

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JAN 26 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name DeHart, Edward J., House
other names/site number "Lakecliff"

2. Location

street & number 3820 Westcliff Drive not for publication
city, town Hood River County vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Hood River code 027 zip code 97031

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official [Signature] Date January 10, 1990
State or Federal agency and bureau Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet. 2/23/90
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single family dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single family dwelling
Bed and Breakfast

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Shingle Style/Arts and Crafts

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls wood shingles
roof asphalt: composition shingles
other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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Lakecliff, a Shingle Style residence, is located on Westcliff Drive in Hood River County atop a prominent bluff overlooking the Columbia River to the north. The residence was designed for entrepreneur Edward J. De Hart by the well known architect, A. E. Doyle, in 1907-1908. The summer cottage is a fine example of the Shingle Style, displaying many characteristics of the style in its form, jerkinhead roof with intersecting front and rear gables and wood shingle exterior cladding. Multi-pane windows punctuate the exterior of the residence and a large multi-pane leaded glass window embellishes the front elevation of the building. A massive, basalt chimney is located on the west elevation of the residence. The sun porch, enclosed with multi-pane casement windows, projects from the front elevation of the building and connects with the porte-cochere. The port-cochere is supported by timber poles and incorporates native materials into the design. The interior of Lakecliff displays fine crafting in its boxed wood beam ceilings, wood floors, and five basalt fireplaces. Lakecliff is in excellent condition with minor alterations.

SETTING

Lakecliff is located on Westcliff Drive on 3.5 acres, northwest of Hood River in Hood River County. The residence is located on the north side of Interstate 84, directly east of the historic Columbia Gorge Hotel. It is accessed by a long dirt drive, lined with fir trees, which terminates with a drop off and turn-around in front of the house. Mature oak and fir trees occupy the area in the center of the turn-around. A small lake is located south of the property directly north of Westcliff Drive. The lot is covered with a dense growth of mature fir and oak trees and low brush with scattered outcrops of native basalt. Located on the northern third of the lot, Lakecliff is sited on a bluff, overlooking the Columbia River to the north. The land slopes dramatically down towards the river to a level, open yard area north of the residence. Mature lilac bushes line the northern and western perimeter of the property. An outbuilding which was moved to the site ca.1986, is located east of the house.¹ The building is rectangular in plan, has a gable roof and is clad with shiplap siding.

EXTERIOR

The T-shaped, Shingle Style residence is two and one half stories and has a daylight basement. The overall dimensions of the main residence is approximately 40 feet (north-south) and 68 feet (east-west) and the small extension on the east side measures approximately 25 feet (north south) and 30 feet (east-west). The roof is composed of a main jerkin head with an intersecting front facing gable on the south elevation (front) and

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twin gables projecting from the west side of the north (rear) elevation. The roof is covered with composition shingles and is capped with a slightly corbelled chimney. A lower hip roof is attached to the east end of the residence. A prominent, basalt exterior chimney is located on the west end of the residence. Projecting eaves with exposed rafter ends extend over the main portion of the residence; the front and rear gable eaves are clipped. Wood shingles cover the exterior of the building.

The windows are a combination of three, six, and eight over one double hung wood sash, fixed pane, and multi-pane casement windows and are surrounded by simple wood trim. A large, multi-pane leaded glass window flanked by smaller, multi-pane, leaded glass windows are located on the front (south) elevation of the building. Smaller multi-paned windows are located at the top of the gable ends. A multi-pane, single french door is located in the gable end of front elevation. The sun porch projects from the west end of the south (front) elevation and is covered with a shed roof. A series of multi-pane casement windows punctuates all the elevations of the sun porch. A door, embellished with a decorative turned spindled screen door, leads to the sun porch from the covered entrance way. The sun porch roof is connected to a low, hip roof which covers the porte-cochere.

The porte-cochere roof is supported by three timber poles which are supported by small timber brackets. A screened "mud" porch is located on the east end of the south (front) elevation and is covered with a shed roof which has overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. A partially recessed deck is located on the north (rear) elevation. A log pole supports the second story overhang at the base of the deck. The deck has been enlarged from its original size and has a wooden railing. A watertable extends around the perimeter of the residence and is finished with a cap. The foundation is concrete and is partially covered with plywood skirting. An access door to the basement is located on the west end of the north (rear) elevation.

A one story shed extension which houses the breakfast room is located on the east elevation of the building. Another small extension is attached to the east end of the shed extension and is covered with a hip roof. This portion of the residence was used as a cold storage area and storage room. It is covered with wood shingles on the top portion and shiplap siding on the lower portion. An enclosed deck, currently used as a guest room, is located on the north elevation of the addition.

INTERIOR

ENTRANCE HALL

The interior of the De Hart Residence is virtually intact and displays the rustic elegance of a summer cottage in the Shingle Style. The entrance door is embellished with a multi-paned, leaded glass window on the upper portion and two, large rectangular recessed panels on the lower portion. The entrance door leads into a small foyer lit by a small, two over one

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double hung wood sash window. A panelled door with a six light window above separates the foyer from the entrance hall. The floor in the hall is covered with linoleum tile and the ceiling is accentuated with boxed wooden beams which have been painted white. The staircase ascends from the east end of the hall to the second floor. The balustrade is composed of wide vertical members flanked by two smaller vertical members and is capped with a molded top rail. The simple square newel posts are finished with a molded top piece. A beautiful, multi-paned leaded glass window illuminated the staircase along the south wall. Doors from the hall lead to the living room, dining room, pantry, downstairs and small bathroom. The small, half bath is located at the east end of the hall. A wide panelled entrance door on the west end of the hall leads to the living room.

LIVING ROOM, SUN PORCH, AND DINING ROOM

The living room is a large open, rectangular room with wood floors. The main features of the room are the wood beam ceiling and the massive, basalt fireplace. Like the remainder of the woodwork in the living room, the wooden, boxed beams are unpainted and run east to west. The cut stone fireplace, measuring approximately twelve feet in length, is made from basalt quarried from the property and was reportedly cut by Italian masons employed by Mrs. Eloise De Hart.² The simple wood mantel is supported by four, large stones which project from the face of the fireplace above the hearth. The area above the mantel is recessed and extends to the ceiling. The fireplace is flanked by large eight over one double hung windows. A large fixed pane window, commanding an spectacular view of the Columbia River, is located on the north end of the room. There are three door openings on the east elevation of the living room: narrow french doors with a decorative turned spindle screen door leads to the rear deck; an opening with french doors leads to the dining room; and a doorway opens to the hall. French doors, at the south end of the living room, access the sun porch. The french doors are flanked by large eight over one double hung windows. The sun porch is a light, airy room which is enclosed by multi-pane casement windows. A door, with a turned spindle screen door, on the east elevation leads to the front entrance area.

The dining room is accessed through a large opening on the east elevation of the living room. The room reflects the living room with its wood floors and wood beamed ceilings. A basalt fireplace is located at the east end of the room. The fireplace has a simple wood mantel supported by wood brackets and an arched hearth opening. On the north side of the fireplace are two small doors. The top door was probably a pass-through from the pantry which is located directly behind the fireplace. Vertical board and batten, capped with shelving, sheath three fourths of the dining room walls. The north wall contains a shallow bay window with french doors flanked by four over one double hung windows. The french doors lead to the back deck. Wide panel doors in the dining room lead to the hall and pantry.

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PANTRY AND KITCHEN

The pantry is a long, narrow room located east of the dining room. Glass front cabinets line the upper portion of the east wall of the room and wood faced cabinets line the lower portion. A three-over one double hung window, located above the sink, is at the north end of the room. The metal sink is oval in shape and has the original facet and knobs. The west wall is sheathed with vertical boards. Three doors are located at the south end of the room; the door on the west wall leads to the dining room; the door on the south wall to the hall and door on the east side leads to the kitchen.

The kitchen is a large, open area with a work island in the center of the room. The island has a hardwood assembly surface with a sink on the south side and cabinets below. Large multi-pane windows, with cabinets below, line the north wall of the kitchen. A small alcove, which houses the refrigerator, and a door to the screened mud room are located on the south elevation of the kitchen. An arched doorway on the east wall of the kitchen leads to the breakfast nook. The small dining area has a large six over one double hung window on the north wall and two corner built-ins on the south wall. The upper portion of the built-ins are embellished with diamond shaped leaded glass cabinets. Wood cabinets are on the lower portion of the built-ins. A small, recessed telephone shelf, arched in form, is located between the corner cabinets.

STORAGE/COOLER AREA

A door on the east wall of the kitchen leads into a hall which contains a door to the bathroom on the south side. The large bathroom has a shower and a clawfoot bathtub. A three over one double hung window is on the west wall of the room. A door on the east end of the hall leads to a narrower hall passageway which connects the original storage room with the main residence. Windows on the north and south sides of the hall illuminate the passageway. The walls are sheathed with vertical boards.

The storage area, now living quarters, is comprised of two rooms; a large room housing the original cooler and an auxiliary room used as a sleeping porch. The main room has multi-pane windows on the east and south elevations. A door on the south elevation leads to the front yard area. The door is comprised of eight panes of glass and has a six light sidelight on the west side. The large built-in freezers are located in the northwest corner of the room. Two large wooden freezer door, with hardware intact, flank a smaller central freezer door. The eight inch thick freezer doors access a small, cold storage room which has two windows on the north elevation. A door to the sleeping porch is located on the north wall of the main room. The room is completely enclosed with windows and has french doors flanked by sidelights on the east wall.

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THE SECOND FLOOR/ATTIC

The staircase in the entrance hall leads to a long hallway on the second floor. There are four bedrooms located on the second floor; one at the east end of the hall; one on the north side of the hall and two at the west end of the hall. All the bedrooms except the room at the east end of the hall have cut stone fireplaces. The bedrooms are lit by large six and eight over one double hung sash windows and have wood floors. All the original baseboards and molding are intact. Two storage closets flank the bedroom on the north side of the hall. There are three, small half baths located on the south side of the hall adjacent to the stairs to the attic. The bathrooms were added in the 1940s during June McWilliams Haviland's residency. The attic is divided into a hall and three rooms. The attic was reportedly used as servants quarters at one time. The west and north bedrooms are finished with vertical boards which have been varnished and the east bedroom has an unfinished ceiling.

BASEMENT

The basement door is located under the stairway at the east end of the entrance hall. The basement is a large, unfinished space with scattered basalt outcroppings. Multi-pane windows are located on the west and north elevations of the room and a door on north wall leads to the back yard area.

ALTERATIONS

Alterations to the exterior of the residence include the installation of a long multi-pane window in the gable end on the south elevation (ca. 1987), the removal of a small multi-paned window on the south elevation, and the replacement of the multi-pane attic window with a three over one double hung window (prior to 1947). When the kitchen was remodeled in the 1940s some of the windows on the rear elevation were replaced or shifted. The window at the north end of the living room was altered to a fixed pane window, the kitchen windows on the north elevations were enlarged and replaced with eight over one double hung windows, and the window in the breakfast nook was enlarged and replaced by what appears to be the original living room window. The rear porch deck was enlarged in ca. 1987 and the original poled trellis and railing removed. The horizontal skirting around the foundation has been replaced with plywood.

Most of the modifications on the interior of the De Hart residence occurred during June Haviland's occupancy from 1942 to 1958. During that time the kitchen was modified (the new remodel was reportedly featured in Sunset magazine in the 1940s), the hall was tiled and the half baths were installed on the second floor.

¹ Personnel interview with Diane Barkheimer by Sally Donovan, White Salmon, Oregon, May 1989.

² Phone interview with Jean Gunderson by Sally Donovan, Oceanview, Oregon, June 1989.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1907-1908

Significant Dates

1908

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

A. E. Doyle, architect
Albert Krieg, builder

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 3.5 acres Hood River, Oregon-Washington 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	0	6	1	3	2	3	0	5	0	6	2	9	7	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

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

D

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

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is located in SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 27, Township 3N, Range 10E, Willamette Meridian, in Hood River County, Oregon and is identified as Tax Lot 300 at said location. It lies just outside the corporate limits of the Hood River county seat. Hood River County Assessor's Map Ref. No. 3N 10 27D.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated property of 3.5 acres encompasses the residence, one non-historic outbuilding and a small lake associated with the historic period. The acreage is all that remains of the original 30 acre holding which originally surrounded the residence. The small lake was (and is) an integral part of the property, supplying the the residence with water. The lake is adjacent to Westcliff Drive on the southern boundary of the proeprty. The northern boundary is the railroad line.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sally Donovan

organization Donovan and Associates date June 22, 1989

street & number 2209 NW Everett #302 telephone (503) 226-2904

city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97210

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SUMMARY

The summer house built for Portland hardware dealer and entrepreneur Edward J. DeHart in Hood River, Oregon in 1907-1908 occupies a 3 1/2-acre tract heavily wooded with fir and oak which is reached by Westcliff Drive. It stands on the brow of a basalt cliff overlooking a small lake on the south and the Columbia River to the north. The property was entitled "Lakecliff" in the romantic tradition of the Edwardian era.

The house was designed by leading Portland architect Albert E. Doyle. In 1907 Doyle was a young architect at the threshold of independent practice. He had been apprenticed to the eminent local firm of Whidden and Lewis and had studied at Columbia University. In the context of A. E. Doyle's career, the DeHart residence is of particular interest as it represents an early stage in the development of a distinctive type of coastal or mountain cottage indebted to the Shingle Style but notably adapted to the informality and potential for scenic vistas offered by the particular site. Doyle's later vacation cottages of the 1910s at Neahkahnie on the Oregon Coast are among the archetypes which inspired emergence of the Northwest Regional Style in the 1940s. "Lakecliff," then, is chiefly significant under Criterion C as a generally well-preserved early example of Doyle's rustic Arts and Crafts/Shingle Style architecture. Contemporary with the DeHart House were beach cottages Doyle designed in 1908 for Fred Page and Mae Shogren. In comparison with the modest cottages at Seaview and North Beach on the Long Beach peninsula in Washington State however, "Lakecliff" was sophisticated and showed the influence of the Eastern Shingle Style.

"Lakecliff" is somewhat T-shaped in plan and is enclosed by a hipped roof following the long axis. At the west end, a gable-roofed longitudinal section forms the base of the "T." On the north elevation, the cross gable section is expanded as twin gables faintly reminiscent of the work of English architect C. F. A. Voysey. The house is entirely clad with shingles and its stylistic roots are in the Arts and Crafts Movement. Further, it exhibits certain rustic touches made fashionable in the retreats of wealthy New York industrialists in the Adirondack Mountains in the late 19th Century. The chimney of random range native basalt is an outstanding feature. Hearth and chimney breast made up a traditional focal point in rustic lodges.

While certain modifications have been made in wall openings in recent years, typical windows are double-hung with multiple panes in upper sash. On the south front, where window banks were used in a sun porch and second story bay, there are heavy mullions and transoms characteristic of the Arts and Crafts. The port-cochere is supported by peeled logs. The original rustic porch on the north elevation which provided an overlook for the spectacle of the Columbia Gorge has been altered as an enlarged deck having no pergola of logs and poles. In all other respects, the residence conveys the distinctive character of its period and type.

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Lakecliff, a finely crafted Shingle Style residence constructed in 1907 / 1908, is significant under Criterion C, for its association with the prominent Northwest architect, A. E. Doyle. Lakecliff is one of Albert E. Doyle's earliest cottage designs after starting his Portland office in January 1907 and was his first residential project in the Columbia River Gorge. A. E. Doyle designed many of Portland's most prominent early 20th century commercial buildings including the Meier and Frank Building (1907), the Oregon Hotel (1911), the Central Public Library (1913), and the Pittock Block (1914), and designed many private residences for wealthy Portlanders. The residence was constructed for Edward J. De Hart, an early Portland entrepreneur and co-founder of the Honeyman Hardware Company in 1890. De Hart formed Honeyman, De Hart & Company Hardware Store in 1890 (the name changed to Honeyman Hardware Company in 1901 after De Hart's retirement) and was very active in Portland's early business development. De Hart retired from the hardware business in 1900 but the company continued to grow and became known as Portland's largest hardware store until its demise in 1942. De Hart constructed Lakecliff to pursue his interest in fruit production which was rapidly becoming a major industry in the Hood River Valley after the turn of the century.

ALBERT E. DOYLE

Albert E. Doyle was a prominent architect in the Pacific Northwest and designed many of Portland's most notable buildings during the 1910s and 1920s. Doyle was born in Santa Cruz, California July 27, 1877 to James Edward and Mary Oakey Doyle.²³ The family moved to Portland in the 1870s where James Doyle pursued his career as a building contractor. James Doyle became a leading building contractor in Portland and was known in the community for his excellent building and management practices.²⁴ Albert Doyle, the eldest of four children, spent a great deal of time working with his father which provided the necessary building background for his later architectural career. After completing his early education in the Portland school system, Doyle worked for twelve years as an apprentice to the well known firm of Whidden and Lewis.²⁵ The firm was known for its classical style buildings and were responsible for the proliferation of many Colonial Revival Style residences in Portland. While working in the office of Whidden and Lewis, Doyle assisted in the design of the Forestry Building (1903) for Portland's 1905 Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition.²⁶ Shortly after completion of his work for the Exposition, Doyle moved to New York City and studied design at Columbia University. In 1906,

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Doyle went to Europe to study and travel. He returned to Portland in December of the same year and started his own office the following January.²⁷

Doyle's early commissions were small cottages designed for prominent Portland residents. One of his early commissions was the summer home designed in 1907 for the De Hart family in Hood River. Doyle's reputation as an excellent designer grew out of his residential projects which led to his first substantial commercial building design, the Meier and Frank Building (1907) in downtown Portland. After the success of the Meier and Frank building, Doyle's office received many more commissions for commercial and public buildings in Portland. These included the Selling Building (1910), Lipman, Wolfe and Company Store (1910), the Oregon Hotel, now the Benson Hotel, (1911), the Central Public Library (1913), the Pittock Block (1914), the U.S. Bank (1916), the Terminal Sales Building (1926) and the Public Service Building (1928).²⁸

The design for the De Hart summer home was one of Doyle's earliest residential projects after starting his own office in January 1907. The residence was Job numbers 12 and 34 and the drawings were dated June/July 1907.²⁹ After the completion of the De Hart home in 1908, Doyle was hired to design a number of homes in the Columbia River Gorge, as the area was quickly developing into a popular vacation area for nearby Portlanders. Other Doyle buildings in the Columbia Gorge included: the Shogren Sisters residence in Mosier, extant (1910); The Portland Auto Club Clubhouse (1912-13), located on the Columbia River Scenic Highway along the Sandy River, extant with alterations; the Julius L. Meier Residence (1915) east of Corbett, razed 1930, reconstructed and currently known as Menucha; the Edward Ehrman Residence (1919) west of Corbett, extant and Multnomah Falls Lodge (1923), extant.³⁰

LAKECLIFF

Edward De Hart purchased the land to build his summer home, Lakecliff, from David Byerlee on June 22, 1907. The property encompassed a large acreage and was located northwest of Hood River on a bluff overlooking the Columbia River. The land was located directly east of the Wah Gwin Gwin Hotel which was the first hotel to occupy the site of the Columbia Gorge Hotel (1921).³¹ The original tract of land extended from the Columbia River on the north, to the Columbia River Highway on the south with a small lake in the center of the property. The June 20, 1907 Hood River Glacier states of the proposed building locale, "A more romantic or picturesque site would not have been obtained." De Hart promptly started plans to erect a "fine bungalow", employing the prominent Northwest architect, A. E. Doyle.³²

Doyle started work promptly on the drawings after De Hart purchased the Columbia River property in June 1907. The plans (drawings 12 and 34) for the summer cottage were completed in June/July of 1907 and construction started shortly thereafter. Doyle's records indicate that he purchased many supplies for the construction from several Hood

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River businesses. The local businesses included: Stanley Smith for lumber; Oregon Lumber at Dee for round poles used in the front and back porches; Steward Hardware Company for nails; Snow and Upton, a blacksmith, for tools; and Stranahan and Sheets for cement and plaster.³³ Portland firms employed by Doyle during construction included Gould and Snyder for plumbing, gas fittings and sheet metal, W. G. McPherson company for heating and hot water, Howes and Company for the water supply system, George Ainslie and Company for the millwork and glazing, W. P. Fuller and Company for the stains, varnishes and paints, and Nottingham and Company for shingles and lime.³⁴ The general contractor was Jake Krimbel, a contractor from the Portland. Krimbel sent Albert Krieg from his company to build the residence.³⁵ Krieg was known for his fine crafting and took great pride in the construction of Lakecliff. After Krieg completed the residence, he remained in Hood River and started his own business, Krieg Millwork, Inc. in 1918.³⁶ His son, Carl Krieg, still operates the successful family business.

Lakecliff was completed in March 1908 and was acclaimed in a spring issue of the Hood River Glacier as "one of the finest in the city or valley."³⁷ The Shingle Style residence was modeled after beach cottages popular on the East Coast in the late 19th century. The De Hart family home in Portland was also a Shingle Style residence which stood on the corner of NW Nineteenth and Glisan streets (razed).³⁸ The Shingle Style was developed by the well known east coast firm of McKim, Mead and White and became a fashionable style for coastal cottages built by wealthy Easterners. The style, inspired by nature, broke away from the machine-made elements of the earlier industrial age. Lakecliff displays many characteristics of the Shingle Style in its roof shape, wood shingled exterior cladding, the absence of cornerboards, the simple window surround, and the multi-pane windows. The log poles in the entrance and rear deck, and the massive basalt exterior chimney reflect the influence of nature and the incorporation of local materials.

The grounds of the Lakecliff were beautifully landscaped, incorporating the native basalt outcrops as landscape features. A small lake on the property was not only used as a favorite swimming hole, but as a source of water for the residence. According to a 1907 Hood River Glacier article, Howes and Company of Portland "came up Saturday to make arrangements to install a hot air pump and pressure tank on the De Hart place west of town. Mr. De Hart also arrived on the same train from Portland. The plan consists of making a large reservoir out of a small lake on the place, filtering the water through porous stone, and then filling the pressure tank from power derived from the engine. This will give Mr. De Hart a fine water system for domestic use."³⁹ The reservoir was fed from a spring located on the south side of the Old Columbia Gorge Highway on a high plateau. The water passed through a wooden pipe which supplied the small lake with water (the lake is currently fed through a iron pipe from the spring). The original entrance to the estate was located off the north side of the Columbia Gorge Highway on the west end of Hood River (currently directly east of the Texaco gas station).⁴⁰ The entrance drive was flanked by stone entrance columns. The stone entrance, along with the stone walls throughout the

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property, were constructed by the Ev Copper, the long-time caretaker for the De Hart residence.⁴¹ The original barn was located between the highway and the residence. The barn was razed in the 1960's to make way for Interstate 84 which bisected the original acreage.

EDWARD J. DE HART

Edward J. De Hart was born April 1, 1836 in Commumipaw, New Jersey to Edward and Elinor De Hart.¹ After finishing his early education, De Hart secured employment in a hardware store at the age of fifteen which developed an early interest in the hardware business. Attracted by the westward migration, he moved to San Francisco in 1861 to work in a hardware store owned by his brother-in-law, Jacob Underhill.² After a year in California, De Hart was sent to Portland, Oregon to establish a store of Jacob Underhill & Company Hardware Store. De Hart managed the store until the branch closed in 1868. He then moved back to San Francisco and managed the Jacob Underhill and Company store.³ De Hart remained in San Francisco until 1873 when he was sent to New York City by his brother-in-law to represent the firm as a buyer. He remained in New York until 1875 and then returned to California, once again, to work in the Underhill store. The store went out of business in 1876 and in the fall of that year, De Hart moved to Portland, Oregon.⁴

De Hart continued to work in the hardware business in Portland as a clerk for R. R. Thompson & Northrup Company (established 1870). By 1879, De Hart joined in a partnership with R.H. Thompson to form Thompson, De Hart & Company, "Dealers in Hardware, Etc".⁵ The store was located on the northeast corner of First and Yamhill streets. William Honeyman, who would later become De Hart's long time partner, was listed in the 1880 Portland Directory as an employee of the Thompson, De Hart & Company. The firm's internal structure was reorganized in 1890 when it became known as Honeyman, De Hart Hardware & Company.⁶ E. J. De Hart was the President of the firm and William Honeyman Vice-President. The company dealt in retail and wholesale hardware, explosive powders, coal, tools, iron, steel, as well as equipping railroad, milling, and mining operations.⁷ The business was located on Ash Street and extended from First to Second streets. According to De Hart's biography in the History of Oregon, he "concentrated his efforts and attention upon the upbuilding and development of the business, promoting the trade along the most progressive lines and at all times adhering to the highest standards and commercial ethics." The Honeyman, De Hart & Company grew to become Portland's largest hardware store.

In the 1890s Honeyman, De Hart & Company was involved in some speculative railroad ventures in southern Oregon. The Medford and Jacksonville Railway was incorporated January 17, 1890 in an effort to build a railroad line from Jacksonville to Medford.⁸ The corporation originally contracted with Crawford, Howell and Company of Corvallis, Oregon, but the company withdrew from the contract in late 1890 some construction

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difficulties.⁹ Honeyman, De Hart & Company was hired in December 1890 to complete the line before the January 1, 1891 deadline. A substantial bonus would be awarded if a train passed over the tracks by the deadline date. The company met the construction deadline but failed in an attempt to run a locomotive over the tracks. However, by January 16, 1891, the train made its first successful trip from Medford to Jacksonville.¹⁰ The railway company were so impressed by the efforts of Honeyman, De Hart & Company, that they awarded the bonus to the company anyway. The railway company was re-organized in February 1891 as the Rogue River Valley Railway. Honeyman, De Hart & Company became involved in further railroad development in the area, forming the Rogue River Valley Railway and Improvement Company. The purpose of the company was to build railway and telegraph lines from Medford to Central Point and eventually to Eagle Point. In 1893, Honeyman and De Hart sold their interest in the project to Mr. Leadbetter, a Washington speculator. Leadbetter handled the company until 1894 when Honeyman and De Hart regained ownership of the line. De Hart and Honeyman operated the line until they sold their interest in the company in 1900.¹¹

After a successful career in the hardware business, Edward J. De Hart retired from the company in 1900. In 1901, Honeyman, De Hart & Company was renamed Honeyman Hardware Company.¹² Honeyman Hardware remained in business until 1942. In 1943 the Honeyman Block buildings (listed in the National Register) were sold to a life insurance company.¹³ De Hart moved to Medford, Oregon in 1901 to pursue his interest in the fruit industry, starting a 70 acre pear and apple orchard. The orchard was known as Oaklawn Orchards and was located at the south end of Oakland Street in Medford.¹⁴ Substantial residences now occupy the site of the orchards. De Hart was active in the development of the area's fruit industry and resided in Medford until 1906. In June of that year he sold his business and moved back to Portland. In 1907, De Hart hired Albert E. Doyle, a prominent Portland architect, to design a summer residence near the town of Hood River, Oregon. At that time Hood River and Medford were the largest fruit producing areas in the state. De Hart built Lakecliff, his summer cottage in the Hood River area, to continue his interest in the fruit industry.

De Hart was also very active in the community of Portland and was appointed a representative for the merchants and business people in the city for many years. He was an organizer of the Commercial Club of Portland (founded 1908) and was the club's first President.¹⁵ He was a member of the Arlington Club of Portland, an early member of Portland's volunteer fire department, and served as a vestryman for the Trinity Episcopal Church for many years. De Hart died on November 18, 1918 at his Portland home which was located on the southwest corner of Twentieth and Glisan (currently the Biltmore Apartments). De Hart was "well remembered by many of the older businessmen of Portland as a forceful factor in commercial circles here. He had attained the ripe old age of eighty years when the 'weary wheels of life at length stood still,' and his entire career was

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one of activity and usefulness and the public was at all times either a direct or an indirect beneficiary of his efforts."¹⁶ De Hart was buried in the Riverview cemetery in Portland.

THE DE HART FAMILY

In October 1857, Edward De Hart and Elmira C. Thresher were married in New York, New York.¹⁷ Elmira was the daughter of Minord and Mary Thresher and was born in December 1824 in New York City.¹⁸ After settling in Portland with her husband, Elmira De Hart became very active in the Trinity Episcopal Church in downtown Portland, and the parish's Women's Guild. She work and helped, through her volunteer efforts and contributions, to develop Good Samaritan Hospital.¹⁹ Elmira De Hart died on December 5, 1921 at the age of ninety-six. The couple had one child, Ella, born April 21, 1860 in New York City. Ella was also very active in the Trinity Episcopal Church and donated much of her time and money to church endeavors. She commemorated a section of the sanctuary / chancel wall with new panelling in memory to her father and mother in October 1923. Ella also donated a pair of silver cruets in "Memory of her mother, Elmira C. T. De Hart," in 1939.²⁰ For many years after her parents death, Ella divided her time between her Portland home and Lakecliff in Hood River. She sold Lakecliff in 1942 to June McWilliams Haviland.²¹ Ella De Hart died at her Portland home, 864 SW Vista Avenue, in September 1952.²²

THE CARETAKERS

Lakecliff was managed by Ev and Fannie Copper from 1907 to 1941. After moving to Hood River in 1907, Ev Copper worked as a caretaker for the De Hart cottage, but did not live on the property. In 1909, the Coppers moved to the caretaker's cottage on the property to look after the residence.⁴² According to Carl Krieg, the original caretaker's cottage is still intact and is located directly east of the main house, now on separate parcel of land. The cottage has been substantially altered by enlarging the residence, residing and modifications of the windows. Some of the original wood shingle siding is visible on the east elevation. Sometime after the deaths of Edward and Elmira De Hart, (1920s) the Coppers "moved into the 'Big House'". In her autobiography, Fannie Copper, further states, "Ev and I had plenty to do. Ev had so far to run back and forth to do the chores, and I had the big house to care for, with all those stairs."⁴³

The Coppers tended to the large vegetable garden and orchards on the property and sold the produce in Hood River. They also enlarged the barn and started a successful dairy farm on the property and Fannie Copper took in boarders on occasions. Eloise Copper Fricke, the daughter of Fannie and Ev, purchased six acres of the De Hart land in 1932 and lived on the property with her husband, Harold.⁴⁴ The Coppers moved out of the De Hart residence in 1941 and moved into a house which their daughter, Eloise, had built for them

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on the property. The Coppers remained in the residence until their deaths. The bungalow style house was moved to a site adjacent to the Hood River Cemetery when Interstate 84 was constructed in the 1960s.⁴⁵ Fannie Copper had fond memories of the De Harts and in her autobiography states "We were treated so nicely at the De Harts. They fixed the house better for us and we were tired of continual moving and changing."⁴⁶

SUBSEQUENT OWNERS

The property was sold by Ella De Hart, the daughter of Edward and Elinor De Hart, to Gladys June McWilliams Haviland on February 17, 1942.⁴⁷ June McWilliams Haviland was originally from California and was known for her adventuresome character in the Hood River area. Haviland was responsible for most of the interior alterations to the building. She sold the residence to Jean and Lee Gunderson on January 25, 1958.⁴⁸ The Gundersons owned the building until it was sold to Barkhimer / GA Investment November 7, 1985. The Barkheimers maintained the residence as a bed and breakfast until it was sold to the current owners, Judy and Bruce Thesenga, April 25, 1989. The Thesengas have recently painted the residence and restored much of the original landscape features. They also plan on restoring the gable end window on the front elevation to its original configuration. It is currently being used as a bed and breakfast.

²³ History of Oregon, p.111.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Henry F. Whitney and Elsie Rathburn Witney, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased). (Los Angeles: Hennessey and Ingallas, Inc., 1970), p. 181.

²⁶ History of Oregon, p. 110-111..

²⁷ Phone interview with George McMath, McMath, Hawkins Dortignacq, by Sally Donovan, 27 May 1989.

²⁸ Thomas Vaughn, Space, Style and Structure: Building in Northwest America, Vol. I. (Portland: Oregon Historical Society, 1974), p. 327-332.

²⁹ Phone interview with George McMath.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Personal interview with Diane Barkheimer, 10 May 1989.

³² Hood River Glacier, 20 June 1907.

³³ Pietro Bullushi paper and A. E. Doyle papers, George Arents Research Library, Syracuse, New York.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Personal interview with Carl Kreig, Kreig Millwork, Hood River, Oregon, 17 May 1989.

³⁷ Hood River Glacier, 12 March 1908.

³⁸ Richard Marlitt, Nineteenth Street. (Portland: Oregon Historical Society, 1978), p. 28.

³⁹ Hood River Glacier, 1 August 1907.

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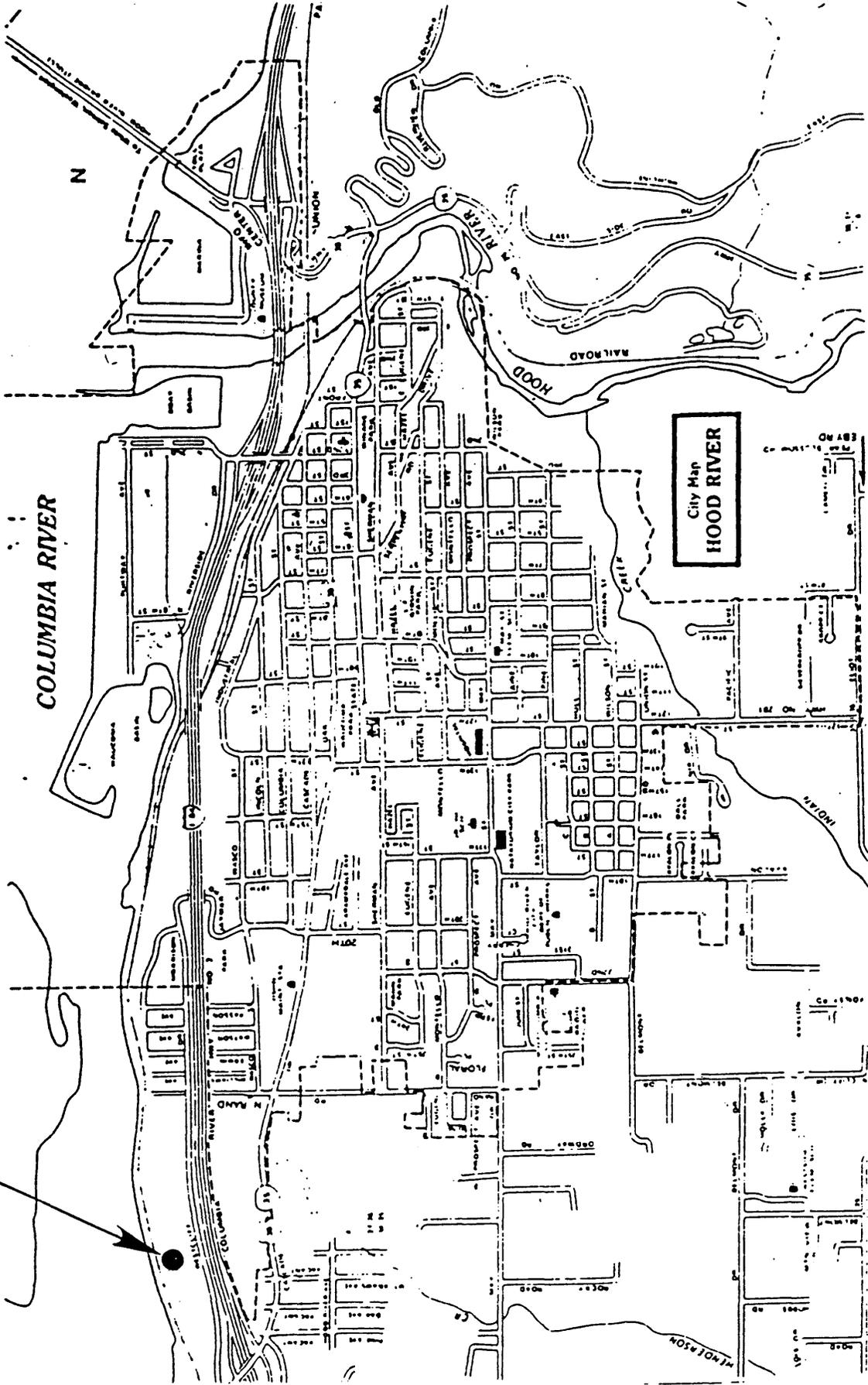
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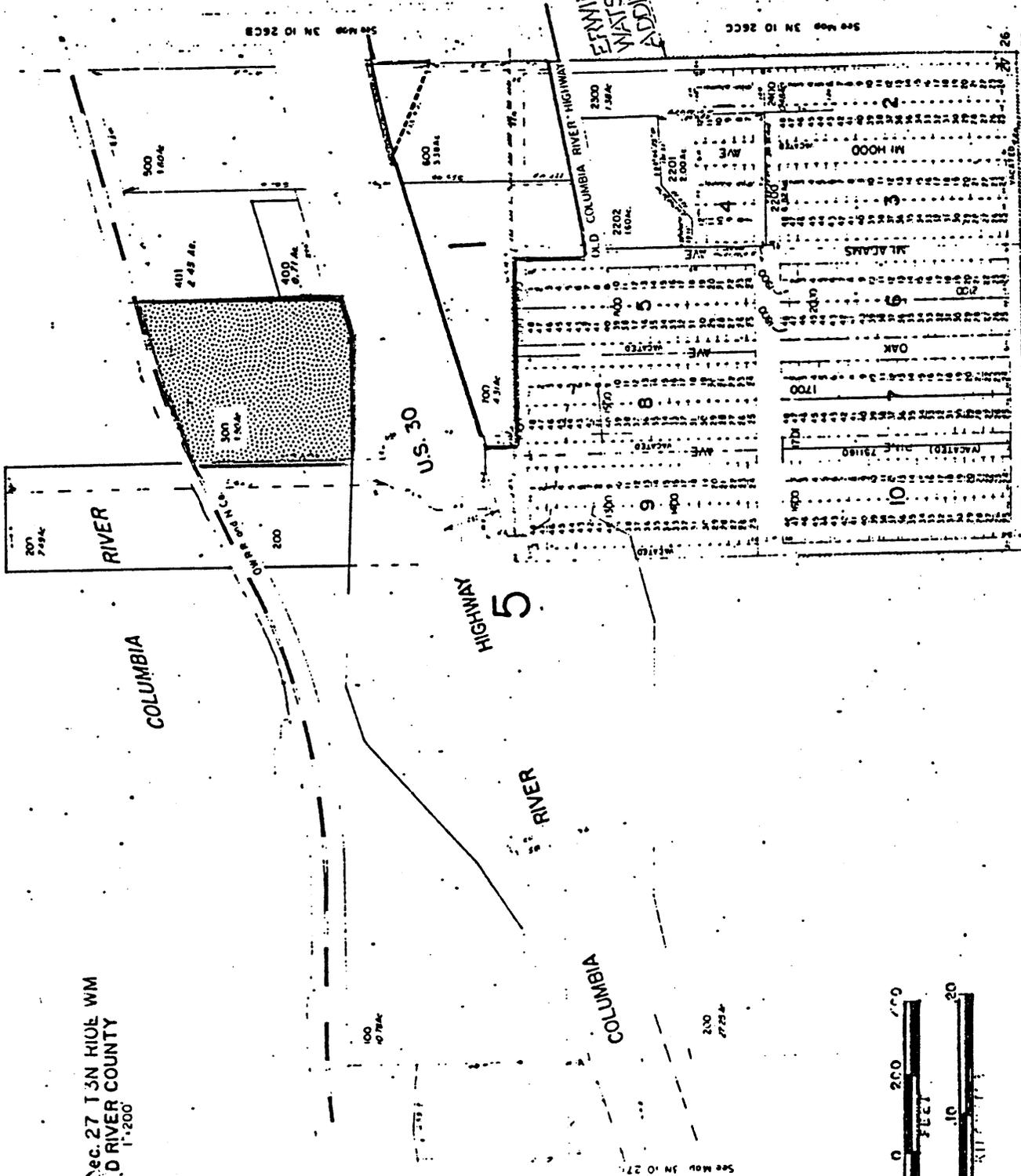
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Hood River City Map

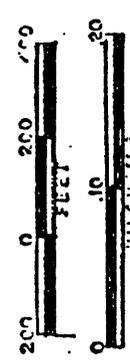
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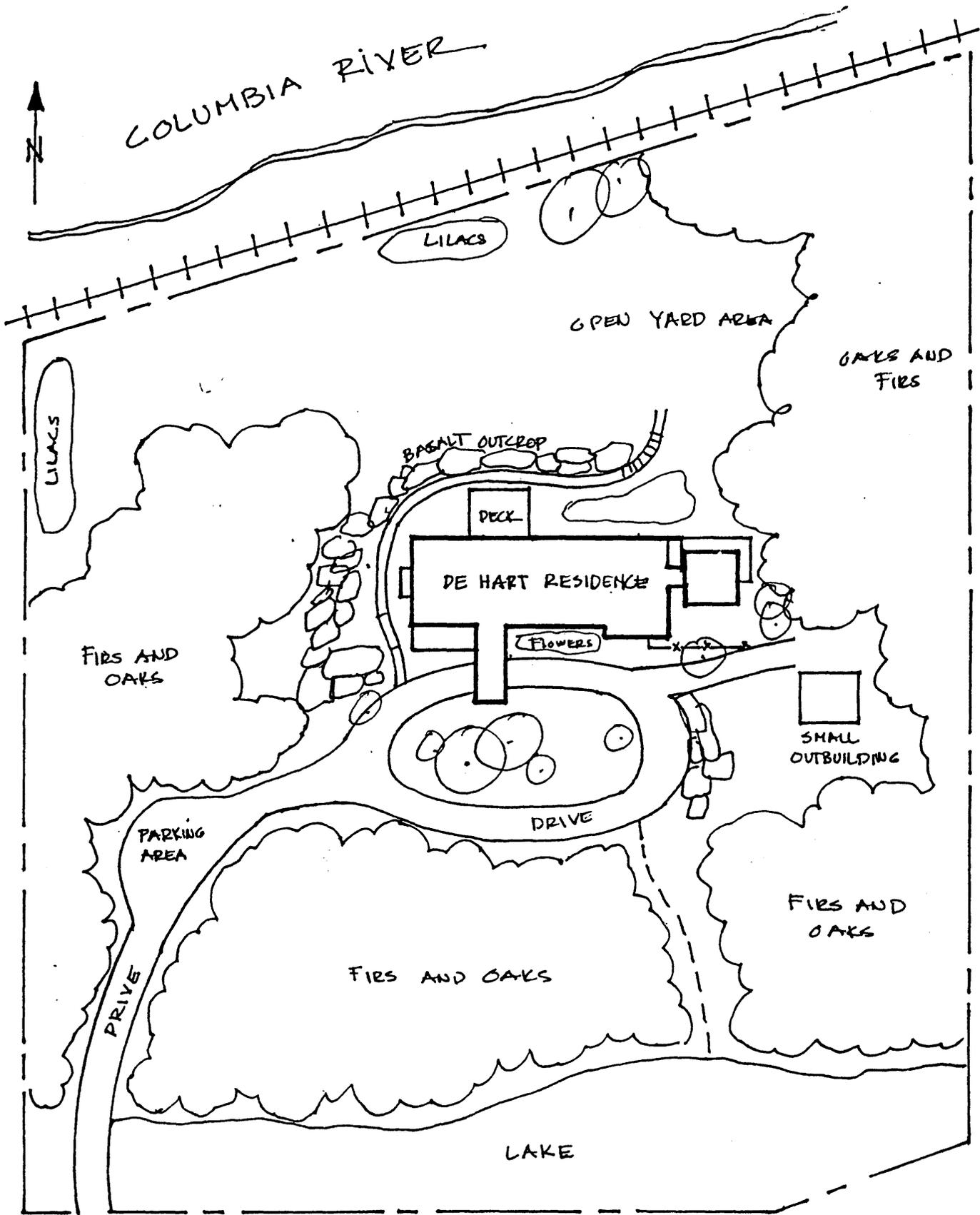


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