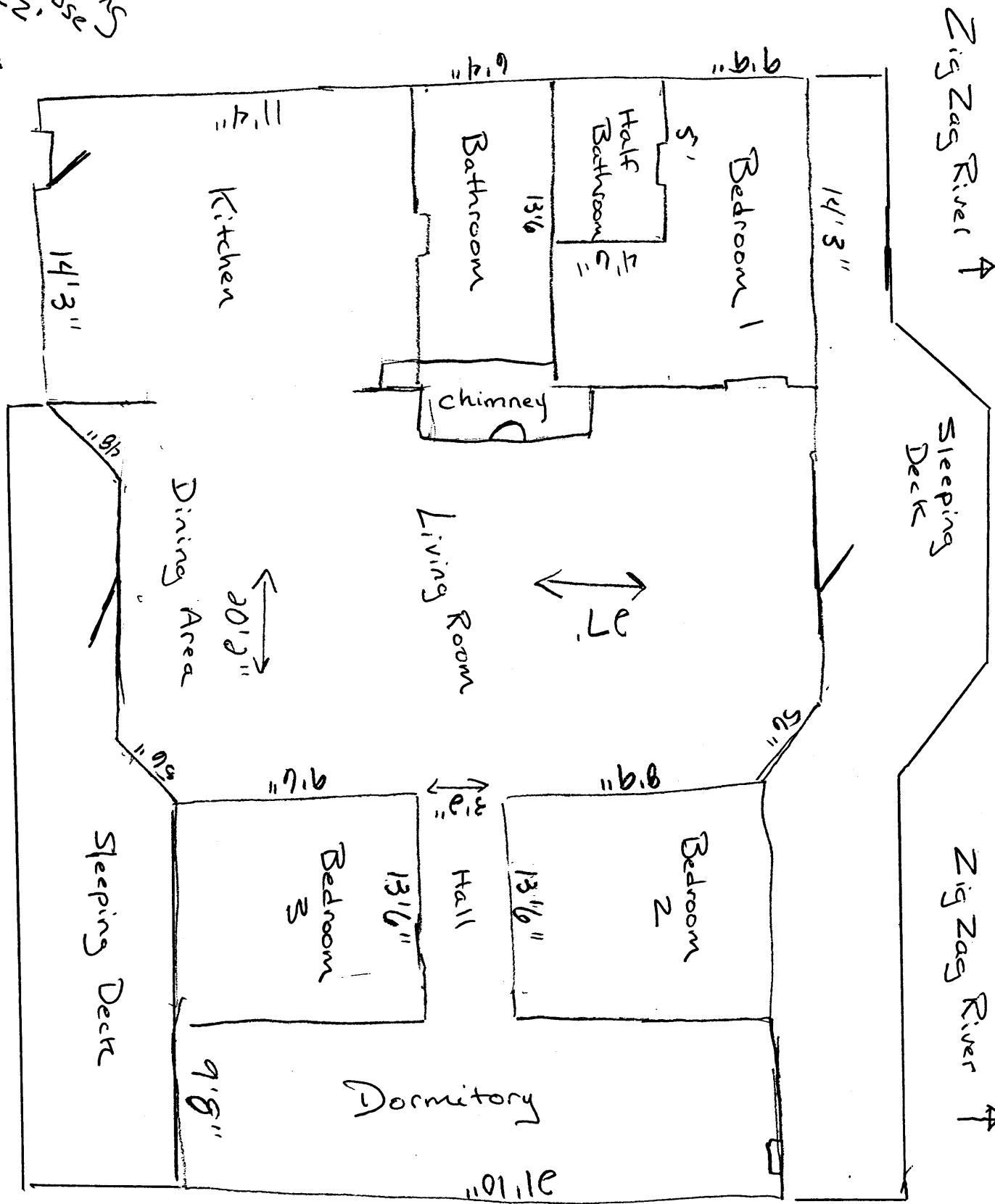
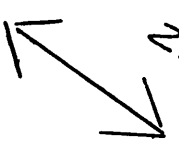
N

Hiway 26



SKETCH FLOOR PLAN
MAIN HOUSE

Outbuilding
to House
22'



Zig Zag River ↑

Sleeping Deck

Zig Zag River ↑

