

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received MAY 9 1985
date entered JUN 6 1985

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Dundee Lodge

and/or common Dee Brook Farm

2. Location

street & number Route 1, Box 311 N/A not for publication

city, town Gaston vicinity of First Congressional District

state Oregon code 41 county Washington code 067

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>N/A</u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<u>N/A</u> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name George A. Armstrong

street & number 9780 Emmons Circle

city, town Fountain Valley N/A vicinity of state California 92708

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Washington County Courthouse

street & number 150 North First Avenue

city, town Hillsboro state Oregon 97123

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Washington County Cultural Resource Survey and Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1983 federal state county local

depository for survey records Washington County Museum, 17677 NW Springville Road

city, town Portland state Oregon 97229

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date <u>N/A</u>

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Dundee Lodge is the primary feature of an ensemble on a Washington County tract developed from 1921 onward as "Dee Brook Farm" by Fred Dundee, one of the pioneers in the automobile business in Oregon. The lodge building is a well-preserved and comparatively rare example of Adirondack Rustic architecture on private land in western Oregon. It is constructed of logs cut on the property. The other buildings on the one-acre area proposed for nomination, a barn and a machine shed, are functional farm structures of balloon-frame construction with horizontal siding. Each of the components of the ensemble is essentially in original condition.

Located between Gaston and Cherry Grove in Washington County, Oregon, the nominated property is situated off of Dundee Road on a one-acre parcel in Section 29, Township 1 South, Range 4 West of the Willamette Meridian.

Situated on an open gentle downhill slope above the Scoggin Valley, the Dundee Lodge is aligned on a true north axis. The lodge has a U-shaped plan composed of a main 1½ story block, oriented east/west, with symmetrical rear projecting one-story wings offset to right and left on the south elevation, and a porte cochere extending north from the center of the main facade. A partial basement is subjacent to the main block of the building and extends under the front portion of the southeast wing, beneath the kitchen. A high poured concrete foundation supports the structure.

Peeled rough hewn logs, laid horizontally with the round sides exposed, form the bearing walls as well as the exterior and interior wall materials. The hewn surfaces are closely fitted, without chinking. The corner construction is of double saddle notches, with the projecting crown ends straight sawn. Some--or all-- of the crown ends are separate material elements which have been precisely cut, fitted and fastened to appear as natural extensions of the wall logs. The device is apparent only where one of the log crowns is absent, thus exposing the actual jointure. Peeled half-round or semilunate logs in vertical placement cover the gable ends. The exterior walls exhibit no explicit design patterns.

Horizontal peeled poles, faced on the adjoining surfaces and mitered at the corners, cover the dormers on the main building block.

The predominant roof shape is a medium gable, which rises 6 to 10 feet in a run of 12 feet. The shape is iterated on the main block, the rear wings, the porte cochere and repeated in the three gable dormers interspaced on the north slope of the roof, and in the abutting gable dormers centered between the wings on the south slope. The roof trim is similarly consistent. The eaves project with rafters exposed. Verges project with the cornice resting on plain brackets; the fascia board is plain except for a distinctive curving incision at the end. This motif is repeated on all fascia, including that trimming the edges of the shed roof extending over the southeast cellar entry. Roof materials are composition shingles. Additional roof features include a large corbeled brick interior chimney offset to the left on the south slope of the roof slightly beneath the ridgeline, and a second smaller corbeled brick interior chimney located above the kitchen on the west slope of the roof on the southeast wing.

Fenestration on the ground floor is regular: windows are four-over-one double-hung sash and three, four, and eight-over-one single sashes, singly and paired with mullions. The structural openings are flat, with plain moulded surrounds and sills. Windows in the upper level are multi-light casements.

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The main entry is located on the north facade. Identical single-leaf doors with vertical plank panels below and three beveled glass panels above are offset equidistant to the right and left. Decorative wood strips applied to the exterior of the doors, over the glass panels, give the appearance of numerous lights. Matching hardware is of individual design and execution in brass. Entrance to the main block from the rear is through identical exterior single-leaf door with 15-light glass panels which lead from the bedroom wings.

An open verandah extends across the length of the north facade. The main roof structure, supported by peeled log uprights, ca. 16" in diameter, provides cover. Five straight concrete stairs, with a low solid railing, access the poured concrete platform. The porch ceiling composes peeled poles, laid lengthwise, and faced to fit. The porte cochere, supported by four comparable peeled log uprights on octagonal concrete pilings, forms a projecting center gable. Open verandahs similarly extend the length of the inward elevations of the rear wings. Again, the roof structure, supported by peeled log columns, provides cover for the porch platforms. The verandahs provide access to the separate bedrooms, which are aligned along the rear wings.

An exterior wooded stairway with a simple railing, located at the northwest corner of the building, provides access to quarters upstairs in the main block. Beneath these stairs, six straight concrete steps descend to the cellar. In addition, kitchen and cellar entrances are covered by a small shed roof porch, formed by an extension of the east slope of the gable on the southeast wing.

The interior space on the ground floor of the main block is encompassed in a single large room. Built-in bookcases extend like wing walls from opposite sides of the room, each surmounted by two peeled log posts, to partially separate living and dining areas. The living area occupies approximately two-thirds of the volume, with the remainder serving as a dining room.

Wall logs also compose the interior wall materials. As on the exterior, the round sides of the logs are exposed, and these are finished with a clear varnish, without stain. The ceiling is of peeled poles, laid lengthwise, and faced to fit. Peeled logs form the open cross beams. The varnish finish compliments that of the wall fabric, and imparts a richness to the simplicity of the materials.

A brick fireplace with a rectangular opening, mantelshelf, and paneled overmantel is centered on the south wall of the room. Vertical paneled storage units flank the fireplace, and provide a contrasting texture to the logs. A blind arch describing a narrow wood pediment surmounts the ensemble, and extends the width of the wall section. This same narrow pediment is repeated in the lintels of all structural openings in the room, including doors, windows, and built-in storage. A pass-through china cupboard is offset to the left on the south wall, between the dining area and the kitchen which is located immediately to the rear of the main block in the southwest wing. A matching cupboard with a glass front is offset to the right in the western portion of the living area.

The floors in the dining area are of varnished softwood. Carpeting now covers the floors in the living area.

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The symmetry of the features of the lodge is notable. Doors, cupboards, bookcases, details of decor are in strictly binary arrangement.

The Dundee Lodge is little altered from its original appearance. There are no apparent structural additions or alterations, and material modifications are minimal. The composition shingles may represent replacement of the original roof materials. The lodge possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials and workmanship sufficient to clearly convey its historical identity as a rustic hunting lodge. Its feeling and association are that of an earlier era.

The property includes two major outbuildings in addition to the lodge. These are a large barn and a machine shed, one located below the lodge to the east. The nailed-frame barn is aligned north/south, with a gambrel roof and horizontal flush siding. Double-leaf doors are centered on the west elevation. Light and ventilation are provided by six-over-six double-hung sash windows on the ground level, and by small multi-light casements on the loft level. A gable cupola with louvered vents is centered on the ridgeline. The roof is covered with sheet aluminum roofing.

The machine shed is situated intermediate between the barn and the lodge. Aligned on an east-west axis, the gable-roofed machine shed is a one-story frame building, three bays length. The exterior walls are covered with horizontal shiplap. The center and west bays on the north elevation are open; the east bay is enclosed with vertical boards. Four multi-light casements are arranged longitudinally across the center.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1921 **Builder/Architect** E. E. Green

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Dee Brook Farm, located in southern Washington County, Oregon between Cherry Grove and Gaston, was developed in 1921 as a weekend retreat and retirement home for Fred Dundee, a former machinist who turned an interest in American's nascent relationship with the automobile into several thriving automobile-related business in Portland. The Dee Brook Farm ensemble is comprised of three buildings. Two of these, the barn and machine shop, relate to the functions of the farm operation. The primary building, historically known as the Dundee Lodge, was designed by architect E. E. Green, of whose career little is known. Constructed in an adaptation of the Adirondack Rustic style, the U-shaped building is a rare type in Washington County and thus meets eligibility Criterion "c." Its significance under Criterion "c" is enhanced by the intact quality of its character defining elements, which include peeled log construction, open verandahs, bilateral symmetry, gabled wing projections, single and intersecting gabled dormers, porte cochere, and fine original interior wooden finish materials and details.

Fred Dundee's association with the property merits consideration under Criterion "b." One of the early automobile racers in the United States, Dundee parlayed an interest in the infant automobile industry into a recreational and business career revolving around the revolutionary vehicle. In addition to being a well-known racer on the West Coast, Dundee's prosperous automobile repair business and White Steamer dealership contributed to the growth of the industry in the state. The tangible reward for Dundee was manifest in Dee Brook Farm, made accessible by the automobile, where he lived after retirement until his death in 1951. Subsequently, under the title of "Cherry Grove Center," the property was associated with the communal and alternative education movements. It is currently used for retreats.

Fred Dundee was born March 17, 1884 at Pleasant Home (now Orient), Oregon. He was the great grandson of Clarence Kelly, an Oregon pioneer. In 1907 he married Esther Brooks of Portland, the daughter of a pioneer. Dundee, a machinist, opened a repair shop in Portland in 1900 and soon turned his mechanical talents to the infant automobile business. He was first interested in the steam automobile and became one of the early automobile racers in the country. This enterprise had its American beginnings with the round trip race between Chicago and Evanston in 1895 that covered 52 miles. In 1902 Barney Oldfield captured the public's imagination when he attained the speed of sixty miles per hour in a Ford 999 racer. As Henry Ford's success with racing automobiles made him a national figure, other aspiring automobile manufacturers tried to emulate his racing publicity. One of these entrepreneurs was Windsor T. White of Cleveland who formed the White Motor Company, a derivative of the firm that built the White sewing machines. The company built its first steam car in 1900. The first White trucks were produced in 1902. White gained publicity by organizing a fleet of his trucks to relieve the victims of the San Francisco earthquake in 1906. He also began to race steam cars in 1902. One of his cars was sold to Fred Dundee. In 1908 and 1909 Dundee was one of the prominent drivers on the race tracks of the Pacific Coast, driving this White Steamer, "Whistling Billy."

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property one

Quadrangle name Gaston, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	0	4	8	4	5	3	0	5	0	3	3	8	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state None code county code

state None code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gordon B. Dodds

organization N/A date November 15, 1984

street & number 1665 NW 131st Avenue telephone (503) 644-8921

city or town Portland state Oregon 97229

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

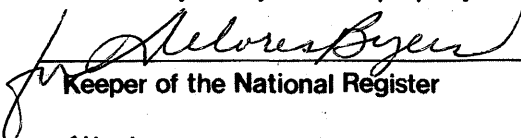
State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date April 17, 1985

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the National Register


Keeper of the National Register

date 6/6/85

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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In 1912 Dundee and his uncle, John B. Kelly, opened an automobile repair shop and White Steamer dealership at 19th Street and Jefferson Avenue in Portland. Three years later he opened a second repair shop on SE Water in that city where he handled for many years, among other business, the repair work for the Oregon State Highway Department. As his business prospered, Dundee became a founding member of the Society of Automotive Engineers (1916) and, locally, a founder of the Portland Garage and Repair Mens Association, now the Portland Automotive Trade Association.

After the First World War Dundee's fortunes rose with the fortunes of the automobile industry. Although the good roads movement (the first hardsurfaced highway in Oregon was the Columbia River Highway completed in 1916), the mass-produced automobile, and the efficient truck were all developed before the war, the automobile's major influence upon American society followed the close of the conflict. Indeed, the automobile became the single most important force in American life in the twentieth century. In the immediate postwar years the automobile contributed enormous changes to the American scene: the sexual revolution, the destruction of small towns, the democratization of the tourist industry, and the reduction of social control of the young by church and family. Joined to disillusionment with the postwar settlement, the emancipation of women, prohibition and its failure, and unprecedented affluence, the automobile helped bring on a social revolution.

Dundee Lodge was a creation of the automobile age. Fred Dundee's automobile business prospered. He himself loved to tour the state in his large 1910 White steam sedan (now in Harrah's automobile museum in Reno). Indeed before the war, Mr. and Mrs. Dundee had established a retreat on Mt. Hood called Camp Dundee. After the war (in 1919 and 1921) Dundee acquired--in exchange with a man who offered to take the cars Dundee held for unpaid bills in his repair shop--a farm in Washington County. It was to be a weekend retreat and retirement home. They named the farm the Dee Brook Farm. (For four reasons. There was a brook on the farm. "Dee" is for Dundee. "Dee" is also the Scottish word for brook; Brook was Esther Dundee's maiden name.)

At the farm the DundeEs (who had no children) gathered large groups of friends and employees and their children practically every weekend. Here they participated in games, picnics, and other innocent pastimes. Small crops of fruits and vegetables were raised. The lodge was constructed of Togs cut on the property; its most vivid feature was the great hall hung with trophies of the hunt. Dundee retired from business in 1947 and died in 1951.

In 1952 the lodge came to the possession of George Armstrong. By the 1970s Armstrong was renting the property (in return for maintenance) to men and women who were still influenced by the intellectual turbulence of the 1960s. The decade of the counter-culture saw more members joining communes than at any other similar period of American history. It was a time of optimism about the power of individuals ("human potential") and pessimism about established institutions. It resembled the decade when Fred Dundee built his lodge. "Alternative life styles" became a popular crusade, especially among the young. The new ways of the 1960s continued into the next decade, although with declining influence.

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"Cherry Grove Center" was formed by Robert Czimbella in 1975. It began as a retreat center to be rented to men and women of diverse philosophies and economic classes. John Klatt succeeded Czimbella as director in 1977. Over the years additional programs were added, some aided by VISTA funding. The Center provided adult courses in yoga, cooking, gardening, and music. (It also put on workshops for such groups as Good Samaritan Hospital and the Youth Conservation Corps.) Two alternative schools arose over the years for children from kindergarten through eighth grade. One, the Country School, is now in Dilley; the other, the Forest School, is now in Forest Grove. Both added to the basic curriculum field trips, exchanges with other schools, and elective courses. By 1983, however, lack of capital, insufficient numbers, and competition from other camps forced closure. Today the lodge is open for groups who wish to use the facilities for retreats.

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Major bibliographic references:

Interviews

Ron Johnson, August 7, 1984
Pamela Olanie, June 22, 1984
Dorothy White, October 17, 1984

Telephone Interviews

Czibbell, Robert, October 5, 1984
Klatt, John, October 6, 1984
Lent, Berkeley, October 18, 1984
Olanie, Pamela, June 29, 1984
White, Dorothy, October 17, 1984

Books

Rae, John B. The Road and the Car in American Life. Cambridge: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, 1971.
Waitley, Douglas. The Road We Traveled. New York: Julian Messner, 1979.
Zablocki, Benjamin. Alienation and Charisma: A Study of Contemporary American Communes; New York: The Free Press, 1980.

Newspapers

The Oregonian (Portland), March 27, 1951; September 8, 1982; March 3, 1983.
The Oregon Journal (Portland), March 27, 1951; August 14, 1979.

Unpublished Sources

Letters and photographs in possession of Dorothy White, Tualatin.
Margaret Kirkpatrick to Gordon B. Dodds, October 13, 1984.
Washington County Cultural Resources Inventory. Hillsboro, 1983.

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Description of Dee Brook Farm - Dee Brook Lodge Site

Beginning at a point that bears south 1330 feet and west 882 feet from the northeast section corner of Section 29, T1S, R4W in Washington County, Oregon, thence

North 210.00 feet to a point, thence

East 207.43 feet to a point, thence

South 210.00 feet to a point, thence

West 207.43 feet to the point of beginning.

Area enclosed in traverse = 1.0 acres