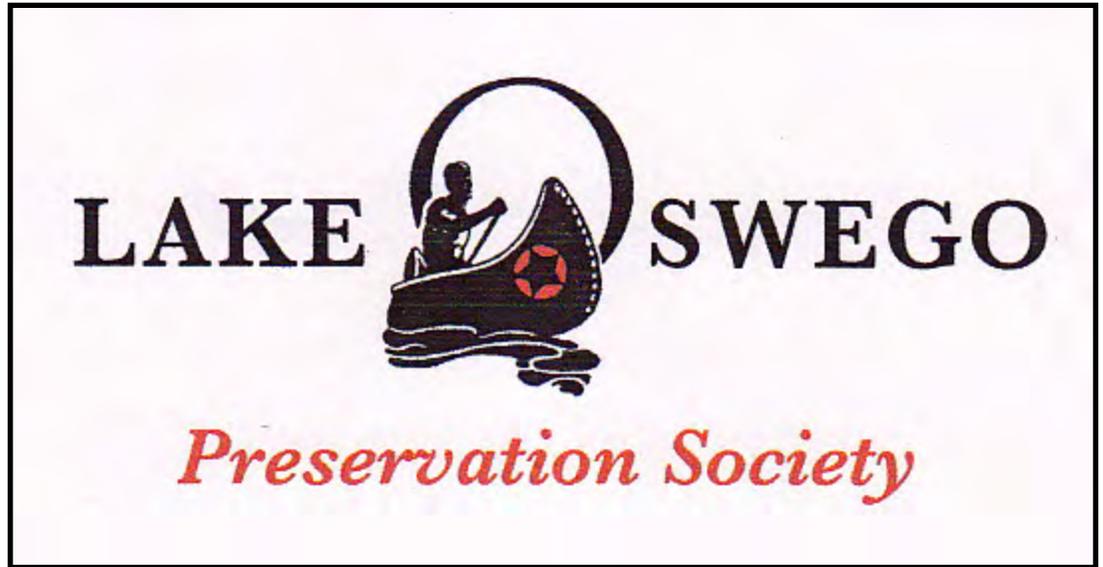


The Lake Oswego Preservation Society is a non-profit organization founded in 2011.

Our mission is to support Lake Oswego's historic fabric through advocacy and education.



The officers of the Lake Oswego Preservation Society (LOPS) welcome you to the inaugural issue of the organization's quarterly newsletter. The objectives of LOPS are:

- Provide guidance and support for preservation opportunities on local, state, and national levels.
- Collaborate with local municipalities to strengthen recognition of historic

resource status and opportunities such status provides.

- Build a resource network for alternatives to demolition
- Outreach to focus groups aligned with sustainable communities. Included are real estate, planning/development, local businesses and business associations, local economic development/tourism organizations, neighborhoods.

Officers:

Marylou Colver,
President & Founder

Jane Turville,
Secretary

Erin O'Rourke-Meadors,
Treasurer

Website:
lakeoswegopreservationsociety.org

Email:
maryloucolver@mac.com

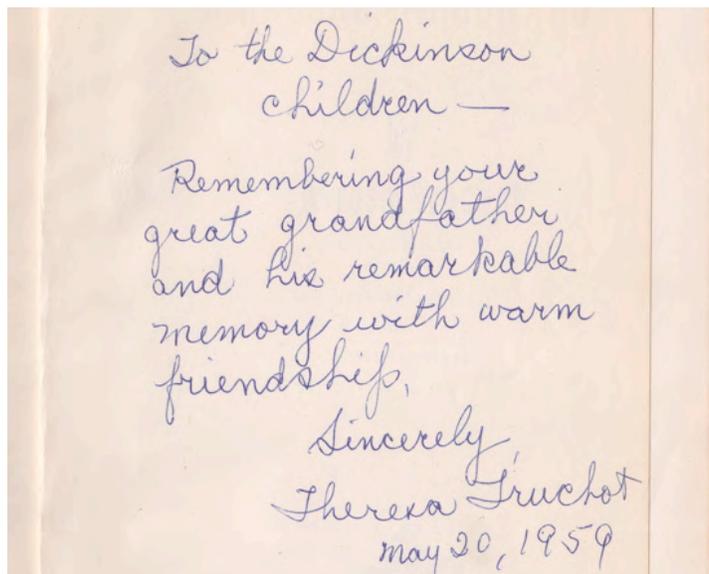
“We see a future in our past.”

Quote of the Quarter: “Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world. Indeed it is the only thing that ever has.” Margaret Mead

New Additions to the Collection

Top Item:

A copy of *Charcoal Wagon Boy* inscribed by the author, Theresa Truchot, to the great grand-children of Charles Dickinson, the man who inspired the story.



Bottom Item:

A tie made by the Oswego Weavers in a factory that fronted Lakewood Bay.



Charcoal Wagon Boy

Mrs. Theresa Truchot interviewed Charles Dickinson when he was 94 years old. She was so fascinated with his account of working in the iron industry as a child that she wrote the book, *Charcoal Wagon Boy* and it was published in 1952. Although she raced to complete it, Mr. Dickinson didn't live to read it. Mrs. Truchot wrote a

sequel, *Iron Works Boy*, which she donated to the library, but it has not been published.

Oswego Weavers

In 1935 Mr. and Mrs. Roy Glenn Trierweiler, relocated to Oswego from Santa Fe, New Mexico and started a business. It was initially called the "Indian Tie Company," and was later known as "Oswego Weavers." The building on Lakewood Bay that

once housed the transformers for the Red Electric trains was used in the late 1930s as the production facility for the Oswego Weavers. The company produced nationally famous Oswego "Hand Woven" ties. The company shut down the Oswego operation during World War II because of a labor shortage. The building that housed the factory has been converted to condominiums.

Oswego Lake Country Club Matchbook Covers



Oswego Lake Country Club

Golf was the sport that quintessentially defined leisure in the 1920s and attracted the type of residents Murphy desired. Henry Chandler Egan, for whom three Oswego streets are named, designed the 18-hole course

constructed for \$500,000 in 1925. Some of the terrain was so steep that a Pierce Arrow open touring car rigged to a cable system transported club members to the twelfth tee. Egan had a distinguished career as a golf course designer and later renovated the course at Pebble Beach. Backyards adjoining the

links literally blurred the separation between living and playing. Portland architect Morris Homans Whitehouse designed the elegant Arts and Crafts style clubhouse. The town's transition from pig iron to nine irons was complete.

The Pierce Arrow car that transported golfers to the 12th tee.



Photo courtesy of John Hedlund

Upcoming Events

Walking Tour:

The story of five families of Old Town

By Marylou Colver and Erin O'Rourke-Meadors

Talk:

Turning Oswego's Iron into Gold

By Marylou Colver



Left: George Prosser [standing] with his daughter, Sylver, his grandson, and Sylver's maternal grandfather.

Photo courtesy of the Lake Oswego Public Library.

Below: Paul C. Murphy [right].

Photo courtesy of John Hedlund.



The story of five families of Old Town

Join us for a new approach to Old Town! The five families that will be featured on the walking tour all came to the Oswego area for different reasons -- an Oregon Trail pioneer lured by free land, ironworkers that left other iron regions in the east to work in Oswego, the wife of a metallurgist, an executive, and an immigrant. They came from as far away as the Maderia Islands of Portugal and as close as Iowa. Their education level and cultural background varied widely. The common denominator is that all of them, or their descendants, chose to stay, make

Oswego their home, and they contributed significantly to the community, the region, and even the state.

Saturday, October 29, 2011
3:00 P. M.

Free admission; sign up at the Lake Oswego Public Library requested

Turning Oswego's Iron into Gold: Paul C. Murphy as Alchemist

In the second half of the nineteenth century, Oswego was a bustling iron manufacturing center. Two of the first iron furnaces on the West Coast were built in Oswego. Oswego's iron industry collapsed at the end of the

nineteenth century. Aided by Paul C. Murphy's vision, the extensive land holdings of the Oregon Iron & Steel Company were repurposed in the early twentieth century into exclusive residential districts. A golf course, riding trails, a polo field, and swim parks, helped fulfill the promise of the Ladd Estate Company's sales slogan, "Live where you play."

Join us for the fascinating story of Lake Oswego's transformation from an iron plantation into a residential playground.

Lake Oswego Public Library
Wednesday, October 26, 2011
7:00 P. M.

Free admission