

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Date listed 02/12/2010
NRIS No. 10000016
Oregon SHPO

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name Arnold-Park Log Home

Other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 12000 SW Boones Ferry Road not for publication

city of town Portland vicinity

State Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97219-7740

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official/Deputy SHPO

12-16-09
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 this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain:)	_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
2		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th & EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN

MOVEMENTS: Craftsman

OTHER: Rustic Log Cabin

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: WOOD: Log

WOOD

roof: METAL

other:

Narrative Description

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

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1907-1917

Significant Dates

1907, Construction Begins

1917, Construction Completed

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

John Arnold, builder/owner

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

10. Geographical Data

Acree of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>10</u> Zone	<u>524642</u> Easting	<u>5031582</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

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 Ross Curtis, Historic Preservation Specialist, OPRD; Karen Houston, Interpretive Ranger, OPRD
organization Oregon Parks and Recreation Department date August 2009; November 2009
street & number 725 Summer Street NE, Suite C telephone (503) 986-0579
city or town Salem state OR zip code 97301

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

name Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, Attn: Ross Curtis, Historic Preservation Specialist
street & number 725 Summer Street NE, Suite C telephone (503) 986-0579
city or town Salem state OR zip code 97301

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.460 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, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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DESCRIPTION

The Arnold-Park Log Home is a one and one-half story log residence, located on the southern edge of Portland near the City of Lake Oswego border. The building was constructed between 1907 and 1917 by John Arnold, from logs harvested on the property. A log guesthouse is located adjacent to the home and was built first by Arnold in about 1907 to serve as his residence while constructing the larger home. The finely crafted main log home and guest house show exceptional craftsmanship and have unique rustic qualities blended with characteristics of contemporary Craftsman-period residences found throughout Portland during the same time. The cabins are situated on a 9-acre parcel which is heavily forested, and the buildings can not be seen from SW Boones Ferry Road which borders the northern edge of the parcel. The current property is located at 12000 Boones Ferry Road, Section 33, 1S, 1E, Tax Lot 21. Access from SW Boones Ferry Road to the buildings is on a small narrow dirt drive. The property has an isolated feel, and rustic "wilderness" qualities.

MAIN HOUSE

Exterior

The residence's exterior first story is characterized by distinctive natural round peeled- log construction up to a height of 9 feet. The second half story is frame construction in the gable ends covered by cedar shingles (Photograph 1). The building sits on a concrete full basement that is somewhat crudely executed. The construction of the basement does not show as high quality of workmanship as the remainder of the building suggesting it may have been added later, or possibly modified. Small circular fixed windows are present in the foundation.

The logs used to construct the building are Douglas-fir harvested from the property and are graduated in size from the bottom up. The diameter of the logs varies from 12 to 30 inches, and they are saddle notched at the corners. The exterior of the logs are coated with beige paint. The logs may have been scribed to fit as there are no gaps between the courses evident on the exterior. The large size of the logs suggest they were old growth, and it is likely they were air dried on site before constructing the building, since minimal warping or cracking of the logs in evidence. Quarter-round log chinking is present on the west elevation of the exterior (Photograph 3), but not on the remaining elevations. On these elevations synthetic caulking is used to fill small gaps between logs.

The building has a square footprint, which measures 30 by 30 feet, and has covered porches or verandas on both the north and south sides that measure another 6 by 30 feet each. The porches are supported by peeled log posts and peeled post railings (Photograph 2). A moderate-pitch gable roof with exposed rafters and brackets covers the building. The moderate-pitched roof with wide overhanging eaves gives the building a bungalow feeling. The roof is presently clad in aluminum-lock roofing, which was reportedly placed by the Parks Family when they purchased the home in 1951. There are distinctive peeled pole triangular knee braces prominent in the side gables. An intricate peeled pole dormer with diamond-shaped and circular window is prominently placed on the north side of the roof, which is the primary building façade (Photograph 4). The north side of the building was where the primary building entry was designed, but the most recent residents (the Park Family) have used the south kitchen entry as the primary building access, which may be due to its closer proximity to the parking area and guesthouse.

The original front door on the north side is of high quality, constructed of oak, has a beveled oval glass insert, still retains its original brass hardware, and has a simple Craftsman style. The south side of the building has two separate entryways, with one leading into the kitchen (presently the building's main entry) and the other leading into

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the dining room. The kitchen door on the south façade is a modern pressed steel 6-panel replacement. The dining-room door located on the south façade is an original Douglas-fir Craftsman style door with 8 lights on the top and original brass hardware (Photograph 7). There is an original wood screen door on the dining-room entry that has an oval cut-out similar in shape to some of the building windows. An access door from the outside into the basement is a recent wood replacement, custom-made for the opening.

The fenestration pattern of the home is distinctive, with relatively sparse window openings on the first "log" story. The sparing use of windows on the first story is consistent with traditional "pioneer-style" log residences. Unique circular and oval wood fixed-sash windows were utilized on the east, west, and north facades for viewing from the den, dining room, and living room (Photographs 1, 3, 4). Small operable sliding wood sash windows are present in the kitchen and bathroom to provide ventilation. The two gable ends of the second half-story contain original paired, single-light, wood, double-hung sash windows, which provide light and ventilation to the upper story. A small square wood fixed-sash window provides light into a closet on the second half story west façade. A circular wood window is located in the dormer on the north facade, and this window can be removed for ventilation.

There were minimal alterations to the exterior of the building during the ownership of the Park family other than the installation of an aluminum-lock roof and the removal of two of the round window frames in the living room and den. The window openings were not changed, but square windows replaced the circular windows (that originally had additional wood surrounding to fit into the square openings).

Interior

The interior of the Arnold/Park Log Home is characterized by the extensive use of varnished Douglas-fir tongue-and-groove paneling and trim to compliment the rustic log walls. Interior dividing walls and ceilings are covered in the same distinctive varnished woodwork, which has a characteristic hand-applied "combed" texture in the varnish that simulates faux-graining and add to the rustic appearance of the walls (Photograph 9). This treatment compliments the log walls which have precisely fitted quarter-round log pieces used between the logs as chinking (Photograph 8).

The original primary entry to the home was on the north façade. As the first floor is accessed through the entry, a distinctive open closet with barrel-vaulted ceiling is evident to the immediate east (Photograph 6), and a staircase is present directly opposite that provides access to the second floor. The entry vestibule has a distinctive prefabricated hardwood parquet floor with a rope-twist pattern that is made of oak and walnut. The prefabricated parquet floor was made in strips that are 1 foot wide and 8 feet long. The living room is directly to the east through a doorway, and a den is located to the west through an opposing doorway.

The living room has two window openings to the north and east to view the wooded grounds surrounding, and a rustic stone fireplace that has a brick lining and chimney. The mantel is presently missing, but there are three pieces of a four-part Arts and Crafts style ceramic tile lying next to the hearth that appear to have been removed from the mantel. The tiles appear to be Minton encaustic tile that was imported from England. This suggests that an English style wood hearth with encaustic tile inlay was once present. The rock fireplace is flanked by vertical Douglas-fir wainscot paneling. Between the living room and dining room is a large opening spanned by a box beam, and the vertical wainscot paneling seen in the living room carries through into the dining room. The dining room has one window on the east wall, and a built-in china closet with glass doors on the west wall. The floors in the dining and living room are a prefabricated oak and walnut parquet floor tile with a diamond pattern. The parquet tiles are one foot square, and appear to have significant age based on separations from shrinkage, appearance, and general

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wear. The floors appear to be of the same vintage as those seen in the entry vestibule, and it is not clear if these parquet floors were original to the 1907-1917 construction, or added by one of the subsequent owners. They add a more refined element to the interior than is supported by the remaining architectural features.

A hallway from the dining room leads to the kitchen, with a bathroom to the south and a stairway leading down to the basement on the north. The one simple bathroom found in the house is small and has a bathtub, toilet, and sink. The kitchen retains a few original plain white painted wood cabinets, but the sink unit is a modern stainless steel commercial unit. The walls of the kitchen have been painted white, and a single small sliding window adds light and ventilation to the room. The original wood cook stove has been removed and replaced with a modern electric unit. The den located north through a doorway from the kitchen, is a simple room with white painted walls, and windows on the west and north walls.

Following the staircase from the first floor entry vestibule to the second half-story, the varnished Douglas fir woodwork with distinctive combed texture found on the first floor is carried up the stairs to the second floor landing. Two hand rails (oak and fir) are placed, one-on-top of the other on the east side of the stairway (the lower rail appears to have been placed at a height for children). The second-floor landing has a turned newel post and a hand rail with turned balusters. The varnished and textured horizontal tongue-and-groove fir paneling continues to the second floor walls of the landing. Three single-panel fir doors provide access to two bedrooms, and a den from the landing. Doors still retain original mortised brass door knobs and lock sets. Original cast brass early-20th century light fixtures are also remaining in hallway and bedrooms. The floors throughout the second level are two-inch wide tongue-and-groove Douglas-fir.

The two bedrooms both have white painted Douglas-fir tongue-and-groove paneling. Single panel doors lead to attic storage areas in each bedroom. Built-in dressers of varnished Douglas-fir are also present in the bedrooms and retain original clear-glass knobs. Original paired, single-light, double-hung, wood, sash windows provide light and ventilation to the bedrooms.

A smaller room on the north end of the second floor appears to have been a den. A dormer provides additional ceiling room in the room, and a small round window in the dormer was designed to be removable for ventilation. Tongue-and-groove Douglas-fir paneling has been painted aqua green in this room.

The basement can be accessed from a stairway inside the building or through an outside door at the southeast corner of the building. A single large space is present in the basement, with a work bench, and room for building mechanical systems. The forced-air fuel-oil furnace appears to be 1950s vintage, and it looks like the building has much of its original cast-iron plumbing, and knob-and-tube electrical wiring system (the fuse box appears quite old).

Due to the care used in the construction and planning of this building, it remains well preserved to this day. Details such as the carefully fit quarter-round chinking, skillfully notched log corners, and use of old-growth Douglas-fir with very tight growth rings, resulted in extremely limited decay to the log components. Wide roof overhangs and broad covered porches have also helped keep the original building components protected from the elements.

There were minimal alterations to the interior of the home during the Park family ownership after 1951, and these included removal of wood stoves. The home had a woodstove in the kitchen and there were wood stoves in many of the rooms, as evidenced by the stove pipe holes, which have been covered or filled in. David & Nancy Park installed central heating with an oil furnace in the 1950s. The Parks replaced the Italian-marble mantle and English-tile hearth

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with the rock and cement hearth, which they felt was more appropriate with the log-cabin décor. In the large log home, David Park installed shelves between the front vestibule and the living room. In 2003, the chimney was rebuilt, and a woodstove insert was installed in living room.

GUESTHOUSE

Exterior

The smaller guesthouse, which was constructed first, shares many of the rustic characteristics of the main house, including the use of peeled round logs for the first story, and frame construction covered by shingles on the second half story (Photograph 11). It is one and one-half story, and has a wood-frame addition on the south, which adds room for a kitchen. The log building measures 20 by 26 feet, with the frame addition measuring another 9 by 16 feet. The logs are saddle notched at the corners (Photograph 11).

There is a covered shed roof front porch supported by peeled log posts, which is a prominent feature on the main north facade (Photograph 11). It shares similarities with the main house on this facade in the pattern of cedar shingles in the eaves, and the use of peeled-log knee braces under the eaves (Photograph 11). An original paneled wood door with half-light is flanked by original paired double-hung single-light wood sash windows. On the second half story, a single window opening is present under the eave that presently has an aluminum casement window, but was likely a double-hung wood-sash window originally. An identical aluminum casement window has replaced the wood sash unit that was once present under the eave on the opposite (south) façade (Photograph 12). The east and west facades of the log-building portion do not have window openings.

The wood-frame addition on the south is clad in tongue-and-groove drop siding, and has a similar gable roof pitch to the log portion (Photograph 12). Two small fixed windows are present on the east facade, with a doorway present on the east facade.

The roof pitch on the guesthouse is steeper than the main house, but the two buildings still look quite similar. The roof is covered by composition 3-tab shingles placed in 2003. All of the roof decking was replaced with plywood during the re-roofing. The north side of the foundation is comprised of a concrete stem wall, but the remainder of the building is supported with a pier-and-post foundation. A chicken-wire animal pen is attached to the addition on the east side.

Interior

The interior of the guesthouse is simple in comparison to the main house, and does not show the same detail and high-quality finish work. The interior finishes and overall quality suggest the building was constructed economically and expediently. Entering through the front door, a large open room is present with log walls and bead-board ceiling painted white. Quarter-round log chinking is used on the interior to seal the spaces between logs, and tongue-and-groove fir is used for flooring. A bathroom is accessed through a doorway on the west wall. A doorway on the south wall provides access to the one room kitchen addition.

A simple winding stairway leads to the second half story. The second half story appears more like a sleeping loft with one large bedroom. The frame walls and rafters of the second half story are all exposed, with no interior wall covering. Tongue-and-groove fir is used for flooring.

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There were minimal alterations to the interior of the guesthouse during the Park family ownership after 1951, and these included a bathroom installed by David Park. He also installed a blue desk and closet in the back room. In the late 1960's a wall that had divided the upstairs into two rooms was removed.

OTHER PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT

Gardens and fruit trees were reportedly developed as landscaping around the house by previous owners, but these have not been maintained in recent years, allowing the property to revert back to a more natural state. It is possible that some relict plants may remain from the earlier landscape, but there is not a distinctive garden area evident. Also of note, there was a free-standing garage that used to be situated along Boones Ferry Road, but it collapsed at some point in the past. The garage foundation was noted by the Parks when they lived on the property, but is now overgrown with brush. There were also two roadbeds, long overgrown, visible on the property. Where there is now a culvert under the road between the houses and Boones Ferry Road there used to be a wooden bridge, but upkeep became too much and the Parks replaced the bridge with a culvert in the late 1970s. These other areas are not included in the present nomination.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed by John Arnold between 1907 and 1917, the Arnold-Park Log Home and Guesthouse embody the ideals of the Arts and Crafts movement as reflected in unique owner-designed and built log-and-frame residences. The buildings have the scale, roofline, and architectural details of a Craftsman bungalow, with the distinctive round logs of the Rustic Style. The buildings are unique in their blend of the two styles, with no other directly comparable examples found in Portland or adjacent communities. The building shows exceptional craftsmanship in the fitting of the logs, and execution of architectural features such as the peeled-pole dormer. The Craftsman esthetic is clearly seen and conveyed in a blend of styles executed in a rustic expression of log-and-frame construction. Alterations to the buildings are minimal, and include primarily the replacement of a few doors, windows, and roofing. The integrity of the buildings is high, and strongly conveys their origins in the Arts and Crafts movement. The buildings are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, for their exceptional craftsmanship and unique blend of Craftsman and Rustic Styles that exemplify the Arts and Crafts movement at the local level in southwest Portland.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The use of logs for building in Oregon goes back to the first inhabitants, the Native Americans, who used logs to frame their large communal buildings. Lewis and Clark also used logs for construction of their stockade and associated buildings at the mouth of the Columbia during their stay during the winter of 1805-06.¹ With the fur trade and the subsequent early settlement of the Oregon Territory, log homes were often constructed by early settlers, following in the tradition of building log homes in the great westward migration. Bringing styles from the Midwest and East Coast, the early Oregon settlers constructed their homes in styles that might have been at home in the Ohio and Mississippi River valleys. There were few sawmills during the very early development of the state, so the Euro-Americans often constructed homes made from the abundant conifer stands that were available. The early log homes were often hand hewn to create square-log profiles, and full-round logs were rarely used.² Corners were notched in a variety of profiles, including dovetail and saddle. The early log homes built in Oregon have been preserved in many cases because they were constructed using old-growth timber with tight growth rings that withstood decay. During this early period, fenestration patterns in log buildings were distinctive in the lack of window openings, due in part to the unavailability of glass.

By the mid-19th century the earlier log buildings were replaced by more refined wood-frame buildings built in the prevailing styles of the day such as Greek Revival and later in the century by styles of the Victorian era. By the early 20th century the influence of the Arts and Crafts movement began to be seen in the architectural styles of America. In the last half of the 19th century the Arts and Crafts movement developed in England in response to the decline in craftsmanship associated with mass-produced goods. The main proponents of this movement in England were William Morse and John Ruskin, whose writings highlighted the decline of artisanship and other societal ills associated with the Industrial Revolution.³ The movement gained momentum by highlighting the importance of craftsmanship, design integrity, and humane working conditions. The movement's early goal was to promote individual art workers designing and creating objects of utility and beauty, but this focus proved difficult to maintain economically. The Arts and Crafts movement spread to the United States by the late-19th century, when proponents

¹ Clark, Rosalind, *Architecture Oregon Style*, Professional Book Center, Inc., Portland, p. 18, 1983.

² Ibid.

³ Kreisman, Lawrence and Glenn Mason, *The Arts and Crafts Movement in the Pacific Northwest*, p. 41, 2007.

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adapted the artisan approach through mechanization and efficient means of production. This approach allowed the artisan goods of such manufacturers as the Roycroft handicraft community and Rookwood Pottery to reach a much wider audience than their contemporaries in England.

In America the Arts and Crafts movement was promoted by the prominent designer Gustav Stickley, who advocated for the ideals of the movement in his monthly magazine *The Craftsman*. This magazine was published between 1901 and 1916, contained architectural drawings in each issue, and touted the virtues of fine craftsmanship, structural honesty, and the use of natural materials. Construction in log and stone fit well with the philosophy of the movement.

The "Craftsman" architectural style developed out of the Arts and Crafts movement in America, and is characterized by low-pitched gabled roof with wide, unenclosed eave overhang; roof rafters usually exposed; decorative (false) beams or braces commonly added under the gables; porches, either full or partial-width, with roof supported by tapered square columns or pedestals frequently extending to ground level.⁴

The bungalow executed in a Craftsman style developed in southern California and is often attributed to the work of brothers Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene who practiced together in Pasadena from 1893 to 1914.⁵ The Greene brothers took aspects of the English Arts and Crafts movement beginning in 1903 and combined them with other influences (e.g. Japanese style) to create a somewhat unique expression in a bungalow form. This form became popular on the West Coast and quickly spread to the Northwest.

The Craftsman bungalow was popular in Oregon from about 1905 to the 1920s (Clark 1983:147). By the early 20th century, plan books were available to builders in the Pacific Northwest that promoted the bungalow form in a Craftsman style. Some examples include: *The Craftsman Book of Bungalows* (Portland in 1908), and *The Bungalow Book, Deluxe Edition* by Judd Yoho (Seattle 1916). Other regional developments promoted the Arts and Crafts movement, including the organization of many local Arts and Crafts societies to encourage local artisans, such as the Portland Arts and Crafts Society in 1907.⁶ The Arts and Crafts movement was influencing artisans and architecture at the same time as the City Beautiful movement was simultaneously gaining momentum throughout the nation and focusing attention on better urban planning and civic design. In cities throughout the Northwest, local architectural societies such as the Portland Architecture Club (organized in 1908) developed in response, and promoted local architecture that included Arts and Crafts inspired designs.

In the early 20th century, with the rise of recreation and leisure activities throughout the nation, there was a similar rise in outdoor activities throughout the Northwest. The public enjoyed visiting the wild places still present in the northwest, and this gave rise to the creation of national parks, state parks, and other natural refuges. Facilities were constructed for the public, such as Paradise Inn at Mount Rainier and Crater Lake Lodge that were designed in a rustic style to match the natural settings. This rustic architecture was influenced by the aesthetic of the Arts and Crafts movement in the use of log, stone, and wood. Throughout the Northwest during this same period the desire to escape the city encouraged some individuals to create their own natural refuge by constructing vacation residences that took advantage of the healthy natural environments found at the beach, mountains, and forests. Bungalows

⁴ McAlester, Virginia and Lee, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, p.453, 1994.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Kreisman, Lawrence and Glenn Mason, *The Arts and Crafts Movement in the Pacific Northwest*, p. 41, 2007

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were promoted in the Northwest as the ideal solution for people wishing to escape the increasing pressures of urban life.⁷ Zoe Kincaid, who reported for the *Seattle Mail and Herald*, captured this philosophy in 1905:

People of moderate means build bungalows half hidden by the firs, and but a short distance from the salt water. Some of these homes are of logs and built upon a mountain slope that commands a sweeping view of the water-others are nestled among the shrubbery close down to the tide. To own five acres of woodland and a bungalow is to live a luxurious and independent life. Year after year the owners of the bungalows return to their homes in the woods. The children grow straight as pines, learned in watercraft and wood lore. Brought up in the shadows of the mountains, they are taught to be true Westerners, men of right living and thinking.

A prominent event in the Northwest that helped to promote the Arts and Crafts movement was the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition of 1905. The event put a spotlight on the unique and rich natural resources of the Northwest, and highlighted the artists and craftsmen working throughout the region. One of the most prominent showcases for the products of the northwest was the Forestry Building, which had a unique architectural form. The massive Forestry Building, reportedly the second largest log building in the world next to Old Faithful Lodge at Yellowstone, was constructed of large old-growth fir logs 5-6 feet in diameter. The building contained 2 miles of these old-growth logs, eight miles of poles, and tons of shakes and cedar shingles.⁸ The hand-hewn qualities of the building fit the tenants of the Arts and Crafts movement, which focused on craftsmanship.

It may be argued that the Forestry Building was one of the first highly visible buildings to characterize a style that would later be described as Rustic style. Rustic style became popular in Oregon during decades following the Lewis and Clark Exposition between 1915 and 1940.⁹ Log construction is a prominent component of buildings in this style, which were designed to harmonize with their forested settings, used natural materials such as logs and stone, and sometimes emulated the look of pioneer or folk architecture. The style was also influenced by the Great Camp Architecture of the Adirondacks, which was popular for building resorts for wealthy Americans between the 1880s and 1920s. Rustic style became popular during the same time as the Craftsman Style, and shares influences from the Arts and Crafts movement in its use of natural materials and focus on quality craftsmanship. Rustic Style in Oregon is characterized by moderately pitched hipped and gable roof forms, prominent stone chimneys, asymmetrical composition, and numerous small windows with multiple panes. The building construction often included unpeeled logs or half-round logs applied as siding; board-and-batten or shingled siding left unpainted; natural materials such as river boulders or rough stone used in foundations or as siding for the first floor level.¹⁰ The interior may include handcrafted rustic decorative features such as carved newel-posts, hand-woven textiles, log or bent-wig furniture.

Rustic style shares many attributes with the National Park Style (also referred to as "Park Rustic") used for lodges and buildings throughout the national parks of America. Prominent examples in Oregon include: Crater Lake Lodge (1911-14, 1923-24), and Oregon Caves Chateau (1934). Another fine example of the style is Timberline Lodge built on Mount Hood between 1936 and 1938 as a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project. The Civilian

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Kreisman, Lawrence and Glenn Mason, *The Arts and Crafts Movement in the Pacific Northwest*, p. 41, 2007.

⁹ Clark, Rosalind *Architecture Oregon Style*, Professional Book Center, Inc., Portland, p. 189, 1983.

¹⁰ Ibid.

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Conservation Corps (CCC) also built many facilities in Oregon State Parks and National Forests using Rustic style, including the lodges and other facilities at Silver Falls and Jessie M. Honeyman State Parks.

Throughout Oregon in the period between 1900 and 1940, log residences were constructed as vacation or recreational cabins. Many of these log buildings were located in rural forested settings, where the owners could escape the city and recreate in nature. With the development of better roads and the automobile, the environments within a reasonable driving distance of Portland were developed for recreational cabins. A number of recreational cabins were constructed in the communities on the slopes of Mount Hood, such as Zigzag, Rhododendron, and Government Camp. Other areas near Portland like West Linn, Troutdale, Sandy, and Lake Oswego had developments with recreational cabins during the same period. Many of these recreational cabins were built in the Rustic style to blend with their natural forested settings.

HISTORY OF SW PORTLAND/LAKE OSWEGO

As the westward migration of the mid-19th century continued in America, settlement of the Oregon Territory by non-natives began in earnest as the word spread of the wealth of resources found in the fertile soil and forests of the region. From the 1840's to the 1900's Oregon saw a dramatic influx of settlers from the Eastern and Midwestern United States as well as Europe. These settlers were striking out from overcrowded, industrialized economies to the open western territories where economic opportunities could be found. One of the main incentives for enterprising pioneers to make the long, difficult journey to Oregon was the lure of free land. First proposed by Missouri Senator Robert Linn in 1840, the Donation Land Act granted 320 acres to single men or 640 acres to married couples willing to relocate to the fledgling territory. Although the bill would not be ratified until 1851, many Easterners saw in the promise of free land an opportunity that was no longer to be had in the relatively crowded, industrialized East. The first wagon train brought approximately 100 American settlers west in 1842. In 1843, 900 settlers came. The next year saw 1,400 people arrive, followed by 3,000 in 1845. Soon the numbers were well over 5,000 people a year coming to Oregon by overland migration, lured by the hope for profit, an urge for adventure, and the promise of land ownership.

In the mid-19th century the seat of power and government for the Oregon Territory was in Oregon City at the end of the Oregon Trail. From Oregon City new settlers spread throughout the northern Willamette Valley and modern-day Portland area establishing homesteads and communities focused initially on the best agricultural lands.¹¹ Many of these lands were the traditional homelands of indigenous Native American peoples such as the Kalapuya and Clackamas.

The southwest edge of Portland was very rural for many years, and its history is best understood in reference to the development of the area around the adjacent community of Lake Oswego. In 1847 Albert Alonzo Durham secured the first Donation Land Claim in the area that was to become modern-day Lake Oswego.¹² As more settlers began to move into the area, there was a need for lumber to build homes and Dunham started the first sawmill on Waluga Lake (also known as Sucker Lake, and most recently Oswego Lake). Durham dammed the creek, creating a log float and water power to turn the mill wheel. He platted a town at this point, naming it Oswego after his home in New York State. Durham's business was soon one of the most profitable in the area, producing construction-grade - lumber for markets near and far. Another one of the early settlers in the southwest Portland/Lake Oswego area was

¹¹ Koler/ Morrison Planning Consultants, Clackamas County, Oregon, Historic Context, 1990.

¹² Lake Oswego Public Library, *A Brief History of Lake Oswego*, (www.ci.oswego.or.us/ABOUT-LOC/HISTORY.HTM)

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Dr. Socrates Hotchkiss Tryon, who established a homestead on part of the lands that now comprise Tryon Creek State Natural Area just north of Oswego.

Iron ore was discovered in the Oswego area as early as 1841, but it was not until 1861 that the significant quantities were identified to justify economical recovery.¹³ In 1865 the Oregon Iron Company was incorporated, and hoped to make Oswego an economic center. In 1867 the first iron smelter went into operation in the area under the Oswego Iron Company. This company was taken over by the Oregon Iron Company in 1881, and became a major employer that encouraged many families to move to the Oswego area. In order to fuel the iron furnaces, there was an increased demand for logging to produce charcoal for the furnaces. The boom of the iron industry began to dwindle by the 1890s, and the iron furnace closed in 1894. Logging continued as a profitable endeavor after the decline of the iron industry, with lumber used for cordwood, cedar fence posts, railroad ties and other building materials.

Oswego grew with the development of the iron and logging industries, and by the 1890s the town had nine saloons, four general stores, three churches, two banks, two barber shops, two hotels, and a drugstore. In 1886 a narrow-gauge railroad was built between Oswego and Portland, but prior to this, Oswego was a remote place that could only be accessed by narrow dirt roads and river boats. By the end of the century, the narrow gauge was acquired by the Southern Pacific Railroad, and widened to standard gauge. The railroad was electrified in 1914, and this efficient and economical connection to Portland helped to stimulate residential development.¹⁴ As the fringes of the Portland area grew in the early-20th century, formerly rural areas began to be transformed as land developers platted new developments. The City of Oswego was incorporated in 1910, and land holders like Oregon Iron and Steel adapted to the new economy by developing their properties for housing and also providing power from a plant built on Oswego Creek.

Through the 1920s and 1930s the area continued to grow, and became known as a community where one could live in a rural setting on a few acres of land, but be close enough to downtown Portland to commute easily. In the 1930s and 1940s developers such as Paul Murphy invested in the community with the development of the Oswego Lake Country Club, and promoted the community as place where upper-middle-class families could reside and recreate.¹⁵ Murphy encouraged some of the most noted architects in the area to design homes in his developments, and this helped to promote the community as place with fine homes and good quality of life. In 1960 when part of Lake Grove was annexed to the city, the name was changed to "Lake Oswego".

HISTORY OF THE ARNOLD-PARK LOG HOME

The Arnold/Park Log Home and Guest House are located on a forested 9-acre parcel off SW Boones Ferry Road near the border between Lake Oswego and southwest Portland. The property was once part of a 327-acre homestead transferred to John Stephenson and Ann M. Stephenson on May 5, 1873.¹⁶ The homestead was transferred under the authority of the Oregon Donation Land Claim act of September 27, 1850.

John Stephenson sold 105.64 acres to Frederick L. Arnold on October 16th, 1879 for \$400.00 (Multnomah County Clerks Records). Frederick L. Arnold (1836-1904) who went by the name Lewis, emigrated from Germany, and

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ BLM GLO Records, Document Nr. 3291; Accession/Serial Nr. OROCAA 040894.

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married Mary Catherine Oberle on November 16th, 1869 in Portland, Oregon.¹⁷ They were reported as having eight children.¹⁸ Four children listed here from eldest to youngest, were located in the 1880 United States Census: John, Caroline, Kate, and George. The 1900 US Census shows Frederick Arnold living with his wife and four children at 996 Front, and his profession is listed as “tanner”. Lewis divided his land into parcels and gifted a parcel to each surviving child. Of those children, John and George received contiguous parcels that make up the nine acre property bequeathed to Oregon State Parks by the Park family.¹⁹

According to the Park family history, John Arnold built the two log homes on the property. John, who was born in Oregon in 1871, inherited a five-acre parcel from his father Frederick Arnold on which he first built the smaller log house. He was reportedly not as interested in precision with the smaller house, building it only as a shelter while he constructed the larger log home. John spent 10 years building the larger log home, using Douglas-fir from the property. He used horses and pulleys to position the logs. John reportedly finished the big house in 1917, was married, had no children, and died in 1930.²⁰ John also built a barn with two hay lofts and two horse stalls. The barn had a floor of bare earth. The barn collapsed in the 1970's with nothing remaining today.²¹

Additional primary-source historic research confirms some aspects of the Park family history, and adds additional information about John Arnold. According to US census data, in 1900 John Arnold worked as a tanner residing at 1354 Macadam in Portland, and in 1910 he was listed as a glove maker residing at 213 Bancroft Avenue, Portland.²² In 1912 and 1913 John is listed in the city directories as a glove manager residing at 147 6th Street. John is not listed in the Portland city directories between 1916 and 1918, but in 1920 he was listed as working as a policeman in Portland, and his address was 801 Front., Portland.²³ He was married at the age of 54 to Alma Marrotte on September 29, 1926.²⁴ The 1927 Portland City Directory shows John and Alma still living at 801 Front.

Additional US Census data shows Alma Marrotte (wife, age 48) was listed in the 1920 Census as living at 801 Front with her husband Louis D. Marrotte (head, age 66), Samuel Marrotte (head, age 30), and Florence Marrotte (wife, age 30) who were presumably her son and daughter in-law. Presumably Alma and John were married after she divorced her first husband or he died. The census and city directory data shows that John Arnold was living at the same building (boarding house or possibly apartment building) on Front in Portland as Alma Marrotte in 1920 and 1923, so he certainly knew her for some time prior to their marriage. What is also quite interesting is that in 1900, his father, mother, and four siblings are living at 996 Front, which would have been in the same neighborhood very close to the building where he later lived with Alma. Only John is listed in the 1928 Portland City Directory, and his address is now “Boones Ferry Road”. John is also listed in the 1929 and 1930 Portland City Directories in Oswego (Box 309).

The above research suggests that John Arnold likely built his cabin over a several-year period while living elsewhere, and was probably working on the building part time for many years. The cabin was reportedly completed in 1917, and it is notable that during the period from 1916-1918 he is not listed in the Portland city directories

¹⁷ Oregon Historical Society, Oregon Vital Statistics.

¹⁸ Park Family History, manuscript by Lisa Park, 2009.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

²² United States Manuscript Census 1900 and 1910.

²³ United States Manuscript Census 1920.

²⁴ Oregon Marriage Index, on file at Oregon State Library, Salem.

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(although he is listed before this and after), suggesting a possible period of intensive building. By 1920 he is listed as residing in Portland once again, working as a Portland police officer (which he does until his death), and is only listed at his Boones Ferry Road address for the last two years of his life (1928-1930). It appears that John Arnold did not reside full time at his log home on Boones Ferry Road, and may have used the property more as a weekend retreat or recreational cabin. Perhaps he intended to retire at the property. He clearly invested in the buildings with high-quality craftsmanship, and intended the buildings to last.

The adjacent four-acre parcel to the west was inherited by John's brother George Arnold, who was born in 1879. It was George's hope to build an apartment house on his property, and he built much of the structure of the four-unit building, including a cement foundation, which still exists. He enclosed a garage with an earth floor as the bottom story and two stories above with the framework for two units each, but he never finished the building. He lived in a small room in a corner of the unfinished apartment building with minimal comforts. George died in 1959. The apartment building collapsed in a winter wind storm in 1980.²⁵ Both George and John cleared acres of land and planted extensive fruit and nut orchards including, apples, pears, plums, filberts, Bing cherries and a quince tree.²⁶

After John died, Mr. Samuel A. Marrotte owned the property with the two log homes and the barn. Marrotte was the son of John's wife Alma from her first marriage (based on 1920 US Census information). In the front yard of the larger log home, he planted an elegant garden, flowering shrubs and built brick walkways lined with daffodils. Mr. Marrotte may have installed the now removed Italian-marble mantle and English-tile hearth and parquet living-room floor. However, it is also possible that John Arnold installed these features and they were original to the building.²⁷

Reportedly during the Great Depression of the 1930s, the smaller log home was used as an inn or flop house, called the "Boot Yourself Inn". There were mattresses laid out that men could sleep on for 10 cents a night. A painted wooden boot bore the now-faded paint in the words "Boot Yourself Inn".²⁸ The boot still exists and the Park family will donate it to Oregon State Parks.

The 9-acre property was sold to Nancy K. & David C. Park in two transactions. The first five-acre tract of land in Section 33, Township 1, Range 1 was sold to the Park's on March 23rd, 1951 by Samuel A. Marrotte for \$10.00 and other valuable considerations (this is the parcel with the two log buildings on it). The Park's made monthly payments of \$50.00 to Mr. Marrotte through the 1970s. The second four-acre tract of land was sold to the Parks in 1959 by Alvina Patterson (1882-1973)²⁹ for \$10.00 and other valuable considerations.³⁰ Alvina Patterson was the sister of George and John Arnold, and apparently inherited the property from her un-married brother, George, upon his death.

David Chapman Park (1921-1986) was born in New Haven, Connecticut, on September 29, 1921.³¹ He went to boarding school at Pomfet School in Connecticut, then to Harvard College. He was a fighter pilot in Europe during World War II. After the war, he returned to Harvard to complete a bachelor's degree in English and continued on to

²⁵ Park Family History, manuscript by Lisa Park, 2009.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Multnomah County Records, Warranty Deeds 12874 & 49444

³¹ Park Family History, manuscript by Lisa Park, 2009.

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receive his masters of education. He was a teacher for the Portland Public Schools until his retirement in 1982. He married Nancy Kelley in Margaree, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, in 1946.

Nancy Kelly Park (1923-2007) was born in Winchester, Massachusetts on May 15, 1923.³² She went to boarding school at Abbot Academy in Andover, Massachusetts and then to Vassar College where she received a bachelors degree in religion. She went on to Simmons College in Boston to receive her masters in social work. She was a homemaker and raised six children.

David and Nancy Park moved to Oregon in 1949, where they lived on a houseboat near Troutdale until they purchased the first five acres of property in 1951 (Park Family History 2009). The Park children are listed in order of birth: Nicholas Edwards (1949), Natasha Lee (1950), Andrew Bevan (1951), Daniel Kim (1954-1994), Rebecca Chapman (1956) and Lisa Chase (1959).

It is notable that while both David and Nancy grew up in affluent homes back East, they consciously chose a simple life for themselves and their children in Oregon. The lifestyle of the Parks family was remembered by one of the children in the following quote from Lisa Park in the Park Family History from 2009:

Though our parents had come from educated, well-off, East Coast families and attended boarding schools and prestigious colleges, we ran around barefoot, even in winter, because we could scarcely afford shoes; we lived secluded, out of sight of any neighbors in two log houses; we didn't even get a TV until 1963 when our mother happened to win one.

Nancy Park was one of the early local supporters for the establishment of Tryon Creek State Natural Area which was created with lands purchased between 1971 and 1988. As a proponent for the preservation of natural areas, it was this affection for the natural world that compelled Mrs. Park to live in this secluded wild place, and ultimately it was this love of the natural world that compelled her to ensure the property would be preserved in perpetuity. It was Mrs. Parks wish that the property be donated to Oregon State Parks to become part of Tryon Creek State Park. In 2004 as Mrs. Parks health began to fail, her wishes were carried out by the family, and the property was transferred to Oregon State Parks. A small fee was paid to the Park family heirs to purchase the property, because the family had incurred significant costs associated with the medical care of their mother. The property was valued at considerably more than what was requested by the family, and the money to purchase the property was put forth by Oregon State Parks and the Friends of Tryon Creek State Park. As part of the sales agreement, the family was allowed to continue to reside on the property for five years under a lease (ending July 2009).

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

The Arnold/Park Log Home was identified in the 1984 Portland Inventory. Examination of the State Historic Preservation Office Oregon Historic Sites Database was conducted to identify contemporary log buildings constructed between 1900 and 1930 in Portland, surrounding communities, and the northern Willamette Valley. This includes properties identified in city/county inventories (including the Portland Inventory), properties identified in cultural resource investigations, and properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The fields searched included Material (Log), and Style (Other-Vernacular, Late 19th/20th Century-Rustic, Craftsman, Bungalow). An examination of all residences in the above categories made with log showed the following:

³² Ibid.

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Multnomah County

W. T. Stowell House, Multnomah County, Portland (not listed in NRHP)

Located at 6186 Saltzman Road, this "Vernacular" log residence was constructed in 1905. The one-and-one-half story building is constructed with squared logs (full height in the gable ends), and has a front gable roof with wide overhangs and exposed rafters. All of the original wood windows have been replaced with modern (ca. 1960s-1970s) aluminum windows. The building was identified in the City of Portland Historic Resource Inventory of 1984.

This residence contrasts with the Arnold-Park Log Home in its use of squared logs, and its front gable configuration with full-height log walls. It also does not have the high integrity of the Arnold-Park Log Home because of the replacement of all the windows with modern aluminum units.

Conrad M. Sexton Blacksmith Shop, Multnomah County, Portland (not listed in NRHP)

Located at 712 N. Berkeley Avenue this "Oregon Rustic" style building is constructed of logs, but coded in the Oregon Historic Sites database as shingle. The small log building was constructed in 1910 as part of a blacksmith complex. A large building to which this log building was accessory was removed, so the setting of the building has changed. The roofline was also raised five feet in 1932. The building was identified in the Portland Historic Resource Inventory of 1984.

As a former blacksmith shop, this small log building was constructed in a very simple "utilitarian style" and later modified for use as a residence. It does not share the Arts and Crafts architectural style of the Arnold-Park Log home, and is much simpler in design and construction.

R. Thompson House, Multnomah County, Portland (not listed in NRHP)

Located at 1925 S.W. Westwood Court, this frame constructed residence is built in the "Oregon Rustic" style. The building is sided in milled-log siding, and has a low-pitched side-gable roof that overhangs a large front porch. Triangular milled lumber brackets are present in the shingled gable ends. The building was constructed as a summer residence on 20 acres for R. Thompson who owned the Multnomah Hotel on S.W. Pine in Portland. The building was identified in the Portland Historic Resource Inventory of 1984.

The low pitched side-gable roof and shingled gable ends of this building are similar to the Arnold-Park Log Home, and give the home a similar "bungalow" proportion. The building is different with its overhanging porch, and use of milled log siding instead of graduated rustic peeled logs. The building also does not show the same craftsmanship and use of rustic peeled logs and poles in embellishment. The round and oval windows found in the Arnold-Park Log Home are absent in the R. Thompson House.

Bull Run Lake Log Cabins, Multnomah County (not listed in NRHP, but determined "eligible")

Three "Rustic" cedar-log cabins built between 1915 and 1920 to house Portland Water crews. The cabins are one-story, front gabled, have full-height round log walls, gable roofs, log purlins, and large overhanging porches. The buildings were constructed as housing for workers of the Portland Water Works.

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The Bull Run Lake Log Cabins in contrast to the Arnold-Park Log Home, are much smaller, have full-height log walls (in the gable ends), and a front-gabled roof configuration with overhanging porch. The Bull Run Log Homes are more rustic and not built with as much craftsmanship as the Arnold-Park Log Home.

Clackamas and Washington Counties

Broadening the comparative analysis to surrounding communities in Clackamas and Washington counties the following log residences are found:

C. S. Sam Jackson, Clackamas County, Oregon City Vicinity (individually listed in the NRHP 1981)

A "Rustic Bungalow" constructed in 1912, the building was designed by Maria Jackson, and built by William Mumpower. This example is a well-designed log residence in the "Adirondack Style" with full-height round-log walls (in the gable ends), and wide overhanging porch. The building was originally primarily used as a recreational part-time residence.

The "Adirondack Style" of the building contrasts with the Arnold-Park Log Home in its front gable configuration, full-height log walls, and wide overhanging porch. While referred to in the nomination as a "rustic bungalow", the building does not have the same mix of Craftsman and Rustic elements seen in the Arnold-Park Log Home.

Shadow Wood Park Log House, Clackamas County, West Linn (not listed in NRHP, but determined eligible)

A "Rustic" log home thought to have been built as a recreational cabin about 1925, the cabin is one story, with full-height round-log walls (in the gable ends), and a moderate-pitched front gable roof with wide overhanging eaves. The interior retains elements of the Craftsman period in dark stained woodwork, built-ins, and coffered ceilings. The building was recently identified in county highway project, mitigated through documentation, and is scheduled for demolition.

This building contrasts with the Arnold-Park Log Home in its full-height log walls, single story, and front gable configuration. It is similar in its moderate pitch roof, and the presence of dark stained woodwork and built-ins. The exterior is lacking in the strong Craftsman elements seen in the Arnold-Park Log Home, such as the knee braces and upper-story shingles. The Shadow Wood Park Log Home will not be preserved in the future because of highway expansion.

Steiner Cabins, Clackamas County, Zigzag, Rhododendron, Government Camp (not listed in NRHP)

For good examples of log residences constructed during the era, there are a number of comparative buildings constructed as recreational cabins by Henry Steiner, near Mount Hood. A preliminary inventory of the surviving examples of Steiner's work indicates there are about 53 remaining buildings (Oregon State Historic Preservation Office Files). The majority of these were constructed as recreational cabins in the communities on the slopes of Mount Hood in Clackamas County, but a few examples were also built in Troutdale, Sandy, and Rockaway Beach. His cabins were influenced by the Great Camp architecture of the Adirondack Mountains, have gable roofs with short overhangs, walls of peeled round logs (in both horizontal and vertical configurations), are connected by saddle-notched corners, and utilize branch-post decorations in the gable ends. Steiner used roots and branches of

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local trees to create naturalistic arches, curved handrails, and door knobs.³³ He also hand crafted doors and built-in furniture using peeled logs. The whimsical touches used by Steiner in creating his cabins, give rustic and artistic qualities that are coveted by Oregonians today. Only one of Steiner's works, Saint John the Evangelist Roman Catholic Church, in Zigzag, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. His remaining body of work represents a significant collection of buildings that would likely be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP as a Multiple Property Submission.

The Arnold-Park Log Home does not have the same "whimsical" elements such as branch-post decorations that are seen in Steiner cabins. The Steiner cabins for the most part are more "rustic" in nature and tend to not show the same use of Craftsman Style elements such as knee braces and milled lumber built-ins and trim.

Doriot/Rider Log House, Washington County, Tigard (listed in the NRHP 2008)

Constructed in the Rustic style in 1925, the Doriot/Rider Log House is one-and-one-half stories, has a steep pitched gable roof, is constructed of peeled round logs, and has full height log walls in the gable ends. The interior of the building contains rustic log rails, a stone fireplace with log surround, exposed log rafters, and original 1920s light fixtures. The building was listed on the NRHP as the only known surviving example of a log home in the Tigard area that exemplifies the revival of interest in rustic log architecture seen in America in the 1920s.

The building contrast with the Arnold-Park Log Home in its use of full height log walls in the gable ends, and steeper roof pitch. The logs of this building are not graduated and fitted with the same precise craftsmanship as the Arnold-Park Log Home. The building's exterior appearance does not show the same Craftsman influences, and there is an absence of architectural details like triangular knee braces. The interior of the Doriot/Rider Log Home is also different than the Arnold-Park Log Home, being more rustic and without the Craftsman details.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research above, it appears that the Arnold/Park Log Home was originally built by John Arnold in the tradition of the rural recreational retreat, created to escape the stress of the city. John Arnold lived and worked in Portland most of his life, and appears to have only lived full time at the property for the last two years of his life, and possibly for a few years during construction in 1916 to 1918. It shares some characteristics with other rustic log cabins constructed during the same period for part time recreational use, but with its Craftsman style details, it is significantly more refined on the exterior and interior, suggesting he may have intended to reside at the cabin full time at some point or in retirement. The later owners, the Park Family, did reside full time in the residence after adding a few comforts like forced air heating.

When compared to other log residences in Portland and surrounding communities, the Arnold-Park Log Home is unique in its blend of Rustic style and Craftsman style, and its character defining features reflect this mix. Rustic characteristics are seen in the use of peeled logs and poles for the first story walls, porch supports, and dormer. Craftsman influences are seen in the bungalow roofline, shingled gable ends, triangular knee braces, doors, and interior woodwork.

³³ Clark, Rosalind *Architecture Oregon Style*, Professional Book Center, Inc., Portland, p. 191, 1983

Arnold-Park Log Home
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Most of the log buildings identified in the comparative analysis are clearly more rustic in nature, with only the R. Thompson House having any of the prominent Craftsman style influences seen in the Arnold Park Log Home. The Arnold-Park Log Home is an example of the very finest log construction with the logs carefully fit, peeled poles used to execute intricate patterns in the dormer, and carefully fit quarter-round wood chinking used on the interior and exterior. Its use of careful design and its thoughtful construction have helped to preserve and protect the building, because the wide overhangs and porches protect the building cladding, windows, and other architectural details. It represents a unique expression of a log-and-frame residence that embodies the ideals of the Arts and Crafts movement in its high quality craftsmanship and use of local natural materials.

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Arnold-Park Log Home
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon
County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Arnold-Park Log home and Guesthouse are located within a rectangular .11 acre area that is 120 feet long (northwest-southeast) and 40 feet wide (northeast-southwest). See Figure 4, "Site Plan," in Documents Section for boundary location. The buildings are located in the approximate center of a larger forested parcel of approximately nine acres (Tax lot 21; Tax Assessor's Account # R-99133-0210) which is a tract of land in Section 33, Township 1 South, Range 1 East of the Willamette Meridian, in the County of Multnomah, State of Oregon.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries that comprise the .11 acres include the house and guesthouse that were constructed by John Arnold during the period of significance and that maintain historic integrity.

Arnold-Park Log Home
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon
County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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

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Section number Document Summary Page 1

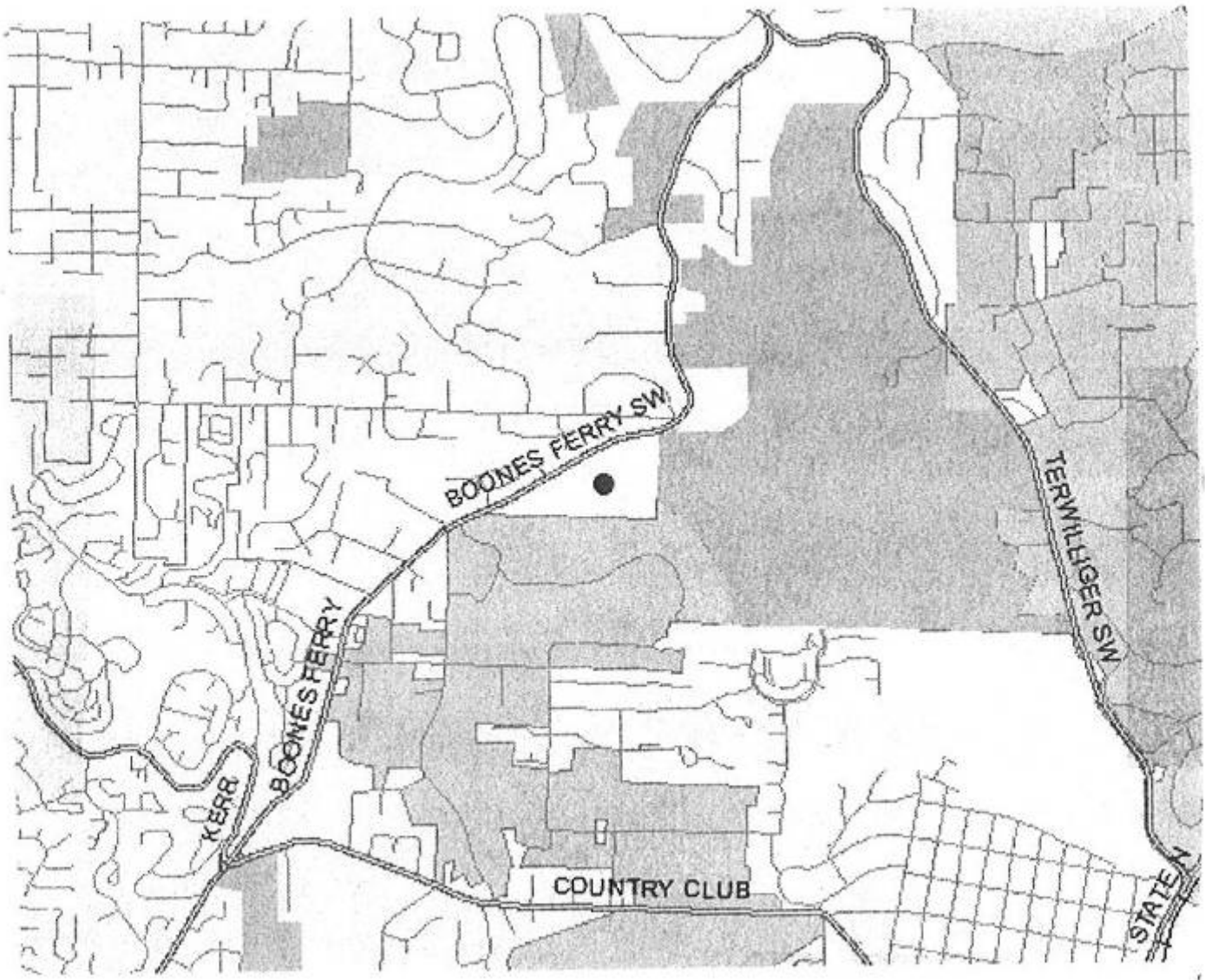
DOCUMENTS

1. General location map, 1 page.
2. USGS Lake Oswego, 1982 map, 1 page.
3. Tax map, T1N, R1E, 33DB Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, 1 page.
4. Site plan, 1 page.
5. Main house, main floor plan, 1 page.
6. Main house, upper floor plan, 1 page.
7. Main house, basement plan, 1 page.
8. Guesthouse, first floor plan, 1 page.
9. Guesthouse, second floor plan, 1 page.

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Figure 1. General location map for the Arnold-Park Log Home, Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.

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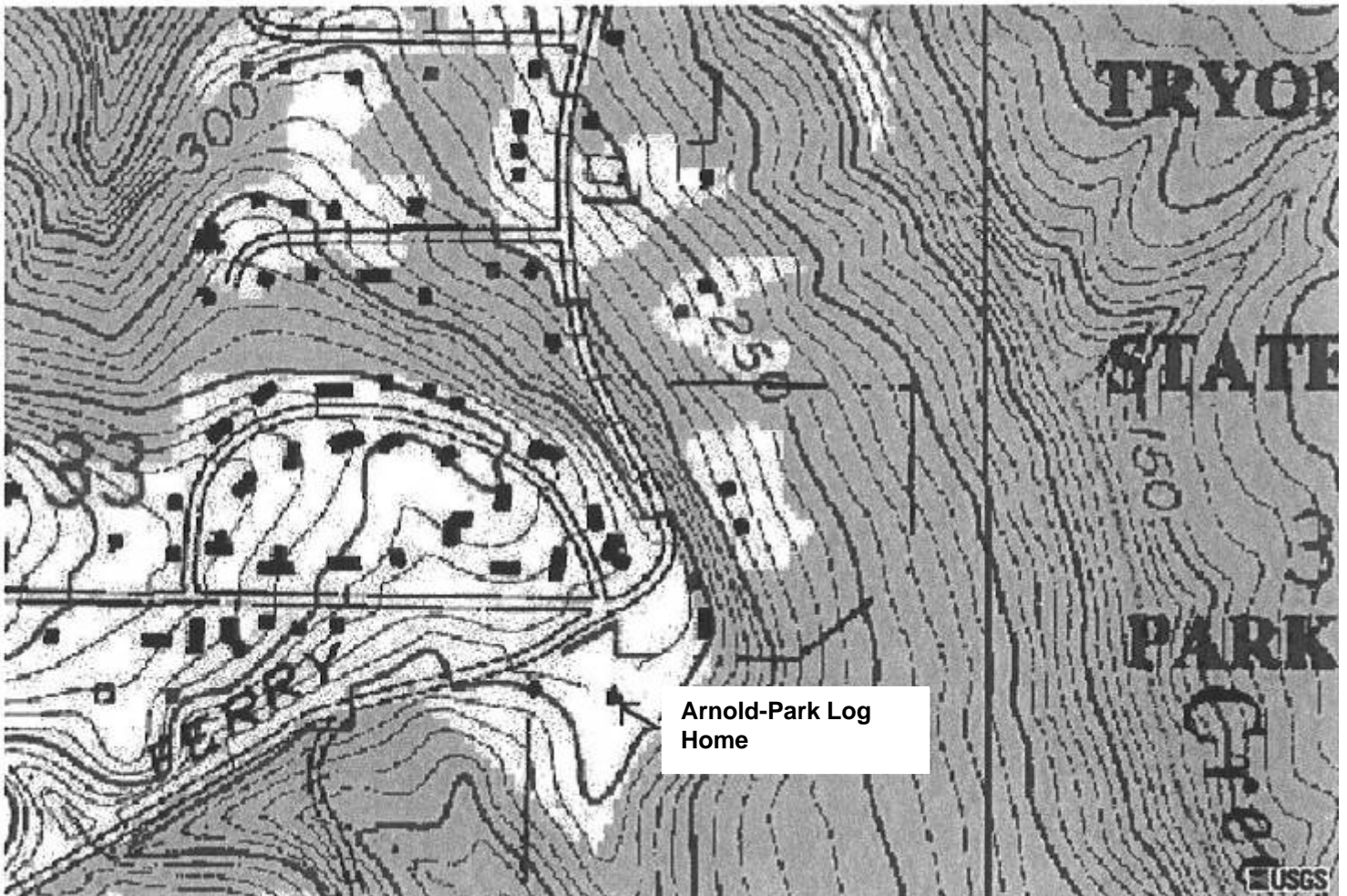


Figure 2. USGS Lake Oswego, 1982 map for the Arnold-Park Log Home, Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon. Courtesy of Map Source.

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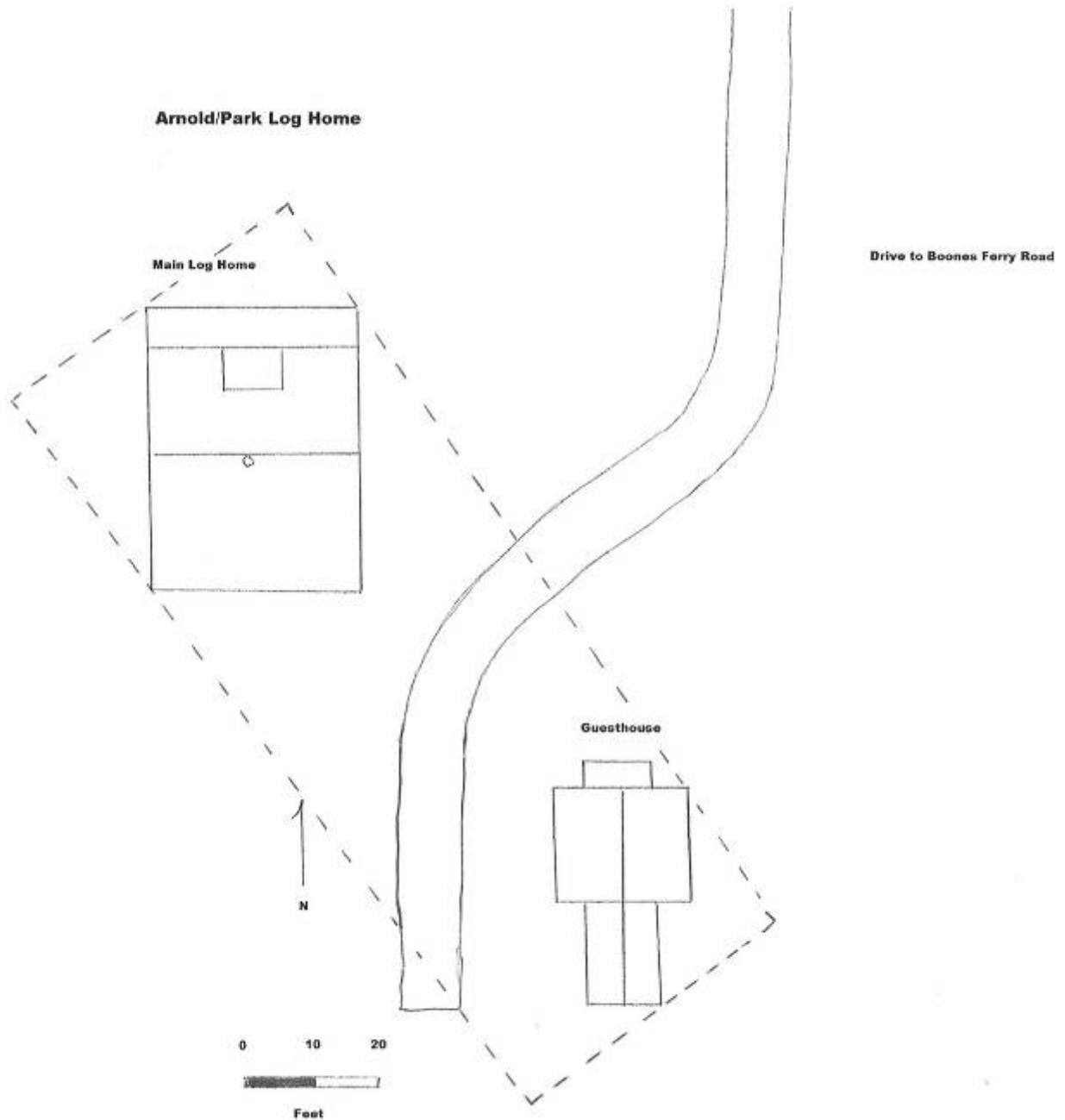


Figure 4. Site Plan, Arnold-Park Log Home, Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.

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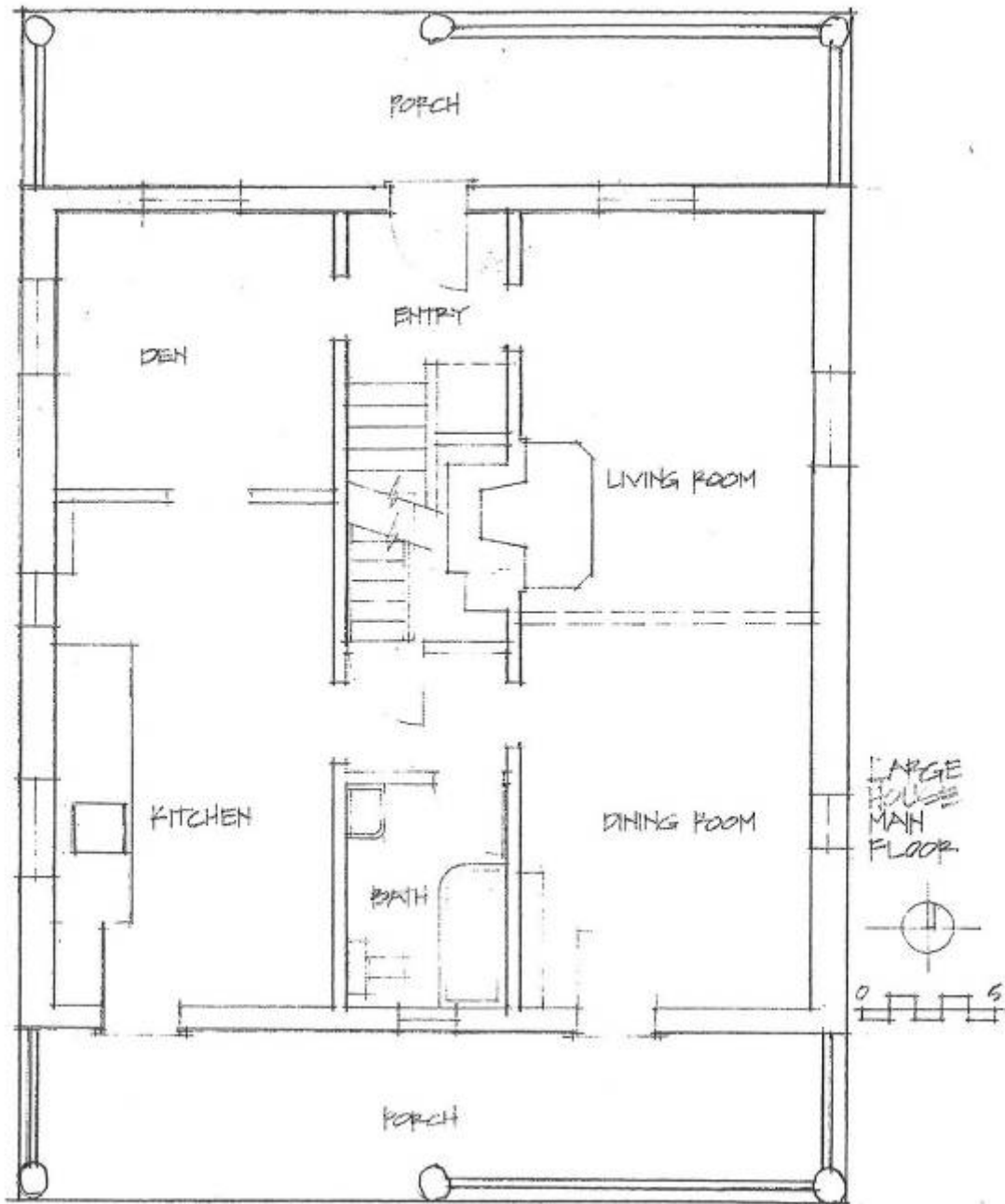


Figure 5. Main House, Main Floor Plan, Arnold-Park Log Home, Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.

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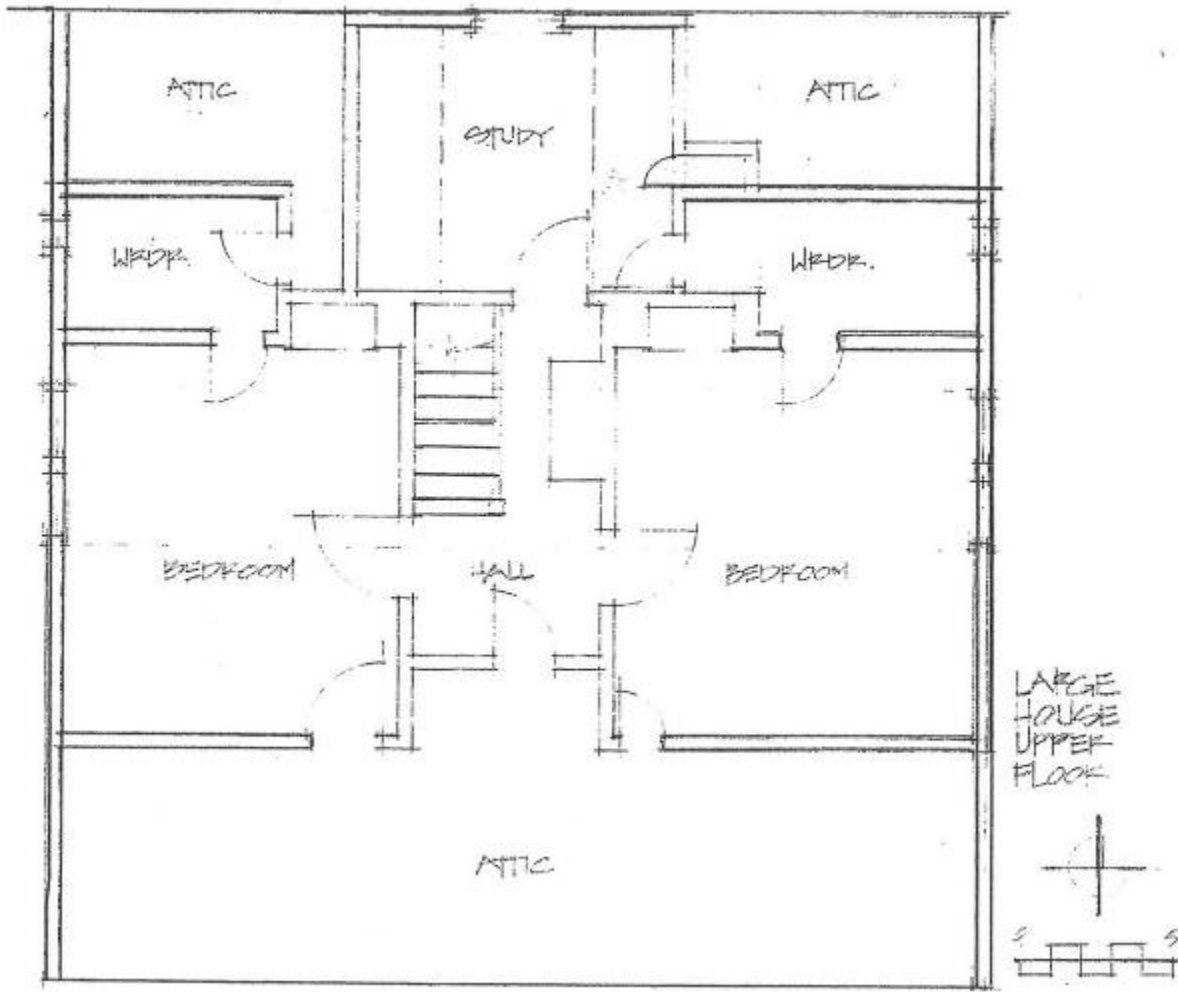


Figure 6. Main House, Upper Floor Plan, Arnold-Park Log Home, Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.

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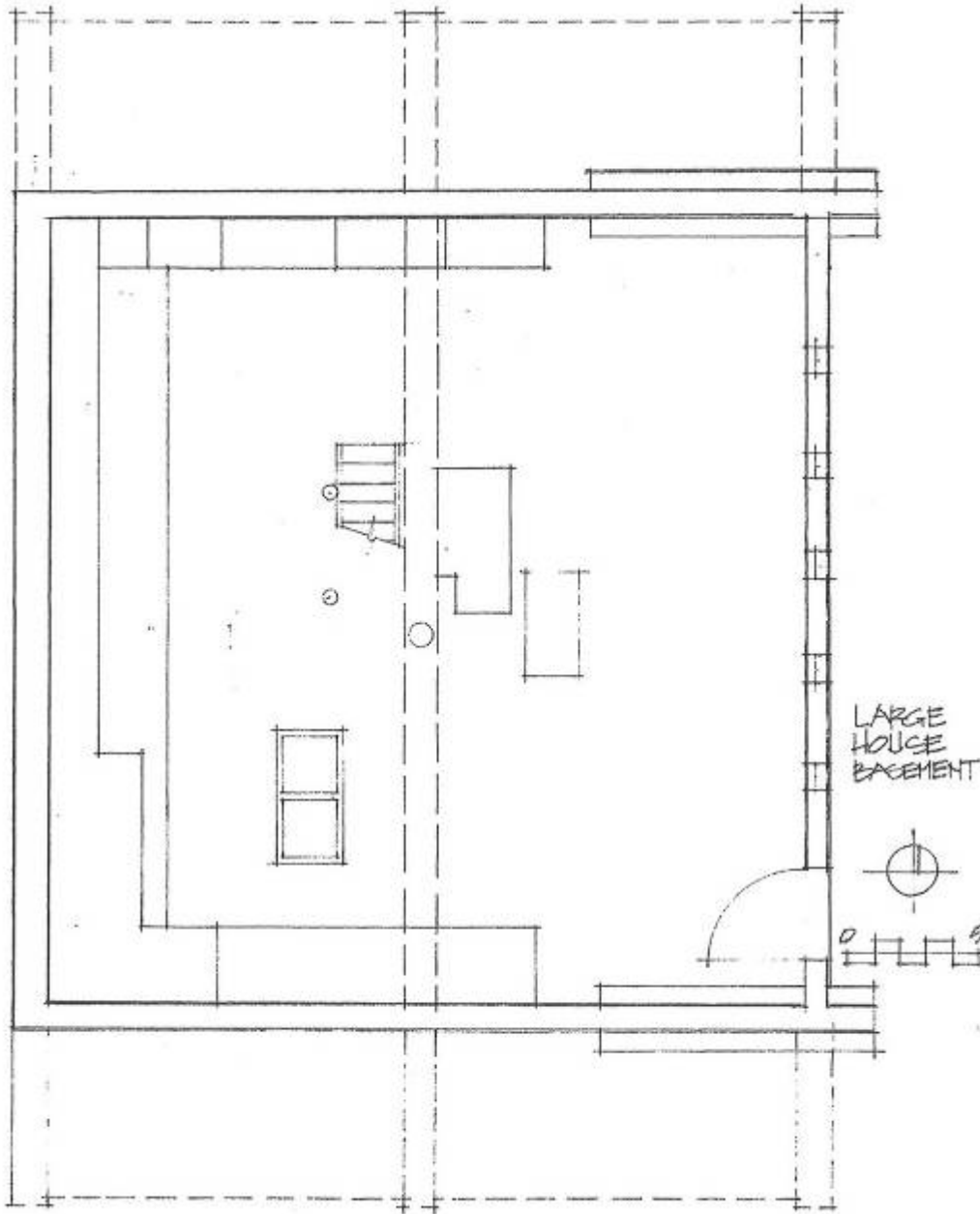


Figure 7. Main House, Basement Plan, Arnold-Park Log Home, Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.

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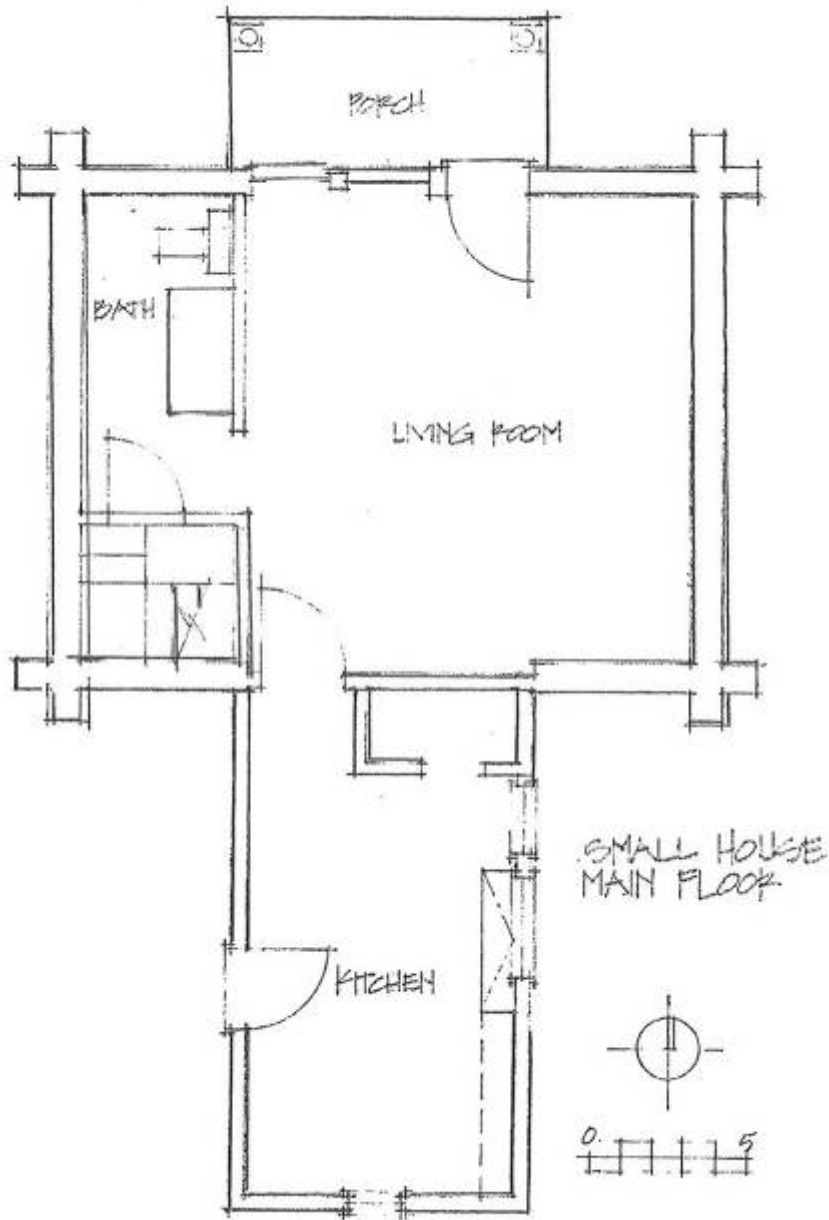


Figure 8. Guesthouse, Main Floor Plan, Arnold-Park Log Home, Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.

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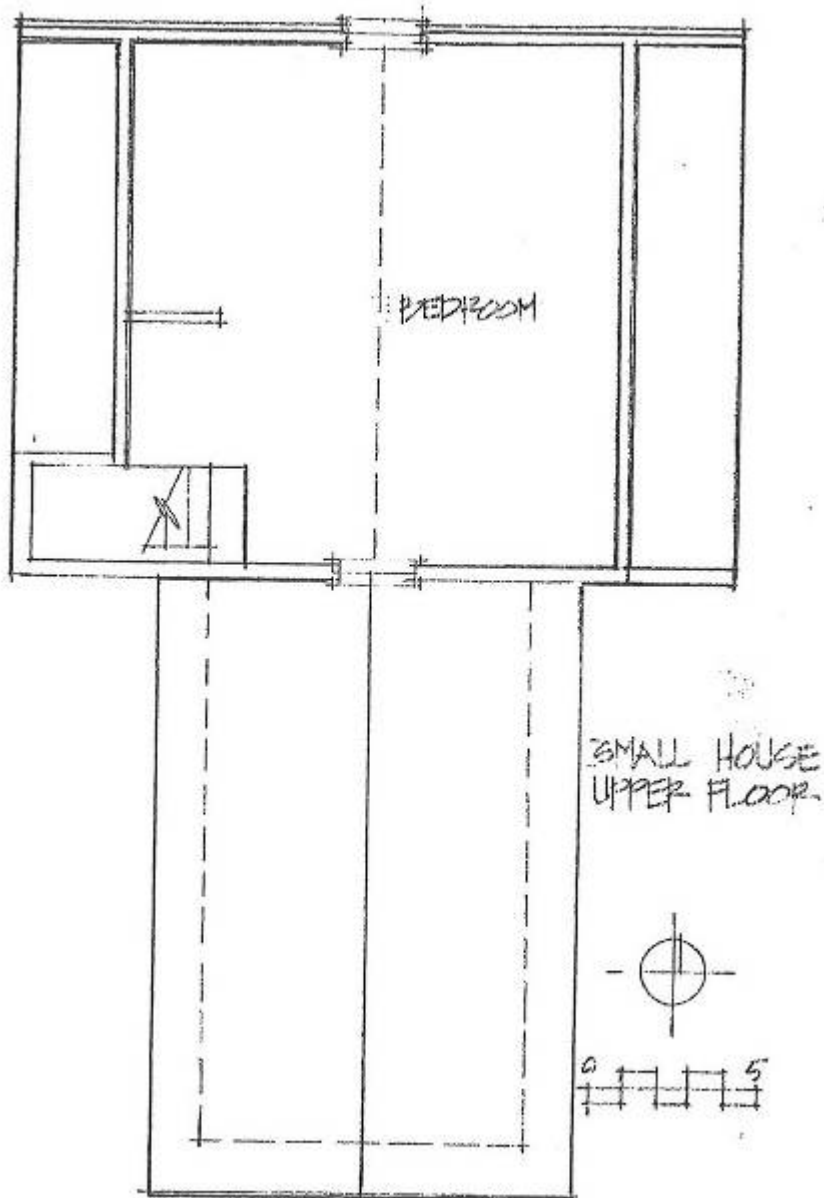


Figure 9. Guesthouse, Upper Floor Plan, Arnold-Park Log Home, Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Address: Arnold-Park Log Home
12000 SW Bones Ferry Road
Portland, OR 97219-7740

Photographer: Ross Curtis and Karen Houston
Date: January 2009 and November 2009
Location of Negatives: Digital, images archived at Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, 725 Summer St. NE, Suite C, Salem, Oregon 97301

- 1 of 12 Main House, east elevation.
Looking northwest from driveway.
- 2 of 12 Main House, south elevation.
Looking north from driveway.
- 3 of 12 Main House, west elevation.
Looking northeast from southwest corner of house.
- 4 of 12 Main House, north elevation.
Looking southeast.
- 5 of 12 Main House, overview of home in natural setting.
Looking west.
- 6 of 12 Main House, interior view of barrel vaulted closet near north main entryway.
Looking southeast.
- 7 of 12 Main House, interior view showing dining room door to outside,
Looking south.
- 8 of 12 Main House, interior view showing detail of quarter round chinking in dining room.
Looking south.
- 9 of 12 Main House, interior view of faux-grained woodwork in dining room.
Looking, west.
- 10 of 12 Main House from Guest House.
Looking northwest.
- 11 of 12 Guesthouse, north and east elevations.
Looking southwest from driveway.
- 12 of 12 Guesthouse, east elevation.

Arnold-Park Log Home
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon
County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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Looking northwest from the blackberry bushes.



Photograph 1 of 12 Main House-East elevation



Photograph 2 of 12 Main House-South elevation



Photograph 3 of 12 Main House-West elevation



Photograph 4 of 12 Main House-North elevation



Photograph 5 of 12 Main House-Overview of home in natural setting



Photograph 6 of 12 Main House-Interior view of barrel vaulted closet near main entryway



Photograph 7 of 12 Main House-Interior view showing dining room door to outside



Photograph 8 of 12 Main House-Interior detail of quarter-round chinking in dining room



Photograph 9 of 12 Main House-Interior view of faux-grained woodwork in dining room



Photograph 10 of 12 Main House from Guest House-View Northwest



Photograph 11 of 12 Guesthouse-North and east elevations



Photograph 12 of 12 Guesthouse-East elevation