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National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
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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 Lake Oswego Hunt Club Ensemble
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 2725 SW Iron Mountain Boulevard N/A not for publication
city, town Lake Oswego N/A vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Clackamas code 005 zip code 97034

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>2</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u>2</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
		<u>3</u>	<u>2</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] November 19, 1987
Date
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

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. _____
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet. _____

determined not eligible for the National Register. _____

removed from the National Register. _____

other, (explain:) _____

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper
1/4/88 Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Recreation and culture: outdoor recreation

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Recreation and culture: outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

No style

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Wood: weatherboard

roof Asphalt: built up

other Metal: corrugated tin

Glass

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

General Site Description

The Lake Oswego Hunt is located in Clackamas County, Oregon on a portion of the Ladd Estate in Section 8, Township 2S, Range 1E of the Willamette Meridian. The nominated area of 19.38 acres is described as Tax Lots 300 and 400 at said location. The hunt club ensemble was built 1936/37 in an undeveloped open space on Springbrook Creek at the base of Iron Mountain some two and one half miles west of downtown Lake Oswego. At the center of the holding is a regulation size polo field circumscribed by an oval, 3/4-mile galloping track. The long axis of the field runs east-west. Arranged in a linear fashion adjacent to the south side of the track are the riding arena and barn. The periphery, traditionally used for the cross-country course, is characterized by marshy wetlands on the east, and riparian vegetation along the border of Springbrook Creek on the south. Stands of fir provide a backdrop for the open, cross-country field course on the north and west. The structural facilities were designed by local architect J. D. Annand, and consist of a fully enclosed riding arena (106 x 240 feet) and adjoining barn, or stables (99 x 152 feet) having a 32 x 55-foot west end addition.

The Lake Oswego Hunt has maintained its equestrian facilities at this site from 1936 to the present day. The natural, undeveloped quality of marshlands adjoining the property on the east owe to the City of Lake Oswego's holding of a park area preserve. Residential development has occurred on the west, but it is mostly screened by riparian vegetation (oak, maple, birch and alder) associated with Springbrook Creek. The riding arena, which includes spectator seating in single-story side aisles, is separated from the barn by lean-to sections containing the club room, buffet kitchen, office and groom's closet. The original stables building containing 50 horse stalls encompasses under its roof, mens and womens locker rooms, tack rooms, feed room, groom's quarters and bath. It was enlarged in the 1940s by Annex one, including 12 stalls, and Annex 2, which has ten stalls.

An asphalt-surfaced parking area extends 300 feet along the south side of the adjoining buildings. The main entrance to the hunt club is from the south, from Iron Mountain Boulevard.

Two former historic features, the barnman's house and a blacksmith shop which stood east of the arena, no longer exist. Non-contributing structures within the nominated area are a shavings shed and tractor shed.

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Arena

The most prominent architectural feature of the ensemble is the arena. The rectangular structure measures 106 x 240 feet and rests on concrete footings. It is constructed of fir, and all exterior walls and doors are tongue and groove construction. The arena encloses the riding area, measuring 90 x 220 feet, and has a roof framing system of bowstring arch trusses, and spectator seating in lean-to side aisles which run the length of the arena.

The ends of the riding area are rounded to accommodate the turning radius of racing buggies. The ends are banked toward the center of the arena to give better traction to the vehicles. This configuration also expedited maintenance of the arena floor, as tractors could disc the arena smoothly without negotiating square corners. The riding arena is set off from spectator seating, exterior walls along the north, east and south sides of the building and storage areas by a continuous pine partition measuring 4'8" to 5'6" in height.

The entrance to the arena is from the stables at the west end and consists of double gates 4.8" high. The north leaf is 5' 8 1/2" wide, the south leaf 5' 8 1/2" wide. The gates open with a swing bar and are framed with double wall construction. The frame which faces the entry way has two vertical studs 3 3/4" x 3 3/4" on either side of each door and three evenly spaced horizontal studs, top and bottom of which measure 3 1/2" x 3 1/4", the middle at 1 1/2" x 3 1/4".

Iron rods with spring joints fit through the bracing studs and are anchored in square solid fir beams 11 1/2" x 11 1/2" that support the roof. Double wall construction is characteristic throughout. The outermost wall is a graduated structure measuring 1/4" at the top and 5" width at the base. The inner facing wall is made of vertical boards 5" x 1 1/2" that have been tightly fitted and pounded solidly together. The slanting wall was designed so that if a horse hit his hoof along the lower part of the wall, the rider's foot and knee would not be jammed into the wall. Rehabilitated exit/entry swinging gates lead to walkways and the exterior double doors centered in the north, south and east elevations. The gates are 5' 3 1/2" high, each leaf measuring 5'9" in width for a total width of 11'8". They are, like the wall, of tapered, double wall construction with vertical frame and are made of plywood. The tops of all gates to the riding arena have a molding that extends 1 1/4" into the arena. The partition has a top rail 5 1/2" x 2" that extends up to 2" into the arena, the purpose of which is to keep dirt from

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flying into the spectator seating and judge's box. The floor of the arena is clay fill, bark dust, and shavings.

Spectator seating boxes run the entire length of the arena on both north and south sides, and are reached through entrances at the west end. The boxes are evenly divided in their long axis by gates to the riding area and 7' x 10' walkways that lead to the exterior sliding doors centered in north and south elevations. All three exterior doors to the arena (north, south and east end) measure 9'6" high by 12'3" wide overall, with each leaf 6'1 1/2" wide. The doors are double sliding doors of fir and are mounted on a sliding track on the exterior. The door on the north elevation leads to the track and polo field, the south door to the parking facility for cars and trailers, and the east door to a field where at one time the blacksmith shop and corrals were located. Plans for rebuilding the corrals in their original location are under consideration.

In each of the four general seating sections are fir benches measuring 9'6" in length and having two tiers of seat and foot boards. The floors are of 7" x 1 1/2" fir tongue and groove construction. The roofs of the spectator seating boxes are shed roofs.

The roof of the main volume of the arena is supported by ten evenly spaced bowstring arch trusses riveted to 11' x 11 1/2" solid fir posts set just outside the riding area wall in the spectator seating boxes. The clear span area thus encompasses sufficient room for training gaited horses, or it can be adapted for indoor polo, jumping courses and mass drills. Three longitudinal beams running the east-west length of the structure give additional support and from them are suspended twenty-one fluorescent long beam lights. A longitudinal, multi-paned monitor is centered on the crest of the roof and provides lighting and ventilation to the arena. It measures 12' x 4' and has a gable roof. The crest of the built-up, segmental-arched roof is 36' in height.

Window placement in the lean-to section, or spectator seating side aisles, matches bench placement and are divided into two continuous multi-paned ribbon windows on either elevation. Clerestory fenestration consists of eleven elongated horizontal window openings on north and south elevations which are presently fitted with metal-frame sliding windows. Plans for refitting these windows in the original multi-paned format are under consideration. On the east end, multi-paned window banks are arranged symmetrically on either side of the central sliding

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doors. On the east end also, corresponding roughly to the clerestory level, are five horizontal multi-paned window banks, and three vertical louvered vents are located at the crown of the central bay.

The judge's box is an open air box constructed of fir and measuring 10' x 2 1/2'. It is located on the west wall of the arena and is reached from a ladder which drops from the ceiling in the club room.

The main entrance to the facilities is located on the south elevation, between the arena and stables. The porch measures 7'7" wide x 8' high with a guard rail at 3'3 1/2" on the right. A Dutch door measuring 7'1 1/2" high x 6'10 1/2" wide is raised 1 1/2" above a single 6" step formed by the concrete floor. The entry area gives access to spectator seating on the right and women's locker room immediately to the left. An L-shaped concession stand next to the seating entrance measures 4'8" high x 7'1" long with a depth of 5' 9 3/4". It is shiplapped 7" fir. The top board is 1' 7 1/2" wide. An asphalt aisle connect the riding arena to the right (east) and the stables, to the left (west). Directly across from the entry are steps leading to the office, club room, kitchen and groom's closet. The men's locker room is reached down the aisle toward the stable. The entry area is sheltered by a gable roof supported by uprights. Ceiling and walls of the porch are shiplapped with 7" fir.

Club Room, Office, Buffet Kitchen, Groom's Closet

The club room, office, kitchen and groom's closet are contained in a lean-to on the west end of the arena. The office is separated from an open hallway, closet, kitchen and club room by a balustrade 3'3" high.

The east wall of the office area has two large bay windows which overlook the arena. Original 3 1/4" fir tongue and groove flooring has been covered with linoleum. The walls, originally knotty pine, have been re-paneled; the tongue and groove ceiling has been lowered.

The club room is reached from the hallway. Its east wall is a continuous, mullioned bay window. In the north wall are French doors and multi-paned windows on either side. The French doors give onto the polo field and track. The west elevation of the club room contains window openings which are symmetrically arranged on either side of a gas-burning fireplace with bowed concrete hearth and ceramic tile surround. Above the fireplace

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is a built-in trophy cabinet. In this space, the walls are lined with the original knotty pine boards, 11 1/2" in width, and fir tongue and groove flooring is 3 1/4" width. The original ceramic tiles on the breast of the fireplace are replacement material, but the gas fixtures are original and in operable condition.

The kitchen is reached from the office hallway. Its floor has the original tile displaying the emblem of the Lake Oswego Hunt. The kitchen is characterized by tongue and groove wall finish, built-in cupboards and drainboards. On the north wall, above a drainboard, is a double-leaf pass-through door opening into the club room. There are three sets of cupboards below the double sink on the west wall and two sets of two cupboards on the lower north wall. The walls and ceiling are 3 1/2" fir tongue and groove with a 3" wooden cornice molding.

The groom's closet measuring 6'10" x 9'5" was originally a polo stick storage area with access to the office on the east and the men's locker room on the west. The room has been converted to a staff office for organizing riding facilities, events and lessons. The original ceiling (tongue and groove) has been lowered, the walls paneled, and the original tongue and groove fir floor covered with linoleum. Two windows, one on the south wall and one in the east wall were opened recently to provide a view of the main entry, the office and arena.

Stables

The barn, or stables is a gable-roofed building of post and beam construction with hay loft. Its ground plan, including a west end addition of the early 1940s, measures 99 x 152 feet. Three phases of construction are represented in the building. The original building had 50 stalls, dressing rooms for men and women, a storage area, two tack rooms and feed room. A few of the original stalls have been widened or converted to new uses such as storage and a shop area for minor repairs. The upper level is reached from stairs off the center aisle, between the two lean-to tack rooms, and contains the grooms quarters and bath, and the hay mows with their catwalks.

The original unit of the stables has exterior tongue and groove walls. The ground level interior is organized as six rows of box stalls served by three aisles with post and beam construction. The aisles are 10' wide, and meet at the east end of the stables in a 14-foot wide center aisle that gives access to the polo

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field and track to the north, and the arena to the south and east. The aisles, now asphalted, were originally dirt and gravel.

The box stalls are made of horizontal boards 1 3/4" x 11 1/4" at a height of 4'9 1/2". Two posts per stall (one shared support for neighboring stall) extend to the ceiling for support. Each stall has a hay rack, salt lick, feed and water pails. Historically, the hay loft held up to 80 tons of hay. Hay was dropped into each stall through a square opening in the mows, and pitched into the hay racks on the outside aisles. Box stalls along the north and south walls are lighted by wide shed-roofed dormers, three on either elevation. Each dormer is approximately 12 feet in length. The window openings are presently fitted with sliding windows, but were originally multi-paned. Each exterior stall has a 2' x 2' paned window and a reinforcing wall at 4'9" height adjacent to the exterior wall. The doors to the stalls are on the west side of each stall so that stalls across the aisle open toward each other. The doors are hinged from the inside. Through the 1950s, the stalls on aisle one were for thoroughbred and hunter jumpers; those on aisle two for western horses; and those on aisle three for gaited horses. There was also a section for fine harness horses and sulky horses. The stalls in additions of the 1940s were primarily used by polo clientele of the Hunt.

Annex No. 1 was added to the west end of the stables in the early 1940s using the same roof construction as the main volume, but using a horizontal slat exterior wall that is pounded and then nailed together. The westerly addition supported polo activities. It extended aisle one by adding four box stalls and a polo room which was used for storing polo gear; aisle two by a shop area used for small repair projects (currently used for trunk storage for riders, and two box stalls); aisle three by four stalls and a tie stall. The tie stall is currently used for storage. All of the "new" stalls measured the same as the original stalls, 9 1/2' x 12'. The exit/entry doors at the end of each aisle on the west side of the structure were used on the original stable. The doors on aisle one and three measure 9'9" high x 9' 2 1/2" wide. The top dutch doors are 5' high and overhang the bottom doors by 10" to minimize drafts and driving rain. Later in the 1940s, ten new stalls measuring 9 1/2' x 12' were added to the west end of the annex to extend aisle one. The added structure is made of boards pounded together, and all of the stalls are of 2" x 4" studs with the 2" side showing to the aisle. Walls between the stalls are built the same way, but the tops at a height of approximately 7' are stepped with different

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lengths of wood. The wood is fir. The stalls are entered by a swinging door located in the middle of the stall.

The men's dressing room, originally the women's, is reached by the main entry and was originally connected to the groom's closet by a stairway. The stairway has been removed, and the original door is intact but closed. The room has the original door and one large shower stall with two heads and floor drain. The shower stall is 2" tongue and groove fir. The original gas stove and sink placements are still used. Four double-hung windows are on the wall above the sink areas. The north, south and east walls are shiplapped with 7" fir, the ceiling and east walls are tongue and groove of 3" fir. The room has a cement floor.

The women's dressing room, originally used by the men, is located just inside the main entry, across from the south spectator seating boxes. Twenty original lockers, which were located in the men's and women's facilities, are along the north wall. They are a twin unit locker - originally shared by two members. Each locker is 6' x 1'10" with a top and bottom opening 9" x 9" each covered with chicken wire. The original membership signed up for lockers in 1936 and paid \$1.50 for them in advance. They were built on site. The walls are 7" fir shiplap, and the floor is concrete. The floor drain for the shower is still used.

At the east end of the stables is tackroom 1, measuring 44' x 10'. It is reached from the center aisle of the stables and from the lean-to storage area between the club room and the tackroom. A double sliding door was used for bringing buggies and sulkies into the tackroom. The current storage area was a walkway. The room has shiplap walls at the south end and tongue and groove on the east and north walls. Three original lockers remain in the room. The tackroom was used for storing saddles, bridle and harness racks, sulky harness and carts.

The smaller tackroom, measuring 18 1/2' x 10', was used for storing western gear. The ceiling, door, and south wall are tongue and groove with 3" fir boards. The other walls are now covered with plywood, but are believed to be tongue and groove.

The groom's quarters, or bunkroom, is located above the tackrooms on the second floor. The 40 1/2' x 9'3" room was originally lined with bunks, and the grooms and barnmen lived here until fire code restrictions were imposed. Window openings are located in the east wall. The entire room is tongue and groove construction: ceiling, walls, and floor. The groom's bath is

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reached through the quarters or from a door along the catwalk. It measures 9'5" x 9'8".

Colors

The original colors of the Hunt, green and white, are still in use today throughout, except in the buffet kitchen, where the traditional colors are used in combination with red. The exterior of the structure is white. All double-leaf doors and Dutch doors are framed on the outside with green boards, and have the decorative diagonal cross braces within the frames which also are painted green. All of the wood window frames and sash are painted green.

On the interior of the riding arena, wall and gates facing the riding space are white with green moldings on top of the gates and green top rail on the partition. The north and south spectator seating areas are unpainted. In the entry, the walls and ceilings are white, with the top of the concession stand and doors to the men's and women's dressing rooms green. The dressing rooms are all white walls, ceilings and lockers with green cement floors. In the office and clubhouse, walls are paneled with beech and original knotty pine, respectively, but all doors, door frames, window sash and frames are appropriately white. The buffet kitchen has white walls, doors, ceiling and cupboards with red hinges on the cupboards, red drainboard, and red cornice molding. The entry to the center aisle of the stables has white ceiling and walls. The wall along the east side of the center aisle is white with green doors and door frames to tackrooms one and two. Both tackrooms have white walls and ceilings and green cement floors. In the stables, the roof over the two outside rows of stalls on the north and south is white, as are all interior and exterior stall walls and posts. The doors of most stalls have the green diagonal cross braces.

Alterations to the Arena, Club Room and Stables

Arena

Clerestory window openings on north and south elevations are fitted with metal-frame sliding windows instead of multi-paned windows. Original interior gas lighting has been replaced by 21 fluorescent long beam lights. Three gates on north, south and east have been rehabilitated in construction technique, but materials are plywood instead of fir.

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Spectator Seating

Floors at the east end are in disrepair in some places and have been temporarily surfaced with plywood. These areas are currently used for storing jumps and other equipment.

Club Room

New tile has been placed on the fireplace surround. The ceiling has been dropped for fluorescent tube lighting. Original gas lighting fixtures are intact, though concealed, above the new ceiling. Replacement door hinges have supplanted original copper hinges.

Office

The fir flooring is covered with linoleum tile, but is to be removed. Walls of knotty pine are covered with beech paneling. The ceiling has been lowered in the same fashion as that of the club room.

Groom's Closet

The space has been converted to use as a staff office. Two non-historic windows have been opened in the south and east walls. The doorway to the women's dressing room has been sealed. Walls have been covered with paneling.

Kitchen

The original gas stove, lighting fixtures and range are no longer in place. A new electric stove has been installed, along with a refrigerator. Formica was added to counter tops.

Women's Dressing Room

The space originally was used by male club members. The gas stove has been removed from southeast corner. Original tongue and groove shower stall replaced.

Entry and Aisles

The Dutch-style entry door to the stables has been boarded together. The large Dutch door in the entryway that separates stables from the arena has been boarded together to make two large swinging doors. Aisle floors, now asphalted, were originally gravel and packed earth.

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Men's Dressing Room

The space originally was the women's dressing room. Portion of the north wall has been resurfaced with 1/4-inch plywood.

Stall #1, Stables

The stall has been converted to a wash stall.

Tackroom #1

One half of the north wall and the east and west wall have been surfaced in plywood pending repair of the original tongue and groove construction.

Tackroom #2

East and west walls have been resurfaced in plywood pending rehabilitation of tongue and groove construction.

Stables

Fifteen stalls have metal gates. Five stalls have sliding doors.

Architectural Development of the Ensemble

The arena and stables were designed by Portland architect, Jack D. Annand. The Lake Oswego Hunt Club was the only ensemble Annand designed, but it was a project that especially engaged his interest. Having been raised on a farm, he acquired a knowledge of horses and was prepared to balance the maintenance needs of horses with the requirements of equestrians. During construction Annand commuted daily to the site in Lake Oswego from the house he designed for himself in nearby Tigard. The latter was under construction at the same time the hunt club project was undertaken.

The original membership of the Hunt wanted an all-wood structure and there was not a great deal of money to spend. Notwithstanding financial constraints, Annand designed and supervised construction of facilities of enduring utility. Much of the millwork was done on the site, including production of doors, bleachers, and stalls. Originally, Annand had designed "circle" trusses to support the enclosure of the riding arena, but ultimately he used prefabricated bowstring arch trusses

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locally produced by the Summerbell Truss Company. The trusses were transported to the site in wagons. All of the wood used in the construction was donated. The roof was built up with a tar and gravel composition.

The galloping track was laid out during the construction period and fenced shortly after the arena and barn were completed. The polo field was laid within a year after building construction was completed. Gas lighting was installed four to five years after the structures were opened for use.

Jack D. Annand was born June 28, 1907 in Cheboygan, Michigan. In 1929 he graduated with a B.S. in Architecture from the University of Michigan College of Engineering and Architecture. The Great Depression and its effect on the building industry locally, inspired Annand to move to the West Coast, and in 1932 he settled with his wife, Catherine, in Portland. In 1934, he opened his own practice which he maintained independently until 1950. Subsequent firm names were Annand, Kennedy & Boone, Architects and Engineers (1950-1952); Annand, Boone & Lee, Architects (1952-1960); Annand & Boone, Architects (1960-1964); and Annand, Boone, Brynan & Huffstutter, Architects and Engineers (1964-1977).

Throughout his professional career, Annand specialized in educational and industrial buildings. Major works include the Humanities Building at Oregon College of Education in Monmouth, The University Theater on the University of Oregon campus in Eugene, and the education building at the State Penitentiary in Salem. Annand and his partners completed a master contract for the Safeway corporation which involved the construction of forty-three large-scale grocery stores in Oregon and Southern Washington. In recent years Annand designed the Leopold and Stevens instrument plant and the Meteor Corporation plant, in Beaverton, Oregon.

The list of Annand's public school projects include David Hall Grade School and J. W. Poynter Junior High School in Hillsboro; the Ladd Acres School in Reedville, and the original Reedville School; Aloha-Huber District Park School on Blanton; Beaver Acres School, Cooper Mountain Grade School, and Forest Grove Junior High School. Annand's firm remodeled the Harney County Courthouse and designed office and public safety buildings for Washington County.

In 1971, Annand served as president of the Oregon Council of Architects, a statewide professional organization made up of four

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Oregon chapters of The American Institute of Architects. Other community service activities of the architect have included heading the Washington County Building Board of Appeals, and serving on the Washington County Planning Commission.

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)

Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance

1936-1941

Significant Dates

1936-1937

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

J. D. Annand, architect
Schrag Construction Co., builder

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

The Lake Oswego Hunt Club Ensemble was completed in 1937 in a natural setting on Springbrook Creek near its entrance to Lake Oswego in the city limits of Lake Oswego, Oregon. The principal features are the riding arena, an impressively large, enclosed space spanned by bowstring arch trusses and measuring 106 x 240 feet in ground plan; and the barn, or stables, a building 99 x 152 feet having a gable roof, shed-roofed dormers and a single-aisle extension dating from the 1940s at the west end. In addition to these adjoining structures, there is the polo field circumscribed by a 3/4-mile galloping track which counts as the third contributing feature within the nominated area. Inclusion of the entire holding of 19 acres is justified by the traditional use of peripheral areas for a cross-country, or hurdle-jumping course. Non-contributing features in the nominated area are two non-historic but functionally compatible sheds. A network of external trails, held by easement until 1956, extends north to Portland, east to the Lake Oswego Country Club and south to the Tualatin River. While not encompassed in the nomination, the external trail system is of interest because much of it was developed under WPA auspices during the Depression.

The Hunt Club Ensemble is locally significant under National Register Criterion A as the largest and most complete example of historic sports facilities of its type in the Portland metropolitan area. Privately organized, but not exclusive in its membership policies, the Lake Oswego Hunt developed land deeded to it by The Oregon Iron and Steel Company. Development capital was loaned by the donor company. The property's historic period of significance thus is drawn from 1936, the year the facilities were commenced, to the attack upon Pearl Harbor, which marked the country's entry into the Second World War, and the subsequent general disruption of leisure pursuits. The property is appropriately evaluated in the context of the regional growth of outdoor recreation between the World Wars and the popularization of competitive sports which once were the exclusive province of the privileged classes. Just as Timberline Lodge, a Depression Era resort on Mt. Hood assisted by the New Deal through its Works Progress Administration, enhanced the popularity of winter sports, the Lake Oswego Hunt and similar clubs in the Portland vicinity revitalized interest in horsemanship. While the Hunt was a social organization, it placed emphasis on education and sportsmanship, as it provided training and opportunity for participation in competitive events held throughout the Pacific Northwest. As many as six hunt clubs were active in the metropolitan area during the 1920s and 1930s. Of the historic facilities, only two remain, and that of the Lake Oswego Hunt clearly is the more substantial development illustrating the full range of specialized equestrian exercise facilities.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Lynch, Jack, "History of Lake Oswego Hunt, Successor to Multnomah Hunt, 1929-1971," undated.
Golson, George, "The Story of Iron Mountain," undated.
Ford, Ann, interviews March, 1986 - June, 1987, as follows:
 Jack Annand, architect.
 Frank O'Connor, Pauline Flemming, Zip Murphy, Elston Ireland and Bill Hedlund,
 founder members of Lake Oswego Hunt.
Clackamas County Deed Records, Vol. 234, pages 630-632. Deed of The Oregon Iron and
Steel Company conveying to Lake Oswego Hunt approximately 19 acres dated
November 30, 1936; recorded December 9, 1936.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 19.38

UTM References

A

1	0	5	2	3	3	5	0	5	0	2	8	9	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

1	0	5	2	2	9	8	0	5	0	2	8	6	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

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

D

1	0	5	2	2	9	8	0	5	0	2	8	9	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description The nominated area of 19.38 acres is comprised of Tax Lots 300 and 400 in SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, T. 2S, R. 1E, Willamette Meridian in Clackamas County, Oregon. It is more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northwesterly line of Iron Mountain Boulevard as now established, said point is also in the southwesterly line of and S.37°27'E. 177.79 feet from the northwesterly corner of block See continuation sheet 202 in Lake View Villas, Plat 4, as platted

Boundary Justification The nominated area encompasses the 19 acres deeded to Lake Oswego Hunt by The Oregon Iron and Steel Company in 1936 and historically used by the Hunt for its cross country course, galloping track, polo field, stables and arena. The entire holding is owned in fee, and all the features and areas within it are functionally interdependent. The nominated area does not include any of the external trail system once held by easement.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ann Ford, with assistance of Karin Halvorson date July 8, 1987
organization Lake Oswego Hunt
street & number 13410 SW Fielding Road telephone 503/636-9535
city or town Lake Oswego state Oregon zip code 97034

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Following is a list of historic riding facilities in the Portland area and the years in which they were active.

- Portland Hunt Club, Nob Hill, Northwest Portland, 1890s - 1910.
- Nicol Academy, Garden Home, 1910-1920s.
- Portland Hunt Club and Riding Academy, Garden Home, 1910-1920s.
- Aaron Frank Riding Academy, Garden Home, 1920s.
- Highland Riding Academy, Sylvan Heights, Southwest Portland, 1930s-1964.
- The Columbia Hunt, Hayden Island, North Portland, 1922 - 1960s.
- Lake Oswego Hunt (successor of Multnomah and Forest Hills Hunts), Lake Oswego, 1935-present.

Overview of Hunt Club Activities in the Portland Area

The original Portland Hunt Club was located between 21st and 23rd Avenue on NW Johnson in Portland's Nob Hill area. The club, which operated during the last years of the 19th century and the turn of the century, was owned by James Nicol. It had a 1/2 mile track, clubhouse and a large, busy livery stable. Horses from the Portland Hunt did all of the milk delivery runs for the City of Portland, and provided taxi services as well. The facility had a huge blacksmithery which served members of the Hunt who pursued purist equestrian interests as well as people traveling through or visiting Portland.

By 1910, Portland was becoming increasingly urbanized, and the spreading development and rising use of the automobile contributed to the ultimate demise of original Portland Hunt.

Nicol sold the property and moved his facility to the less populated Garden Home area in the Southwest Portland Hills. He purchased nearly one section of land, and built Nicol Academy near the crest of the hill that dominates the Garden Home area. Private and academy horses were available to the public and club members. The more specialized jumper, hunter, gaited and pleasure horses also were boarded and competitively matched at the academy.

Harry Kerron, who had worked for Nicol at the original Portland Hunt, purchased 15 acres from Nicol and established The Portland Hunt Club and Riding Academy. Kerron owned the arena, barn, clubroom, while The Portland Hunt Club Association sponsored and owned the outdoor track and two additional barns. The club

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sheltered academy and private horses, and lessons were given frequently, if not daily. The club also had jumpers, hunters, gaited horses, pleasure horses, and roadsters or trotters which utilized the outside track. Today the sites of the Nicol Academy and The Portland Hunt Club and Riding Academy have been given over to residential and commercial development. The Oregon Episcopal School and The Portland Golf Club mark the general location of these historic facilities.

A third academy, which was not open to the public, was operated in Garden Home. This academy was owned by Aaron Frank. Frank raised race horses, trained, showed and sold them worldwide. In 1927, 20 of his horses were participants in the Oakland National Horse Show. His entries, which were roadsters and harness horses, were destroyed in a tent fire. Aaron Frank's academy still stands, but is vacant and has not been used for many years. The property is still held by the Frank family.

The Highland Riding Academy started in the early 1930s and was located between the Portland Zoo and Canyon Road in the Sylvan Heights area of Southwest Portland. This Hunt was first owned by C. Roy Hunt. Fifteen acres of the original holding was purchased in 1943 by Johnnie Johnson, who trained at Highland until 1964.

The barn, serviced by barnmen who wore white uniforms, was over 500 feet long. Up to 37 boarding horses were kept, and at one time as many as 20 school horses were maintained to accommodate private and public riding lessons. The indoor riding ring was an oval structure measuring approximately 200 x 100 feet. The Hunt also had a galloping track with jumps at one end.

During its early years, the Hunt had gaited horses which were trained and sold at the site. In later years, hunters and jumpers were schooled, trained, shown and sold at the Hunt. At the height of the Highland Hunt there were up to 250 active members, most of them living in the surrounding Portland Heights. In 1964 the property was sold and given over to residential and commercial development.

The Columbia Hunt was organized around 1922 and was located in North Portland on Hayden Island. When the hunt formed, most of Hayden Island was owned by Portland General Electric Company and Willamette Tug. Cattle, sheep and goats commanded grazing pastures and small truck farms produced fruits and vegetables. At least 15 acres of the island was a cottonwood farm which was harvested for pulp that supplied the local paper mills. The trolley cars ran down the center of the island and provided easy

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access for the public and those hunt members who did not ride daily to the club to participate in activities.

The land occupied by the Columbia Hunt was leased from Willamette Tug and Portland General Electric. The horse barn and ring were owned by Art Farr. The original wood barn had 25 stalls, was covered, and primarily used in support of pleasure riding by the public and club members. Shows were given on a regular basis and many riders kept their hunters and jumpers and western riders there.

Members of the Hunt had access by permission to the surrounding farms and grazing pastures, so they were able to use the three and one half mile length of the island for riding and competitive events. Most of the land was a firm sandy soil which made excellent horse footing. Columbia was the only academy in the 1920s, 30s and 40s to keep a registered pack of hounds. Fox hunts were held regularly using a drag scent for the hunt. Riders came from Seattle, Tacoma, Salem and all over Oregon to participate in the hunts and shows on the island. In 1938 a heater ignited the barn. Thirteen horses were lost and the barn was destroyed. It was rebuilt in 1940. The club closed in the 1960s. Today the island is primarily a residential district.

Historical Development of the Lake Oswego Hunt, Inc.

On November 16, 1929 the Multnomah Hunt contracted to purchase 10 acres of land in East Portland, but due to rising residential development in the area, in 1933 the hunt moved southwest of Portland to the A. J. Penney Stables and Club House on First Street in Lake Oswego. In due course, the Multnomah Hunt and the Forest Hills Hunt merged under the name Lake Oswego Hunt, Inc. The non-profit organization thus formed was a private equestrian club having a board of directors and a president.

Lake Oswego is noted in the annals of Oregon industry as the site of the first blast furnace and iron foundry which used locally mined ore. Production commenced in 1867 under the Oswego Iron Company. The operation continued under various names and fluctuating market conditions until about 1908. The original promoters were Portland businessmen. Extensive mining rights and real property holdings in the vicinity of Iron Mountain were held by The Oregon Iron and Steel Company long after the furnaces and foundry were dismantled.

In October, 1936, the Willamette Iron and Steel Company, a subsidiary of The Oregon Iron and Steel Company, proposed

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developing riding and polo facilities in complement to the Lake Oswego Country Club, earlier developed under its auspices. After several conferences, the Lake Oswego Hunt decided to accept title to 19 acres of land and a network of trail easements. The Hunt borrowed \$10,000 from the donor company for the purpose of financing construction of an arena and barn and to make other improvements. Additional costs were covered by membership dues. On November 30, 1936, The Oregon Iron and Steel Company formally deeded the polo field and several adjoining lots to The Hunt. Ground breaking ceremonies were held December 1, 1936, and formal dedication ceremonies were conducted at the completed site on September 26, 1937.

By contract agreement, the Ladd Estate granted to The Hunt long-term, 15-foot trail easements stretching for miles throughout Forest Hills, Lake View Villas, Terwilliger Boulevard, Oswego Heights, Glen Eagle, Knaus Road, Market Road, Tualatin Run Canal, South Shore and Tryon Creek districts. The trail easements were provided for a period of 20 years in order to insure the viability of The Hunt. The agreement expired in 1956. A sizeable portion of the external trail network was developed in 1938 under auspices of the Works Progress Administration.

The Ladd Estate had stipulated in its agreement a minimum of 50 proprietary memberships, with each member owning 1/50th of the facility. Each proprietary membership was issued for \$250.00 to be paid in the form of a note, bearing interest, with \$50.00 to be paid before July 1, 1936 and \$50.00 a year for four years thereafter.

The Lake Oswego Hunt was a prominent social and outdoor recreation outlet in the Lake Grove and Lake Oswego communities from the time of its founding in 1936 through the early 1950s, a time when the general area was more clearly suburban. The Hunt early established an organizational system based on committees. Responsibility for day-to-day operation was divided between the executive committee, house committee, stable committee (the latter booked assignments of stalls and horses), and committees for finance, public relations, property maintenance and management, membership, social events, furnishing and decorating, horse shows, and so on.

Polo activities contributed importantly to the stature of the club on a regional basis. The Hunt's polo team was founded in June of 1936 and competed with other teams from Oregon, Washington and California until the country entered into the Second World War. Polo was reinstated at The Hunt in 1950. The

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Hunt's Pony Club was established in the 1950s to teach youngsters to ride correctly and properly care for their horses, and the Junior Hunt promoted accomplished young riders in the competitive events. Traditional activities of The Hunt which have carried on to the present day include the annual and seasonal horse shows, steeplechases and hunter trials. In the historic period, proceeds from benefit shows aided community efforts such as the PTA milk fund. In 1941 and 1942, the legendary Pony Express Races, 75-mile team races from the Hunt Club to Timberline Lodge on Mt. Hood, were staged.

The Lake Oswego Hunt is the only one of the historic hunt clubs operating in Portland today. The Aaron Frank academy dating from the 1920s is the only other historic riding facility remaining. While it is older, the latter always was operated exclusively for private use and is not known to be continuing in service. Thus, clearly, the Lake Oswego Hunt Club ensemble is the largest and most replete historic riding facility in the Portland environs.

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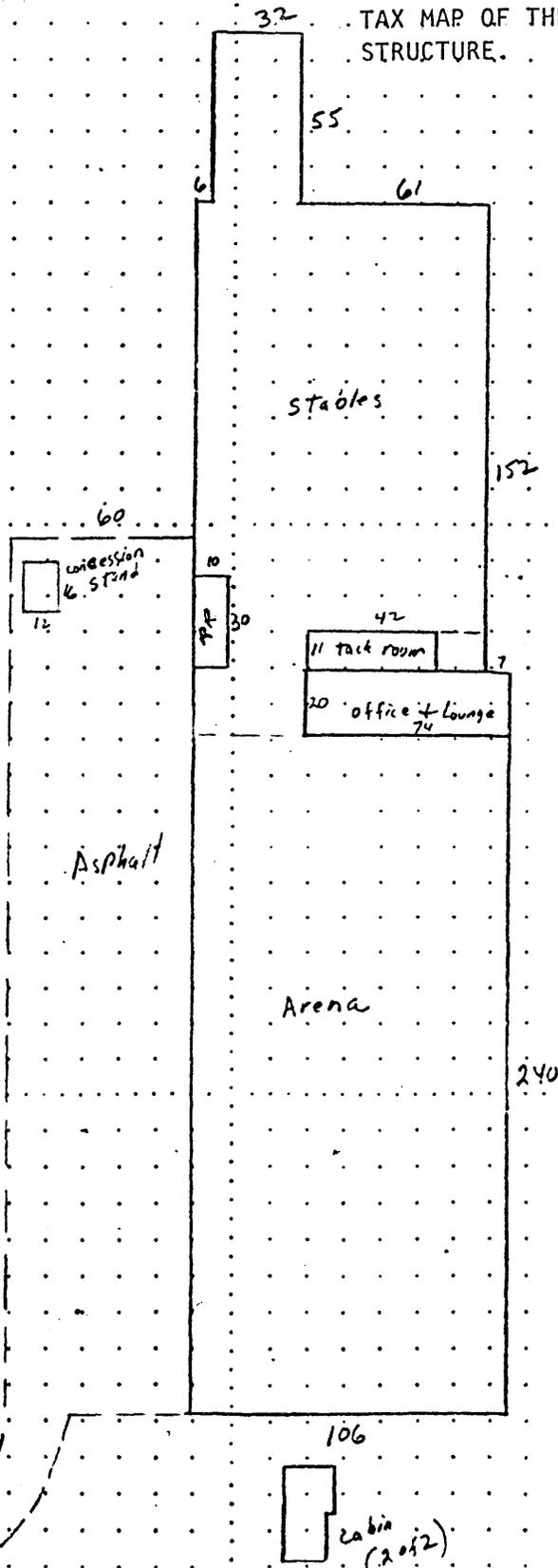
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and recorded in Clackamas County, Oregon; thence S. 35° 49' 30" W. and tracing the said northwesterly line of Iron Mountain Boulevard a distance of 30 feet to an iron pipe; thence N. 43° 05' W. 375 feet to an iron pipe; thence N. 2° 35' W. 600 feet to an iron pipe; thence N. 87° 25' E. 1150 feet to an iron pipe; thence S. 2° 35' E. 543 feet, more or less, to the northerly boundary line of said Iron Mountain Boulevard; thence westerly and following the said northerly line of Iron Mountain Boulevard to the point of beginning. Distance approximately 941.33 feet.

BUILDING DIAGRAM-AREA COMPUTATION

Scale 1" = 60'

TAX MAP OF THE HUNT CLUB STRUCTURE.



REMARKS:

Building Area

$106 \times 240 = 25440$

$99 \times 152 = 15048$

$32 \times 55 = 1760$

42248 P