NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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X
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in 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 Waverley Country-Club Clubhouse

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 1100 SE Waverly Drive ☐ not for publication

city or town Portland ☒ vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Clackamas code 005 zip code 97222

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**

Christine Curran 1-25-13
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property X 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:)

for Edson H. Beall 3.27.13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Waverley Country-Club Clubhouse
Name of Property

Clackamas, OR
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [x] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] 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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL: Clubhouse

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL: Clubhouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:

Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: WOOD
roof: ASPHALT
other:

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 Waverley Country-Club Clubhouse is located at 1100 SE Waverly Drive in unincorporated Clackamas County, Oregon. It is approximately six miles south of downtown Portland, located near the east bank of the Willamette River. The clubhouse is surrounded by the larger golf complex of 138 acres. The clubhouse property, defined by its tax lot, hugs the building with an average of a five-foot buffer along building face on all sides. The 64,000 square-foot wood-framed structure consists of two elements: The first is the original 1913 clubhouse; the second is a 1930 addition attached at the southwest. Both were designed in the Colonial Revival style by the architectural firm of Whitehouse & Fouilhoux. The primary façade faces east with the entry defined by an elegant porte cochere. The west façade looks toward the river while the north façade faces the golf course. The south façade may be considered a service area. The 1913 clubhouse is two stories plus a daylight basement. The first floor has public social rooms, including a ballroom, dining-room, and lounge. It also has back-of-the-house facilities, including kitchen, pantry, and offices.

The second floor, accessed via a grand stair, originally housed the women's locker-room and overnight guest rooms; these spaces continue in these functions but with expanded and updated facilities for women. The basement was only partially excavated originally, but mostly excavated at the time of the 1930 addition. The basement area at the west takes advantage of the grade to allow direct access to the grounds on the west. The basement houses a restaurant and locker-rooms. At the time of the 1930 addition, the daylight basement level was extended west to create a terraced area for the dining-room above. Along the east, where basement spaces are below grade, are back-of-the-house facilities.

The second element, the 1930 addition, is one-story with an open floor, with lockers and showers for men. At the north and south are small mezzanines that house additional lockers and lounge space. Although the entire clubhouse has evolved with the club, it has a high degree of integrity. In general terms, primary exterior and interior features are intact, although interior finishes and decorations have been updated. The greatest changes are the alteration of the west dining-room windows from a flat to bowed plane, and the creation of a casual dining-room on the north side of the first floor.

Narrative Description

Setting

The clubhouse is located in the southwest portion of a 138-acre golf course complex that stretches along the east bank of the Willamette River from SE Ochoco Street and the Multnomah/Clackamas County Line south to just north of the city of Milwaukie. The course and clubhouse are located roughly six miles south of downtown Portland and about two miles south of the Sellwood neighborhood. Both are accessed off SE 17th Avenue, a primary north-south roadway.

The surrounding 138-arcre parcel is irregular in shape, with land following the river bank on the west and bordered at the far northeast and center southeast by upscale residential development. Access to the clubhouse is from Waverly Drive, a half-mile long private paved road off SE 17th Avenue. Turning west onto Waverly Drive, on the north side is the Milwaukie Pioneer Cemetery. Established in 1850, the cemetery was declared "full" a century later with 2150 graves. Beyond the cemetery and continuing along the north side the road is the golf course. Along the south side of the drive is Waverly Heights, a collection of 15 parcels platted in 1902 and today housing large single-family homes. The first of these houses was constructed in 1906;

most, however, were built between 1923 and 1953. All these homes are architect-designed, relatively large in size (4,000 to 6,000 square-feet), and upscale in design character. Nearing the clubhouse, the drive passes by a ca. 1910 trolley station converted to a caddy house, a 2005 pro shop, the driving range, and putting green. The road ends in an elongated north-south asphalt paved surface parking lot south of the clubhouse. Adjacent to and west of the parking lot are the tennis courts. To the immediate west of the clubhouse is a swimming pool and gardens with the riverbank beyond.

Site

The property boundary, defined by its tax lot, is set an average of five feet from the building faces. It includes the porte cochere on the east but not the roundabout beyond. Also not included within the boundaries are the gardens and flagpole to the north, the swimming pool and riverbank to the east, or the tennis courts or parking lot on the south. The area that constitutes the site consists of the building, adjacent sidewalks, and entries, and adjacent shrubbery and planting beds.

The site slopes down from east to west such that the main entry of the building is located at the first floor, but the lower or basement level is at grade at the west and that first floor level entered on the east appears to be the second floor from the west. Similarly, the complex includes a one-story with mezzanine addition at the southwest. This one-story however is at grade with the lower level of the main clubhouse with the upper floor mezzanine of the addition level with the first floor of the main clubhouse.

Building

The clubhouse consists of two interconnected wood-framed structures: The first, built in 1913, is massed along a primary north-south axis complimented by a shorter central east-west axis that terminates in another shorter cross axis. These spaces are two-stories in height. At the southwest is an original one-story structure that houses the kitchen and related facilities. The building has a full basement under both the two-story and one-story portion.

The second structure is an addition built in 1930 at the southwest. This addition is one-story with mezzanines at the north and south ends. As noted above, because of the slope of the land, this one-story unit is at the same plane with the basement level of the 1913 structure. Like the 1913 clubhouse, the addition is organized along a primary north-south axis complimented by a shorter east-west axis. The addition also mimics the gambrel roof form of the 1913 structure, further integrating it into the older design. In height and form, the addition is complementary yet secondary to the 1913 structure.

Style

Although an institutional building, the Waverley Clubhouse, both on the exterior and interior, features the hallmarks of the Colonial Revival style. Asymmetrically massed, it features a strongly articulated and dominant front façade with a columned central portico with a classically defined entablature framing a Palladian style doorway with a leaded transom and sidelights. Framing this portico are symmetrical, regularly spaced bays clad in clapboard siding. Architectural detailing includes interpretations of 18th Century Classical Revival architecture, particularly in the window and door surrounds. The building has a gambrel roof. These features are repeated on the lesser façades. On the interior, the public rooms are defined by rich decoration in classical form on the formally organized first and second floors, with paneled wood doors, classical door, window, and fireplace surrounds; coffered plaster ceilings; and plaster walls with paneled wood wainscoting or chair rails and baseboards. Where the building departs from the style is in the secondary and operational spaces, such as the basement restaurant and the institutional kitchen; here practicalities and utility are more typical. In this vein, the 1930 Men's Locker-Room building, although designed by the original architect, is a secondary space where function is primary.

Exterior

Exterior building materials are consistent throughout, with wood clapboard siding, with multi-light casement windows typical on the ground-floor and eight-over-eight, double-hung, wood-sash windows on the upper floor. The roof is cross gambrel covered with asphalt shingles.

The primary façade faces east and is symmetrically organized into three sections: a center section flanked by two approximately identical wings. The ridgeline of the gambrel roof is parallel to the front façade, beginning above the first floor with the second floor tucked into the roofline. At the center is a double cross gable. A porte cochere projects from the central bay to a roundabout drive, protecting the building's main entry. This entry is Palladian in form with multi-light double-doors flanked by leaded sidelights in a tracery pattern and a complex arched transom, also with tracery leaded glass. At the second level, above the porte cochere, each gambrel end features paired windows. The wings flanking the opening each have three bays. At the ground-floor, the openings feature paired multi-light French doors with a multi-light transom. This organization is repeated at the second floor in shed dormers with smaller openings.

The north façade is a side elevation that overlooks the golf course. It is rectilinear but irregular in form. The most dominate element is gambrel end of the primary façade. This is symmetrically organized into three bays with a central chimney rising above the roofline flanked by French doors on the ground and second floor. Projecting from the façade is a one-story open terrace that extends east and west beyond the gambrel. The terrace is framed by single and paired Doric columns supporting a flat roof deck with a pronounced classical cornice; that deck then has a decorative balustrade. At the west is the gambrel end of the west façade. This element originally projected only slightly from the building mass. Originally, the area between the two projecting elements was finished as an outdoor patio. In 1947 that patio was partially infilled with five glass bays that project slightly northward; that infill houses the semi-casual terrace dining-room.

The west façade, looking toward the river, is simply organized. Unlike the east facade, it is asymmetrical with a central, two-story mass, similar in size and form to its companion on the east. With a daylight basement created by the sloping grade, however, this element reads as a three-story structure. Also unlike the east façade, this center block does not have complementary flanking wings but features a single, one-story service wing (plus daylight basement) to the south. Over time, this façade has evolved to accommodate the club's growth. In 1930, the center section at the lower level below the dining-room was extended to create a first floor terrace; at the basement level, windows and entries were located to maintain and emphasize the bay structure. In I947, the flat band of windows at the first floor dining-room was replaced by band of windows in bow form. Subsequently, the basement level windows were infilled.

The south façade today continues its historic function as the service façade of the clubhouse. It includes the south end of the east gambrel roof and the south end of the service wing at the southwest. It is this façade that accommodates deliveries and trash services. In 1958, an exterior stair was added here providing fire egress.

The 1930 addition at the southwest is secondary but compatible with materials and form similar to the main building but more simply organized. The addition is "T" shaped in form, but the inverse of the main clubhouse. The primary north-south axis is just to the west of the service wing; the perpendicular leg runs just to the south of the service wing. Primary access is via the main clubhouse but a secondary access is from the parking lot at the end of the perpendicular leg. The roofline, in massing and form, reads as a structure similar to the main clubhouse with a gambrel roof beginning above the first floor. Windows are symmetrically arranged.

Interior

The interior of the clubhouse is defined largely by function with a specific hierarchy of spaces. While these spaces have been updated over time, that hierarchy and their appropriate finishes have remained consistent.

Entry to the building is from the east at the porte cochere. This doorway leads to an elegant and highly decorative Classical Revival stair hall dominated by paired stairs at the west leading to the second floor. To the north of the stair hall is the reception lounge and to the south is the ballroom. The paths to the public rooms are defined by elegant hallways with basket-form archways. To the west, beyond the stairs, are another reception lounge and a formal dining-room. Walls and ceiling in the stair hall are plaster; the floor is wall-to-wall carpet. Trim includes classically detailed window and door casings, paneled wainscoting, fluted Doric columns, and a complex decorative coffered ceiling.

These design elements are repeated in all the first floor public rooms. The large ballroom at the north has paneled walls, a decorative plaster ceiling, and paired multi-light wood French doors, symmetrically organized. The reception room to the west is framed by fluted columns and continues the wall and ceiling treatment of the stair hall. Along the south wall is a fireplace flanked by service doorways; opposite is an elegant double-door entry to the terrace casual dining-room. The reception room opens directly onto the dining-room with a large, square opening defined only by two fluted support columns. The dining-room also continues these classical elements, although the 1947 changes are discernible as simpler. The more modern west wall is supported by square columns with the bowed window wall beyond. The 1913 walls are finished in plaster with a coffered ceiling. The terrace casual dining-room on the north, created in 1947, is defined by its north wall of transomed windows. Apart from these grand public spaces, secondary corridors, and service areas are modern and functional with utilitarian finishes.

The second floor of the clubhouse is similar in quality and decoration. The flanking stairs rise to a broad landing where the stairs unify into a single broad run. This then leads to the stair hall. Although ceiling heights are lower, finishes are still quite elegant and classically focused. The stair rail continues along the west wall of the stair hall and at the south turns 90 degrees west to continue to the corridor. Walls are plaster, the ceiling is coffered and supported by fluted Doric columns paired with matching pilasters. To the north, the stair hall leads to the women's lounge. To the south, it leads to the women's locker-room. Along the east are the women's showers. The westerly corridor leads to four guest rooms and an office. These spaces have generally been modernized but retain much of the classical trim, including door and window casings, paneled doors, and baseboards. Walls and ceilings are typically painted gypsum board.

The basement originally housed the men's locker-room and a restaurant along with service areas. Over time, these spaces have been expanded and modernized. The west basement wall was extended in the 1930 renovations. This allowed for an expanded locker-room at the northwest serving the swimming pool. The restaurant has been retained but was also expanded and then modernized in 1956. Finishes are appropriate and reflective of the hierarchy of public spaces within the club.

The 1930 addition is simply organized and finished in a utilitarian manner of a quality appropriate for its members' use. The building is one-story with a mezzanine at the north and south. Built into the slope of the site, it is aligned with the lower level of 1913 clubhouse so that the 1913 clubhouse first floor connects with the mezzanine level of the 1930 structure. The walls and ceiling are plaster or painted gypsum board. At the center west, where the building extends to balance the east entry, the space is fitted as a men's lounge area. The mezzanine floors are also fitted for card rooms and lounges.

Alterations

Major exterior alterations are limited to two primary events:

The first major alteration occurred in 1930 with the addition of the men's locker-room. This was designed by the architectural firm of Whitehouse & Fouilhoux, the architect of the 1913 clubhouse. This addition substantially expanded the clubhouse's square footage. It was located at the southwest, more or less considered the service portion of the complex. The construction of the addition also resulted in modifications

to the west basement wall of the 1913 clubhouse, extending it forward to create a terrace outside the dining-room.

The second alteration, substantially smaller in scope, occurred in 1947, when Pietro Belluschi redesigned the three center windows in the dining-room from a flat plane to broad bowed bay. Belluschi's work also included the small terrace dining-room on the north. It is located between the two gambrel ends and features picture windows.

Interior changes include modernizing the basement restaurant and removing several guest rooms to accommodate expanded women's locker-rooms. At this time, windows along the basement level at the west were infilled. Throughout, service and secondary areas (e.g., kitchens, bathrooms, showers, and locker-rooms) have been routinely updated and modernized. So too, finishes (e.g., painted surfaces, carpets) have been routinely repaired and updated as necessary. The property is in exceptional condition.

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.
- [x] 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.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1913-47

Significant Dates

1913, Construction of first building

1930, Construction of second building

1947, Date of significant remodel

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Whitehouse & Fouilhoux

Period of Significance (justification)

The period 1913 to 1947 relates to Criterion C under Architecture. The first date is the year of initial construction; the second date is that year of the last major alteration.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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

The Waverley[1] Country-Club Clubhouse, located in unincorporated Clackamas County, Oregon, is significant locally and eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C in the category of Architecture. The building embodies the distinctive characteristics of a building type as an excellent and largely intact example of the country-club clubhouse. In the mid-to-late 19th century, social clubs appeared in most major cities; Portland had the Arlington Club (1867) and later the University Club (1897). In some instances, clubs were associated with sports; in Portland, the example is the Multnomah Athletic Club, founded in 1891. By the turn of the century, with the confluence of new transportation modes, particularly the automobile, and the rise of the popularity of golf, the club concept was translated into a summer club or more appropriately titled, "the country club." Typically, these clubs were organized along the lines of city clubs, combining exclusive membership, social activities, and sport activities. Unlike the city clubs, however, women and families were not excluded but often actively involved. As the concept blossomed, the clubhouse became the keystone of the club, with facilities not only to support the sporting activities but also dining-rooms, ballrooms, card rooms, and the like. Typically, these clubhouses also included guest rooms to accommodate members and their families for overnight stays. As the country-club grew in prestige, new clubhouses required the skills and reputation of professional architects. Waverley, built in 1913, fully embodies this building type and is the earliest extant example of the clubhouse in Oregon.

The Waverley Clubhouse is also important locally as the work of a master. In the words of architectural historian Richard Ritz, the Whitehouse firm "designed many of the most important buildings in Portland and the state capitol during the first half of the century."[2] At Whitehouse's death, the Oregonian offered, "many of Oregon's most beautiful buildings were designed by him. He was associate architect in the designing and construction of such Portland buildings as Temple Beth Israel, Sixth Church of Christ Scientist, Federal Courthouse, Lincoln and Jefferson high schools, Multnomah Athletic Club and Multnomah Stadium, University Club, and Waverley Country-Club."[3] The Oregon State Historic Preservation Office's database of historic resources identifies Whitehouse as the architect of 46 notable buildings in the state. Fifteen of these are listed in the National Register, including the Oregon State Capitol, Columbia Gorge Hotel, Wickersham Apartment Building, the U. S. Courthouse, and University Club. Despite this prolific career of high-quality work, only two resources have been identified in Clackamas County: The first is the Waverley Country-Club; the second is the c. 1930 Elizabeth Clark House, in Oregon City. The Waverley Clubhouse has a high degree of integrity and Whitehouse was not only responsible for the 1913 design of Waverley but the 1930 addition and alterations.

The property is listed in the Cultural Resources of Clackamas County and was surveyed subsequently by Clackamas County Historic Landmarks in 1986 and 2007. It has been determined eligible for individual listing in the National Register.[4]

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

Criterion C: Architecture: Building Type: The Waverley Country-Club Clubhouse is significant locally and eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as the earliest extant example of the country-club clubhouse within the Portland metropolitan region and within Clackamas County. The building embodies the distinctive characteristics of the building type and is largely intact.

[1] In 1912, Waverly Golf Club changed its name to Waverley Country Club, adding an "e." For consistency, throughout the nomination, the organization is spelled "Waverley".
[2] Richard E. Ritz, Architects of Oregon (Portland, OR: Lair Hill Publishing, 2002), pp. 421-22.
[3] Oregonian, April 5, 1944, p. 5.
[4] Clackamas County Policy and Project Development Division, *Clackamas County Cultural Resources Inventory: Recommendations for Inclusions in the Statewide Inventory of Historic Properties* (Oregon City, OR: The Division, 1984). Clackamas County Historic Landmarks, Survey & Inventory Project: Waverley (unpublished; 2008); Clackamas County, Inventory of Historic Properties: Historic Resource Survey Form: Waverly (sic) Country-Club/Luelling Farm Site (unpublished; 1986)

In the mid-to-late 19th century, exclusive social clubs appeared in most major cities. At their beginning, these were men's clubs located in the city core. The first recorded club was the "State of the Schuylkill," a Philadelphia eating and drinking club founded in 1732. Other early examples include the Hasty Pudding Institute, formed at Harvard in 1770, and the "Skull and Bones," formed at Yale in 1832. The first non-university clubs arrived with the Philadelphia Club in 1832 and the Union Club of New York in 1836. Through the century, such clubs continued to be formed throughout the country. In Portland, these clubs found expression first in the Arlington Club, formed in 1867, and later in the University Club, established after Waverley in 1897.[5] The goal of these clubs was to create a place of civility and business. Such clubs were also the avenue to social honor in a community. Membership carried with it the mark of being "upper crust", of being a gentleman in the most civilized sense of the word.[6]

At this same time, society saw the rise in sports as acceptable, if not honorable, activity. Games with growing popularity included tennis, bowling, cycling, and polo. This interest gave expression to sports clubs. City-based athletic clubs appeared in New York in 1868 and Chicago in the1890s. Portland saw the appearance of the Multnomah Athletic Club in 1891. Within a year, membership there totaled more than 300, and the club embraced not only indoor physical conditioning but also such outdoor sports, such as track and field, football, and cycling. In 1893, the club moved to a specially built clubhouse at 10th Avenue and Yamhill Street, the site of today's downtown public library, where it remained until a new and much larger facility was built on Chapman Street in 1900. That new structure, located at the northeast corner of the club's playing fields (today's Jeld-Wen Park), was destroyed in a massive fire in July 1910 that leveled several surrounding blocks. The club then built an even larger facility on Salmon Street, this one designed by the firm of architect and club member Morris Whitehouse.

One sport that gained particular favor in the late 19th century was golf. With roots in the harsh glacially formed terrain of Scotland, golf first appeared in the United States in the late 18th century, but did not become popular here until nearly a century later. The New York Times ran its first major article on the sport on October 4, 1891. This article, entitled, "Golf is Growing in Favor," both explained and extolled the game: "An outdoor pastime which appears to be gaining favor in this country . . . is the Scottish national game of golf. There appears to be only one reason why it is not among the most popular of outdoor sports, and that is that it is not understood as it might be." " It is specially commended . . . as a first-class substitute for the more violent sports like baseball, tennis, cricket, football, lacrosse and the like." At the time of publication, New York City had three golf clubs: the Yonkers, Meadowbrook and Shinnecock.[7]

By the early 1890s, the sport gained a foothold in the Pacific Northwest, first with clubs in Tacoma and then Seattle. In July 1893, the Oregonian published an article similar to that in the Times, explaining and promoting the game: Entitled "Summer Lawn Games." The article offered, "The lawn game newest to us is golf. It is played extensively in England and it has always been a national sport in Scotland. It will be tried here this season at various country houses, and it will probably become popular." In February 1895, the Oregonian again featured an article explaining the game and noting the establishment of a golf "link" in Piedmont. Finally, on April 1, 1895, the Oregonian declared "Golf to be the Rage," announcing that the Multnomah Club designated the sport as one of its standard sports for the summer. Beginning that spring, the newspaper ran regular and continuing articles about matches, tournaments, and other events.[8]

With the rise of the automobile and interest in touring, summer or "country" clubs also now appeared. The first known country-club was the Myopia Club in Boston, formed in 1879. According to James Mayo in The American Country Club, "The club combined elite sport with a clubhouse facility. The Myopia Club took the city club method of organizational structure and membership selection beyond the city limits." Out of the Myopia

[5] James M. Mayo, The American Country Club (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press 1998), pp. 63-87.
[6] Peter Martin Philips, "A Relative Advantage: Sociology of the San Francisco Bohemian Club," Dissertation, University of California-Davis (1992).
[7] New York Times, October 4, 1891.
[8] Oregonian, April 1, 1895, p. 3; July 9, 1893, p. 13; February 25, 1895, p. 8;

Club came the Country-Club in Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1882.[9] Over the next decade country-clubs appeared across the country. St. Andrews Golf Club, established in 1888, is considered to be the first country golf club in the United States. Other early examples include Buffalo (1889) and Tuxedo (1886), both in New York State, and Town & Country (1888) in St. Paul, Minnesota. By 1901, there were more than a thousand golf country-clubs with at least one in each of the 48 states.[10]

In Portland, Waverley became one of the first golf links when it established a course near what is now Cleveland High School in 1896. Shortly thereafter it moved to its current location and included a clubhouse as part of its facilities. It was the first true country-club clubhouse in the metropolitan area. The architect is unknown but the building is attributed to William Whidden. That clubhouse featured dining-rooms, locker-rooms, and showers.

According to Mayo, the country-club clubhouse was a new building type. Apart from engineering, aesthetics were the driving force in clubhouse design, with particular attention to vistas. It also became important to have architect-designed clubhouses; as one landscape architect of the era put it: "The flannel shirt has disappeared from the country club . . . Dame Fashion has set another standard, and the country-club shows it both in its membership and architecture."[11] At the same time, such stylings needed to be sufficiently austere, so as to not be ostentatious. Spatial arrangements were driven by the need for public social spaces, such as ballrooms, dining-rooms, card rooms, and cafes. Typically, clubhouses also had guest rooms for members to overnight. And much like a first-class hotel, the clubhouse needed back-of-the-house service areas, such as kitchens, pantries, and offices. Clubhouses also required locker-rooms, showers, and appropriate and varied lounge areas for members. The country-clubs had locker-rooms for women, in contrast to the city-based athletic facilities, which typically only had accommodations for men. Interestingly too, in contrast to the city clubs, country-clubs typically did not have a library.[12]

The Waverley Country-Club Clubhouse is an outstanding example of this construct. It was designed by one of Portland's premier architectural firms, Whitehouse & Fouilhoux. It was designed in the Colonial Revival style, reflecting the highest values of elegance and austerity in American design. The clubhouse is sited dramatically on a rise overlooking the Willamette River, which allows for prominent views from around the area, particularly across the river, and also wonderful views from the building's most public rooms. The first floor, as designed and today, features a reception hall, dining-room, ballroom, and lounge, all supported by back-of-the-house facilities. The lower floor originally was devoted to the men's locker-room and casual restaurant; today, it is still a locker-room and casual restaurant. The upper floor had rooms for overnight guests along with the women's locker facilities. In 1930, the clubhouse was expanded with an addition to provide a larger men's locker-room. The one-time men's area was then adapted for women's use.

When Waverley built its current clubhouse, no other country-club clubhouses existed in the Portland region. Within two years, two competitors appeared: the Tualatin Golf Club and the Portland Golf Club. The Tualatin Club Clubhouse was first replaced in 1940 and today is a modern facility. The Portland Golf Clubhouse burned the year after construction. It was replaced shortly thereafter and then again in 1927. The Lake Oswego Country-Club was created in 1924, but as a device to sell residential lots bordering the course and not as a true club in the vein of Waverley. In time, golf's popularity extended with cities creating municipal courses that featured their own version of a clubhouse. In Portland, early examples included the Eastmoreland Golf Course (1922) and the Rose City Golf Clubhouse (1932). While both had clubhouses, these buildings were distinct in design from the type of private country clubhouse as Waverley. More specifically, while municipal golf courses featured restaurants, locker-rooms and lounges, they did not have membership-driven features such as formal reception rooms, ballrooms, and overnight guest accommodations. Only the heritage and architecture of Waverley truly reflects the dynamics that gave rise to the elite country-club.

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[9] Ibid. pp. 64.
[10] Richard Moss, Golf and the American Country Club (Chicago, IL: University of Illinois Press, 2001), pp. 43-44; James Mayo, The American Country Club, pp. 63-87.
[11] James Mayo, The American Country Club, p. 107.
[12] Ibid, pp. 88-115

Criterion C: Architecture: Work of a Master: The Waverley Country-Club Clubhouse is one of two works produced by the architectural firm of Whitehouse & Fouilhoux in Clackamas County. It is fundamentally intact and a full expression of the architect's skill.

Whitehouse & Fouilhoux was one of the state's most prominent firms headed by one of its most prominent architects. As described by Richard Ritz, "Morris Whitehouse founded an architectural firm in Portland which continued under successors for 80 years, the longest lived architectural firm in the history of architecture in Oregon. This firm designed many of the most important buildings in Portland and the State Capitol during the first half of the 20th century."[13]

Raised in Portland and trained at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Whitehouse completed his architectural studies in 1905 and was the first student to receive the Guy Lowell Traveling Fellowship, granting him a year's study at the American Academy in Rome. Whitehouse returned to Portland in 1907 to practice architecture. In 1909, Whitehouse entered a partnership with Edgar M. Lazarus and Jacques Andre Fouilhoux. The following year, Lazarus left the firm and Whitehouse continued the partnership with Fouilhoux until 1919. Paris-born Fouilhoux studied architecture at Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures. Upon coming to the United States in 1904, he stopped in Detroit to work for Albert Kahn. In 1908 he came to Portland and shortly thereafter joined with Whitehouse. This partnership was very successful, and the firm carried out many important commissions in Portland. In addition to the Waverley Clubhouse, notable works include Jefferson High School (1910), Mann Home (1910), Multnomah Athletic Club (1912), the University Club (1913), the Platt Building (1912), and 705 Davis Street Apartments (1913).

Fouilhoux was absent for service in the U.S. Army in France from 1917 to 1919, and then left the partnership to practice in New York City. Whitehouse practiced without a partner until 1926 when he made Glenn Stanton and Walter Church associates. Whitehouse remained active until his death in 1944, a career spanning nearly four decades. Later successful works include the Columbia Gorge Hotel (1922), Temple Beth Israel (with Herman Bookman) (1926), Multnomah Athletic Club Stadium (now Jeld-Wen Field) (1926), and the United States Courthouse (1930). In 1917, he was the associate architect for the City Auditorium, working with New York architects J. H. Freelander and A. D. Seymour, and in 1936, worked with New York architects Trowbridge & Livingston and Francis Keally of New York in the design and construction of Oregon's new state capitol building.

As a premier architecture firm, Whitehouse & Fouilhoux has been responsible for many wonderful and superior designs. These include residences, churches, courthouses, apartments, schools, and hotels. The firm produced consistent designs of superior quality. The National Register lists fifteen properties by Whitehouse & Fouilhoux and Whitehouse's successor firms. These include the Oregon State Capitol (1930), the Columbia Gorge Hotel (1920), two apartment house (dated 1910 and 1913), and five residences ranging in date between 1910 and 1930. The list also includes the University Club (1913) and the US Courthouse (1930). It is perhaps his obituary that identifies Whitehouse's most important buildings in the eyes of his contemporaries. In chronological order, these are Jefferson High School (1909), Lincoln High School (1910), Multnomah Athletic Club (1912; demolished), University Club (1913; NR), Waverley (1913), Temple Beth Israel (1926; NR), United States Courthouse (1930;NR), Sixth Church of Christ Scientist (1931; NR), Multnomah Stadium (now Jeld-Wen Park)(1926) and the Oregon State Capitol (1936)(NR).[14]

As recognized by noted local architectural historian Richard Ritz and by the Oregonian, the Waverley Country-Club Clubhouse is an outstanding example of the firm's work. Coming in 1912, it was an important commission early in Whitehouse & Fouilhoux's career. His work was scrutinized and assessed by Waverley's leadership that included many of the city's most important businessmen, and one of the City's most senior, respected and influential architects (William Whidden). Seventeen years later, when well established in his profession, Whitehouse was also responsible for the 1930 addition and alterations. That building stands today largely intact.

[13] Richard Ritz, Architects of Oregon, pp. 421-22.
[14] Oregonian, April 5, 1944, p. 5.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The Waverley Country-Club Clubhouse was first constructed in 1913, designed by the architectural firm of Whitehouse & Fouilhoux.

The club dates to 1896. It is one of the oldest golf clubs in the country and the oldest continuously operated club west of the Mississippi River. At the founding, the club's name was simply "The Golf Club," a name that was quickly modified to "Portland Golf Club." The first course was located in Portland's far southeast on a parcel bounded by 26th and 39th Streets, between Powell Valley Road and Division Street, today in the vicinity of Cleveland High School. It was "a splendid course of nine holes" in a meadow laid out along a ridge with hazards and natural bunkers. The general area was known as the "Waverly-Richmond district" and it is believed that the club took its name from the district.[15]

With a charter membership of a dozen, the club's inaugural president was Robert Livingstone, manager of the Scottish American Investment Trust Company. At its first annual meeting, the club had 74 male and 23 "lady" members. Many of the members were of Scottish and English descent, being familiar with the game from "the old country."[16]

As the club gained in popularity and as development in the city moved eastward, Waverley's members sought a new home. In the summer of 1898, a new site was found just south the Multnomah/Clackamas County Line at Ochoco Street. The site ran along the Willamette River in an area known as "Cambridge Town." The land was originally part of the Lambert farm, birthplace of the Bing and Lambert cherries. By the 1880s, however, the orchards had been ravaged by pests and the Lamberts joined with N. J. Blagen to establish the Cambridge Land Company and plat a town in 1890. Shortly after, land was cleared for the Eastside Railway, an electric line planned to run from Portland to Milwaukie. This prompted speculation in the town plots. However, the speculation died in the financial crash of 1893 and the idea of Cambridge soon passed. The vacant land however was an ideal site for a golf course.[17]

In 1898, the club leased the land for its course. To create a permanent home, the Waverley Association incorporated in 1899 and organized to raise $15,000 to buy 80-acres of the Lambert farm. Many club members became stockholders but not all, while many stockholders were club members but not all. Abbot L. Mills was elected president, J. Wesley Ladd Vice President and William Whidden Secretary.[18]

A new course was laid out befitting the aspirations, tastes, and skills of the association's members. The course was doubled from 9 to 18 holes. A Dutch Colonial clubhouse was built at the north end between 10th and 11th Streets along Ochoco Street; Elizabeth Dimon in her history of the Waverly area suggested the architect was William Whidden. The building featured dining-rooms for club dinners and private gatherings, along with locker-rooms. The upper floor housed the caretaker's family. At this time, it was still unusual for golf clubs to have clubhouses; for example, New York's 1892 Shinnecock Hills Golf Club is generally recognized as having built the first American golf clubhouse.[19]

In 1901, Lambert sold the balance of his farm to the golfers. Excess land was leased for farming. With continued growth, the clubhouse was doubled in size with additions at each end.[20]

By the end of the first decade of the twentieth century, however, many club members began to feel that the twenty-year-old clubhouse was no longer adequate. In November 1908, the club's board set aside $100,000

[15] C. Edwin Francis, Waverley Country Club 1896-1996 (Portland, OR: Waverley Country Club 1996), pp. 11-12.
[16] Ibid.
[17] Elizabeth F. Dimon, Twas Many Years Since (Milwaukie, OR: Elizabeth F. Dimon, 1981), pp. 29-42.
[18] Ibid; Francis, Waverley Country Club, pp. 19-35.
[19] Ibid. E. Kimbark MacColl, Merchants, Money & Power (Portland, OR: The Georgian Press, 1988), pp. 340.
[20] Dimon, Twas Many Years Since, pp. 43-63.

for a new facility. The following January, the membership approved the action at its annual meeting. Shortly after, a select committee of the Association, comprised of Abbott Mills, William Whidden and Peter Kerr, walked the grounds to locate a proper site for a new, better, and more elegant clubhouse. From 1909 to 1911, there were many informal board and member discussions regarding the size, type, cost, and financing of the clubhouse, including some discussion to simply keep the old. The first official discussions took place on January 14, 1912. To help fund the new clubhouse, an area of the farm at the northeast corner was platted as "Golf Park" and parcels sold. It was at this time too that the board officially changed its name from "Waverly Golf Club" to "Waverley Country Club," adding the extra "e" along with replacing Golf with Country[21]

The new clubhouse was designed by the Portland firm of Whitehouse & Foulihoux. The board selected the firm on March 15th, on the second ballot from a pool of three candidates. Although a native of Portland, Whitehouse was relatively young in the architectural profession. He had completed his studies only seven years earlier and only five years earlier began practicing in the City. However, Whitehouse had also just completed the new clubhouse for the Multnomah Athletic Club, which shared some members with Waverley.[22]

The first plans were presented in June, but the board considered the design to be too ambitious. With this feedback, the plan was scaled back. The new clubhouse was sited to overlook the Willamette River and the cost was projected to be $60,000. A month later, on July 21, 1912, the Oregonian featured a formal announcement of the new clubhouse. Construction by Brayton Engineering was to begin within weeks. Interior decoration was led by Waverley's Decorating Committing, comprised of Mrs. George Good, Mrs. Thomas Kerr and Mrs. Helen Ladd Corbett. The actual decoration was by Davenport of Boston, at a cost of $12, 569. In just under a year, on June 7, 1913, Waverley held its formal opening. The Oregonian declared it "the best in the Northwest and unsurpassed in the West." The final price tag was $72,000, essentially on budget. For their work, Whitehouse & Foulihoux were paid $4,000. The building was organized with men's locker-rooms, restaurant and card room in the daylight basement; ballroom, dining-room, and lounge on the first floor; and women's locker with fifteen bedrooms (10 for men, 5 for families) on the second floor. By this time, the club's membership ranks had grown to 582, of which 396 were men and 186 were women.[23]

In 1930, with continued growth, Waverley committed to constructing a new locker-room building. The decision was approved by the membership in April 1930, with a projected cost of $80,000. The new facility would have 400 lockers plus amenities. An additional $25,000 was committed to upgrade the former men's locker-room for the women members; this resulted in the daylight basement being extended westerly one bay, allowing the creation of a formal terrace outside the dining-room above. The architect for both the addition and the alteration was again Morris Whitehouse, his firm now named Whitehouse & Associates. The board sought construction bids in May and the contract was let in early June to L. H. Hoffman Company. The contract was let later that month and construction began immediately.[24]

Additional remodeling took place in 1947. Pietro Belluschi was hired to remodel the dining-room, women's locker-rooms, and cocktail room. It also included redecorating the ballroom and creating a cloakroom. L. H. Hoffman again was the contractor. The budget was $45,000. This work modified the west façade by altering three windows in the center bays of the dining-room from a flat to bowed plane. Work here also included creating a small terrace dining-room at the north of the first floor. In the 1950s and 1960s, the informal dining-room in the basement was remodeled while 11 of the 15 overnight rooms on the second floor were replaced with a women's golf lounge. Over the ensuing years, the building has been maintained but without major alterations.[25]

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[21] Ibid.; Francis, Waverley Country Club, pp. 36-46.; Oregonian, June 23, 1912, p. 9
[22] Richard E. Ritz, Architects of Oregon, p. 421, Oregonian, April 5, 1944, p. 1., p. 5
[23] Oregonian, June 23, 1912, p. 9; July 21, 1912, p. 7.June 1, 1913, p. 4; June 7, 1913, p. 2, Francis, Waverley Country Club, pp. 37-48.
[24] Oregonian, May 25, 1930, p. 25; June 8, 1930, p. 22; Francis, *Waverley Country Club*, pp. 73-84
[25] Francis, Waverley Country Club, p. 115

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Oregon Journal

Oregonian

Ritz, Richard E., FAIA. Architects of Oregon. Portland, OR: Lair Hill Publishing, 2002.

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
_X_Local government
____University
_X_Other
Name of repository: Oregon Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): M-26-W10

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.0677 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	10	0527162	5032926	3	10	0525185	5032873
2	10	0527155	5032809	4	10	0527138	5032832

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Waverley Country-Club Clubhouse is located in the southeast one-quarter of Section 26, Township 1 South, Range 1 East, Willamette Meridian, Clackamas County, Oregon. More specifically, commencing at a found ½ half inch iron pipe marking the northwest corner of Lot 13, plat of "Waverly Heights", a duly recorded plat in Book 5, page 27, Plat Records in Clackamas County, from which a found 5/8 inch iron rod with yellow plastic cap stamped "Gaylord PLS 929" bears North 29 degrees 44'33" West, 150.14 feet; Thence South 58 degrees 26'59" West, 378.62 feet to the Point of True Beginning; Thence South 21 degrees 03'40" East, 203.000 feet; Thence South 68 degrees 56'19" West, 66.27 feet; Thence South 21 degrees 03'40" East, 45.92 feet; Thence South 68 degrees 56'19" West, 27.73 feet; Thence South 21 degrees 03'40" East, 45.33 feet; Thence South 68 degrees 56'19" West, 48.26 feet; Thence South 21 degrees 03'40" East, 62.45 feet; Thence South 68 degrees 56'19" West, 80.38 feet; Thence North 21 degrees 03'40" West, 174.22 feet; Thence North 68 degrees 56' 19" East, 77.00 feet; Thence North 21 degrees 03'40" West, 134.80 feet; Thence North 68 degrees 56'19" East, 56.00 Feet; Thence North 21 degrees 03'40" West, 47.67 feet; Thence North 68 degrees, 56'19" East, 89.65 feet to the Point of Beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is the legally recorded boundary lines for the property for which National Register status is being requested. That boundary was established in 2012.

The nomination does not include any additional resources other than the clubhouse. Within the larger golf course are three larger structures: The caddy house was built as a trolley station around 1911 and later converted to its current use. It is located along the property's eastern edge, east of the clubhouse. Between the caddy house and the clubhouse is the pro shop, built in 2005. Near the center of the course is the caretaker's house, dating to ca. 1930. These structures were not included in the nomination as they are unrelated to the resources statement of significance. Waverley Country-Club Clubhouse is being nominated as the work of a master, Whitehouse & Fouilhoux. There is no evidence of the caddy house or caretaker cottage being design by the architectural firm. Similarly, Waverley Country-Club Clubhouse is being nominated as a distinct building type.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John M. Tess, President
organization Heritage Consulting Group date October 26, 2012
street & number 1120 NW Northrup Street telephone 503-228-0272
city or town Portland state OR zip code 97209
e-mail jmtess@heritage-consulting.com

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

(Follow similar guidelines for entering the lat/long coordinates as describe on page 55, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* for entering UTM references. For properties less than 10 acres, enter the lat/long coordinates for a point corresponding to the center of the property. For properties of 10 or more acres, enter three or more points that correspond to the vertices of a polygon drawn on the map. The polygon should approximately encompass the area to be registered. Add additional points below, if necessary.)

Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 45.449330 Longitude: -122.652645
2. Latitude: 45.448277 Longitude: -122.652741
3. Latitude: 45.448927 Longitude: -122.677930
4. Latitude: 45.448485 Longitude: -122.652957

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.
- **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 Waverley Country-Club Clubhouse

City or Vicinity: Portland

County: Clackamas **State:** Oregon

Photographer: Heritage Consulting Group

Date Photographed: June 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 17 OR_ClackamasCounty_WaverleyCountryClubClubhouse_0001
Exterior View, looking northwest at east façade

2 of 17 OR_ClackamasCounty_WaverleyCountryClubClubhouse_0002
Exterior View, looking west at east façade

3 of 17 OR_ClackamasCounty_WaverleyCountryClubClubhouse_0003
Exterior View, looking west at east façade, main entry

4 of 17 OR_ClackamasCounty_WaverleyCountryClubClubhouse_0004
Exterior View, looking south at north façade

5 of 17 OR_ClackamasCounty_WaverleyCountryClubClubhouse_0005
Exterior View, looking southeast at west façade and north façade of 1930 addition

6 of 17 OR_ClackamasCounty_WaverleyCountryClubClubhouse_0006
Exterior View, looking east at west façade of 1930 addition

7 of 17 OR_ClackamasCounty_WaverleyCountryClubClubhouse_0007
Exterior View, looking northeast at west façade of 1930 addition

8 of 17 OR_ClackamasCounty_WaverleyCountryClubClubhouse_0008
Exterior View, looking north at south façade of 1930 addition

9 of 17 OR_ClackamasCounty_WaverleyCountryClubClubhouse_0009
Exterior View, looking northwest at south and east façade

10 of 17 OR_ClackamasCounty_WaverleyCountryClubClubhouse_0010

Interior View, First Floor, Stair Hall, looking east from west

11 of 17 OR_ClackamasCounty_WaverleyCountryClubClubhouse_0011
Interior View, First Floor, Reception Room and Dining-Room, looking west from east

12 of 17 OR_ClackamasCounty_WaverleyCountryClubClubhouse_0012
Interior View, First Floor, Dining-Room, looking south from north

13 of 17 OR_ClackamasCounty_WaverleyCountryClubClubhouse_0013
Interior View, First Floor, Ballroom, looking northwest from southeast

14 of 17 OR_ClackamasCounty_WaverleyCountryClubClubhouse_0014
Interior View, Stair Landing, looking northwest from southeast

15 of 17 OR_ClackamasCounty_WaverleyCountryClubClubhouse_0015
Interior View, Second Floor, East-West Corridor, looking west from east

16 of 17 OR_ClackamasCounty_WaverleyCountryClubClubhouse_0016
Interior View, Basement, Restaurant, looking northwest from southeast

17 of 17 OR_ClackamasCounty_WaverleyCountryClubClubhouse_0017
Interior View, 1930 Addition, Men's Locker-Room, looking north from south

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

name Waverley Association

street & number 1100 SE Waverly Drive telephone 503-654-6521

city or town Portland state OR zip code 97222

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.

Documents

Figure 1: General Location Map, Location of nominated property marked with black arrow.
Figure 2: General Location Map, Buildings on the Waverley Golf Course
Figure 3: Tax Lot and Boundary Map
Figure 4: Tax Lot and Building
Figure 5: As-Built Floor Plans
Figure 6: Architectural Rendering by Whitehouse & Foulihoux, June 1913
Figure 7: Photographs of Waverley Clubhouse, June 1913
Figure 8: Whitehouse & Fouilhoux Original 1913 Floor Plans
Figure 9: Photograph of Waverley Clubhouse, 1932

Figure 1: General Location Map, Location of nominated property marked with black arrow.

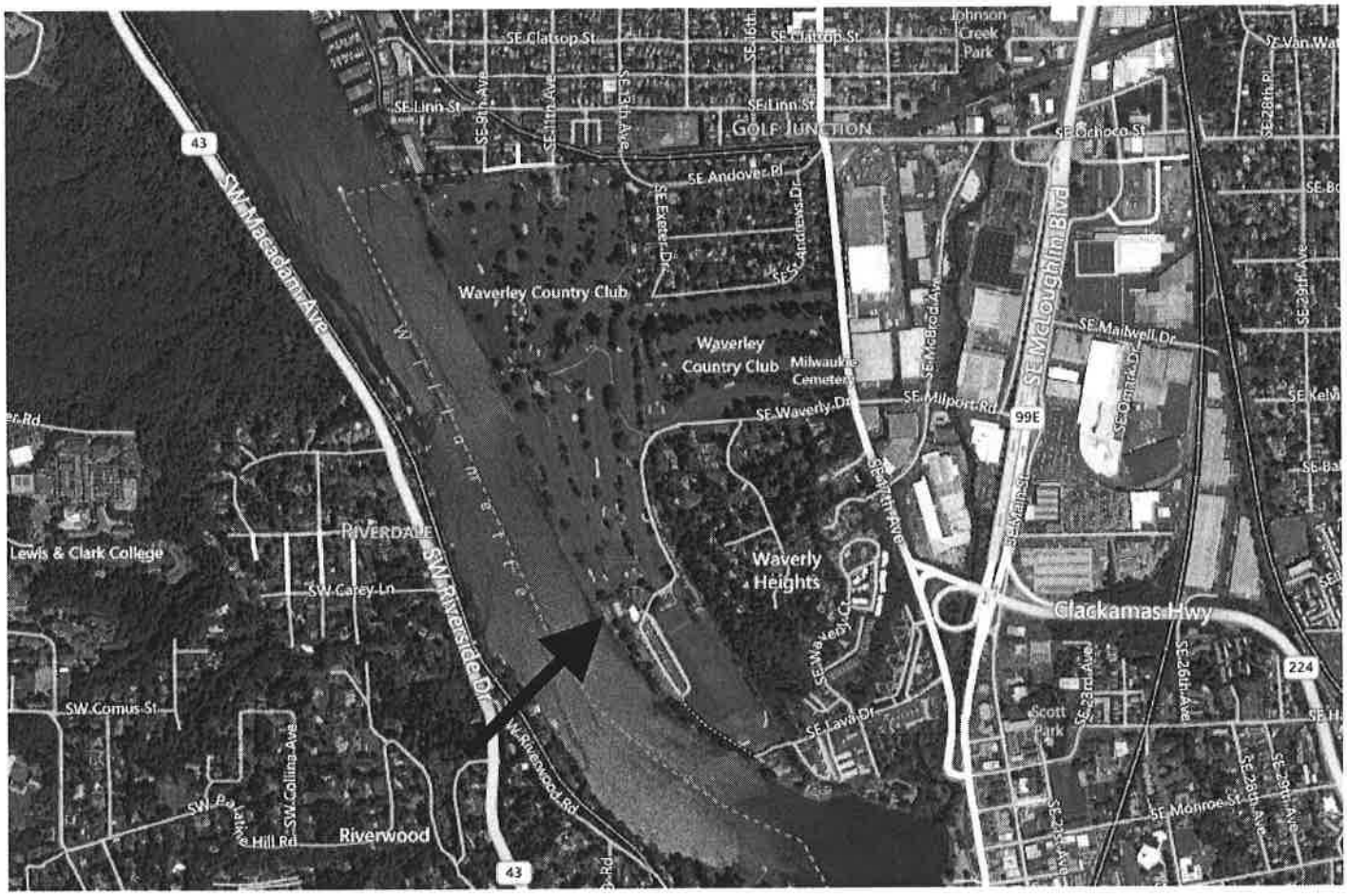


Figure 2: General Location Map, Buildings on the Waverley Golf Course

Building A – Waverley Country-Club Clubhouse (1913, 1930)
Building B – Pro Shop (2005)
Building C – Overlink Trolley Station (c. 1910; converted to a Caddy House)
Building D – Caretaker's House (c. 1930)

Figure 3: Tax Lot and Boundary Map

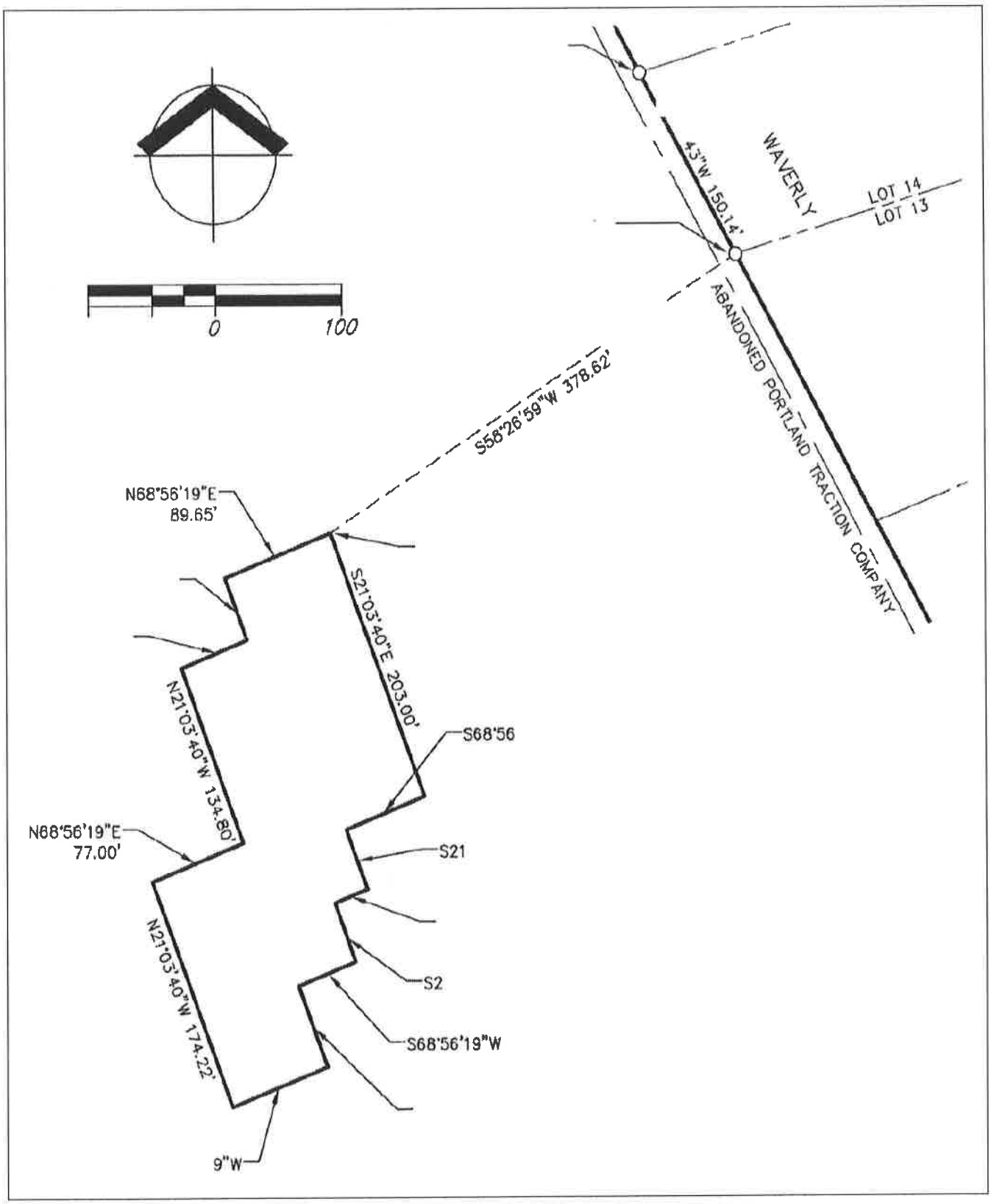


Figure 4: Tax Lot and Building

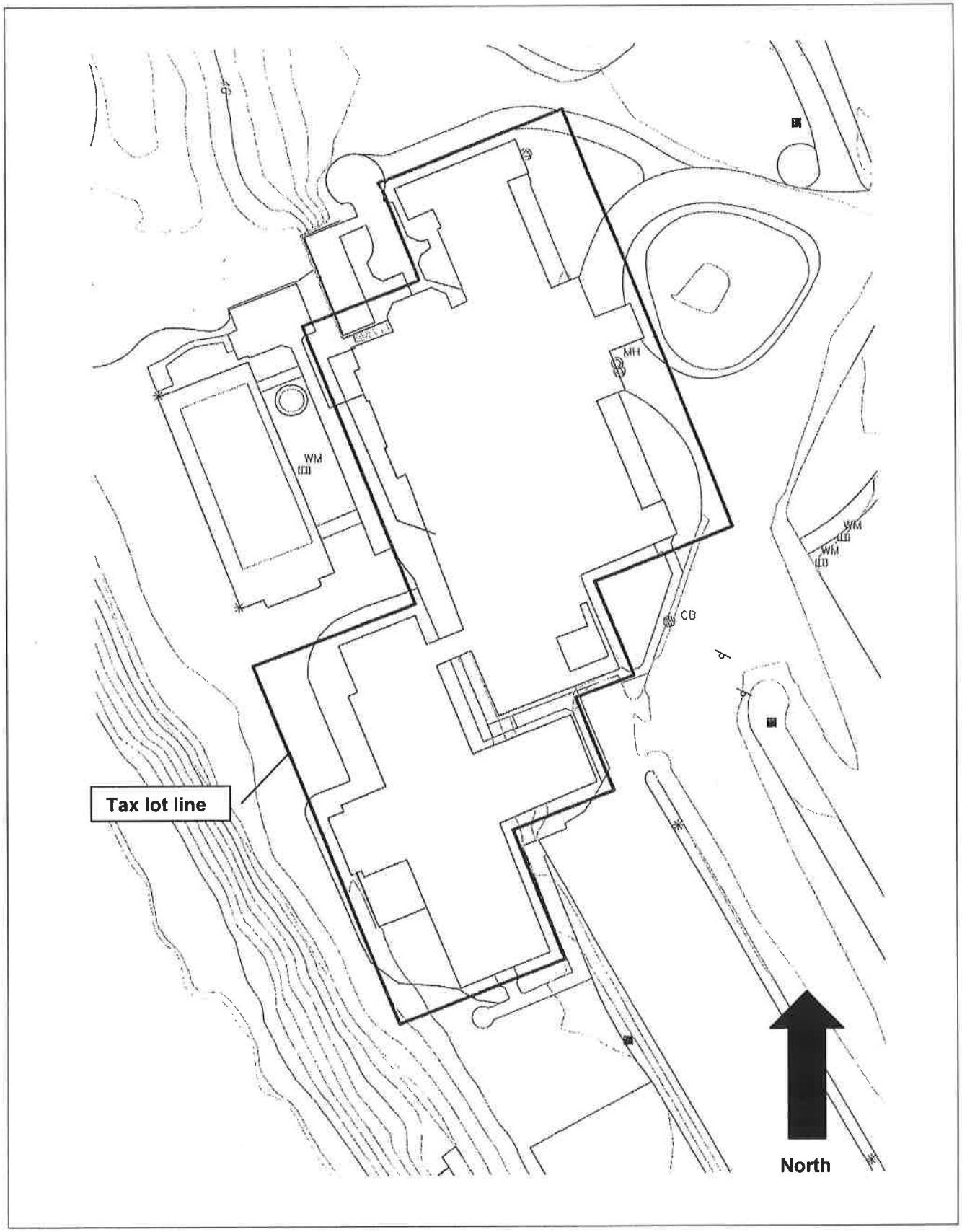


Figure 5-1: As-Built Floor Plans (Lower Level)

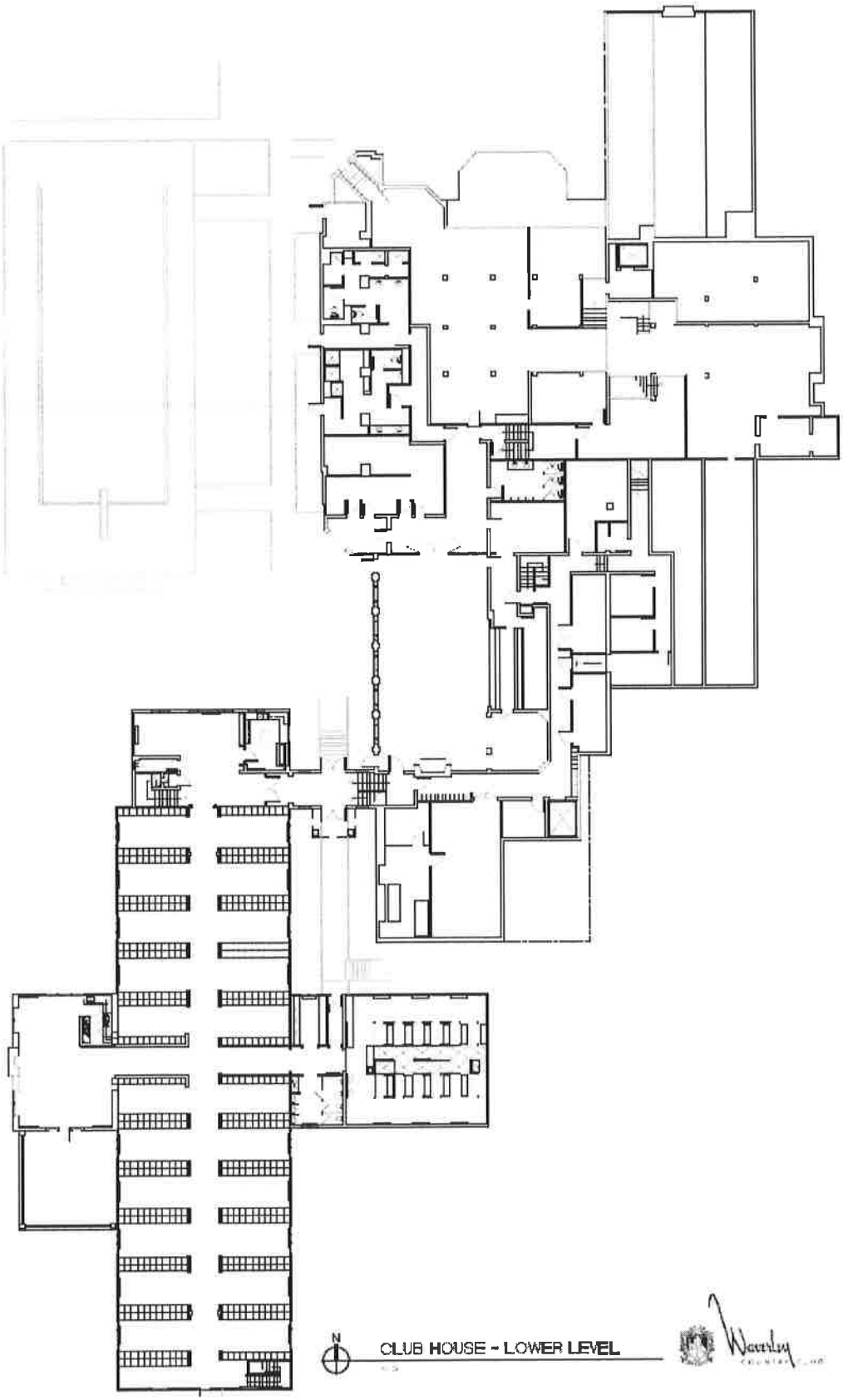


Figure 5-2: As-Built Floor Plans (Main Level)

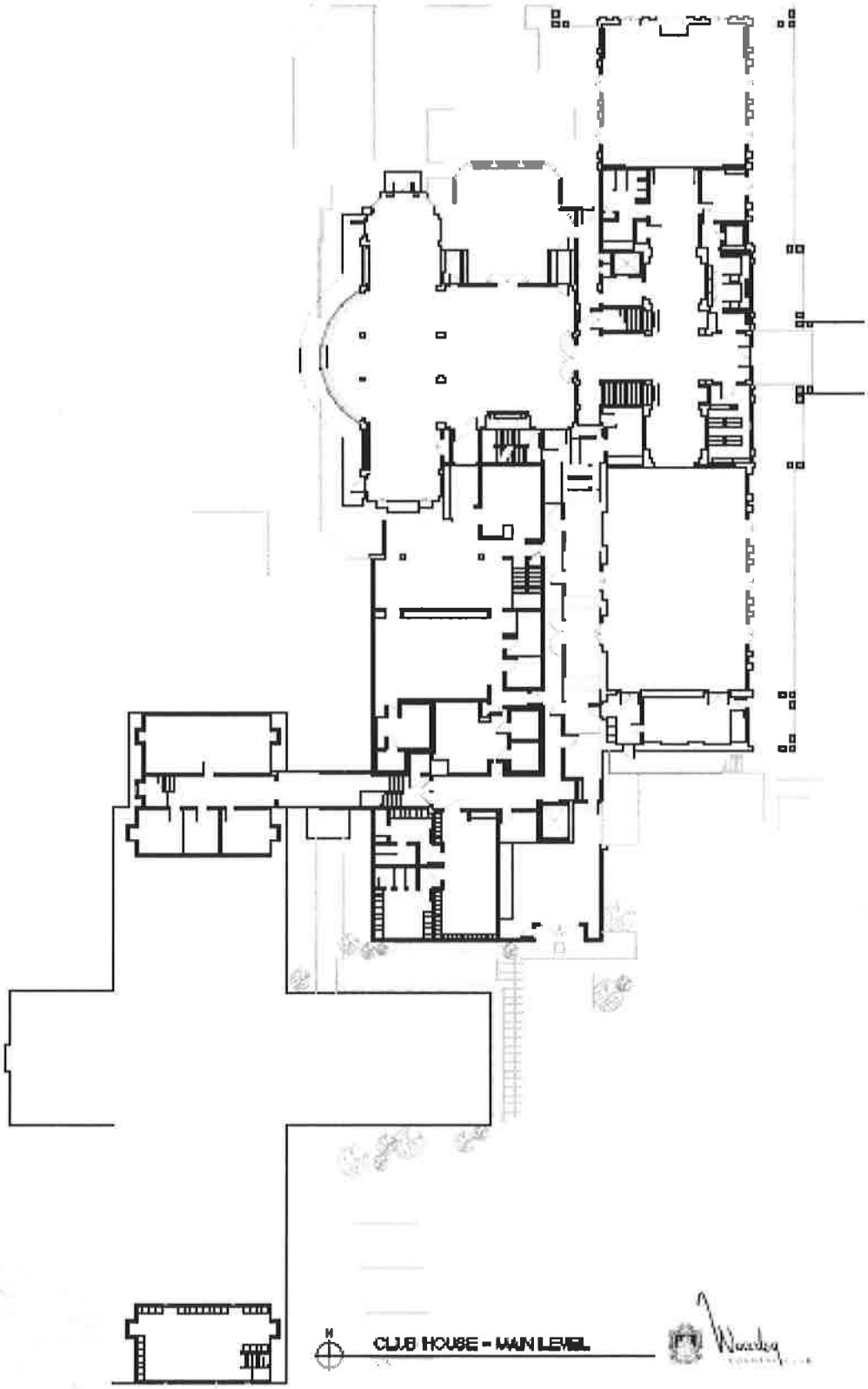


Figure 5-3: As-Built Floor Plans (Upper Level)

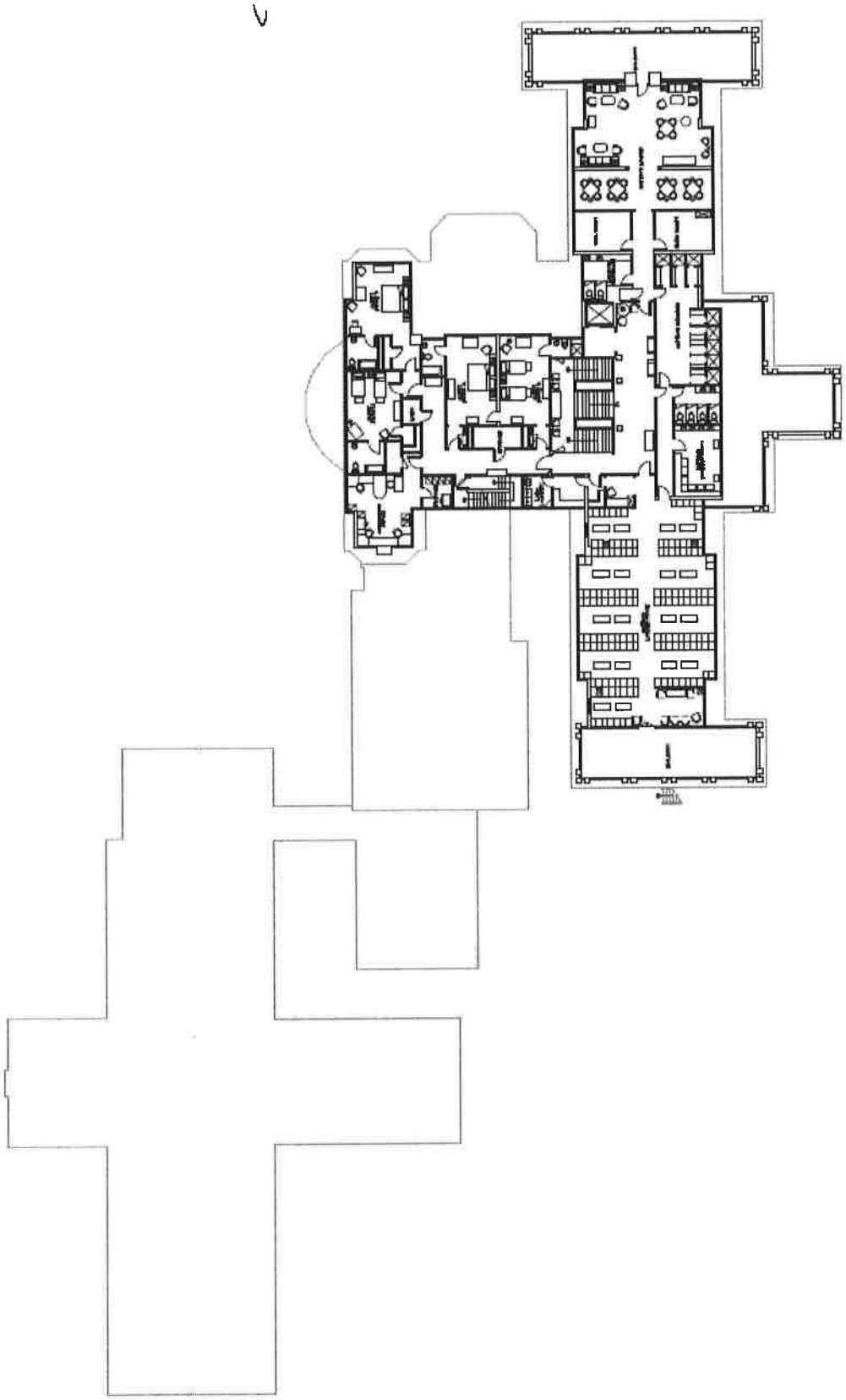


Figure 6: Architectural Rendering by Whitehouse & Foulihoux, June 1913 (looking SW)

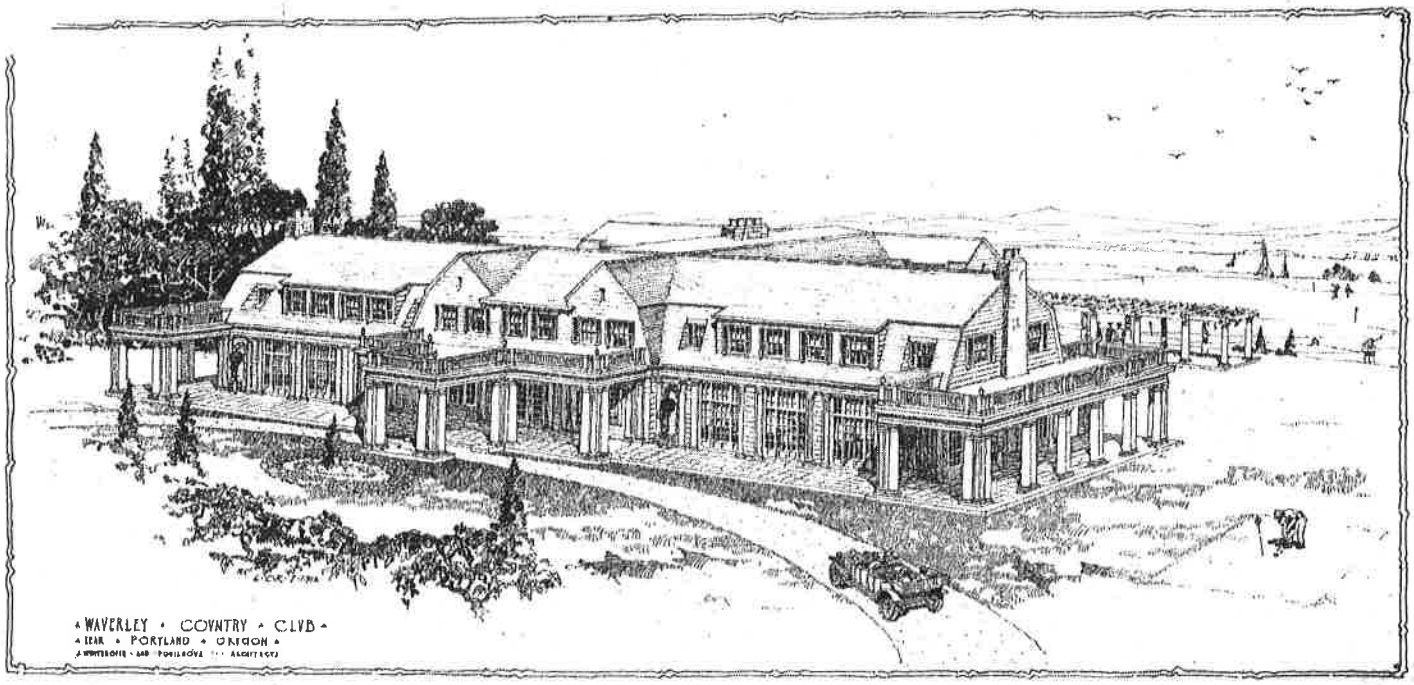


Figure 7: Photographs of Waverley Clubhouse, June 1913 (Top, looking NW; bottom, looking SE)

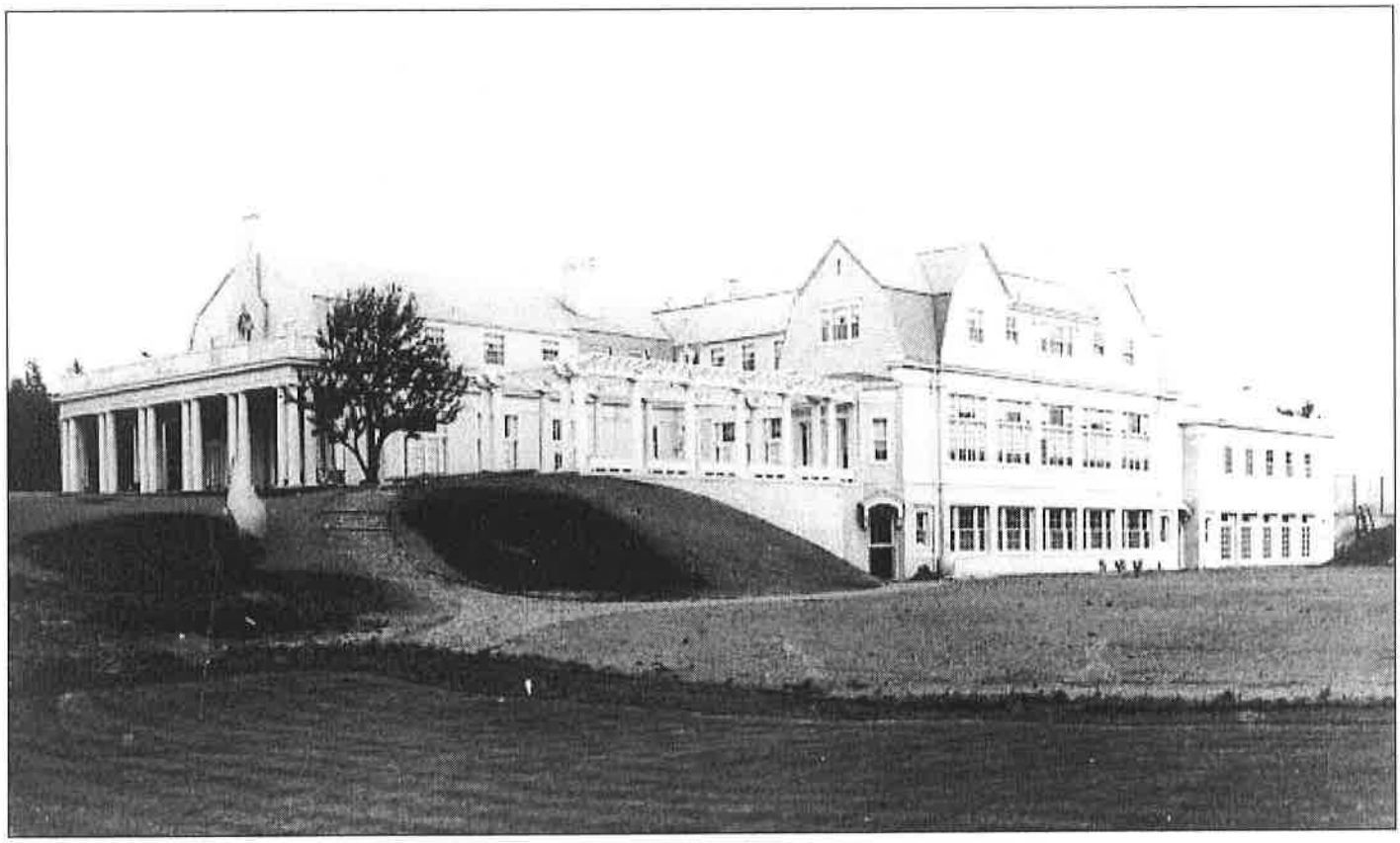


Figure 8-1: Whitehouse & Fouilhoux Original Floor (First Floor)

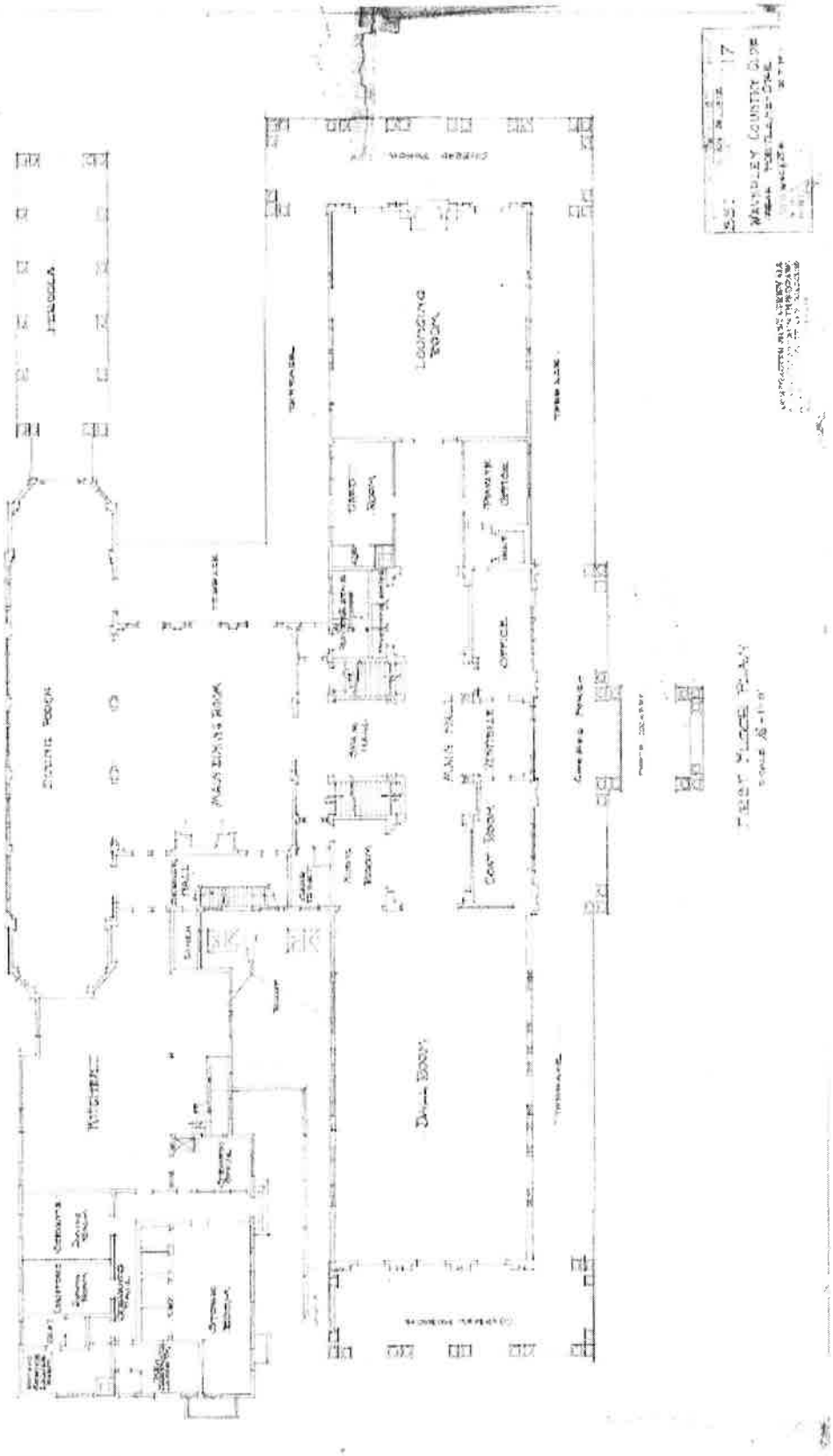


Figure 8-2: Whitehouse & Fouilhoux Original Floor (Basement)

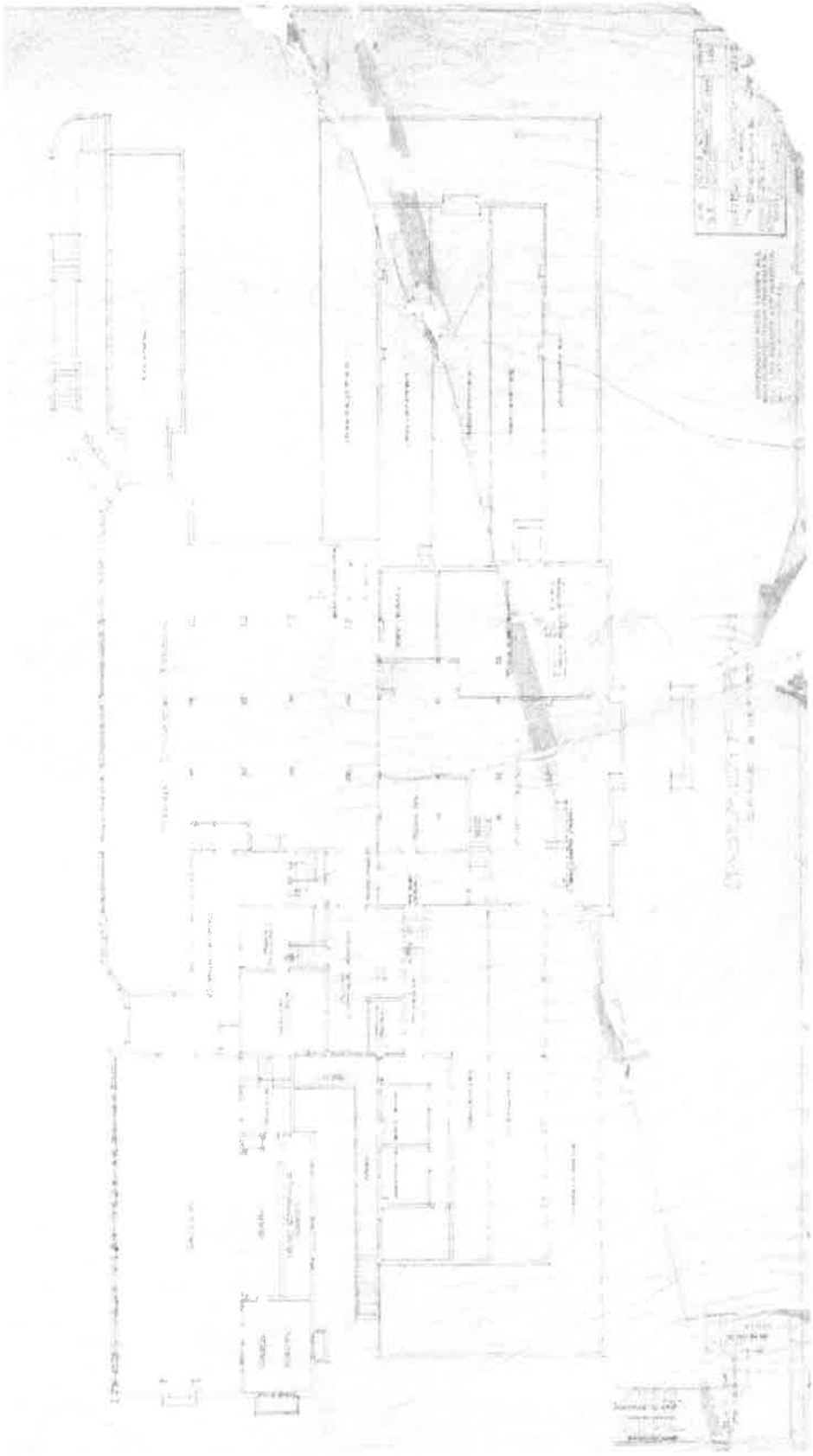


Figure 8-3: Whitehouse & Fouilhoux Original Floor Plans (Second Floor)

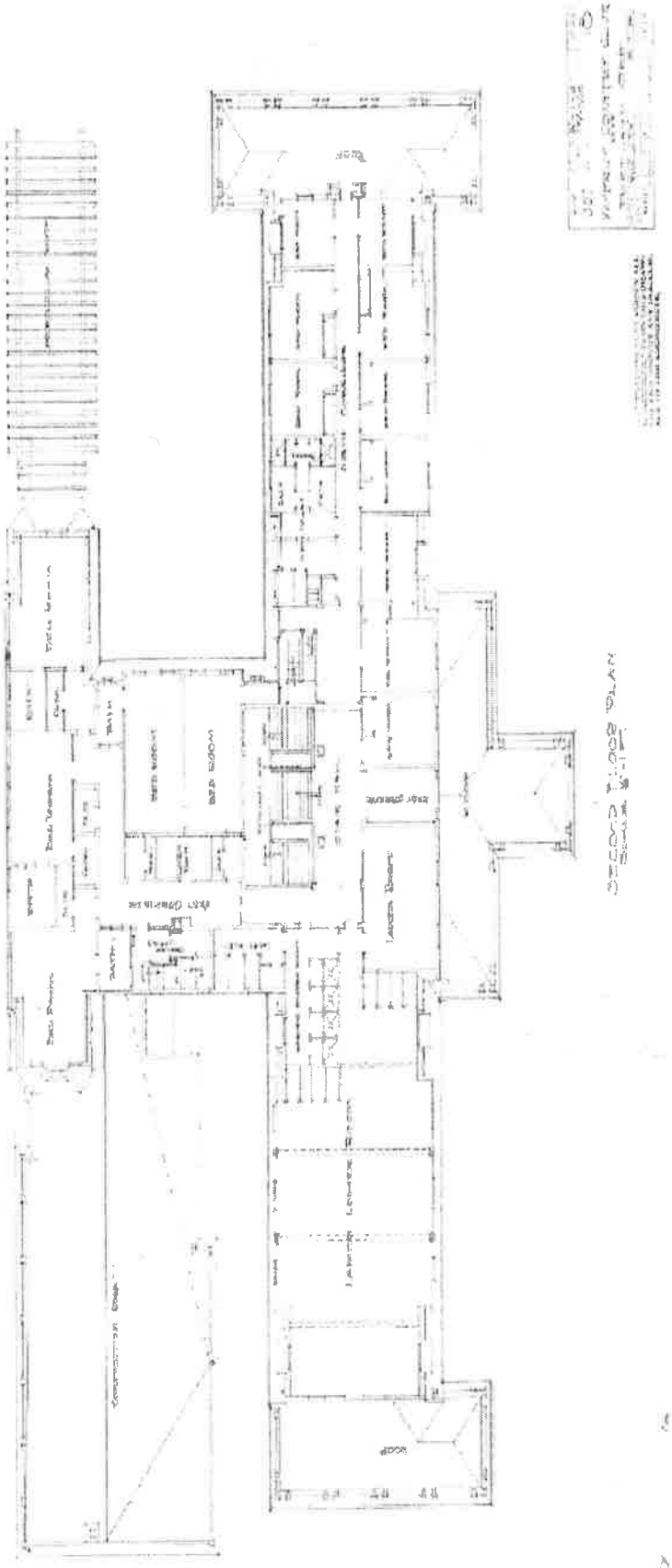
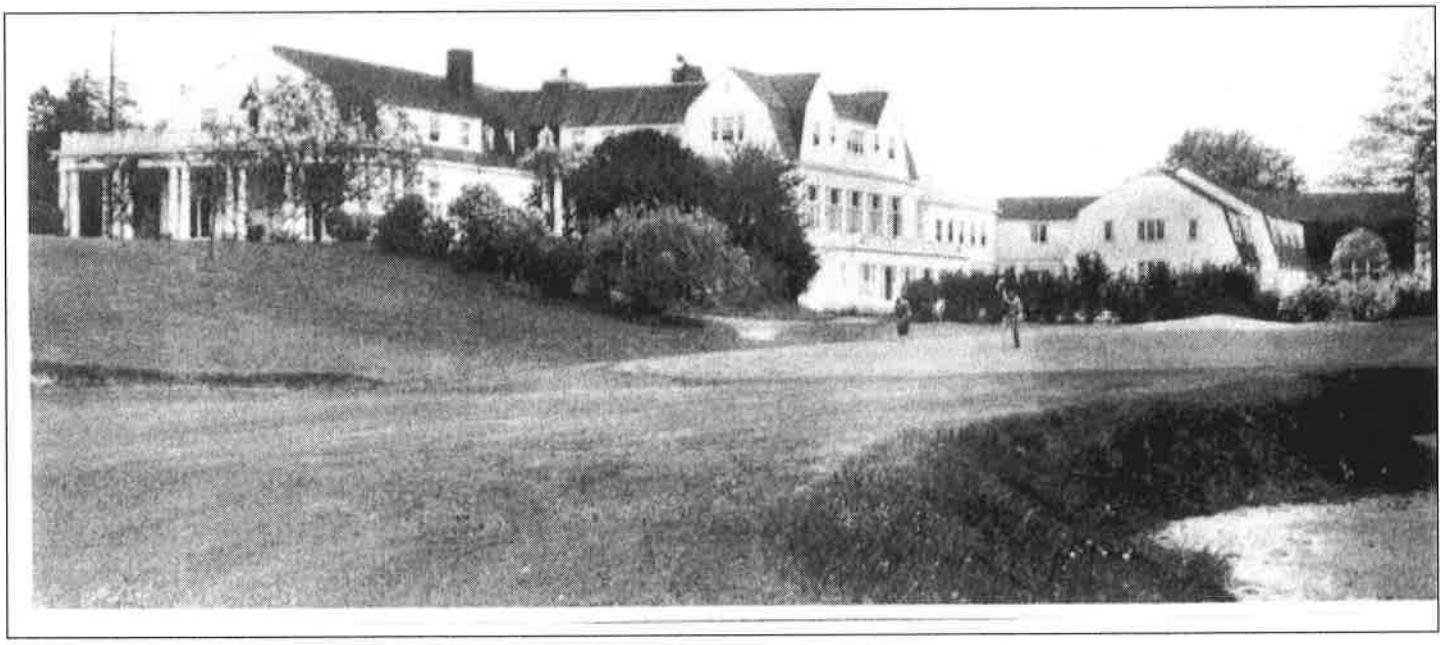
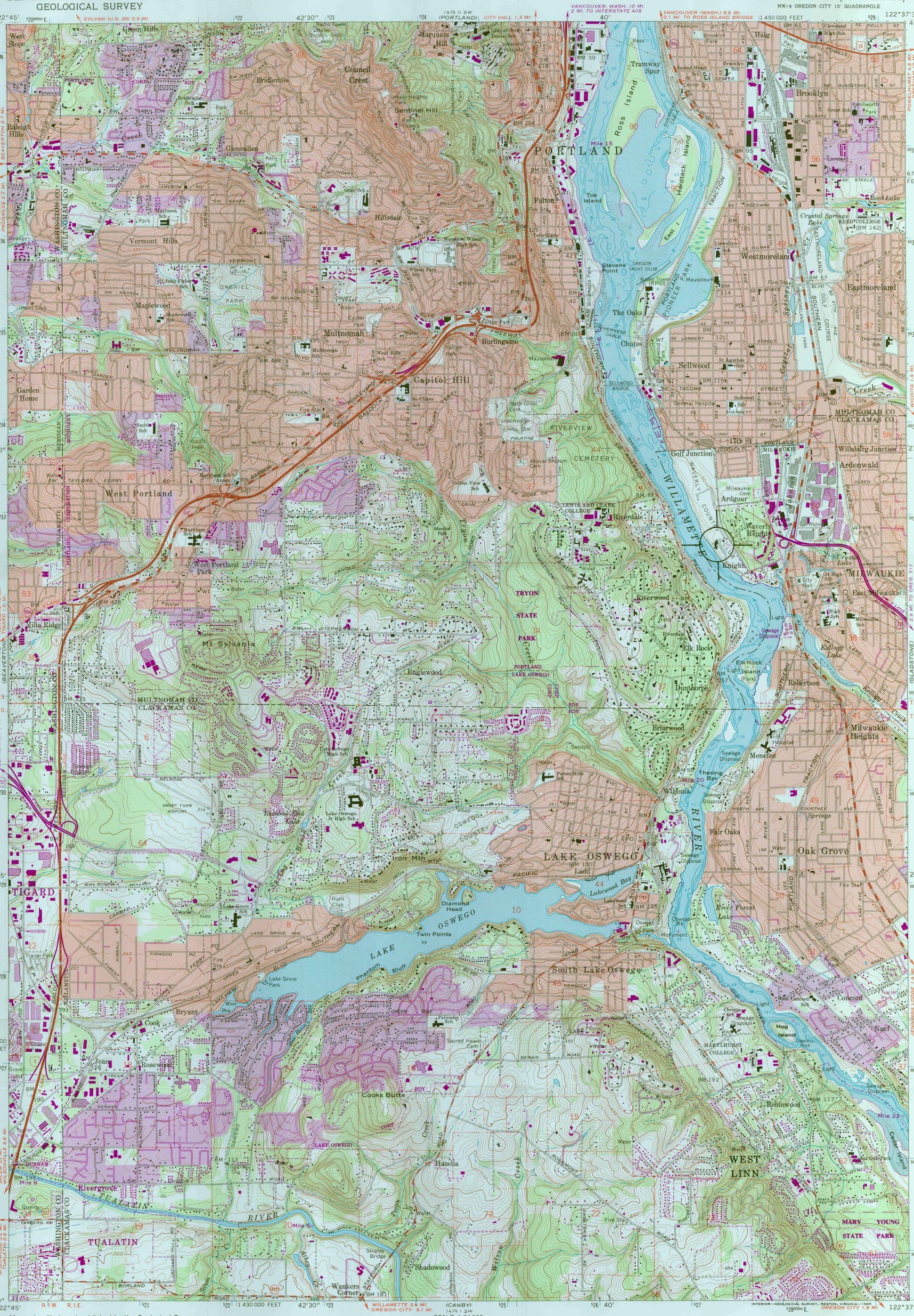


Figure 9: Photograph of Waverley, 1932 (looking SE)



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 lines 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

GN MN 0°13' 4 MILS 20° 356 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1984 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000
1 ½ 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—COLUMBIA RIVER DATUM
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2 FEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

OREGON
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1981 and other sources. This information not field checked
Map edited 1984

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

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

1961
PHOTOREVISED 1984
DMA 1474 I NW—SERIES V892

ISBN 0-607-44539-8

Waverley Country Club Clubhouse
Portland, Multnomah County, OR
UTM References: (NAD83)
Zone 10:
E 527292
N 5033125
Lat/Long Coordinates
Latitude
45.45115
Longitude
-122.650976

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Waverley Country Club Clubhouse

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OREGON, Clackamas

DATE RECEIVED: 2/08/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/05/13
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/20/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/27/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000118

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 3.27.13 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.

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

RECEIVED 2280
FEB - 8 2013
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

January 24, 2013

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, I hereby nominate the following historic property to the National Register of Historic Places:

WAVERLEY COUNTRY CLUB CLUBHOUSE
1100 SE WAVERLY DR
PORTLAND VICINITY, CLACKAMAS COUNTY

We appreciate your consideration of this nomination. If questions arise, please contact Diana Painter, Architectural Historian, at (503) 986-0668.

Sincerely,

for Roger Roper
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Encl.