

**OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM**

Note: For properties 35 years old and newer, starred (\*) sections are the only required fields.

					*County: Clackamas	
*Street Address: 2507 Christie Drive				*City Lake Oswego		
USGS Quad Name: Lake Oswego				GPS Reading, UTM Format (Universal Transverse Mercator): Longitude: 45.40334 -122.65039		
Township: 2S	Range: 1E	Section: 14	Block/Lot:	Tax Lot #: 200		
Historic Name: Christie School				Grouping or Cluster Name:		
*Date of Construction: 1907		Other Name: St. Mary's Home For Girls				
Historic Use or Function: School		*Current Use: Institutional Housing		Associated Archaeological Site: Unknown		
Architectural Classification(s): Classical Revival/Beaux Arts		Plan Type/Shape: Simple/ Rectangle		Number of stories: 3.5		
Foundation Material: Concrete		Structural Framing: Unknown		Moved? No		
Roof Type/Material: Hipped/Asphalt Singles			Window Type/Material: One-Over-One Double-Hung/Wood; Six-Over-Six Double-Hung/ Wood			
Exterior Surface Materials Primary: Brick		Secondary: Masonry		Decorative: Masonry Trim and Niche with pedestal		
Exterior Alterations or Additions, Approximate Date: Three-story covered staircase and the main entrance roof balustrade were removed by 1956; Statue removed, parking lots added, landscape altered after 1989. Athletic facilities, carport, and one-story structure added after construction.						
Number and Type of Associated Resources: Two one-story structures, one tennis court, one in-ground pool, and one basketball court.						
Integrity: Good		Condition: Good		Local Eligibility: Eligible/Contributing		National Register Listed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
<b>Preliminary National Register Findings:</b>						
Potentially Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> Individually or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> As a contributing resource in a District						
Not Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> Intact but lacks distinction or <input type="checkbox"/> Not 50 years old or <input type="checkbox"/> Altered - Choose one:						
<input type="checkbox"/> Reversible/ potentially eligible individually or in a District <input type="checkbox"/> Reversible/ ineligible, lacks distinction <input type="checkbox"/> Irretrievable lack of integrity						
*Researcher/ Organization: Kristen Minor & Brandon J. Grilc/Peter Meijer Architect, PC					Date Recorded: 02/08/2016	
					SHPO #: 31102	

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Description of Physical and or Landscape Features:

The Christie School is located to the northeast of Christie Drive and Holy Names Drive on an 11.72-acre, ten-sided parcel in the unincorporated area called Mary's Woods, in Lake Oswego, Oregon. The site is bounded by Christie Drive to the south, a densely wooded area to the north, and asphalt parking lots to the east and west. The site, which slopes downward from south to north, includes landscape vegetation, such as large fir and cedar trees throughout, as well as rose, rhododendron, and holly bushes along the south and north façades of the building. Other vegetation includes a rose garden along Christie Drive. An asphalt basketball court, below-grade swimming pool, and tennis courts are located to the northeast of the building and enclosed with a chain-link fence. The site also includes concrete paths along the north and east façades with access to the athletic facilities. A brick barbecue is located in the back yard.

The Christie School faces south toward Christie Drive. It is a three and one-half story, rectangular form with hipped-on-gabled roof with multiple hipped dormers atop a concrete foundation. A full-height bay is located on the north façade, a one-story rusticated masonry portico with arched openings and metal balustrade is located on the west façade, and a one-story wood and metal carport protrudes from the east façade. The west and east façades also include full-height metal fire escapes. Collectively, the north, east, south, and west façades are faced with brick and rusticated masonry base with masonry cap. The façades also feature brick quoins, one-over-one double-hung wood windows, and a masonry trim band above the second-level window openings. Six-over-six double-hung wood windows are located in the hipped dormers. Windows are paired or grouped. The main entrance is located on the south façade consists of a double-door opening with single-light wood doors with sidelights and transom within a centrally-located covered porch. The door opening is flanked by one-over-one double-hung wood windows. The porch sits atop a one-story rusticated masonry foundation with arched openings and is supported by square brick columns with capitols and urns. A concrete staircase with raked concrete posts and metal railing is flanked by Doric columns at the second-level porch landing. The porch roof is flat and features a full entablature with dentil molding. A niche with plinth is located directly above the porch between window openings at the third level. The Christie School roof is finished with asphalt shingles and protrudes slightly from the façades. It features a wood cornice with modillions and three metal chimneys located at the roof ridge.

A detached one-story, side-gabled structure is located to the northwest of the school. It is faced with wood tongue-and-groove siding with cornerboards and features one-over-one and multi-light wood windows. Two single-door openings with vertical-paneled doors are located on the south façade. The roof is finished with asphalt shingles and gutters. The site also includes another detached one-story, side-gabled structure located to the east of the school. This unit is faced with wood drop siding and features six-over-six wood windows and a shed-roof storage wing on its east façade. The roof is finished with asphalt shingles and aluminum gutters.

Based on the 1927 Sanborn fire insurance map, the Christie School and the small building to the northwest are in their original locations. At that time, the school included a three-story covered staircase with brick columns atop the masonry portico on the west façade. The staircase landings included balustrades and full entablatures with dentil molding. According to the Sanborn map, it is likely that this detail was included on the east façade as well, along with one-story flanking porches with balustrades. A historic photo c1925 shows the Christie School with a tile roof, balustrade atop the main entrance porch roof, and a statue within the centralized niche. The landscape at that time was open, and the main entrance was covered with ivy. These elements have since been removed or altered.

According to historic photographs, the ivy was removed by 1953; the three-story covered staircases and landings were removed and metal fire escapes were installed by 1956. The balustrade atop the porch roof was also removed by 1956. Since the last survey was recorded in 1989, the school's footprint has not changed. However, the statue within the niche has been removed and the landscaping along the south façade has been altered. Other changes that have occurred over time are the addition of the outdoor athletic facilities, the construction of the parking lots to the east and west of the site, the construction of the carport, the addition of the one-story unit to the east, and the replacement of the tile roof with asphalt shingles. The date of these alterations and additions are unknown.

The Christie School has many of the features used to define Classical Revival architecture common throughout the United States from 1895-1950. These features include formal symmetrical design with prominent center entrances, brick cladding, decorative door surrounds, detailed cornices, rectangular double-hung windows, and roof line balustrades. The Christie School also features Beaux Arts stylings, such as quoins, a rusticated first floor, and cornice modillions.

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Statement of Significance: [Required only for Intensive Level Surveys] (Use additional sheets if necessary)

The Christie School is located at 2507 Christie Drive in Lake Oswego, Oregon. Originally built in 1907 and designed by Conradin Alfred Breitung, this school has retained good historic integrity and is an example of Classical Revival style architecture with Beaux Arts detailing, which were commonly used during the same time.

In 1859, "a group of friends and relatives of twelve nuns," set sail from Montreal, Canada to Portland, Oregon. "The Sisters had come prepared to educate children, but from the moment the doors of their first school opened, they were called upon to care for orphans, the poor, the sick and the despairing" (Goodall 103). By 1906, the Sisters of the Holy Name, who were based in Portland, purchased land in Oak Grove, Oregon and in Marylhurst with the intent of having an orphanage and college constructed (St. Mary's Academy). Archbishop Alexander A. Christie who had land adjoining the Sisters' tract in Marylhurst realized their need "and exchanged this land for the Oak Grove property, thus making the sizable piece that was needed" (Goodall 103). At that time the land was named "Villa Marie" and in 1907 the Sisters' began construction of the Christie School with brick from the second furnace and kilns, which had been demolished by that time (Culver 70). By the end of 1907, work was progressing rapidly on the orphanage (Oregon City Courier 2). The building was completed in 1908 for a cost of \$70,000 (The Morning Oregonian 07-03-1908 13). The orphanage was named after Alexander Christie, Archbishop of the Catholic diocese of Oregon and was initially dedicated on July 3, 1908 as St. Mary's Home (St. Mary's Academy). According to the last survey conducted on this property in 1989, D. F. Campbell Sr. of St. Mary's Cathedral parish was the superintendent and general contractor. The design is by Seattle architect Alfred Breitung and was completed "at a cost of \$70,000" ("Orphan's Home Needs Aid," The Morning Oregonian).

Originally known as the St. Mary's Home For Girls, the Christie School was built in its current location after the Sisters' first orphanages in Portland and St. Paul, Oregon. Archbishop Alexander Christie moved the orphanage closer to Portland due to a diphtheria epidemic (Foster 75). The Orphanage in St. Paul had been destroyed by fire in 1906, at the time 70 girls had resided there (The Morning Oregonian 12-14-1908 13 and 10-29-1906 14).

By 1920, the Convent of the Holy Names in Oswego and the Provincial House of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary had 35 Sisters, 17 Novices, and 10 Postulates under Mother M. Flavia, Provincial. The Provincial House also supervised a school, the Holy Names Normal School, with an enrollment of 50 students (Official Catholic Directory 142). The Christie Home for Orphan Girls in 1920 had 98 orphans in residence, supervised by seven Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, under Sister Mary Christine. Based on the 1989 survey, the Christie School was used as an administration building by 1989.

Today, the school continues to reflect many of the character-defining features associated with Classical Revival and Beaux Arts buildings common during its time of construction. These features include formal symmetrical design with prominent center entrances, brick cladding, decorative door surrounds, detailed cornices, rectangular double-hung windows, and roof line balustrades. Beaux Arts stylings used in the Christie School include quoins, a rusticated first floor, and cornice modillions. These features are included on the original drawings by C. Alfred Breitung (Breitung).

Conradin Alfred Breitung was born in 1868 in Commerberg, Germany near Munich. He later went on to study architecture in Munich and Rome (Macintosh). After immigrating to the United States in 1888, he lived on the East Coast before moving to Kansas City, Missouri (Michelson). In 1900 he moved Kansas City to Seattle, Washington where he started his own firm. After working alone for five years, Breitung began his partnership with Theobald Buchinger in 1905 working under Breitung & Buchinger. However, by 1907, and after multiple projects the two parted ways, and Breitung continued commissioned work under his name. Breitung remained in Seattle, until 1922 (Macintosh). Noted works by Breitung throughout Seattle, include the Capital Brewing and Malting Company Building in 1902, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall in 1910, and the Triangle Hotel in 1910. Noted works with Buchinger include multiple churches, such as the House of the Good Shepherd in 1907, The Academy of the Holy Names in 1908, St. Joseph Church in 1907, and the Saint Alphonsus School in 1907 (Macintosh).

Currently, the Christie School retains good historic integrity and still embodies many of the Classical Revival and Beaux Arts characteristics used during its time of construction, making it a prime example of its style and type.

Overall, based on the information gathered for this survey and further research, it is more than likely that the Christie School can be found significant in the areas of architecture and community planning and development. Given its retention of its historic integrity in the areas of Location, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, and Association, and its contributions to the development of Marylhurst University, the Christie School could also be a contributing resource in a potential historic district.

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South Façade (Viewing North)



North Façade (Viewing Southwest)

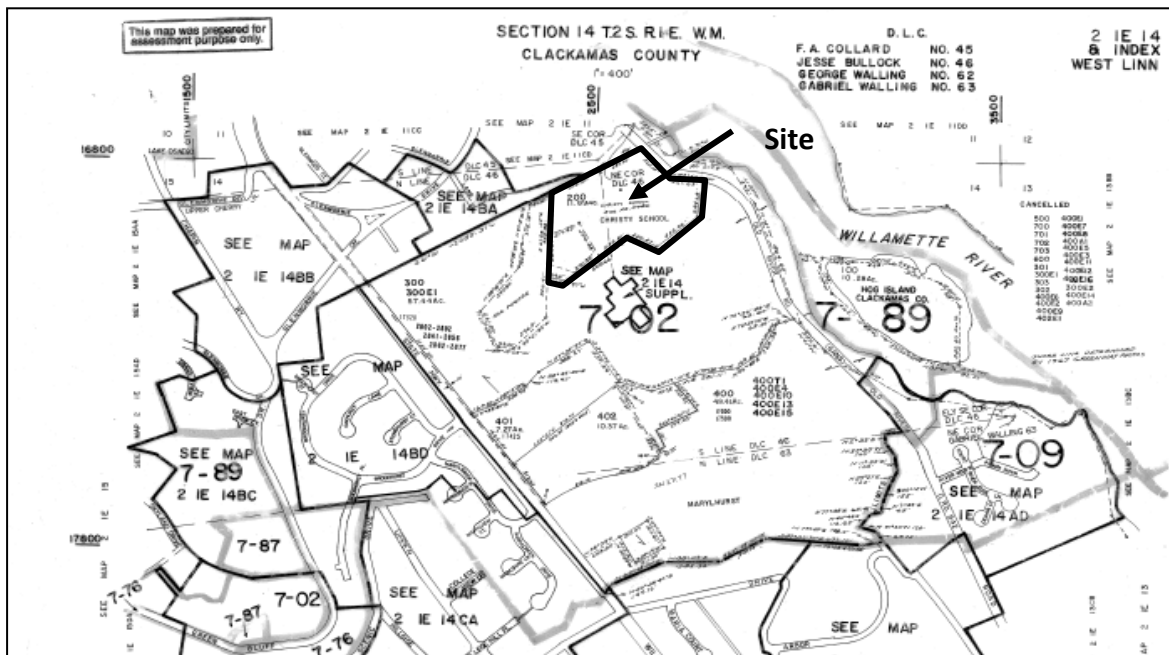
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**Christie School Site Plan**



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Note: This page of the survey form is required only for Intensive Level Survey

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Architect and / or Builder(s): Conradin Alfred Breitung	Owner Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed	
Addition or Subdivision Name: Marylhurst	Owner Name(s):	
Area(s) of Significance: Architecture; Community Planning and Development	Address:	
Property Category: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/> District	City, State, Zip:	
Phone Number(s):		
<b>Documentation</b>		
Research Sources: <input type="checkbox"/> Title/ Deed Records <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sanborn Maps <input type="checkbox"/> Obituary Index <input type="checkbox"/> City Directories <input type="checkbox"/> Census Records <input type="checkbox"/> Biographical Encyclopedias <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Newspapers	<input type="checkbox"/> Building Permits <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tax Records <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SHPO Files <input type="checkbox"/> State Archives <input type="checkbox"/> State Library <input type="checkbox"/> Local Histories <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Interviews <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic Photographs	Local Library (specify): Lake Oswego Public Library Multnomah County Library  University Library (specify):   Historical Society (specify): Holy Names Heritage Center  Other (specify):
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Bibliographic References (Books, articles, interviews, etc.)

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Colver, Marylou. *Lake Oswego Vignettes: Illiterate Cows to College-Educated Cabbage*. Charleston: The History Press, 2012.

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Michelson, Alan. *Conradin Alfred Breitung (Architect)*, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/2253/>.

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St. Mary's Academy. *Timeline*. [http://www.stmaryspdx.org/about/our\\_history/timeline/](http://www.stmaryspdx.org/about/our_history/timeline/).

*The Morning Oregonian*. October 29, 1906.

*The Morning Oregonian*. July 3, 1908.

*The Official Catholic Directory*. New York: P.J. Kenedy & Sons, 1920.

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