

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



877

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Roehr, Osco C., House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 128 North Shore Circle

city or town Lake Oswego

state Oregon code OR county Clackamas code 005 zip code 97034

☐ not for publication

☐ vicinity

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide X local

Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

_____ determined eligible for the National Register

_____ determined not eligible for the National Register

_____ removed from the National Register

_____ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Roehr, Osco C., House

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | private |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Local |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - State |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Federal |

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | object |

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	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

N/A

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 AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK

WOOD: Weatherboard

roof: WOOD: Shake

other: N/A

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Osco C. Roehr house was built in 1931 in the English Cottage style in the Lakewood Neighborhood Plat in the City of Lake Oswego, Clackamas County, Oregon. The sloping waterfront property features many basalt boulders and Douglas fir trees, and is located on Half Moon Bay, between Lakewood Bay and Oswego Lake. Designed by Osco C. Roehr's younger brother, Portland architect Frank Roehr, the one-and-one-half story, rectilinear house features a wood shake roof, brick veneer, and wood-lap siding, two shed roof dormers, two brick chimneys, its original windows, and many other original interior features such as dark wood trim and moldings. The house has very good integrity, reflecting its original design, setting, and materials. The Period of Significance for the nominated resource extends from its initial construction date of 1931 until 1955, when the home was sold to its second owners.

Narrative Description

Location and Setting

The Osco C. Roehr house is located at 128 North Shore Circle in the Lakewood Neighborhood Plat in the City of Lake Oswego, Clackamas County, Oregon. Constructed in 1931, this Oswego Lake waterfront property is located on Half Moon Bay, between Lakewood Bay and Oswego Lake.

The house is sited on an irregularly shaped lot. The driveway is located in the northwest corner where the lot is extremely narrow. The lot gradually widens to the southeast portion of the lot. The south and eastern borders curve, following the natural contour of the shoreline alongside a small cove to the east and then wrapping around to the south to create a gentle curve along the edge of Oswego Lake. The southwest corner of the lot turns at a sharp angle, from which point the property boundary forms a straight line connecting the southwest corner to the northwest corner.

The landscape is naturally rocky, featuring large basalt boulders, particularly along the southeast end of the property. The southern façade of the house faces the lake, and a lakeside stone patio, retaining wall, and a very small lawn grace the south side of the property. At the southeast end of the patio is an original stone fireplace. The lot features mature Douglas fir trees throughout, while rhododendrons and other evergreen shrubs wrap around the lakeside corner of the property. A small concentration of Douglas firs can be found in the southeastern portion of the lot. The front of the property (north) has a rolling landscape with original stone walls which follow the contours of the land, and is heavily planted with shrubs, perennial plants, and a red maple tree.

To the north of the property across North Shore Circle lies an open parking lot and field. This lot is equally shared among five properties on North Shore Circle for the purposes of guest parking and a play field. A tall Douglas fir tree is located in the southeast corner of the field, and in the southwest corner there are two Douglas fir trees and one oak tree.

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Oswego Lake

Oswego Lake is a tax lot in and of itself, and includes a narrow band of shoreline around the entire lake. This lakeside band includes a basalt retaining wall at the lake edge and a gravel path around the property, blending in with the overall landscape design.

Materials and Design

Designed in the English Cottage style, the house features a steeply-pitched, side-gable roof clad in wood shakes. The siding is primarily painted brick in a running bond pattern with weeping brick mortar, although wide wood lap and vertical-groove wood siding are also present. The wide wood-lap siding is present on the east, west, and south facades and the vertical groove siding is located on the first floor of the east façade. The house features brick window sills on the north façade, with mostly six-and eight-pane wood casement windows. A few mixed multi-pane wood windows are also present, as are vinyl windows in the 1990 addition and in the west end of the c. 1940 addition on the second floor.

A single-story 1990 addition extends off the east elevation of the house. The materials and design features match those of the 1931 house, including featuring the same roof pitch, painted brick veneer in a running bond pattern and wood shake roof. However, the addition features slightly deeper mortar joints and vinyl sliding windows. On the north façade of the addition there is a contemporary multi-panel wood door with a stained glass window pane at the center. Additionally, a c. 1940 addition extends off the west end of the house. The brick cladding on this addition also features deeper mortar joints and a running bond pattern, similar to the 1990 addition to the east.

English Cottage Style in Portland, Oregon

The English Cottage style was popular in residential design in the Portland area during the second and third decades of the 20th century. Modeled after the smaller, romantic country dwellings of the English countryside, this style was for those "seeking a less-than-ostentatious lifestyle" with more modern amenities.¹ The quaint, cottage feeling and the lakeside setting of the Osco C. Roehr house, plus the home's molded wood trim, oak floors, and paneled doors particularly evoke the "English Cottage" style.

The English Cottage style was particularly popular in the Lakewood neighborhood of Lake Oswego, where the Roehr house is located, and much of this neighborhood's residential architecture followed the stylistic idiom set forth by the 1925 English Cottage/Arts and Crafts-styled Lake Oswego Country Club clubhouse.

Exterior Description

North Façade

The front entrance is located on the north façade of the house. The brick and stone entry stoop is recessed under the main roof and features vertical groove panels on the walls. A new stone path wraps around from the entry to the driveway. The wide, original front door is medieval in style with vertical wood planks, a small four-pane leaded-glass window, and its original hardware. The entry vestibule is flanked by two 6-pane wood windows with brick sills. The north façade features a shed-roof dormer with wood-shingle cladding and three wood casement windows. The middle window is a smaller four-pane window, while the two outside windows are larger with 6-panes.

¹ Hawkins, William John, and William F. Willingham. *Classic Houses of Portland, Oregon: 1850-1950*. (Portland, Or: Timber Press, 1999), 351.

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East Façade

The east façade is primarily comprised of the single-story 1990 addition. The addition is clad in brick and wood lap siding and features two multi-pane vinyl windows. The east façade portion of the original house structure features vertical-board and wood-lap siding on the first floor, and wood-lap siding on the second. The vertical-board siding is similar to that found in the entry vestibule on the north façade.

The east façade of the original house also features one multi-pane wood window on the first floor and two multi-pane wood windows on the second floor. Additionally, multi-pane wood French doors open out from the first floor onto a small flagstone landing. This leads onto the original flagstone stairway path which immediately wraps around the back of the house (south) down to the lakeside lawn and patio.

South Façade

The south façade faces Oswego Lake and is comprised of three stories. The basement is at grade on this side of the house, comprising the lower level. The entire south façade is clad in wood-lap siding, except for the basement level where the poured concrete foundation is left exposed and painted white to match the rest of the house. At the basement level there is one six-pane, paneled wood door opening out onto the flagstone path leading to the patio. To the west of the door is a multi-pane wood window.

Projecting from the roof on the south façade is a small shed dormer with two six-pane wood windows. Two small skylights are mounted on the south slope of the roof, as well as a large brick chimney featuring a running-bond pattern. This chimney extends beyond the west edge of the original house structure on the south façade.

Across the south façade on the first (main) floor are twelve windows. From west to east, there is a vinyl sliding garden window, two single-pane casement wood windows, four smaller eight-pane fixed wood windows, two single-pane casement wood windows, and an oriel window comprised of three single-pane wood windows. On the second floor, from west to east, are three multi-pane vinyl windows, one six-pane casement wood window, and one six-pane casement wood window looking out over the second floor deck. Also present is a multi-pane wood door opening out onto the deck.

West Façade

The west façade is very close to the western edge of the property, ranging from about eight to twelve feet from the property line. This façade features wood lap siding, a modern door with a leaded glass window leading from the family room and kitchen out to the very narrow side yard, an eight-pane wood window on the second floor, and a massive brick chimney.

Interior Description

The interior of the Osco C. Roehr house is comprised of 3,054 square feet on two floors. The main (first) floor is made up of seven key rooms, plus the foyer, two bathrooms, and a utility closet. The second floor is comprised of three bedrooms, a storage room, a linen closet, and a bathroom. Above the second floor is an attic with access from the master bedroom, and under the southwest portion of the house is a small basement.

In keeping with the exterior of the house, the interior also has good integrity of materials, design, and character. The interior features its original built-in furniture, fireplaces, intended views, lath-and-plaster walls, and its unique, character-defining exposed boulders that are integrated into the basement walls. The home's original wood trim, baseboards and moldings, doors, pocket doors, and built-in cabinetry are still present and in excellent condition.

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First Story

The first floor encompasses 1, 878 square feet and is made up of an office, a music room, a sitting room, a living room, a dining room, a family room, and a kitchen. Additionally, there are two bathrooms, a foyer, and a utility room. The front entry on the north façade features a beautiful, wide, wood plank front door with a small four-pane leaded glass window. The door also features its original hardware. The original oak floors run throughout the first floor portion of the original house structure, while the family room, which is located in the west end of the house, is floored with carpeting. Tile flooring lies in the kitchen, and newer carpeting is present in the 1990 addition.

Upon entering, an original wood staircase commands the space to the left (east) of the entry hall, while the eye is also drawn straight ahead (south) towards the views of the lake. The staircase features carved balusters, handrails, and a large, floor-to-ceiling carved newel post. The entry hall itself features a small, built-in, floor-to-ceiling cabinet and a large, solid oak paneled pocket door leading beyond the entry hall into the music, sitting, and living rooms. To the right of the entry hall is the original first floor bathroom, which includes the original tiling, sink, and ceiling paint. A new toilet is all that has changed from the original state of this bathroom.

To the east of the stairway are a utility room and a bathroom. Extending off the east end of the house is a small, one-story 1990 addition. Currently, an office is located here. A modern door leads from the office outside to the north side of the house.

The family room is located in the west end of the house, and the kitchen adjoins the family room to the south. At the west end of the family room is a large brick fireplace with an additional wood burning stove. The brick is laid from floor to ceiling and encompasses nearly the entire western wall of the family room.

The music, sitting, and living rooms lie at the south end of the house and are graced with beautiful views out to Oswego Lake. The sitting room (at the east end of the house) occupies a former exterior porch. This conversion to interior space occurred at an unknown time during the Period of Significance while O.C. resided at the house, according to the current owner. At the east end of the sitting room there are multi-pane, wood French doors leading outside to a small stone and brick patio area.

To the west of the sitting and music rooms lies the living room in the southwest corner of the house. In the west end of this room is the original brick fireplace, encased with wood paneling that matches the trim and moldings in this room. To the right (north) of the fireplace is a built-in bookshelf, and to the left (south) is a set of single-pane wood French doors leading outside to the deck.

Second Story

The second floor is comprised of two small bedrooms, a bathroom, a linen closet, and a master bedroom suite for a total of 1,182 square feet. The bedrooms are all oriented to the south, towards the views of the lake. All of the second floor rooms retain their original doors, including the linen closet.

Access to the second floor is via the previously described wood staircase in the northeast portion of the house. On the second floor one of two original bedrooms to the east. This bedroom features its original built-in closet and windows looking out to the south and east. To the south, the second-story deck can be seen through the two south-facing windows in this room. Off the northeast corner of this bedroom is access to a vaulted storage area, which is the attic of the 1990 first-floor addition. A short hall is located just to the west of the first bedroom. A built-in linen closet is located here on the west side of the hall, and to the south is access to the second-story deck through a multi-pane wood door. Running along the east-west axis of the house is the main second-floor hall. Access to the first and second original bedrooms, the bathroom, and the master suite is off this hall. The second original bedroom is located on the south side of the house. It features its original built-in

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closet and windows looking out to the south and to the east. The bathroom is located on the north side of the hall. It was recently remodeled by the current owners, but still retains its original wood windows facing north.

At the west end of the second floor is the master suite. This includes a walk-in closet, a bathroom, and a small staircase in the southwest corner of the room leading up to a storage space in the attic.

Basement

The basement is located underneath the southwestern portion of the house and is accessed via concrete steps from the utility room on the first floor (which is located just to the east of the staircase). Underneath the rest of the house is crawl space. The basement has an open floor plan with large wood closets, and features large, visible, "in situ" basalt boulders projecting into the space. These boulders were incorporated into the basement walls and are indicators of the rocky landscape of this lot. Another unique feature present in the basement is the house's original steam-heating system. This system still functions as it did when the house was built, and the current owners intend to continue to use it to heat the house. On the south side of the basement is a six-pane wood door that leads out onto the back patio.

Alterations

Throughout the course of its life, the house has sustained several alterations and additions; however, these changes do not detract from the overall design, style, and character of the house. Changes occurred primarily c. 1940, which included enclosing some exterior spaces and some interior renovations, and in 1990, when a one-story addition was made to the east end of the building and a narrow, two-story addition to the west end. The changes that were made c. 1940 are over 50 years of age and may be considered historically significant in themselves, both because of their age and their association with Osco C. Roehr. Following is a detailed description of these alterations.

Two main additions are visible on the north façade, consisting of a small, one-story addition at the east end, which was completed in 1990, and changes to the west end, which occurred c. 1940 and in 1990. The 1990 addition at the east end contains a small office with a modern door leading from the office outside to the north of the house, and the c. 1940 addition at the west end contains a family room. At this end (west), a garage was added to the house sometime after the initial 1931 construction date. Subsequently, the garage was converted to interior space to create a family room c. 1940. This addition was completed at the direction of the original owner, Osco C. Roehr. Both of the additions are distinguishable due to their deeper mortar joints in the brick veneer; however they were done with in-kind materials and design, and show the progression of the house during the Period of Significance while at the same time ensuring that later changes are distinct from the original construction.

Visible on the south façade, a porch and a patio were converted to interior space on the first (main) floor by the original owners c. 1940. The porch and patio were originally located at the east and west ends of the south façade. The porch at the east end was converted into an interior dining room, and features an oriel window on the exterior with three single-pane wood windows. The middle window is fixed, while the two flanking windows are casement windows. Above the dining room is a deck enclosed by a white wood balustrade. Access to this deck is from the second-floor hall through a multi-pane wood door.

The patio at the west end was converted into the kitchen and features a sliding garden window. This change was made by the original owner c. 1940 when the garage was converted into a family room. The family room now connects with the kitchen as one large room. A large brick fireplace was also added to the west end of the family room c. 1940. The brick is laid from floor to ceiling, featuring a running bond pattern, and it encompasses nearly the entire western wall. The fireplace also features a wood burning stove. Just outside of the kitchen, to the south, there is a small deck which was added during the kitchen conversion. These c. 1940 changes were made by the original owner, Osco C. Roehr, with his architect brother, Frank Roehr.

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To the east of the stairway on the first floor are a utility room and a bathroom. The kitchen was originally located in this area, but was moved to the southwest corner of the house c. 1940 under the direction of the original owner.

On the second floor, the master suite is in the same location as the original master bedroom (at the west end of the second floor); however, in 1990, the bedroom was extended about twelve feet to the west over the family room, and a staircase was added at the far west end providing access to the storage space in the attic.

Conclusion

The house has very good integrity, reflecting its original design, setting, and materials. The Period of Significance for the nominated resource extends from its initial construction date of 1931 until 1955, when the home was sold to its second owners.

The nominated resource retains good integrity, and clearly depicts its significance as Osco C. Roehr's house during the period of his role as mayor of Lake Oswego and civic participant, Frank Roehr's residential design, and the typical early residential architecture in the Lakewood neighborhood of Lake Oswego.

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

1931 – 1955

Significant Dates

1931, Date of Construction

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Osco C. Roehr

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Frank G. Roehr, Architect

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Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of Significance begins in 1931 and ends in 1955. This period encompasses the time the building was occupied by Osco C. Roehr, former Mayor of Lake Oswego, who made significant contributions to his local community and the larger Portland Metropolitan area during his lifetime.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The one-and-a-half-story English Cottage style house built in 1931 for Osco C. Roehr is located in the Lakewood Neighborhood of Lake Oswego in Clackamas County, Oregon. Osco C. Roehr (1892 – 1981) was a mayor of Lake Oswego, and his civic, legal, and environmental contributions, both locally in Lake Oswego and in the larger Portland metropolitan area, leave a lasting legacy. Specifically, Osco C. Roehr is significant for his contributions to parks development and funding during his time as mayor, stimulating further parks planning and development in the future. This house is significant, therefore, under Criterion B for its direct association with the life of Osco C. Roehr, and more specifically his time as mayor. The nominated property possesses integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association. The Period of Significance for this nomination spans from 1931, when the house was built, until 1955, when the house was sold to its second owners. The stated Period of Significance directly relates to the nominated subject's close association with Osco C. Roehr's time as a civic participant and mayor of Lake Oswego from 1939 to 1945.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Osco C. Roehr house, like many of the choicest residences of Lake Oswego during the development boom of the 1920s and '30s, is sited on a generous, sloping lot on the Oswego Lake lakefront. The Roehr house site in particular features many large basalt boulders, proving at once both difficult to design around and character-defining. Several of these boulders were incorporated into the basement level construction of the house and are visible in the basement. The picturesque lot features its original stone walls, creating terraces in both the front and back yards, and the back yard (on the lakefront) features a small lawn, a stone patio, and a stone fireplace. Dotted throughout the lot are large, native Douglas fir trees, as well as large planted rhododendrons, a variety of other trees, and evergreen shrubs.

A small number of alterations have been made to the original structure; however most of them occurred during the Period of Significance and by the direction of the original owner and architect. The others do not significantly alter the resource's integrity and most are reversible, thus the O.C. Roehr house is still able to clearly convey its historical English Cottage style that was both the house that Frank designed per O.C.'s taste, and the premier style idiom in Lake Oswego during the time of its construction. Corroborating this sentiment, in 2010, the current homeowners had the opportunity to meet with Frank Roehr, O.C.'s son, taking him on a tour of the house. He was surprised by how unchanged the house seemed to him, feeling as it did when he was a young boy growing up there.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Ladd Estate Company – Real Estate Development in Oswego

Following the collapse of the iron industry—which thrived in Oswego during the last quarter of the nineteenth century—many people left Oswego and the town became secluded and deserted. In 1912, Oswego began to transition into a residential community. The Ladd Estate Company (begun by the successful Portland-area real

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estate developer, William S. Ladd) then set out to develop some of the 24,000 acres of land held by the Oregon Iron and Steel Company (of which Ladd served as president at its close). The construction and operation of the new Red Electric train, running between Portland and Oswego, also aided in Oswego's residential development. Included in the Ladd Estate Company's plans for Oswego were plans for the Oswego Country Club clubhouse, built in 1924 in the English Cottage/Arts and Crafts style.²

The residential development came to be known as the "Lake Oswego Country Club District", and was advertised as "Lovely beyond words; the Lake Oswego Country Club District is a dream come true." As part of the country club, an 18-hole golf course, clubhouse, tennis courts, a riding academy, and a polo field were built. Home-sites were planned around the lake and throughout the surrounding countryside. To further entice prospective residents, the Ladd Estate Company built a swimming park, named Lake Grove Swim Park, and used the advertising slogan "Live Where You Play."³

After the success of the Country Club District, the Ladd Estate Company flooded the swampy duck pond to the east of the lake and dug a channel connecting it to the lake in an effort to create and develop even more residential waterfront lots. Additionally, flooding the swamp conveniently hid places where laborers had previously gouged out clay to make pipe cores. This project was completed in 1928. The swamp was then renamed Lakewood Bay.⁴

Lakewood Bay Development – A Regulated Lake

The residential development that followed on Lakewood Bay came to be identified as the Lakewood Neighborhood (of which the Roehr house is a part). The 1925 English Cottage/Arts and Crafts-styled Lake Oswego Country Club clubhouse served as a model to help guide the architectural style that the Ladd Estate Company wanted to see in the area. Writing about the clubhouse's style, Ann Fulton noted: "With its emphasis on craftsmanship, use of natural materials that were economical and harmonious with their surroundings, and the integration of the building with its setting, the Arts and Crafts style clubhouse embodied the developers' architectural ideals."⁵ The residential architecture that followed in the Lakewood Neighborhood from the 1920s and '30s adhered to the stylistic ideals set forth by the clubhouse.

Lake Oswego Corporation

In 1942 the Lake Oswego Corporation was formed to take control and governing power of all aspects of the lake. The corporation was to assume expenses for maintaining the lake, including plantings, policing, insurance, and taxes. A narrow rim of land surrounding the entire lake, and the lake itself, had previously been owned by the Oregon Iron and Steel Company. The transfer of the deed to the Lake Oswego Corporation made the corporation's plan for control official, and the corporation was subsequently formed. In order to meet the expenses of the corporation, all lakefront land owners were required to purchase stock in the corporation at seven dollars annually for sixty feet of lakefront, and one dollar extra per every additional ten feet of lakefront on their properties. The corporation was run by a president and directors, of which O.C. Roehr was one. He later served as the corporation's president.⁶

² The Oregon Encyclopedia, "Ladd Estate Company", http://oregonencyclopedia.org/entry/view/ladd_estate_company/ (accessed September 7, 2011).

³ The Oregon Encyclopedia, "Lake Oswego", http://oregonencyclopedia.org/entry/view/lake_oswego/ (accessed September 7, 2011).

⁴ Foster, Laura O. *Images of America: Lake Oswego*. (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2009), 97.

⁵ Fulton, Ann. *Iron, Wood & Water: An Illustrated History of Lake Oswego* (San Antonio, TX: Historical Publishing Network, 2002), 84.

⁶ *The Oregonian*, Sunday edition. 1942. Lake Group Seeks Power, March 22

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Osco C. Roehr, Education and Early Business Affairs

Osco C. Roehr (henceforth referred to as "O.C.") was born in 1892 in Tacoma, Washington, to parents Benjamin Frank ("Frank") and Winnifred Roehr. Two years later, in 1894, the Roehr family moved to Portland. Here, O.C. and his siblings, brother Frank G. and sister Gertrude, grew up attending Portland public schools. Serving in the U.S. Army during World War I, O.C. later attended Northwestern College of Law. He graduated in 1922 and was admitted to the Oregon Bar in the same year. One year prior in 1921, O.C. had been installed as the bailiff for the Oregon branch of the national law fraternity, Delta Theta Phi.

O.C. began his legal practice in Portland in 1922, and most notably defended Japanese Americans at the beginning of World War II against confiscation of property and investment. He spoke of the "petty injustice[s]" done to the Japanese, and urged others not to condemn this group of people for the tragedy at Pearl Harbor.⁷ Additionally, O.C. handled cases arguing on behalf of the Portland Chamber of Commerce for direct air service from Portland to Hawaii and Alaska.⁸

Aside from his legal practice, O.C. also involved himself in local business affairs. In 1931, plans were underway for the construction of a new wood-products plant, Beaver Wood Products, in southeast Portland. This plant produced industrial lumber for shipment to eastern manufactures, and O.C. was named the company's secretary.⁹

Further demonstrating his interest in local business affairs, O.C. was appointed in 1936 to the newly created Portland Chamber of Commerce committee on the free-zone proposal for Terminal No. 4 at St. Johns. The proposed free zone would allow foreign cargo to be processed and placed without payment of duties, thereby increasing foreign cargo through Portland, all the while increasing handling charges and stimulating more local employment at Portland's docks.¹⁰ In 1938, O.C. was named the chairman of the Recreational Resources Committee for the Chamber, and the following year, in 1939, was elected one of thirteen members of the Board of Directors for the Portland Chamber of Commerce.¹¹

Family

In 1928, O.C. married Nina Roberts of Portland. They subsequently had two sons, John Nicol in 1933, who suffered from polio, and Frank in 1936. Prior to their first son's birth, O.C. and Nina had lived in northeast Portland. They sold that home in 1931¹² to move to their newly constructed home in the Lakewood Neighborhood of Lake Oswego in 1932. By 1948, O.C. had married his second wife, Elizabeth P. Endres, also of Lake Oswego.¹³ While no record has been found suggesting a divorce between O.C. and his first wife Nina, by 1943, O.C. was listed in the Clackamas County Directory without having a wife.

Lakewood Home

O.C.'s love for the Oswego Lake area began as a teenager in the 1910s when he and his friends would take the Red Electric train from Portland to Lake Oswego, disembarking in town and then walking along the east shore of the lake. O.C. and his friends had a couple of favorite camping spots on the lake, which he recalled as being "then wild and uninhabited." After World War I, O.C. recounts, he and his friends all had cars, and during the summer months would spend their time at a rented house on the low ground south of Oswego Creek in what is now George Rogers Park. Here, the "gang" would swim in the Willamette River, picnic, play

⁷ *The Oregonian*. 1942. Alien Ban on Japanese Maintained, January 30.

⁸ *The Oregonian*, Sunday edition. 1981. Obituary of Osco C. Roehr, January 18.

⁹ *The Oregonian*, Morning edition. 1931. New Lumber Plant to Open Here, January 20; and *The Oregonian*, Sunday edition. 1931. New Plant Under Way, February 15.

¹⁰ *The Oregonian*, Sunday edition. 1936. Committee Appointed on Free Zone Proposal, March 1.

¹¹ *The Oregonian*. 1939. Ross McIntyre Elected to Presidency by Chamber of Commerce Directorate, April 8.

¹² *The Oregonian*, Sunday edition. 1931. Residential Deals Reported, March 8.

¹³ *The Oregonian*. 1948. Portland Marriage Licenses, November 25.

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ball, and throw horseshoes just south of the Oregon Iron and Steel Company chimney. As O.C. recounts, "my liking of George Rogers park goes back a long ways."

In the late 1920s, one of O.C.'s friends bought a home on North Shore Road in Lake Oswego, and soon after O.C. and his wife Nina bought the lot to the west and devised plans to build their own home. The lot was steeply sloped and full of boulders and large fir trees, but nonetheless a house was designed by O.C.'s brother, Frank, who had recently obtained his degree in architecture from the University of Oregon. Following his graduation in 1927, Frank went on to work in the office of prominent Portland architect A.E. Doyle, and later became a partner in the Portland architectural firm Whitehouse, Church, Newberry, and Roehr.

On the process of building the home, O.C. remembers how the original mortgage to finance the home, which was provided from a banker client of his, was retracted by the banker's heirs following his death. For three months, the house stood with the rafters up while waiting for a new mortgage. O.C. recounted in 1971: "I tried the whole of Portland and was told everywhere that no one would loan money on property so far out in the wilds. That is what the money geniuses thought of Oswego in 1931."¹⁴

Mayor of Lake Oswego: 1939-1945

O.C.'s civic involvement with the city of Lake Oswego began in the mid 1930's when the then mayor, William F. Ewing, started consulting with O.C. on legal matters for the city. This led to O.C.'s volunteering as the city attorney, attending council meetings for several years of unpaid work. He recounts that he learned a lot and made some good friends while acting as the city attorney. Following the unexpected death of Mayor Ewing in 1939, O.C. was voted his successor by the city council. O.C. was promised a salary of ten dollars per month, yet by March of 1939 the city council informed O.C. that unfortunately they could not pay him as promised.¹⁵

Despite the lack of financial compensation, O.C. continued to serve as Lake Oswego's mayor. He was re-elected three times, serving through 1945 when he unexpectedly resigned due to the increasing demands of his law practice. In his resignation letter dated September 4, 1945, he wrote "I am so busy that I cannot continue to give the City of Oswego the time that the office requires and deserves."¹⁶

For his time as mayor, O.C. is most significant for the contributions he made to the promotion of park development and funding, providing residents a place to play where they live, as the Ladd Estate Company's "live where you play" slogan promoted. An admittedly "park-minded" mayor, O.C. traced his involvement in parks-related activities back to his time as director of the Recreational and Natural Resources Committee for the Portland Chamber of Commerce. Once appointed mayor, O.C. found himself "mayor of the beautiful home area of Oswego without one park except for the small swimming park. The Ladd Estate [Company] at that time advertised 'Live where you play and play were you live' and soon there would be no place for the kids to play 'where they lived'." In response, O.C. appointed a committee of three people from the city council, including himself, and together with three members of the School Board they set out seeking an appropriate site on which to develop a park.¹⁷

After evenings spent viewing vacant lots in the city, the committee settled on a tract of land on the Willamette River for the new park. The committee wanted to include the lot to the east of the remaining Oregon Iron and Steel Company chimney, and although it had been under contract to sell, the owner at the time, Paul Murphy, backed out so that the lot could be included in the park plan. O.C. was instrumental in arranging for the purchase of this land in 1945, which later became George Rogers Park.¹⁸ In order to help cover the cost of the park land and development, the city's voters voted to increase their taxes by \$10,000 for one year. Realizing

¹⁴ Osco C. Roehr to Mary Goodall, letter, March 23, 1971.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ *The Oswego Review*. 1945. Mayor Roehr and Recorder Duis Resign, September 8.

¹⁷ Osco C. Roehr to Mary Goodall, letter, March 23, 1971.

¹⁸ Kellogg, Claire. "Roehr Park." Lake Oswego Public Library, June 2003.

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the need for further funding to not only buy and develop new parks, but to also maintain city parks, a two-million dollar annual levy was voted in for the creation and operation of city parks. O.C.'s efforts to establish George Rogers Park and parks funding set in motion the trend of future parks development in Lake Oswego. Presently, the City of Lake Oswego owns thirty-five parks properties, comprising 517.4 acres of public park lands.¹⁹

During O.C.'s time as mayor, his council installed a "trunk sewer system" and, in anticipation of future needs, bought a waterfront property on the Willamette River for a future waste-disposal site. Fittingly, this site is now a city park in honor of O.C., named Roehr Park. O.C.'s city council was also responsible for drilling a well for the city's water supply, and additionally for the purchase of the city's first modern fire truck. As O.C. remembers, the town was "very proud of it and by popular vote it was painted white." This was followed by a city parade with the new fire truck in the lead and O.C. riding alongside the fire chief.²⁰

O.C. stands out among other Lake Oswego mayors throughout history as having a tangible, instrumental influence on the parks system – one of the key character-defining features of Lake Oswego – fulfilling the community's intended goal of "live where you play." O.C.'s efforts to develop parks and implement funding measures helped make this statement a reality, as opposed to just an advertising slogan. Today, the over 600 acres of parks and open space continue to play a large part in Lake Oswego residents' enjoyment of the place they call home.²¹

Lake Oswego Zoning

Additionally of particular importance, O.C. was a staunch supporter of city zoning and while mayor, he tried to encourage citizens to work on a planning commission for the purposes of zoning. In his resignation letter from 1945, O.C. suggested that the city's charter should be amended to provide for a city manager and assessment districts. While these goals were not met during his mayoral terms, O.C. prepared a new charter for the city's first zoning ordinance. This was specifically in response to Lake Grove residents (an Oswego neighborhood) who were concerned with the encroachment of commercial development in their residential neighborhood following the expiration of existing property restrictions, as reported in a 1947 article in *The Oregonian* entitled "Lake District Seeks Zoning."²²

Lake Oswego Corporation

As previously described, the Lake Oswego Corporation was formed in 1942 to take control of all governing aspects of Oswego Lake. The lake itself, as well as the rim of land surrounding the entire lake, is included in the deed held by the corporation. O.C. was elected one of the directors for the corporation in its inaugural year, and by 1946 he was recognized as the corporation's president, as evidenced by a 1946 article in *The Oregonian* describing a Christmas illumination contest for homes fronting on Oswego Lake.²³

Oregon Roadside Council

Aside from local Lake Oswego civic matters, O.C. was also involved in initiatives of statewide importance. Most notable was his involvement in the Oregon Roadside Council (ORC) and its development of the Jessie M. Honeyman State Park, on the Oregon Coast, in conjunction with the Civilian Conservation Corps and Oregon's first Superintendent of State Parks, Samuel Boardman.

¹⁹ City of Lake Oswego, *Parks & Recreation Master Plan*, July 2002.

²⁰ Osco C. Roehr to Mary Goodall, letter, March 23, 1971.

²¹ Lake Oswego Parks and Recreation, "General Information", <http://www.ci.oswego.or.us/parksrec/geninfo.htm> (accessed April 1, 2012).

²² *The Oregonian*. 1947. Lake District Seeks Zoning, March 4.

²³ *The Oregonian*. 1946. Judges Select Contest Victor, December 24.

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The ORC is "an organization dedicated to the preservation of Natural Scenic Beauty along Oregon's highways and beautification where such is needed." It was founded in 1932 with Jessie M. Honeyman as president, with the goal "to maintain a central organization for individual and group effort toward the preservation and conservation of Oregon's great asset, her scenic beauty." Objectively, ORC's aim was and is to implement legislation that will permanently protect the natural scenery along Oregon's highways, as well as to cooperate with other agencies with similar objectives.²⁴ By 1940, O.C. was recognized as ORC's "acting chairman of the legislation committee", and in 1941, he was elected ORC's "counsel", providing the organization with legal counsel. Also in 1941 was the dedication of the Jessie M. Honeyman State Park, in which O.C. participated. The new park was named for ORC's first president.²⁵

Environmental Advocacy

O.C. was also involved in other environmental-advocacy activities aside from his participation in the ORC. A 1941 article in *The Oregonian* described the issue of mallard ducks on Lake Oswego—some residents liked the ducks and thought they added to the lake ambience, while others found them obnoxious and annoyingly un-"lawn-broke." O.C. is described in this article as being a proponent of the ducks, having spent much of his leisure time cruising the lake and taking pictures of them. According to this article, one of O.C.'s duck portraits was even published in a national magazine.²⁶

In 1946, O.C. was involved in a poison oak eradication campaign in Clackamas County, led by members and officials of Clackamas County garden clubs. O.C. presented the petition to seek financial aid in ridding the county roads of poison oak. This campaign was also backed by the Oswego Chamber of Commerce, Lake Oswego Hunt Club, Marlyhurst College, and the Professional Women's Club.²⁷

O.C.'s Legacy

As an attorney, businessman, mayor, and active participant in civic and environmental matters, O.C. made lasting contributions to Lake Oswego and the larger Portland area. He was a director for the Portland Chamber of Commerce for twenty years, and was made the Chambers' first honorary lifetime member. He was a member of the Oregon state bar for fifty-five years, and is remembered for his work defending against the internment and property confiscation of Japanese-Americans at the beginning of World War II. O.C. retired from his legal practice in 1954, and was later listed in Capital's *Who's Who for Oregon*. O.C.'s involvement in the Oregon Roadside Council helped lead to the development and dedication of the Jessie M. Honeyman State Park on the Oregon Coast, and his legal expertise aided advocacy causes on such environmental issues as eradicating poison oak from Clackamas County roads.

For his time as the Mayor of Lake Oswego, O.C. is significant for his successful efforts in developing George Rogers Park and for writing the local ordinance providing funding for city parks. Fittingly, O.C. is remembered and honored by having a park named for him – O.C. Roehr Marina Park – which is located on a 5-acre tract of land on the Willamette River that was formally occupied by a sewer plant and cement factory. O.C. had always envisioned this land to make a lovely park, and in 1971 he was present as the park was dedicated in his name. Twenty-one years later, in 1992, the park was formally dedicated in his honor with a festival of music, water-skiing displays, canoe, kayak, and dragonboat races, and other family activities.²⁸ Unfortunately, O.C. was not present at this dedication because in 1981, having, at the age of eighty-eight, passed away while residing in the small coastal town of Neskowin.

²⁴ Northwest Digital Archives, "Oregon Roadside Council Records 1960-2002", <http://nwda-db.wsulibs.wsu.edu/findaid/ark:/80444/xv97476#historicalID> (accessed September 13, 2011).

²⁵ *The Oregonian*. 1940. Plans Talked on Road Beauty, January 10; and *The Oregonian*. 1941. Road Council Plans Drive, February 24.

²⁶ *The Oregonian*. 1941. Those Mallards of Lake Oswego, November 7.

²⁷ *The Oregonian*. 1946. Poison Oak Fight Slated, June 6.

²⁸ Kellogg, Claire. "Roehr Park." Lake Oswego Public Library, June 2003.

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Chain of Title

Since its construction in 1931, the O.C. Roehr home has had six owners. O.C. bought the "un-buildable" lot from Paul Murphy for \$1500 in 1931. The property was then sold to Newton Paul Lesh and Adrienne P. Lesh on June 6th, 1955. Thirty-two years later, the home was sold again to George D. and Charlene Green in 1987. The property changed hands two more times in the next two years, to Gwen I. Berg in 1988, then again to Jody Meadowcraft and Terry Moore in 1989. The current owners, Mahmood and Gaylyn Sher-Jan, purchased the property on September 21st, 2009.

The Sher-Jans intend to return the kitchen to its original location, moving it from the southwest to the northeast corner of the house. The kitchen will also utilize the space currently occupied by the office in the 1990 addition. New wood windows will replace the vinyl windows in the 1990 addition to compliment the home's original windows, and the family room will be re-carpeted. The space left by the kitchen in its current location will become additional family room space.

Comparable Resources

The O.C. Roehr house is the only extant resource that directly relates to O.C.'s time as the mayor of Lake Oswego. While the O.C. Roehr Marina Park in Lake Oswego commemorates O.C.'s civic legacy – directly relating to his advocacy in support of parks development, maintenance, and funding – this resource was not developed during O.C.'s time as mayor or resident of Lake Oswego. George Rogers Park is associated with O.C. and his prominent efforts in securing land and funding for its development while acting as Lake Oswego's mayor; however it was named in honor of another prominent Lake Oswego resident. The City Hall where O.C. Roehr served mayor was destroyed in a fire. There are no resources associated with O.C. and his involvement in the Portland Chamber of Commerce, and while O.C. was involved in the development of Honeyman State Park with the Oregon Roadside Council, this resource is more closely connected with Jessie M. Honeyman.

Conclusion

The O. C. Roehr house is locally significant and nominated to the National Register for its association with former Lake Oswego mayor, Osco C. Roehr. It is the only extant resource directly related to the time during which Roehr served as mayor. Roehr made substantial contributions while serving as mayor to the city of Lake Oswego by, most notably, facilitating the development and funding of a parks system, setting the trend for future parks development in the community which contributes significantly to its character. With its good integrity, the Osco C. Roehr house expresses and represents the Lake Oswego lakefront setting and residential character that O.C. loved so much, both as a young man prior to his living on the lake, and later during his time as a proud Lake Oswego resident. Even O.C.'s son, Frank, remarked at how unchanged the house felt during a 2010 tour of the home with the current owners. This house is the most closely tied to O.C. during the most civically involved years of his life, representing his love for Lake Oswego and his efforts to create and maintain a quality living environment.

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Roehr, Osco C., House

Name of Property

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Section 9 Continued

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 # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository: N/A

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 10 525584 5029066
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area includes the entirety of lot 323 of Lakewood Plat 2, tax lot 2S 1E 10BA 08200 within the City of Lake Oswego, Clackamas County. See Figure 3.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries include the entirety of the tax lot associated with the historically significant person Osco C. Roehr during his residency between 1931 and 1955. An adjacent boathouse and greenhouse constructed c. 1940 located on a separate tax to the east is excluded from the nominated area. These buildings are architecturally unremarkable and are not historically associated with Roher's accomplishments in the community.

Roehr, Osco C., House

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christina Bond

organization N/A

date October 20, 2011

street & number 735 SW St Clair Avenue #702

telephone (541) 968-3368

city or town Portland

state OR

zip code 97205

e-mail cjb584@gmail.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Osco C. Roehr House

City or Vicinity: Lake Oswego

County: Clackamas

State: Oregon

Photographer: Patience Churchward: 2552 N. Argyle Street, Portland, OR 97217

Date Photographed: June 17, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo 1 of 19: (OR_ClackamasCounty_OscoC.RoehrHouse_0001)
North façade, camera facing south

Photo 2 of 19: (OR_ClackamasCounty_OscoC.RoehrHouse_0002)
East façade, camera facing northwest

Photo 3 of 19: (OR_ClackamasCounty_OscoC.RoehrHouse_0003)
East façade, camera facing west, second floor

Photo 4 of 19: (OR_ClackamasCounty_OscoC.RoehrHouse_0004)
South façade lakeside view, camera facing northeast

Roehr, Osco C., House

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

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Photos Continued

- Photo 5 of 19:** (OR_ClackamasCounty_OscoC.RoehrHouse_0005)
South façade, camera facing northeast
- Photo 6 of 19:** (OR_ClackamasCounty_OscoC.RoehrHouse_0006)
West façade, first floor, camera facing east
- Photo 7 of 19:** (OR_ClackamasCounty_OscoC.RoehrHouse_0007)
Front door detail, camera facing west
- Photo 8 of 19:** (OR_ClackamasCounty_OscoC.RoehrHouse_0008)
Built-in cabinet detail, camera facing west
- Photo 9 of 19:** (OR_ClackamasCounty_OscoC.RoehrHouse_0009)
Music and Sitting room, camera facing south
- Photo 10 of 19:** (OR_ClackamasCounty_OscoC.RoehrHouse_0010)
Living room, camera facing southwest
- Photo 11 of 19:** (OR_ClackamasCounty_OscoC.RoehrHouse_0011)
Family room, camera facing west
- Photo 12 of 19:** (OR_ClackamasCounty_OscoC.RoehrHouse_0012)
Kitchen, camera facing south
- Photo 13 of 19:** (OR_ClackamasCounty_OscoC.RoehrHouse_0013)
Master bedroom, camera facing southwest
- Photo 14 of 19:** (OR_ClackamasCounty_OscoC.RoehrHouse_0014)
Basement, steam heating system detail, camera facing west
- Photo 15 of 19:** (OR_ClackamasCounty_OscoC.RoehrHouse_0015)
Staircase detail, camera facing northeast
- Photo 16 of 19:** (OR_ClackamasCounty_OscoC.RoehrHouse_0016)
First second floor bedroom, camera facing southeast
- Photo 17 of 19:** (OR_ClackamasCounty_OscoC.RoehrHouse_0017)
Linen closet and door leading to upper deck, camera facing south
- Photo 18 of 19:** (OR_ClackamasCounty_OscoC.RoehrHouse_0018)
Second floor bedroom, camera facing southwest
- Photo 19 of 19:** (OR_ClackamasCounty_OscoC.RoehrHouse_0019)
Second floor hallway, camera facing east

Roehr, Osco C., House
Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR
County and State

Property Owner: (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Mahmood and Gaylyn Sher-Jan
street & number 128 North Shore Circle telephone (504) 806-4048
city or town Lake Oswego state OR zip code 97034

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 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roehr, Osco C., House

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Documents Page 23

Documents

- Figure 1:** General Location Map
Figure 2: Tax Lot Map
Figure 3: Site Plan
Figure 4: Floor Plans, 3 pages

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Roehr, Osco C., House

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Figure 1: General Location Map, Location of property and Roehr City Park marked with arrows



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

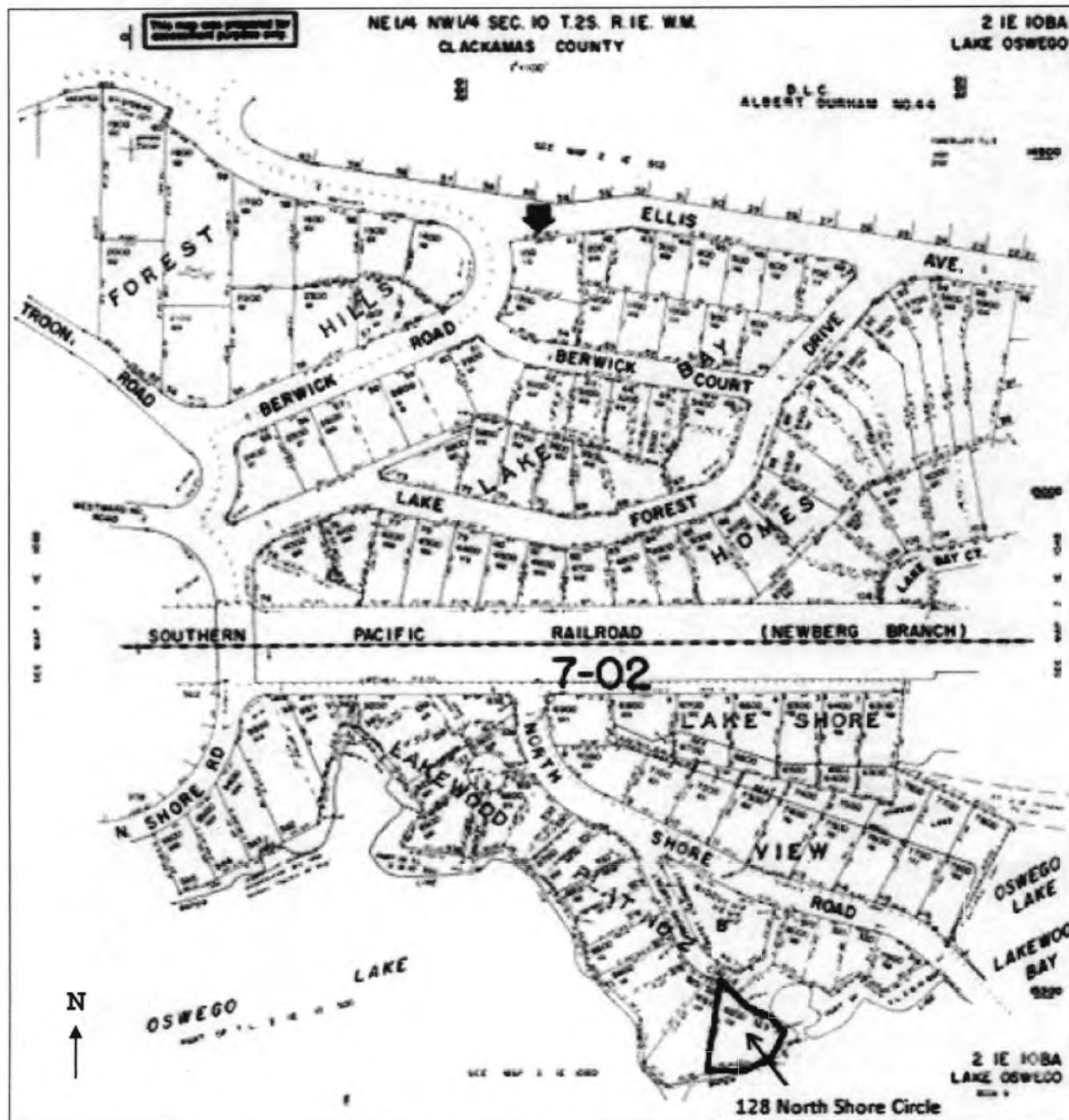
County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Documents Page 25

Figure 2: Tax Lot Map



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roehr, Osco C., House

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

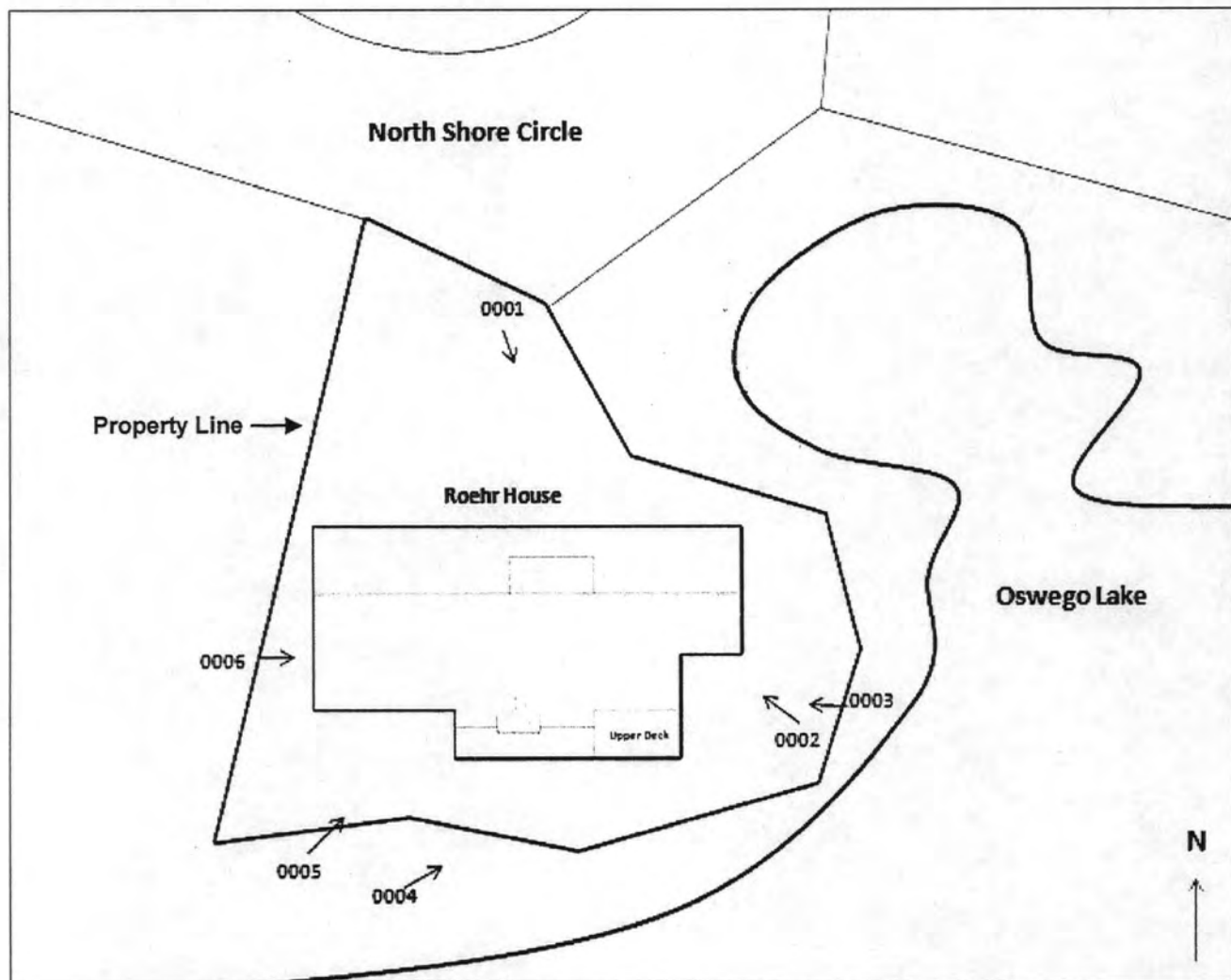
County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Documents Page 26

Figure 3: Site Plan



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roehr, Osco C., House

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

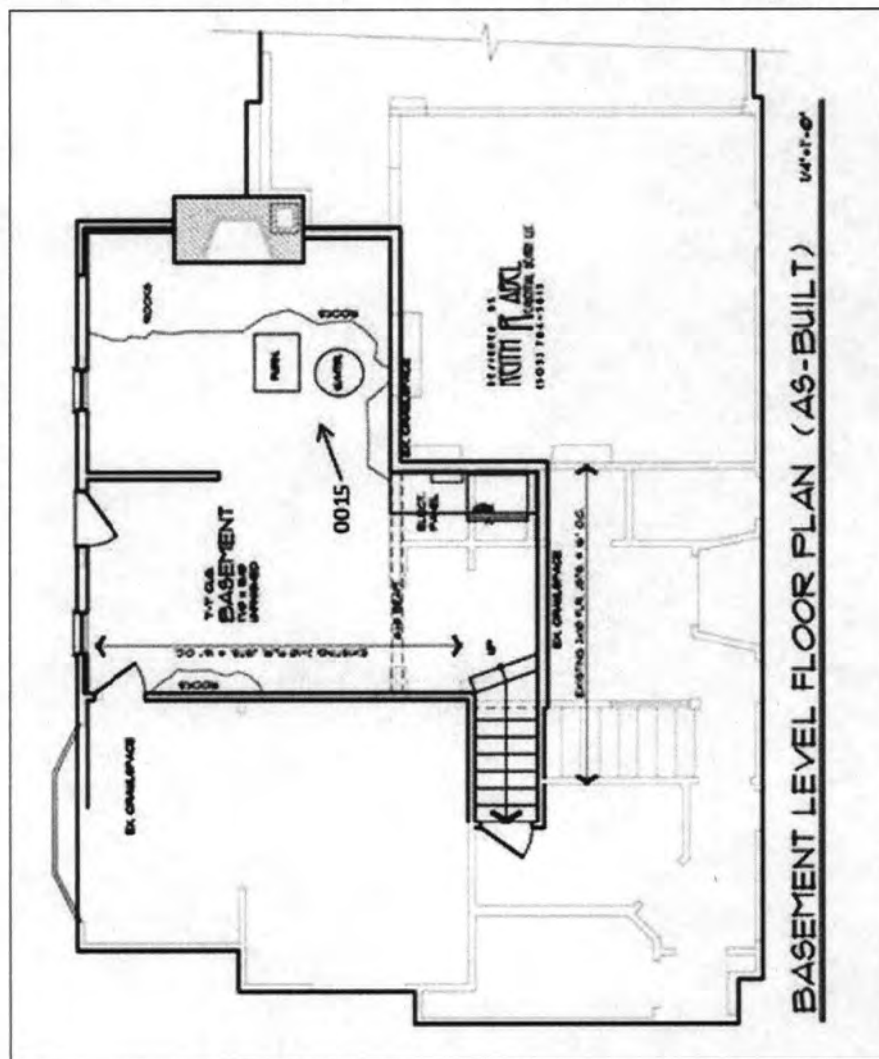
County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Documents Page 27

Figure 4: Floor Plans, annotated and not to scale, page 1 of 3



→ N

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roehr, Osco C., House

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

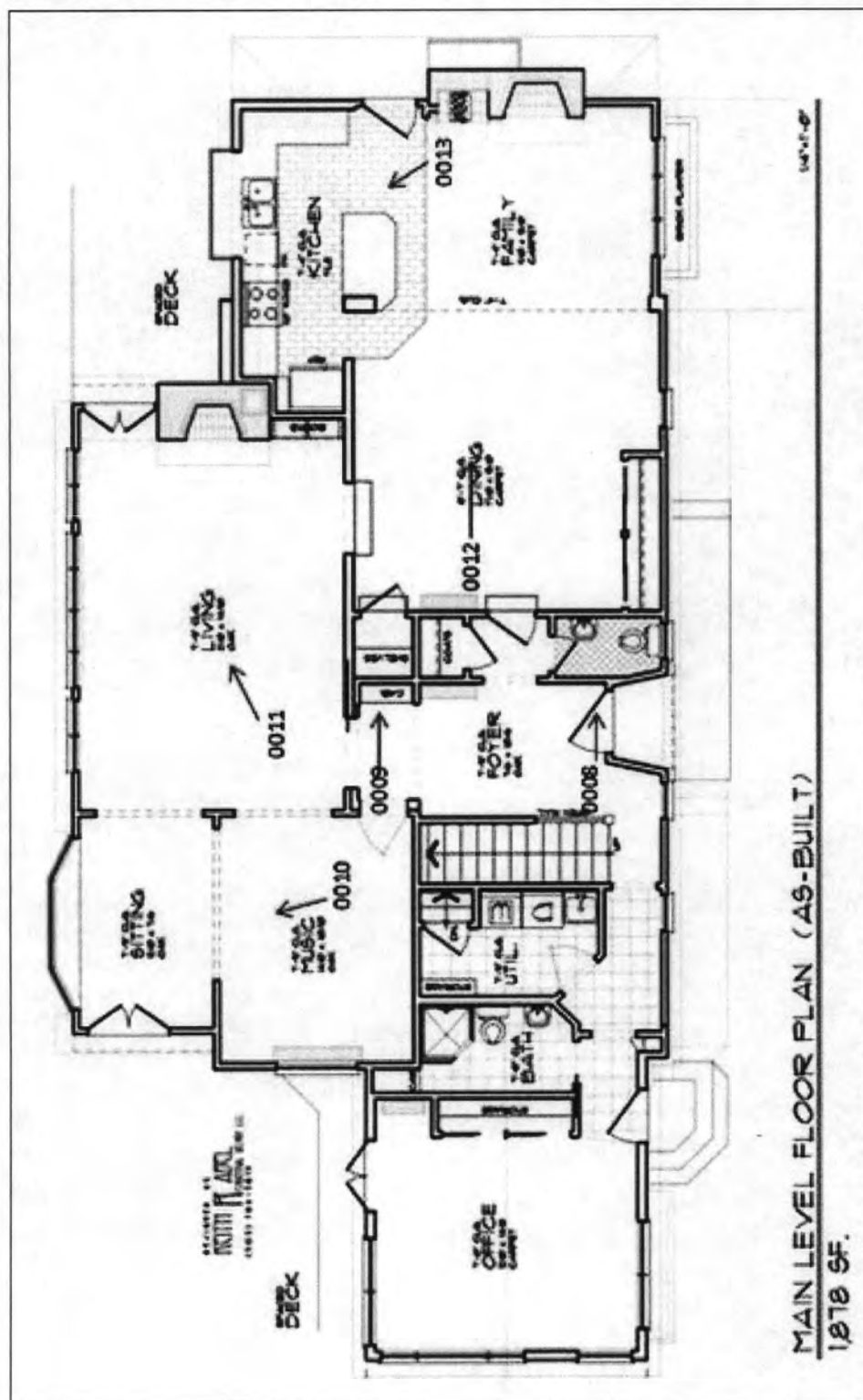
County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Documents Page 28

Figure 4: Floor Plans, annotated and not to scale, page 2 of 3



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roehr, Osco C., House

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

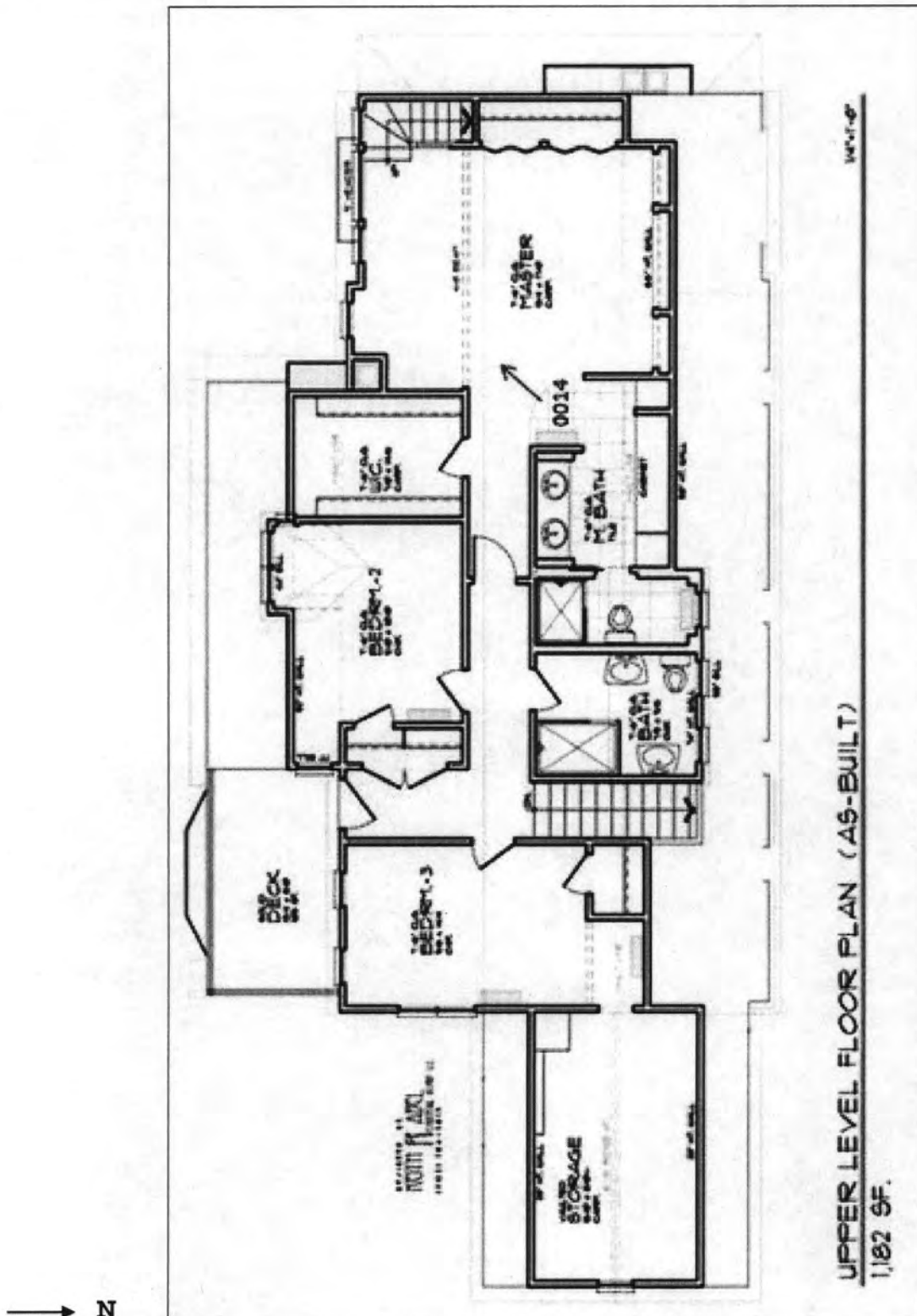
County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Documents Page 29

Figure 4: Floor Plans, annotated and not to scale, page 3 of 3



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Roehr, Osco C., House

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OREGON, Clackamas

DATE RECEIVED: 8/31/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/17/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000877

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 10-17-12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Roehr, Osco C., House
Clackamas Co., OR
Photo 1 of 19

3024813 2/38 OscoRoehrHouse_0001_021

Zeller 88/23/12



Roehr, Osco C., House
Clackamas Co., OR
Photo 2 of 19

0024813 3/38 OscoCRoehrHouse_000-022

Roller <22> 10/23/52



Roehr, Osco C., House
Clackamas Co., OR
Photo 3 of 19

0024813 1/36 _OscoCRoehrHouse_0003_02

Zeller (20) 08/22/12



Roehr, Osco C., House
Clackamas Co., OR
Photo 4 of 19

0024813 4/38 OscoCRehrHouse_0004_023

2011 <23> 08/23/12



Roehr, Osco C., House
Clackamas Co., OR
Photo 5 of 19

0024813 5/38 OscoRoehrHouse_0005_024

Zeiss (24) 08/23/12



Roehr, Osco C., House
Clackamas Co., OR
Photo 6 of 19

0024813 38 OscoRoehrHouse_0006_025

Zeller (25) 00/23/12



Roehr, Osco C., House
Clackamas Co., OR
Photo 7 of 19

024813 7/28 OscoCRoehrHouse_0007_026

Zeller (26) 08/23/09



Roehr, Osco C., House
Clackamas Co., OR
Photo 8 of 19

0024813 8/38 OscoCRoehrHouse_0008_027

Zeller <27> 08/23/12



Roehr, Osco C., House
Clackamas Co., OR
Photo 9 of 19

0024813 9/38 OscoCRoehrHouse_0009_02

Zeller (28) 08/13/12



Roehr, Osco C., House
Clackamas Co., OR
Photo 10 of 19

0024813 10/38 OscoCRoeHrHous_0010_029

Zeller 19) 0024813



Roehr, Osco C., House
Clackamas Co., OR
Photo 11 of 19

0024813 11-38 OscoRoehrHouse_0011_038

0011-038 00/23/12



Roehr, Osco C., House
Clackamas Co, OR
Photo 12 of 19

0024813 12-03 OscoCRoehrHouse_0012_031

Keller (31) 08/23/12



Roehr, Osco C., House
Clackamas Co., OR
Photo 13 of 19

0021813 13/38 OscoCRoehrHouse_0013_032

Zeller (32) 08/23/12



Roehr, Osco C, House
Clackamas Co., OR
Photo 14 of 19

2024813 14/38 OscoCRehrHouse_2014_033

Zeller (33) 02/23/12



Roehr, Osco C., House
Clackamas Co., OR
Photo 15 of 19

0024813 15/38 OscoCRoehrHouse_0015_03

Zeller 134> 08/23/12



Roehr, Osco C., House
Clackamas Co., OR
Photo 16 of 19

0024813 16/38 OscoCRoehrHouse_0016_035

Zeller, <35> 08/20012



Roehr, Osco C., House
Clackamas Co., OR
Photo 17 of 19

0024813 17-38 OscoCRoehrHouse_0017_036

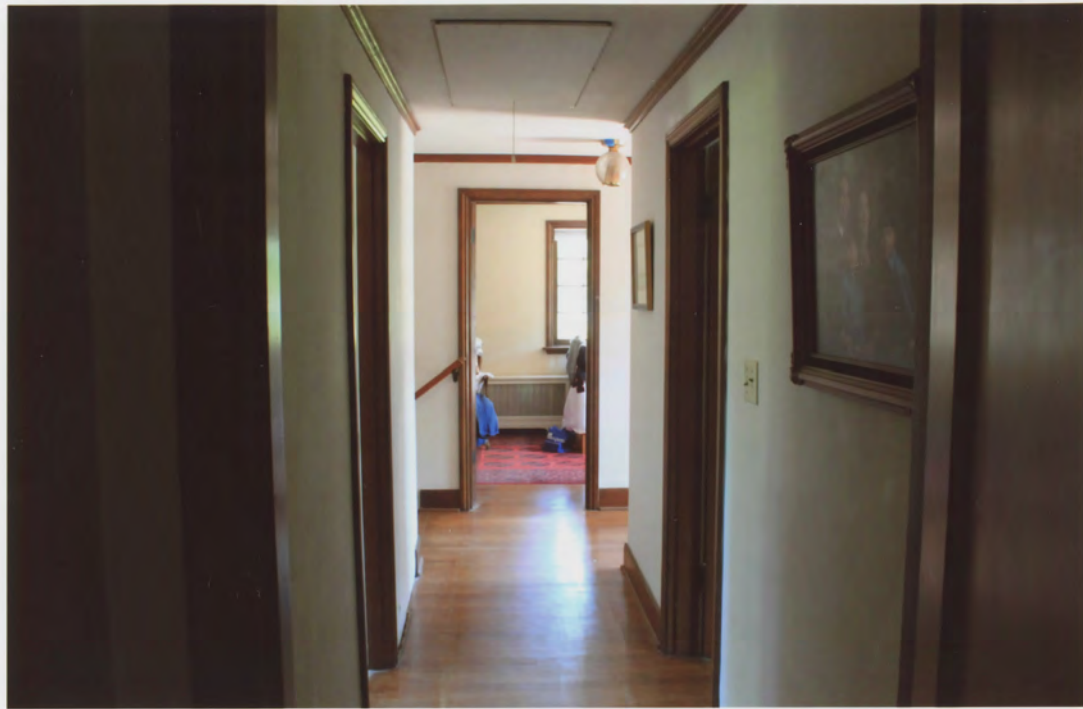
Zeller (SG) 08/23/12



Roehr, Osco C., House
Clackamas Co., OR
Photo 18 of 19

0024813_18/33_OscoCRoeHrHouse_0018_037

Enter (37) 08/23/12



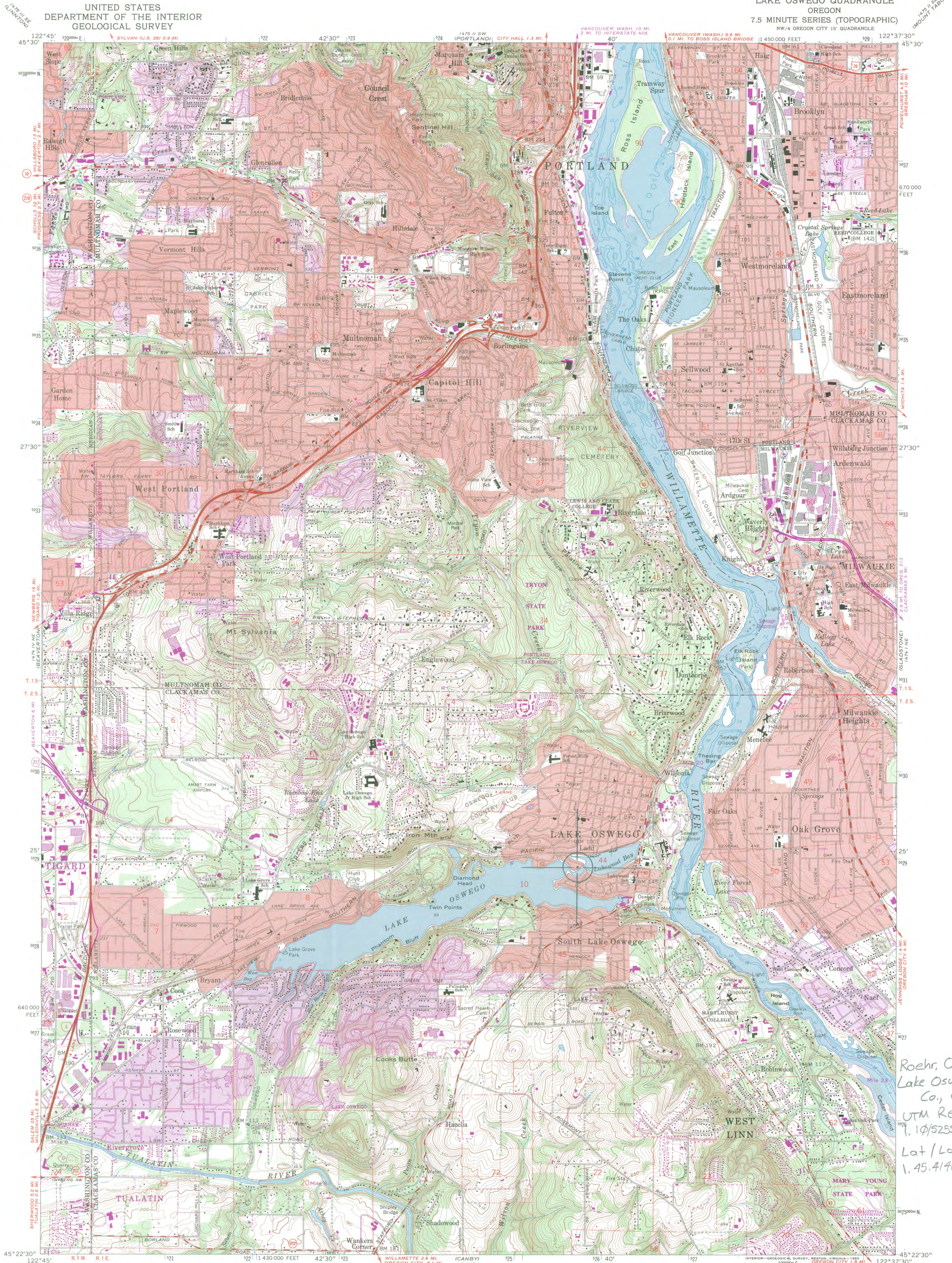
Roehr, Osco C., House
Clackamas Co, OR
Photo 19 of 19

00248 19/38 OscoRoehrHouse_0019_038

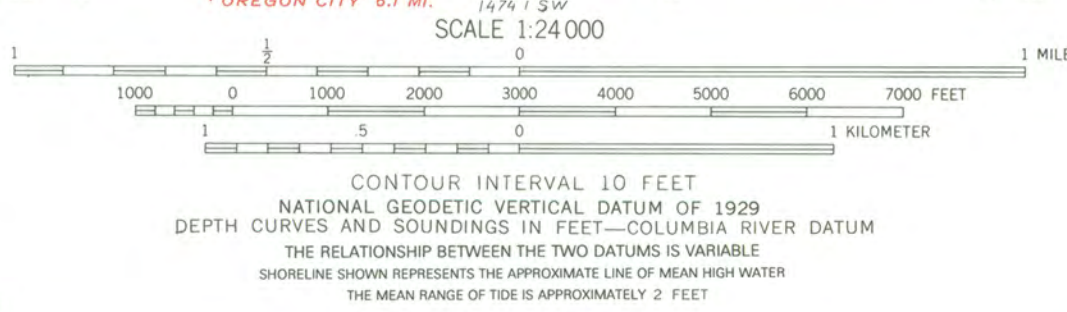
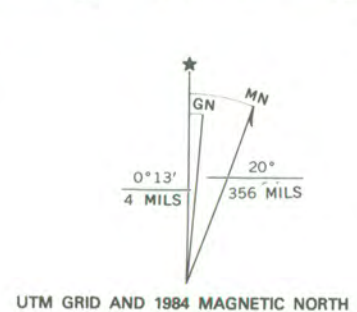
Roller 438 08/23/12

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

LAKE OSWEGO QUADRANGLE
OREGON
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
NW/4 OREGON CITY 15' QUADRANGLE



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, USCE, and State of Oregon
Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
Aerial photographs taken 1952. Field checked 1954
Revised from aerial photographs taken 1960. Field checked 1961
Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS/NOAA
Charts 6155 (1959) and 6171 (1958)
This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Oregon coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 10, shown in blue
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection east 23 meters north and
94 meters east
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
Interstate Route ——— U.S. Route ——— State Route ———
LAKE OSWEGO, OREG.
NW/4 OREGON CITY 15' QUADRANGLE
45122-D6-TF-024

Roehr, Osco C, House
Lake Oswego, Clackamas
Co., OR
UTM Reference
110525584/5029066
Lat / Long Reference
1.45.414642 / -122.673428





Oregon

John A. Kitzhaber, MD, Governor



Parks and Recreation Department

State Historic Preservation Office

725 Summer St NE, Ste C

Salem, OR 97301-1266

(503) 986-0671

Fax (503) 986-0793

www.oregonheritage.org



August 23, 2012

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
USDOI National Park Service - Cultural Resources
1201 "Eye" Street NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: National Register Nomination

Dear Ms. Shull:

At the recommendation of the Oregon State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation (SACHP), I hereby nominate the following historic property to the National Register of Historic Places:

ROEHR, OSCO C., HOUSE
128 NORTH SHORE CR
LAKE OSWEGO, CLACKAMAS COUNTY

The Section 8 context for the Roehr House is less detailed than our office usually requires for Criterion B nominations due to a lack of primary resources. A fire some years ago resulted in the loss of the City of Lake Oswego's municipal records, destroying many of the records that chronicled Roehr's contributions to his community. However, several members of the SACHP familiar with the town noted at the meeting that Roehr is still well-known and respected in the community, and that his legacy has indeed had a lasting impact on Lake Oswego. For this reason, we support the nomination of this property without reservation.

We appreciate your consideration of this nomination. If questions arise, please contact Ian Johnson, National Register & Survey Coordinator, at (503) 986-0678.

Sincerely,

Roger Roper
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Encl.

