

NEW MEXICO, BERNALILLO COUNTY, Hendren Building, 3001 Monte Vista Blvd. NE, Albuquerque, 99001678, LISTED, 1/27/00 (Auto-oriented Commercial Development in Albuquerque, MPS)

NEW MEXICO, BERNALILLO COUNTY, Newlander Apartments, 616 Coal Ave., Albuquerque, 99001677, LISTED, 1/27/00 (Multi-unit Dwellings in Albuquerque, New Mexico MPS)

NORTH CAROLINA, ASHE COUNTY, Todd Historic District, Along Todd Railroad Grade Rd., Big Hill Rd., and Carter Miller Rd., Todd, 00000017, LISTED, 1/28/00

OHIO, BELMONT COUNTY, Zweig Building, 3396 Belmont St., Bellaire, 00000018, LISTED, 1/28/00

OREGON, BENTON COUNTY, Avery--Helm Historic District, Roughly bounded by SW 2nd, 6th, and Jefferson Sts. and OR 20/34 By-Pass, Corvallis, 99001716, LISTED, 1/27/00

—> OREGON, HOOD RIVER COUNTY, Butler Bank, 301 Oak Ave., Hood River, 99001713, LISTED, 1/27/00

OREGON, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, Emerson Apartments, 5310 n. Williams Ave., Portland, 99001714, LISTED, 1/27/00

OREGON, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, Gresham Carnegie Library, 410 N. Main St., Gresham, 99001715, LISTED, 1/24/00

SOUTH CAROLINA, SPARTANBURG COUNTY, Spartanburg Historic District (Boundary Increase), 100 Blk. of E. Main St., Spartanburg, 00000019, LISTED, 1/28/00

SOUTH DAKOTA, CLAY COUNTY, South Dakota Department of Transportation Bridge No. 14-060-032, Local Rd. over Spring Creek, Wakonda vicinity, 00000020, LISTED, 1/28/00 (Historic Bridges in South Dakota MPS)

SOUTH DAKOTA, MINNEHAHA COUNTY, Dell Rapids Bridge, Local road over the Big Sioux R., Dell Rapids, 00000021, LISTED, 1/28/00 (Historic Bridges in South Dakota MPS)

SOUTH DAKOTA, MINNEHAHA COUNTY, South Dakota Department of Transportation Bridge No. 50-122-155, Local road over Skunk Creek, Brandon Twp. vicinity, 00000022, LISTED, 1/28/00 (Historic Bridges in South Dakota MPS)

VIRGINIA, ALBEMARLE COUNTY, Woodburn, Address Restricted, Charlottesville vicinity, 00000029, LISTED, 1/28/00

VIRGINIA, BOTETOURT COUNTY, Hawthorne Hall, 1527 Hawthorne Hall Rd., Fincastle, 00000025, LISTED, 1/28/00

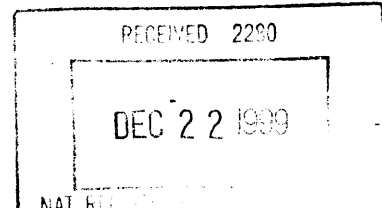
VIRGINIA, CAMPBELL COUNTY, Walnut Hill, Rte. 2, Lawyers Rd., Lynchburg vicinity, 99001724, LISTED, 1/27/00

VIRGINIA, CHARLOTTE COUNTY, Toombs Tobacco Farm, 1125 Tates Mill Rd., Red Oak vicinity, 00000027, LISTED, 1/28/00

VIRGINIA, FRANKLIN COUNTY, Holland--Duncan House, 13508 Booker T. Washington Hwy, Moneta vicinity, 00000026, LISTED, 1/28/00

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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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 an 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 Butler Bank

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 301 Oak Avenue  not for publication

city or town Hood River  vicinity

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

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  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.)

Tom M. Hamish December 15, 1999  
Signature of certifying official/Title/Deputy SHPO Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office  
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register  
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Butler Bank  
Name of Property

Hood River Co., OR  
County and State

**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**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/Financial Institution

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/City Administration  
Building

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Egyptian

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete  
walls Concrete/Sandstone Facing  
roof Built-up Roofing  
other Stucco on rear elevation

**Narrative Description**

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

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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## SUMMARY

The Butler Bank in Hood River, Oregon was completed in 1924. Built with elements of the Egyptian style, the building was designed by Portland architect A.E. Doyle. Although a more modest version of the Egyptian style, the bank building displays features of the style in its massing, straight-topped opening, flat roof, stone-faced masonry construction, winged corner decorations, leaf cavetto cornice detail, massive fluted columns, smooth wall finish, and windows devoid of trim. The bank building was constructed on a prominent business intersection in the heart of downtown Hood River and reflects the prosperity of the 1920s.

## SETTING

The Butler Bank is located at 301 Oak Avenue on the southwest corner of Third and Oak streets on Lot 1, Block F in the First West Addition to Hood River, Oregon. Sited in the middle of the downtown, the building faces north on Oak Avenue, the main thoroughfare in Hood River. The bank is sited on a corner lot which slopes up towards the south. Setback from the traditional building alignment on the north and east, the building has a planting strip along the east elevation. The planting strip has low shrubs and ground cover, and an ornamental deciduous tree. A simple metal fence, installed in 1998, extends along the east side of the planting strip; a phone is at the north end of the fence.

A wooden bench is on the eastern side of the front (north) elevation. Another commercial building abuts the bank on the west and an asphalt parking lot is south (used by the City staff). Sidewalks are on the north and east sides of the bank building. A double iron freight door in the eastern sidewalk accesses the under-story basement. This new sidewalk was poured in 1998 by Schuepbach Builders.

## EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The rectangular Egyptian style bank building is two stories in height and originally had an interior mezzanine level (currently a partial second floor). The main building volume measures 40 ft. (east-west) by 94 ft. (north-south) with a 10 by 22 ft. office extension on the east side near the back. The building has a flat roof (slightly sloped to the east for drainage) covered with a

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built-up roofing membrane. The air conditioning equipment has been installed on top of the roof. A chimney, flush with the south elevation wall, extends beyond the roof line and is covered with a stucco finish.

The building is constructed of concrete with poured in place concrete wall, foundation, and footings. The east and north sides are finished with sandstone (from the Wilkenson Quarry near Tacoma, Washington) facing blocks which measure approximately 13 3/4 in. by 26 3/4 in. The sandstone blocks are laid in a regular coursed pattern. The rear elevation (south) has a stucco finish and is void of windows or details. Only the back portion of the west elevation is exposed since the neighboring building abuts the bank building. There is one steel, multi-pane window on this elevation.

The cornice is defined by a projecting sandstone molding on the front and east side. A slightly projecting fascia is under the molding. The front elevation is embellished with a central parapet with a rounded sandstone cap and a small cavetto cornice. Wing-like decorations project above the corners of the front elevation.

Colossal Doric columns flank the recessed central entrance on the north elevation. A wrought-iron fence encloses the base of the columns. The columns support a lintel over the recessed entry; the face of the lintel originally had "Butler Bank" inscribed in the stone. The entrance has a coffered ceiling made of sandstone. Three recessed windows are above the entrance door capital. The projecting sandstone door capital is embellished with an inscribed leaf motif set in a circular pattern. Raised circles cut from sandstone are placed around the projecting door trim for decoration. The metal double entrance doors are capped with a large plate glass transom.

All the windows on the building are void of trim with the exception of the narrow row of sandstone at the edge of the opening which visually simulates trim molding. The windows are recessed from the building surface and are a combination of six and twelve pane wooden windows (casement and pivot). The western, first floor window on the front elevation has been removed due to the installation of a automatic teller machine. Adjacent to the automatic teller, a service opening with a metal door has also

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been installed. The automatic teller is covered with a metal structure that abuts the adjacent building to the west. The structure has glass on the north side and is open on the east.

The office on the east elevation is accessed by a set of sandstone stairs that ascend to the recessed office entrance. Two six pane casement windows flank the entrance opening. The wide wooden entrance door has a large single pane window in the center with a multi-pane transom and sidelights. The walls abutting the doors are composed of a long multi-pane, wooden window with a transom above. The entrance ceiling has the original beaded board intact and a wide wooden cove molding.

### INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

#### *Main Floor*

The interior of the Butler Bank is divided into one large space with several smaller spaces along the north and south walls. The stairs to the original mezzanine (now enclosed) are in the southwest corner of the main floor.

The double entrance doors open into a small vestibule which is decorated with 42 inch marble wainscoting with a four inch cap and a 10 in. marble baseboard. The marble is light tan in color with gray veining. The upper portions of the high walls have a bulletin board area and the ceiling is coffered. The perimeter of the floor also has band of marble; the center of the floor is covered with carpeting. Double doors on the south side of the vestibule lead into the main portion of the original bank building.

The central hall plan and marble floors are intact. Slabs of marble, 10 by 10 in., and 10 in. by 20 in., compose the pattern in the central hall. The marble has a putty colored background with darker gray veining. Originally, the outer edges of the room were covered with linoleum and the central area finished with marble; currently carpet covers the edges of the floor.

The original baseboards are about 6 1/8 in. high with a one inch molding cap. The plaster walls on the east and west elevations are broken by pilasters that project about two feet from the wall surface and are spaced at even intervals. The main space has been recently divided into office cubicles for the city staff by the

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addition of low, movable partition walls. The multi-pane windows on the east elevation are recessed from the wall surface; the upper six panes have been painted over due to the dropped acoustical tile ceiling (lowered approximately 10 feet).

Two original concrete columns are at the south end of the main room and currently define the south end of the central hallway. The vault rooms extends the entire length of the south elevation. and is accessed by a door near the southwest corner of the room. The vault is composed of two rooms; the smaller room is on the east side. A massive Diebold vault door (installed in 1959) leads into the main room which is currently used for storage. The room has low ceilings, carpeting, and plaster walls. An original feature is the "Vault Ventilator" which is directly east of the vault door on the north wall. Last patent on the mechanism label is 1931. The ventilator consists of a lever that opens air vents to the exterior room. A second, smaller room is located at the east end of the main vault room. The door between the two vault rooms was installed in 1959; originally the small vault was accessed by a door that was on the north wall. The concrete walls of the vault rooms are 18 in. thick.

A steep stairway in the southwest corner of the main space leads to the upper level, the original mezzanine. The carpeted stairs have a simple square newel post with recessed panels and an unvarnished oak handrail. The square balusters are metal.

### *Original Office, Women's Room, and Toilet Rooms*

The original director's office, currently used as the City Manager's office, is in the northeast corner of the first floor. The door to the room has a wood frame with a large panel of glass in the center. The white opaque glass has a ripple pattern. The room is small room with a door to the main hall on the south, a door to the toilet room on the west, and windows on the east and north elevations. Carpeting covers the floor and the plaster walls are covered with wallpaper that has been painted. The toilet room, along the west wall, has the original high ceilings, six ft. high marble wainscoting with plaster walls above, marble baseboards, and tile floor (3/4" square white tiles). The fixtures are not original, however, the door and its hardware are original.

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A door directly east of the Manager's Office accesses a closet. The door, with original hardware, is composed of a single recessed panel. Wooden vents at the top and bottom of the door are an original feature.

The room in the northwest corner has been modified but retains the plaster walls on the north, east, and west elevations. The window on the north elevation has been removed and an automatic teller machine installed. This room was originally the Women's Room and a Consultation Room (two rooms, see original plans). Carpet covers the floor and the ceiling is composed of acoustic tiles with florescent light panels. A toilet room, with the same detailing as the room in the original Director's Office, is on the east side of the room (only it has carpeting).

### *Mezzanine (Upper Floor)*

The upper floor was originally partially open and used as work space, men's and women's locker rooms with toilet rooms, a meeting room and a small kitchen. The area at the top of the stairway was originally used as a work area and was open to the main floor below (a mezzanine). This room currently retains the original coffered ceilings, pilasters with projecting molded caps, and plaster walls. According to the original plans, this room originally had windows all along the west wall between the pilasters. These windows were most likely enclosed when the adjacent building to the west was constructed in the 1930s.

The east wall of the work room was once open and had an iron railing along its edge. The mezzanine was walled off and a stud wall constructed which enclosed the original workroom; the original decorative iron railing is still intact on the outside of the stud wall. A small half door on the east elevation of the room leads to a platform along the south end of the building. This area overlooks the interior of the suspended ceiling. The ceiling was dropped in 1972 and the heating and cooling duct work installed in the crawl space. The original plastered coffered ceilings are still intact above the drop ceiling (no original light fixtures intact). The ornamental iron railing enclosing the mezzanine also extended partially around the north walls and across the south side (see original drawing).



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The original men's locker room and toilet room were located at the south end of the work room. This area was divided into two rooms as it is today. Now the rooms are used for storage. The original plaster walls, concrete floors, and ceiling height are intact in these rooms. A door at the north end of the work area originally functioned as a women's locker room; currently the room is used as a break room. The break room has a carpeted floor, acoustic tile ceiling, plaster walls and a window on the north elevation. An opening in the center of the break room leads to a small kitchen area. The kitchen has been remodeled over the years and has cabinets and refrigerator along the south wall, vinyl flooring, and acoustic tile ceiling. A band of casement windows along the north wall illuminates the room.

An opening near the entrance door of the break room on the east wall leads to a hallway accessing an attorney's office and toilet room. The hallway was originally open along the south side, enclosed only with a ornamental iron railing. The south wall has been enclosed with studs. The original baseboards are on the north side of the hall and the column bases along the south side at either end of the original railing are still intact.

The current office space was used as a meeting room originally. The room is carpeted, has acoustic tile ceiling, and windows on the east and north walls. A door on the west side leads to the toilet room. This toilet room is less ornate than the lower floor toilet rooms. The walls are plaster and the room has been updated with modern fixtures and finishes. Originally, the door to this room was located on the east wall of the kitchen.

### *Basement*

The basement is accessed by a metal door in the southeast corner of the main floor. Concrete steps lead down into the partial basement. The walls are constructed of board-formed concrete which divide the basement into two main areas. The room at the bottom of the stairs contains the electrical boxes (breaker box), air handler for the heating system, and an original utility sink. The eastern most room contains the gas-fire furnace along the south wall and storage shelves along the northern portion of the long rectangular room. Iron doors in the ceiling of the eastern room open to the sidewalk; this portion of the basement is under the sidewalk. Originally, these doors were used as freight and fuel delivery doors.

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*South Office*

A separate office space is located off of Third Street (308 Third). The office which extends along part of the back (south) elevation, is divided into three main spaces with several smaller rooms (see floor plan). The walls separating the two main office rooms were built in 1996 and have multi-pane transom windows above. The office is carpeted, and has the original baseboards, plaster walls, and high ceilings. Florescent strip lighting hangs from the ceiling. There is a small kitchen, three closets (one in an office), and a toilet room with the original sink and toilet, in the southwest corner of the office.

*Hardware and Lighting*

The majority of the window and door hardware are original. The original interior wooden doors have round metal door knobs and ball door hinges. The lighting throughout the main floor area consists of recessed florescent fixtures, and the fixtures in the vault, storage, kitchen, upstairs office and break room have surface mounted florescent fixtures. The only original fixture is a large globe light in the ceiling of the exterior recessed entrance.

**MAJOR ALTERATIONS**

*(See list below for specific dates)*

The major alteration to the exterior of the bank building is the removal of an original window, installation of an automatic teller machine, installation of a small service door near the teller, and construction of a shelter for the machine on the north elevation. The original bronze double entrance doors and decorative transom grate were removed and replaced with aluminum doors. The original spandrel between the transom and top of the entrance doors was removed when the new doors were installed.

The interior has been modified by the removal of the original counter and teller cages, dropping the ceiling (original coffered ceiling intact), enclosing the mezzanine, removal of one of the three original vaults, and removing a room in the northwest corner.

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**LIST OF MAJOR ALTERATIONS**

*(1950s to 1990s)*

- 1998 Relocated gas meter to back of building.
- 1997 City purchased building; repaint interior, carpets, restore marble flooring, and installed new wiring for phone and computers.
- 1991 Re-roofed.
- 1989 Removed original concrete vault near northwest corner of main area and adjacent interior wall.  
Removed wall that originally divided the room in the northwest corner of the main area.  
Removed original consultation room (see original plan) and installed new wood frame wall.
- 1986 Removed corner exterior building sign and installed new sign.
- 1985 Framed and re-roofed prior to installation of mechanical air-conditioning equipment.
- 1984 Installed automatic teller machine and outside canopy.  
Remove original six pane casement window. Installed metal door near teller machine for deposits.
- 1972 Drop ceiling installed in main area with florescent panel lights and acoustic tiles.  
Removed some original counters and installed new counters.  
Partitioned south area of main room.  
Removed original coupon booths in center of west wall of main area.  
Enclosed original mezzanine with stud wall.
- 1964 Remodeled kitchen.
- 1964 Removed sandstone front step (north entrance) and built gradual concrete incline for wheel chairs access.
- 1963 Re-roofed.
- 1961 Repaired window wells.
- 1960 Lowered ceiling in Manager's office.
- 1959 Installed new front doors (2 sets); removed of decorative iron grill work in the transom above the entrance door.  
Installed new door between two vaults on the south wall; walled up the original door on north wall of vault in southeast corner; widened door to southwest corner vault.

Butler Bank

Hood River Co., OR

Name of Property

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Social History

Period of Significance

1924 to 1932

Significant Dates

1924

1932

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Leslie Butler

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Albert E. Doyle

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

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:

City Of Hood River

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### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Butler Bank, erected in 1924, meets National Register Criteria "C" for its association with prominent Portland architect A.E. Doyle. Doyle designed many of Portland's most prominent buildings including the Meier and Frank Building (1907), the Oregon Hotel (1911), the Central Public Library (1913), the U.S. Bank Building (1916) and the Terminal Sales Building (1926). Doyle also designed residential dwellings for wealthy Portlanders, many built in the Columbia River Gorge on prominent bluffs overlooking the Columbia River. The Butler Bank Building represents one of Doyle's later designs, built four years before his death, and is only one of two buildings designed by Doyle in the Gorge constructed for commercial use.

The Butler Bank is also significant under Criteria "C" as a good example of an Egyptian Style building. Although more austere in its decoration, the Butler Bank displays characteristics of the style in its massing, straight-topped opening, masonry construction, winged cornice decoration, colossal fluted columns, smooth finish walls, simplified cavetto cornice, and windows devoid of trim. The Butler Bank is one of the only buildings in Oregon designed by Doyle in the Egyptian style.

The bank building also meets National Register Criteria "B" for its association with prominent Hood River business person, Leslie Butler. Leslie Butler, along with his son Truman, founded the Butler Banking Company in 1900, the first bank in Hood River. Leslie Butler was very active in a variety of civic affairs and philanthropies throughout his lifetime. He was one of the first members of the State Highway Advisory Board and the Oregon Highway Commission, and on the Northwest Tourist Association. After two of his children died in 1898 of typhoid fever, Butler became involved in organizations which fought the spread of infectious diseases. He was instrumental in establishing the Oregon State Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and building the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Salem (the Pavilion is named after Butler). Butler was also very active in the Children's Farm Home in Corvallis, the Oregon Hygiene Society, the Y.M.C.A., and Doernbecher Memorial Hospital for Children in Portland. Leslie Butler maintained interest in his various business ventures until his death on January 8, 1944. He was known as one of Hood River's most prominent business people in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

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The period of significance dates from 1924 to 1932. The start date represents the construction date of the Butler Bank and the end date represents the year the bank closed because of the Depression of the 1930s. The areas of significance include architecture and social history.

### DEVELOPMENT OF HOOD RIVER

Mary and Nathaniel Coe were Hood River's first permanent Euro-American settlers, claiming 319.92 acres in 1854. The Coe home served as the community center, courthouse, church, and funeral parlor. Dependent on the Columbia River for transportation, Hood River developed slowly until 1882 when the railroad was completed along the south side of the Columbia River Gorge. The railroad connected the small river settlement with other towns across the nation. The town of Hood River was platted in 1881 as a result of the coming of the railroad; the commercial core developed around the railroad depot. The railroad ushered in a new period of growth as the town's population more than tripled from 201 people in 1890 to 622 people in 1900.

The population continued to increase after the turn of the century as the fertile land of the Hood River Valley was developed. The completion of the Mt. Hood Railroad from Hood River up the valley to Parkdale in 1910 further improved the transportation links in the region, bringing more business into Hood River. Hood River became the economic center of the Hood River Valley.

The buildings in downtown Hood River reflect the influx of wealth that occurred in the first decades of the 20th century as the tourism, fruit, and timber industries developed. Between 1901 and 1914, half of the commercial buildings in downtown Hood River were erected. These brick buildings represent the second building phase in the town's history when brick buildings slowly replaced smaller wooden structures. The public library, fruit warehouses, a new train depot, fraternal lodges, and commercial buildings were constructed during this period of rapid economic growth.

The next building boom occurred in the second decade of the 20th century as a result of the popularity of the automobile and the completion of the Columbia River and Mt. Hood Loop highways from Portland through Hood River. The automobile changed the face of Hood River as concrete constructed service stations and car

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dealerships were erected along the main streets of downtown. Governmental buildings such as the Hood River City Hall and the U.S. Post Office, a new high school, fruit packing, canning, and cold storage warehouses were all built during this age of the automobile. The Butler Bank, completed in 1924, was constructed during this prosperous period and its stone edifice is a symbol of the success of the region's fruit, tourism, and lumber industries.

### THE BUTLER BANK

Butler & Company Bank was founded by Leslie and Truman Butler (father and son) on April 4, 1900. The bank was the first bank organized in Hood River when the community's population barely reached 500. A year after its opening, the bank had a worth of \$36,741.73. By 1905, the bank's assets were valued at \$160,000; a symbol of the success of Hood River's local industries. The same year, the business incorporated as the Butler Banking Company and operated under the State Charter until November 1917, when the bank became a member of the Federal Reserve System. In 1920, the bank was managed by many of the town's prominent citizens including Leslie and Truman Butler, E.H. French, Amedee M. Smith, and C.H. Vaughan.

In 1923, the Butler Banking Company decided to build their own bank building. The site chosen for the new structure was on Third and Oak streets, an active corner in the center of downtown Hood River. This intersection was known as the banking corner because the other three corners were occupied by banking establishments.

The Butlers hired prominent Portland architect A.E. Doyle to design the new bank building. Doyle designed several buildings in the Columbia River Gorge and was revered as one of the Northwest's leading designers (see description: A.E. Doyle). Preparation for the construction started in January 1924, with the demolition of the existing building on the site. The Butlers awarded the construction contract to the well-known Portland firm of Hansen, Hammond & Clist who had to complete the project within 100 days. Hood River firms were awarded the plumbing and heating system, and electrical contracts: Hood River Plumbing Company and Apple City Electric.

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Groundbreaking began in the first week in February 1924. The construction, however, was somewhat slowed during excavation when large boulders were uncovered and had to be removed. Several small charges were exploded to remove the boulders at the expense of some of the neighboring businesses' windows (*Hood River News*, 22 February 1924).

By April, the concrete walls were poured and the stone facing from the Wilkenson Quarry near Tacoma was delivered. The sandstone facing for the new bank was the same stone used on the Washington State Capitol building in Olympia, Washington. Construction, however, was again delayed when a shipment of stone was badly damaged by fire during transport. The sandstone, packed in confetti, caught fire near Bridal Veil Falls, and the fire damaged a majority of the shipment (*Hood River News*, 2 May 1924).

The bank was completed in early August 1924, for a cost of \$75,000 (\$100,000 with furnishings and lot), and the grand opening was held in the first week in September (*Hood River News*, 25 January 1924). Over 2,000 members of the community attended the formal opening. Spotlights were installed on neighboring buildings so the new bank would be illuminated with soft white light for the opening reception. The colossal columns, masonry façade, bronze entrance doors grillwork over the entrance transom, and green lawn made the building inviting to the public. The opening reception was held from 7 pm to 10 pm with the interior of the new building decorated with baskets of flowers. The Hood River Mandolin Sextet entertained the crowd by playing music from the mezzanine. The building was enthusiastically welcomed into the community.

Truman Butler expressed his delight with the building especially with the interior design and said that "A.E. Doyle was given a free hand to work out his own ideas" and that he confessed that "Mr. Doyle's ideas were something more than satisfying to the directorate" (*Hood River News*, 29, August 1924). The interior was finished in soft colors and the use of Italian Botticino marble was used throughout the interior on the floor, wainscoting, and counters. Both public and private rooms were incorporated into the interior design including a director's room, community room, a ladies writing room "equipped with suitable furniture and stationery for the ladies of the valley" and "a fine suite for the lady employees of the bank, embodying restful chairs and a fully equipped kitchenette and other accommodations which will certainly



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National Park Service

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Section number 8 Page 5

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be appreciated by the employees" (*Hood River News*, August 29, 1924). Long marble counters surrounded the central entrance space and three vaults, equipped with alarms, were installed for currency, safety deposits, and records. The building had all the modern banking conveniences and was one of the few commercial buildings besides automobile dealerships and service stations that was built in downtown Hood River in the 1920s.

### THE CLOSING

The Butler Bank served the community until the 1930s when the bank was forced to close because of the national depression. Despite efforts to merge with the First National Bank, the Butler Bank closed its doors on Thursday, February 4, 1932. The closing was a direct result of the heavy depreciation of its securities held by the bank against its liabilities. Because of the state banking laws, the bank had to wait 90 days to start liquidating its deposits. The Butler Bank was the 70th bank in Oregon to be placed with the state for liquidation.

Despite the closing, Truman and Leslie Butler were still held in high regard in the community. An editorial in the local paper expressed the community's confidence in the Butlers by stating that "insofar as we have been able to learn, no blame attaches to the management. In fact, we have talked with many of the depositors and not one of them has expressed anything other than good wishes and good will for Leslie and Truman Butler. Many letters have been received by them from depositors and friends expressing confidence and offering assistance" (*Hood River Glacier*, 11 February 1932).

By the end of February 1932, Truman Butler had developed a plan to reopen the bank based on a plan devised by the Hibernia Bank of Portland. All attempts to reopen, however, failed and by September 1932, 40% of the bank's funds had been dispersed. When the bank finally liquidated its assets, 90% of its holdings had been dispersed. The Butlers maintained ownership of the building until Hood River County foreclosed on the building for back taxes in the mid-1930s.

After taking over ownership of the building, Hood River County moved their offices (assessors, clerks, and health department) into the building. In 1953, the Commercial Bank of Oregon opened

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a bank in Hood River and moved the banking facility into half of the Butler Bank building, sharing space with the County. The County moved out of the building in July 1954, after a new county courthouse was built. At the same time, the Commercial Bank of Oregon and the Bank of Albany merged and created the United States Bank (currently U.S. Bancorps). The new bank purchased the building and owned the Butler Bank building until 1997 when the City of Hood River purchased the building for use for a City Administration building.

### EGYPTIAN STYLE

The Butler Bank was designed with elements of the Egyptian Style. The Egyptian Style was based on "architecture from the third millennium B.C. to the Roman Period" (Clark, p. 179). Although the style was popular on the East Coast during the 19th century, the trend never reached Oregon until the 20th century. A flurry of interest in the Egyptian designs crossed the United States in 1922 after the discovery of Tutankhamen's tomb by Herbert Carter (Clark, p. 178). Examples of the style are rare in the state and were generally used for mortuaries, movie houses, lodge halls, apartments, and commercial buildings (Clark, p. 179). Characteristic of the style include a flat topped roof, masonry construction, straight-topped openings, bilateral symmetry, and Egyptian decorative elements such as a cavetto cornice, winged discs, sphinxes, or lotus flower motifs.

Although more austere in its decoration, the Butler Bank displays characteristics of the style in its massing, straight-topped opening, masonry construction, winged cornice decoration, colossal fluted columns, smooth finish walls, simplified cavetto cornice, and windows devoid of trim. This is the only building designed by A.E. Doyle in the Egyptian style in Oregon.

### ALBERT E. DOYLE: ARCHITECT

Albert E. Doyle, a prominent architect in the Pacific Northwest, designed many of Oregon's most notable buildings during the 1910s and 1920s. Doyle was born in Santa Cruz, California on July 27, 1877 to James Edward and Mary Oakey Doyle. The family moved to Portland in the 1870s where James Doyle pursued a career as a building contractor and became a leading building contractor, known for his excellent building and management practices.

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Albert Doyle, the eldest of four children, spent a great deal of time working with his father which provided an excellent background for his later architectural career. After completing his early education in Portland, Doyle worked for twelve years as an apprentice to the well known architectural firm of Whidden and Lewis. The firm was known for its classical style building designs and was credited with the proliferation of the Colonial Revival style in Portland. While working in the office of Whidden and Lewis, Doyle assisted in the design of the Forestry Building (1903) for Portland's 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition. Shortly after completion of his work for the Exposition, Doyle moved to New York City and studied design at Columbia University while working in the architectural office of Henry Bacon. In 1906, Doyle went to Europe to travel and study at the American School of Archeology at Athens. He returned to Portland in December of the same year and started an office with W.B. Patterson (a construction supervisor) in January 1907. Doyle and Patterson remained partners until 1915, when Patterson resigned and Doyle started his own firm.

Doyle's early designs were small beach cottages commissioned by prominent Portlanders. Doyle's reputation as an excellent designer grew from his residential projects which led to his first substantial commercial building design, the Meier and Frank Building (1907) in downtown Portland. After the completion of the Meier and Frank Building, Doyle received many more commissions for commercial and public buildings in Portland. These included the Selling Building (1910), Lipman Wolfe and Company Store (1910), the Oregon or Benson Hotel (1911), Reed College Campus Buildings, the Multnomah Central Public Library (1913), the Pittock Block (1914), the United States National Bank (1916), the Bank of California (1924), the Terminal Sales Building (1926), and the Public Service Building (1928, completed after his death) (Vaughan, pp. 326-331).

During this prolific period, Doyle designed many buildings in the Columbia River Gorge. One of the first buildings designed by Doyle was the Eliot Building (116 Oak Avenue) in Hood River. Doyle drew the plans in August 1906, in Florence, Italy while studying architecture (Hood River County Museum architectural plan files). The building was finally constructed in 1908. The bluffs overlooking the Columbia River became favorite summer homes for

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

prominent Portland families. In 1907, Doyle was hired to design a summer home for the Portland Hardware king, Edward J. DeHart in Hood River. After that successful commission, Doyle was hired to design a number of buildings in the Columbia River Gorge included the Shogren Sister residence near Mosier, Oregon (1910), the Portland Auto Club (1912-13) located near Sandy, Oregon along the Columbia River Highway (extant with alterations), the Julius L. Meier Residence (1915) east of Corbett, Oregon (razed 1930 and reconstructed and currently known as Menucha), the Edward Ehrman Residence (1919) west of Corbett (extant), the Beebe House (1920) at the mouth of Moffet Creek, Multnomah Falls Lodge (1923, extant), and the Butler Bank Building (1924-extant) in Hood River (Vaughan, pp. 342-348).

A.E. Doyle married Lucie Godley in 1906 and the couple had four children: Kathleen, Helen, Jean, and Billy. Doyle was on the Portland Planning Commission, involved in the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Arlington Club, director of the Portland Art Museum and a member of the Board of Regents at Reed College. Albert E. Doyle continued his career until his untimely death in 1928 at the age of 50 after an illness. After Doyle's death many editorials in the Portland papers spoke of his talent and his contribution to Portland. The *Oregon Journal* stated the "Albert E. Doyle was regarded as Portland's foremost architect and had designed a great many of the finer buildings of the city and was active on the City Planning Commission. He adhered to the classical and was an advocate of simplicity in ornamentation" (*Oregon Journal*, 24 January 1928). Another member of the community stated that "There will be little need to erect a monument to his memory. He built his monuments while he lived" (*Oregon Journal*, 26 January 1928).

**LESLIE BUTLER**

Leslie Butler, along with his son, were founders of the Butler Bank Company in Hood River. Leslie Butler was born to Robert H. and Anna M. (Thompson) Butler on November 10, 1847 in Randolph County (near Winchester), Indiana. Leslie attended school in Randolph County until the age of 17, when the Butler family moved to Franklin County, Kansas. He met and married Carrie Bixler on November 10, 1867. The couple had six children and four survived to adulthood: George, Truman, Nellie (Kniskern), and Carrie (Vaughan). Two of his children, Jessie and Pearl, died in 1898 of

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typhoid fever (*The Dalles Chronicle*, 18 January 1907). Subsequently, he devoted a great deal of his time and money to charitable health organizations throughout his lifetime.

As a young man, Butler worked as a grocer, cabinet maker, and bridge builder until he was hired by the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Galveston Railroad Company in 1878. In the fall of 1881, Butler moved to Oregon to work in the maintenance shops in The Dalles. He only worked at the shop for a few months before starting his own grocery business. He maintained the successful business until 1893 when he closed the store and started a wholesale grocery. Butler ran a successful wholesale business for five years before becoming a lender with a Portland firm. In 1900, Leslie and his family moved to Hood River and started another business (*History of Central Oregon*, p.392).

Leslie along with his son, Truman, opened the first bank in Hood River called the Butler & Company Bank on April 4, 1900. Leslie served as president of the bank until 1920 when he turned over the position to his son Truman. The bank survived under their ownership until 1932 when the bank closed during the Great Depression. The Butlers then formed a real estate and insurance business which became very successful.

Leslie Butler was very active in a variety of civic affairs throughout his life. He was one of the members of the first State Highway Advisory Board along with prominent Portlanders Simon Benson and J.H. Albert. He also worked with John B. Yeon, and Samuel Lancaster. The Board was instrumental in establishing the Oregon Highway Commission which pushed for better road systems throughout Oregon. Butler served as one of the Commission's first members. He was also a member of the Northwest Tourist Association and was instrumental in erecting amenities such as drinking fountains for travelers.

A member of the Oregon State Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, Leslie was one of the first seven commission members to be appointed by the Governor after funds were appropriated in 1908 to establish the commission. One of the first tasks for the commission was to establish and conduct a state tuberculosis sanatorium. After the sanatorium was successfully built in Salem, the Butler Pavilion was named after Leslie in recognition of his service. In 1915, Butler was elected to the executive committee

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of the Oregon Tuberculosis Association which he served for twenty years. The association was organized as a means of disseminating material about the disease. In 1941, Butler was honored by the organization with a life-time honorary directorship for all his work with the Association.

Butler was also very active in the Children's Farm Home in Corvallis (supplying them with fresh produce from the Hood River Valley), the Oregon Hygiene Society, on the Executive Committee of the Y.M.C.A., and Doernbecher Memorial Hospital for Children. Leslie Butler maintained his interest in his business until his death on January 8, 1944 and was buried at the I.O.O.F. Cemetery in The Dalles. He was described as a "man that impresses one as being possessed of much wisdom and business ability, while his geniality and kindness are evident to every one" (*History of Oregon*, p. 392).

### TRUMAN BUTLER

Truman Butler was the second son born to Leslie and Carrie Butler on January 4, 1872 in Ottawa, Kansas. The family moved to The Dalles when Truman was ten. He attended public schools until he enrolled in the Wasco Independent Academy and received his college education from Lane University in Lecompton, Kansas. After returning to The Dalles after graduation in 1891, Truman worked as a purser on a steamship, the *Regulator*, for seven years before joining his father in the banking business in 1900. Truman became President of the bank in 1920 and remained in that position until the bank closed in 1932. He was appointed to the Oregon Bankers Association Agricultural Committee representing five counties in 1924 and was instrumental in generating the interest and funding for the interstate bridge across the Columbia River, connecting the Oregon and Washington sides of the river at Hood River. Truman died in May 1945, at the age of 73 from a heart attack.

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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 1

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- City of Hood River Planning and Building Department. Building plan files; original plans, and 1959 and 1972 alterations plans.
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- Hood River Glacier*. 11 February 1932; 18 February 1932; 25 February 1932; 3 March 1932.
- Lockley, Fred. *History of the Columbia River Valley from The Dalles to the Sea*. Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1928.
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National Park Service

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Section number 9 Page 2

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Oregon Inventory of Historic Properties: Historic Survey Form, Hood River County. Butler Bank Building, Field Number 21, 1988, updated 1993.

*Oregon Journal*. 8 August 1926 (p. 10); 24 January 1928 (p. 5); 26 January 1928 (pps. 8 & 10); 10 January 1944 (p.7); 20 May 1945 (p.10A);

Pattison, William. Phone interview, June 1999. Long-time resident of Hood River.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1928.

Shackow, Darrell. Phone interview, June 1999. Donation of Butler Bank check from the 1920s. Parkdale, Oregon.

*The Dalles Chronicle*. 18 January 1907; 13 January 1944.

*The Dalles Optimist*. 17 January 1907; 14 January 1944.

Vaughan, Thomas, ed. *Space, Style, and Structure: Building in the Northwest*. Portland: Oregon Historical Society, 1974.



Butler Bank  
Name of Property

Hood River Co., OR  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

1	0
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6	1	5	8	0	5
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5	0	6	2	5	3	0
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Zone Easting Northing

3 

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Zone Easting Northing

4 

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--	--	--	--	--	--

  
 See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

**Boundary Justification**

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

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Sally Donovan  
organization Donovan and Associates date July 5, 1999  
street & number 1615 Taylor Avenue telephone 541-386-6461  
city or town Hood River state OR zip code 97031

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

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

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

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items**

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

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Hood River  
street & number 301 Oak Avenue telephone 541-386-1488  
city or town Hood River state OR zip code 97031

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

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

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National Park Service

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### VERBAL DESCRIPTION

The Butler Bank is located on the northern part of Tax Lot 4600, more specifically Lot 1, Block F to the First Addition West to Hood River, Hood River County, Oregon, Section 25, T3N, R10E, Willamette Meridian. The lot size is 50 ft. by 100 ft.

### BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated area encompasses Lot 1, Block F to the First Addition West to Hood River which includes the lot originally owned by the Butler Banking Company. The building and the associated planting strip encompasses the entire lot.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number    Photograph Index    Page    1

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### Butler Bank Photographs

**Butler Bank**  
Hood River, Hood River County, Oregon

June 1999

**Photographer and Negative Repository**  
Sally Donovan  
1615 Taylor Avenue  
Hood River, Oregon 97031

**Photograph 1 of 18**

General view of Butler Bank, looking southwesterly at Third and Oak streets.

**Photograph 2 of 18**

General view of Butler Bank, looking northerly from Third and State streets (rear elevation).

**Photograph 3 of 18**

General view of Butler Bank, looking southerly from Third and Oak streets (rear elevation).

**Photograph 4 of 18**

Front (north) and east elevation.

**Photograph 5 of 18**

Front (north) elevation.

**Photograph 6 of 18**

East elevation, looking southwesterly.

**Photograph 7 of 18**

East elevation, Office entrance, looking west.

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Section number    Photograph Index    Page    2

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**Photograph 8 of 18**

Rear (south) elevation, looking north.

**Photograph 9 of 18**

Entry, looking south on entrance doors on north elevation.

**Photograph 10 of 18**

Detail of entry columns and ceiling, north elevation.

**Photograph 11 of 18**

Detail of office entry on the east elevation, original ceiling and multi-pane windows.

**Photograph 12 of 18**

Detail of window on front (north elevation).

**Photograph 13 of 18**

Interior of main floor with office partitions, looking south from central axis.

**Photograph 14 of 18**

Marble floor detail in entrance hall.

**Photograph 15 of 18**

Detail of marble wainscoting in Manager's Office toilet room, looking northwesterly.

**Photograph 16 of 18**

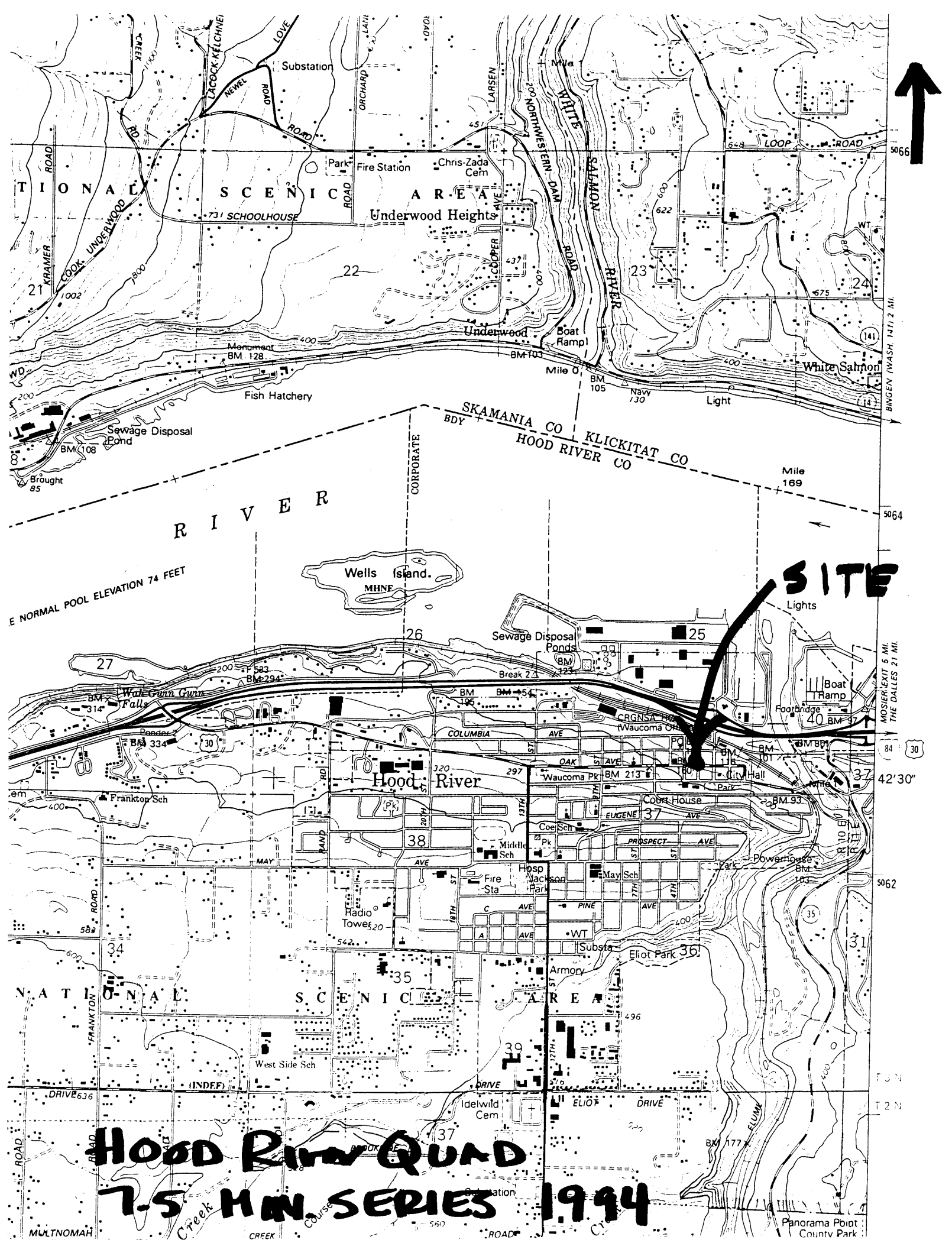
Original closet door directly east of Manager's Office door.

**Photograph 17 of 18**

Stairs railing detail to upper floor, original mezzanine level; looking southerly.

**Photograph 18 of 18**

Pilaster capital detail in southwest corner of original mezzanine work room (at the top of the stairs).



NATIONAL SCENIC AREA Underwood Heights

HOOD RIVER

**SITE**

Hood River

NATIONAL SCENIC AREA

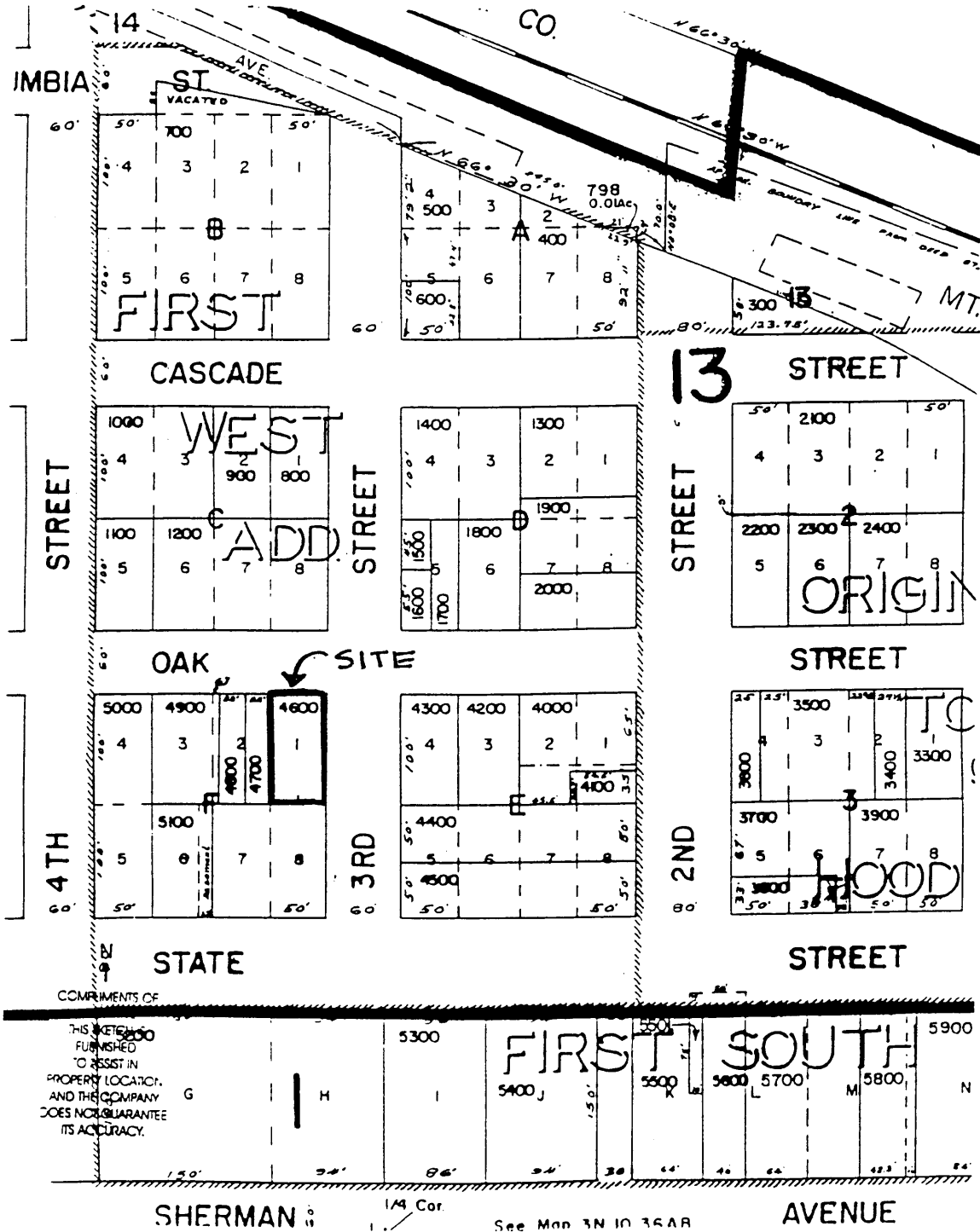
**HOOD RIVER QUAD  
7.5 MIN. SERIES 1994**

Panorama Point County Park

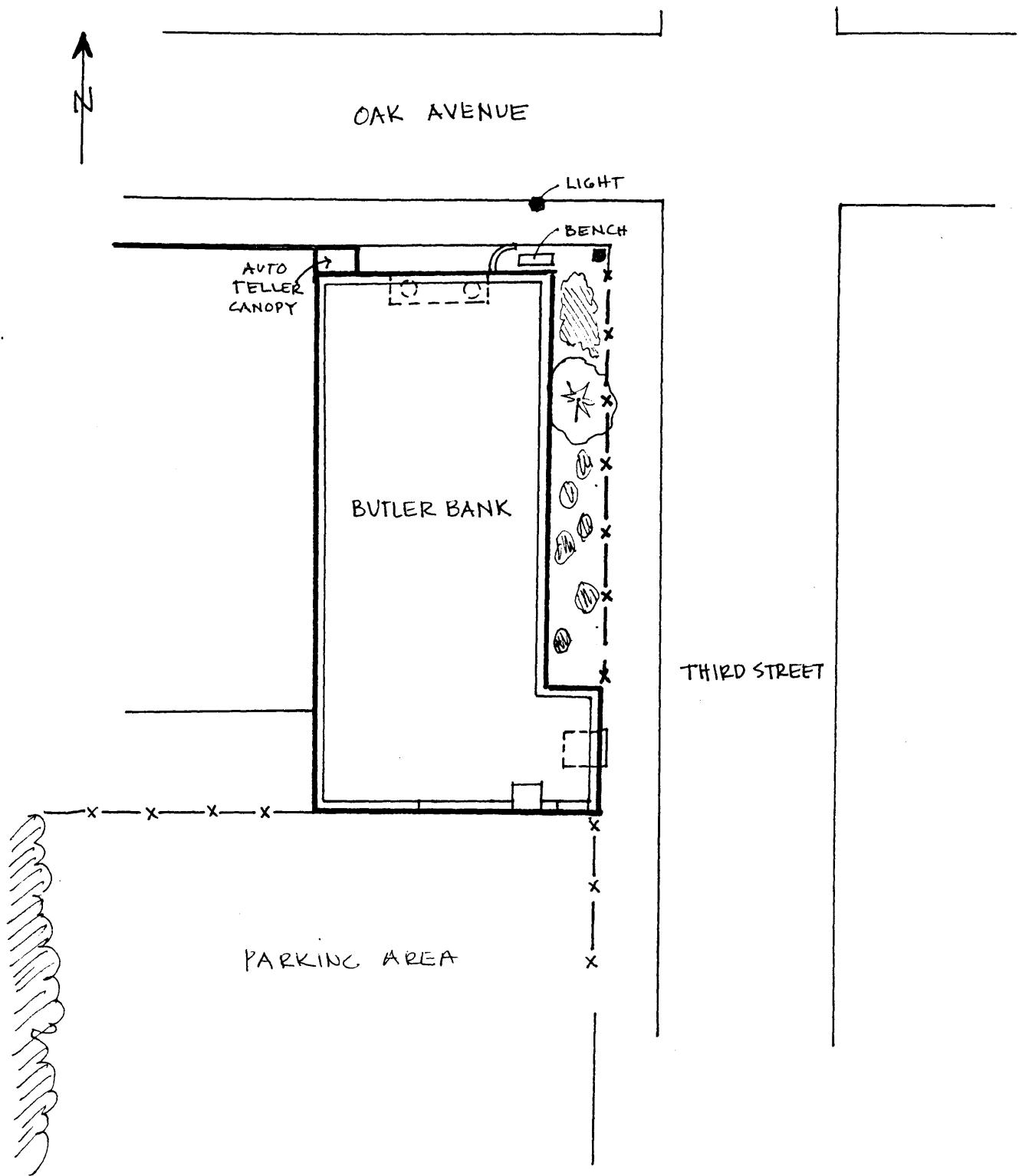
# Property Profile

## Plat Map

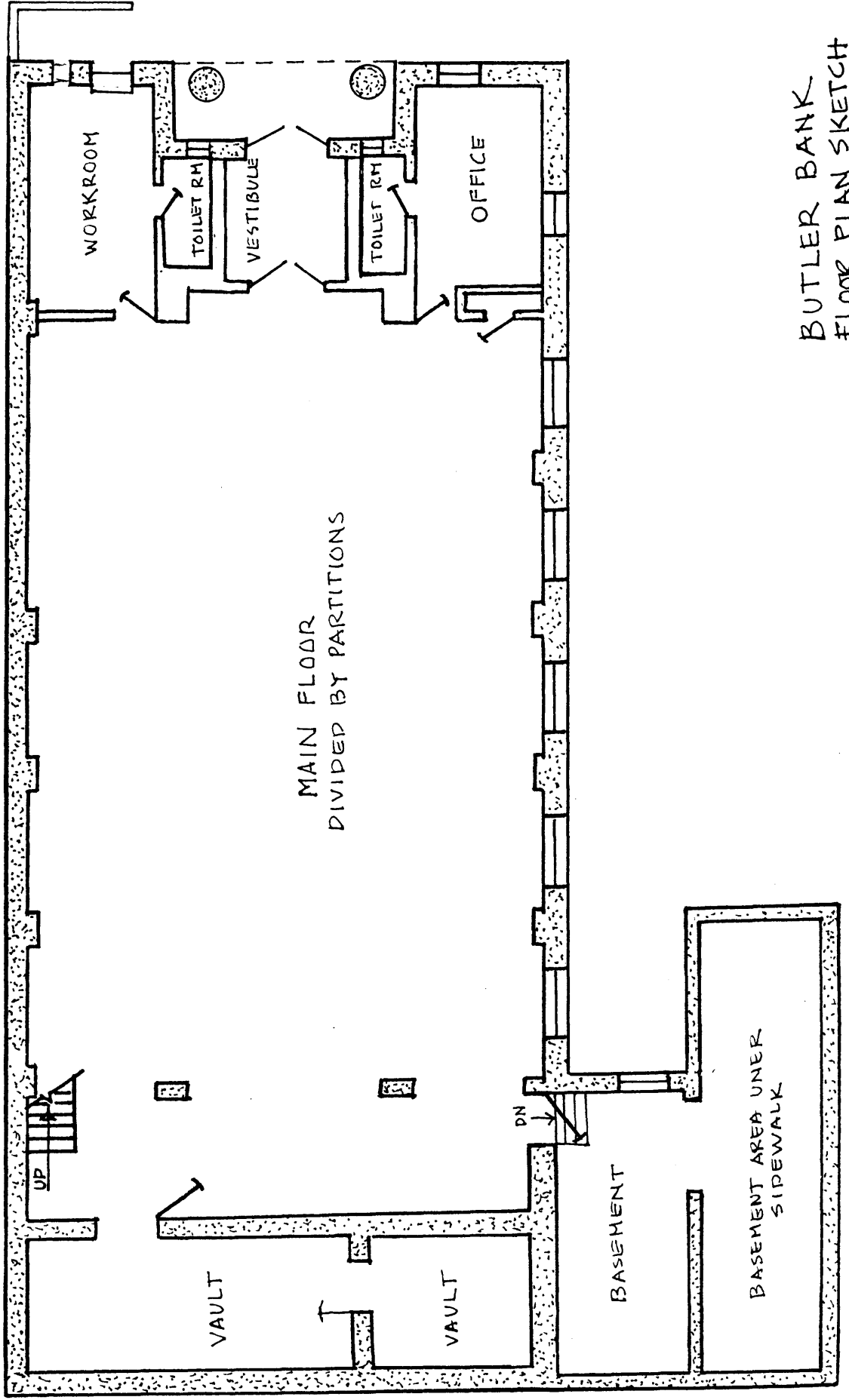
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See Map 3N 10 36AB

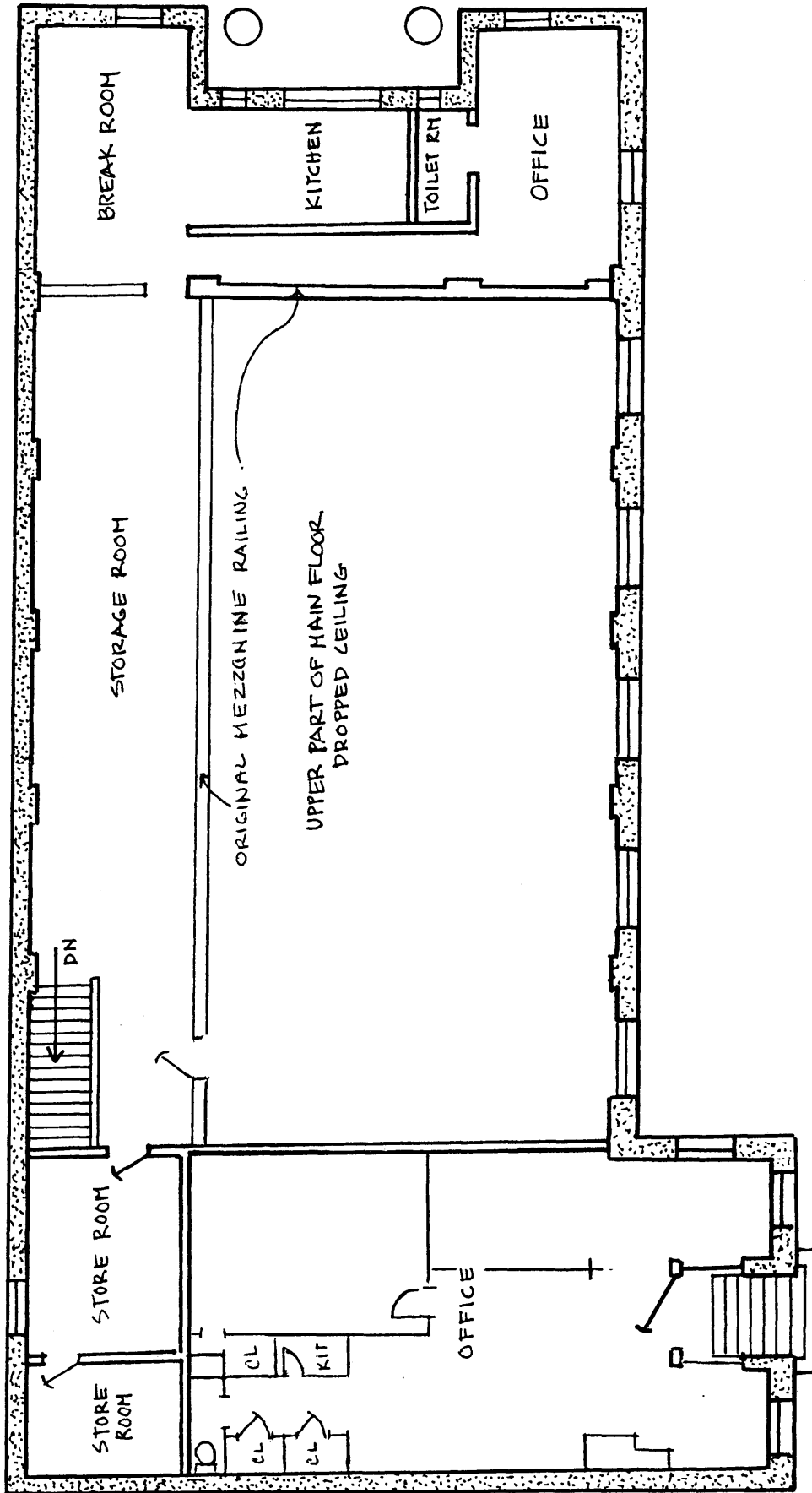


SITE PLAN



BUTLER BANK  
FLOOR PLAN SKETCH  
MAIN FLOOR



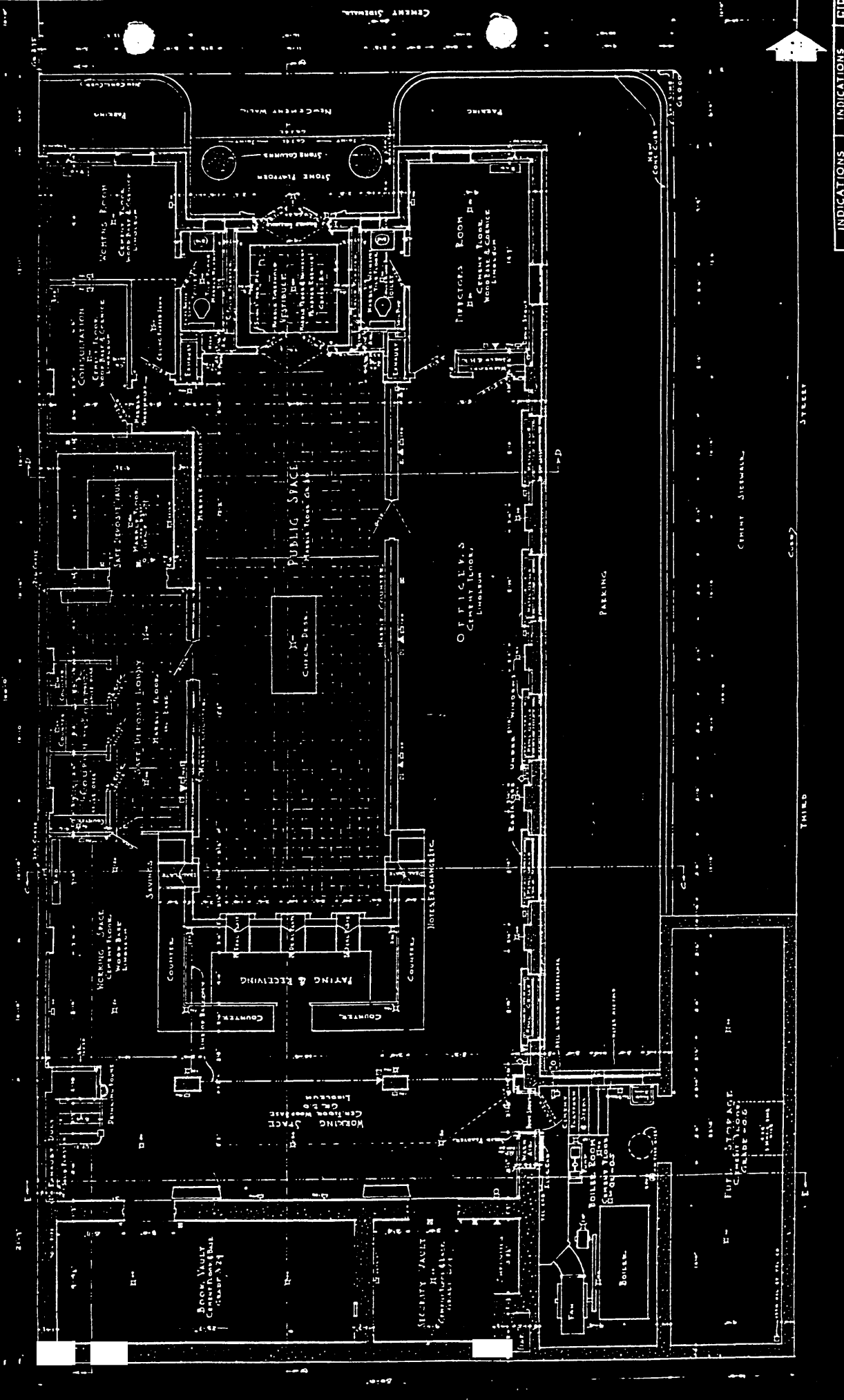


BUTLER BANK  
FLOOR PLAN SKETCH  
UPPER LEVEL

A.E. Doyle - Architect  
First Floor, ca. 1923

Property Profile  
Building Plan

Butler Bank  
Original Plan

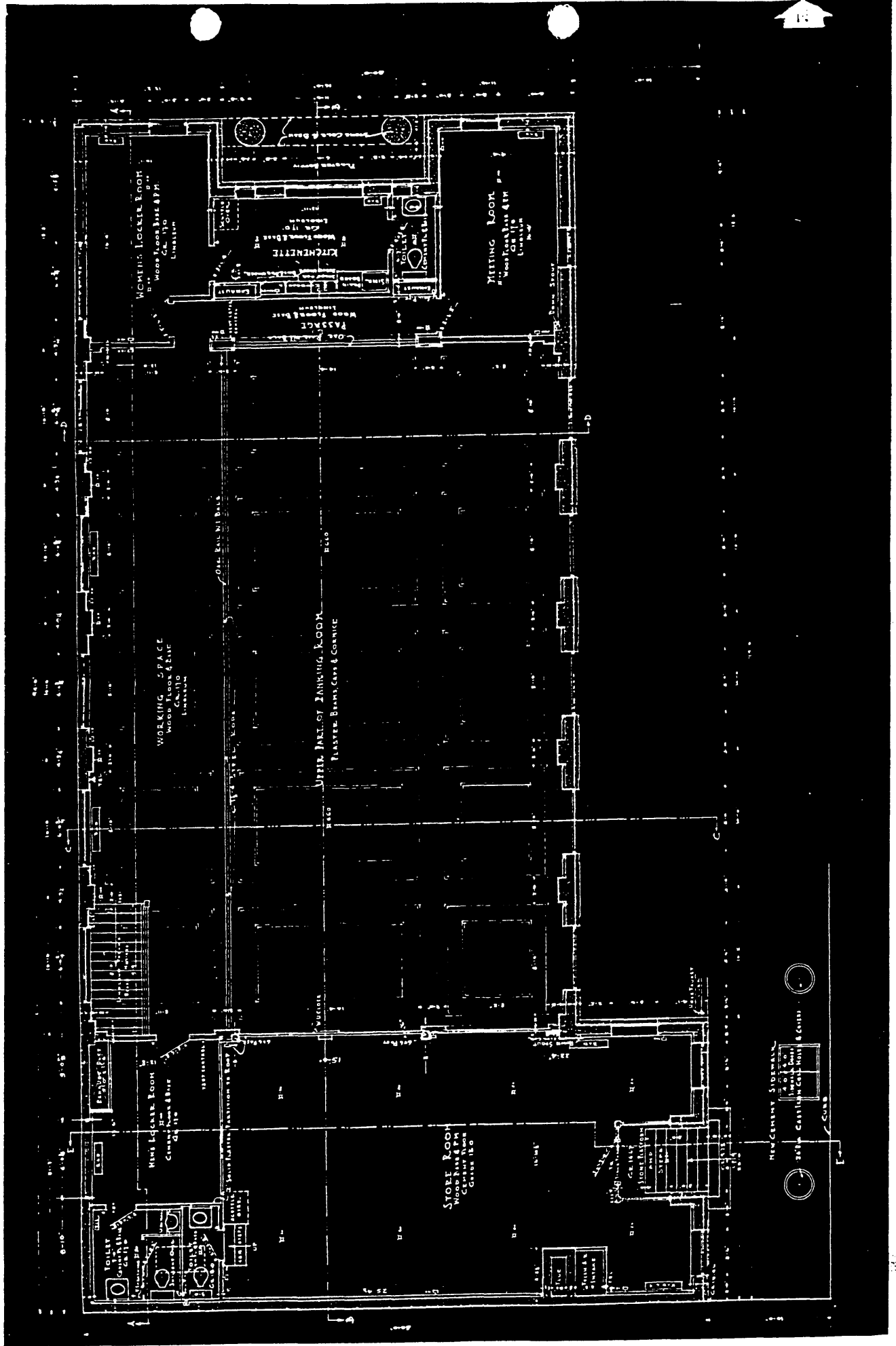


INDICATIONS

A.E. Doyle - Architect  
Upper Floor Plan ca. 1923

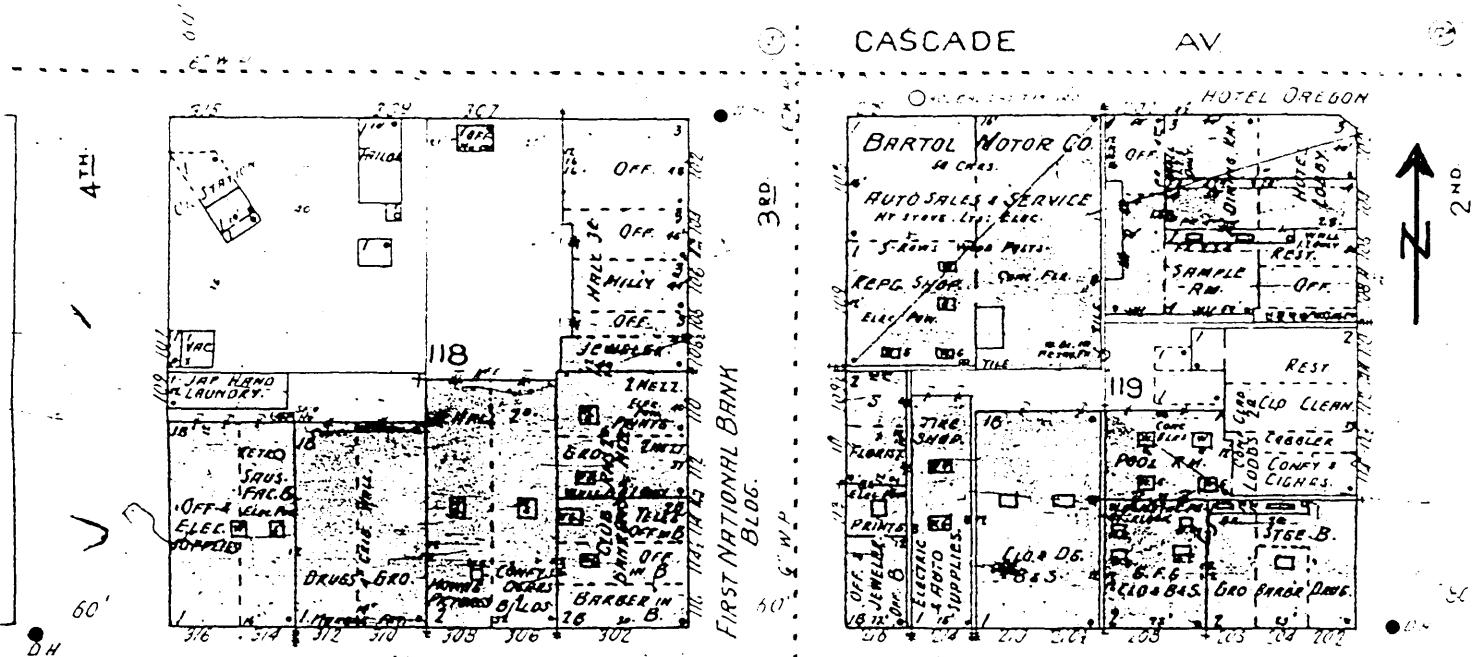
Property Profile  
Building Plan

Butler Bank  
Original Plan

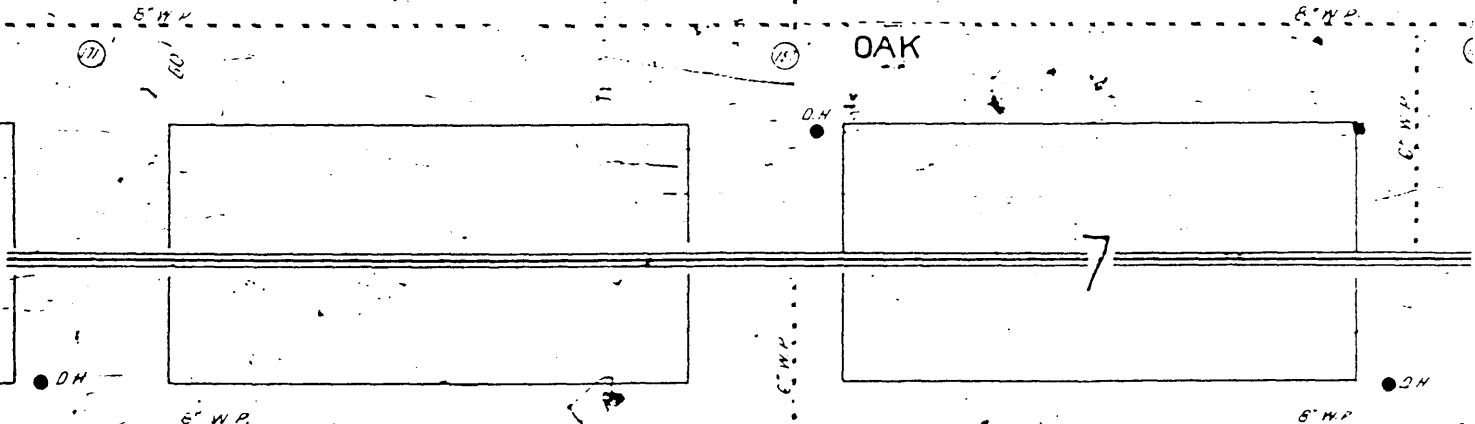


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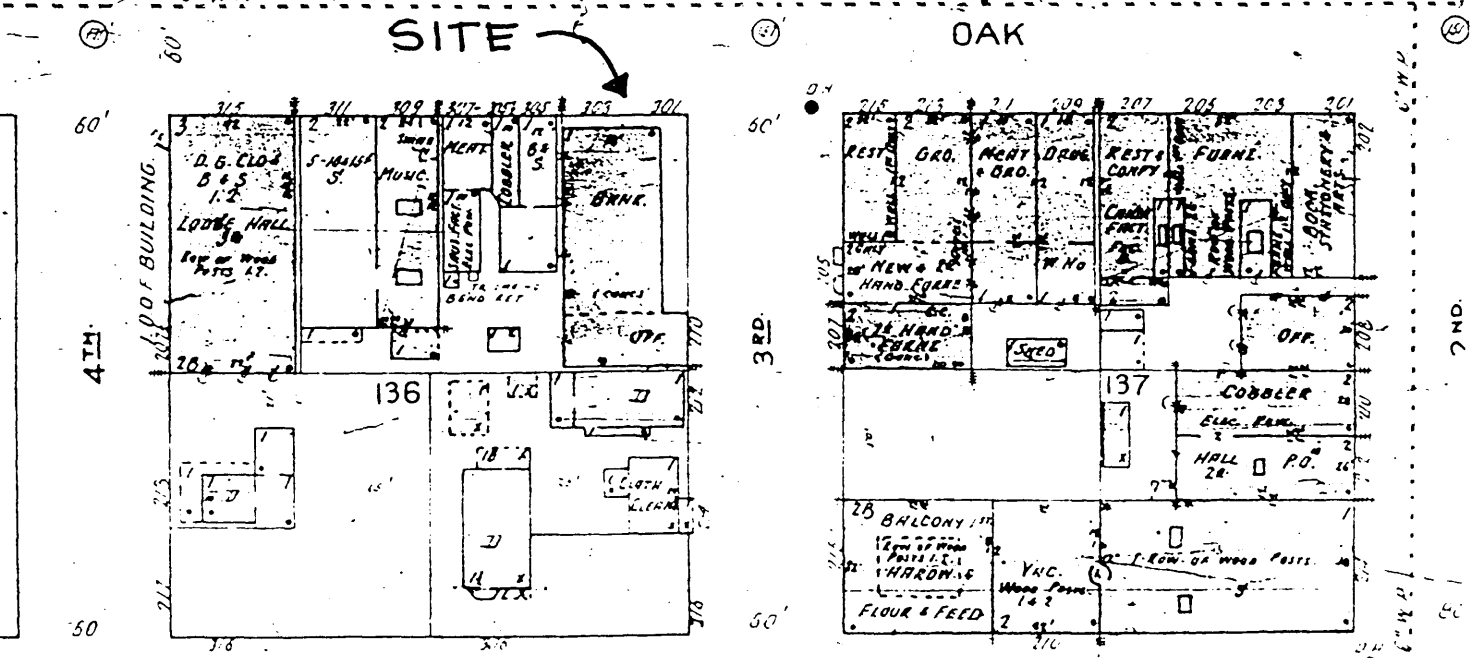


OAK



SITE

OAK



STATE

**OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM  
COUNTY: HOOD RIVER COUNTY**

HIST. NAME: Butler Bank  
COMMON NAME: U.S. National Bank  
ADDRESS: 301-303 Oak Street  
CITY: Hood River, 97031  
OWNER: U. S. Bank  
P.O. Box 8837, H.R. OR 97031  
T/R/S: T3N R10E S25  
MAP NO.: 3N 1025DC TAX LOT: 4600  
ADDITION: First West Addition  
BLOCK: F LOT: 1 QUAD: Hood River

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1924  
ORIGINAL USE: Commerce/Financial institution  
PRESENT USE: Commerce/Financial institution  
ARCHITECT: A. E. Doyle  
BUILDER:  
THEME: Commerce  
STYLE: Egyptian

BLDG x STRUC DIST SITE OBJ

PLAN TYPE/SHAPE: Rectangular  
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: Concrete  
ROOF FORM & MATERIALS: Flat with parapet  
WALL CONSTRUCTION: Concrete  
PRIMARY WINDOW TYPE: Six-pane casement  
EXTERIOR SURFACING MATERIALS: Stone  
DECORATIVE FEATURES: Projecting cornice; wings decor on corners of roof; Fluted classical columns flanking  
OTHER: front entrance; molded door cornice with decorative leaf pattern in relief  
CONDITION: x GOOD FAIR POOR MOVED (DATE)

NO. OF STORIES: 2  
BASEMENT: No  
STRUCTURAL FRAME: NA

EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS (DATED): Front doors changed to aluminum; front west window altered with addition of U-Bank machine.

NOTEWORTHY LANDSCAPE FEATURES: Formal plantings; small shrubs on east side of building.

ASSOCIATED STRUCTURES: None

SETTING: Facing north on the SW corner of Third and Oak streets in commercial core. Flush with public right-of-way. On slightly upward sloping lot to south.

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:**

**Architectural:** The Butler Bank, constructed in 1924, was designed by Portland architect A.E. Doyle. The bank building represents the only Egyptian style building in Hood River. In good condition with minor alterations, the building is an excellent example of its type.

**Historical:** The Butler Bank was designed by the well known Portland architect, A.E. Doyle in 1924 for the Butler Banking Company. Truman Butler along with his father Leslie founded the bank in 1900. The original bank was located on Oak Street between First and Second streets. Leslie Butler was born in 1847 in Indiana and emigrated to Oregon in 1881, first settling in The Dalles before moving to Hood River in 1900. Leslie was well known throughout the state for his work with tuberculosis. He was honorary president of the Oregon Tuberculosis Association and was an active member of the Oregon State Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. Butler was also very active in the State Highway Commission, lobbying for better road systems. He died at the age of ninety-five. Truman Butler, a well respected citizen in Hood River, was the president and long time owner of the Butler Bank. The bank was very successful until it was forced to close in 1932 due to the depression. The building was subsequently used as the County Courthouse prior to the construction of the new courthouse building. It now houses the U.S. Bank.

SOURCES: The 1976 Historic Sites and Buildings Inventory of Hood River County; interview with Ruth Guppy, 6/88, 1928 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map; Hood River County Historical Museum biographical files.

NEGATIVE NO.: Roll 2, no. 22  
FIELD NO.: 21

RECORDED BY: S. Donovan, N.H.P.A.  
DATE: 4/15/88; Updated 1993  
SHPO NO:

**OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM  
COUNTY: HOOD RIVER COUNTY**

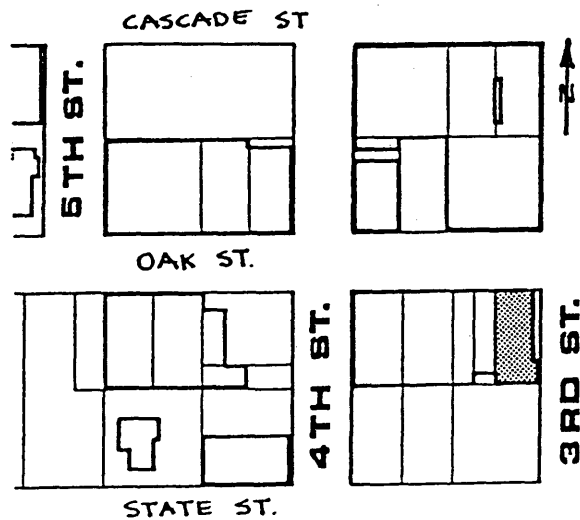
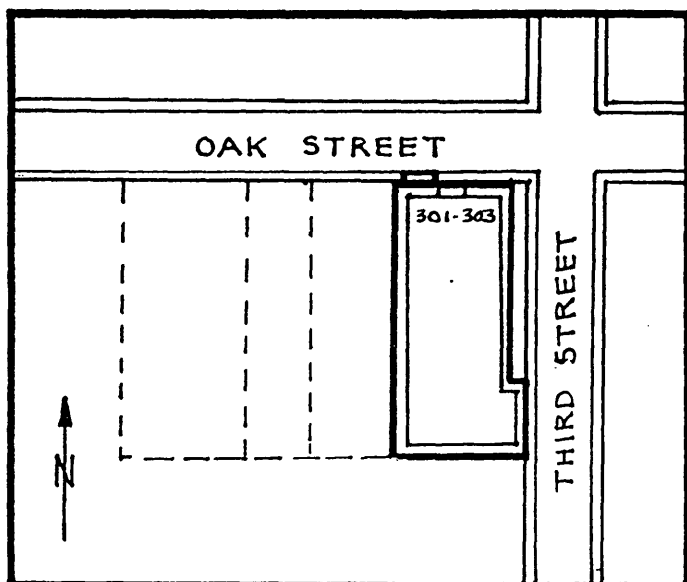
PROPERTY  
NAME: U. S. Bank  
ADDRESS: 301-303 Oak Street  
ASSESSOR ACCT. #:

T/R/S: T3N R10E S25  
MAP NO.: 3N 1025DC  
QUADRANGLE: Hood River



NEGATIVE NO.: Roll 2, no.22

FIELD NO.: 21



GRAPHIC & PHOTO SOURCES: N.H.P.A.

SHPO INVENTORY.: