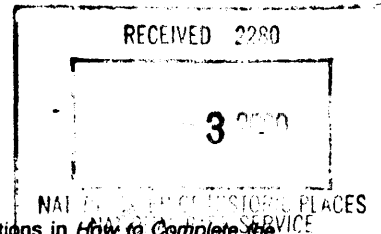


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

445



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 Cliff Lodge

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 3345 Cascade Avenue not for publication

city or town Hood River .vicinity

state OR 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.)

[Signature] March 20, 2000
Signature of certifying official/Title /Deputy SHPO Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or 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:

- 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:) _____

[Signature] _____
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 5/5/00

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 3 Page 1

CLIFF LODGE (1928)

Hood River Vicinity, Hood River County, Oregon

COMMENTS OF THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE:

Cliff Lodge is located at 3345 Cascade Highway in Hood River County. The one and a half story, Vernacular style house with Oregon Rustic and Arts & Crafts elements, is situated on a two acre parcel on the western outskirts of Hood River. One other building on the property, a cottage of unknown construction date, is a non-contributing resource due to modern changes, compromising the building's integrity.

Cliff Lodge, constructed in 1928, by local builder George Stranahan for Andrew and Delia Anderson, meets National Register criteria "C" as an unusual example of an Arts and Crafts style residence on the western outskirts of Hood River. The residence displays style characteristics such as steeply pitched gable roof, asymmetrical composition, large rock chimney, multi-pane windows, shingle siding, and basalt foundation. Decorative elements of the building include: wall cladding of continuous wood shingles without cornerboards, asymmetrical façade with steeply pitched roof, shed dormers. The building also employs natural materials such as basalt foundation and rock chimney.

The rectangular residence is one-and a half stories in height, with a smaller, one-story porch/wood shed addition attached to the east elevation. The wood-frame residence is sheathed with painted cedar shakes. The gable roof has long front and rear shed dormers, and is covered with composition shingles. Boxed eaves return on the side elevations. The house has two exterior end chimneys, one composed of lava rocks, the other of brick, and one basalt rock chimney centered in the gable eave. Most windows in the building are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows.

Interior Arts and Crafts decorative detailing includes wooden ceiling brackets in the living room, massive lava rock fireplace, a balcony, pegged plank floors, wrought iron light sconces, recessed arched openings used for accents and rustic plank front door with wrought iron hardware and strap hinges.

The building is significant under criterion "B" for its association with two of its occupants, Andrew (Andy) Anderson and Arthur Kolstad. Both of these men were promoters of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 3 Page 2

recreational activities in the City of Hood River and the Hood River Valley, as well as important local politicians and businessmen.

Andrew Anderson was the founder of the famous Crag Rats, a search and rescue team known throughout the Northwest for their mountaineering skills. After moving to Hood River, in the early 1920s Anderson became involved in many recreational activities, and was very active in bringing these activities to Hood River County. He successfully organized the Crag Rats, the Guide Ski Club of Hood River, the Hood River Quarterback Club, the Hood River Country Club, and the Hood River Progressive Club. Andersen served as president for all of these clubs at various times. He also served on the City Council, the Chamber of Commerce, and was active in the American Legion and the Masons. Anderson moved from Cliff Lodge in 1937, after selling the house to Arthur and Vera Kolstad.

Arthur Kolstad was also actively involved in promoting recreation in the Hood River Valley by managing and developing several theaters in City of Hood River. After arriving in Hood River in 1913, Kolstad managed two theaters playing the latest silent films. Vera Kolstad, Arthur's wife, was an excellent musician and would often accompany the silent files by playing the piano and later the Wurlitzer organ. Kolstad was known for his other entrepreneurial ventures, such as the Kolstaphone, a mechanical device used to synchronize the sound effects in the development of talking movies. He also started the Cascadian Sound Service, which took movies to small towns and CCC camps throughout the state that did not have their own theaters. Kolstad served as mayor of Hood River and developed businesses at his home, Cliff Lodge.

Cliff Lodge is proposed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria B & C. The building is eligible under criterion B for its association with Andrew Anderson and Arthur Kolstad, two individuals important for their promotional of recreational activities in Hood River and the Hood River Valley. The building is also eligible under Criterion "C" as an unusual example of Arts & Crafts architecture in the Hood River Valley. The period of significance dates from 1928 to 1946, ranging from the date when Anderson had Cliff Lodge built to the year that the Kolstads moved from the property.

Cliff Lodge
Name of Property

Hood River, 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	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	Total

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

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
 COMMERCIAL: Restaurant

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Vernacular: Rustic & Arts and
 Craft styles

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Rock
 walls Lath and Plaster-wood frame
 Wood shingles-exterior
 roof Composition shingles
 other

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

SUMMARY

Cliff Lodge was built for Andrew L. and Delia Anderson in 1928 by local contractor George Stranahan on the western outskirts of Hood River, Oregon. Built in the Vernacular style with elements of the Oregon Rustic and Arts and Crafts styles, the residence displays features of the styles in its steeply pitched gable roof, asymmetrical composition, large rock end chimney, multi-pane windows, French doors, shingle siding, basalt foundation, and bracketed shed porch columns. The building reflects the Oregon Rustic style in its setting on an exposed basalt outcropping, and built-in fish pond, rock retaining walls, stone front porch, and wooded lot. The residence is in good condition with only minor alterations.

SETTING

Cliff Lodge, located at 3345 Cascade Avenue (originally the Columbia River Highway or U.S. Highway 30), is located within the urban growth boundary of Hood River County. The property is located on a two acre parcel (tax lot 2201) surrounded by Erwin and Watson's Second Addition to Hood River. The property is located in a mix use area with a gas station to the northwest and a screened trailer court to the northeast. The original Crag Rat climbing hut was located above the gas station on the north side of Cascade Avenue, northwest of the property (only the chimney remains). Sporadic residential development is east of the property, however, it is screened from view by the treed lot.

Set back from Cascade Avenue, the residence is sited on a basalt outcrop atop a hill. Originally, the acreage included land to the north and south (sold off by previous owners). The land to the north is relatively flat and has been cleared for possible development (the property is for sale). The property northwest of the property on the south side of Cascade Avenue has also been cleared for development.

The property is accessed from the south side of Cascade Avenue by Mt. Adams Street (gravel) which extends north-south along the western property line. An asphalt circular driveway extends easterly from Mt. Adams Street to the residence. Mt. Adams continues to the south and curves around terminating at a restaurant, once a private home (further up on the hill).

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2

LANDSCAPE FEATURES

The landscape is an integral part of the house design. Visible from the historic Columbia River Highway, the house is sited on top of a large outcropping of vertical basalt. The site slopes dramatically upward near the base of the north elevation of the house. Some of the outcropping has been incorporated into the north patio and foundation of the house. A large open field (not in the nominated area) is north of the property but was sold as a separate parcel in the 1970s.

Mt. Adams Street, which extends south from Cascade Avenue, leads to the driveway accessing the residence. The driveway extends east from Mt. Adams Street to the south yard of the house and then circles back around to the entry drive. The asphalt driveway is lined with oaks, pines, and low shrubs as it nears the house.

A fish pond (lined with basalt rock walls; some partially covered with concrete), basalt outcroppings, mature Ponderosa Pines, oaks, and low shrubs comprise the interior of the circular drive. The fish pond, measuring approximately 24 ft. by 27 ft., is constructed of dry laid basalt walls lining the east and west walls. The pond is spring fed. Taller lava rocks, spaced at intervals, accent the east retaining wall. A pipe in the southeast corner feeds the pond seasonally.

The south yard is composed of an open area surrounded by pines, oaks, maples, and low shrubs along the perimeter. The open area extends southerly from the house, which includes a portion of the driveway. A dog pen and wood storage area are along the west side of the yard; a tree house is in the south portion of the yard. Low basal retaining walls extend southerly from the house giving the eastern side yard a terraced look. The eastern edge of the driveway is also lined with dry laid basalt walls. Small basalt outcroppings are scattered throughout the yard.

The west side of the house is embellished with a curvilinear stairway that leads up to the north patio. The stairway is lined with a low basalt retaining wall. A small flower bed is between the stair and the foundation of the house. The stairway terminates at the north patio that is constructed of rock with some natural basalt outcroppings incorporated into the design. A low curvilinear dry laid retaining wall defines the north

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

edge of the patio. Low shrubs, pines, and oaks are north of the retaining wall. A large juniper is on the east side of the patio. The north facing French doors open onto this patio area.

**MAIN RESIDENCE
EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION**

The rectangular residence is one and one-half stories in height and measures 56 ft. (east-west) by 32 ft. (north-south) with a smaller, one-story porch/wood shed addition attached to the east elevation. The gable roof has long front and rear shed dormers, and is covered with composition asphalt shingles. The eaves are boxed and return on the side elevations. Three chimneys are present on the house. The most imposing chimney is built on the exterior of the west elevation and is constructed of lava rocks placed in a random rubble pattern. The chimney tapers as it rises and is capped with three clay-tile chimney pots. A larger, lighter colored rock is placed in the center of the chimney for a central decorative accent. Another chimney is located at the peak of the gable in the center of the roof. This chimney is constructed of basalt rocks. An exterior brick chimney is on the east elevation between the shed addition and the main body of the house.

The residence has stud walls and is finished with cedar shingles that have been painted. The majority of the windows are six over six double-hung wood sash windows; a multi-pane casement window is located in the north elevation gable. The small shed/porch, attached to the east elevation, has bands of multi-pane windows along the south and east elevations. Long rectangular windows (inclined) are in the kitchen box bay on the north elevation (window panes replaced in ca. 1990).

The multi-pane, double-hung windows are echoed by a series of French doors on the north elevation; three doors are east of the entry door and five doors are west of the entrance. Only a few of these doors are operable. Each door has a matching exterior multi-pane storm door. These doors open onto the north patio. The north entrance door is composed of vertical planks with wrought-iron strap hinges. The exterior of the door has been painted (interior is varnished wood). All the other doors are located on the south elevation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

The main entrance on the south elevation is a single panel door accessing an interior staircase. The door has the original latch type hardware. Another door directly east of the main door opens into one of the basement rooms. This door has multi-lights above and a single panel below. The original double garage doors are intact and located at the west end of the south elevation. Each door has three rectangular, recessed panels on the lower portion, and six panes in the upper portion. The main entrance door, the garage door, and the basement door are all covered with a shed roof supported by large rectangular columns. Each of the four columns measure approximately 6" by 10" and have diagonal bracing that help support the shed roof.

The majority of the residence has a random rubble lava rock and basalt foundation; a portion of the foundation as been covered with a parged concrete finish on the southeast corner. The foundation at the southwest corner is built into an existing basalt outcropping. The small porch/shed on the east elevation has an off-center gable roof supported by exposed rafters. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. The shed door is located on the south elevation between multi-pane windows. Another small door is on the north elevation of the shed. The small attachment is supported on a rock foundation.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The interior of Cliff Lodge has two main floors and a basement. The upper floor only extends over the eastern two-thirds of the main floor. A balcony overlooks the living room. Stairs to the basement and upper two bedrooms are along the south elevation of the living room.

Main Floor

The main floor is divided into four main rooms: the living room; kitchen/dining area; the laundry room; and master bedroom and bath.

Living Room

The living room is a large room with high ceilings that extend the full one and one-half story height. The room has lath and plaster walls finished with unpainted wood baseboards. A balcony, on the east wall, overlooks the living room.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

A series of large, varnished wooden brackets extend up the south and north walls above the windows and doors. The focal point of the room is a massive lava rock fireplace (109" wide at base) which is on the west elevation of the room. The lava rocks which compose the fireplace are placed in a random rock pattern with voissoirs forming the arched fireplace opening. A larger keystone is in the center of the arched opening. The outer hearth is composed of lava rock and is slightly elevated (7 1/2") above the floor. The fire box is constructed of brick. Inbedded in northeast corner of the outer hearth is a brass U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey Bench Marker which reads, "\$250 fine or Imprisonment for Disturbing this Marker-Above Mean Sea Level-Andy Dorothy Delia" (the members of the Anderson family).

The gable end on either side of the fireplace is sheathed with vertical planks which have been stained. Slightly visible under the stain is an original mural composed of what appears to be evergreen trees. Flanking the fireplace are hand forged wrought-iron light sconces designed in a tear-drop shape. These sconces are also along the east elevation of the room.

The west wall was constructed with a thicker wall to accommodate the fireplace depth. A window box with a wooden heating grate on the outer face is located below the window north of the fireplace. A recessed bookshelf is built into the wall on the south side of the fireplace. Another larger, recessed bookshelf with a flat Tudor arch is built into the east wall. This wide bookshelf is flanked by two deep arched niches.

A series of three, six over six double-hung wood sash windows line the south wall. The varnished wood trim is simple in design. Original wooden curtain rods with turned ends are intact on all the windows. The north wall is composed of a series of five multi-pane (10 panes each) wooden French doors; the outer doors and central door are fixed and the other two doors are operable. The storm doors are identical to the inner door and provide insulation. A wooden curtain rod extends the entire length of the five doors.

Directly east of the French doors is the front entrance door which is composed of six vertical planks, 7" O.C., that are bolted together (varnished wood). Hand forged wrought-iron strap hinges and a heavy wrought iron door handle give the door a rustic

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

feeling. Carpet covers the hemlock floors which are constructed of wide planks varying in size from 5 1/2" to 9" wide. The floor is hand pegged. Varnished single panel doors that access the master bedroom and outside stair hall are along the east and south walls.

Kitchen/Breakfast Nook

French doors on the east wall of the living room lead into the kitchen area. The kitchen is a long rectangular room with a breakfast nook at the east end. The western end of the room is composed of a series of French doors on the north elevation and a built-in cabinet and a recessed kitchen work area along the south wall. The small kitchen work area has low counters with cabinets above along the east and south walls, and a low counter along the north wall. The stove is located in a small alcove on the west wall. The kitchen has been remodeled over the years. A shallow Tudor archway leads into the breakfast nook area.

The small breakfast nook has a bay window along the north wall. The rectangular windows, constructed at a slant, are built above the stationary window seat. A built-in hutch with scalloped edges embellishes the southeast corner of the room. The floor is covered with patterned vinyl.

Laundry Room

A divided door (with multi-panes in the upper portion) on the south wall of the breakfast area, leads into the laundry room or utility room. Vertical tongue and groove boards compose the wainscot, and the ceilings are covered with narrow beaded boards. Cabinets and cupboards are along the south wall; these were once open shelving (compatible doors were constructed in the 1990s). The room has a small ell at the east end which has a flue on the east side once used for a wood stove. A door at the east end of the room has multi-pane windows in the upper portion. This door opens into the sun porch/wood storage shed.

Master Bedroom

The master bedroom and bath are located in the southeast corner of the main floor. This room is a large open space with a small dressing room and bath at the east end. A shallow Tudor arch leads into the dressing area and bath. Windows are on the south elevation and closets are on the north and east walls. The floors are oak. The dressing room has a free-standing closet with

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 7

drawers along the south wall, a window on the east wall, and the door to the bath on the north wall. The bath is composed of a toilet, sink, and tiled shower. The pedestal sink and toilet are original. A window is on the east wall and the floor is covered with vinyl.

Upper Story

The upper story has two bedrooms (similar in layout), a bath, and a small study in the upper balcony area. The upper floor is accessed by a stairway in the southeast corner of the living room. The L-shaped stairway, with simple square wooden newels and balusters, leads to the balcony.

Balcony

The balcony is a long rectangular room with a low railing (2' high) along the west side. The balcony overlooks the living room. A multi-pane casement window is located at the north end of the room in a small study area. The floors are fir. Two doors on the east wall of the balcony lead to the bedrooms.

Upstairs Bedrooms

The bedrooms measure approximately 28 feet long (east-west) and have slanted ceilings along the outer walls to accommodate the slope of the roof. A series of multi-pane windows line the outer walls of the two rooms with a built-in window seat below. Small, built-in closets are located in all the outer corners of the two bedrooms and free-standing closets are in each room. The walls are lath and plaster, the woodwork painted, and the floors fir. A bathroom is located between the two bedrooms at the east end; a small, triangular hallway connects the bedrooms and the bath.

Upstairs Bath

The original 1930s pedestal sink, toilet, and bathtub are in the bathroom. All the fixtures are a light mustard yellow in color; very popular colors in the 1930s. The toilet base and tank are yellow and the seat is a contrasting mottled black marbled pattern. A Tudor arch spans the recessed bathtub alcove. Yellowish tiles cover the walls surrounding the bathtub. The floor is covered with linoleum.

Attached East Porch/Wood Shed

The small attachment is divided into two areas: the sun porch and the wood shed. The sun porch has windows along the east and south

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

and is L-shaped in plan. At the north end of the ell is a door leading out to the north patio area and at the west end the door to the laundry room. This section of the room also contains the brick chimney. Another door is located on the south wall that leads to the back yard. The majority of the walls are covered with narrow beaded boards (west wall is sheathed with wood shingles) and the floor is covered with tongue and groove flooring. The wood shed, in the northeast corner of the structure, is unfinished in the interior (studs exposed) and has a wood floor. The floor is slightly elevated above the sun porch floor. This structure was added at a later date within the historic period.

Basement

The basement is accessed from the garage doors and a door on the south elevation. The west end of the basement was used as the garage and furnace room. Originally, the furnace was a wood and coal furnace (Montag stove and Furnace Co.). In the 1980s, the furnace was converted to oil. The furnace has been restored to a wood burning furnace by the current owners. This portion of the basement has basalt and concrete walls, and the floor is constructed of concrete. A door directly south of the furnace on the east wall leads into another room which is more finished. The east room has pine paneling finished with scallops, a concrete floor, and an acoustic tile ceiling. The room also contains a sink and a workbench. A door to the exterior and multi-pane window are on the south elevation. This room was used for canning and beer making.

MAJOR NON-HISTORIC ALTERATIONS (1956-1999)

Exterior

Re-shingled roof with composition asphalt shingles (wood shingles originally)
Painted exterior shingles
New gutter installed

Interior

Carpeted living room
Installed cabinet doors in laundry room
Installed vinyl on kitchen floor

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 9

Landscape Features

Asphalted driveway (ca. 1990)

Some retaining wall restoration

Removed part of original driveway that extended from the northeast corner of the lot (see March 1938 map in attachments).

COTTAGE DESCRIPTION

Historic Non-Contributing

The one-story cottage is located southwest of the main house. Although the building's construction date is unknown, the small cottage has been used as a caretaker's cottage and rental throughout the years. Most likely it predates the main house and may have been built and used by the Anderson family as the house was being built. Due to the extensive alterations, the building is considered a historic non-contributing feature.

The house has a front facing gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The rear additions have shed roofs. The building is sheathed with wide horizontal wood siding finished with cornerboards. A gabled porch hood, supported by large brackets, shelters the front door (new metal paneled front door). The external rock fireplace is on the east elevation of the cottage along with an entrance door to the kitchen. The chimney has a tall stove pipe projecting above its top. All the windows are multi-paned with the exception of a larger picture window on the west elevation. A deck and shed attachment were added to the west elevation; the deck wraps around to the front of the house.

The interior is divided into three main rooms: a living room, kitchen, and bathroom. The living room is accessed through the front door (north) and is a large room with a fireplace on the east elevation. The fireplace surrounds are constructed of washed river rocks. A wood burning stove has been placed in front of the firebox opening. The outer hearth is constructed of rock (installed ca. 1990).

The living room has newer tongue and groove paneling on the walls and carpeting on the floor. A pull down ladder on the south side of the room accesses an upper loft area. An opening on the top of the north wall of the loft overlooks the living room. The kitchen is south of the living room.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 10

The kitchen retains some of the details from the historic period including narrow beaded boards that covers the walls and ceiling, multi-pane windows, south side cabinets, and a wall-hung sink on the east elevation. The ceiling of the kitchen slopes down towards the south. A door in the southwest corner of the room lead to the small bathroom addition. The bathroom contains a shower and toilet. The building is in good condition.

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

Recreation

Period of Significance

1928 - 1946

Significant Dates

1928

1937

1946

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Andrew Anderson and Arthur Kolstad

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

George Stranahan-Builder

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:

Hood River County Museum

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Cliff House, erected in 1928, by local builder George F. Stranahan for A.L. and Delia Anderson, meets National Register Criteria "C" as a good example of an Vernacular style residence with elements of the Oregon Rustic and Arts and Crafts styles on the western outskirts of Hood River, Oregon. The residence displays characteristic of the styles in its steeply pitched gable roof, asymmetrical composition, large rock end chimney, multi-pane windows, French doors, shingle siding, basalt foundation, and large porch support columns. The setting reflects the Oregon Rustic style in its siting on an exposed basalt outcropping, built-in fish pond, rock retaining walls, stone front porch, and wooded lot. The interior of Cliff Lodge resembles a lodge in its main spaces. The living room has large wooden ceiling brackets, a massive lava rock fireplace, a balcony, pegged plank floors, wrought iron light sconces, and rustic plank front door. The name, Cliff Lodge, even evokes an image of the Oregon Rustic style.

Cliff Lodge also meets National Register Criteria "B" for its association with A.L. Anderson and Arthur Kolstad; both promoters of recreational activities in the region and owners of the house. Andy L. Anderson was the founder of the renown Crag Rats, a search and rescue team known throughout the Northwest for their mountaineering skills. After moving to Hood River in the early 1920s, Anderson became involved in many recreational activities. His goal was to promote recreational activities in Hood River County. He successfully organized the Crag Rats, the Guide Ski Club of Hood River, the Hood River Quarterback Club, the Hood River Country Club, and the Hood River Progressive Club. Anderson served as president for all these clubs at various times. He also served on the City Council, the Chamber of Commerce, and was a active in the American Legions and Masons. Anderson moved from Cliff House in 1937 after selling the residence to Arthur and Vera Kolstad.

Arthur Kolstad was also involved in promoting recreation in the Hood River Valley by managing and developing several theaters in the City of Hood River. After arriving in Hood River in 1913, Kolstad managed two theaters playing the latest in silent films. Vera Kolstad, Arthur's wife, was an excellent musician and would accompany the silent films by playing the piano and later, the Wurlitzer organ. Arthur Kolstad was known for his other

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

entrepreneurial ventures. In 1928, Kolstad invented the Kolstaphone, a mechanical device used to synchronize the sound effects in the development of talking movies. He also started the Cascadian Sound Service which took movies to small towns and CCC camps throughout the state that did not have movie theaters. Kolstad served as mayor of Hood River and developed other businesses at his country home, Cliff Lodge.

The period of significance dates from 1928 to 1946. The start date represents the construction date of Cliff Lodge and the end date represents the year the Kolstads moved from the property. The areas of significance include architecture and recreation.

CONTEXTUAL BACKGROUND: HOOD RIVER

Dependent on the Columbia River for transportation, the Hood River area 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 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 County. The City of Hood River became the economic center of the Hood River Valley.

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 and the Valley as service stations, car dealerships, auto parks, inns, and restaurants were erected in downtown and along the highways. Auto touring between Portland and Hood River became a popular recreational activity. Cliff Lodge, sited directly above the Columbia River Highway on the western outskirts of Hood River, was constructed by the Andrew L. Anderson family during this prosperous period as a residence and later a roadhouse for travelers.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

CLIFF LODGE

Cliff Lodge was constructed by local contractor George Stranahan, in 1928 above the Columbia River Highway (currently Highway 30 or Cascade Avenue) west of downtown Hood River. The residence, coined Cliff Lodge by its original owners, Andy L. and Delia Anderson, served as the family residence, and later a roadhouse/restaurant for local townspeople and travelers. Andy and Delia were avid recreationalists and built their residence to resemble rustic lodges of the Northwest often found in the National Park system. These rustic style buildings were designed to harmonize with their surroundings, using natural materials such as logs and local stone in the construction (Clark, p. 189).

The Anderson's hired well-known contractor and builder George F. Stranahan to build their country home along the highway. *The Hood River Glacier* newspaper on July 26, 1928 states that, "George F. Stranahan is now engaged in constructing a handsome new home for Mr. and Mrs. A.L. Anderson on the Columbia River Highway just east (newspaper error) of the city." The Anderson's purchased the property from Ella DeHart on July 5, 1928 and quickly started construction of their new home. Prior to that time, the Andersons lived near downtown Hood River.

Although a more vernacular example of the Oregon Rustic and Arts and Crafts styles, Cliff Lodge shows characteristics of the styles in its steeply pitched gable roof, asymmetrical composition, large rock end chimney, multi-pane windows, French doors, shingle siding, basalt foundation, and shed roof support columns. The garage was built into the basement level and the original doors are intact. The house reflects the Oregon Rustic Style in its setting on an exposed basalt outcropping with a built-in fish pond, rock retaining walls, stone front porch, and wooded lot.

The interior of Cliff Lodge resembles a lodge in its main spaces. The living room is a large open room measuring approximately 30 ft. by 32 ft. The full one and one-half stories are exposed in this room. Large wooden brackets extend from the south and north side walls up the ceiling. The massive lava rock fireplace, on the west wall, is the focal point of the room. The fireplace tapers up towards the ceiling. An U.S. Geographic Survey monument is imbedded in the north side of the hearth and has the name of the family inscribed in it. This marker shows Anderson's intense interest in mountaineering and the outdoors. The ghost lines of a

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 4

mural depicting evergreen trees is visible on the planks that flank the chimney once again evoking the feeling of the outdoors. A balcony with an arched opening is on the east side of the living room which overlooks the space from the upper story.

The living room floors are constructed of pegged hemlock planks. Wrought iron light sconces flank the fireplace and built-in alcove are on the east and north walls. The front door reflects the Rustic style in its vertical planks construction secured by wrought iron strap hinges. The French doors along the entire north wall open onto the stone patio bringing the outdoors into the indoor space.

The Anderson's occupied the house for their residence and also operated a roadhouse restaurant for travelers and for the area's residents. The Columbia River and Mount Hood Loop (opened 1928) highways were popular motor touring routes making the location of the Anderson's roadhouse very popular. A tourist motor camp was located directly east of the property which brought more people into Cliff House. Delia Anderson was an excellent cook and ran the roadhouse. Dining tables were set up in what is now the living room and visitors stopped at Cliff Lodge on their way to Hood River and Mt. Hood. The restaurant also supplemented the Anderson's income during the Depression.

Arthur and Vera Kolstad purchased the property in 1937 and immediately started making improvements to the property. Art Kolstad enlarged the house by adding approximately 17' onto the east end of the house making the structure 56' long (east-west). A breakfast nook, utility room, and bedroom bathroom and closets were added to the lower floor, and a bathroom and two bedrooms added to the upstairs. Kolstad designed the new addition to match the original style of the house using wood shingle siding and multi-pane windows. He also landscaped the grounds adding rock retaining walls, gardens, duck and fish ponds, and orchards (pears, apples, cherries, plums). The small house on the lot was used for the caretaker's house by the Kolstads and subsequent owners.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

ANDY L. AND DELIA ANDERSON
The Original Owners from 1928 to 1937

Andy L. Anderson was an active promoter of recreational organizations throughout the Hood River Valley in the 1920s and 1930s. Anderson was born in Hiawathia, Kansas on September 10, 1886, and came to Hood River, Oregon in 1922. Shortly after his arrival, Anderson began organizing various types of recreational activities and groups.

Anderson recounts his early community involvement in an August 10, 1956 letter written to the Hood River County Historical Society. Anderson states:

"I found that the City and County, the Schools, and Service Clubs were manned by fine and able business men. I didn't feel that I could improve on their work. I did find that there was an opportunity to better the community by developing more recreational projects for the general public, thus my work in community activities was mostly along these lines".

Crag Rats

One of Anderson's first endeavors was to organize a search and rescue group called the Crag Rats; this group was the first organized search and rescue team in the country. Anderson sent a notice to 20 fellow mountaineers interested in organizing such a group. The letter was publicized on July 31, 1926. The poster for the meeting read,

A meeting of Mountain Goats will be held in the office of Tum-A-Lum Aug. 3, at 8. At this meeting will be discussed the need of an organization of this kind, "Crag Rat".

Bring your ideas and suggestions. Kent Shoemaker will tell of the recent Jefferson trip, consented at the point of a shot gun. Yours truly, Andy.

The group held their first meeting to discuss the idea of a search and rescue group. Before the group was officially organized in August 1926, some of the men at the first meeting were involved in a search for a seven-year-old (Jackie Strong) who was lost on the west slope of Mt. Hood. Over 250 searchers combed the mountain

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

including soldiers, the Portland Mountaineering Club, Mazama Club members, forest rangers, police, and friends. On the third, day the boy was rescued by members of what would be called the "Crag Rats". The rescuers knew that the "news media would be waiting at a base camp, and they decided on a response when reporters asked them what their organization was. Asked if they belonged to an organization, they said in chorus, 'yes, the Crag Rats of Hood River.' From that time on, the name question was settled for the fledgling mountain rescue group." (*Hood River News*, 27 July 1991). Delia Anderson, Andy Anderson's wife, had frequently joked that the men were just a bunch of rats climbing around on the crags on weekends, hence the name's origin. Within a few weeks after the young boy's rescue, the Crag Rats were organized with 20 charter members; the group was officially incorporated on May 16, 1928 (*Hood River News*, 25 May 1928).

In 1929, Fox Movietone News brought a crew to Mt. Hood to film the Crag Rats demonstrating their expertise on Eliot Glacier. When pack animals loaded with 1,200 pounds of equipment slipped and slid on the mountain, the Crag Rats took over, carrying the heavy equipment up the glacier on their backs. They also rescued a pack horse that had slipped, unharmed, into a crevasse. The crew then turned movie star. Their exploits awed audiences in the theaters across the United States" (*Hood River News*, 19 April 1995).

In 1929, the "Crag Rats guided the American Legion Climb up the Cooper Spur route (of Mt. Hood), providing 1,600 feet of fixed ropes as a safety measure. The 137 people registered for the climb all made it to the top. The club would successfully lead these climbs for the next 21 years" (*Hood River News*, 19 April 1995).

As the group became more widely known, the Crag Rats built a meeting hall called the Crag Rat Hut. The original hut, built over a period of time in the 1930s, was constructed by members of the Crag Rats. The building stood overlooking the Columbia River Highway to the south and was only a tenth of a mile west of the Anderson's Cliff Lodge. The hut's lava rock chimney and fireplace were very similar in construction to the Anderson residence's fireplace and chimney suggesting that Andy Anderson was active in the construction. The building was used extensively by the mountaineering group until Interstate I-84 was constructed in the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

1960s. A new building was constructed on top of a hill in the Pine Grove area of the Hood River Valley. The only part of the original Crag Rat Hut that remains is the massive lava rock chimney that can still be seen from Interstate 84 and Cliff Lodge.

A March 1932 article in *American Forest Magazine* highlights the Crag Rats and Andy Anderson. The article calls the group the "St. Bernard's of North America" and credits Anderson with organizing the group and states:

The idea of a rescue group was conceived by A.L. Anderson, a young lumberman of Hood River, some twelve years ago. He mulled over in his mind the fact that scarcely a month passed when there was not some frantic call that someone else was lost on Mount Hood, Mount St. Helens, Mount Rainer, or one of the other snow capped peaks on the Northwest. And there was no one, except for a few forest rangers, to call on for aid.

So, Anderson persistently talked his idea to friends and acquaintances at Hood River. One by one he met other experienced mountain climbers who liked the idea. Thus the Crag Rats were born—a handful of men who had scaled peaks in America and Europe.

To be a Crag Rat one must have climbed to the tops of Mount Hood and Adams to one's credit; must be fit physically; must be at home on snow shoes and skis; must know how to use the ice ax; and most important of all, to be on call at all times to start for the moraines, the neves, glaciers and the deep crevasses of the peaks.

The membership is cosmopolitan, several nations being represented. Among them are fruit growers, bankers, a photographer, an electrician, a doctor, a druggist, a service-station man, and Anderson, a lumberman, who once started everything.

Other groups may talk business and listen to inspirational speakers; still other groups may meet and pass resolutions. The rats meet only to save lives. They are the St. Bernards of North America.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

"Over the years, the Crag Rats have participated in countless rescue efforts. With their knowledge of the area and their mountaineering skills, they have often been the ones to locate the lost party" (*Hood River News*, 19 April 1995). The Crag Rats became custodians of Cloud Cap Inn, a historic inn built on the north face of Mt. Hood in 1954. The inn functioned as a club house and mountain rescue station for the Crag Rats; the group has been active in the restoration of the building ever since.

Andy Anderson participated in hundreds of search and rescue missions, and stayed active in the organization he founded until he moved to California in the late 1940s.

Anderson: Other Activities

Andy Anderson also organized other recreational organizations including the Guide Ski Club of Hood River, the Hood River Quarterback Club, the Hood River Country Club, and the Hood River Progressive Club; Anderson served as president for all these clubs at various times. He also served on the City Council, the Chamber of Commerce, and was a active in the American Legions and Masons.

Anderson was employed by the Butler Bank at one time before started his long career in the lumber business ca. 1926. Anderson was manager of the Patrick and Company Lumber Company until 1928 when it was purchased by Copeland's Lumber. The *Hood River News* on November 30, 1928 states, "Andy Anderson, popular manager of Patrick & Company Lumber Yard, will continue in this capacity for the new owner" (new owner was Copeland Lumber Co.).

Anderson married Delia Applegate on February 14, 1911 in Portland, Oregon, and the couple had one daughter, Dorothy, who was born on August 29, 1914. Delia was known throughout the valley for her culinary skills and did all the cooking for the roadhouse restaurant they had in their home. According to local sources, Delia was a wonderful cook, fun loving, outspoken, and loved to entertain (Patterson, October 1999). Delia also had a knack for decorating as described in the December 27, 1929 *Hood River News* entitled "Christmas Decoration Gives Yuletide Touch". The article describes the Anderson house during the Christmas Season.

Turning left on the Highway and beyond the tourist camp section, the home of Mr. and Mrs. A.L. Anderson drew much attention with a novel application of a Christmas

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 9

theme. One leg already in the top of the big stone chimney, stood a big Santa Claus in color and concealed flood light threw the figure in high relief against the trees beyond. A tree of generous proportions highly illuminated and a decorated porch all combined to draw the attention of everyone who passed along the Columbia River Highway.

The Andersons owned Cliff Lodge until March 1937. At that time, Andy retired from the lumber yard as manager and Delia continued to cook for a living taking over the management of the restaurant at the Hood River Country Club. The property was sold to Arthur and Vera Kolstad in 1937; another family involved in developing recreational activities in the Hood River Valley. The Andersons later moved to California.

ARTHUR AND VERA KOLSTAD

Arthur and Vera Kolstad purchased Cliff Lodge in March 1937, and immediately began to make improvements to the property. Arthur Kolstad was a prominent Hood River resident who once served as the mayor of Hood River and was active in developing and promoting the local movie theaters. Art Kolstad was also an entrepreneur and inventor who experimented with all sorts of business ventures.

Arthur Kolstad was born in Brainerd, Minnesota on April 27, 1893 and moved west where he met his wife, Vera Holland (born ca. 1894 near Salem, Oregon). In 1912, Vera and Arthur married in Corvallis, Oregon. The couple moved to Hood River ca. 1913 and started managing the local theaters. In 1917, Art Kolstad is listed in the city directory as "Hood River's Purveyor and Manager of the Electric and Gem Theaters and Orchestras of Any Number Furnished for All Occasions". The Gem Theater (103 Oak) was billed as having the best in feature photo plays, and the Electric Theater (308 Oak) was the "Home of the Big Pipe Organ, Paramount and Triangle Features" (*Hood River City Directory, 1917*). Arthur loved to entertain and loved to be entertained.

Kolstad later managed the Rialto and Cascadian theaters on Oak Street in downtown Hood River. The two movie theaters were popular attractions in town, especially the Rialto Theater, built in 1921. The theater had seating for 1000 with an upper tiered balcony. Vera Kolstad played the Wurlitzer organ for silent films

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

as it rose from the floor on a hydraulic lift, fascinating audiences for years. Arthur often accompanied her on the drums. Vera was an accomplished musician who never used music books when she played and also entertained the movie goers during intermissions (Verajean Storli interview). A quiet, petite woman, Vera had a good sense of humor and loved to play for audiences.

Arthur Kolstad was known for his entrepraunerial ventures. In 1928, Koldstad relinquished his interest in the Rialto and Liberty theaters and concentrated on one of his inventions, the Kolstaphone. This was a mechanical device used to synchronize the sound effects in the development of talking movies. Within a year, Kolstad was once again managing the Rialto Theater and was very accomplished at showing and promoting the latest movies. He also was instrumental in building and promoting coin operated videos which operated like small movies in a box. This venture was also short lived as the video was very expensive to build (Patterson interview). He also started the Cascadian Sound Service in 1933 in the depths of the Great Depression. The company would travel throughout the State and set up movies in small towns and at isolated CCC camps. A panel truck would carry a powerful public address system and portable talking pictures equipment along with its own power plant. At one time, Kolstad had three trucks presenting 21 shows a week. The public address system would also be used at rodeos and county fairs (Panorama, 25 April 1984).

In 1937, Kolstad became the mayor of Hood River and maintained a house in the city as well as working at his "country home", Cliff Lodge. In 1942, Kolstad retired from his long career in the movies and concentrated on some of his other businesses. He started a poultry business supplying Capon chickens to exclusive Portland restuarants. Kolstad incubated the chickens, hatched and butchered them, and packaged the poultry at his home for shipment to markets. Much of the acreage south of the house (not in the nominated area) was covered with chicken coops. He also raised rabbits and bull frogs; the bull frogs were served to clients of the Multnomah Hotel and Henry Theille's restaurant in Portland. Fish ponds were at several locations on the property; near the house and on the north portion of the property along the Columbia River Highway. The Kolstads also had many exotic flowers and plants on their land.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 11

The Kolstads, like the Andersons, enjoyed entertaining and were known for their parties on special occasions such as Christmas and Easter. Local residents remember making sauerkraut, pickles, and beer in the basement of the Kolstad residence. The basement room was outfitted with a stove and sink for these canning and beer making parties (Patterson interview). The Kolstads also were very involved with yachting on the Columbia River and Arthur designed his own yacht. The couple often entertained on the boat, the "Cascadian", and promoted the idea of recreational yachting on the Columbia River.

Local residents also remember the Kolstad's dogs; two great Danes Major and Judy, and an English Bulldog, Sammy. Sammy was known throughout the town. He would walk down to the Columbia River Highway from the house in the morning, wait for someone to pick him up, and then the hitch hiker would be dropped off at the Kolstad's theater in downtown Hood River. He would then make the rounds at the barbershop and butchers, and often took his afternoon naps at the library. He would then go back to the highway to get a ride back home or saunter back to the theater to find his masters.

The Kolstads moved to Portland ca. 1946 and started a real estate company; the Allie Brokerage Firm. At the time of his death on March 22, 1954, Arthur was a member of the Portland Realty and the National Association of Real Estate boards. Vera Kolstad outlived her husband by 35 years, passing away in 1989 in Dalles, Oregon at the age of 95.

SUBSEQUENT OWNERS

After the Kolstads moved to Portland in 1946, Nicholas Trebin leased the property from the Kolstads. He was the manager of public relations for Hood River's Apple Growers Association. Trebin, an immigrant of Russia, was remembered as a friendly, intelligent man with a good sense of humor (Klahre interview). The Trebins eventually purchased the property and lived there until 1956 when the property was sold to Charles and Marjorie Beardsley.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

The Beardsleys owned the house until 1982 when it was sold to William Sawyer who lived in the house until 1987 when it was sold to Michael and Kristen Frost. The current owners, Karen Myers and Kevin Slagle, purchased the house in 1997 from the Frosts.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Beardsley, Charles, Jr. Phone interview, previous resident. Hood River, Oregon.
- Beardsley, Marjorie and Charles Sr. Phone interview, previous owner. Hood River, Oregon.
- Clark, Rosalind. *Architecture Oregon Style*. Portland: Professional Book Center, Inc., 1983.
- DeGraff, Norma Kolstad. Phone interview, November 1999. Daughter of Arthur and Vera Kolstad, Dalles, Oregon.
- Diamond, Bernice. Hood River resident, Phone interview about A.L. Anderson. October 1999.
- Frost, Michael. Phone interview, previous owner. Hood River, Oregon.
- Hood River County Deeds and Records. Hood River County Court House, Hood River, Oregon.
- Hood River County Historical Museum. Biographical files and photographic files.
- Hood River News*. 25 May 1928; 13 July 1928; 30 November 1928; 14 December 1928; 5 March 1929; 23 August 1929; 12 December 1929; 27 December 1929; 8 January 1937; 5 March 1937; 2 April 1937; 16 April 1937; March 1954; 1942; 5 July 1946; December 1955; December 1960; 18 November 1976; 4 January 1989; 30 August 1989; 27 July 1991; 19 April 1995; 7 October 1995.
- Hood River Glacier*. 26 July 1928.
- Holbrook, Steward H. "The St. Bernards of North America", *American Forest Magazine*. March 1932.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 2

**BIBLIOGRAPHY
(CONTINUED)**

Hurlburt, C.M. Hood River County surveyor. Survey map for water permit completed for Arthur Kolstad of property, dated 25 March 1938.

Klahre, Silvia. Hood River resident. Phone interview about Nicholas Trebin. October 1999.

Marbach, Peter. "In Search of the Missing", November 1995. "Humble Heroes", January 1997.

Metsker Map, Hood River, 1931.

Myers, Karen and Kevin Slagle. Current owners, personal interview and property file records. Hood River, Oregon.

Oregon Journal. 27 August 1927.

Panorama. Hood River News. 25 April 1984. Feature article on Arthur Kolstad.

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

Storli, Peyton. Personal interview, November 1999. Grandson of Arthur and Vera Kolstad. Resident of Seattle, Washington.

Storli, Verajean Kolstad. Phone interview, October 1999. Daughter of Arthur and Vera Kolstad. Resident of Seattle, Washington.

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

Whislepunk. 4 February 1965.

Cliff Lodge
Name of Property

Hood River, Oregon
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less 2 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	0	6	1	3	4	0	5	5	0	6	2	6	9	5
Zone			Easting					Northing						

2

Zone			Easting					Northing						

3

Zone			Easting					Northing						

4

Zone			Easting					Northing						

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 & Associates date 11/12/99

street & number 1615 Taylor 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 Karen Myersnand Kevin Slagle

street & number 3345 Cascade Avenue telephone 386-4725

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

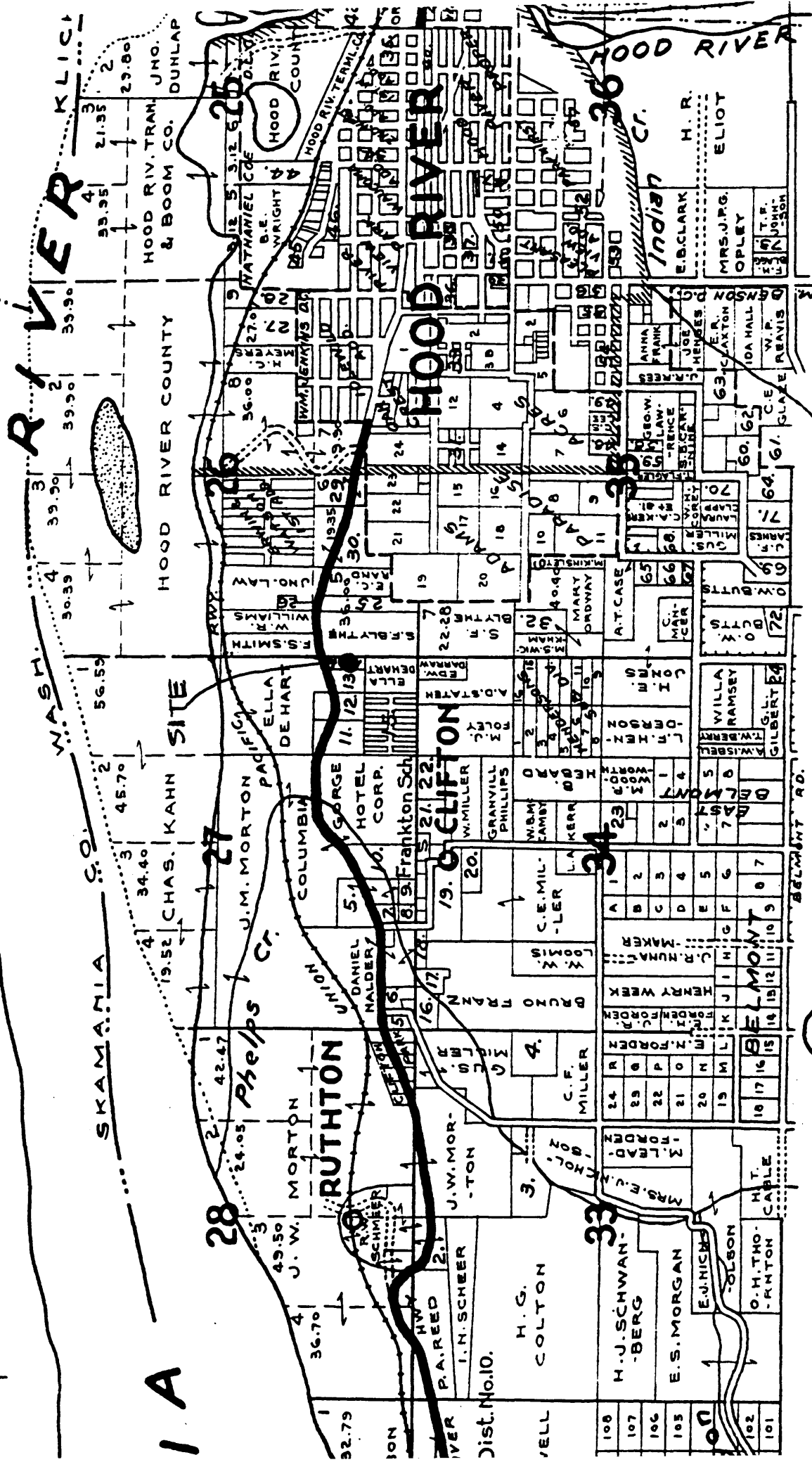
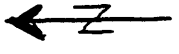
Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL DESCRIPTION

Cliff Lodge is located on Tax Lot 2201 in Hood River County, Oregon. The property is located in the Southeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section 27, T3N, R10 of the Willamette Meridian. The parcel is two acres in size.

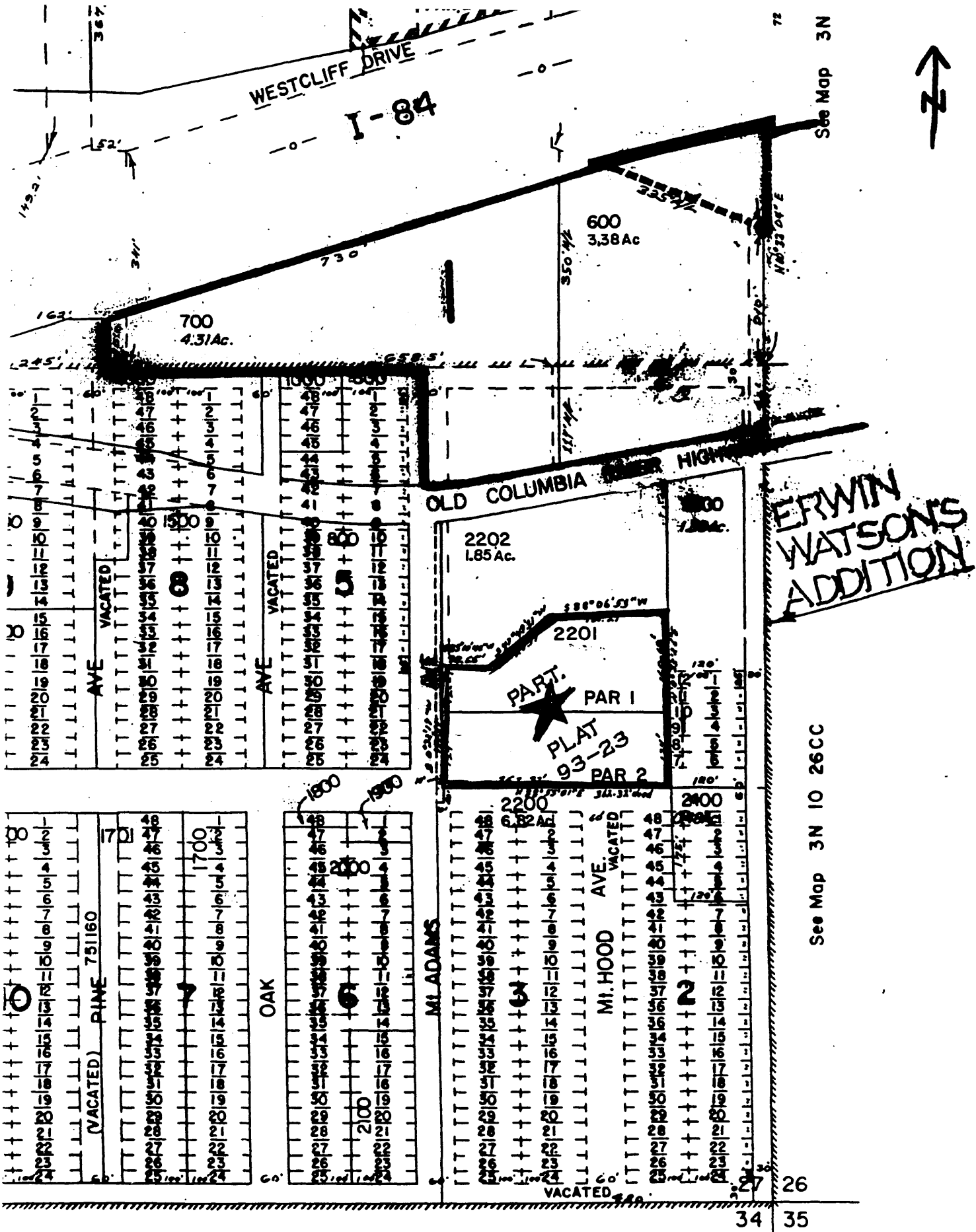
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated area encompasses the house and landscape features surrounding the house which includes the driveway, rock walls, pond, cottage, and lawn area.

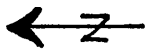


1931 METSKER MAP

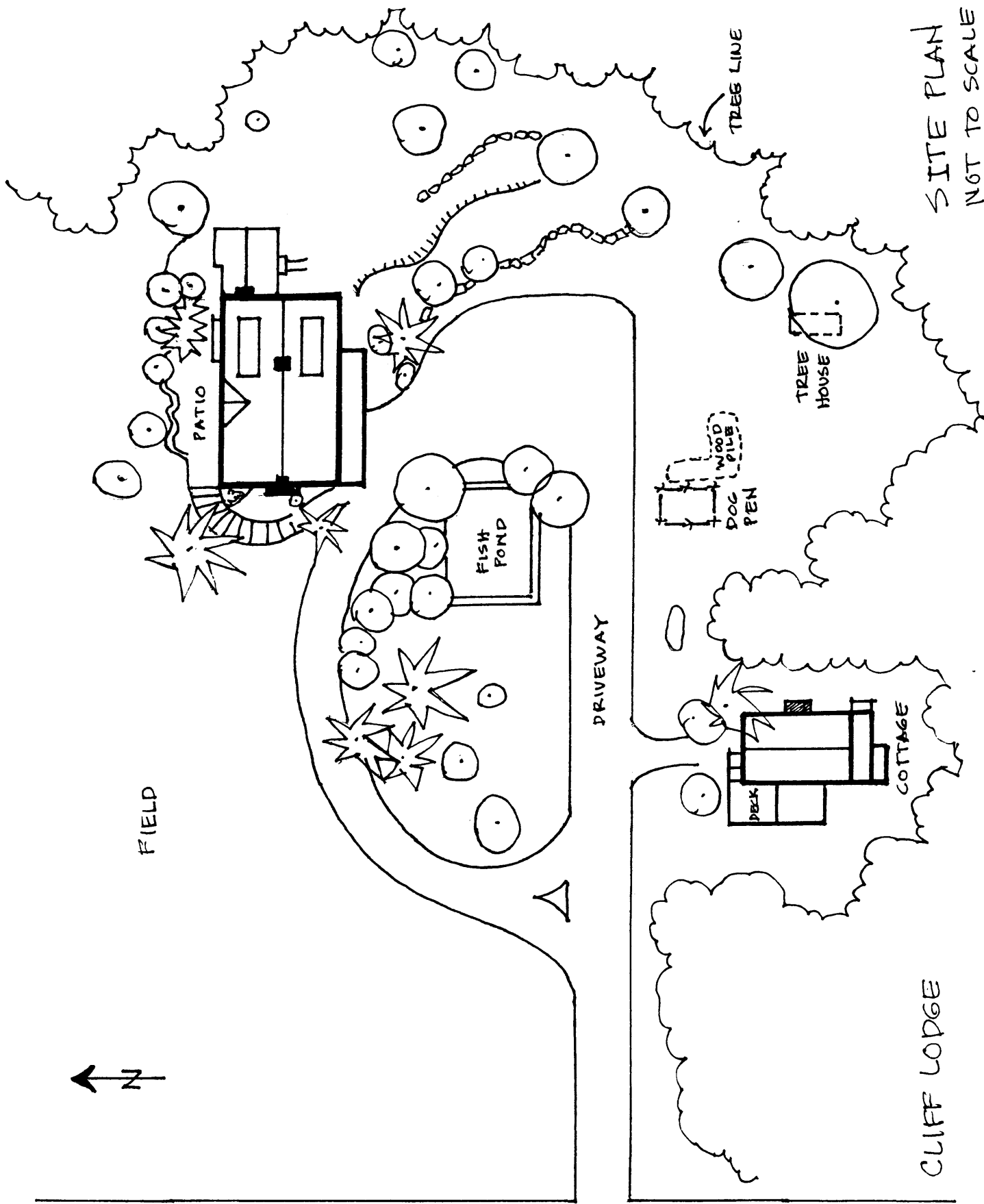
15



3N 10 27D
HOOD RIVER

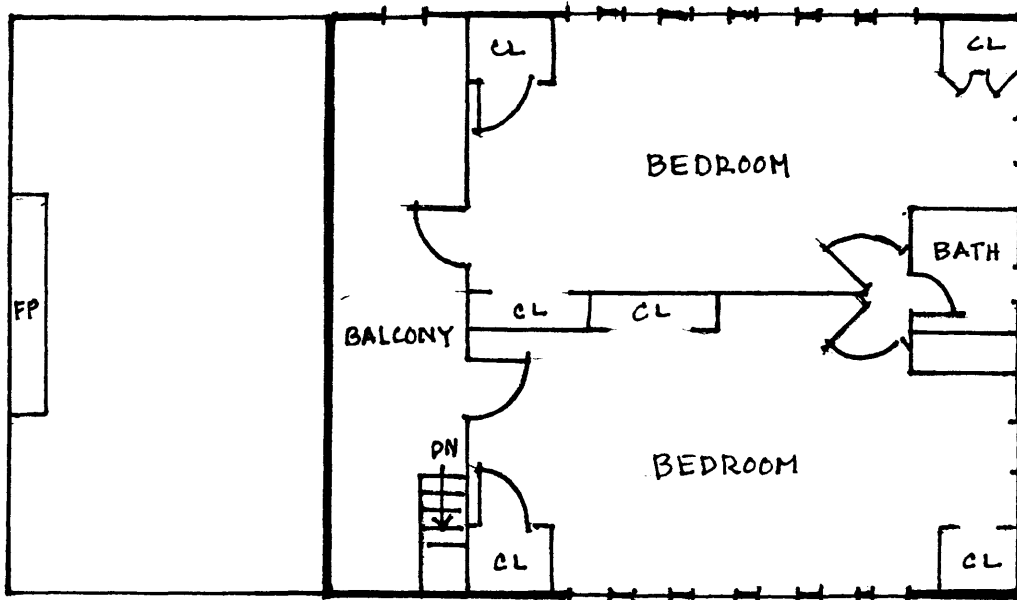


FIELD

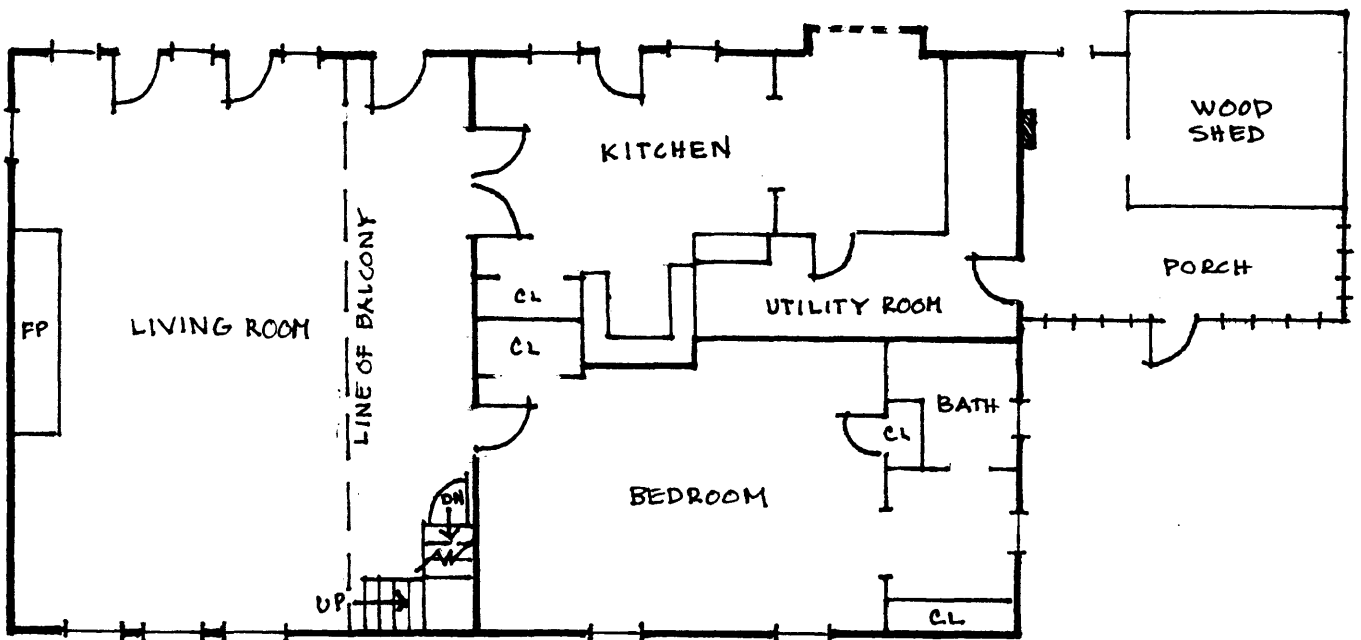


CLIFF LODGE

SITE PLAN
NOT TO SCALE



SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

FLOOR PLAN SKETCH
NOT TO SCALE

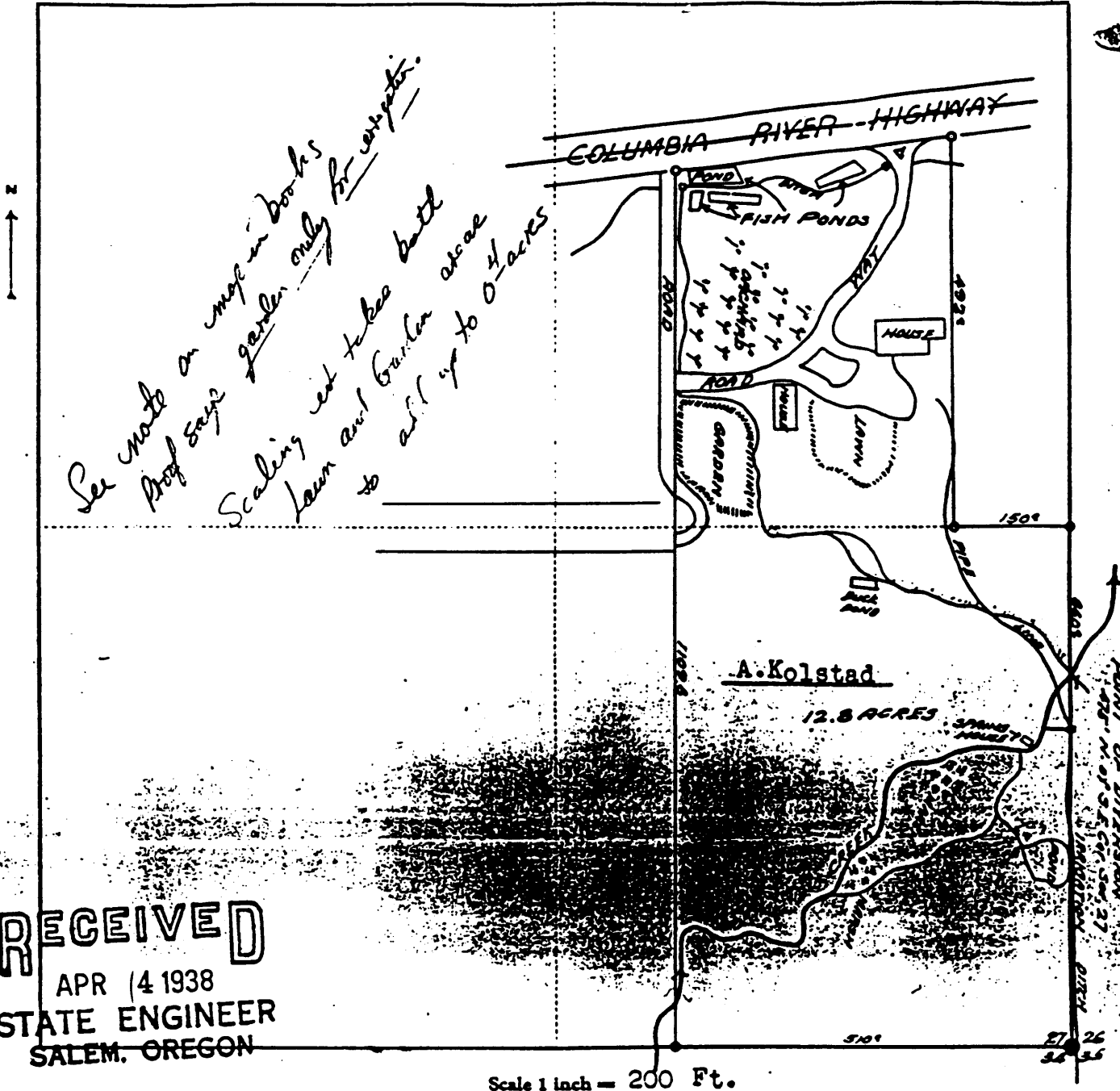
MAP

Accompanying application for a water permit.

SURVEY IN SE 1/4 SE 1/4 SECT 27 TWP 3 N RANGE 10 E EAST W. M.

FOR A. Kolstad

DATE March 25, 1938



RECEIVED
 APR 14 1938
 STATE ENGINEER
 SALEM, OREGON

I do hereby certify that this sketch was made from notes taken during an actual survey by me on March 21 1938, and that it correctly represents the field work of said survey.

Application No. 17283

S. M. Hurlbut

Permit No. 13011

County Surveyor
 Hood River County, Oregon

Helpers H. Booth

17283 (15)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographic Continuation Sheet Page 1

PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG

Property Name

Cliff Lodge
3345 Cascade Street
Hood River County, Oregon

Photographer

Sally Donovan
1615 Taylor Avenue
Hood River, Oregon 97031

Date of Photograph

September-October 1999

Negative Repository

Karen Myers/Kevin Slagle
3345 Cascade Street
Hood River, Oregon 97031

Photographic Number

1 of 22

General view, looking southerly from Cascade Street.

2 of 22

General view, looking southeasterly from field in front of residence.

3 of 22

North elevation (front), looking south from field below on residence and basalt outcropping.

4 of 22

General view, looking northwesterly from east yard.

5 of 22

Looking southwesterly on north elevation (front); west end of north elevation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photographic Continuation Sheet Page 2

6 of 22

Looking southeasterly on north elevation (front); east end of north elevation.

7 of 22

Looking east on west elevation.

8 of 22

Looking northerly on south elevation with circular driveway in foreground.

9 of 22

Looking northwesterly on east elevation.

10 of 22

Detail of garage doors on south elevation.

11 of 22

Basalt outcrop incorporated into southwest corner of foundation.

12 of 22

Rock stairway leading up to north patio on west side of residence.

13 of 22

Living room fireplace and south wall, looking southwesterly.

14 of 22

Living room fireplace, French doors, and north wall, looking north westerly.

15 of 22

Living room fireplace, looking west.

16 of 22

Built in alcove on east wall of living room.

17 of 22

Front door detail on north wall of living room.

18 of 22

Detail of wrought iron wall-hung light on the south side of the living room fireplace.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographic Continuation Sheet Page 3

19 of 22

View of kitchen, looking east from living room.

20 of 22

Master bedroom on main floor, looking east from doorway.

21 of 22

Upstairs bathroom, looking east from hallway.

22 of 22

Small cottage southwest of main house, north elevation.