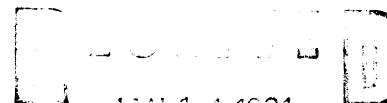


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Boutwell, W. S. and Gladys, House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 920 SW Fairway Road N/A not for publication
city, town Lake Oswego N/A vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Clackamas code _____ zip code 97034

3. Classification

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

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

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

James M. Hamrick December 31, 1990
Signature of certifying official Date
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Entered in the National Register
Helena Byers 2/20/91

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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:
English Cottage

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls stucco, wood shakes, stone
(native basalt)
roof asphalt: shingles
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

DESCRIPTION

Designed by early Portland architect, George M. Post, in 1931, the Gladys Boutwell house exemplifies the English Cottage style of architecture. Located at 920 S.W. Fairway Road, Lake Oswego, Oregon, the house and the immediate neighborhood remain largely unchanged from the 1930's. The two-story residence exhibits many characteristics of the arts and crafts style in its steeply, sloping hipped roof, rough troweled stucco, half-timbered exterior wall, divided light double hung and casement windows, extensive use of native stone, and cedar shake siding. Details such as the Gothic pointed entry arch extensive use of wood paneling, open beam ceilings, exterior french doors and custom light fixtures make the building an example of eclecticism in the Arts & Crafts tradition. The residence is in excellent condition with only minor alterations from the original on the exterior.

SITE

The Boutwell residence is sited above Iron Mountain Blvd., across Fairway Road from the Lake Oswego Country Club and Golf Course. The house rests on a rocky knoll set back from the road. The layout of the grounds follows the landscape plan by George Post. The approach drive crosses a small stream and terminates at the west end of the house. Access to the front door is by a concrete walk that runs parallel to the north elevation of the house. There are ponds lined with native stone in the front and rear yards of the house. Low stone walls frame different areas of the garden and pathways with stone steps link the gardens together.

The garden is filled with native and imported plant material. Much of the garden is overgrown, but most of the original plantings survive.

The adjacent Lake Oswego Country Club is a private organization founded in 1925 to attract residents to the area. This suburb of Portland has since developed into a prominent community with many fine older homes.

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2EXTERIOR

The residence is two stories high with a full basement and an attic under the large hipped roof. The building is rectangular in plan and measures approximately 74 feet in the east-west direction and 27 feet in the north-south direction. The steeply pitched roof was originally sheathed in sawn cedar shingles coursed in an "ocean wave" pattern. It has since been re-roofed with asphalt composition shingles. The building has shallow eaves with half round gutters. The exterior is finished in stucco with an "English cottage" texture, local stone, and cedar shakes. The windows are multiple light double hung. The house is supported by a concrete foundation.

NORTH ELEVATION (FRONT)

The north elevation consists of a long two story wall which runs parallel to the main ridge of the house. The eaves of the roof extend down at each end of the house. The garage is contained under the roof at the west end. The east end of the house is terminated by the cross gable of the living room wing. This wing projects six feet from the main plane of the facade and is faced in rough stone taken from the site. A large concrete lintel supports the stonework above the triple window at the gable end.

Next to this wing is the lancet arch of the recessed entry porch. It is also trimmed in rough stone. Adjacent to the entry is a small metal lantern. The entry door is of paneled oak with a lancet arch top. Asymmetrically placed above the entry are two half-dormer windows that project above the eave line. A half-timbered dormer projects out of the wall plane at the west side of the entry. It is supported by timber brackets which tie into the half-timbered wall below. Three windows are framed into the dormer and the wall below.

The half-timbered bay provides a transition between the rough trowled stucco wall around the entry and the cedar shake siding which covers the remaining west end of the elevation. This siding continues around the house.

EAST ELEVATION

The east elevation is primarily one story in height. It consists of the east wall of the living room and the small two story wing beyond the dining room with a bedroom above. The living room wall is divided by the large rough coursed stone fireplace with its two story brick chimney rising above. Flanking the fireplace is a pair of divided light french doors. The fireplace provides a transition

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

between the stone faced portion of the living room wing and the stucco wall finish which wraps the southeast end of the wing. The projecting dining room wing beyond is faced in shakes. In the L formed by the living room and dining room, there is a concrete terrace enclosed by an iron rail. A large expanse of roof extends upward from the eave line to the ridge.

WEST ELEVATION

The west elevation consists of the garage wing of the house and the back service entry porch. This end of the house is sheathed in cedar shakes. The garage doors are two pair of six paneled fir doors. The four top panels are glazed and the lower two panels are cut by diagonal boards. Although the doors appear to be out swing doors, they operate as single units with "over the top" door hardware. A small metal light fixture is located to the north of the doors. The roof above the garage is punctuated by a gable dormer with a pair of double hung windows. Set back from the garage doors on the south side of the elevation is the service entry porch. This has a small hip roof over the door and a wood rail. Above this is a single double hung window. Like the east elevation, this end is dominated by the large roof which extends up two stories to the ridge.

SOUTH ELEVATION (REAR)

The rocky knoll, on which the house sits, drops off sharply at the rear of the house. Rock walls form a small fish pond and stream off the living room terrace. The main east west axis of the facade is two stories tall and is punctuated by the two story wing containing the dining room and a bedroom above. Four windows mullied together are centered in the gable end of this wing at each floor. One window is centered above these at the attic level. To the east of this wing is the living room terrace. A pair of french doors with side lights is centered in this wall. To the west of the dining room wing, two gable dormers project through the eave line. The longer of the two has a modified hip roof supported by brackets over the window. A second hip roof canopy is over the west bedroom windows. There is a small shed dormer at the west end of the attic. At the first floor level are the windows for the kitchen and breakfast room. Below these is the outside access to the basement. This elevation is sheathed in cedar shakes except for the end of the living room.

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INTERIOR

The interior of the Boutwell house is asymmetrical in plan. The first floor contains the living room, dining room, breakfast room, kitchen, bath and maid's room. The motor room is a half story below. The second floor contains the bedrooms, two additional baths and a small sewing room.

FOYER AND MAIN ENTRANCE HALL

The arched entry door opens onto a small vestibule in front of the main entrance hall. The entry hall is paneled in fir boards to door head height. To the left is the stair hall. Entry to the living room is through a basket arch opening with a pair of fir paneled doors. The dining room is located opposite the front door. It also has a basket arched entry and a pair of two-panel doors. There is a single hanging metal light fixture in the entry hall. To the right are doors to the bath, closet and service area of the house.

DINING ROOM, BREAKFAST ROOM, KITCHEN

The dining room, directly south of the entry hall measures 17' by 14'6". It is paneled in vertical fir boards to window and door head height. The ceiling and upper walls are finished in a putty texture plaster above this. A large four light metal light fixture with shade hangs at the center of the room. Four double hung windows look out to the south and a pair of french doors give access to the living room terrace. Molding caps the wood paneling and the ceiling-wall intersection.

The breakfast room is accessed from the dining room or from a two foot deep arched opening off the back hall. A small wooden telephone box is recessed into the wall of this arch. There is a double hung window flanked by fixed windows on each side at the south end of the room. The walls are putty textured plaster with a flat 1"x4" chair rail. A metal light fixture similar to that in the entry hall hangs in the center of the room. A small ironing board folds down from a wall cabinet.

The kitchen has three double hung windows on the south wall about the sink. Cabinets extend along the south and east walls. There is a small pass hall at the wet end of the kitchen which leads to the motor room and the back porch.

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 5LIVING ROOM

Access to the living room is from the bottom landing of the stairs. The room extends the full length of the east end of the house and the ceiling extends to the under side of the rafters. Two large heavy timber roof trusses with their iron strap hardware are exposed overhead. A metal light fixture is suspended from each truss. The walls are covered with vertical fir boards to the door head height. Above this the walls and ceiling are textured plaster. The room measures 25' - 4' by 17" - 0" wide. Centered in the long wall of the room opposite the entry is the large stone and wood trimmed fireplace. There are two metal wall lights above it. The metal fireplace screen, with its tree silhouette cutout, was designed and built by W.S. Boutwell for this fireplace. At the south end of the room there are bookcases built into the paneling on either side of the french doors.

STAIR HALL, MAID'S ROOM, BATH

The stairs are at the east end of the entry hall. A pair of 6" square newel posts mark the beginning of the first flight. The bottoms of the newel posts on the second floor project below the landing overhead. The stairs have fir turned balusters and a closed string. The lower flight has the same wall paneling as the entry hall. At the landing the walls are splayed out, framing the window.

At the west side of the entry hall is a small half bath with the original colored tiles and fixtures. A door from this bath leads to a tub area and then the maid's room.

The maid's room is a small bedroom off the back hall and the hall bath. Three large double hung windows are on the north wall. The walls are a textured plaster finish with a dark fir crown mold.

SECOND STORY BEDROOMS AND BATHS

The second floor contains three bedrooms, two baths, and a small sewing room. All rooms except one bath are entered from the upstairs hall which runs east west from the top of the stairs.

The east bedroom is above the dining room. It has a bank of four casement windows to the south and a pair of casements to the east. The ceiling is v-grooved "firtex" lumber with open beams under this. A pair of closets flank the door to the large bath.

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This bath has its original fixtures and orange and black tiles. The tub sits in an arched recess. A second door leads to the west bedroom.

Both the southwest and north bedrooms have firtex ceilings with exposed beams. The south bedroom walls slope inward on either side of the dormer. The north bedroom is irregularly shaped in plan. A group of three windows face north and a pair of windows face west in the dormer over the garage. Both rooms have the original light fixtures designed by the architect.

The small hall bath has its original rose colored tiles on the floor and around the bath. The tub is in an arched recess, and there are built-in shelves in a niche at the foot of the tub. A linen cabinet is by the door. All the fixtures are original.

The sewing room is a tiny room off the hall. There is one double hung window and a closet. The closet provides access to the large attic space.

FIXTURES

All the custom lighting fixtures in the house were designed by the architect. There are no drawings to confirm this, but it is likely that they were fabricated by the firm of Baker and Brown. Fred Baker was known to be able to take an architect's sketch and transform it into a finished product without detailed drawings from the architect. All the original lighting fixtures are intact and in use. The lighting in the baths, kitchen and service areas are the only non-custom fixtures in the house.

ALTERATIONS

The Boutwell residence is virtually intact except for the change in roof material to asphalt shingles and the change in paint over the years. The present owners are proposing to replace the existing roof and repaint the exterior in colors similar to the original.

The following modifications are proposed for review:

1. Convert the existing garage to a family room. The garage doors would relocate to a new detached garage at the west end of the house. New french doors would be made to match others in the house and placed in the openings.

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2. The interior walls between the kitchen, maid's room, breakfast room and garage would be removed and new cabinets would be built in the kitchen. A wood railing to match the existing stair rail would be built between the garage and the kitchen. The tub off the maid's room would be replaced by a shower.
3. Upstairs the larger bath would be redone and enlarged by taking the closet space from the east bedroom. A new window would be added next to the existing one. A door will be added to the northwest corner of the west bedroom. The north bedroom will be reduced and a new closet added.

The door into the hall bath will be moved to allow headroom for the stairs to the attic. The sewing room will have stairs added and the closet removed.
4. A sunroom is proposed off the south end of the living room on the existing terrace. The roof would match the roof on the rest of the house. The walls and windows would be built of wood to match the other materials in the house.
5. The detached garage will match the house in scale, materials and detail. A small apartment is proposed under the eaves.

All new work will be done in a manner consistent with original work. Existing material will be reused where possible.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1931

Significant Dates

1931

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Post, George M., architect

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

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Boutwell, Gladys. Lake Oswego, Oregon. Unrecorded interview, January, 1984
Jane Morrison for Clackamas County Cultural Resource Inventory.

Clackamas County, Oregon, Inventory of Historic Properties, Historic Resource Form,
June, 1986.

Original plans and specifications by George Post, architect.

Clarke, Ann Brewster. Wade Hampton Pipes. Binford and Mort Publishers. Portland,
Oregon, 1986, page 7.

Oregonian, October 2, 1981, page D-3.

Carey, Charles H., History of Oregon, Portland, 1923, page 225, Volume II.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

Clackamas County Department of
Transportation and Development

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.66 acres Lake Oswego, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

A

10	524	590
Zone	Easting	Northing

510	29	170
Zone	Easting	Northing

C

Zone	Easting	Northing

Zone	Easting	Northing

B

Zone	Easting	Northing

Zone	Easting	Northing

D

Zone	Easting	Northing

Zone	Easting	Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is located in NW $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 9, Township 2S, Range 1E, Willamette Meridian, in Lake Oswego, Clackamas County, Oregon. It is legally described as the north half of Lot 161, Forest Hills, Plat 3, in the City of Lake Oswego. It is otherwise identified as Tax Lot 1300 at said location.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area encompasses the entire suburban tax lot historically developed and occupied by W. S. and Gladys Boutwell from 1931 onward, including the house designed by Portland architect George M. Post and a recent detached garage/apartment that is a compatible but non-historic, non-contributing feature.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Chris and Burr Boutwell, with assistance of Hilary Mackenzie
organization _____ date July 31, 1990
street & number 920 Fairway Road telephone (503) 224-3082
city or town Lake Oswego state Oregon zip code 97034

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 1

The English Cottage style residence built for W. S. and Gladys Boutwell in Lake Oswego, Oregon in 1931 meets National Register Criterion C as a well preserved and distinctive example of country estate architecture by Portland architect George M. Post. The Arts and Crafts aesthetic which the English Cottage style extended well into the 20th Century emphasized integration of site and building through the use of native materials and traditional forms that descend, gradually, to the landscape. This ideal style was used recurringly for residences in the suburban planned community of Lake Oswego.

Post, a native of Connecticut, was trained in architecture through the apprentice system at the turn of the century and practiced in Pittsburgh for a time before coming to Oregon in 1908. He eventually settled in Portland and worked for the firm of Whitehouse and Fouilhoux before it was dissolved in 1919. Post then served as secretary of the State Board of Architect Examiners following passage of the state's registration law. Among the public buildings in the tradition of Beaux Arts Classicism designed by Post are the Salem Carnegie Library of 1912 and the Woodburn City Hall of 1914. The Boutwell House has the air of eclecticism that so often accompanied the historic period architecture of the 1920s and '30s. And, yet, the architect has combined coursed rubble facing of native basalt, rough-troweled stucco, half timbering and cedar shakes in an integrated design evoking English vernacular architecture. The house and its landscaped setting of slightly over half an acre is located on a sloping lot above Iron Mountain Boulevard and the Southern Pacific Railroad. Its primary frontage extends along SW Fairway Road, and the Lake Oswego Country Club spreads out across the road to the north. The house is a designated City of Lake Oswego landmark.

In the two-story Boutwell House, picturesque variety was achieved in the steeply-pitched hipped roof with its asymmetrical quirks and extensions and multifarious dormers. High pictorial quality was achieved in the facade through bold contrasts of smooth and rough texture and dark voids in the light-reflecting central wall plane. A distinguishing detail of the facade is its pointed arched portal having rusticated ashlar trim. Original roof cover of wavy, thatch-imitating shingles and the heavily mullioned, multipaned windows heightened the mood of picturesque historicism.

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Section number 8 Page 2

The intact interior was finished in a similarly romantic vein with paneling and beamed ceilings and plaster walls. The entry stairhall and living room and dining room are enveloped with high beaded wainscoting, and king post trusses in the living room are additional elements of period atmosphere.

Gladys Boutwell was the owner of the Blue Ribbon Dairy, a local business founded by her family in 1927. Willard Boutwell was associated with Crown Willamette, a paper manufactory in West Linn, predecessor of the Crown Zellerbach corporation. The current owner of the property, the grandson of Gladys and Burr Boutwell, plans some restoration initiatives along with minor modifications, the most noteworthy of which is conversion of the garage wing on the west end to a family room. The adaptation will be effected without change to the building envelope except in one particular. The garage doors will be supplanted by French doors. A compatibly-styled detached garage is now under construction off the southwest corner of the property. It will house an upstairs rental unit. The non-historic feature is counted a non-contributing building.

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Section number 8 Page 3

The residence embodies the elements and ideas of the Arts and Crafts Movement. The use and integration of a variety of natural materials, the quality of craftsmanship, and the form and siting of the building all reflect a sensitivity to the natural surroundings and a way of life tied to art and nature.

The house was built in 1931 for Gladys and Willard Boutwell, influential members of the Portland community.

THE BOUTWELL RESIDENCE

The Boutwell Residence, located in Lake Oswego, Oregon, is representative of the style and philosophy of the Arts and Crafts Movement. Originating in 19th century England, the Movement rejected copying of classical forms, and emphasized use of local, natural materials and high quality craftsmanship.

As applied to architecture, the Arts and Crafts Movement covered a variety of styles, in many different settings. Though the roots of these styles tie back to England and the suburban communities that lay away from the cities, the effects stretched across the Atlantic to the United States, and eventually to Oregon.

Lake Oswego in the 1920's and 1930's was a planned community of Portland that was to be developed for the maximum enjoyment and enhancement of the beautiful natural setting. Development was planned around major recreational features such as the Lake Oswego Country Club, The Hunt Club, and the Lake itself. This development concept led to adopting the Arts and Crafts ideal for many dwellings in the community. It fit with the philosophy of the

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

suburban community, and it allowed for diverse architectural expression utilizing abundant natural materials.

Other examples of this style in the Lake Oswego area include the Walter Black residence of 1125 Maple Street, built in 1933, and the Dudley Allen House of 1935 on Westward Ho Road. Both of these were designed by the renowned Portland architect Richard Sundeleaf. Sundeleaf, Roscoe Hemenway, Francis Jacobberger and other architects were all doing work in this style in the Lake Oswego area. Although there are similarities with other Arts and Crafts style houses of this period, the Boutwell Residence is exceptional for its historic integrity, the unusual rustic use of natural stone and the uncompromised nature of the site. It is now a Clackamas County Landmark.

The residence was designed by architect George M. Post in 1931 for Gladys and Willard Boutwell. Gladys Boutwell was the owner of Blue Ribbon Dairy, a business that her family founded in 1927. Willard Boutwell was the head electrician at Crown Willamette, now known as Crown Zellerbach, in West Linn.

All the light fixtures in the house were designed by George m> Post and thought to be built by the portland lighting firm of Baker and Brown. All original lighting fixtures are intact and functional. Fred Baker was a well-known lighting specialist who lived and worked in Portland until his death in October, 1981.

GEORGE M. POST

George M. Post was born in New London, Connecticut in 1883. Being of a prestigious New England family, Post finished his high school education and decided on a career in architect. He opened his first office in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in 1907. He moved West in 1908. Settling in Salem, Oregon he worked with L.R. Hazeltine for two years until moving to Portland where he became established and served as the secretary of the Oregon State Board of Architects. Post was the first architect to receive an Oregon license.

THE BOUTWELL FAMILY

Gladys Boutwell was born in Seattle, Washington in 1898 and married Willard Boutwell of Ann Arbor, Michigan. They moved into their new home at Lake Oswego in 1932, after six months of construction. Gladys and Willard had one son, Burr, who died January 20, 1977. He was a partner in the Portland architectural firm of Boutwell,

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Gordon, and Grimes. His firm designed many Portland buildings in the 1960's and 70's, including the 1515 Building, the 200 Market Building, the Madison Tower Apartments, and the Freightliner Corporate Headquarters. Burr and his wife, the former Ann Deilschneider, had three sons, Burr (1957), Mead (1960), and Noel (1963). Burr Boutwell, Jr. inherited the property from his grandmother in April, 1990.

SUBSEQUENT OWNERS

The only owners of the property were in the Boutwell Family. Gladys and Willard's grandson, Burr, now owns the property with his wife, Chris.

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Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 1

PHOTOGRAPHS

This information the same for all photographs:

Boutwell House, 920 Fairway Road, Lake Oswego, Clackamas County,
Oregon

Photographers: Chris and Burr Boutwell

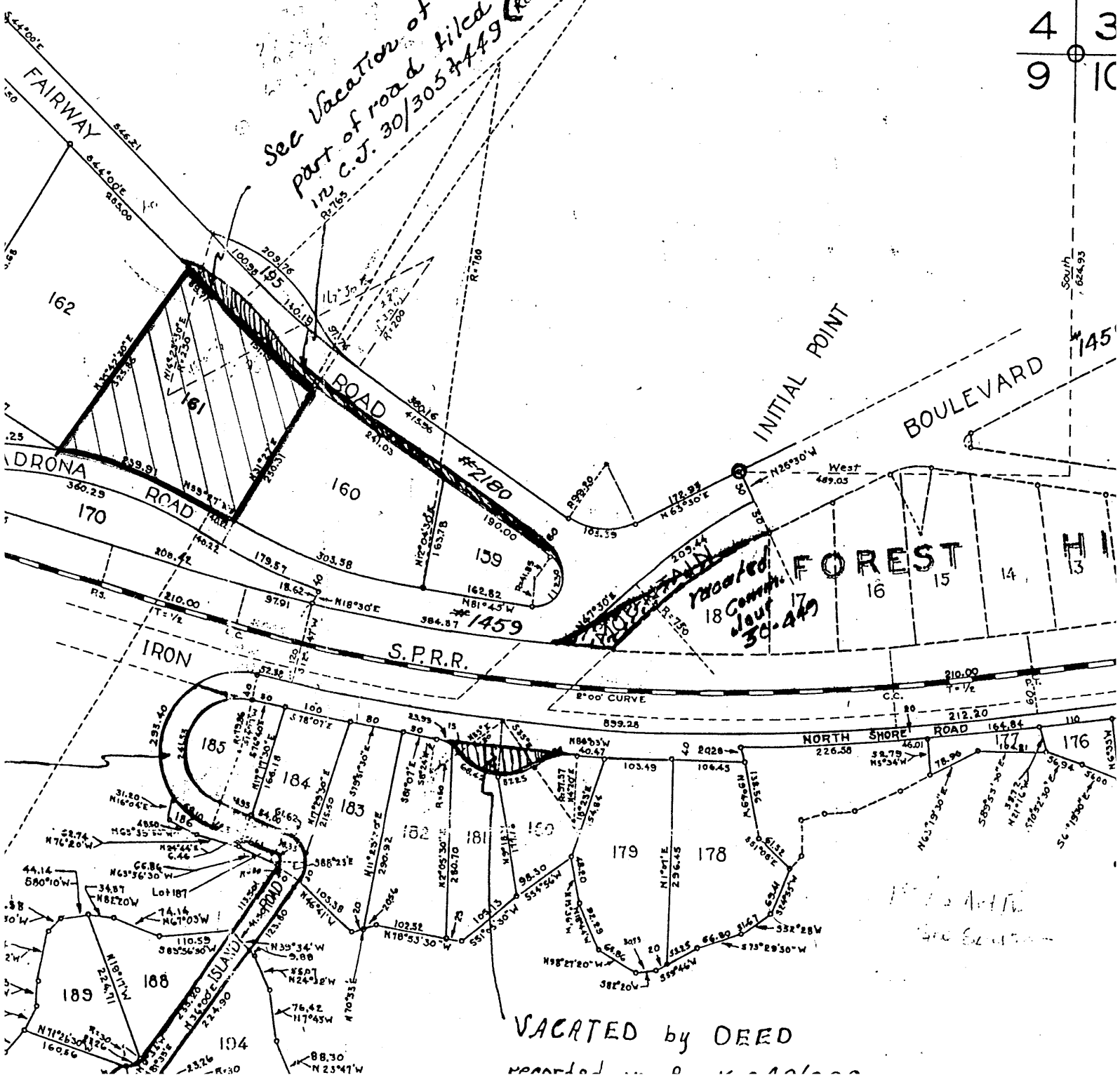
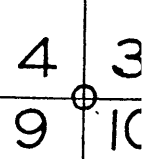
Date of Photographs: July, 1990

Location of Negatives: Chris & Burr Boutwell, 920 Fairway Road
Lake Oswego, Oregon.

- 1 of 30 View of north elevation from entry drive
- 2 of 30 North elevation
- 3 of 30 Entry
- 4 of 30 North gable of living room wing
- 5 of 30 Southeast corner of house
- 6 of 30 South elevation of house
- 7 of 30 Southwest corner of house
- 8 of 30 West elevation of house
- 9 of 30 Front door
- 10 of 30 Entry hall from living room
- 11 of 30 Stair hall landing
- 12 of 30 Dining room
- 13 of 30 Breakfast room
- 14 of 30 Kitchen
- 15 of 30 North end of living room
- 16 of 30 South end of living room
- 17 of 30 Fireplace detail
- 18 of 30 Living room truss detail
- 19 of 30 North bedroom
- 20 of 30 Sewing room
- 21 of 30 Southeast bedroom
- 22 of 30 Southwest bedroom
- 23 of 30 North bath
- 24 of 30 Dining room light
- 25 of 30 Breakfast room light
- 26 of 30 Entry hall light
- 27 of 30 Southwest bedroom light
- 28 of 30 Southeast bedroom light
- 29 of 30 North bedroom light
- 30 of 30 Historic view north elevation

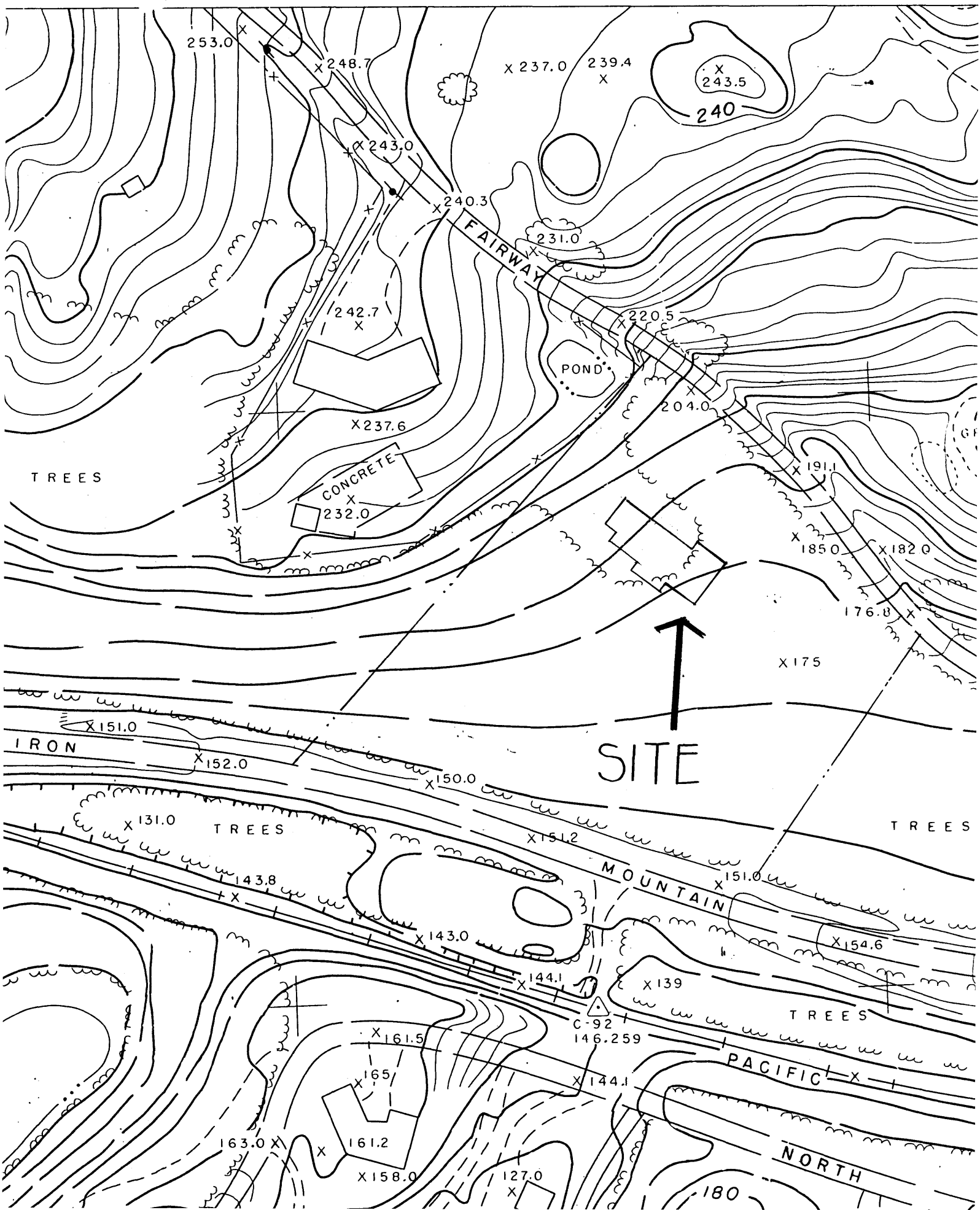
D.T. Meldrum

See Vacation of
part of road filed
in C.J. 30/3057449 (ROAD #1439)

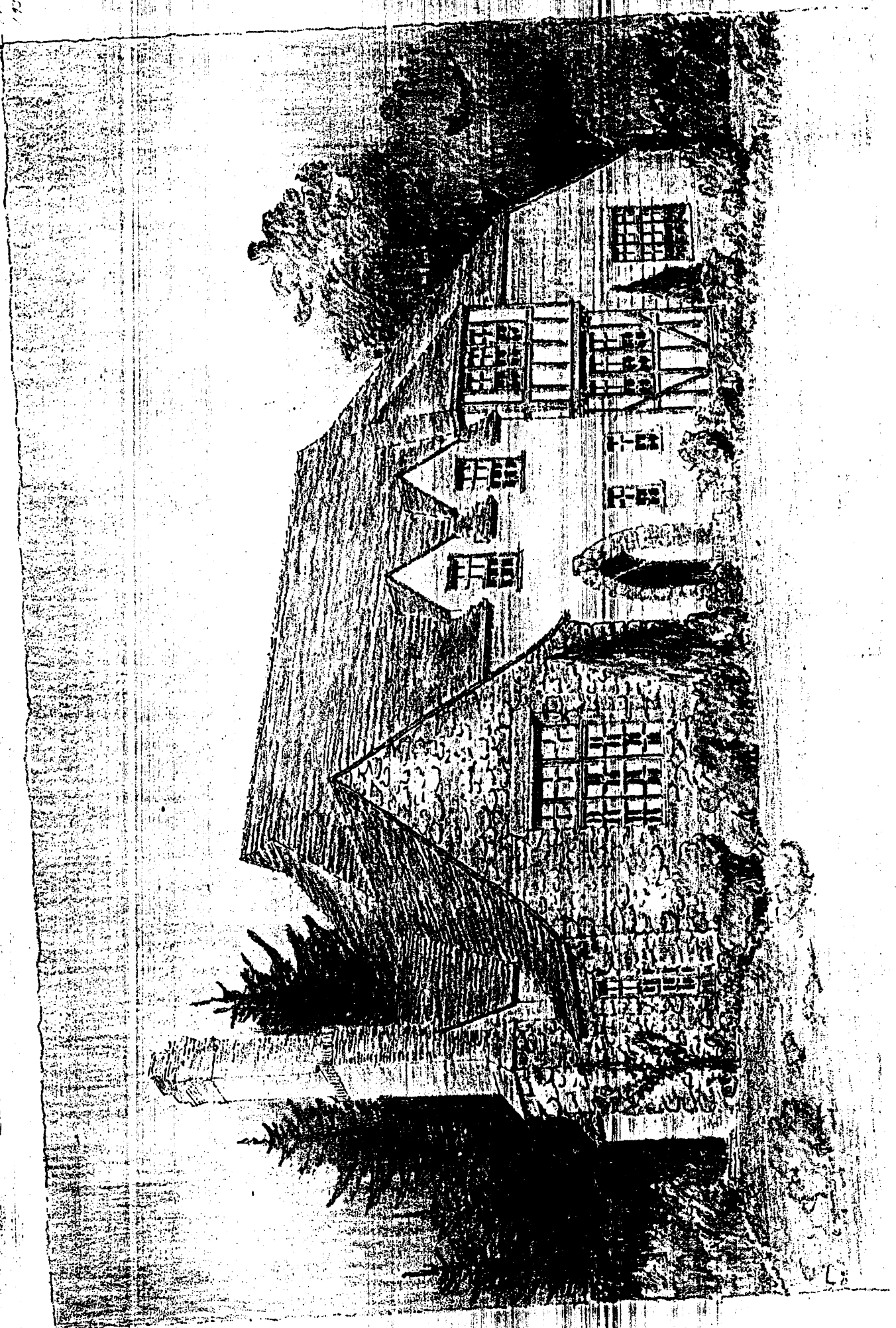


VACATED by DEED

Recorded in 30-449



Perspective by George
1950



CLACKAMAS COUNTY 655-8521
PAM HAYDEN

CLACKAMAS COUNTY, OREGON, INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM

HIST. NAME: Gladys Boutwell House

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1931

COMMON NAME:

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

ADDRESS: 920 S.W. Fairway Road, Lake Oswego, 97034

OWNER: Gladys Boutwell, same address

PRESENT USE: Residence

ARCH./BLDR.: George Post

T/R/S: 2S 1E 9AB

TAX LOT: 1300

STYLE: Arts and Crafts

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

THEME: Architecture - 20th Century

ADDITION: Forest Hills #3

BLOCK:

LOT: 161

QUAD: Lake Oswego

LOT SIZE: .66 acre

ZONE: R-85

PLAN TYPE/SHAPE: Asymmetrical

NO. OF STORIES: 2

FOUNDATION MATERIAL: Concrete

BASEMENT (Y/N): Y

ROOF FORM & MATERIALS: Steeply pitched, multi-hipped.

WALL CONSTRUCTION: Masonry

STRUCTURAL FRAME:

PRIMARY WINDOW TYPE: Multi-light casement and double-hung.
Rectangular and gablewall dormers

EXTERIOR SURFACING MATERIALS: Rough stucco, uncoursed rock and
mock half-timber

DECORATIVE FEATURES: Gothic arch door opening with rough rock
voissoirs

OTHER:

CONDITION: Excellent

EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS (DATED): None

NOTEWORTHY LANDSCAPE FEATURES: Native plant material surrounds
house. Rock garden walls. Pond and bridge.

ASSOCIATED STRUCTURES: None

KNOWN ARCHEOLOGICAL FEATURES: None

SETTING: On large, irregularly shaped, sloping lot above Iron
Mountain Boulevard and the South Pacific Railroad tracks. Across
street (Fairway Road) from Lake Oswego Country Club. In
residential area of post World War II-era buildings.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (HISTORICAL AND/OR ARCHITECTURAL
IMPORTANCE, DATES, EVENTS, PERSONS, CONTEXTS): Built during the
Depression, the Gladys Boutwell House is an excellent example of
Arts and Crafts style architecture. Designed by architect,

George Post, the building expresses a philosophy that nature and indigenous materials, rather than classical forms, should be the artist's inspiration. The rough troweled stucco exterior finish denotes a handcrafted feeling in this grand and elegant dwelling that rises from the hillside adjacent to the Lake Oswego Country Club. The country club is a private establishment that was founded in 1925 as a mechanism to attract residents to the Lake Oswego vicinity. Post employed several Tudor elements, such as mock half-timbering. The site is heavily landscaped, mostly with native plant materials: ferns, azaleas, deciduous and conifer trees. Indigenous rock has been used to form a fish pond and bridge, garden walls, and a portion of the house. A creek runs through the property between the road and house.

Gladys Boutwell, now retired, was the owner of Blue Ribbon Dairy, a business founded by her family in 1927. Her husband, Willard, was the head of the electrical department for Crown Willamette (the predecessor to Crown Zellerbach in West Linn).

SOURCES: Boutwell, Gladys, unrecorded interview with Jane Morrison, January 1984.

NEGATIVE NO.: XXVIII #12

SLIDE NO.: 481-48g

RECORDED BY: Morrison/Hayden

DATE: 1/84. Revised 6/86.

SHPO INVENTORY NO.: 335

HIST/INVENT:mp
hpi/boutwell

