



# Look Up, Oregon!

**Walking Tours of 4 Towns  
in the Beaver State**

# A Walking Tour of Astoria, Oregon

## from **walkthetown.com**

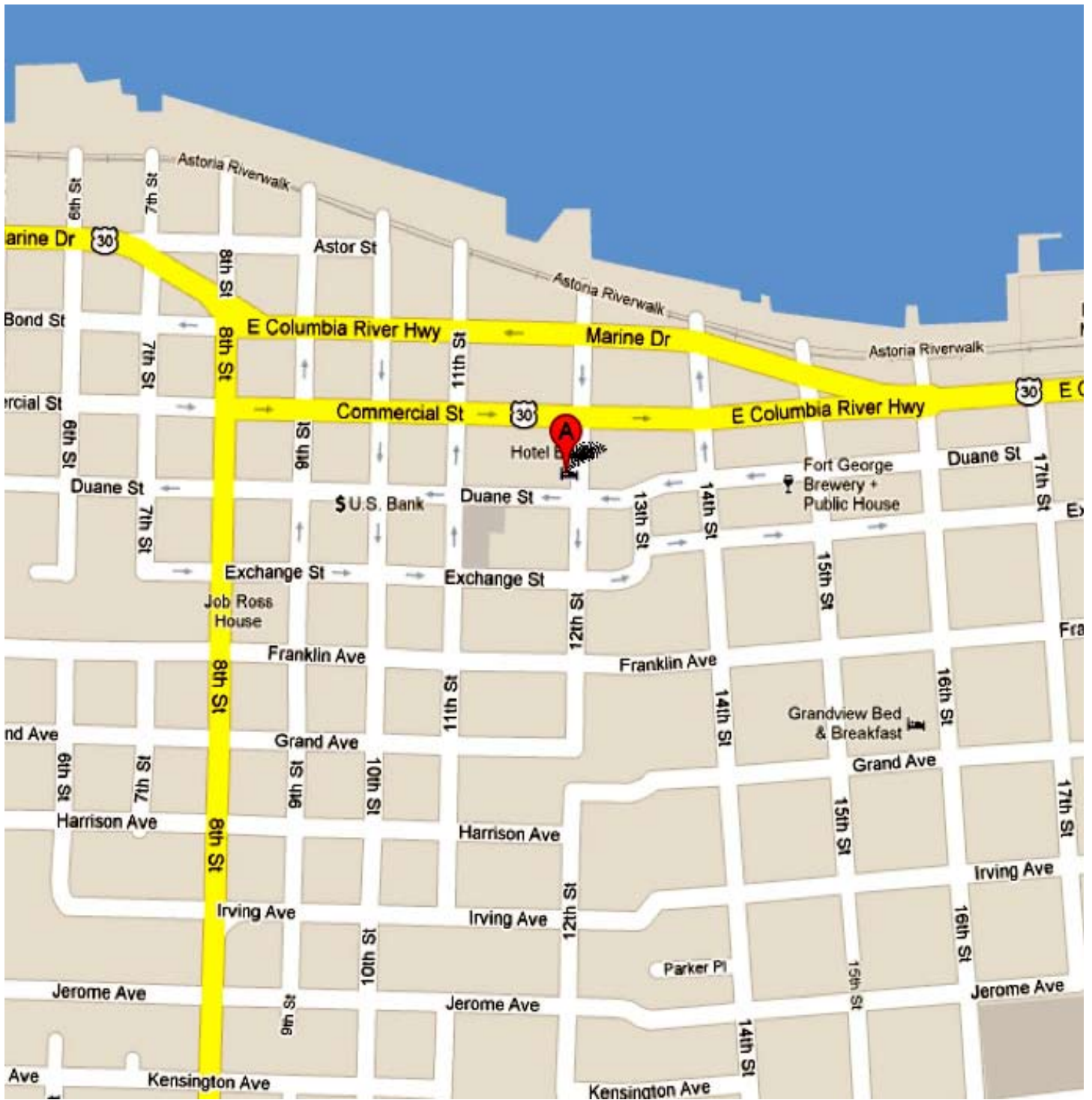
The mouth of the Columbia River was breached for the first time by European mariners in 1792 and the Lewis and Clark Expedition spent a miserable winter in 1805-06 camped seven miles south and west of present day Astoria. Five years later America's first millionaire, John Jacob Astor, sent a settling party to open a fur trading post on the southern edge of the Columbia. That first permanent American settlement on the West Coast evolved into Astoria.

By 1850 the port town boasted 250 settlers and had developed as the gateway into the emerging Oregon Territory. Fishing boats and ocean-going ships filled the long wharves at the river's edge and along the banks sprang up flour mills, sawmills, and grain elevators. The first salmon cannery opened in 1866 and Astoria-packed salmon filled area coffers with up to seven million dollars every year.

Astoria grew to second rank among Oregon cities, boasting 14,027 residents in 1920. But at two o'clock in the morning of December 8, 1922 fire broke out in a restaurant on the waterfront. Fueled by the wooden pilings upon which the business section of Astoria was built, the flames quickly raged out of control. Before the fire burned itself out ten hours later the conflagration had consumed thirty-two city blocks with a property loss estimated around \$15,000,000.

Save for an influx of wartime workers during World War II, Astoria has never reached such population heights again, hovering around 10,000 for decades. As the city struggled to rebuild after the fire the Great Depression struck, crippling the fishing and timber industries. So the streets of Astoria's business district look a lot like they did in the 1920s after the fire, lined with two- and three-story structures.

Our walking tour of Oregon's oldest town will begin at the block where the game-changing fire ended and at the foot of a souvenir from the days when Astoria was also the state's richest town...



## 1. Flavel House

441 8th Street at southwest corner of and Duane Street



This is one of the finest Victorian houses in Oregon, erected in the Queen Anne style in 1885 for master mariner George Flavel. A native Virginian, Flavel sailed to California as a young man to chase gold but by 1850 he was in Oregon where he received the first branch license ever issued to a Columbia River pilot by the territorial government. Through shrewd management Flavel soon monopolized pilotage of the tricky shoals in the Columbia. He invested his money in real estate and championed the creation of the First National Bank of Astoria, which he helmed as president. Flavel was one of Oregon's first millionaires when he moved into this eclectic house that is dominated by an octagonal observatory tower at the corner. He lived here until his death at the age of 69 in 1893 and the family deeded the property to Clatsop County in 1933.

**WALK NORTH ON 8TH STREET, TOWARDS THE COLUMBIA RIVER. IN THE BACK OF THE PARKING LOT TO YOUR LEFT IS...**

## 2. Clatsop County Jail

732 Duane Street at northeast corner of 7th Street



This two-story temple-like jail was on the job from 1914 until 1976 and was considered the longest operating free-standing jailhouse in Oregon when its detention duty ended. The building boasts wide pilasters and a full Roman entablature with a smallish pediment. The cellblock took a star turn in Richard Donner's 1985 kid adventure, *The Goonies*, when Robert Davi fakes his hanging in Jail Cell No. 2 to dupe the guard and make a fast getaway. Hollywood has often trekked to Astoria for such films as *Free Willy*, *Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles III* and *Wendy and Lucy*. Since 2010 the historic jail has housed the Oregon Film Museum that pays homage to the over 300 movies that have been filmed in the Beaver State.

**CONTINUE ON 8TH STREET.**

**3. Clatsop County Courthouse**  
**749 Commerical Street between 7th and 8th streets**



Clatsop County has enjoyed only two houses of justice since 1854; the first coming on board with little expense. The land was donated by Colonel John McClure on the condition that a courthouse be raised on it; Conrad Boelling constructed the courthouse in exchange for ten building sites in town and the furniture was obtained in trade for other building lots. The current courthouse, dressed in Tenino sandstone and pressed brick with terra cotta trim, came online in 1908 from a Renaissance Revival design provided by Portland architect Edgar Lazarus. The Fire of 1922 was contained a block away, sparing the courthouse.

**4. United States Post Office and Custom House**  
**750 Commercial Street between 7th and 8th streets**



The first post office west of the Rocky Mountains was set up in Astoria by postmaster John Shiveley on March 9, 1847. The town got its first federal building, its second post office, on this location in 1873. That building was razed in 1930 to make room for this U-shaped, classically-flavored government building with a red-tiled roof. After many delays that saw the facing material go from terra cotta to more costly sandstone to even more expensive limestone the mail finally began flowing on August 21, 1933.

**CONTINUE DOWN 8TH STREET TO THE RIVERFRONT AT THE COLUMBIA RIVER.  
DOWNSTREAM, TO YOUR LEFT, IS...**

## 5. Astoria-Megler Bridge Columbia River



Oregon and Washington teamed up in 1962 to put an end to the Columbia River ferry service that caused delays on US Route 101 of up to half an hour and did not operate at all when the weather was bad. The solution was North America's longest continuous truss bridge, sited 14 miles from the mouth of the river. The two-lane bridge stretches 4.1 miles and near the Oregon side provides 196 feet of clearance at high tide. The price tag when the bridge opened in 1966 was \$24 million - about what the upcoming painting of the bridge will cost today. Tolls paid for the bridge and were removed in December 1993, two years sooner than promised.

## 6. Astoria Riverwalk Columbia River riverfront



In its heyday more than a dozen seafood canneries hummed with activity on this waterfront. Bumble Bee, once the town's largest employer, first tested and canned albacore in Astoria and popularized the tuna fish sandwich here. The waterfront isn't as busy as it was during its time as the "Salmon Canning Capital of the World" but the look and feel of the wooden riverwalk remain the same. Plying the riverfront is a restored 1913 trolley.

**WHEN YOU ARE THROUGH EXPLORING THE ASTORIA RIVERFRONT WALK  
BACK INTO THE BUSINESS DISTRICT UP 10TH STREET. GO TWO BLOCKS TO  
COMMERCIAL STREET.**

**7. Odd Fellows Temple**  
**1001 Commercial Street at southeast corner of 10th Street**



The Middle Ages in Great Britain saw the banding together of tradesmen into guilds to promote business and fellowship. The carpenters had their own guild, the bricklayers had their own guild and so on. Trades that did not have a large number of practitioners welded into hodgepodge guilds known as Odd Fellows. In 19th century America an International Order of Odd Fellows lodge building, usually exuberantly ornate, could be found in virtually every town. In the aftermath of the 1922 Fire Charles T. Diamond, a Canadian architect who relocated to Astoria, drew up the plans for the new Odd Fellows lodge. Diamond worked in Astoria for nine years before leaving for Portland in 1926; his final large project was the Astoria Victory Monument (bit of scatological trivia - Astoria's first public restrooms were built into the Victory Monument).

**TURN LEFT ON COMMERCIAL STREET.**

**8. Associated Building**  
**1160-1164 Commercial Street at northwest corner of 12th Street**



Three separate buildings - Hobson, Copeland and Carruthers - were cobbled together for this 1923 composition from Charles T. Diamond. The commercial building with rounded corner features Moorish influences at the windows and parapets above the entrances.

**9. Astor Building/Liberty Theater**  
**1203 Commercial Street at southeast corner of 12th Street**



There were five theaters operating in Astoria in 1922 - each of which was destroyed in the fire that swept the town on December 8 that year. Stepping into the entertainment void were Claude Jensen and John von Herberg who owned 30-some theaters on the West Coast. They hired prolific Portland architects John Bennes and Herman Herzog who delivered an elegant Italian Renaissance design for their only building in Astoria. Bennes and Herzog strung Tuscan columns along the elevations of the Astor Building that included shops, a bar, a radio station and offices in addition to the 700-seat Liberty Theater. The ornate Liberty indeed became the focal point for the Astoria arts community and today remains one of the best examples in the Pacific Northwest of a movie palace from the golden age of motion pictures.

**10. Hotel Astoria/John Jacob Astor Hotel**  
**1401 Commercial Street at southeast corner of 14th Street**



In the early 1900s cities were beginning to sort themselves into winners and losers in modern America. The populations of Seattle and Portland, for instance grew exponentially after staging world's fairs in the first years of the new century. Many small and mid-size cities developed an urgency for a luxury hotel that would stamp their town as big-time. Often a consortium of civic-minded bankers and businessmen would bankroll the project and such was the case in Astoria in 1922 when more than 100 local businessmen chipped in 250,000 for the construction of the eight-story Hotel Astoria, the tallest building in Oregon outside Portland at the time. The Portland architectural firm of John Everett Tourtelotte and Charles F. Hummel, specialists of sorts in Oregon hotels, provided the Gothic Revival design for the L-shaped building. There was a gala opening in 1924 and the Hotel Astoria quickly assumed its place at the go-to destination for an Astoria affair but financial clouds began forming almost immediately. After years of struggle it was renamed the John Jacob Astor Hotel in 1951 but fortunes did not change and the building was condemned in 1968. The once grand hotel now trundles on as an apartment building.



**TURN RIGHT ON 16TH STREET AND WALK TWO BLOCKS TO EXCHANGE STREET.**

**11. Old City Hall**

**1618 Exchange Street at northeast corner of 16th Street**



Architect Emil Schacht was born and trained in Denmark before sailing to New York City at the age of 19 in 1874. He found work as a draftsman for six years before returning to Europe to marry. He came back to the United States, making his way across the country with work stops in places like Omaha, Nebraska before opening his own practice in Portland in 1884. Schacht found several commissions in Astoria as well, including this City Hall in 1904. Schacht's Neoclassical design was executed by Ernest Ferguson and Charles Houston; Ferguson's father Albert had designed and built the town's first seat of government back in 1878. When finished this building was spacious enough for all the city's offices and it served until 1939. After that it did duty as an armory and a U.S.O. headquarters and in 1963 it became the home of the first Columbia Maritime Museum which stayed for twenty years. Its most recent tenant has been the Clatsop County Historical Society Heritage Museum since 1985.

**TURN RIGHT ON EXCHANGE STREET.**

**12. Saint Mary's Hospital/Owens Adair Senior Housing**

**1508 Exchange Street at northeast corner of 15th Street**



This sprawling six-story tan brick building with traces of Art Deco styling and Mediterranean overtones was constructed in 1931 as St Mary's Hospital. St. Mary's was founded in 1880 as the first care center in the region and remained the only hospital until 1919 when Astoria's vibrant Finnish community started Columbia Hospital. Columbia would buy out St. Mary's in 1971. In 1980 the Clatsop County Housing Authority was created to convert the property into an apartment building for seniors and the disabled that took the name of Bethenia Owens-Adair, one of the first women to practice medicine in Oregon. Born in 1840, Owens came to Astoria with her family via the Oregon Trail. She was a married mother by the age of 16 and divorced by 19. She worked as a teacher and

milliner before sending her son off into the world and pursuing a medical degree when she was 30. She actually earned two and spent time touring hospitals in Europe while sending her son to medical school at Willamette University. She started her private practice in Portland, gaining only a few open-minded male patients and eventually settled into a life as a country doctor in Astoria with her second husband.

**TURN RIGHT ON 15TH STREET. TURN LEFT ON DUANE STREET.**

### **13. Fort George Building**

**1483 Duane street at southwest corner of 15th Street**



The Fort George Building was raised in 1924 as an automobile showroom and repair facility. It functioned as such into the 1990s when it was converted into a craft brewery.

### **14. Lovell Arcade Building**

**426 14th Street at southeast corner of Duane Street**



Sherman Lovell constructed this building in 1921, considered the first in town to be built specifically for an automobile dealership. When fire struck the town the next year the building survived but exactly how is not known. Some say that as the fire spread towards 14th Street firefighters wanted to blow up the car showroom as a fire break but Lovell stood on the roof and fired warning shots to scuttle the plan. Others attribute the salvation to a bungled order for fire extinguishers - Lovell bought a supply of extinguishers for his business but when the shipment arrived the quantity was in cases, not individual extinguishers. He hadn't got the chance to return the surplus when the town exploded in flames and his employees put the extra extinguishers to good use dousing anything in the Lovell Building. Either way, after the fire Lovell moved his cars back to their former location and opened his expansive building up to burned-out businesses in town and the Lovell Arcade was born. It was purchased by the Fort George Brewery in 2010 as part of their brewpub complex on the block.

**15. Astoria National Bank**  
**southeast corner of 12th and Duane streets**



A parade of financial institutions have taken deposits behind these fluted Ionic columns since architect John E. Wicks designed the Neoclassical vault for the Astoria National Bank in 1924. The bank didn't even make it to the Great Depression, going into receivership four years to the day after the opening of this building - February 25, 1928. The Bank of Astoria, a rare bird that started in the Great Depression, moved in during 1930 and lasted until 1937 when it was purchased by the United States Bank of Portland. Its days as a bank ended in 1973 and in between periods of vacancy the space has done duty as a storage room for costumes owned by the Astor Street Opry Company, a day spa and ballroom among other uses.

**16. Hotel Elliott**  
**357 12th Street at northwest corner of Duane Street**



The Hotel Ellitott opened its doors in 1924, advertising the joys of its “wonderful beds.” After staggering to the end of the century the hotel received a \$4 million facelift in 2002 that started with those beds and converted the guest house into a boutique hotel.

**17. Astoria City Hall**  
**1095 Duane Street at southwest corner of 11th Street**



This is the third location for Astoria's government, although the building began life in 1923 as the Astoria Savings Bank. John Virginus Bennes designed the Neoclassical vault to replace the bank

building that had been destroyed in the 1922 fire. Bennes worked mostly out of Portland but also designed nearly 40 structures on the Oregon State University campus in Corvallis. The bank shuttered quickly after the stock market crash of 1929 and Clatsop County acquired the building. Using Great Depression stimulus funds it was converted into workspace for the Astoria government and the school district. Thanks in part to a million-dollar makeover in 2011 it is still functioning as Astoria City Hall and the original bank vaults are still inside, one being used as a copy room and office.

## **TURN LEFT ON 11TH STREET.**

### **18. Astoria Elks Building**

**453 11th Street at northwest corner of Exchange Street**



The Benevolent Protective Order of Elks were founded in New York City in 1868 in the theater district. At first they referred to themselves as the Jolly Corks. The Astoria Lodge, BPOE #180, organized in 1890 with 28 members, the second lodge in Oregon to be chartered (Portland, #142, beat it by a year). This Beaux Arts building, awash in fancy brick work and ornamentation, rose in 1923 on the foundation of its 1910 predecessor destroyed in the 1922 fire. This is another creation of architect Charles T. Diamond.

## **TURN RIGHT ON EXCHANGE STREET. TURN RIGHT ON 10TH STREET. TURN LEFT ON DUANE STREET.**

### **19. Labor Temple**

**934 Duane Street**



Completed in 1924 and dedicated in 1925, the Labor Temple is the oldest building in the Pacific Northwest constructed specifically as a union hall. Union representing seamen, farmers, construction workers, cigar makers, office workers and more have held meetings here.

**CONTINUE ONE MORE BLOCK TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT AT THE FLAVEL HOUSE.**

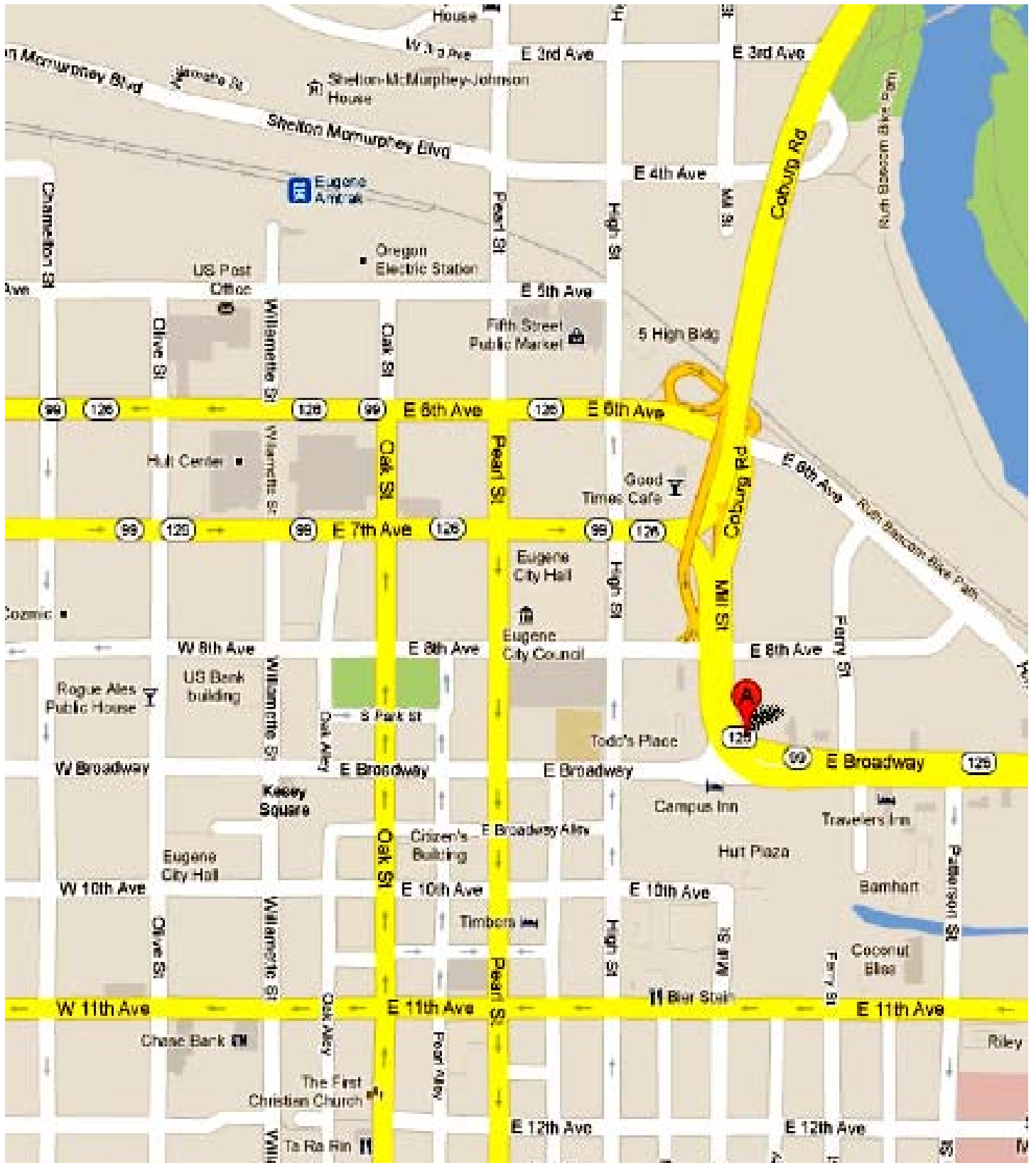
# A Walking Tour of Eugene, Oregon

## from **walkthetown.com**

Until a 36-year old former county sheriff from Illinois named Eugene Franklin Skinner built a cabin on a hill west of the Willamette River in 1846 the only people to live here were the Kalapuya Indians. Skinner's claim of 640 acres wasn't prime farming land but it did include a ferry crossing and suitable land to establish a townsite. So Skinner set about starting a ferry service and platting land for building sites. He was the first mayor, the postmaster and when the Oregon Territorial government established Lane County, the settlement was named for Skinner and made the county seat. Eugene City was incorporated in 1862, two years before the founder passed away after the lingering ill effects of attempting to save cattle during a flood.

The 1870s saw the arrival of the railroads and the beginnings of the University of Oregon. Wheat had been the first cash crop in the Willamette Valley but it was soon joined by fruit orchards and lumbering as the population grew steadily and the boundaries of the city expanded. Eugene became a city of homes with long avenues of shade tree-bordered thoroughfares. Still, by the 1930s the population was less than 20,000.

In the 75 years since Eugene grew to over 150,000 residents, climbing to the status of second city of Oregon. City planners responded with modernization plans that had little use for the structures of the past. Today there is scant evidence of the pioneering days of Eugene but we will seek them out on our walking tour of the town and we'll start at one of those 100-year old buildings, a place that was the traditional gateway to the town...



**1. Southern Pacific Passenger Depot  
433 Willamette Street**



The first train pulled into Eugene late in the afternoon of October 8, 1871 with a good many townfolk turning out to witness the belching steam and regal arrival of the Oregon & California Railroad engine. A small wooden depot was soon constructed on the north end of Willamette Street in the shadow of Skinner's Butte. By 1887 the Southern Pacific Railroad had taken over the line and Eugene was established as a major shipping and distribution point between Portland and California. This Arts and Crafts/Craftsman depot, accompanied by an office and bunkhouse, was constructed in 1908 as the third railroad station on this site. The Eugene depot was fashioned of brick and is one of five such masonry depots still standing along the original Southern Pacific West Coast tracks. The price tag for the brick building, shared by the City and the railroad, was \$40,000. The Southern Pacific ended passenger service to Eugene in the 1950s but a half-century later a \$1.3 million dollar restoration got the depot back in use as an Amtrak train station.

**FACING THE DEPOT, TURN LEFT AND WALK TO THE END OF THE BUILDING.  
LOOK ACROSS THE RAILROAD TRACKS TO SEE...**

**2. Shelton McMurphey Johnson House/Castle on the Hill  
303 Willamette Street**



Across the railroad tracks is Skinner's Butte, the town's defining geographic and historic feature, the place where Eugene Skinner carved a homestead out of the wilderness. Nestled on its south side is a Queen Anne mansion erected in 1888 and today carrying the name of its three primary owners before becoming a house museum. The builder was Missouri-born Thomas Winthrop Shelton who set up a medical practice and apothecary in Eugene in 1873. He hired Salem's leading Victorian architect, Walter D. Pugh, to design his multi-faced wooden frame residence with a corner tower and expansive porch. Shelton died of leukemia and pneumonia in 1893 at the age of 49 and his daughter Alberta and her husband Robert McMurphy, a railroad man, took over the property. The house was finally sold out of the Shelton family in 1951.



**TURN AROUND. IN THE CENTER OF THE TRAFFIC CIRCLE IN FRONT OF THE STATION IS...**

**3. *Marker of Origin*  
Southern Pacific Passenger Depot**



With programs like the city's "1% For Art," a levy instituted in 1981 on major construction projects, Eugene has almost 200 pieces of public art. This 30-foot high sculpture, installed in 2009, is the work of Eugene artists Betsy Wolfston and David Thompson. Around the base are dates and facts, some significant and some whimsical, from Eugene's heritage.

**LEAVE THE TRAIN STATION BY STARTING UP WILLAMETTE STREET.**

**4. *Oregon Electric Railway Passenger Station*  
27 East 5th Street at northeast corner of Willamette Street**



The Oregon Electric Railway initiated rail service between Portland and Salem in 1907 and then built along the east side of the Willamette River to reach Eugene in 1912. A crowd of 25,000 (nearly three times the population of the town) was said to turn out to greet the first arriving train from up north. This station for the electric line was finished in 1914 on plans drawn by Albert Ernest Doyle, Portland's leading architect. Doyle tapped the Georgian Revival style for the brick passenger station with three over-sized Palladian windows and a hipped roof. Passenger service in the Willamette Valley on the light rail was suspended in 1933 but freight trains rolled into the 1990s. By that time this space, which had done duty as offices and storage and a science museum, was converted into a restaurant.

**5. Hotel Gross/Palace Hotel**  
**488 Willamette Street at northwest corner of 5th Avenue**



The first thing de-boarding train passengers would see leaving the Eugene depot after 1903 was this three-story frame hotel with a column-supported veranda that stretched around three sides of the building. If those visitors were stepping off the train over 100 years later they would still recognize the western-flavored guest house that catered to the traveling class. In that time it has been known as the Hotel Gross, Griggs Hotel, Hotel Lane and, lastly, beginning in 1974, the Palace Hotel.

**6. Eugene Post Office**  
**520 Willamette Street at southwest corner of 5th Avenue**



The only public building constructed in Eugene during the Great Depression was the city post office, completed in 1938 on plans drawn by Gilbert Stanley Underwood. Today it is the only Art Deco public building in Eugene and the only one in Oregon that uses multi-colored terra cotta for its facade. Inside are terrazzo floors, marble walls and two murals contributed by Carl Morris, a nationally known Portland artist, that depict the key Oregon industries of farming and logging. The final price tag was \$250,000.

**7. Eugene Community Conference Center/Hult Center for the Performing Arts**  
**Willamette Street and 6th Avenue**



These blocks were cleared for the Eugene Community Conference Center and the Hult Center for the Performing Arts that were completed in 1982. A design competition attracted 27 entrants and

the winners emerged from New York City, Hardy Holzman Pfeiffer Associates. The Hult Center houses 2 performance halls, the 2,455-seat Silva Concert Hall and the more intimate Soreng Theater with 498 seats.

**TURN LEFT ON 6TH AVENUE. TURN RIGHT ON OAK STREET.**

**8. Lane County Courthouse  
Oak Street between 7th and 8th streets**



In the post-war prosperity of the 1950s local construction of I-5 began and the population of Eugene was growing by 40%. Town planners embraced the oncoming of modernism seeking to replace stodgy old buildings with contemporary designs. The Lane County Courthouse opened in 1959 and saw architects Robert Wilmsen and Charles Endicott tossing aside the traditional hallmarks of ponderous houses of justice for lighter geometric forms.

**TURN LEFT ON 7TH AVENUE. TURN RIGHT ON PEARL STREET.**

**9. City Hall  
777 Pearl Street**



The civic center complex came about as the result of a design competition in 1960. The winning team of John Stafford, Ken Morin and James Longwood skewed their work away from monumental government buildings to create a less pretentious effect. City Hall opened in 1964 and in 1965 won a national citation for excellence in community architecture from the Southwest Oregon Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. The building replaced a Victorian pile on the corner of 11th and Willamette that was once the Eugene High School and had served as city hall since 1915.

**TURN LEFT ON BROADWAY.**

## 10. The Eugene Hotel

222 East Broadway at southeast corner of Pearl Street



Bird Rose arrived in Eugene in 1888 when he was 25 years old. He took up farming and ranching, eventually acquiring over 1,000 acres of land. Rose developed a taste for sports, especially University of Oregon football which started in 1894. But he decried the lack of a decent hotel for home gridiron clashes and spearheaded the development of the Eugene Hotel in 1924, convincing ten local moneymen to pony up \$10,000 each. Eugene architect John Hunzicker designed the seven-story reinforced concrete building and the grand opening took place on June 15, 1925. The Ducks would not win a football game in Eugene until 1927 but was the hotel was the scene of the celebration in 1939 when the University of Oregon won the first NCAA Basketball Tournament. The hotel remained the stopping place of choice in town until 1983 when it was converted into senior housing.

## 11. The John G. Shedd Institute for the Arts

868 High Street at northwest corner of Broadway



This building began life as the First Baptist Church of Eugene which traces its roots back to a log cabin and seven congregants in 1852. The house of worship, with Georgian Revival and Neoclassical influences, was constructed in 1927 at the cost of \$175,000. Today it houses the Shedd Institute that was founded in 1991 as a two-day Oregon Festival of American Music. When it became a community-based performing arts center and music school it took the name of John Graves Shedd, the great-grandfather of one of the co-founders. Shedd was the right-hand man of Chicago merchant prince Marshall Field. When Field died in 1906, Shedd, who his boss called “the greatest merchant in the United States,” took over the operation and turned Marshall Field & Company into the largest wholesale and dry goods company in the world.

**RETRACE YOUR STEPS ON BROADWAY, HEADING WEST. CROSS OVER PEARL STREET.**

## 12. Quackenbush Building

160 East Broadway at southeast corner of Pearl Alley



Jacques Wiley Quackenbush was born in New York state to parents of Dutch extraction in 1852. After farming in Vermont and Nebraska for most of his adult life Quackenbush was ready to abandon agriculture and carefully studied maps and climate data in search of a place to move his family in 1902, He chose western Oregon and purchased this property. He tore down the existing building and replaced it with a utilitarian two-story brick building for a hardware store. Here would operate one of Eugene's longest-running family businesses even as the surrounding properties grew to eight and nine and ten stories.

## 13. Eugene Medical Center. Professional Building

132 East Broadway at southwest corner of Pearl Alley



This eight-story tower was constructed in 1924 as offices for physicians and dentists.

**TURN LEFT ON OAK STREET.**

## 14. Citizen's Building

975 Oak Street at northeast corner of 10th Avenue



This ten-story Commercial Style office tower was raised in 1975.

**TURN RIGHT ON 10TH AVENUE.**

**15. Ax Billy Department Store**  
**southeast corner of 10th Avenue & Willamette Street**



In the early 20th century five brothers from the Schaefer family of Clermont, Iowa traveled west and settled in Eugene. Four of the brothers - Frank, George, Charles and Albert - went into business together, pooling their resources to start a tiny emporium on Broadway they called the Ax Billy Store. The enterprise was greeted with success and by 1910 the Schaefer Brothers had relocated here and hired local architect W.T. Campbell to design the state's second largest department store outside of Portland. The new Ax Billy Store boasted cream-colored terra cotta brick, large Chicago-style display windows and Eugene's first electric sign. The Schaefers sold the store in 1926 as their business interests spread around the city, including to all four corners of 10th and Willamette. The merchandising continued here as part of the J.C. Brill chain but the Great Depression scuttled operations in 1932. After that the building was reconfigured for shops and offices and is now occupied by the Downtown Athletic Club.

**16. Schaefers Building**  
**1001 Willamette Street at southeast corner of 10th Avenue**



The Schaefer brothers hooked up with a national bowling chain that resulted in this building in 1929. The bowling alley was located on the second floor and shops operated on the ground level. The building was designed by Truman Phillips, a recent graduate of the University of Oregon School of Architecture employed in the shop of Hunzicker and Smith. The composition of pressed pale yellow-orange brick decorated in chevrons and vertical elements brought a splash of Art Deco to the Eugene streetscape and is the only example of the Modernistic Style in Eugene and one of the few in Oregon.

**17. McDonald Theatre**  
**1010 Willamette Street at southwest corner of 10th Avenue**



The Schaefer brothers and others developed the McDonald Theatre in 1925. Architect Lee Arden Thomas, who did much to sculpt the streetscape of Bend, and Albert Mercier collaborated on the classically-flavored design that is rendered in white terra cotta. The team provided historic theaters to Coos Bay and Portland as well. The McDonald managed to navigate the shoals that wrecked most of America's downtown movie houses and trundles on today as a theater and music venue.

**TURN RIGHT ON WILLAMETTE STREET.**

**18. J.J. Newberry Building**  
**999 Willamette Street**



John Josiah Newberry jumped into the five-and-dime variety store wars in 1911 in Stroudsburg, a small town in Pennsylvania's Pocono Mountains. Dodging more established nickel-and-dimers like Woolworth's and S.H. Kress, the family-run Newberry's concentrated on smaller towns and by the time of the founder's death in 1954 the chain boasted 475 stores. J.J. Newberry staggered into the 21st century, with the last store closing in 2001. The Eugene store closed in the 1980s and is now part of the Downtown Athletic Club complex. In 2010 the familiar blue neon script marquee sign was relit for the first time in twenty-five years; it was first installed in 1959.

**19. McMorran & Washburne Department Store/Tiffany Building**  
**795 Willamette Street at northeast corner of 8th Avenue**



This is one of the few turn-of-the-20th century buildings to survive Eugene's aggressive urban renewal of the latter part of the 1900s. It was originally raised as a two-story structure in 1902 with an additional two levels coming along in 1913, when Morran & Washburne moved in. George McMorran and Carl Washburne hired the Portland firm of MacNaughton and Raymond for the expansion which created the largest commercial building in downtown Eugene. In 1927 Albert Tiffany purchased the property for his Tiffany-Davis drugstore. The building has weathered numerous makeovers and new tenants and even a fire in subsequent years.

**20. Smeede Hotel**  
**767 Willamette Street**



Charles Baker, a local businessman, bankrolled this three-story Italianate-styled hotel in 1884 but before it was completed the following year he sold it to Stephen Smeede for \$12,000. Smeede kept the Baker nameplate on the marquee for a few years until he spruced up the place in 1892 and the re-christened Hotel Eugene became the town's leading luxury hotel as surrounding Willamette Street bustled with the town's most sophisticated buildings. Most have been demolished but the Smeede, dressed in stucco and long ago converted to commercial use, remains a lonely souvenir of that age.

**TURN LEFT ON 7TH AVENUE. TURN RIGHT ON OLIVE STREET.**



**21. Heron Building**  
**northwest corner of Olive Street at 6th Avenue**



After urban renewal fever stripped Eugene of most of its historic buildings a nostalgia for the earlier style began to seep back into developers. The Heron Building from 1990 is a child of that movement with a split facade featuring an Italianate tower and Mission Revival styling.

**22. Lane County Farmers' Union Cooperative**  
**southwest corner of Olive Street and 5th Avenue**



The Lane County Farmers' Union Cooperative was formed in 1923 to process grain; the facility was built and paid for by the local farmer-members. In 1928 the Pacific Cooperative Poultry Producers Egg-Taking was added (now the Down To Earth Home & Garden store) and additional buildings hewn of timber or brick or metal came on board through the years, including a grain tower. Today the Farmer's Union Marketplace operates here which is now solar powered.

**TURN RIGHT ON 5TH AVENUE. TURN LEFT ON WILLAMETTE STREET TO RETURN TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT AT THE EUGENE TRAIN STATION.**

# A Walking Tour of Portland - East of Broadway

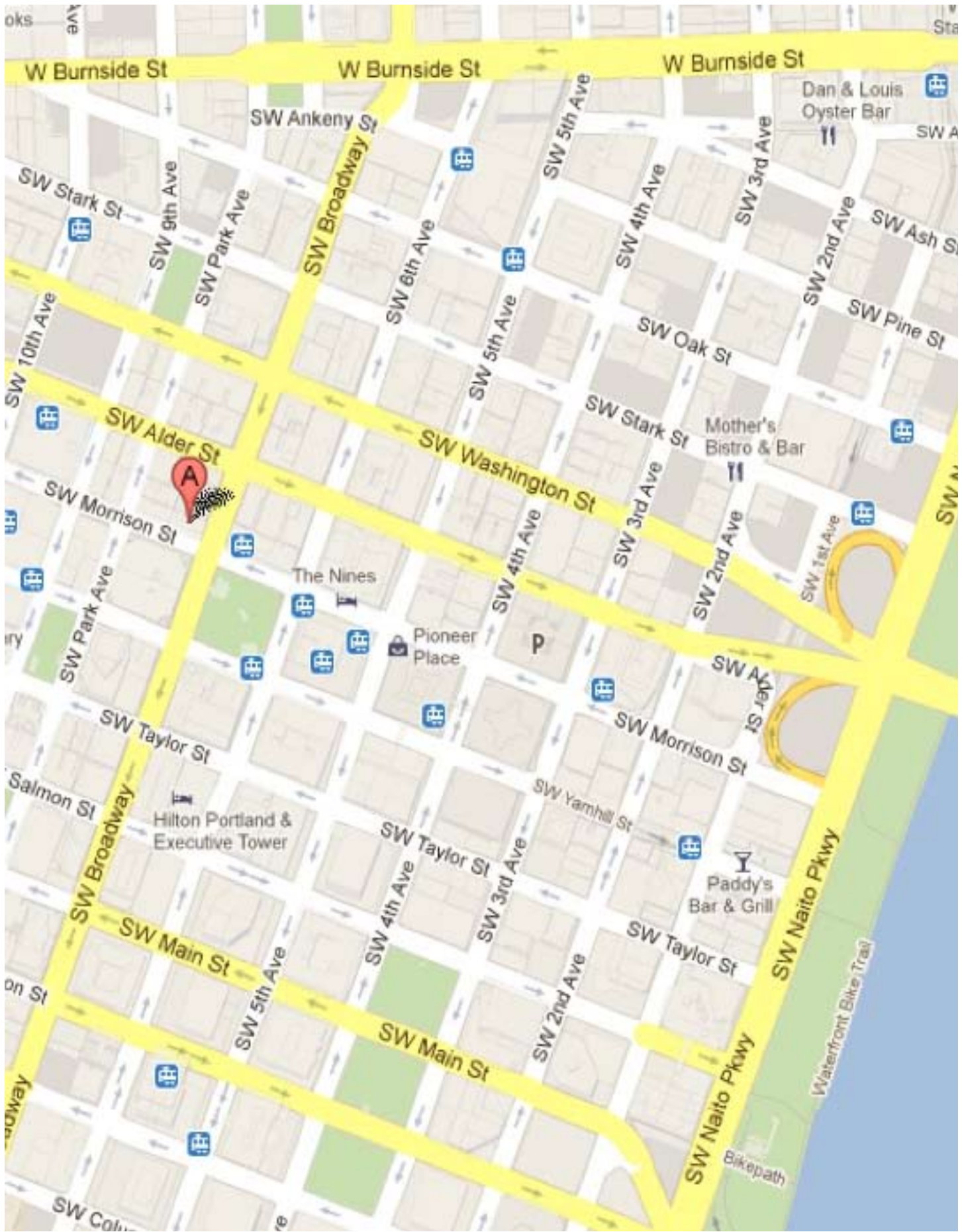
## **from walkthetown.com**

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Before the Lewis and Clark Exhibition Portland had grown from a village of some 800 settlers when it was incorporated in 1851 to becoming the major port in the Northwest by the end of the 19th century. The town could have been named Boston but a coin flip between pioneers Asa Lovejoy and Francis Pettygrove landed on the latter's hometown. Located at the confluence of the Willamette and Columbia rivers its deep water harbor helped Portland emerge from the shadow of its more established neighbor at Oregon City. But by 1900 Seattle, kickstarted by the gold rushes in the Klondike, was emerging as the Pacific Northwest port of choice since mariners didn't have to navigate the pesky sand bar at the mouth of the Columbia River.

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Our walking tour of downtown Portland in the Southwest section of the city will discover small one- and two-building blocks and pedestrian-friendly streets and we will begin this exploration east of Broadway at the oldest federal building west of the Mississippi River...



## 1. Pioneer Courthouse

700 SW 6th Avenue between Yamhill and Morrison streets



This is the oldest federal building in the Pacific Northwest and the second oldest anywhere west of the Mississippi River. Work on the design of the Italianate structure began in the office of Alfred B. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, in 1869 and construction was completed in 1875; the price tag was \$396,500. Each elevation of the building has a projecting bay topped by a classical, triangular pediment. Intended for use by the United States Post Office, the federal courts and the Customs Service, the building is faced with Bellingham sandstone quarried from Chuckanut, Washington and rests on a base of rough-cut Tenino sandstone. The central octagonal cupola is wooden. A major expansion came along in 1902 and the post office and courtroom functions have shuffled in and out through the years but Pioneer Courthouse, as it has been known since 1973, is still in use.

**WITH YOUR BACK TO COURTHOUSE TURN RIGHT AND WALK NORTH ON SIXTH AVENUE.**

## 2. Meier & Frank Building/Macy's

bounded by SW 5th and 6th avenues and Morrison and Alder streets



German-born Aaron Meier established the roots of Portland's greatest retail empire in a small rented space in 1857. He was joined in the business by Emil Frank in 1873. In 1909 Sigmund Frank, Emil's younger brother and then-head of the business, traveled to Chicago with an architect he had just provided with his first major commission, A.E. Doyle, to scout modern department stores. Frank left Oregon with the intention of expanding his current selling space but returned with visions of a grand emporium that would swallow an entire block by the time it was through expanding in 1932. The 223-foot building of glazed terra cotta was Portland's second tallest into the 1960s and the Meier & Frank store featured the city's first elevators and just about anything a shopper could hunt for. If you were shopping for ties in 1922, future Hollywood leading man Clark Gable would sell you one. After 149 years the Meier & Frank flagship was acquired by Federated

Department Stores which converted the lower floors into its flagship nameplate Macy's and renovated the upper floors into a luxury hotel.

**3. Northwestern National Bank Building/American Bank Building  
621 SW Morrison Street at northwest corner of 6th Avenue**



When it was completed in 1913 this 207-foot office tower was the tallest in the city and remained Portland Sky King until 1927. Although Albert Ernest Doyle lived only 51 years and maintained his own architectural practice for less than twenty, he left his mark in the Northwest with Italian Renaissance buildings designed from his base in Portland. For this early commission, however, Doyle outfitted his tower with Corinthian columns on a granite base. The client was the Northwestern National Bank, established in 1912 by Frederick Leadbetter and his father-in-law Henry Lewis Pittock. Englishman Pittock arrived penniless in Oregon in 1853 where he found work as a typesetter for the nascent *Oregonian* in exchange for room and board, the room being space under the front counter to spread a few blankets. He eventually became manager and editor of the then-weekly newspaper. Pittock was a partner in the first paper mill in the Northwest, set up at Oregon City in 1866 that would become the foundation of the Georgia Pacific Company. His business interests would expand to include real estate, transportation, and logging in addition to banking. When Henry Pittock died in 1919 at the age of 83 his estate was valued at \$7,894,778.33, the largest yet probated in Oregon. His wealth did not save his Northwestern Bank, however, which was liquidated after a run by depositors in 1927.

**4. Bedell Building  
520–538 SW 6th Ave at northeast corner of Alder Street**



Clothier Alfred M. Bedell out of New York City boasted that American women in the 1920s were “the best dressed in the world” and he demanded that his store buildings match the elegance of his Paris-made dresses. His high-end chain would include 20 stores in leading cities across the country. In 1924 Bedell spent \$650,000 for this corner and cleared away a night club/bank to make way for his 12-story building. The classically-inspired design by New York architect George A. Schonewald

caused the *Morning Oregonian* to gush that the Bedell Building was “one of Portland’s most distinctive business structures.” Also one of the most profitable. As the Bedell family retired from the business in the 1950s, the Portland store was the last to be sold off.

## **5. Benson Bubblers**

**front of the Bedell Building on 6th Avenue at northeast corner of Alder Street**



Norway-born Simon Berger Iverson immigrated to the Upper Midwest at the age of 17 in 1868 where he learned the lumber business. In 1879 with an Americanized surname Benson was in the Pacific Northwest where he began acquiring lowlands along the Columbia River from homesteaders unable to coax crops from the floodlands. Benson mechanized logging operations with steam railroads and floated his logs down to California on open-sea log rafts to his sawmill in San Diego where his lumber was gobbled up for the exploding Southern California building market. By 1912 Benson was divesting most of his interests and spreading his wealth around Portland. Never happy to see loggers dispose of their wages in local saloons, he donated \$10,000 to the town to construct 20 bronze, four-bowl drinking fountains. Today those original 20 have become 52 “Benson Bubblers” in downtown Portland, most constructed in local foundries.

## **6. Wilcox Building**

**502 SW 6th Avenue at southeast corner of Washington Street**



The 12-story Wilcox Building was raised in 1911 on designs by William M. Whidden and Ion Lewis. Theodore Burney Wilcox was born in Massachusetts in 1856 but was lured to the Pacific Northwest to work in Ladd & Tilton’s Bank. In 1884 he bought an old-fashioned, bankrupt mill on the Willamette River and turned the Portland Flouring Mills Company into one the great enterprises of Oregon. Wilcox spent the twilight days of his career investing heavily in downtown Portland development using prominent Portland architects William M. Whidden and Ion Lewis as his design team.

**7. Equitable Building/Commonwealth Building**  
**421 SW 6th Avenue at northwest corner of Washington Street**



Designed by architect Pietro Belluschi as the headquarters of the Equitable Savings and Loan Association in the 1940s, this is one of the world's first glass box towers. The pioneering structure is comprised of reinforced concrete and was the first major building sheathed in aluminum. The sea-green windows are double glazed and completely sealed so the Equitable was the first large commercial building to be fully air conditioned, pioneering the use of heat pumps. The surfaces are virtually shear with nothing extending so much as an inch beyond the aluminum and glass walls.

**8. United States National Bank**  
**321–331 SW 6th Avenue at northwest corner of Stark Street**



Another creation of A.E. Doyle, this Neoclassical vault was formed with reinforced concrete and steel on a granite base and dressed in terra-cotta, including the full height Corinthian columns and pilasters. Marble was imported from across Europe to create the lavish interior. The massive bronze entrance doors on Sixth Avenue are the handiwork of Arvard Fairbanks, a one time professor of sculpture at the University of Oregon. The recipient of this fine banking house when it was completed in 1917 was the United States National Bank that had incorporated in 1890. Within a few years the bank decided to expand, bought out the neighboring Elks Club and marched their building down Stark Street, calling in the original artisans to extend their design.

## 9. **Bank of California Building**

**330 SW 6th Avenue at northeast corner of Stark Street**



This rusticated two-story bank vault with over-sized arched windows underneath a Palazzo cornice is one of a series of Italian Renaissance buildings designed by A.E. Doyle following travels abroad undertaken by his chief designer Charles K. Greene. The Bank of California started in Portland in 1882 as a branch of the London and San Francisco Bank that was started to serve the emerging Northwest grain industry. The bank moved into this elegant space in 1924 and remained over 50 years.

**TURN RIGHT ON STARK STREET.**

## 10. **Lumbermen's Building/Oregon Trail Building**

**333 SW 5th Avenue at northwest corner of Stark Street**



David Chambers Lewis was born in Portland in 1868, the son of Cicero Hunt Lewis whose wholesale grocery house was the largest on the West Coast. After an Ivy League education at Princeton, Lewis hung out his architect's shingle in 1897. He won notice for his European Building during the 1905 Lewis & Clark Exposition and a string of high-profile commissions came his way before his career was cut short by illness in 1911. This Beaux Arts-inspired building from 1909 was typical of Lewis' work; the money man was Gay Lombard, president of the Pacific Grain Company. The Lumbermen National Bank and the Lumbermen's Trust and Savings Bank signed on as tenants with the proviso that it be called the Lumbermen's Building. Lumbermen's moved on in 1921 and a succession of banks followed, often initiating their own design changes. In 1948 the Portland Federal Savings and Loan hired Pietro Belluschi to provide a modernistic appearance and in 1964 Benjamin Franklin Savings and Loan came along in 1964 and ripped out that work and replaced it with Colonial-era Flemish bond brickwork around the lower two floors.



## **11. First National Bank**

**401 SW 5th Avenue at southwest corner of Stark Street**



The First National Bank of Portland was organized under the signatures of five leading businessmen during a Fourth of July celebration in 1865; the first deposits were taken on May 7, 1866. The bank navigated through every American financial crisis until it merged into the First Interstate Bank of Oregon in 1979. The business moved into this banking temple in 1916, designed by the Boston firm of Coolidge and Shattuck, that was hailed as the finest expression of Neoclassical architecture on the West Coast. At the time First National boasted 250,000 depositors.

## **12. Railway Exchange Building/Oregon Pioneer Building**

**320 SW Stark Street at southwest corner of 3rd Avenue**



This was one of the first buildings in Portland to be constructed using reinforced concrete, crafted on plans drawn by Portland architect David Chambers Lewis. When it was completed in 1910 Frank Huber moved his restaurant here from the corner of First and Morrison. Huber had purchased the business that was called “The Bureau Saloon” when it started in 1879. Huber’s is still operating in its mahogany surroundings as the oldest restaurant in Portland. The eye-catching gold trim is a souvenir from a 1962 renovation.

**13. Bishop's House**  
**219-223 SW Stark Street**



This structure was built in 1879 as an office and meeting space for a neighboring Catholic cathedral that was torn down in the 1890s. The humble adjunct remains as the finest surviving example of a Victorian Gothic design in Oregon; the cast iron facade fronts a wall construction of brick. The Bishop's House was sold but trundled on with a wide variety of tenants. The half-empty building was restored in 1965 and secured a spot on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.

**14. Concord Building**  
**208 SW Stark Street at southwest corner of 2nd Avenue**



This brick survivor of the 19th century was developed as a mixed-use office and retail building in 1889 by banker William Sargent Ladd and his sons Charles and William. Completed in 1891, it stands as Portland's oldest continuously occupied office building. This was the first building in town designed by William M. Whidden and Ion Lewis, M.I.T.-trained architects who dominated the Portland streetscape at the turn of the 20th century. Whidden had come to Portland as an emissary from the legendary New York firm of McKim, Mead & White to shepherd railroad baron Henry Villard's Portland Hotel to completion. He stayed to open his own practice and after being joined by former classmate Lewis they introduced emerging Eastern architectural styles that led Portland out of the Victorian Age as can start to be seen in the Concord Building.

**TURN RIGHT ON 2ND AVENUE.**

**15. Grand Stable Building**  
**415-421 SW 2nd Avenue**



Cast iron enjoyed a brief flurry of popularity as a building material in the Victorian Age following the Civil War. A cast iron facade was inexpensive, quick to erect and could easily be molded into the ornate styles of the day. The Italianate cast iron facade from 1887 of the Grand Stable and Carriage Company is a classic of the form. The business was a part of the transportation empire of Simeon Gannett Reed, who left a prosperous Massachusetts upbringing at the age of 22 to sail to California and sell supplies to gold hunters. By 1852 he had migrated to the Columbia River to start a mercantile concern but was soon immersed in river shipping companies, stagecoach and railroad ventures. His estate after his death in 1895 would establish Reed College.

**TURN RIGHT ON WASHINGTON STREET.**

**16. Failing Building/Postal Building**  
**510 SW 3rd Avenue at southeast corner of Washington Street**



This land was purchased by Henry Failing, a banker and three-term mayor of Portland, in the 1880s as the Portland business district began to push away from the Willamette River. Failing died in 1896 and his estate kickstarted the development of the property in 1900. Architects William M. Whidden and Ion Lewis tapped the Italian Renaissance style for the office building, leaving scarcely an inch of brick facade undecorated on the four-story building. The Failings sold the property in the 1920s and took their name to another office they owned, the previously named Gasco Building. Through a parade of new owners the name that has stuck is that of the Postal Telegraph Company that was the biggest tenant at the time of the original property transfer.

## 17. Spalding Building

319 SW Washington Street at northwest corner of 3rd Avenue



Cass Gilbert, a Minneapolis architect whose distinguished résumé includes the United States Supreme Court and three state capitols, was working on the world's tallest skyscraper, the Woolworth Building, at the same time he added this Renaissance-style high-rise to the Portland streetscape in 1911. The crisp gray brick, 12-story building boasts a terra cotta cornice and a painted limestone crown. The original tenant was the oldest bank in the Northwest, the Ladd & Tilton Bank, that took its first deposit on June 1, 1859. William Sargent Ladd was a Vermonter who met an old classmate, Charles E. Tilton, in San Francisco during the Gold Rush days. Tilton was working in a mercantile concern and Ladd tried to persuade him to strike out for the wide open Oregon Territory instead. Tilton refused and Ladd went alone in 1851 to sell wine and liquor supplied by Tilton's company. Ladd would erect the town's first brick building and serve two terms as mayor before Tilton would arrive in Portland to help launch the town's first bank.

## 18. Dekum Building

519 Southwest 3rd Avenue at southwest corner of Washington Street



Like many of his fellow Germans in the middle 1800s Frank Dekum emigrated to the American midwest and like many young men his age then set out for the California gold fields. In 1853 Dekum was peddling fruit and sweets in downtown Portland in the firm of Dekum & Bickel. Dekum poured much of the profit from his candy and the "largest wholesale fresh-fruit business in the Northwest" into real estate, constructing a series of large commercial buildings that culminated in The Dekum in 1892. The Romanesque-flavored building rises eight stories, with five levels of red brick and terra-cotta above three levels of rough-cut sandstone. Decorating the bold arches are intricate carvings across the facade. The final price tag was \$300,000. Frank Dekum only had two years to admire the craftsmanship - he died at the age of 63 in 1894.

**TURN LEFT ON 3RD AVENUE.**

**19. Hamilton Building**  
**529 SW 3rd Avenue**



This building from 1893 marks a stylistic transition from the effusive Victorian age to the less decorative designs of modern commercial architecture. The sparse ornamentation offered by architects William M. Whidden and Ion Lewis is classically flavored, one of the first in Portland to demonstrate Greek influences. The six-story, mid-block structure carries the name of Hamilton Corbett, a son of Senator Henry Corbett.

**20. Buyers Building/Loyalty Building**  
**317 SW Alder Street at northwest corner of 3rd Avenue**



A grand Masonic Hall once stood here; it was replaced by this 12-story tower in 1928 with early touches of Art Deco styling. It was planned by architects Fred and William Claussen, transplants from Chicago, for wholesale jeweler Isidore Holsman in 1922. By the time the project came to fruition it marked the end of a building boom in Portland that didn't see another major project in town for two decades.

**TURN RIGHT ON ALDER STREET.**

## 21. Hotel Alder

415 SW Alder Street at northwest corner of 4th Avenue



This four-story hotel was constructed in 1910 by the Southern Pacific Railroad at the end of its line in Portland. Over the years it operated as the Hotel President, Jack London Hotel, Century Plaza and the Hotel Alder. In decline by the 1970s, the building was put to use as low income housing but a 2005 makeover returned the Hotel Alder to historic standards.

**TURN RIGHT ON 4TH AVENUE. TURN LEFT ON WASHINGTON STREET.**

## 22. Lipman's/Hotel Monaco

506 SW Washington Street at southeast corner of 5th Avenue



Lipman's was one of the three department store pillars of Portland's retail core along with Olds, Wortman & King and Meier & Frank. Soloman Lipman and his nephew Adolphe Wolfe hooked up in Sacramento in 1850, selling supplies to gold rushers and later turned eastward to outfit the Comstock Lode silver boom in Nevada. When the ore played out, Wolfe moved the business to a new store in Portland in 1880. Lipman-Wolfe settled into this flagship store in 1912 across the street from competitor Meier & Frank, designed by A.E. Doyle and William B. Patterson. The Lipman-Wolfe nameplate survived in Portland for 99 years; Portland shoppers rode their first escalators here and received their first change to the penny, not a nickel. In the mid-1990s the building was revived as a hotel and in 2007 it became the Hotel Monaco.

**TURN LEFT ON 5TH AVENUE.**

**23. Gevurtz Building/Failing Office Building**  
**620 SW 5th Avenue at the southeast corner of Alder Street**



This is another collaboration of the Failing family money and architects William M. Whidden and Ion Lewis, raised in 1907. Members of the Failing family were prominent in 19th century Portland politics and banking and the family's wholesale merchandising operation was the largest of its kind in the region. This structure of yellow brick and glazed terra cotta started life as a six-story affair named the Gevurtz Building after the furniture company that commandeered the ground floor when it was finished. Six more stories were added in 1913. The building has suffered through a century of attempted modernizations but a recent renovation has returned it more or less to its 1913 visage.

**24. Kress Building**  
**638 Southwest 5th Avenue at northeast corner of Morrison Street**



Samuel Henry Kress looked on his stores as public works of art and he retained a staff of architects to achieve that end. He took as much pride in the appearance of those stores as the nickels and dimes that piled up in his coffers. There would eventually be 264 Kress five-and-dime stores throughout the United States and many of them adopted the Art Deco style in the 1920s and 1930s. The Portland store was constructed in 1928.

**25. Pioneer Place**  
**bounded by Morrison and Taylor streets and 3rd and 5th avenues**



Now covering four downtown blocks, the first stage of the shopping mall called Pioneer Place opened in 1990. The complex spreads across four buildings, linked by skywalks and slices of underground retail concourses.

**26. Georgia-Pacific Building/Standard Insurance Center**  
**900 SW 5th Avenue at southeast corner of Taylor Street**



At the time of its construction in 1968 as a headquarters for the Georgia-Pacific Company this International Style 367-foot tower was the tallest reinforced concrete building in the world. It stood as Portland's tallest building for a year before being replaced by the Wells Fargo Center (still the city's tallest building) and currently resides in the #6 spot. The marble sculpture out front was designed by Count Alexander von Svoboda in 1970 with the intention of leading "the beholder to look towards the middle of the building and then up." Officially title *The Quest*, many Portland wags simply refer to it as "Three Groins in the Fountain."

**27. Multnomah County Courthouse**  
**1021 SW 4th Avenue between Salmon Street and Main Street**



Multnomah County was created in 1854, named for the Mulnoman peoples first recorded in the journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. When the county went looking for a new courthouse in 1909 they turned to Portland's go-to architectural team of William Whidden and Ion Lewis.



Whidden & Lewis delivered a block-filling Neoclassical composition. Still in use, the house of justice included 39 courtrooms.

## **28. Portland Building**

**1120 SW 5th Avenue and southeast corner of Main Street**



This icon of post-modern architecture, with its cornucopia of surface materials and colors framing small, square windows, came from celebrated architect, Target product designer and New Jersey Hall of Fame member, Michael Graves. The groundbreaking plan was selected in a design competition for a new city municipal services building and opened in 1982. When it was unveiled, the Portland Building won an American Institute of Architects honor award but its detractors were legion and thirty years later continues to generate negative reaction.

## **29. City Hall**

**bounded by 4th and 5th avenues and Madison and Jefferson streets**



When the City of Portland sunk \$600,000 into this new City Hall in 1895 the surrounding area was just dirt roads and scattered houses. Architects Ion Lewis and William Whidden crafted a beautifully symmetrical four-story Italian Renaissance structure rendered in sandstone. Cost considerations left a cupola and a clock tower on the drawing board. The building continues to house the city government thanks to a \$29 million renovation in the 1990s.

**TURN RIGHT ON MADISON STREET.**

### **30. Ambassador Apartments**

**1209 SW 6th Avenue at southwest corner of Madison Street**



A touch of the English Tudor Revival appeared on the Portland streetscape in 1922 with the erection of the Ambassador Apartments, fashioned from Columbian brick with Idaho sandstone trim. German-born architect Carl Linde contributed the fanciful design. The nine-story, H-shaped building was converted to condominiums in 1978.

**TURN RIGHT ON 6TH AVENUE.**

### **31. Gus Solomon United States Court House**

**bounded by 6th Avenue and Broadway and Main and Madison streets**



This Depression-era stimulus project came online in 1933 to relieve the Pioneer Courthouse from some of its duties. Portland architect Morris H. Whitehouse provided the Renaissance Revival design with splashes of Art Deco detailing. The hulking, block-swallowing edifice, dressed in Wilkerson sandstone quarried in Washington, is not as immense as it appears - the center boasts a hollow center with a light court. Doors, grilles and handrails all feature brushed bronze. The Courthouse has carried the name of Gus Solomon since 1989; Solomon was a District Court judge for 37 years - longer than any other Oregon judge.

### **32. Public Service Building**

**920 SW 6th Street at northeast corner of Salmon Street**



This building was raised in 1927 as the home of the Portland Gas and Coke Company and the Pacific Light and Power Company, a time when such utilities were looked upon as “public services.” Prolific Portland architect A.E. Doyle’s firm handled the planning and it was the third of the shop’s trilogy of Italian Renaissance creations to grace the streetscape in the 1920s. All featured red clay tile roofs. In 1957 the north and south wings were beefed up from two to twelve stories and the Public Service Building became the tallest building in Portland for a spell.

### **33. Pacific Building**

**520 SW Yamhill Street at southeast corner of 6th Avenue**



Henry Winslow Corbett sailed from New York to Portland in 1851 when he was 24 years old, shepherding a stock of goods to sell to miners. In little more than a year Corbett was able to return a profit of \$20,000 to his Eastern backers and pocket \$20,000 for himself which he parlayed into a retail and banking career. He also thrust himself into local politics on the city council and in 1866 Corbett was elected as a Republican to the United States Senate. After one term he did not stand for re-election and returned to Portland and his business interests, building a grand mansion on this block. The Corbett house was razed in 1926 to make way for this 10-story office building. Architect Charles K. Greene blended the elegant Italian Renaissance style into the orderly parade of Chicago-style windows, capping the composition with a red-tiled roof. Pietro Bellushi, a leader of the Modern Movement in architecture with over 1000 buildings to his credit, got his start in Portland working on the lobby of the Pacific Building.

**YOU HAVE NOW RETURNED TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT AT THE PIONEER COURTHOUSE.**

# A Walking Tour of Portland - West of Broadway

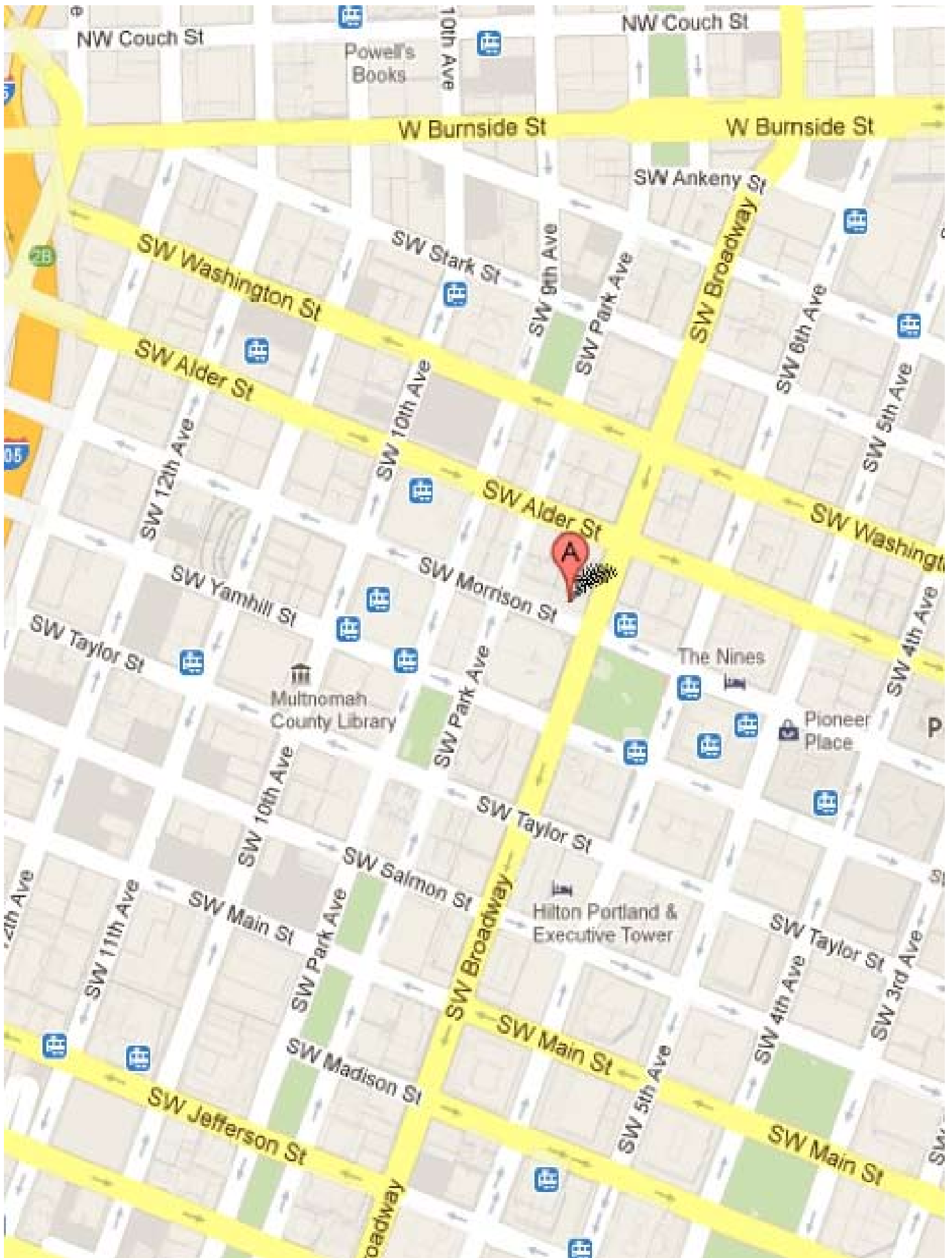
## from **walkthetown.com**

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Our walking tour of downtown Portland in the Southwest section of the city will discover small one- and two-building blocks and pedestrian-friendly streets and we will begin this exploration west of Broadway on a strip of greenspace that was provided for before Portland was officially a city and there was not town in sight...



## 1. Park Blocks

### Park Avenue at Salmon Street



This was the land of Daniel Lowndale who claimed 640 acres on the banks of the Willamette River in 1845. At the time Portland boasted a population of 50 or so settlers and when the town's founding fathers decided to set aside a public strip of land in 1852 from north to south a mile from the flowing waters there was nothing but fir trees here. The land was cleared for the installation of a planked wagon road in its early years and in 1876 the strip was planted with grass and began to resemble parkland with plans contributed by Frederick Law Olmsted, designer of New York's Central Park and Father of American Landscape Architecture. As the city expanded westward the Park Blocks became prime residential fodder lined with some of Portland's most impressive homes.

**THE CENTERPIECE OF THE NORTHERNMOST OF THE SOUTH PARK BLOCKS IS...**

## 2. Shemanski Fountain

### South Park Blocks between Salmon and Main streets



Each of the twelve South Park blocks contains a work of public art. Joseph Shemanski, a 57-year old immigrant shopkeeper from Poland, donated this fountain in 1926 in appreciation "for what the city has done for me." Carl Linde designed the memorial and Oliver L. Barrett sculpted the bronze figure known as *Rebecca at the Wall*.

**ACROSS SALMON STREET FROM THE NORTH END OF THE PARK BLOCK IS...**

**3. Arlington Club**  
**811 SW Salmon Street at northwest corner of Park Avenue**



In 1867, thirty-five of Portland's most influential businessmen, led by transportation magnate Simeon Gannett Reed, formed an exclusive all-male club called the Social Club. After a peripatetic early existence the organization settled into its first clubhouse with a new name, the Arlington Club, in 1881. Membership at the time was about 100. Since 1910 the club has met in this four-story Neoclassical clubhouse designed by William M. Whidden and Ion Lewis and constructed of brick and terra cotta. In its time over 3,300 members have been funneled through the Arlington Club and since 1990 that roster has included women.

**FACING THE ARLINGTON CLUB, TURN LEFT AND WALK TO THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE SHEMANSKI BLOCK AT THE CORNER OF SALMON STREET.**

**4. The Roosevelt**  
**1005 SW Park Avenue at southwest corner of Salmon Street**



This property was developed in 1924 by the Prudential Finance Company which sold the hotel upon completion to the Roosevelt Hotel Company, helmed by George Heathman. Heathman was already planning a million-dollar namesake hotel a block away on Broadway and he disposed of the Roosevelt after a year. Designed by brothers H. Fred and William E. Claussen, the Roosevelt served both visiting guests and residents before being converted to low income housing in the 1970s. During some of its time as a hotel the front desk was manned by Portland poet Willis Eberman. In 2000 the building was converted to condominiums as the Roosevelt Plaza Apartments.

**TURN LEFT AND WALK SOUTH ON PARK AVENUE (THE PARK BLOCKS ARE ON YOUR LEFT).**

**5. Portland Art Museum/Mark Building**  
**1219 SW Park Avenue at Madison Street**



In 1892 seven business and cultural leaders created the Portland Art Association and soon made its first acquisition of one hundred plaster casts of Greek and Roman sculptures with a \$10,000 gift from Henry Corbett, banker and United States Senator. The Portland Art Museum is the oldest such institution on the West Coast and the seventh oldest in the United States. The museum moved its collection into its own building in 1905 and stayed until 1932 when it moved into this sleek brick gallery space designed by Pietro Belluschi. In 2005 the museum acquired its neighbor to the north, the one-time Masonic temple, and transformed it into the Mark Building with exhibits dedicated to contemporary and modern art.

**TURN LEFT ON MADISON STREET.**

**6. First Congregational Church**  
**1126 SW Park Avenue at northeast corner of Madison Street**



This is the third house of worship for the congregation that was organized in 1851, making it the oldest Congregational church in the Pacific Northwest. Ground was broken in 1889 and it took six years to build the stone church trimmed in Tenino sandstone, ending with a price tag of \$110,000. Henry J. Hefty, an architect from Switzerland, drew up the plans for the Italian Gothic structure whose imposing 185-foot square corner tower dominated the Portland skyline for years. Smaller towers on the northwest and southeast corners were removed back in 1940.



**7. Sovereign Hotel**  
**710 SW Madison Street at southwest corner of Broadway**



Carl L. Linde was a German-born architect who made a specialty of high-rise, multi-unit Portland buildings, often with a fanciful touch. For the brick-and-stone Sovereign Hotel in 1923 Linde adopted the Georgian Revival style with pedimented windows and corner quoins. The Sovereign wasn't a guest house for long, it was converted to apartments in 1938 and was purchased by the Oregon Historical Society in 1982. Look around back on the west side of the building to see eight-story murals depicting Oregon history. They were painted in 1989 by muralist Richard John Haas.

**TURN LEFT ON BROADWAY.**

**8. Gus Solomon United States Court House**  
**bounded by 6th Avenue and Broadway and Main and Madison streets**



This Depression-era stimulus project came online in 1933 to relieve the Pioneer Courthouse from some of its duties. Portland architect Morris H. Whitehouse provided the Renaissance Revival design with splashes of Art Deco detailing. The hulking, block-swallowing edifice, dressed in Wilkerson sandstone quarried in Washington, is not as immense as it appears - it boasts a hollow center with a light court. Doors, grilles and handrails all show off brushed bronze. The Courthouse has carried the name of Gus Solomon since 1989; Solomon was a District Court judge for 37 years - longer than any other Oregon judge.

**9. Paramount Theatre/Arlene Schnitzer Concert Hall**  
**Main Street between Park Avenue and Broadway**



Broadway was once lined with glitzy theaters and this is the last remaining souvenir from Portland's "Great White Way." The Chicago architectural firm started by brothers Cornelius and George Rapp, with over 400 theaters to their credit, contributed the Italian Renaissance design for the showplace that opened in 1928 as the Portland Publix Theatre, a vaudeville house that was the largest in the city. The marquee, punctuated by the vertical "Portland" sign, shone with some 6,000 lights. From 1930 until 1984 that marquee read "Paramount" when the owners contracted to exhibit films from that Hollywood studio. The sign lasted longer than the movie house, which went dark in 1972 after a final screening of *Dr. Phibes Rises Again*, a low-grade fright flick starring horror staple Vincent Price. After that the venue survived as a concert hall with a large assist from Arlene and Harold Schnitzer who picked up much of the tab for a restoration in 1983. Schnitzer started in the family scrap steel business but shifted early on into real estate development and would eventually donate \$80 million to a wide range of Oregon-based projects.

**10. Heathman Hotel**  
**712 SW Salmon Street at southwest corner of Broadway**



Hotelier George Heathman built the last grand hotel of Portland's boom times in 1927. Architects James W. DeYoung and Knud A. Roald drew up the plans for the Italian Renaissance-styled ten-story structure formed with concrete and dressed in brick. With 1,200 workmen on the job it was the largest construction project in Portland up to that time. When the Heathman opened its coffee shop was the most expansive the Pacific Northwest had ever seen. The Heathman family managed the operation until the early 1960s and in the half-century since the hotel has remained a landmark of luxury in downtown Portland.

**11. *Oregon Journal* Building/Jackson Tower**  
**806 SW Broadway at southeast corner of Yamhill Street**



The *Portland Evening Journal* was launched in 1902 as a Democratic political mouthpiece but was foundering within a few months. C.S. “Sam” Jackson assumed publishing responsibilities and guided the newly christened *Oregon Journal* for 22 years as it became Portland’s daily afternoon newspaper. From 1912 until 1948 the *Journal* was headquartered here in this 12-story Beaux Arts tower created by the architectural and engineering firm of brothers, James, Merritt and Watson Reid out of San Francisco. The clocktower was originally illuminated with 2,400 light bulbs that screwed directly into the facade. After the *Journal* moved on the building was renamed to honor Charles Samuel Jackson; the paper continued to publish until 1982.

**12. Northwestern National Bank Building/American Bank Building**  
**621 SW Morrison Street at northeast corner of Broadway**



When it was completed in 1913 this 207-foot office tower was the tallest in the city and remained Portland Sky King until 1927. Although Albert Ernest Doyle lived only 51 years and maintained his own architectural practice for less than twenty, he left his mark in the Northwest with Italian Renaissance buildings designed from his base in Portland. For this early commission, however, Doyle outfitted his tower with Corinthian columns on a granite base. The client was the Northwestern National Bank, established in 1912 by Frederick Leadbetter and his father-in-law Henry Lewis Pittock. Englishman Pittock arrived penniless in Oregon in 1853 where he found work as a typesetter for the nascent *Oregonian* in exchange for room and board, the room being space under the front counter to spread a few blankets. He eventually became manager and editor of the then-weekly newspaper. Pittock was a partner in the first paper mill in the Northwest, set up at Oregon City in 1866 that would become the foundation of the Georgia Pacific Company. His business interests would expand to include real estate, transportation, and logging in addition to banking. When Henry Pittock died in 1919 at the age of 83 his estate was valued at \$7,894,778.33, the largest yet probated in Oregon. His wealth did not save his Northwestern Bank, however, which was liquidated after a run by depositors in 1927.

**13. Broadway Building/Pioneer Park Building**  
**715 SW Morrison Street at northwest corner of Broadway**



This property was developed in 1911 by the Multnomah Security Company that erected a ten-story mixed-use building on land leased from the estate of Jacob Risley. Risley was an Ohioan who had come to Oregon back in 1845 and bought this lot in 1858. Earnest Boyd MacNaughton designed the classically flavored building with two large showrooms on the ground floor and office suites above. In its century of service the Broadway Building has hosted a platoon of different businesses and undergone numerous alterations. Nothing on the first two floors is original but look above and see essentially the same building from the time of its completion in 1913.

**14. Charles F. Berg Building**  
**615 SW Broadway**



The two-decade building boom following the 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition was essentially over in Portland when Art Deco had its run of popularity in American downtowns. So there are not many examples of commercial Deco in the city but here is one, from a 1930 makeover of a 1902 store for Charles F. Berg, a clothier for ladies of means. In addition to the upscale interior furnishings, Berg had his facade inlaid with 14-karat gold.

## 15. Electric Building

621 SW Alder Street at northeast corner of Broadway



This was the original home of the Portland Railway Light and Power Company, back in 1910 when it was necessary to work to sell consumers on the idea of electricity. To that end the exterior of the building was once alive with 1,100 light bulbs to promote home electrical service. This building was constructed in response to the explosive growth of Portland in the aftermath of the Lewis & Clark Exposition in 1905; in 1900 the company employed 450 workers and ten years later with the track system having grown eight-fold there were 2,900 employees. At this time the electric company removed overhead wiring from 180 downtown Portland blocks and put the system underground. Carl L. Linde, a Portland architect for four decades beginning in 1906, drew up the plans for the nine-story Chicago Style commercial building.

## 16. Morgan Building

720 Washington Street at southwest corner of Broadway



William L. Morgan left the family farm in Tennessee to become an insurance man in Portland. By 1904 he was developing real estate and is credited with raising the town's first apartment building. He would self-finance over 40 multi-family structures and was the money man behind this office building in 1913. Go-to Portland architect A.E. Doyle drew up the Beaux Arts-style plans that were executed in red tapestry brick and cream-colored glazed terra cotta. The *Portland Oregonian* gushed about the Morgan Building, "People of Portland: Accept herewith your newest toy, your newest treasure." All ten storefronts of the nine-story building were quickly rented after completion but Morgan shortly ran into financial reversals, declared bankruptcy and left Portland in 1917. Occupancy was much spottier after that and in 1938 a new Art Deco entrance was fabricated by Oregon Brass Works. The building has received regular renovations and in 2010 became Portland's first historic structure to be certified as an LEED green-rated building.

## **17. Imperial Hotel/Hotel Vintage**

**422-426 SW Broadway at northeast corner of Washington Street**



The stretch of Broadway from Taylor Street to Oak Street is filled with large hotels, representing at one time a third of all downtown Portland guest rooms. The Imperial Hotel, developed by George F. Wells, a contractor, led the way. In 1892 when ground for this Romanesque-styled structure of rough-cut stone, brick and terra-cotta was broken this was the western edge of town. The Imperial opened in 1894 and five years later the lease was acquired by Phil Metschan who had first appeared in Portland in 1862 when the 22-year old German immigrant opened the town's second bakery. He left for Canyon City and the promise of gold where he became a force in Oregon Republican politics. Upon his return to Portland as a hotel man, Metschan transformed the Imperial into a hub of state political wrangling. After Metshan's death in 1920 his son, Phil, Jr., ran the Imperial in much the same style until he sold the "unofficial Oregon capital" in 1949 when he was 74.

## **18. New Imperial Hotel/Hotel Lucia**

**400 SW Broadway at southeast corner of Stark Street**



This nine-story, steel-framed building was shepherded into existence by Phil Metschan, Jr. in 1909 as an adjunct to his family's Imperial Hotel next door. Like its ancestor, the New Imperial became a center of Oregon politics, especially for eastern Oregonians to stay and mingle when visiting Portland. The architectural firm of William Marcy Whidden & Ion Lewis outfitted the outside of the hotel in cream-colored terra cotta and filled the interior with rich mahogany and Moravian tile from the Mercer kilns of Pennsylvania. The Imperial closed in 2001 but has since been resuscitated as a boutique hotel.

## **19. United States National Bank**

**321–331 SW 6th Avenue at northeast corner of Broadway**



Another creation of Albert E. Doyle, this Neoclassical vault was formed with reinforced concrete and steel on a granite base and dressed in terra cotta, including the full height Corinthian columns and pilasters. Marble was imported from across Europe to create the lavish interior. The massive bronze entrance doors on Sixth Avenue are the handiwork of Arvard Fairbanks, a one time professor of sculpture at the University of Oregon. The recipient of this fine banking house when it was completed in 1917 was the United States National Bank that had incorporated in 1890. Within a few years the bank decided to expand, bought out the neighboring Elks Club and marched their building down Stark Street, calling in the original artisans to extend their design.

## **20. The Benson Hotel**

**309 SW Broadway at southwest corner of Oak Street**



Architect Albert E. Doyle dialed back a generation for the French Second Empire style used for this 12-story hotel capped by a dormered mansard roof. Lumber baron Simon Benson sold off most of his vast landholdings in 1910 for \$4.5 million and plowed a million of his proceeds into his grand hostelry. Glazed terra cotta and dark brick cover the outside and the interior is composed of Paonazzo marble and Circassian walnut, a wood from the ancient forests of Russia so rare it is now extinct. Opened as the New Oregon Hotel in 1913, the 200-room guest house was not profitable until Benson took over the operation after 16 months and put his name on the marquee. A century later, through myriad owners and renovations, the Benson still functions as a hotel.

## 21. Benson Bubblers

southwest corner of SW Broadway and Oak Street



Norway-born Simon Berger Iverson immigrated to the Upper Midwest at the age of 17 in 1868 where he learned the lumber business. In 1879 with an Americanized surname, Benson was in the Pacific Northwest where he began acquiring lowlands along the Columbia River from homesteaders unable to coax crops to grow there. Benson mechanized logging operations with steam railroads and floated his logs down to California on open-sea log rafts to his sawmill in San Diego where his lumber was gobbled up for the exploding Southern California building market. By 1912 Benson was divesting most of his interests and spreading his wealth around Portland. Never happy to see loggers dispose of their wages in local saloons, he donated \$10,000 to the town to construct 20 bronze, four-bowl drinking fountains. Today those original 20 have become 52 “Benson Bubblers” in downtown Portland, most constructed in local foundries.

**TURN LEFT ON OAK STREET.**

## 22. Balfour-Guthrie Building

733 SW Oak Street at northeast corner of Park Avenue



This two-story sandstone building from 1913 is an early effort by Morris Whitehouse who would go on to design many significant buildings in Salem and his native Portland during a 36-year practice. Its unique trapezoidal footprint is the product of the clashing of two mismatched sections of the city street grid. The client was the venerable Scottish trading company, Balfour-Guthrie, which stayed until 1957.

**TURN LEFT ON PARK AVENUE. TURN RIGHT ON STARK STREET.**



**23. Clyde Hotel/ Ace Hotel**  
**1022 SW Stark Street at southwest corner of 10th Avenue**



This commercial-style hotel dates to 1912 when it was known as the Clyde Hotel, a product of the architectural partnership of Ernest Boyd MacNaughton and Herbert E. Raymond. The hotel took a star turn in Gus Van Sant's *Drugstore Cowboy*, supporting the award-worthy performance of Matt Dillon.

**TURN LEFT ON 11TH AVENUE.**

**24. Mark Spencer Hotel**  
**409 SW 11th Avenue at southwest corner of Stark Street**



This was the heart of Portland's Theatre District when this brick hotel opened as the Nortonia in 1907. For many decades it was the resting place of choice for performers coming through town. A 1966 makeover brought with it a new name - intended to honor Philip Spencer, the only United States midshipman hung for mutiny in the Navy, in an 1842 for an incident in which he was later exonerated. Materials ordered for the re-opening were wrongly inscribed with the name "Mark Spencer." And so it has been for nearly fifty years.

## 25. *Telegram Building*

1117 SW Washington Street at northwest corner of 11th Avenue



This red brick and terra cotta structure that looks like it escaped from colonial Philadelphia was built in 1922 to house the offices of the *Portland Telegram*, the newspaper founded in 1877 by Henry L. Pittock. The *Telegram* merged in 1931 with the *Portland News*, creating the *Portland News-Telegram*, which staggered to the end of the decade before stopping publication. After that tenants lining up to fill the Georgian Revival office building with three-stage corner tower were few and far between until a rehabilitation of the property took place in 2003.

**TURN LEFT ON WASHINGTON STREET.**

## 26. *Pittock Block*

921 SW Washington Street between 9th and 10th avenues



Henry Lewis Pittock lived on this block until 1914 and when he moved to a newly constructed 22-room chateau in the West Hills he leased the block to a California developer, requiring only that a “worthy” edifice be erected and that it carry his name. The suitably elegant structure orchestrated by the firm of Doyle and Patterson, boasting a balustrade and decorative urns, fills the entire block.

## 27. Stevens Building

812 SW Washington Street at southeast corner of 9th Avenue



Theodore Burney Wilcox was born in Massachusetts in 1856 but was lured to the Pacific Northwest to work in Ladd & Tilton's Bank. In 1884 he bought an old-fashioned, bankrupt mill on the Willamette River and turned the Portland Flouring Mills Company into one of the great enterprises of Oregon. Wilcox spent the twilight days of his career investing heavily in downtown Portland development using prominent Portland architects William M. Whidden and Ion Lewis as his design team. The 12-story Stevens Building was one of their last major commissions after twenty years of doing much to shape the Portland skyline. You will have to look up to see the classically flavored building that features a brownish brick veneer capped with a terra cotta cornice and upper floors.

**TURN RIGHT ON PARK AVENUE.**

## 28. Hotel Cornelius

525 SW Park Avenue at northwest corner of Alder Street



Thomas R. Cornelius came out of Missouri to become one of Oregon's pioneers, fighting in the Indian Wars, serving in the Oregon Territorial Legislature, building a key mountain pass and founding a namesake town. His brother Charles named this hotel for him when it was constructed in 1907. Cornelius called his hostelry the "House of Welcome." Architect John V. Bennes, who had a bit of a specialty with mid-size inns around Portland, provided the exuberant Baroque design, rendered in brick and still evident above the compromised ground floor. The building has persevered through many years of abandonment and fire damage.

**TURN RIGHT ON ALDER STREET.**

**29. Olds, Wortman and King Department Store  
bounded by 9th and 10th avenues and Alder and Morrison streets**



Olds, Wortman & King was one of the three department store pillars of Portland's historic retail core along with Meier & Frank and Lipman's. In 1878 William Parker Olds and his stepfather Samuel Willard King scraped together enough money to buy the dry goods store where Olds had been clerking since 1869, a business that traced its roots to the Portland waterfront in 1851. John and Hardy C. Wortman came along in the 1890s as the business expanded to the point that the owners set out to construct the first building in the Northwest to occupy an entire city block in 1910. At the time the Portland business district was still huddled close to the Willamette River but Olds, Wortman and King's gamble paid off as an estimated crowd of 25,000 shoppers showed up on opening day and the town expanded westward at a rapid pace. The company changed hands several times after the principals sold out in 1925 and since 1976 the five-story shopping palace emerged as The Galleria, heralded as downtown Portland's first shopping mall.

**TURN LEFT ON 10TH AVENUE.**

**30. Seward Hotel/Hotel Governor  
614 SW 10th Avenue at southwest corner of Alder Street**



William Christmas Knighton was named Oregon's first State Architect in 1913. Among the buildings on his résumé at that time was this stylish terra cotta hotel that opened in 1909. Knighton worked in the Arts and Crafts style here, incorporating American Indian designs into the décor. The building still functions as a hotel although the name changed from Seward to Governor in 1932; a 1992 remodeling welded the adjoining Princeton Building into Knighton's original design.

### **31. Arminius Hotel**

**1022-1038 SW Morrison at northwest corner of 10th Avenue**



This brick building was erected in 1904 by the General German Aid Society as shelter for German-speaking immigrants and also a money-making venture. The architect was Otto Kleeman, German-born and trained, who had been working in Portland since 1880. The beneficent society formed in 1871 with eight members and named their hotel after a Teutonic tribal chief who bested the invading Roman army 2000 years ago. The lower and upper floors have been compromised but the middle levels still feature red brick and expressive stone trim.

### **32. Central Library**

**801 SW 10th Avenue between Yamhill and Taylor streets**



The Library Association of Portland organized in 1864 and after decades of a peripatetic existence the collection moved into this Georgian showplace in 1913. Albert Ernest Doyle, who did more to shape the streetscape of Portland than any other architect in the city, provided the design which featured one of the first interior open library plans in America. The exterior blends red brick and native Pacific Northwest Wilkinson sandstone and the interior is awash in rich woods and marble.

### **33. Medical Arts Building**

**1020 Taylor Street between 10th and 11th streets**



Wisconsin-born physician Andrew C. Smith, who began practicing in Portland in 1890, led the drive to create this central office building for doctors and dentists in 1925. When it opened the

space was 95% subscribed. Architects Chester A. Houghton and Leigh L. Dougan tapped the Italian Renaissance style for the U-shaped building that is constructed of reinforced concrete and outfitted with sand-grey pressed brick and glazed terra cotta which is wrapped in cast stone quoins.

### **34. Auto Rest Garage**

**925-935 SW 10th Avenue at northwest corner of Salmon Street**



During the decade between 1910 and 1920 automobile ownership climbed from 181,000 to over four million vehicles. Many dealerships congregated along 10th Avenue and this two-story brick structure was designed in 1917 by Joseph Jacobberger as a showroom for the Stutz and Columbia lines. Aside from modifications on the ground floor for commercial purposes the building looks much as it did in the early days of the horseless carriage.

### **35. Odd Fellows Building**

**1001-1019 SW 10th Avenue at southwest corner of Salmon Street**



The Middle Ages in Great Britain saw the banding together of tradesmen into guilds to promote business and fellowship. The carpenters had their own guild, the bricklayers had their own guild and so on. Trades that did not have a large number of practitioners welded into hodgepodge guilds known as Odd Fellows. In 19th century America an International Order of Odd Fellows lodge building, usually exuberantly ornate, could be found in virtually every town. Portland's is a Gothic Revival affair designed by Ernst Kroner in 1922.

**TURN LEFT ON SALMON STREET AND WALK ONE BLOCK TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT ON THE SOUTH PARK BLOCKS.**

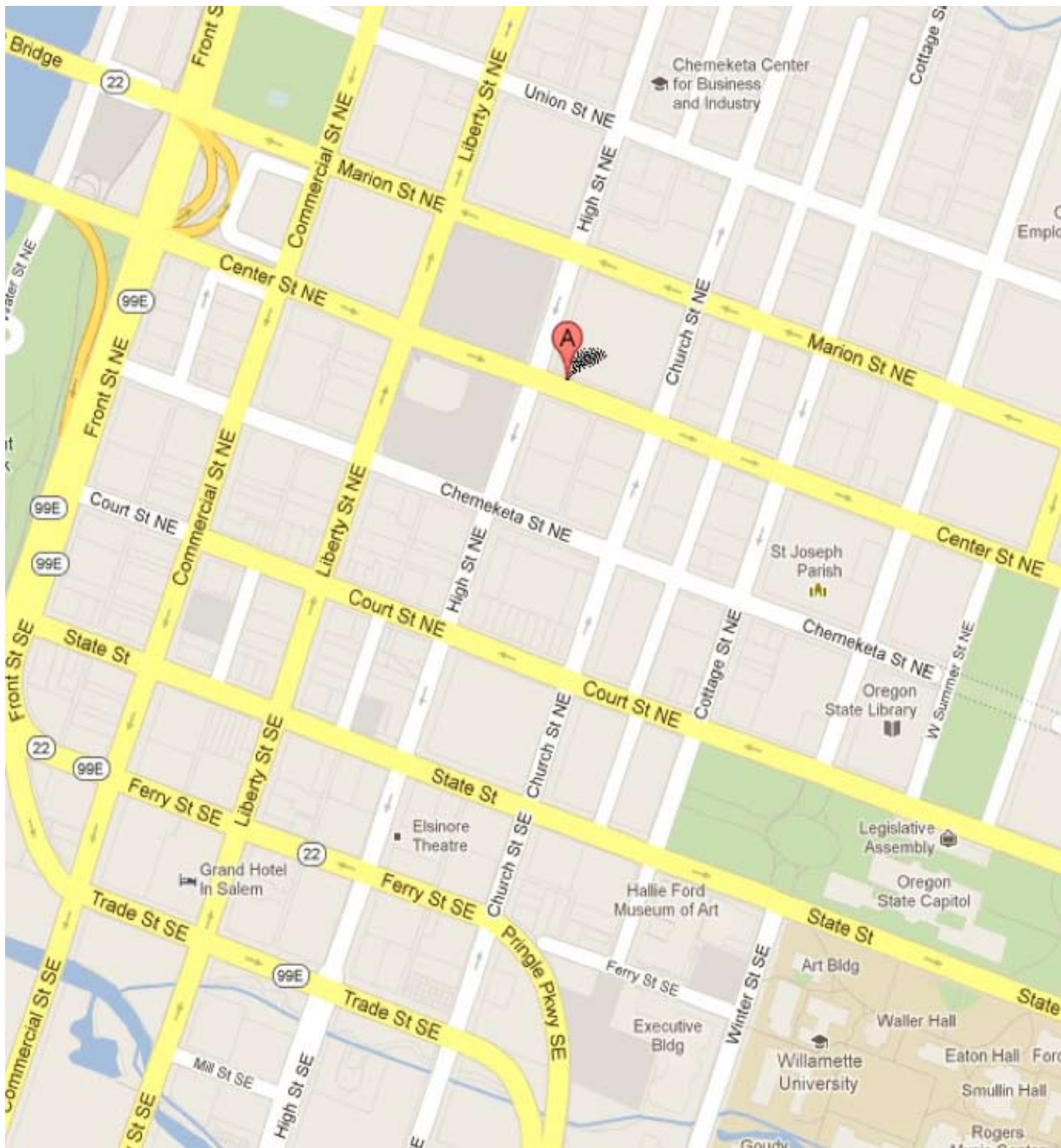
# A Walking Tour of Salem, Oregon

## from **walkthetown.com**

In 1851 the territorial legislature convened in Oregon City to select a capital. Salem, which had been founded in 1840 by New England missionary Jason Lee, got the nod but not everyone was pleased with the selection. The governor, two members of the territorial supreme court and a good chunk of the legislature refused to go. When the government grudgingly arrived in Salem they found a handful of families and scant accommodations; their first session was held in a resident's home. It didn't take long for the legislature to vote to move the capital to Corvallis but they trudged back to Salem after one session because Congress had appropriated money to construct buildings here. Even Asahael Bush, editor of the Oregon Statesman who was the leading champion for the move to Salem lobbied for the name to be changed back to its original handle, Chemeketa, a name derived from the native Kalapuya Indian language that translated to "place of rest."

Salem weathered the early disgruntlement and when Oregon was admitted to the Union as the 33rd state in 1859 Salem continued as the capital and has served as such ever since. Government has been the driving industry in Salem during that time but also developed as a business hub for the rich lowlands of the Willamette Valley; it was estimated at one time that 1/3 of all the fruits and vegetables were processed in Salem's canneries.

Our walking tour of Salem will start in the shadow of the state capitol and gradually work back in time as enter downtown, encountering century-old buildings from the Victorian Age and earlier, not so much different than what William Wilson envisioned when he laid out the town...





## 1. Willson Park West End Capitol Grounds between Court and State streets



This park is a souvenir of the legacy of Salem founder William Holden Willson, comprising land that was at the center of his 640-acre claim. The New Hampshire-born Willson came to Oregon to work in the Willamette Mission in 1837 when he was 32 years old and fresh off a three-year whale hunt at sea. Trained as a ship's carpenter, Willson picked up doctoring skills and served the territory as a preacher and physician. He dabbled in politics as well, working as the first treasurer for the Oregon provisional government and ran unsuccessfully for United States Congress. After drawing up the original street plat for Salem, measuring thirteen blocks by five blocks, Willson opened the town's first apothecary. He and his wife Chloe donated these blocks between the Oregon State Capitol and the Marion County Courthouse for a public square which formally became Willson Park, filled with several hundred varieties of shade and ornamental trees, many grown from cuttings of historic American trees. In 1965 the park was officially made part of the Capitol Grounds. The Walk of Flags, installed in 2005, honors each of the 50 states.

### **WALK OVER TO THE STATE CAPITOL.**

## 2. Oregon State Capitol Court Street at Capitol Mall



This is the third building to house the Oregon government; its two ancestors were each destroyed by fire, once in 1855 and again in 1935. The current statehouse, dressed in white Danby Vermont marble, is dominated by a fluted cylindrical dome. The capitol is surmounted by the *Oregon Pioneer*, a work by Ulric Ellerhusen. The 23-foot tall, hollow bronze statue is sheathed in gold leaf and can be accessed by 121 steps through the tower. Under the rotunda in the interior the walls are finished in Travertine Rose, a marble-like stone quarried in Montana. Four large murals on the upper walls of the rotunda relate key historic moments in Oregon history. The building was designed by Francis Keally out of the New York shop of Trowbridge & Livingston. When it was dedicated on October 1, 1938 the price tag was \$2.5 million. In 1977 another \$12.5 million was

invested to add two wings to the rear and sides. Fire continues to curse the Oregon capitol - an early morning blaze erupted on August 30, 2008 on a second-floor terrace that caused smoke and water damage.

**FROM THE FRONT OF THE CAPITOL, WALK DOWN THE CAPITOL MALL. ON YOUR RIGHT IS...**

**3. Public Service Building**  
**255 Capitol Street NE - east side of Capitol Mall**



The marble quarries of Vermont were tapped once again in 1950 for this government building to match the Capitol. It is trimmed in bronze and outfitted with panels of Bois Jordan marble in the lobby.

**ACROSS THE MALL IS...**

**4. Oregon State Library**  
**250 Winter Street NE - west side of Capitol Mall**



The library collection began when Oregon was a territory and the Oregon Library Commission was officially established in 1905. The fires that plagued the capitol building wreaked havoc on the collection and in 1939 the State Library got its own building, the first to be constructed on the Capitol Mall. Portland architects Morris Whitehouse and Walter Church designed the three-story building to complement the new capitol, dressing their creation in white Georgia marble and using Montana travertine on the interior. Broad steps rise to the main entrance where the three doors were each topped by a marble plaque depicting events in Oregon history.

**WALK PAST THE STATE LIBRARY AND TURN LEFT ONTO CHEMEKETA STREET AND CONTINUE TO THE CORNER OF WINTER STREET.**

## 5. St Joseph Church

721 Chemeketa St. NE at northwest corner of Winter Street



The Catholic church in Oregon began in 1853 two blocks away at the corner of Chemeketa and Church streets in rented space in a former Masonic lodge. It later became Sacred Heart Convent in 1863 when it was purchased by the Canadian teaching institute, The Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. The first Catholic church, St. John's, was constructed in 1864 with space for 300 congregants. The first St. Joseph Church was raised in 1889 at the corner of Chemeketa and Cottage streets; it was replaced by this brick house of worship in 1953.

## 6. First Presbyterian Church

770 Chemeketa St NE at southwest corner of Winter Street



The congregation traces its roots back to 1869; its first meetinghouse was a simple chapel two blocks away on Church Street in 1871. It was the United Church then and in the early 1900s the parish embraced the members of the disbanded Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The present Colonial-style church with octagonal spire was completed in 1929, fashioned of Willamette brick and trimmed in fir.

**TURN LEFT ON WINTER STREET. TURN RIGHT ON COURT STREET.**

**7. Salem Family YMCA  
685 Court Street NE**



Founded in 1844 in London, England, by George Williams, the Young Men's Christian Association quickly grew in the United States; Salem's branch began on May 4, 1892. After several moves in rented space the YMCA got its first building on the corner of Chemeketa and Commercial streets. The indoor pool was Salem's first and a gym and meeting rooms filled the rest of the space. When larger accommodations were needed in 1925 the organization, buoyed by a \$200,000 building fund, moved here.

**8. Federal Building  
Church Street between Court and State streets**



When this building was erected in 1937 it was the only marble post office in the United States west of Denver. It handled the town's mail until the 1970s. J. B. McClane operated the first Salem post office out of his general store in 1850 and over the next half-century Salem residents had to track down their mail in eight different locations around downtown. This building replaced a granite-and-sandstone structure from 1903 that now functions as Gatke Hall on the Willamette University campus.

**9. Marion County Courthouse**  
**High Street between Court and State streets**



This has always been the location of the county courthouse, ever since it was Block 6 of W.H. Willson's plan for the town. First things first, in 1852 a jailhouse was raised here and two years later it was joined by a wooden frame house of justice. In 1871 it was moved away to make room for a grand Victorian pile that dominated the Salem streetscape and served until 1953 when it was razed for the current structure, whose clean, modern lines were dressed in marble panels to conform with all of Salem's capitol-inspired government buildings.

**10. Grande Theater and Odd Fellows Lodge**  
**195 High Street at southwest corner of Court Street**



The Middle Ages in Great Britain saw the banding together of tradesmen into guilds to promote business and fellowship. The carpenters had their own guild, the bricklayers had their own guild and so on. Trades that did not have a large number of practitioners welded into hodgepodge guilds known as Odd Fellows. In 19th century America an International Order of Odd Fellows lodge building, usually exuberantly ornate, could be found in virtually every town. Salem's Chemeketa Lodge No. 1 of the Independent Oregon of Odd Fellows started in 1852 and was the first lodge in the Pacific Northwest. The fraternal organization was at this location beginning in 1867 and in this Romanesque-flavored building since 1900. Designed by Walter Pugh and John Gray, the lodge originally featured a tower that was crumbled in a heavy 1937 snowstorm. The Odd Fellows sold the Hall in 1995 after doing additional duty as a theater, a wrestling arena, travelers' inn, bus station and offices.

## 11. Reed Opera House

189 Liberty Street NE at southwest corner of Court Street



This is the last grand relic of the 19th century remaining in downtown Salem, built by General Cyrus A. Reed. Although trained as a military man, Reed possessed the soul of an artist and he painted the interior scenes on the walls of his Opera House, which opened on October 9, 1869 with a staging of “The Female Gambler.” Architect G.W. Rhodes provided the Italianate design for the brick structure that also included a hotel. The 1,500-seat auditorium was on the second floor and that flight of steps was given responsibility for the downfall of the Reed Opera House when the more “convenient” Grand Theater Opera House opened in the Odd Fellows Lodge in 1900. By that time Cyrus Reed was long gone, having relocated to Portland to pursue art. He died in 1910 at the age of 85 by which time his opera house had been converted into a department store for Joseph Meyers and Sons.

## 12. Christopher Paulus Building

355-357 Court Street NE



This two-story commercial building was erected as rental property by contractor Christopher Paulus in 1907, a time when Salem was transitioning from a town of wooden structures to more fire-resistant masonry. The Paulus Building replaced two one-story wooden structures that housed a Chinese laundry and store. When the Great Depression brought on a period of vacancy in the 1930s Paulus divided his building into two smaller shops, tiled the storefronts and installed bronze-framed windows. The western side would be occupied by Doughton’s Hardware from 1934 until 1991.

**13. Enright-Halik Building/Steeves Building**  
**339 Court Street NE/347 Court Street NE**



In the early 1900s Olive and John Enright owned several properties in this block and constructed this two-story building in 1905 for their tailor shop and living quarters. They also owned the property to the east. In the 1920s the Enrights sold this building to Frank Halik who ran an electric company here until going out of business during the Great Depression. The adjoining property was sold to one-time mayor B.L. Steeves who developed the space in 1929. Dairyman Glen Morris opened the Court Street Dairy at that time and his family helmed the food business until 1994, laying claim to the title of Salem's oldest continuously operating restaurant.

**14. New Breyman Block**  
**340 Court Street NE**



Like many of his fellow countrymen in the middle of the 20th century Werner Breyman left his native Germany and emigrated to the United States midwest, in his case Wisconsin in 1846. He traveled overland to Oregon in 1850 and was joined three years later by his brother Eugene, who came by way of the Isthmus of Panama. The Breymans began their Pacific Northwest business career with a general store in Lafayette but were in Salem by 1863. In 1874 they began building their "White Corner" on the southeast plot of Commercial and Court streets that grew into four wooden buildings that was the largest general merchandise store in Oregon outside of Portland.

## 15. Pearce Building

305-321 Court Street NE at northeast corner of Commercial Street



George A. Pearce began clerking in the agricultural implement store of Robert M. Wade in 1871; by 1885 he was president of the newly incorporated business. This two-story brick building from 1869 was used to showcase agricultural and household items. In 1918 two Pearce sisters, Dorothy, a pianist, and Helen, a professor of English at Willamette University, purchased the property. The current Art Moderne appearance came along during the early 1950s; the building was sold out of the family in 1960.

**TURN LEFT ON COMMERCIAL STREET.**

## 16. Bush and Brey Building

195 Commercial Street NE at southwest corner of Court Street



In his twenties Asahel Bush relocated from Massachusetts to Oregon. The year was 1850 and Bush would go on to become president of the Ladd and Bush Bank, founder of the *Oregon Statesman* and the prime organizer of Salem's Democratic Party. In 1889 he teamed with Mortiz Brey, a cabinetmaker whose son was the bookkeeper at the Ladd & Bush bank, to develop this commercial block. Go-to Salem Victorian architect Walter D. Pugh was hired to design the building and George Collins, whose brickyard churned out more than a half-million bricks during Salem's construction boom, supplied the building blocks. In 1918 Pugh was called back to expand the building down most of Commercial Street and he replicated the Italianate-flavored facade as best he could. Part of the block was razed for a parking lot after a 1960 fire but a single cast iron column was left standing.



**17. Capital National Building**  
**129 Commercial Street NE**



Architect C.S. McNally, a Canadian who did much to shape the Salem streetscape, applied his talents to this eclectic building in 1892, transforming the 1880-building into a replica of a work by Philadelphia's great Victorian architect, Frank Furness. McNally alternated bands of red Utah sandstone with gray Tenino sandstone to create this composition for the Capital National Bank which handled money here until the 1920s. In 1950 the ground floor was modernized but the upper facade was kept intact, requiring steel beams to be inserted to support the estimated 100 tons of stone above.

**18. United States National/Pioneer Trust Building**  
**109 Commercial Street NE at northwest corner of State Street**



The five-story Commercial Style corner building was constructed in 1909 with concrete and steel and is the first fireproof structure in Salem. The architect was J.P. Rogers, the client the United States National Bank. Its arrival was heralded by the *Oregon Statesman* that gushed, "In constructing this splendid building, the stockholders of the United States National Bank have given expression of their confidence in the solidity of Salem and their faith in the unparalleled resources and bright future of the Willamette Valley."

**19. Watkins-Dearborn Building**  
**110 Commercial Street NE**



This two-story Italianate-styled brick building dates to about 1870. It boasts such hallmarks of the style as arched windows, window hoods fashioned from brick and a stepped parapet on the roof. The checkerboard tile is a much later addition, probably from the 1840s. W.H. Watkins bankrolled its construction and he sold the premises to Richard H. Dearborn who crafted leather harnesses here. Its neighbor on the corner may also harken back as far as 1870.

**20. Ladd & Bush Bank**  
**302 State Street at southeast corner of Commercial Street**



Cast iron enjoyed a brief flurry of popularity as a building material in the Victorian Age following the Civil War. A cast iron facade was inexpensive, quick to erect and could easily be molded into the ornate styles of the day. This building from 1869 boasts a fine Italianate cast iron facade but it is not original - in the 1960s the bank received a complete makeover and the decorative cast-iron from the demolished Ladd and Tilton Bank in Portland was hauled here and applied to the U.S. Bank of Oregon which resided here at the time. Both the Salem and Portland banks were associated with William Sargent Ladd, a Vermonter who met an old classmate, Charles E. Tilton, in San Francisco during the Gold Rush days. Tilton was working in a mercantile concern and Ladd tried to persuade him to strike out for the wide open Oregon Territory instead. Tilton refused and Ladd went alone in 1851 to sell wine and liquor supplied by Tilton's company. Ladd would erect the town's first brick building and serve two terms as mayor before Tilton would arrive in Portland to help launch the town's first bank. In 1869 he joined with Asahel Bush to start Salem's first bank as well.

**TURN LEFT ON STATE STREET.**

**21. J.K. Gill Building**  
**356 State Street**



If there was a standard issue commercial building in the United States in the 1860s this two-story Italianate brick building would be it. It was constructed in 1868 for J.K. Gill, who would run one of the most successful bookstores in the Pacific Northwest here. The next year, on April 15, the First Presbyterian Church of Salem held its organizational meetings upstairs. Gill, who also dabbled in publishing, would relocate to Portland and the building became a saloon in 1886. Most of its contemporary Italianate-styled neighbors have been demolished or altered beyond recognition.

**22. Adolph Block**  
**360-372 State Street**



Fire swept through this block in 1880, burning three wooden buildings on the south side of State Street. German immigrant Samuel Adolph, who came to Salem to brew beer in 1867 after an eight-year stint in the U.S. Army, bought up the property and raised this Italianate-style brick block, distinguished by exuberant window surrounds.

**23. Pomeroy Building**  
**379-383 State Street**



This commercial building was raised in 1860 as a boarding house. It is most associated with the Pomeroy family jewelers; Charles T. Pomeroy purchased it in 1925 with A. A. Keene and operated here into the 1990s.

## **24. Gray Building**

**105 Liberty Street NE at northwest corner of State Street**



The brothers Charles A., George B., and William T. Gray had their fingers in much of Salem commerce in the fading years of the 19th century, including the Salem Street Railway Company where Charles was superintendent. In 1891 they bankrolled this two-story Italianate commercial building from which George and William sold hardware. The cast iron columns were fabricated in Albany, Oregon. According to historical records all three Gray brothers left Salem around 1907.

## **25. First National Bank, Old Capitol Tower Building**

**388 State Street at southwest corner of Liberty Street**



Here is Salem's only skyscraper, an eleven-story tower raised in 1926. Portland architect L.L. Dougan designed the building in the traditional style of early high-rises to resemble a classical column with a base (the oversized ground floors), a shaft (the orderly assemblage of the middle floors) and a capital (the ornate upper floors). Thomas A. Lively, whose father in Wisconsin is said to have imported the first hops from England, and who ran one of the largest hops farms in the Pacific Northwest himself, provided the financing.

## **26. McGilchrist Building**

**102 Liberty Street NE at northeast corner of State Street**



The family of William McGilchrist sailed to Portland from Scotland in the 1890s and opened a meat market and grocery. After a few years they traded in that life for a fruit orchard south of

Salem. In 1908 the family was in town running the White House Restaurant on State Street. The next generation of McGilchrists had diverse business interests including a furniture business, real estate in Albany and Salem and this commercial block constructed in 1916.

## **27. Masonic Temple**

**101 High Street NE State Street at northwest corner of State Street**



Massachusetts-born and -trained Ellis F. Lawrence, the founder and dean of the University of Oregon School of Architecture, was a busy man on this corner in the 1910s. This six-story low-rise structure was built in 1912 and marked one of the first times in Salem that terra cotta was used to decorate a building. Lawrence tapped the eclectic Venetian Gothic style for the building that imaginatively employs light brown brick.

## **28. Hubbard Building/Oregon Building**

**494 State Street at southwest corner of High Street**



This is another creation of Ellis F. Lawrence, who designed over 500 buildings in his career and teamed here with W.P. Dawson and Matt Flanagan. Completed in 1913 it also features fanciful brickwork and terra cotta decoration in the form of diamonds at the roofline. This was the original depot for the Oregon Electric Railway, whose tracks ran down High Street south to Eugene and north to Portland. The building also housed the Globe Theater until 1915 and the Oregon Theater for another dozen years after that. The project was paid for by Fannie E. Hubbard who sold the property in 1918.

**TURN RIGHT ON HIGH STREET AND TAKE A FEW STEPS TO SEE...**

**29. Elsinore Theatre**  
**170 High Street SE**



The Elsinore was designed for both the stage and motion pictures and opened on May 28, 1926 with a screening of Cecil B. DeMille's *The Volga Boatman*. George Guthrie was the impresario who converted the site of an old livery into Salem's premiere movie palace. Ellis Lawrence contributed the Tudor Gothic design that was budgeted at \$100,000 and wound up costing more like \$250,000. In the 1980s the Elsinore dodged the wrecking ball and with a \$3.2 million makeover in 2002 has been restored to its original grandeur.

**RETURN TO STATE STREET AND TURN RIGHT TO CONTINUE HEADING EAST,  
BACK TOWARDS THE CAPITOL.**

**30. Bligh Building Pacific Building**  
**524 State Street at southeast corner of High Street**



Thomas G. Bligh brought his family from Nova Scotia, Canada to Oregon in 1904, first to Portland and then to Salem in 1908. With his son Frank he built the Bligh Hotel and Bligh Theater across the street next to the Masonic Building in 1912. In 1926 Frank Bligh moved the family hotel and theater business here, opening the Salem Hotel and the Capitol Theater. The Blighs kept the properties until 1945.

**31. First United Methodist Church**  
**600 State Street NE at southeast corner of Church Street**



This is Salem's tallest building, measured from sea level, rising to an elevation 341.8 feet to the top of the steeple cross. That is 22.6 feet higher than the top of the highest antenna on the Capitol Tower and 4.3 feet above the head of the Golden Pioneer atop the Capitol Building. The actual height from the curb of the First United Methodist Church, however, is 153.4 feet, less than the other two contenders that are two blocks away in both directions. The church building dates to 1878 although the steeple was replaced in 1984. The Methodists dispatched missionaries to Oregon in 1833, setting up activities ten miles north of Salem in what is today Willamette Mission State Park. Reverend Jason Lee, who would go on to co-found Willamette University, was at the head of the pioneering party.

**32. Elks Lodge/MICAH (Methodist Inner-city Community Activities House) Building**  
**680 State Street at southwest corner of Cottage Street**



Owned by the Methodist Church since 1992, this Colonial Revival building began life in 1925 as the lodge for the the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. The Elks were founded in New York City in 1868 in the theater district. At first they referred to themselves as the Jolly Corks. Lodge #336 in Salem organized in 1896. Before the Elks moved in, this corner contained the 1860s mansion of Werner Breyman that was pulled around the corner and converted into apartments before being demolished.

### **33. Hallie Ford Museum of Art**

**700 State Street at southeast corner of Cottage Street**



Hallie Brown was born in 1905 in Red Fork, Oklahoma when it was still Indian Territory. She began teaching there before moving with her parents to Oregon in the 1930s where she met and married Kenneth Ford in 1935. The couple started the Roseburg Forest Products company that remains family held today with 3,000 employees and over \$800 million in revenue. Before Hallie Ford died in 2007 at the age of 102 she donated funds to many causes around Oregon, including this art museum. The building, designed in the International Style by Salem architect James L. Payne, was built in 1965 as a Pacific Northwest Bell office. The conversion to museum space took place in 1998.

### **34. Public Library**

**790 State Street at southwest corner of Winter Street**



The first books were lent in Salem in 1904 through the efforts of volunteers from the Salem Women's Club from the corner of a room in the City Council Chambers. About that time Scottish-born industrialist Andrew Carnegie was selling his steel company for \$400 million and becoming the world's richest man. He then set out to give away all his money and one of his pet projects was public libraries. He funded over 2,500 of them around the world including 31 in Oregon. The Carnegie foundation provided \$27,500 for the construction of this library, which opened on September 12, 1912 and served the town for sixty years.

**YOU HAVE NOW RETURNED TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT AT WILLSON PARK.**



## IDENTIFYING AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

### *Recognizing Early American Architecture:*

#### Postmedieval English Colonial (1600-1700)

- \* steeply pitched, side-gabled roof
- \* small casement windows with many small panes (restored often)
- \* massive chimney
- \* vertical board (batten) door
- \* little or no eave overhang, no cornice detailing
- \* one room deep

#### Dutch Colonial (1625-1840)

- \* side-gambreled roof
- \* usually one story
- \* batten door, most divided into upper and lower halves
- \* little or no eave overhang

#### French Colonial (1700-1830)

- \* steeply pitched roof, either hipped or side-gabled
- \* one story
- \* tall, narrow door and window openings
- \* doors and windows typically divided vertically into pairs
- \* walls of stucco (over half-timbered frame)

#### Spanish Colonial (1660-1850)

- \* low-pitched or flat roof
- \* normally one story
- \* few small windows
- \* multiple external doors
- \* walls very thick in stucco over adobe brick or rubble stone
- \* long, narrow porches opening to courtyards

#### Georgian (1700-1780)

- \* windows with double-hung sashes, typically nine or twelve small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- \* paneled door, normally with decorative crown (most often pedimented but at times broken-pedimented) and supported by decorative pilasters
- \* row of small rectangular panes beneath door crown
- \* cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- \* windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked

### Adamesque (Federal) (1780-1820)

- \* windows with double-hung sashes, typically six small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- \* semi-circular or elliptical fanlight over paneled door, typically accompanied by sidelights, elaborated crown and surround, and/or extended as small entry porch
- \* cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- \* windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked
- \* while similar to Georgian, features are often “lighter”

### Greek Revival (1825-1860)

- \* gabled or hipped roof of low pitch
- \* entry porch or full-width porch supported by square or round, prominent columns
  - Doric: plain capitals
  - Ionic: capitals with scroll-like spirals
  - Corinthian: capitals shaped like inverted bells decorated with leaves
- \* narrow line of transom and sidelights around door, usually incorporated into elaborate door surround
- \* cornice lines emphasized with wide, divided band of trim

### *Recognizing Victorian Architecture:*

#### General Victorian Features (1840-1910)

- \* roof ornaments
- \* bay (protruding) windows
- \* three-part Palladian (rounded in middle) windows
- \* gingerbread porch trim

#### Gothic Revival Style (1835-1875)

- \* high-pitched center gables
- \* pointed arch windows and doors
- \* pendants and finials extending from roof

#### Italianate Style (1840-1885)

- \* brackets under roof cornices
- \* cupolas on the roof
- \* narrow, square porch posts with chamfered corners
- \* tall, slender windows

### Second Empire Style (1855-1885)

- \* mansard roof, concave or convex, with dormer windows on steep lower slope
- \* molded cornices bound lower roof slope above and below
- \* eaves normally with decorative brackets below

### Stick Style (1860-1890)

- \* stick-like bracketing on porches, often diagonal or curving
- \* stick-like grid on wall surfaces
- \* Jerkin-Head (cut-off triangular) roofs and dormers
- \* pent (or shed) roofs on dormers, porches and bays
- \* decorative trusses in gables; often steeply pitched gables
- \* wooden wall cladding (boards or shingles)

### Queen Anne Style (1880-1910)

- \* asymmetrical facade
- \* patterned shingles
- \* turned porch posts and trim
- \* corner towers and turrets
- \* wraparound porch
- \* steeply pitched, irregular roofline

### Shingle Style (1880-1900)

- \* shingled walls without interruption at corners
- \* multi-level eaves above asymmetrical facade
- \* extensive porches
- \* walls and roofs covered with continuous wood shingles

### Richardsonian Romanesque (1880-1900)

- \* based on the innovative designs of Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson
- \* round topped arches over windows, porch supports or entrance
- \* most have towers, usually round with conical roofs
- \* always masonry walls, usually with rough-faced, squared stonework
- \* facade usually asymmetrical
- \* elements grouped in sets of three

## *Recognizing 20th century Architecture:*

### Colonial Revival (1885 and beyond)

- \* accentuated front door with fanlights and sidelights
- \* symmetrical facade around centered entrance
- \* windows with double-hung sashes
- \* large dormers
- \* round, smooth porch columns, often clustered

### Neoclassical (1895-1950)

- \* facade dominated by full-length porch supported by classical columns, typically Ionic or Corinthian
- \* facade shows symmetrically balanced windows and center door
- \* revivals may have curved porticos, two-story entrances, paired or tripled windows and/or bays not seen on originals
- \* often very large

### Tudor (1890 -1940)

- \* massive chimneys, commonly crowned by decorative chimney pots
- \* facade dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, usually steeply pitched
- \* decorative half-timbering often present
- \* steeply pitched roof, usually side-gabled
- \* tall, narrow windows, commonly in multiple groups with multi-pane glazing
- \* walls of brick, stone, wood, stucco or in combination

### French Chateausque (1890-1930)

- \* busy roof line with many vertical elements (spires, pinnacles, turrets, gables, shaped chimneys)
- \* steeply pitched hipped roof
- \* multiple dormers, usually wall dormers extending through cornice line
- \* walls of masonry, usually stone

### Beaux Arts (1890-1930)

- \* wall surfaces with decorative garlands, floral patterns or shields
- \* masonry walls, usually of light-colored stone
- \* facade with corner quoins and columns, oftne paired with Ionic or Corinthian capitals
- \* first story typically rusticated (stonework) with exaggerated joints
- \* facade symmetrical

### Spanish Mission Style (1890-1930)

- \* shaped Mission dormer or roof parapet
- \* porch roofs supported by large square piers, commonly arched above
- \* commonly with red tile roof covering
- \* widely overhanging eaves, usually open
- \* wall surface usually smooth stucco

### Pueblo Revival (1910-present)

- \* flat roof with parapeted wall above
- \* stucco wall surface, usually earth-toned
- \* projecting wooden roof beams (vigas)
- \* wall and roof parapet with irregular, rounded edges
- \* unpainted wood porch columns - maybe just tree trunks
- \* tile or brick floors

### Prairie Style (1900-1920)

- \* low-pitched roof with widely overhanging eaves
- \* two stories with one-story porches or wings
- \* massive square porch supports
- \* detail emphasizing horizontal lines
- \* hipped roofs are more common than end or side gables
- \* one of few indigenous American styles developed by Chicago architects Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright and built only during first two decades of century

### Craftsman (1905-1930)

- \* low-pitched gabled roof with wide, unenclosed eave overhang
- \* roof rafters usually exposed
- \* porches supported by square columns
- \* decorative braces or false beams under gables
- \* columns frequently continue to ground level without a break at porch level
- \* generally one or one-and-a-half stories

### Art Deco (1920-1940)

- \* zigzags and other geometric and stylized motifs
- \* towers and other vertical projections
- \* smooth stucco wall surface
- \* decorative motifs: geometric floral; chevron with lozenge; reeding and fluting, often around doors and windows; sunrise pattern

### Art Moderne (1920-1940)

- \* streamline, curved corners
- \* smooth stucco wall surface
- \* asymmetrical facade
- \* flat roof, usually with ledge at roof line
- \* horizontal grooves, lines, balustrades
- \* windows can turn corners and can be roundly shaped
- \* glass-block windows or sections of the wall

### International (1925-present)

- \* no decorative detailing at doors or windows
- \* smooth, unornamental wall surface
- \* asymmetrical facade
- \* flat roof, usually without ledge at roof line
- \* windows usually metal casements set flush with outer walls