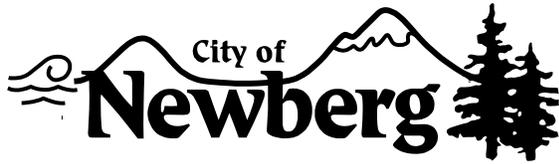


**NEWBERG HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
MEETING AGENDA
Tuesday, March 1, 2016
7:00 Pm
NEWBERG CITY HALL
414 E. FIRST STREET**

- I. CALL MEETING TO ORDER**
- II. ROLL CALL**
- III. ELECTION OF CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR**
- IV. APPROVAL OF SEPTEMBER 15, 2015 MEETING MINUTES**
- V. UPDATE ON RFP/CONSULTANT SELECTION PROCESS**
- VI. DISCUSSION: DOWNTOWN WALKING TOUR DOCUMENT – FORMAT & CONTENT**
- VII. OTHER BUSINESS**
- VIII. NEXT MEETING: TBD – NEED COORDINATION WITH CONSULTANT**
- IX. ADJOURNMENT**

FOR QUESTIONS, PLEASE STOP BY, OR CALL 503-537-1240, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPT. – P.O. BOX 970 – 414 E. FIRST ST.

ACCOMMODATION OF PHYSICAL IMPAIRMENTS: *In order to accommodate persons with physical impairments, please notify the City Recorder's Office of any special physical or language accommodations you may need as far in advance of the meeting as possible as and no later than 48 business hours prior to the meeting. To request these arrangements, please contact the City Recorder at (503) 537-1283. For TTY services please dial 711.*



**NEWBERG HISTORIC
PRESERVATION COMMISSION
MEETING MINUTES**

**Tuesday, September 15, 2015
7:00 p.m., Newberg City Hall
Permit Center Conference Room
414 E. First Street, Newberg, OR**

- I. Open Meeting – 7:00 p.m.**
- II. Roll Call -** Commissioner attendees included Chairman Rick Fieldhouse, Vice-Chairman Chuck Zickefoose, Barbara Doyle, Geary Linhart, and Isamar Ramirez. Ryan Howard had an excused absence.

Staff present: Associate Planner Steve Olson; Community Development Director Doug Rux
- III. Approval of July 21, 2015 meeting minutes –** Commissioner Doyle moved to approve the minutes, and Commissioner Zickefoose seconded the motion. The commissioners approved the motion unanimously.
- IV. Review: Quasi-judicial process -** The commissioners discussed the quasi-judicial hearing process, and how it compared to administrative and legislative processes. One key difference was the timeline, and the legal requirement to complete the land use decision process within 120 days. A general discussion followed about the quasi-judicial hearings the Commission had recently held, and what the Commissioners learned about holding hearings.
- V. Update on the Downtown Improvement Plan –** Staff gave an update on the Downtown Improvement Plan goals and project schedule.
- VI. Other Business –** None.
- VII. Adjourn – 8:15 p.m.**

Approved by the Newberg Historic Preservation Commission this 1st day of March, 2016.

AYES:

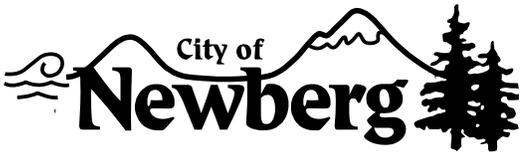
NO:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

**Steve Olson
Minutes Recorder**

**Rick Fieldhouse,
Historic Preservation Commission Chair**



Community Development Department
P.O. Box 970 ▪ 414 E First Street ▪ Newberg, Oregon 97132
503-537-1240 ▪ Fax 503-537-1272 ▪ www.newbergoregon.gov

MEMORANDUM

TO: Newberg Historic Preservation Commission (HPC)
FROM: Steve Olson, Senior Planner
SUBJECT: Update on RFP process & Discussion about downtown walking tour document
DATE: February 24, 2016

1. Request for Proposals update: Professional Consultant Services for a Downtown Historic Resources Inventory Update

Proposals are due from consultants by 2 PM on February 26, 2016. As of February 23rd we have received one proposal, but we think it is likely we will receive more. The Planning staff will review and rank the proposals, notify the selected consultant, and endeavor to have a contract signed by March 10, 2016. Staff will update the HPC as soon as we have a consultant on board. We have included two meetings with the HPC in the project budget.

2. Downtown Walking Tour document: Format & Content

In the RFP we have a public education component. We have requested *“a digital brochure about downtown historic properties which is designed for viewing on smart phones and other mobile electronic devices. Connect it to existing audio tours. Develop a walking tour and public presentation for local community groups.”*

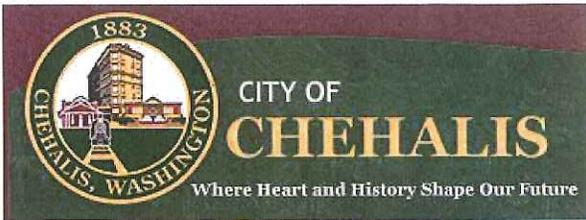
- What expectations do the Commissioners have for this document? Based on the description, this could be perceived as two or three different documents. Staff believes it should be a single digital document, which would be designed to be easy to read on a smart phone while on the walking tour, as well as easy to read on a computer screen at a desk. We would request that Google Maps and Apple Maps show a link to the walking tour, perhaps when hovering over City Hall.
- Staff has collected examples of downtown walking tours from the cities of Chehalis, Washington and Salem, Oregon. Both have websites with some interactive map functions, and both have a pdf digital brochure which can be downloaded. Neither walking tour is mobile-friendly at this point, however.
- Are Commissioners aware of better examples of downtown walking tours? In particular, any mobile-friendly walking tours?

We have also included a copy of the Downtown Newberg Walking Tour pdf document that is available on the Newberg Downtown Coalition's website, and was prepared by George Edmonston Jr., Newberg Historical Society.

- How should the mobile-friendly digital walking tour integrate with this existing pdf document? Should the City request permission to use the text and add photos? Or should the consultant create a new document, while using this NHS document as a reference?

Last, we have included information about the audio tours created by the Chehalem Park and Recreation District for some of their parks.

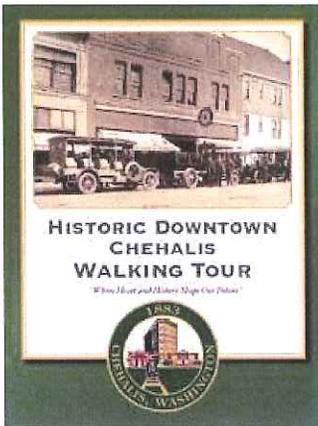
- Would this format work for a historic downtown tour? It would require a plaque with a phone number or QR code on every building in the tour.
- Are Commissioners aware of other examples of audio walking tours?



- [WELCOME](#)
- [ATTRACTIONS & ACTIVITIES](#)
- [DINING](#)
- [EVENTS](#)
- [HISTORY](#)
- [LODGING](#)
- [SHOPPING](#)
- [WALKING TOUR](#)

CHEHALIS HOME > TAKE THE HISTORIC DOWNTOWN CHEHALIS WALKING TOUR

Take the Historic Downtown Chehalis Walking Tour



Set out on a self-guided historic walking tour. Explore Chehalis' colorful history and get to know the citizens that gave our community its start.

- * Eliza Barrett: Forgotten Founder of Chehalis
- * Evolution of the Downtown District
- * Other Chehalis National Register Sites
- * Credits

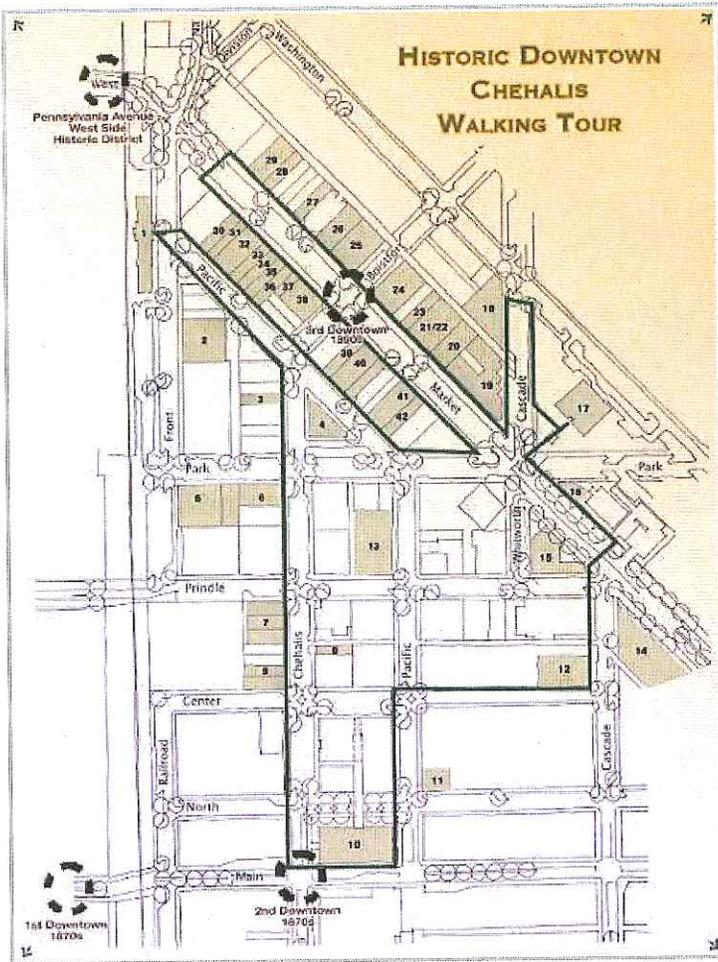
** Begin the Tour*

Visitors Contact Info

Chehalis City Hall

350 N Market Blvd.
Chehalis, WA 98532
360-345-1042

[full contact information details...](#)



[Download a Printable Version of the Tour](#)

[View the Tour Map](#)

Tour Stops Index

- 01: Northern Pacific Railroad Depot
- 02: Frank Everett & Co.
- 03: Olympia Tavern
- 04: Security State Bank
- 05: Civic Auditorium
- 06: Grand Opera House/Brunswig Hotel
- 07: Garbe Building
- 08: Royal Bakery
- 09: Cohn & Mintzer Block
- 10: Lewis County Courthouse
- 11: Judge Seymour White House
- 12: US Post Office
- 13: Harry B. Quick Building
- 14: Fissell Funeral Home
- 15: Westminster Presbyterian Church
- 16: Ezra Meeker Marker
- 17: Vernetta Smith Chehalis Timberland Library
- 18: San Juan Arms Apartments
- 19: St. Helens Hotel
- 20: St. John's Garage
- 21: Bush Building
- 22: Ever Ready Shoe

- 23: Chehalis Electric Company
- 24: Improvement Block
- 25: Columbus Block
- 26: Hartman & Nathan Block
- 27: Smith's Millinery
- 28: Zopolos Block
- 29: Chehalis Garage
- 30: Little Gem Lunch
- 31: Murphy & Johnson Saloon
- 32: Hotel Washington
- 33: Foster Bakery
- 34: Fechtner's Jewelry
- 35: Claude Day Fruits/Howard's Meats
- 36: Northern Brewing Company
- 37: Buster Brown Shoe
- 38: Commercial Block
- 39: Rosenthal & Large Clothing-Dry Goods-Shoes
- 40: Elk's Building
- 41: Golden Rule Store
- 42: Judd Building
- [Return to Beginning of Tour](#)

Departments

Boards and Commissions
 Building & Planning
 City Attorney
 City Clerk
 City Council
 City Manager
 Community Development
 Finance
 Fire
 Human Resources
 Municipal Court
 Parks and Recreation
 Police
 Public Works

Residents

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 Chehalis Events
 Chehalis Foundation
 Chehalis Renaissance
 Choose Local First ~ It Matters!
 Jaime Herrera Beutler ~
 Mobile Office
 Just for Kids
 Just for Seniors
 Library
 Online Bill Pay
 Schools
 Transportation

Business

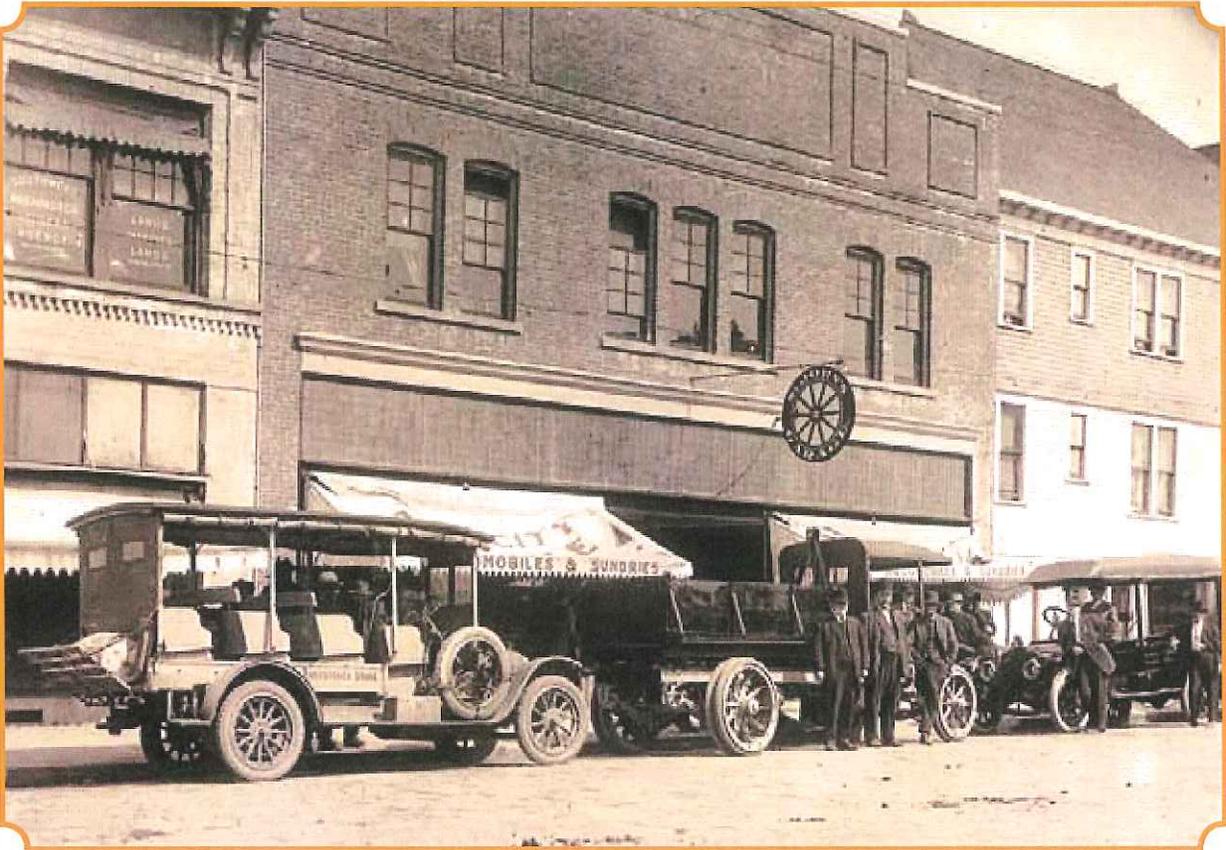
Bids and RFPs
 Chamber of Commerce
 Chehalis-Centralia Airport
 Lewis County EDC
 Port of Chehalis
 Western Washington Rail
 LLC - Transloading Services

Popular Links

Agendas/Minutes
 Calendar
 Documents
 Forms
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 Renaissance

Additional Info

Home
 Login
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 Sitemap



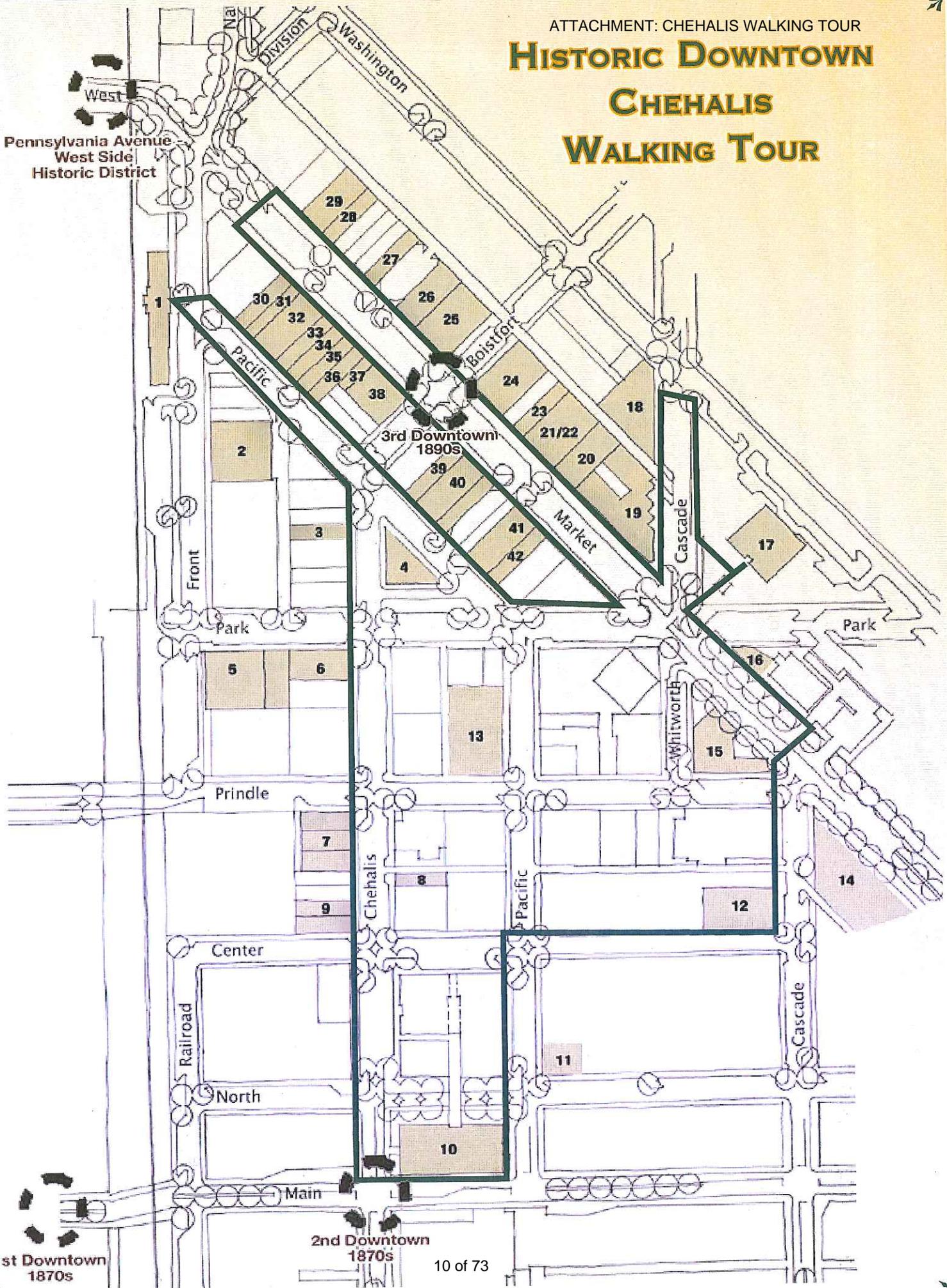
HISTORIC DOWNTOWN CHEHALIS WALKING TOUR

"Where Heart and History Shape Our Future"



HISTORIC DOWNTOWN CHEHALIS WALKING TOUR

West
Pennsylvania Avenue
West Side
Historic District



1st Downtown
1870s

2nd Downtown
1870s

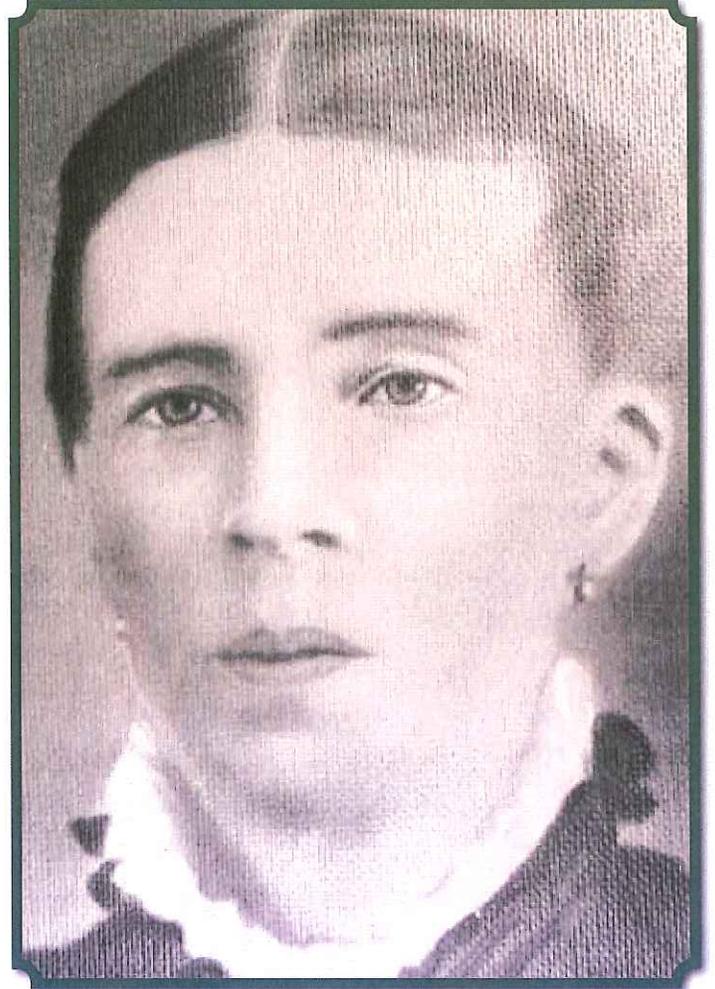
Introduction

Taken from *Historic Downtown Chehalis – A Public Guide*, October 1992

Eliza Barrett: Forgotten Founder of Chehalis

Eliza Tynan Saunders Barrett (1824-1900) is unrecognized today for the pivotal role she played in shaping the urban form of modern Chehalis. The present site of Chehalis is largely located on land once owned by Eliza Barrett and her husband Schuyler Saunders. Following her divorce from Saunders in 1859, Eliza controlled over three hundred acres of land in Chehalis, and for almost forty years her decisions about land speculation and development guided urban growth.

Eliza Tynan was an Irish immigrant to the United States who was working as a waitress at Fort Vancouver, when she met and married Schuyler Saunders in 1851. Shortly thereafter, the couple moved to the Chehalis Valley and filed a claim under the Donation Land Claim Act, an early version of the Homestead Act unique to the Pacific Northwest. After nine years of marriage, in which Schuyler and Eliza had five children, she married three more times. Her second husband, Mr. McGuire, deserted both her and their daughter; a third marriage (in 1865) to H.F. Basye, produced two children and ended in divorce. A fourth marriage to John C. Barrett also ended in divorce when John attempted to have Eliza sign documents that she was unsure of. Eliza chose to keep this husband's last name until her death in 1900 at the age of 74.



Because of her considerable real estate holdings, a number of men, including several husbands, attempted to take advantage of her. It is said that she could neither read nor write, but she must have been a quick learner. Whether out of trepidation after being cheated once too often, or out of well-placed shrewdness about the pattern of urban growth, Eliza Barrett chose to sell and develop her property cautiously. Chehalis promoter William West was one of her many critics. "The growth of Chehalis," he asserted in his memoirs, "was greatly hindered by the reluctance of the owner of the land to lay off a townsite, or to sell any land to anyone else that would do so, only a few blocks being laid off at any one time, so that the population increased very slowly."

Eliza Barrett was in no rush to join the men anxious to make a fast buck in real estate promotion, even as the village evolved around her. She subdivided (or platted) a small parcel in 1875 and five more between 1881 and 1883 – actions that failed to satisfy local boosters – but Barrett held her ground. Eventually, between 1888 and 1893, Eliza Barrett sold or platted a total of ten sizable parcels and even decided to develop a couple of lots herself. Significantly, her decisions about land use and civic progress emphasized priorities rather different from the materialistic calculations of city fathers. She chose to construct the first music hall in Chehalis, the Tynan Opera House (1889). She is also credited with building the first Catholic church (1889) and a Catholic boarding school for girls (1895), municipal contributions that reflected her cultural roots as an Irish-American living in a predominantly Protestant community. Her one purely commercial venture was the construction of the Barrett Block (1891), across Chehalis Avenue from the present county courthouse.



None of these structures survives today. Their absence is mute testimony to how Eliza Barrett's contribution to urban growth has faded from public memory. While streets in the Alfred Street Addition (1890) carried the first names of Eliza's children, including her four sons by Schuyler Saunders (James, Alfred, William, and Joseph), the only architectural monument to Eliza Barrett's life is her gravestone in Fern Hill Cemetery. In a final indignity, the marker misspells her last name.

Evolution of the Downtown District

Between 1850 and 1950, Chehalis developed from a rural hamlet with a handful of pioneer homesteads into an agricultural and wood processing center of over 5,600 residents. Within this century of growth, the city center has migrated twice. The location of the downtown district proved a source of local contention, illustrating how private boosterism played a powerful planning function in early community development.

The First City Center: Western Main Street

Chehalis's first commercial district and civic center was located along Main Street, west of the tracks of the Northern Pacific Railroad. There were two reasons for the early concentration of activity in this area. First was its proximity to the railroad, the transportation and communication link with distant markets and political capitals. Second was the availability of real estate. As early as 1875, Eliza Barrett platted three blocks of Main Street, west of the railroad tracks, and here the town began to grow.

The first glimmering of an urban core was the collection of buildings and businesses that sprang up in the 1870s near the warehouse erected as the settlement's first railroad station. The small warehouse was followed by a general store established by a merchant from a neighboring community, and by the end of the decade the warehouse itself had been enlarged into a full-scale meat packing plant. Construction of two civic buildings in the mid-1870s confirmed the municipal significance of western Main Street. When Chehalis was designated the county seat, the courthouse was erected on an acre west of the tracks and a block north of Main Street. Two years later, in 1876, the first schoolhouse was built near the courthouse at State and Center streets.

The Second City Center: Main Street & Chehalis Avenue

As the town developed, commercial activity spread east along Main Street toward its intersection with Chehalis Avenue. This area became the second city center in the 1880s. Eliza Barrett played a crucial role as an urban planner by releasing five parcels for development between 1881 and 1883. One of her many critics, who believed she had not been sufficiently interested in schemes to develop her land, was pleased with the platting. "Parties holding property in the past with a death grip have been gradually letting go," he informed the readers of the Lewis County Bee in 1884.

Toward the end of the decade, Eliza Barrett moved to solidify the increasing importance of the intersection of Main and Chehalis as the new city center. Her construction of two significant structures on diagonal corners – the Tynan Opera House and the Barrett Block, a large brick building that came to house a bank and the Barrett Hotel – seemed to confirm that Chehalis and Main would be the cultural and commercial heart of the growing city.

But two fires in 1892 destroyed most of the wooden buildings in this part of town, as well as its prospects as the city center. The first fire in March consumed a block of business buildings. A second fire on May 22, less than two months later, was even more devastating, leveling about thirty buildings in four blocks. The blaze spread so rapidly that "little was saved by the residents and businessmen in the entire district," according to *The Chehalis Nugget*, reporting on the day of the inferno. In the newspaper's opinion, both fires were set deliberately. After the March fire a number of citizens in the burned-out district apparently suspected arson, but the second fire, *The Nugget* stated flatly, "was beyond doubt started by an incendiary."

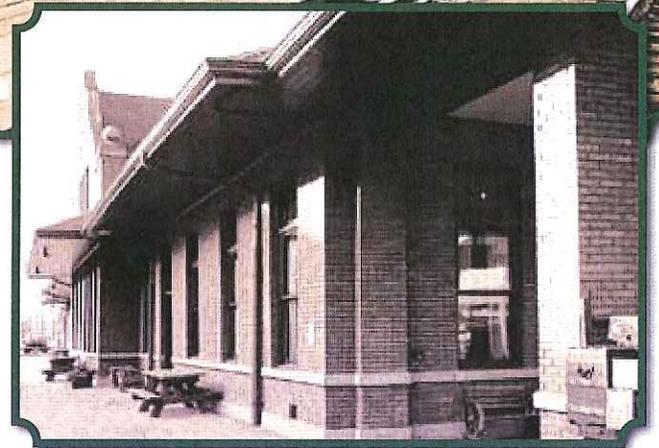
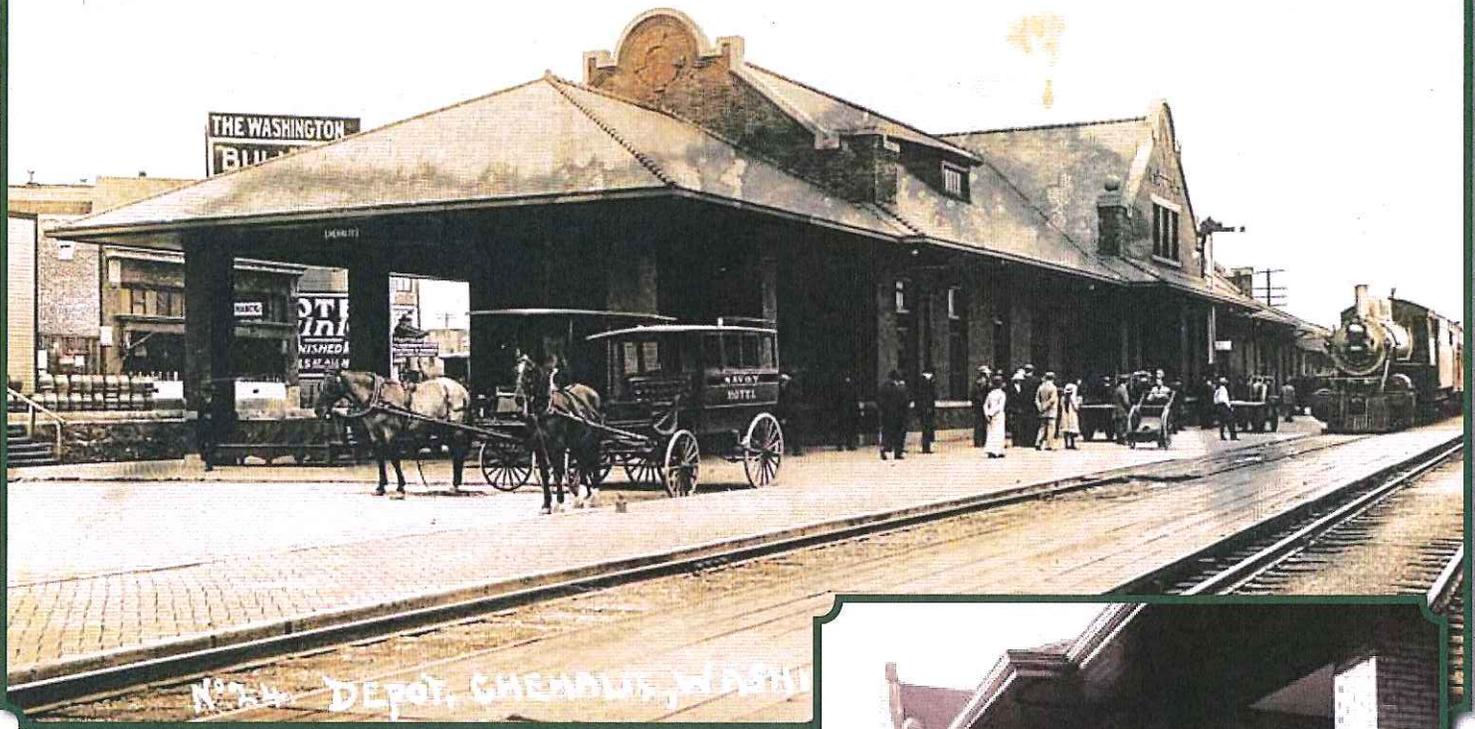
Although redevelopment was considered for Main Street, the post-fire building boom occurred six blocks to the north on Market Boulevard, much resented by the merchants and residents of the former downtown. The two suspicious fires encouraged the development of a third city center and caused the value of Eliza Barrett's real estate to decrease greatly in value.

The Third City Center: Market and Boistfort

The dramatic shift of the central business district from Main Street to Market Boulevard in the 1890s is often attributed to the two great fires of 1892. Actually, the fires did not inaugurate the migration of the city center so much as they coincided with it. Even before the fires, some of the city's leading citizens were backing a competing business district centered at the intersection of Market and Boistfort Street. The First National Bank building, erected in 1889, was the first important commercial structure at the location, and other buildings quickly followed the example of the community's leading bank. The Chehalis Improvement Company constructed two other buildings, the Improvement Block (1891) and the Columbus Block (1892), on opposite corners at Market and Boistfort. A first-class hotel went up next. Between 1890 and 1894, the Chehalis Land & Timber Company, with financing from the First National Bank, constructed the St. Helens Hotel a block away from the newly pivotal intersection. In short, three years before the calamitous fires, banking and real estate interests were already embarked on a major development project outside the traditional business corridor of Main Street.

The motives behind this effort to reshape the commercial geography of Chehalis seemed clear to the local journalist who characterized the activities of the Chehalis Improvement Company as an attempt by prominent citizens to insure "a solid appearance for the town as well as a profitable investment for themselves." But the undertaking may have also represented an attempt by civic boosters to reduce Eliza Barrett's future role in urban growth by establishing a downtown outside her control. New commercial buildings continued to be erected on both Chehalis Avenue and Main Street, but the civic prominence of Market Boulevard was unchallenged for sixty years after the 1890s. Not until the 1950s did the business district begin to shift another time, to the shopping mall complex (now Sunbird Shopping Center) on National Avenue.

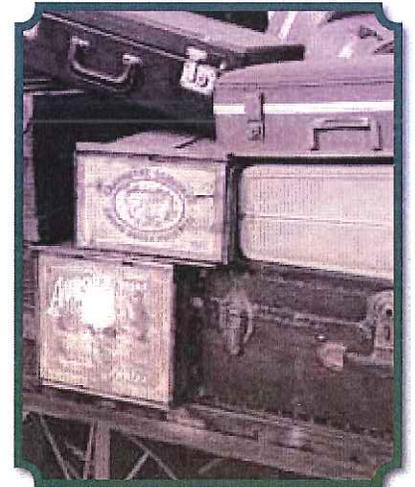
The 19th-century struggle over the location of the city center pitted the ambitious and self-interested calculations of some of the community's most prominent citizens against the somewhat less materialistic concerns of an early, and largely forgotten, female town planner. More generally, the evolution of the downtown district illustrated how the process of community development was shaped by competing private visions of its urban future.

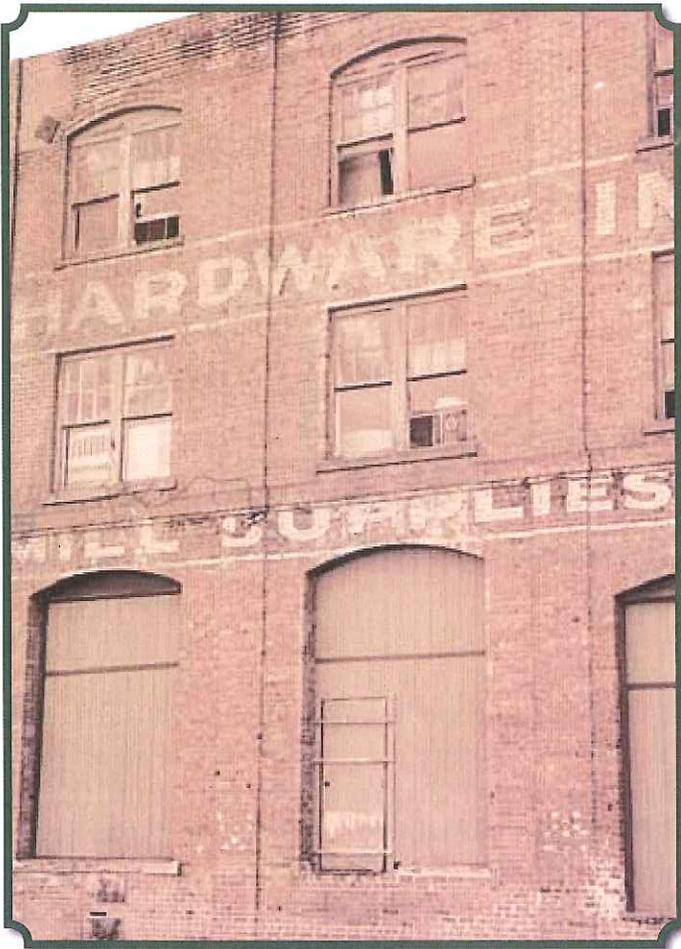


1: Northern Pacific Railroad Depot
(Lewis County Historical Museum) - 1912
599 Northwest Front Way

This Mission Revival style building was built in 1912 as the principal passenger and freight station for the Northern Pacific Railroad. The site on which the depot is located achieved historical significance long ago. In anticipation of a reception for President McKinley, a giant stump, cut from a tree logged near Pe Ell, Washington, was placed at the site, and was to serve as a speaker's platform for the President who ultimately did not make the visit. However, on May 23, 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt delivered a speech from this now famous podium. In 1908, presidential nominee, Eugene Debs, a Socialist, spoke from the stump. Later, although not yet President, William Howard Taft also spoke from the stump, as did vice presidential nominee, Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1920, who would later become president.

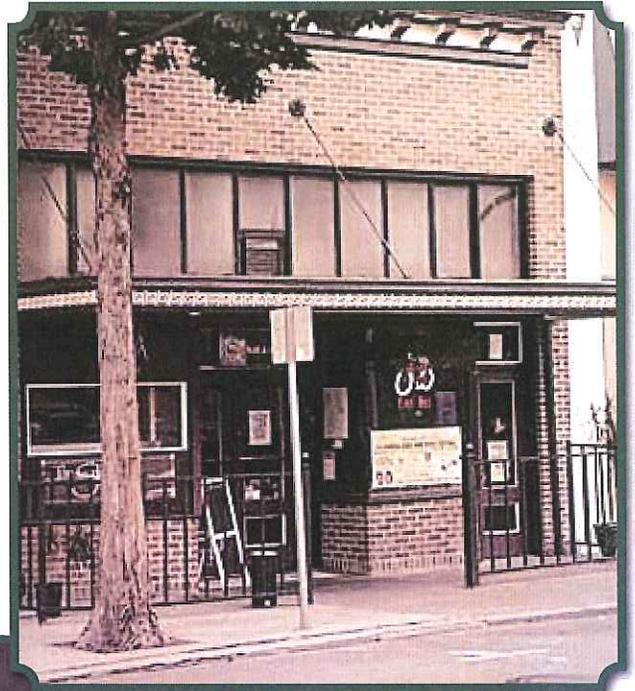
Grievances with the railroad lay dormant for almost 60 years, until the railroad, then Burlington Northern, announced plans to close the Chehalis depot in 1972. When that generation of Chehalis citizens approached railroad officials with a proposal to convert the building into a museum, the railroad was adamant in its determination to demolish the building. Frustrated citizens led by James Backman succeeded in placing the building on the National Register of Historic Places and waged a three-year war to preserve the depot with the help of U.S. Senators Warren Magnuson and Henry Jackson. Finally, in 1975, Burlington Northern agreed to lease the building to Lewis County. Community fund raising eventually brought the desired \$50,000 for renovations needed to convert the building to the Lewis County Historical Museum. It remains a proud statement to the heritage of the area.





2: Frank Everett & Co. (ReclinerLand) - 1906 547 Northwest Pacific Avenue

This track-side brick structure was built in 1906 for Frank Everett & Co., specializing in farm equipment. In 1916, the Sears Farm Store began business. Painted advertising is still visible on the back wall.



3: Olympia Tavern (The Shire Bar & Bistro) - 1920 465 Northwest Chehalis Avenue

The Shire was established in February 2003, in a historic downtown Chehalis building which originally housed the Olympia Tavern. The Olympia was founded around 1900 by Leopold Schmidt, the forefather of the Olympia Brewing Company. For decades, the Olympia was a satellite tavern which served to market Olympia beer products. Back then, as was the custom, the Olympia was a gentlemen's club catering to the working class. The daily menu consisted of billiards, card games, and beer. Though the ownership has changed throughout the years, the name remained the same until the late 1980s when a group of investors purchased the building and renamed it Guido's. The Shire houses a bar that is one of two remaining in Chehalis that were shipped around the horn, from Massachusetts around South America, then up the west coast.





4: Security State Bank - 1917 442 Northwest Chehalis Avenue

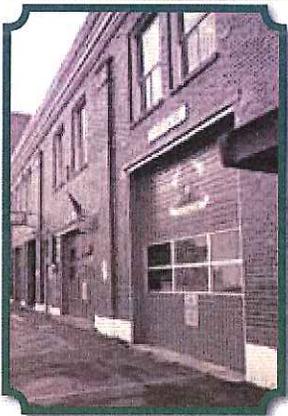
Security State Bank opened its doors on Northwest Chehalis Avenue in 1903. Their first office was in a building owned by C.W. Long (now Central TV & Appliance), before moving across the street to this two-story brick building which was constructed in the early 1900s. Original incorporators of the bank were C.W. Long, W.D. Richardson, J.W. Reynolds, E.P. Churchill and Arthur S. Cory. Three of the key men who guided the growth of the bank through most of its history were John Alexander, Sr., J.T. Alexander, a brother, and William M. Luebke who was J.T. Alexander's son-in-law. Since 1910, only four individuals have served as President of Security State Bank, which speaks to the consistency and stability of the bank. Security State Bank continues to operate today and is one of the oldest commercial banks in the state of Washington.



5: Civic Auditorium (Chehalis Fire Department) - 1928 455 Northwest Park Street

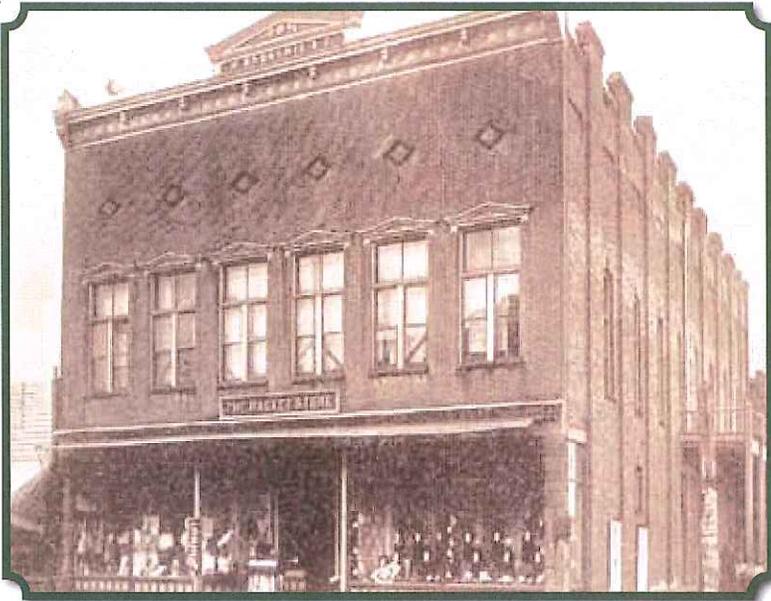
This building was built originally as the Civic Building then converted into the city's fire department headquarters, and at one time, also housed the police and public works departments. The auditorium hosted a myriad of events. It was used as a community center for entertainment, dances, conventions, meetings, and professional wrestling. Some of the well known wrestlers were

Haystack Calhoun and Tony Born. During the war, the United Service Organization (USO) met in this building. For many years on Veterans Day, the cities of Chehalis and Centralia alternated hosting a "bean feed" on Armistice Day. The building was also where the Mr. McGoo Club met. This 1960's teen club was formed by civic leaders to provide a constructive, social opportunity for activities. Many famous entertainers played at dances held in this building, including Paul Revere and the Raiders, Merrilee Rush, and The Wailers. The police department was located directly under the dance floor, and needless to say, when things really got moving, dust and sometimes parts of the ceiling came floating down. The noise was so loud it was hard to hear the police radio. 16 of 73



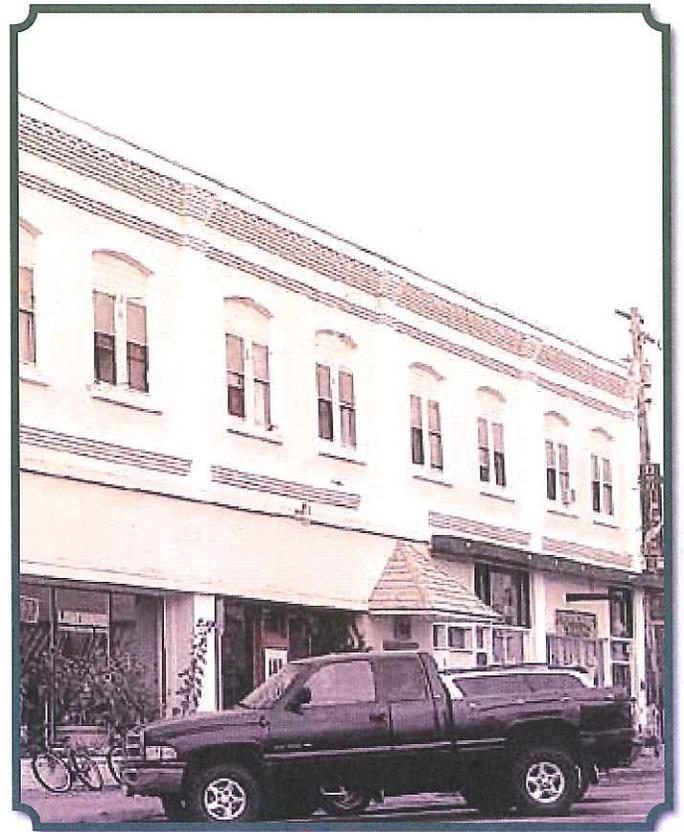
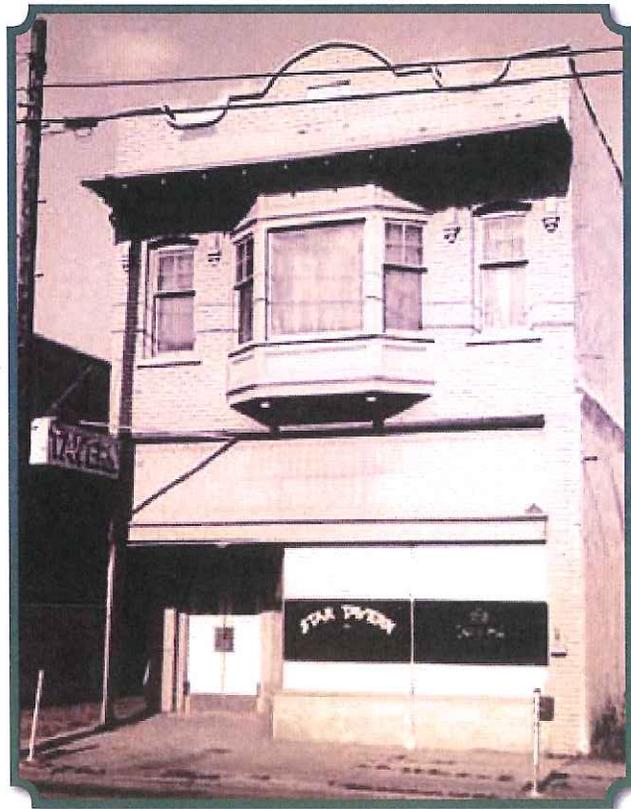
6: Grand Opera House/Brunswick Hotel (Apartments/Bail Bondsman) – 1895 369-383 Northwest Chehalis Avenue

The building was built by businessman William Brunswick. The upper floors were designed to house the Grand Opera House and a public auditorium until it was converted into the Brunswick Hotel. The lower floor was used for Mr. Brunswick's retail business, The Racket Store. This is the oldest building on Chehalis Avenue, constructed three years after the catastrophic fires of 1892.



7: Saindon-Garbe Building (Lewis County Gospel Mission, Somsiri Thai Restaurant, Devilfish Public House, Brunswick Apartments) – 1907 249-289 Northwest Chehalis Avenue

The original white-brick structure was built by John Garbe, the valley's largest hops dealer. The upper floors housed Garbe's Hotel, while the lower floor was leased by Chehalis' largest mercantile business, the Saindon Company. Hitching rings for horses are still embedded in the concrete curbs.



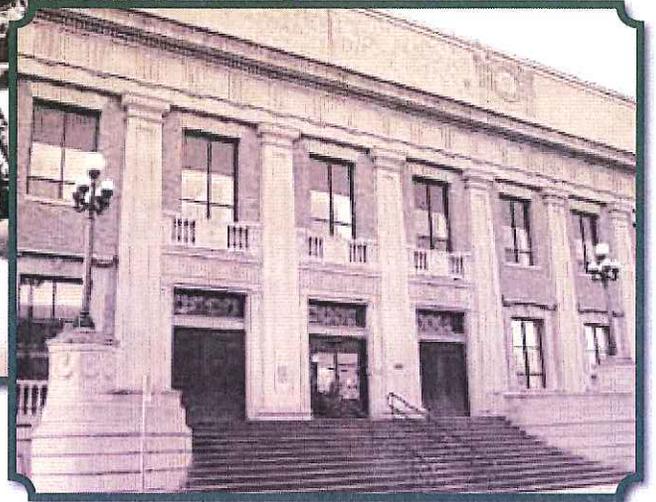
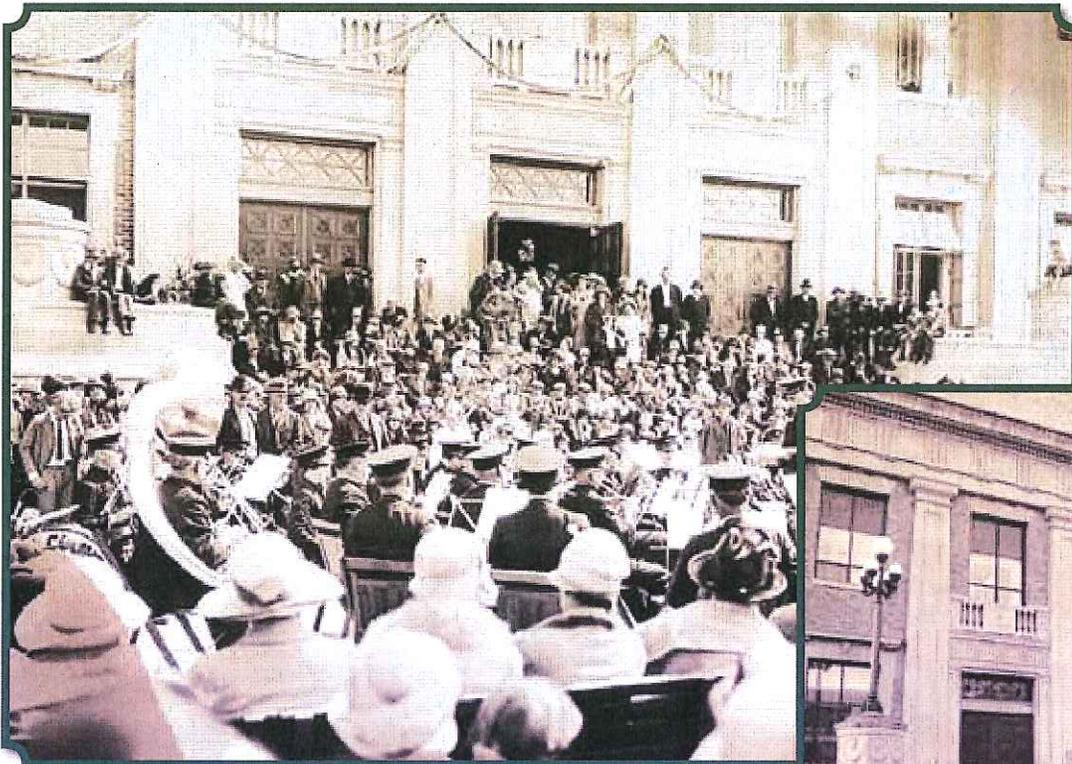
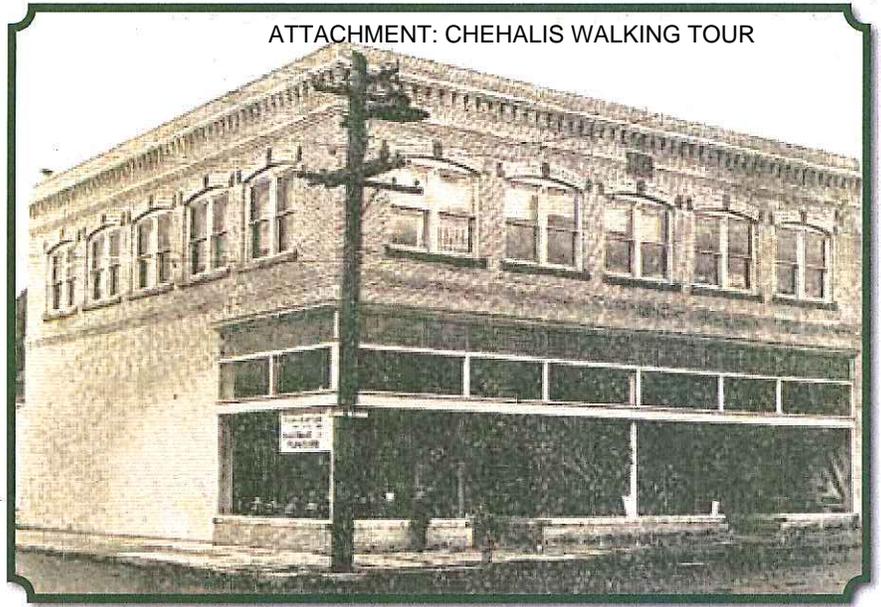
8: Royal Bakery (Star Tavern) – 1910 242 Northwest Chehalis Avenue

Constructed as the Royal Bakery, the building is constructed of stone and retains integrity in its original design. It is representative of the commercial structures erected in the second downtown. The building has also been a barber shop, apartment building, and a liquor store. In later years it became the local Junior Chamber of Commerce who used the space for rummage sales.

9:

Cohn & Mintzer Block (Vacant) – 1914
223 Northwest Chehalis Avenue

Built to house a furniture store, the building was subsequently used as a hardware store, a second-hand store, a warehouse, and an automobile storeroom.

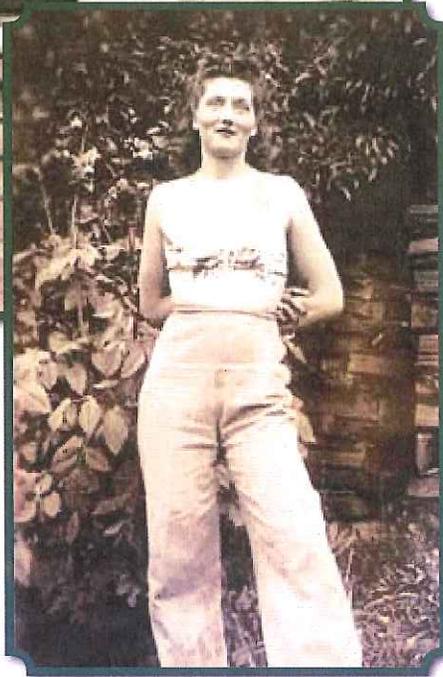
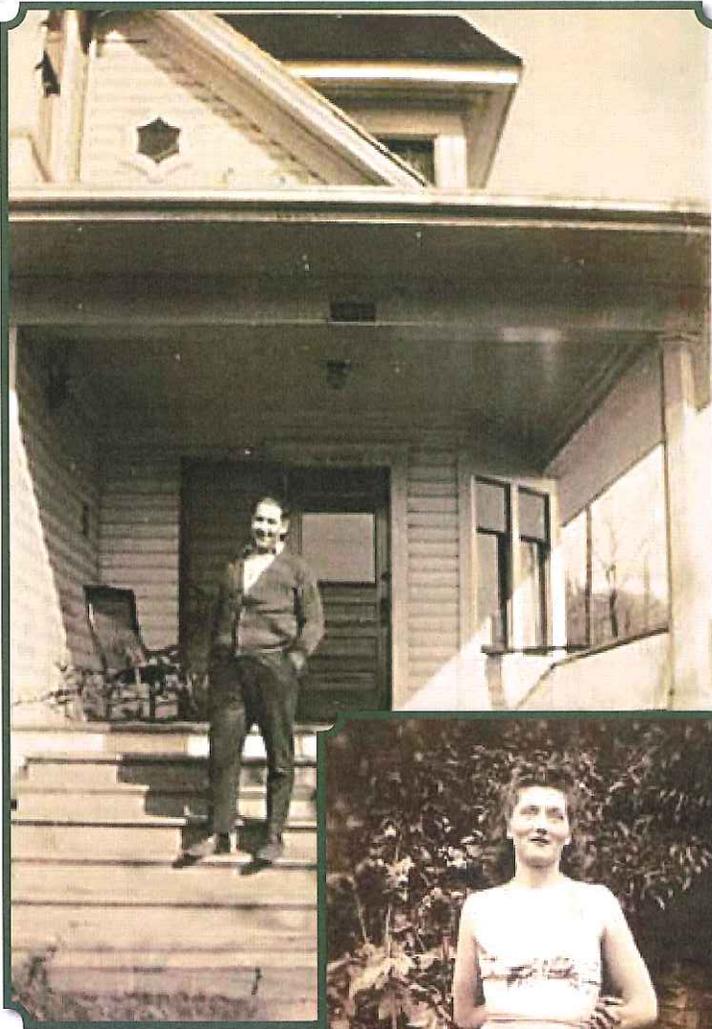


10: Lewis County Courthouse – 1927
351 Northwest North Street

Lewis County purchased property from the Methodist Church to build the courthouse, the second courthouse built in Chehalis. Architect for the project was Mr. J. deForrest Griffin, one of Washington's early architects – as he held architect license 66. Mr. Griffin also designed R.E. Bennett School. The courthouse was dedicated on Friday, June 17, 1927, and was designed to be more practical than other courthouses built at the same time. Neoclassical architecture was displayed in the hallways and courtrooms of this grand building, designed with rosettes and pilasters (square columns that are part of the wall). Corridors were finished with California stucco, while the interior wood finish was mahogany. The exterior of the courthouse was a blend of colors and brick trim, with the main construction done in cut cast stone. Exterior doors were bronze. Jails were installed on a windowless third floor and were considered the most modern features in safety, convenience and sanitation. All of these features combined to make the courthouse one of the most modern in the Northwest at the time. The annex followed in 1977.

11: Judge Seymour White House (Community Mediation Center) - 1904 120 Northwest Pacific Avenue

The three-story Victorian home was built in 1904 for Judge Seymour White who was the justice of the peace, city clerk and police judge for Chehalis. Ella Simmons purchased the home and lived there until the early 1970s (the house is often referred to as the Ella Simmons House or the "house of ill repute"). After being frightened by an intruder, Simmons moved from the home for over a decade and the vacated house deteriorated. In 1986, the house was declared a public nuisance and after going back and forth with the owner for three years about making the necessary repairs, city officials reluctantly authorized the demolition of the house. About the time the demolition crew had removed the attic and roof structure, friends of Ella Simmons contacted a local contractor, Frank Mason, who not only saved the home from the wrecking ball, but restored it to its original grandeur. In 1989, Ms. Simmons was able to reside in the house rent-free, and she occupied the home with her many cats until her health required nursing home care in 1996. The home was once again restored and stands proudly on Pacific Avenue.



12:

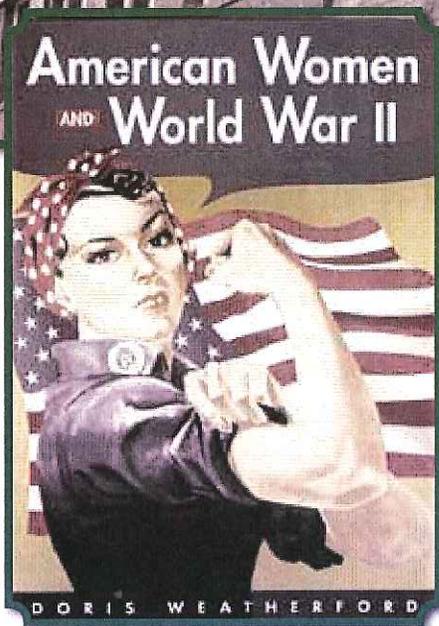
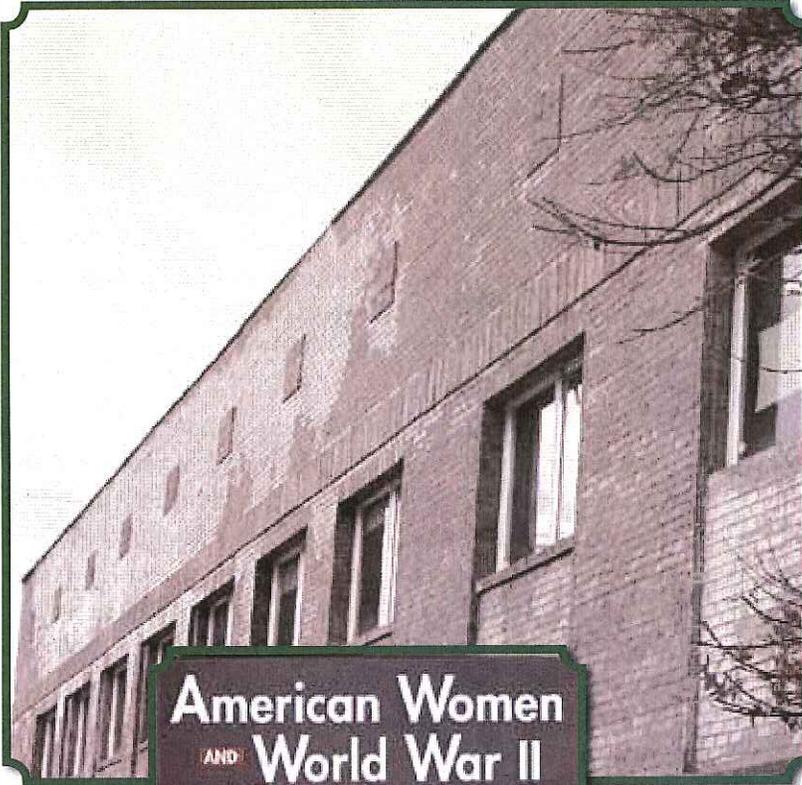
**US Post Office - 1933
225 Northwest Cascade Avenue**

The Post Office was built as a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project in 1933. The WPA, created by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's executive order in 1935 employed millions of people offering work to the unemployed (as a result of The Depression) on an unprecedented scale by spending money on a wide variety of programs across the United States. The building is listed in The National Register of Historic Places.



13: Harry B. Quick Building (Lewis County Public Utility District) - 1925 321 Northwest Pacific Avenue

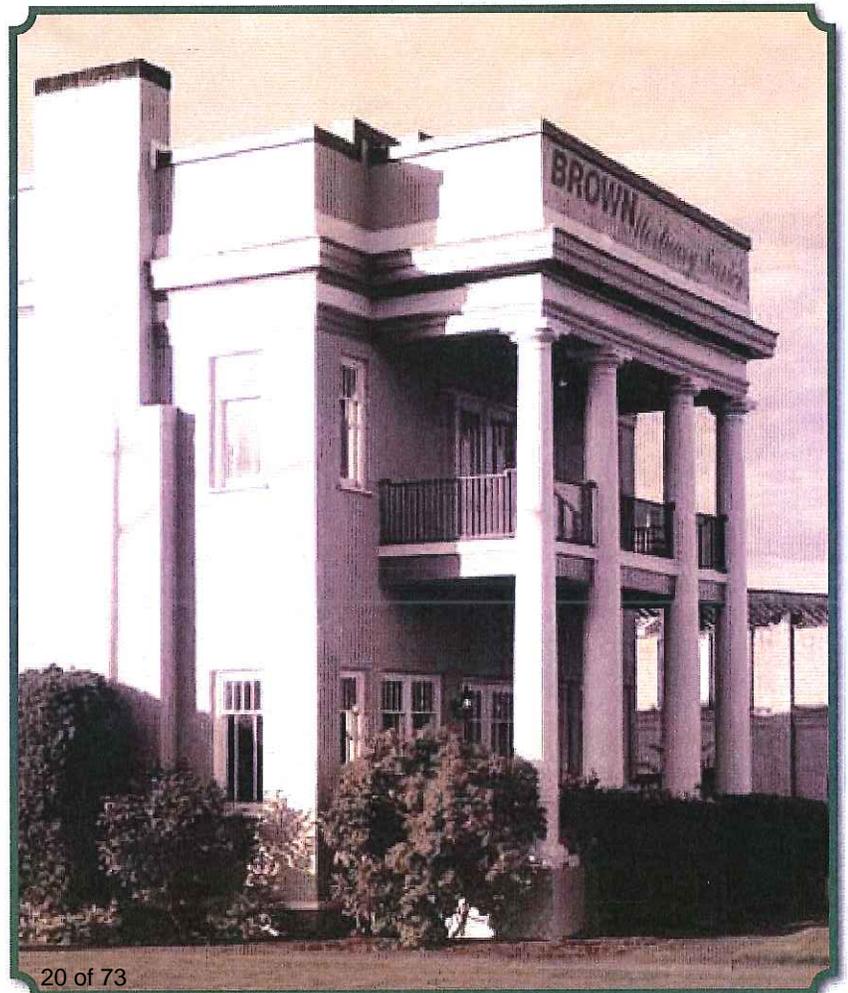
In 1901, Eliza Barrett owned the property that the PUD building is on today. The original industrial structure was built in 1925. In 1932, during The Depression, it was repossessed. It was not until 1941 that the building was purchased by the PUD. In 1943, when America found itself heavily involved in World War II many Chehalis and Lewis County residents had the chance to make a very special contribution to the war effort by building airplane parts. The Boeing Aircraft Company set up shop in this building, hiring close to 600 workers, including Rosie the Riveters, to help build the leading edges of the wing section of B17 bomber planes. The building was remodeled in the late 1960s and more recently in 2012 to resemble its original facade.

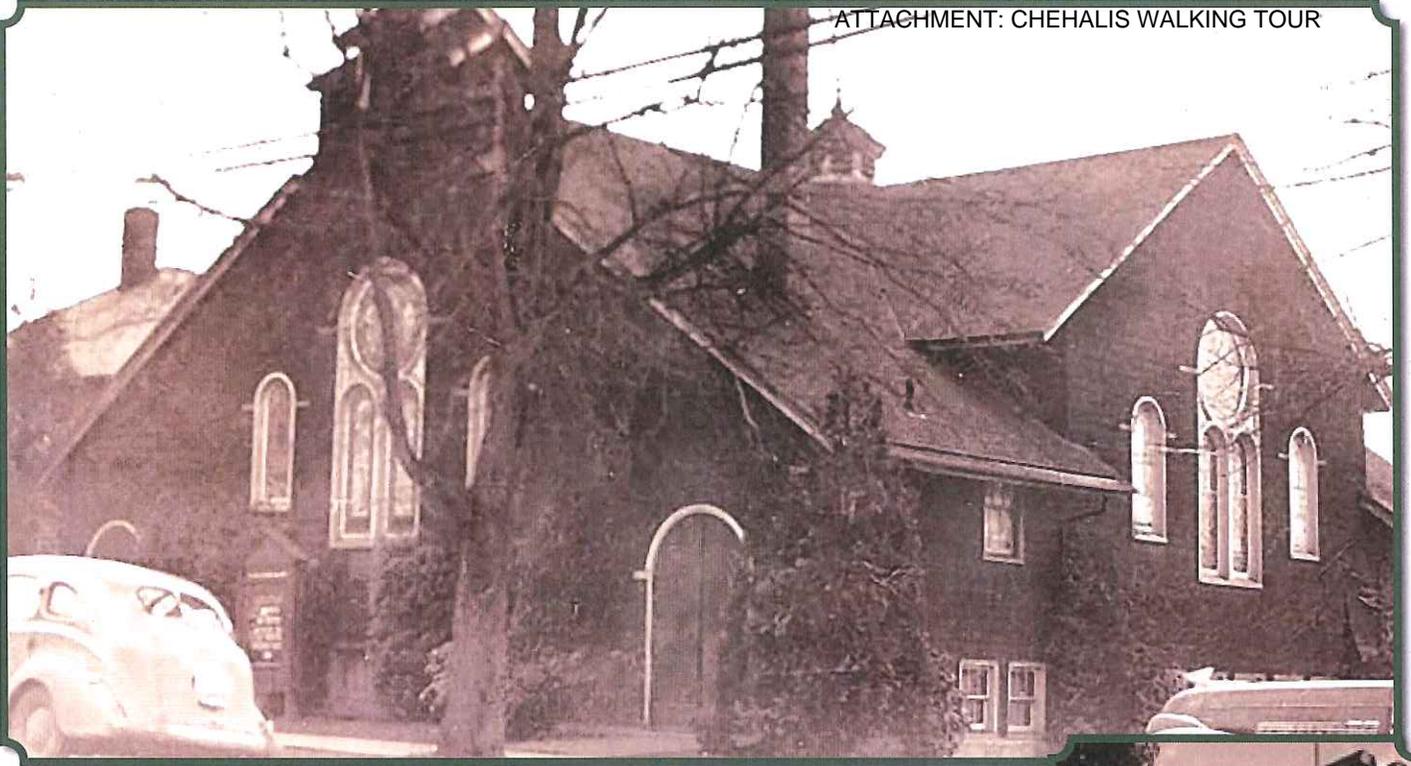


14:

Fissell Funeral Home (Brown Mortuary) - 1923 299 North Market Boulevard

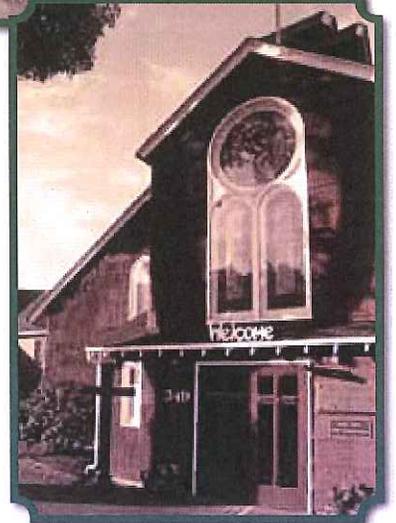
The Fissell Funeral Home began in 1910 and moved to this location in 1924. The business was eventually sold to Willard and Anne Brown, and partner Army Maddison in 1952, and the business name was subsequently changed to Brown Mortuary. This building, when it was built, was considered to be the finest and most pretentious of its kind in the Northwest.





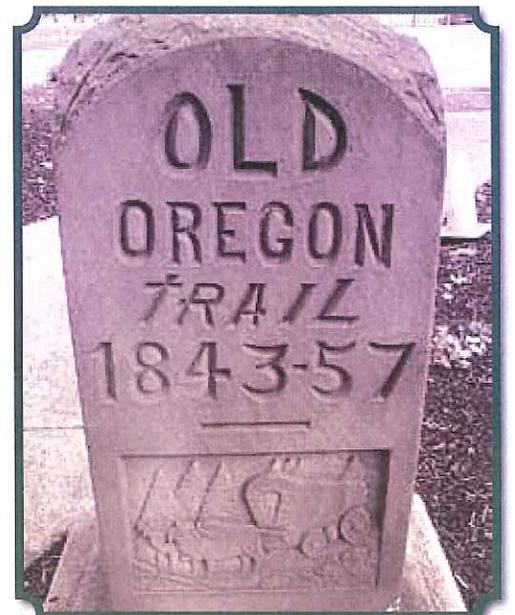
15: Westminster Presbyterian Church – 1908 349 North Market Boulevard

The building houses the oldest religious congregation in the Chehalis Valley, organized in 1855 in nearby Claquato. The first permanent Presbyterian Church in Chehalis was constructed in the 1880s on State Street near Prindle near the location of the first downtown along West Main Street. When the downtown migrated from Main to Market Boulevard in the 1890s, the Church moved also. The building was constructed Craftsman style in 1908. The brick annex was constructed in 1950. The beautiful stained glass windows portray part of the long history of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. The windows on the Market Boulevard side were given to the Church when it was built in memory of Lewis and Susan Davis who were members of the original church at Claquato. The two side windows are also part of the Davis Memorial.



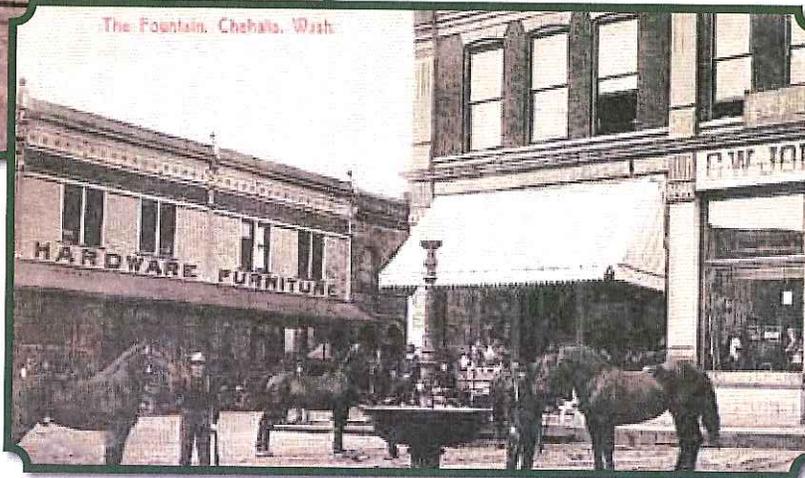
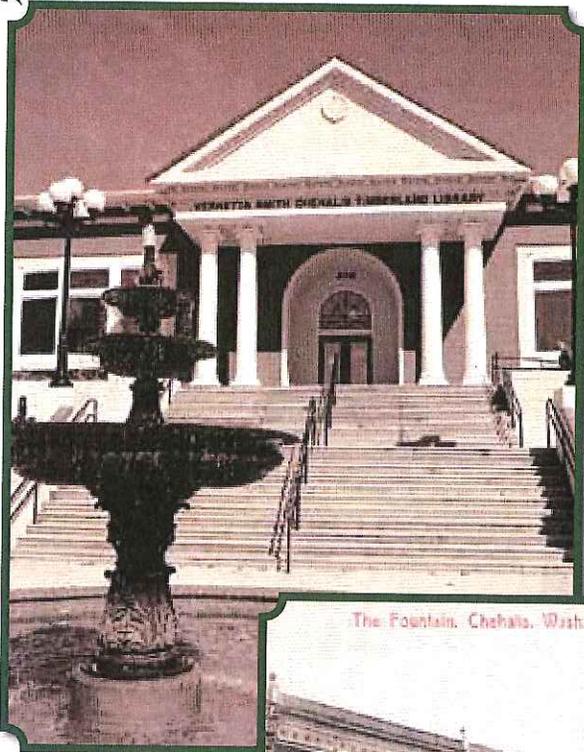
16: Ezra Meeker Marker – 2006 350 North Market Boulevard

In 2006, a promise was fulfilled by the city of Chehalis and community volunteers to pioneer Ezra Meeker. Meeker was a well-known pioneer who came west across the Oregon Trail in 1852. He became dismayed over the loss of the Trail and its stories, so in 1906, he took a covered wagon and an ox team back across the Trail to preserve its location and the stories of the pioneers who traveled it. Along the way, he asked 42 towns to put up stone markers delineating the Oregon Trail. Chehalis was one of three towns that failed to place the marker. In honor of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Meeker's journey, the marker was placed at the spot where Meeker camped in 1852.



17: Vernetta Smith Chehalis Timberland Library - 2008 400 North Market Boulevard

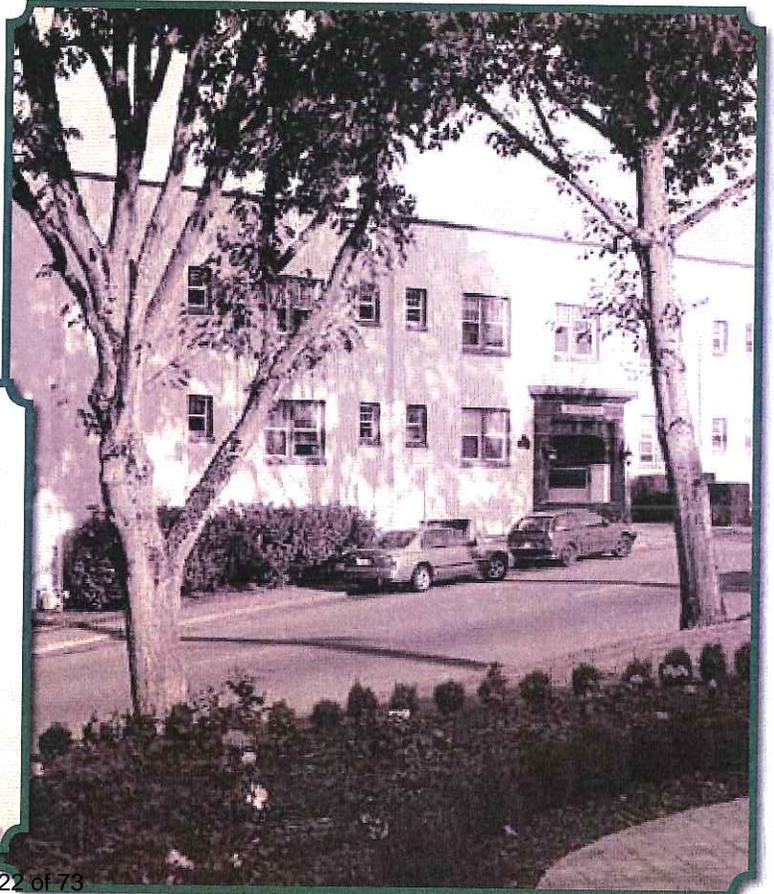
The city hall and the Carnegie Public Library were constructed in the triangle bound by Market Boulevard, Cascade Avenue, Washington Avenue, and Park Street in 1910 to anchor the downtown. Both buildings were damaged by the earthquake in 1949 but were rebuilt shortly thereafter. Both structures were demolished on September 10, 2007 due to age and seismic problems and replaced with this classic Carnegie inspired Vernetta Smith Chehalis Timberland Library in 2008. The library features a drive-through window - the first in the state. The beautiful fountain is a replica of the fountain that stood near the intersection of Chehalis and Pacific Avenues.



18:

San Juan Arms Apartments - 1920 75 Northeast Cascade Avenue

This triangular building was constructed for Arthur St. John of St. John's Garage. The building has an underground tunnel for a common heating plant connecting the building to the old St. John's Garage on Market Boulevard (see number 20).





19:

St. Helens Hotel - 1917-1920
 (A Taste Of Eden/Chehalis
 Community Renaissance Office/
 Jackson Hewitt Tax Service/
 re:Design/Baby Gear)
 440-448 North Market Boulevard

The original hotel opened on this site on May 12, 1891, as part of the general strategy of civic promotion to shift the downtown from Main Street to Market Boulevard. The first remodeling occurred in 1914, when the first section was removed and moved to the corner of Washington Avenue and Division Street to become the Sticklin Apartments. The apartments were destroyed by fire in the late 1970s and is now a city parking lot. Many elegant people stayed at the hotel, but the most famous was former President, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who was a guest at the hotel on May 23, 1914. The present hotel was constructed by William Francis West, son of pioneer booster William West in 1917-1920. William F. West was a local philanthropist. He is most remembered for donating the land where W.F. West High School is located. The hotel is listed on The National Register of Historic Places.

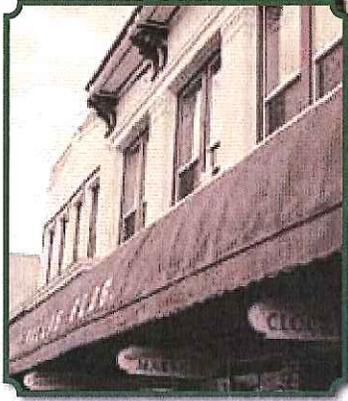
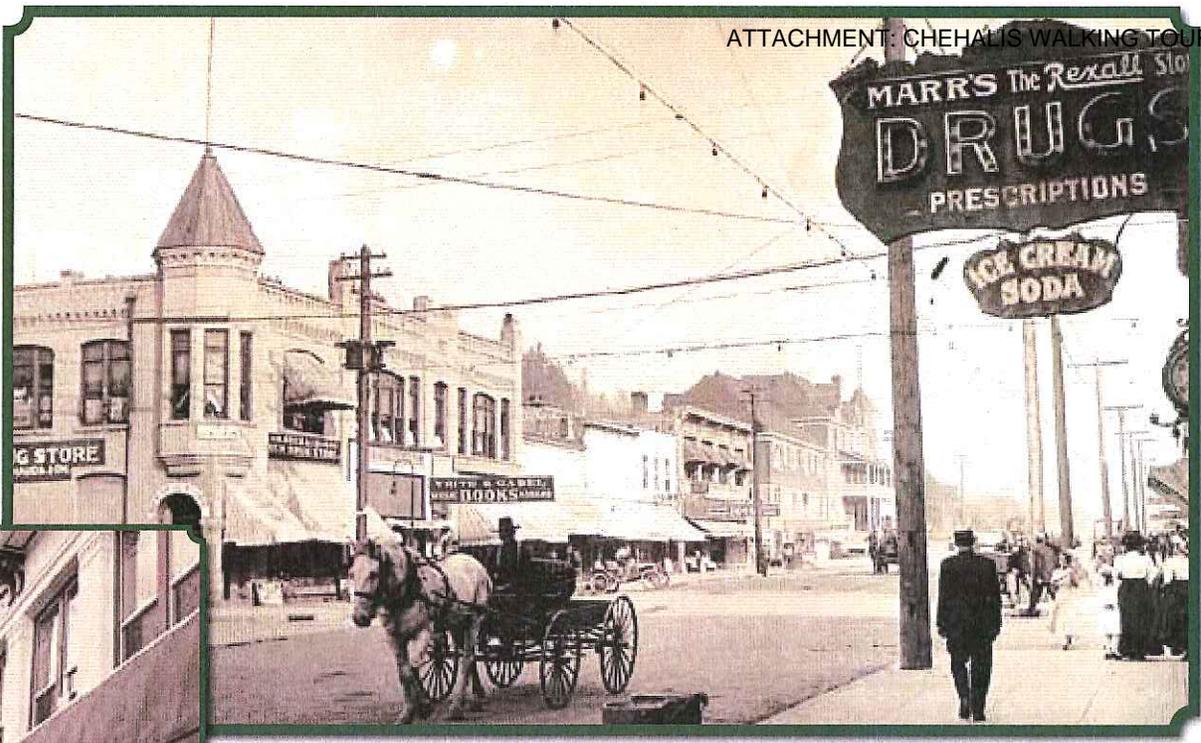
20:

St. John's Garage (City Farm) - 1914
 452-456 North Market Boulevard

The building was originally built, owned, and operated by the St. John Motors Co. (a Ford dealership). Markings denoting the stalls for each car on display can be seen on the exposed walls on the first floor. The San Juan Apartment complex behind the building was the original shop - note the enormous concrete headers over the windows in the alley. The St. Helen's Theater opened for business on May 12, 1924 with this stunning brick façade and tile roof - one of many to adorn the structure. Its tagline was, "House of Hits." The theater housed a mammoth Kimball pipe organ costing \$15,000, which is now on display in a museum in Calgary, Alberta. In addition to motion picture screenings, the venue was designed to accommodate touring theatrical productions on a stage 22 feet wide and 40 feet deep.



The theater closed in 1954. The building was purchased in 2006 and the outside façade was restored to its heyday as the St. Helens Theater. Renovation of the interior continues. The theater itself had been concealed by walls over the years, but hidden treasures were found underneath those walls. A brilliant Italian-style fresco of alternating pairs of phoenix and ornate vases in turquoise and cinnabar circles most of the perimeter of the tall ceilings. A beautiful chandelier was also uncovered in its original location more than 50 years after its final use as a theater.



21: Bush Building
 (Jerry's Clock Shop/Flood Valley
 Homebrew/Allied Hearing Aid
 Specialists) - 1910
 460-466 North Market Boulevard

Newspaperman Dan Bush, who constructed the building, had merged The Lewis County Nugget and The Lewis County Bee in 1898 to form The Chehalis-Bee Nugget. Bush sold The Bee-Nugget in 1916 to Clarence Ellington. Chapin Foster bought the newspaper in 1925, and published it from the building until 1937, when it was purchased by Advocate Publishing, publisher of The Lewis County Advocate. The company combined the newspaper into The Chehalis Advocate, which ceased publication in 1962. During the 1920s, offices were occupied by Thomas E. Polley who fitted and repaired glasses, the Chehalis post office, and a dental practice operated by Dr. A.C. Nicholson. The building housed the Washington Art Project Extension gallery in the Lewis County Art Center in the 1940s.

22: Ever Ready Shoe
 Store (Vacant) - 1919
 470 North Market Boulevard

This two-story building was constructed to house Ever-Ready Shoe Company from the mid-1920s through the early 1930s, replacing an early turn-of-the-century wooden structure. From the 1950s through the 1970s, the Chehalis Music Store and "Live With Music" operated from the building. The structure became home to Chuck & Wilma's Children's Apparel Shop in the late 1970s.

23: Chehalis Electric Company
 (Sister's Fabric) - 1920
 476 North Market Boulevard

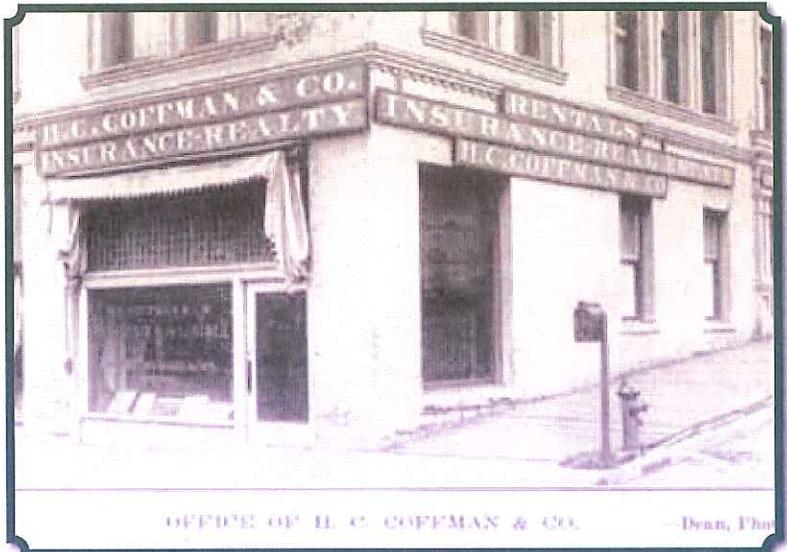
In the 1920s and early 1930s, the Chehalis Electric Company sold Westinghouse lamps, electric heaters, and other modern appliances from the two-story building. In 1937, the Price Studio, which developed and printed photographs, operated from the building and touted itself as "Chehalis' only downstairs studio." In the late 1940s, beauticians trimmed hair from the Smith Beauty Shoppe, which became Robert's Hair Styling Salon in the late 1950s and early 1960s. The late 1960s and 1970s saw the building as home to real estate companies - Ernie Waller Action Realty and Acta Realty (Acts for 21 Act 130n).

24: Improvement Block (Market Street Bakery & Cafe/Bartel's Clothing & Shoes) – 1891 486-492 North Market Boulevard

When the Chehalis Improvement Company sought to shift the downtown to Market from Main, this building was their first venture – called the Improvement Block when completed in 1891 in the Romanesque Revival style. The larger side (486) housed Proffitt's Department Store, a People's store, and then Coast-to-Coast Hardware. The smaller side (492) housed Gem Drug Store, Doane's Drug Store, and then Dugaw's Jewelry. It survives today as the oldest commercial structure in Chehalis.

25: Columbus Block (Marketplace Square – Rose Nails/Billie's Designer Fabrics/ Sweet Inspirations Restaurant) – 1892 506-514 North Market Boulevard

This was the second structure erected by the Chehalis Improvement Company in 1892 and named the Columbus Block to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the explorer's voyage. The building originally housed Carr Variety Store and later H.C. Coffman & Company, a realty, rental, and insurance agency. Up until the 1960s, the second floor was occupied by doctor and dental offices. In 1984, it was updated and used for retail for a decade. It is presently office space. On Columbus Day in 1992, a 100th birthday celebration was held in the building for the public by the present day owners. The local newspaper covered the historic event.



26: Hartman & Nathan Block (Book 'n Brush) – 1904 518 North Market Boulevard

At the turn of the century, this building and #25 housed Hartman & Nathan from 1904-1956, the largest department store between Tacoma and Portland, selling cloth, ready-made clothing, and groceries. The advertisement for Levi Strauss overalls is still visible on the north side of the building. D&J Meats occupied the building from 1978-2001. Today the second floor houses five apartments.

27:

Smith's Millinery (Remember This Antiques) - 1904 534 North Market Boulevard

This one-story building was constructed in 1904 as a retail outlet next to the Rush Building - a two-story building with Italianate influences. The Rush Building was torn down for a parking lot, but an iron pier remains on the shared wall between the two buildings. The building was home to Alice T. Smith's Millinery from 1910-1911 and Fred Downs operated Downs' Tire Shop from 1922-23. From 1927 through the 1950s, the building served as home to The Smart Shoppe, a women's clothing store operated by the Boyntons. In 1935, Mary M. Boynton started the Orchid Beauty Shop there. In 1937, a newspaper ad referred to the building as housing Boynton's Shops, which operated another store on Tower Avenue in Centralia. In 1951, Harriet Goff's Corset Shop began operating from The Smart Shoppe. In the early 1970s, the building served as home to the Lewis County Senior Citizens Center.

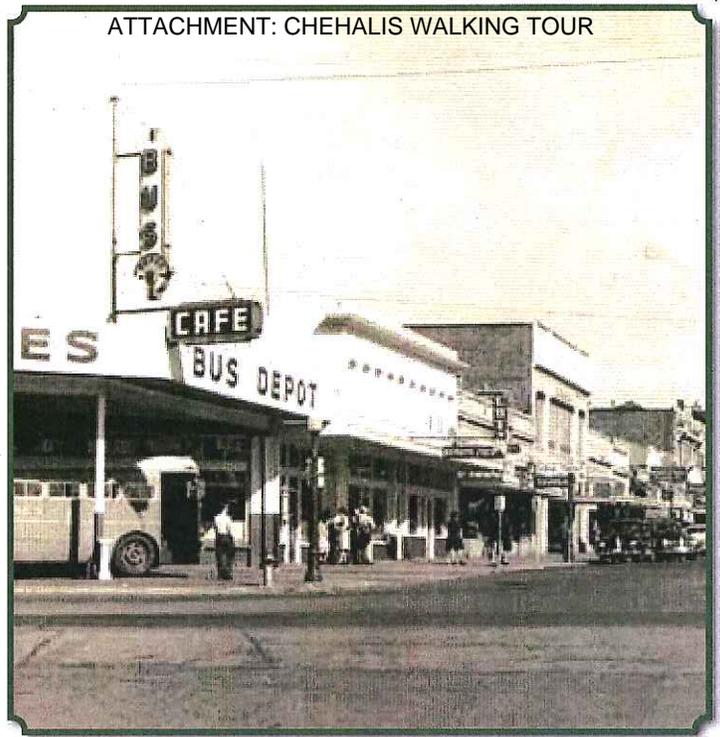


29:

Chehalis Garage (Chehalis Theater) - 1923 558 North Market Boulevard

This two-story Beau Arts building was constructed by George Gabel in 1923 for an auto dealership. Arthur St. John purchased the building and sold used vehicles out of it for his Ford dealership - St. John's Garage (see number 20). The building was reconstructed and opened as the Pix Theater with seating for 653 people on December 7, 1938 and ran until 1954 when the name was changed to Chehalis Theater. The theater remained open until the mid-1980s before it was converted into a video store called Video Time. In 1994, the theater was purchased by a local businessman who rented the building out for a flea market for a period of time. It was later leased and opened back up as a theater after being restored to its full glory as the Chehalis Theater. Original Art Deco light fixtures were found in the attic, restored, and re-installed in the auditorium. It closed in 1998 and was reopened by the owner to show second run movies, but was soon changed to offer first run movies until its doors closed in December 2008.

ATTACHMENT: CHEHALIS WALKING TOUR



28:

Zopolos Block (Thomas D. Bradley, PS) - 1910 550 North Market Boulevard

A colony of Greeks settled in Chehalis near the dawn of the 20th century, among them Nicholas Zopolos, who immigrated to the United States in 1897 from his hometown of Limni in the Evias province of Greece. His brothers, Andrew and John, soon followed in 1907, and the brothers operated a Greek restaurant known as Zopolos Brothers, where Nick served as proprietor, Andrew as a waiter, and John as a cook. By the early 1920s, the Zopolos Brothers relocated their restaurant to this one-story Beau Arts building sided with gray granite to complement the Chehalis Theater to its north. By the late 1920s, the eatery was called the San Francisco Café, catering to local residents and people stopping at the Greyhound bus station. During the Depression, with fewer people traveling and eating out, the business floundered, and eventually closed. In the summer of 1936, the building and its assets were sold at the courthouse to pay an outstanding debt of \$32,449.46. John Zopolos moved to San Francisco with his family, but Andrew and Nick remained in Chehalis.



30: Chehalis Shoe Hospital (Northwest Food Works/American Legion Post 22) – 1900 553-555 North Market Boulevard

This one-story 19th century commercial style building was altered in the 1910s but represents typical retail buildings of the era.



31: Murphy & Johnson Saloon (Diversified Games) – 1894 551 North Market Boulevard

This building was constructed after the Washington Hotel. The beams to the second floor were built into the north wall of the Hotel which meant that the two buildings shared a common wall. After the 1998 fire that destroyed the building, it was gutted and rebuilt with its own walls so the second floor and roof no longer would depend on the Hotel wall for support. When the north wall was torn down, ground floor windows were discovered facing northwest toward the west side of Chehalis. In other words, when the building was constructed, there were no other buildings located north.

Vincent Paniczko (Polish spelling later changed to Panesko) purchased the building in 1912 and the Panesko family owned it until 1998. From 1895 until 1956, the upstairs contained one-room apartments that could be rented by the night. There were two bathrooms upstairs. One was for common use by the renters and only contained a sink and toilet. The up front apartment facing Market Street was a luxury suite with a bathtub, sink and toilet.

Vince Panesko, grandson of Vincent, remembers spending the summer of 1956 tearing out the inner walls to open up the upstairs into one big room. The room was used for storage by Leo Waldock's hardware store which occupied the building in the late 1940s into the 1960s until the hardware store was moved to the Elks Club Building further south on Market Street (see #40)

The elder Panesko recalled the building during the 1895-1912 time frame. Mr. Panesko lived on a homestead in central Lewis County and sustained himself by farming. Like all homesteaders in central Lewis County, he would make a couple trips a year to Chehalis to purchase sacks of sugar and flour, and other basic provisions for cooking. He would also sell honey and other products he raised on his farm. Because the only mode of transportation was horses, and travel was on puncheon (plank) roads, a trip from central Lewis County to Chehalis took one day. Homesteaders would make the trip to Chehalis on their horses or with a horse and buggy, rent a room in the upstairs of the building, purchase supplies and return home the following day.

Mr. Panesko moved to Chehalis in 1912, and purchased the building. At some point, he opened the Busy Bee Variety Store and operated it into the late 1930s. In the 1930s and 1940s, Mr. Panesko rented the upstairs to a madam who operated a bordello. The madam and ladies occupied the front apartment with the bathtub. At the time, there were three bordellos in Chehalis. During World War II, troops from Fort Lewis would stop at the Chehalis train depot to load up with water and fuel - the trains were steam engines which needed to stop periodically to reload with water. The Chehalis stop lasted about an hour. At the age of five or six, young Vince remembers observing a line of soldiers on the back stairs of the building. At the time he never thought anything about it, but eventually came to understand that most likely, all three bordellos thrived on the business that troop trains provided to the Chehalis economy. It is believed those bordellos ceased operations in the early 1950s. The bordello in this building closed in the late 1940s and the upstairs has been used for storage since that time.

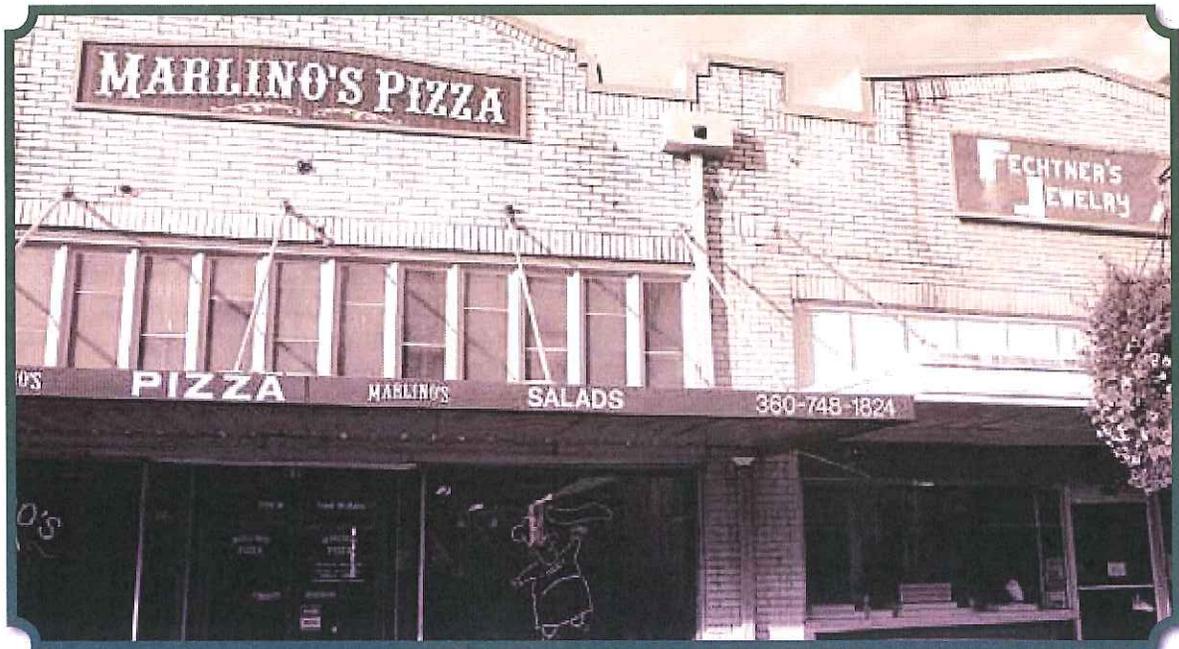
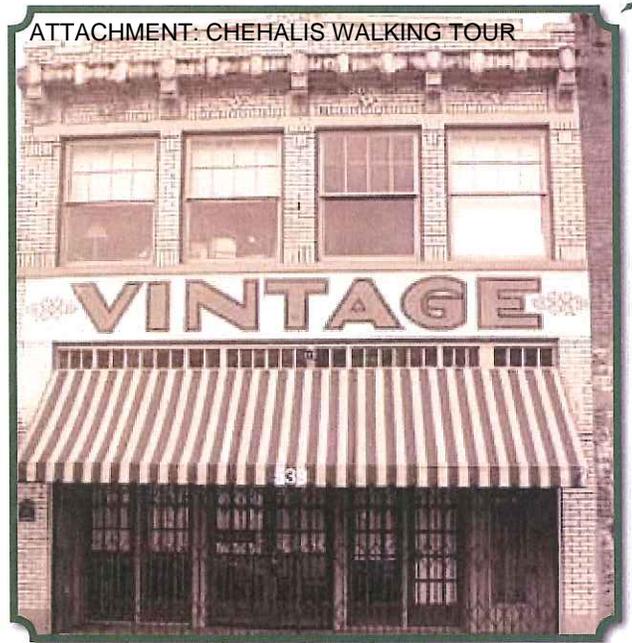


32: Hotel Washington
 (Hotel Washington/Mackinaw's Restaurant/
 Yarn & Things/Bliss Salon) – 1889
 545 North Market Boulevard

The four-story Hotel Washington was constructed in 1889, the year Washington became a state, with fronting building facades on Market Boulevard and Pacific Avenue. The Hotel was touted as a prime location to stay in Lewis County because of its proximity to the Northern Pacific Railroad Depot – now the Lewis County Historical Museum. In 1911, John D. Rice, owner of the building, opened the Dream Theatre, converting the spacious ground floor from a too much idle dining room space into a vaudeville house and moving picture theatre. Another part of the ground floor became Rice's Millinery Shop. The upstairs remained a hostelry for roomers. Years later, the building housed Ben Franklin's Five & Dime Store, and most recently, Phyl's Furniture. In the summer of 1997, a tragic fire destroyed the furniture store and the entire third and fourth floors of the Hotel. The building was purchased by Frank and Barbara Mason who were able to save the building from demolition for a parking lot, and restore two of the former four stories, and add a rooftop patio on the third floor. The 1999 Washington State Preservation Award was presented to the Masons by Governor Gary Locke, for the restoration of the historic building. During restoration, the word "theatre" from the Dream Theater was uncovered and is visible on the brick. It was left as a reminder of the past. Painted advertisements are still visible on the north side of the building.

33:**Foster Bakery
(Vintage Motorcycle Museum) – 1920
539 North Market Boulevard**

In 1920, J.D. and Myrtle Foster opened the Foster Bakery Company. The Fosters resided in the front portion of the second story. Today the apartment still retains the beautiful woodwork from the 1920s. The large freight elevator used for transporting heavy sacks of flour to the second floor is still intact. Several businesses have been in the building, namely, Mode O'Day women's clothing, Affairs of the Heart bridal shop, and presently the Vintage Motorcycle Museum, featuring pre-1916 American motorcycles.

**34:****Fechtner's Jewelry (Vacant) – 1918
535 North Market Boulevard**

The one-story building was constructed to complement the building next door (number 33). This fourth generation jewelry business operated in Chehalis from 1903 to 2010. Robert Fechtner owned Fechtner's Jewelry in Chicago, Illinois, but after hearing stories of how beautiful Lewis County was, he moved his family and opened his store in Chehalis. Robert, Jr. joined his father in the jewelry business, while his twin brother, Martin, ran a bicycle repair shop in the back of the store. Ron Fechtner, son of Robert, Jr. began working at the store to help his father after his grandfather passed away. Jim Fechtner joined his father, Ron in 1968, and ran the store until it closed in December 2010. Fechtner's Jewelry served generations of families, for 107 years.

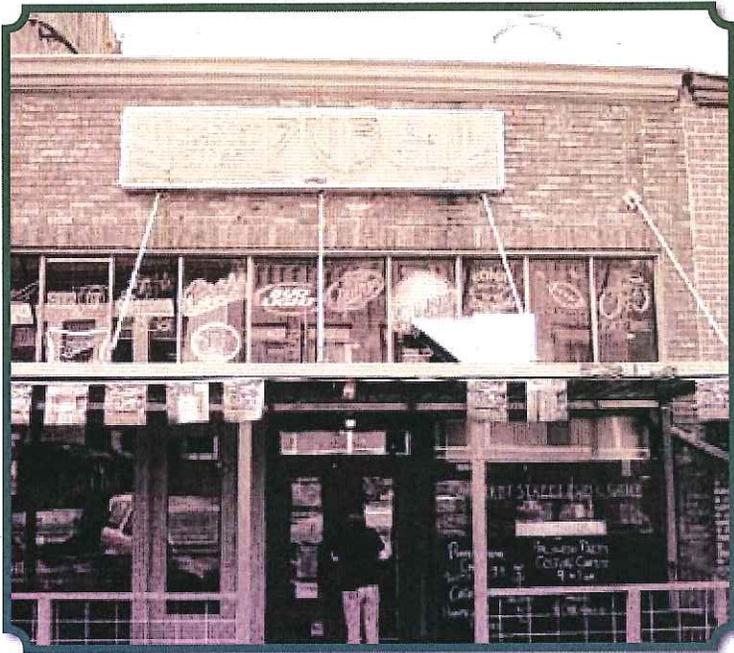
35:**Claude Day Fruits/Howard's Meats (Vacant) – 1918
531 North Market Boulevard**

This one-story building was constructed at the same time as number 34 to complement the 290173 retail buildings on the block.

36:

**Maloney Saloon
(Brunswick's Shoe Store) - 1900
525 North Market Boulevard**

This one-story building was constructed around the same time as number 33 in the commercial style of the era. It housed Maloney Saloon from 1910-1911. Brunswick's Shoes relocated their business in 1937 from its former location on Chehalis Avenue (see #6). This fourth generation family-owned business has been fitting shoes for more than 100 years and is one of the last of its kind in Southwest Washington.



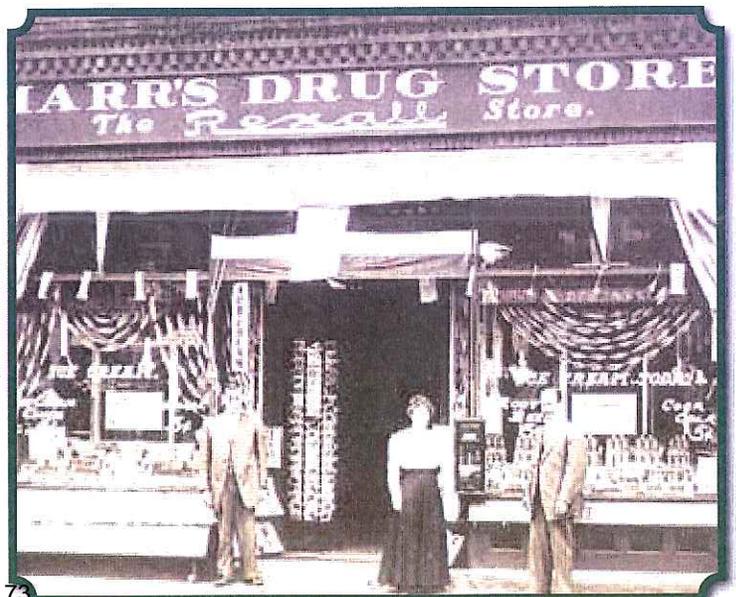
**37: Buster Brown Shoe
Store (Market Street Pub) - 1918
523 North Market Boulevard**

This one-story building was constructed to house the Buster Brown Shoe Store and an adjoining Model Shoe Repair Shop. It then housed the Snaza Brothers Smoke Shop from 1920-1937. The building was eventually converted into a tavern and houses a bar that is one of two remaining in Chehalis that were shipped around the horn, from Massachusetts around South America, then up the west coast.

38:

**Commercial Block
(M&K Town Store/dot.help) - 1898
505-515 North Market Boulevard**

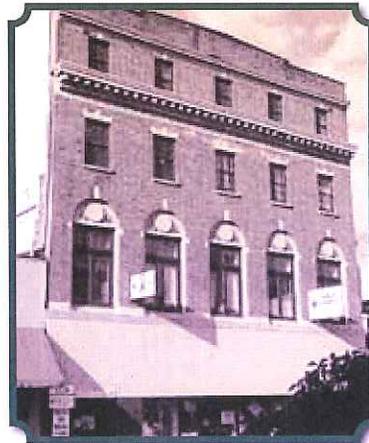
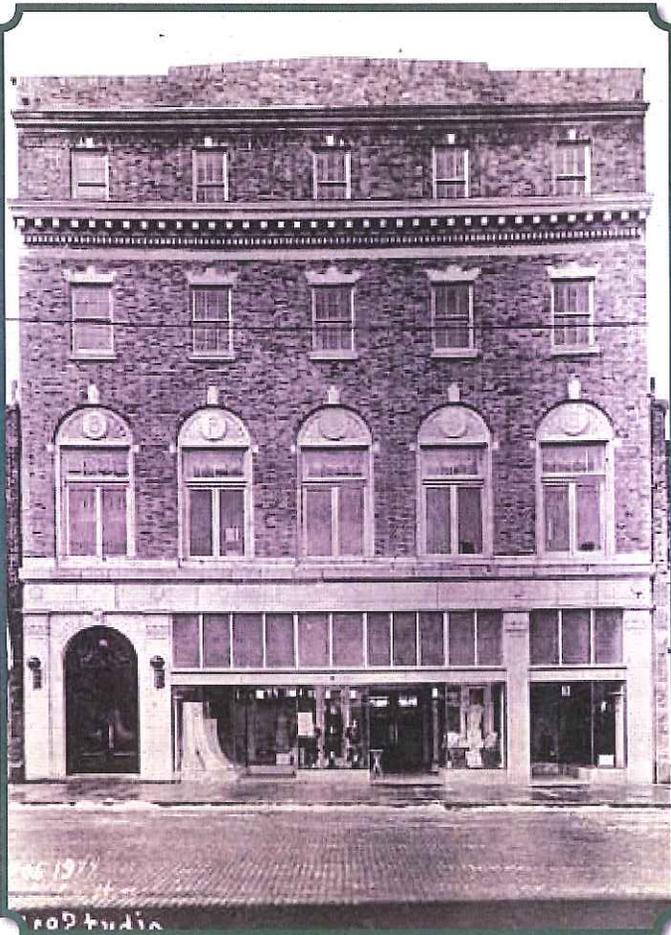
The Chehalis Improvement Company built this building as part of the Commercial Block in 1898 to complete the transformation of the intersection on all four corners as the heart of the new third downtown. The building originally housed three businesses - the First National Bank, Marr's Drug Store (then Garrison Drug Store), and Henry Mandle's Men's Clothing Store from 1920-1929. The building was bought by Schwartz Men's Wear in 1934, one of the oldest continuously operating clothing stores in the Pacific Northwest until its closing in 1995.



39:

Rosenthal & Large Clothing - Dry Goods - Shoes (Smith's Mercantile) - 1907 465 North Market Boulevard

This building was originally built for Rosenthal & Large Clothing-Dry Goods-Shoes in 1907. A 1908 advertisement in the Chehalis Bee-Nugget announced their first annual clearance sale offering men's and boys \$10 suits for just \$7.95. Women could take advantage of "greatly reduced" prices on dress goods, hosiery and corsets. The building was later home to Moore's Men's Store until the early 1990s and JJ's Bridal & Formal/JC Penney Catalog until 2003 when the current business, Smith's Mercantile opened. The building has storefront facades on Market Boulevard and Pacific Avenue.



40:

Elk's Building (SW Washington Dance Center) - 1920 455-463 North Market Boulevard

The four-story building was constructed in 1920 in the Renaissance Revival style for the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. Initially, the social clubs and fraternal groups of Chehalis met in rooms in commercial buildings or homes. The building has facades on Market Boulevard and NW Pacific Avenue. The building was home to Puget Sound Power and Light, Berryhill's Variety Store, and Waldock's Appliance Hardware.



41:

**Golden Rule Store
(Endeavors Gifts & Books) – 1925
437 North Market Boulevard**

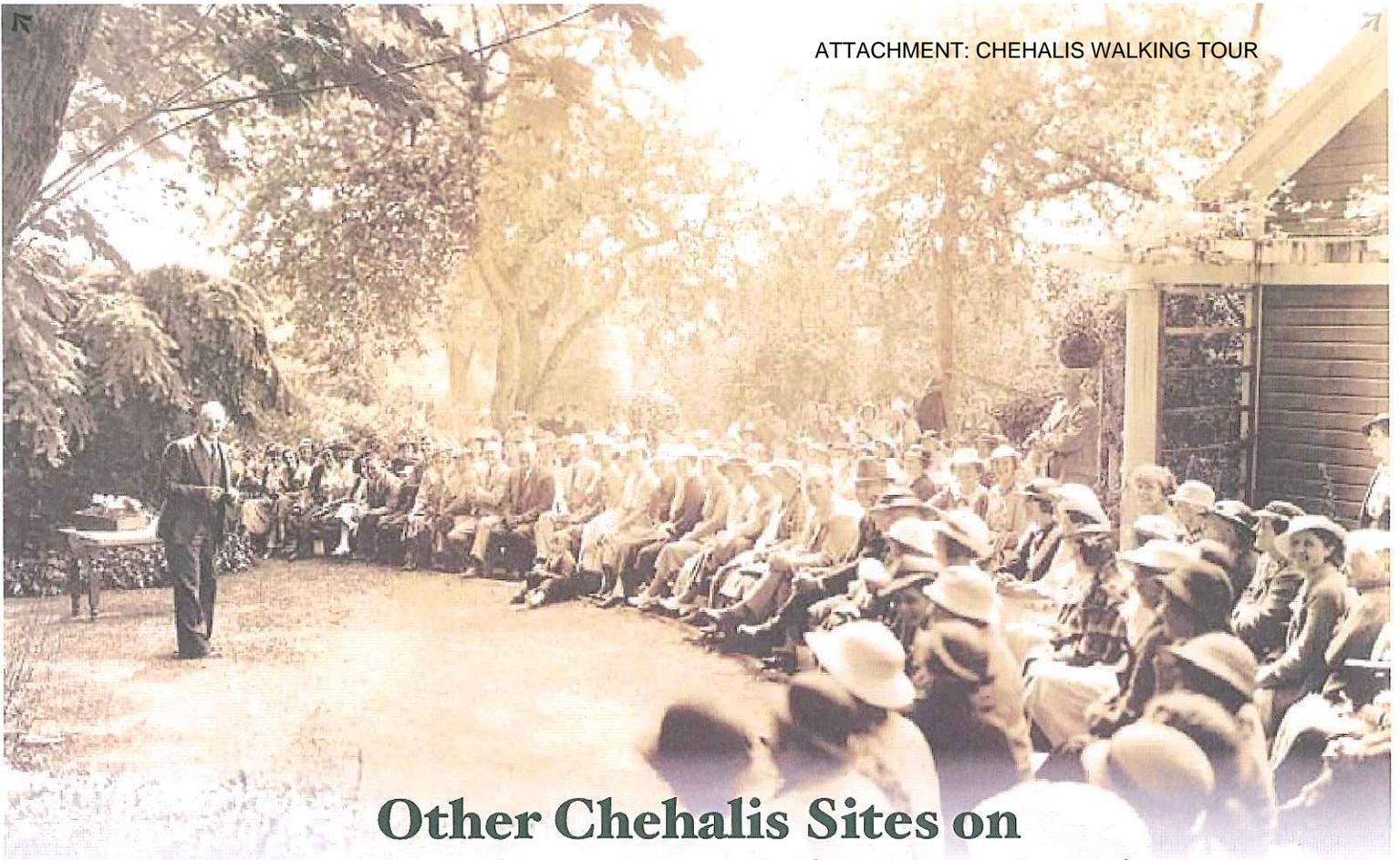
This two-story building originally housed the JC Penney merchandise store – one of the earliest franchise outlets in the region.



42:

**Judd Building (Advocate Printing/ DeVaul
Publishing/The Advocate Agency) – 1926
433-429 North Market Boulevard**

A.E. Judd, owner, completed construction of the two-story building in 1926 and Advocate Printing, established in 1895, moved its office into the larger portion of the street level space. For years, the Singer Sewing Machine Company leased the remaining street level portion. During the early years, the upstairs was occupied by the Washington State Liquor Control Board and attorney offices. Advocate Printing is still in business. The building fronts on Market Boulevard and Pacific Avenue.



Other Chehalis Sites on The National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the federal governments's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. It is administered by the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior.



Chehalis Scout Lodge

278 Southeast Adams Avenue

The Scout Lodge was built in the mid-1930s as a Works Progress Administration project.



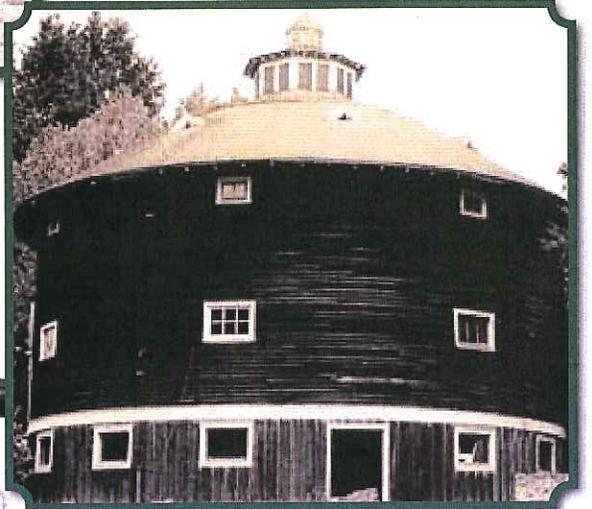
Hillside Historic District

Located in the eastern part of town encompassing the majority of Washington and Adams Avenues, one street east from the historic downtown area.



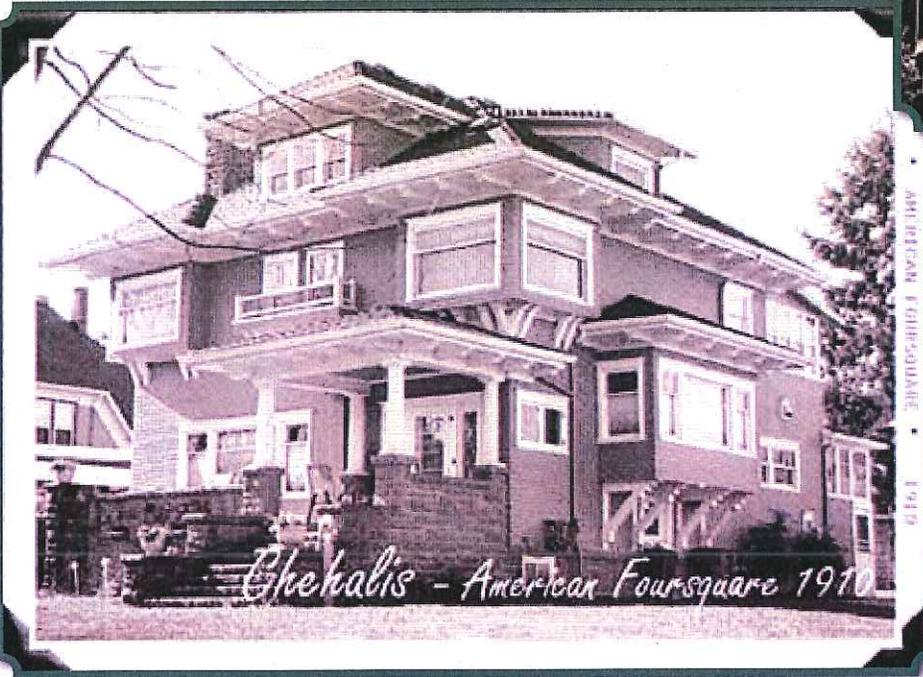
Obadiab B. McFadden House
475 Southwest Chehalis Avenue

This log structure was built for Judge McFadden in 1859 and is the oldest residence in the city of Chehalis, and the oldest continuously lived in residence in the state of Washington.



Pennsylvania Avenue - West Side Historic District

This district is a well-preserved, historically significant neighborhood built by the urban elite of Chehalis in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A walking tour guide is available at the Lewis County Historical Museum.



Osmer K. Palmer House
673 Northwest Pennsylvania Avenue

The home was built in 1910 and is historically significant for its association with the pioneer manufacturer whose large lumber firm made significant contributions to the local economy through the first half of the 20th century.

Credits:

ATTACHMENT: CHEHALIS WALKING TOUR

Chehalis Community Renaissance Team

Special thanks to Caryn Foley, City of Chehalis
and Shelly Clemens, KELA-KMNT

The Chehalis Community Renaissance Team (CCRT) is comprised of community and city leaders.

Our goal is to make Chehalis a more attractive place in which to live; enhance job opportunities and the involvement of youth; increase tourism; and grow local retail businesses.

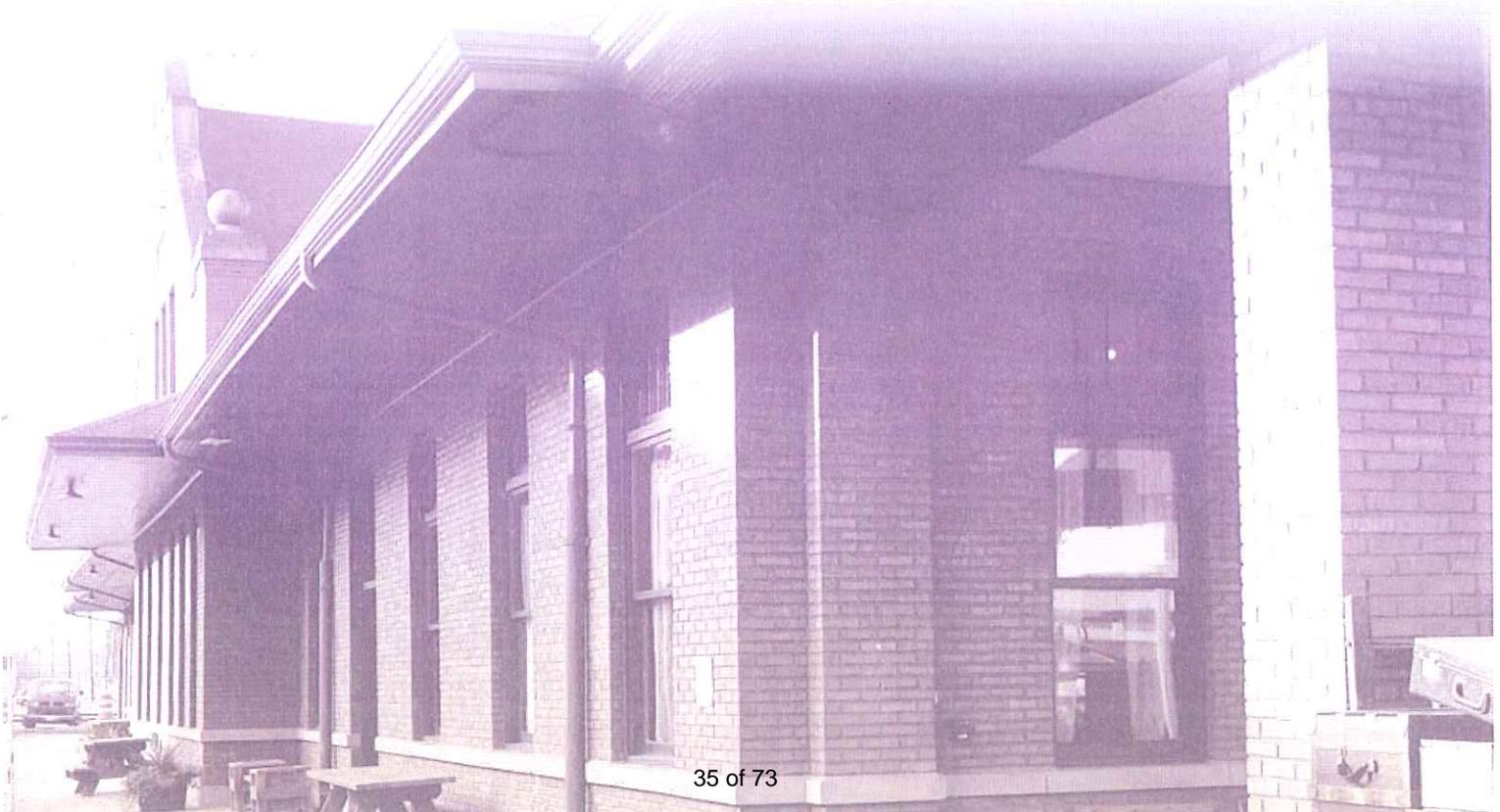
Your comments and suggestions are appreciated. Phone: 360-345-1042. Email: cfoley@ci.chehalis.wa.us.

Lewis County Historical Museum

Special thanks to Margaret Shields, Historian
Dennis Dawes, Chehalis City Council
Edna Fund, Centralia City Council, Local Historian
Daryl Lund, Chehalis City Council
Julie McDonald Zander, Local Author and Historian

Barbara Mason, (former) Chehalis Historic Preservation Commission Member
Vince Panesko, Contributor

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Various articles from *The Chronicle*



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Revised Edition: October 2012



Salem Walking Tour

City of Salem Home > Residents > Salem Heritage Portal > Walking Tour



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Best Place to Start

The best place to begin your historical tour of Downtown Salem is at the interpretive panel inside the Salem Conference Center on the stair landing at the Ferry and Commercial Street corner where you can look out at the City's beginnings. The tour suggested in this brochure takes you through time to experience some of the significant sites that help tell the fascinating story of Salem's history. It begins in 1847 and continues through the present day.

Quote

"Once upon a time, before shopping malls and giant parking lots, Salem families could find everything they wanted within a few downtown blocks; they could buy furniture, appliances, hardware, and nursery plants for their homes; keep professional appointments or visit the bank; go to a movie, attend church, or watch a parade; have a soda at the counter of a drug store or dine in one of several restaurants; shop in a variety of small retail establishments answering every household need. People of modest means lived downtown on the second floors above the shops, and the more prosperous walked the few blocks from their fine homes. It was, in fact, the model of current Urban Redevelopment. The following self-guided walk will recall that Salem - and typical American towns - years ago". -- Virginia Green

Acknowledgements

The Salem Downtown Historic Walking Tour Brochure is funded by a Preserve America Grant administered by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.



Preserve America is an initiative that encourages and supports cultural, economic and educational benefits of historic preservation and heritage tourism.

We thank all of our supporters and partners:



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Salem, Oregon

Historic Downtown Walking Tour

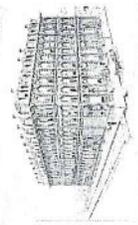
- 101 High Street NE
Masonic Temple
- 223-233 High Street NE
T.G. Bligh Building
- 237-245 High Street NE
Arthur Moore Building
- 102 - 110 Liberty Street NE
McGilchrist Building
- 105 - 135 Liberty Street NE
Gray Building
- 120 Liberty Street NE
Roib Company Building
- 145-147 Liberty Street NE
Eckertlen Building
- 155 Liberty Street NE
Skiff Building/Montgomery Ward
- 189 Liberty Street NE
Reed Opera House
- 229 State Street
Smith & Wade Building
- 236 State Street
Meredith Building
- 241 State Street
Salvation Army Building
- 246 State Street
Gatlin & Linn Building
- 315 - 333 State Street
Durbin Building
- 351 - 367 State Street
Farrar Building
- 356 State Street
J.K. Gill Building
- 360 - 372 State Street
Adolph Block
- 379 - 383 State Street
Pomeroy Building
- 388 State Street
First National Bank, Old/Capitol Tower/Livesley Building
- 508 - 524 State Street
Bligh Building

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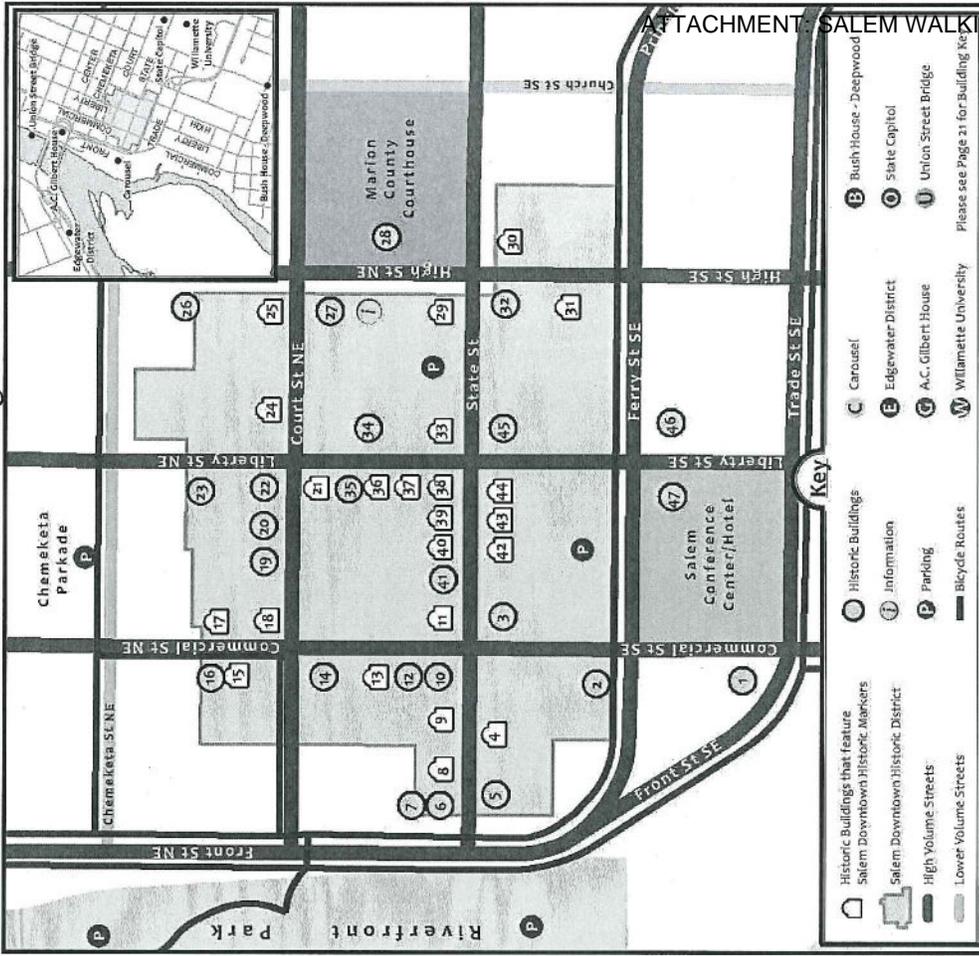
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Salem Historic Downtown Walking Tour



Walking Tour Map Building Key

1. Burkert Building
2. Marion Car Rental and Park
3. Ladd and Bush Bank Building
4. Catlin and Lynn Building
5. Manning Company Building
6. Boise Building
7. Former White's Feed Store
8. Smith and Wade Building
9. Salvation Army
10. US National/Pioneer Trust Building
11. Watkins-Deatbom Building
12. Capitol National Building
13. Bush-Breyman Block
14. The Only remaining section of Bush and Brey Building
15. Starkey-McCulley Building
16. Benjamin Forstner Store Building/South First National Bank Block
17. South Eldridge Block/Greenbaum Block
18. Pearce Building
19. Steeves Building/Court Street Dairy Lunch
20. Paulus Building
21. Reed Opera House
22. Streetsloof Building
23. Electric Building/Anderson Sporting Goods
24. Moore Building
25. T.G. Building
26. Site of the Old City Hall
27. Odd Fellows Hall and Annex
28. Former Marion County Courthouse Building
29. Masonic Temple
30. Elsinore Theatre
31. John Hughes Company/New Salem Hotel Building
32. Hubbard Building/Oregon Building
33. McCilchrist Building
34. Hughes-Durbin Building
35. McCormack Building
36. Eckler Building
37. Gray Building
38. Pomeroy Building
39. Farrar Building
40. Bayne Building
41. J. K. Building
42. Adolph Building
43. First National Bank/Old Capitol Tower/Livesley Building
44. Site of the Former Guardian Building
- 45.

"There is no better way to enjoy the historic assets of a community than walking up close to a historic building and experiencing the past. Salem abounds in these opportunities, and places both financing and volunteer efforts into maintaining and promoting their enjoyment."
 - Janet Taylor, former Mayor of Salem

Why is Historic Preservation Important?

Historic Preservation buildings are aesthetically pleasing and are a diversion from the multitude of glass-and-steel buildings. Countless projects have demonstrated that historic buildings can be transformed into modern, workable spaces. Some warehouses have even been converted into housing and former stock yards have become thriving marketplaces. Preserved buildings also attract visitors. Visitors enjoy the sense of being "someplace", not just "anywhere". Perhaps the most important reason to save old buildings is that they make up our collective memory.

Preserving Salem's historic resources affords each person the opportunity to interpret and appreciate the values and ways of life of those who lived and worked here before us. Preservation establishes a sense of place to which each of us can connect and reveals what we value. It is through the dedication of individuals working together in the community that the Salem Downtown Historic District has been designated and is a tangible link from the past, through the present, to the future.

What is the Salem Downtown Historic District?

The Salem Downtown Historic District was officially listed in the National Register of Historic Places on September 28, 2001. The district is a seven block area roughly bounded by Chemeketa, High, Ferry, and Front Streets. There are total of 92 buildings, 67% of which contribute to the historic character of the district. The district is historically significant for its association with a regional response to the discovery of gold in California, the commercial response to the development of agriculture in the Willamette Valley, and the development of the Oregon Territory, and later the State of Oregon. The district is also architecturally significant for its collection of a variety of commercial architectural styles.

Table of Contents

“Once upon a time, before shopping malls and giant parking lots, Salem families could find everything they wanted within a few downtown blocks; they could buy furniture, appliances, hardware and nursery plants for their homes; keep professional appointments or visit the bank; go to a movie, attend church or watch a parade; have a soda at the counter of a drug store or dine in one of several restaurants; shop in a variety of small retail establishments answering every household need. People of modest means lived downtown on the second floors above the shops and the more prosperous walked the few blocks from their fine homes. It was, in fact, the model of current Urban Redevelopment. The following self-guided walk will recall that Salem – and typical American towns – years ago.” - Virginia Green



Celebration for the opening of the Center Street Bridge, 1918.

Downtown Historic Buildings Narrative..... 2-16

Acknowledgements.....17

“Did You Know?”.....18-19



Denotes historical properties that feature Salem Historic Downtown Markers

The best place to begin your historical tour of Downtown Salem is at the interpretive panel on the stairway landing at the Ferry and Commercial Street corner inside the Salem Conference Center where you can look out at the City's beginnings.

The tour suggested in this brochure leads you through time, to experience some of the significant sites that share the fascinating story of Salem's history. It begins in 1847 and continues through the present day.

1. Burke Building, 267 Commercial Street SE

The earliest use of the 1890 Burke Building was as a fruit and produce house with the Illahee Club upstairs. In 1912, this club merged with the Board of Trade. In 1922, the Board of Trade became the first Salem Chamber of Commerce.

2. Marion Car Rental and Park, 195 Commercial Street SE

The Marion Car Rental and Park was built in 1950. Following World War II, efforts to accommodate cars in downtown encouraged the removal of older buildings for the construction of car parking facilities. The Marion Car Rental and Park replaced the Holman Building, built in 1857. Originally planned as a hotel, it became a legislative hall after the first Capitol burned in 1855. Many of Oregon's laws were passed here. Attempts to save the building for civic use were unsuccessful.



The Holman Building

3. Ladd and Bush Bank Building, 302 State Street

Salem's first financial institution, the former Ladd and Bush Bank, was founded in 1869. Ashael Bush II (1824-1913), the founder, was a prominent figure in Salem's financial and political history. In 1967, the building was renovated and expanded on State Street.

4. Catlin and Lynn Building, 246 State Street

 The 1908 Catlin and Lynn Building is built on the site of the Tiger Engine Fire House, No. 2, organized in 1869. It continued as a volunteer organization until 1893 when the City created a paid fire department that moved into the Court House Fire Station. Its earliest commercial use was for auto storage and repair.



5. Manning Company Building, 210 State Street

The 1905 Manning Company Building replaced a wooden building occupied by blacksmiths and carriage makers. Salem Seed and Implement Co. was located in this building for many years. Later, it served as the local Studebaker dealer.

6. Boise Building, 217 State Street

The original owner, R. B. Boise, Jr. was a well-known northwest journalist and owner of the Oregon Statesman. The building reflects the original design of architect Fred Legg who also designed structures at the Oregon State Fairgrounds.

7. Former White's Feed Store

The abandoned 1911 White's Feed Store (on Front Street behind the Boise Building) is not in the Downtown Historic District, but is important to Salem history. By the early 1920s, D. A. White had immense warehouses on Front and Water streets, fostering a wholesale and retail seed business with operations throughout the U.S. and in Europe. The building remained in White family ownership until the mid-1980s.

8. Smith and Wade Building, 229 State Street

 The 1870 Smith and Wade Building was purchased by the Boise family. By the 1920s the west half housed George E. Waters, Inc., a wholesale cigar distributor; the east half was home to the Gospel Mission. It maintains the appearance of its 1910 renovation.

9. Salvation Army, 241 State Street

 Arriving in Salem in the early 1890s, the Salvation Army had many activities that revolved around practicing Christian principles, especially charity. They became recognized as one of the leading religious groups contributing to prison reform, visiting the sick and elderly and helping feed the hungry. The Salvation Army owned this building between 1930 and 1968.

10. U.S. National/Pioneer Trust Building, 109 Commercial Street NE

The U.S. National Bank/ Pioneer Trust was the first steel and concrete fire-resistant building in Salem and included all the latest banking conveniences when built in 1909 by J. P. Rogers, owner of the U.S. National Bank of Salem. After acquisition of Ladd and Bush Bank by U.S. National Bank in 1940, it became Pioneer Trust.



Looking north at Commercial and State Street intersection, late 1930s.

11. Watkins-Dearborn Building, 110 Commercial Street NE

 Directly across the street is the 1870 Watkins-Dearborn Building. When Samuel Adolph and his brother-in-law Edward Rostein opened their Real Estate and General Insurance business in 1931, their office was in this building and remained so until 1963.

12. Capital National Bank Building, 129 Commercial Street NE

The 1880 Capital National Bank Building, adjoining Pioneer Trust, was remodeled in 1892 to this Richardsonian Romanesque style and remodeled again in 1950 by James L. Payne, Salem architect. Placing the modern front onto the building required reinforcing the stone top stories, consisting of over 100 tons of stone.

13. Bush-Breyman Block, 135-147 Commercial Street NE

 Continuing north, the Bush-Breyman Block has always housed retail stores. Constructed in 1889, the original building was twice the size. The Bush north portion was damaged by fire and subsequently demolished. A solitary post is the only reminder.

14. The Only Remaining Section of the Bush and Brey Building, 155 Commercial Street NE

The section of the Bush and Brey Block at 179-197 Commercial Street NE was occupied from 1924 until 1970 by the popular Busick & Sons Grocery.



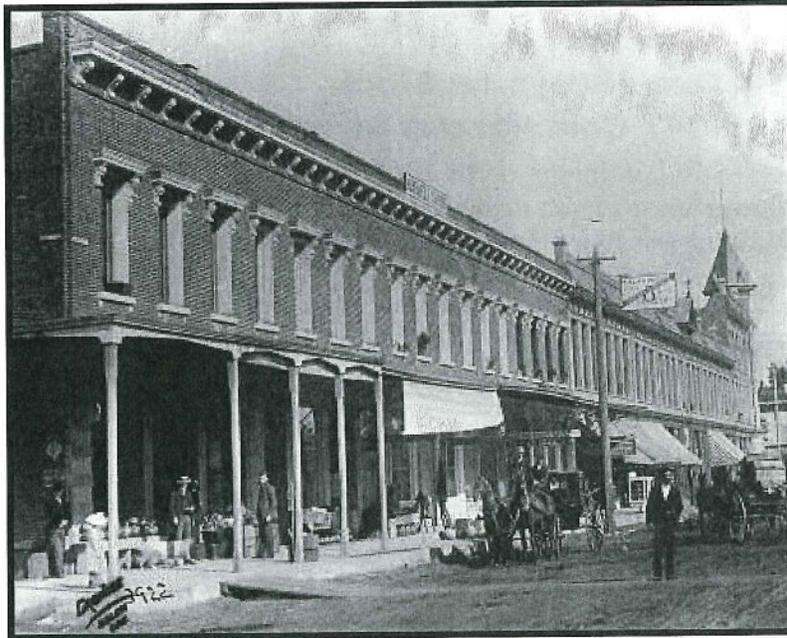
Bush-Breyman Block and Bush and Brey Block buildings on Commercial Street, looking toward the Court Street intersection.

15. Starkey-McCully Building, 231-233 Commercial Street NE

 Only 70 of the original 120 feet of the Starkey – McCully Building remain. The cast iron decoration is believed to be the oldest of its kind in Oregon. It was built in 1867 by Asa McCully and John L. Starkey with money from the California Gold Rush.

16. Benjamin Forstner Store Building/ South First National Bank Block, 241-247 Commercial Street NE

 Benjamin Forstner Store Building/South First National Bank Block was built in 1887 when wooden buildings were being replaced by brick buildings. Forstner's royalties from the invention of an electric motor and the Forstner Bit made him a very wealthy man.



The west side of Commercial Street from Court to Chemeketa Streets just after 1887.

17. South Eldridge Block/Greenbaum Building, 240-254 Commercial Street NE

 On the east side of Commercial Street is the South Eldridge Block /Greenbaum Building. It originally extended south to the end of the block. Wilbur Boothby most likely designed and developed the property in 1890. The third generation of the family continues to operate "Greenbaum's Quilted Forest" at this site.

18. Pearce Building, 305-321 Court Street NE

 This building was remodeled in 1940 for two Pearce sisters: Dorothy and Helen. Both were well-known local educators. The sisters had acquired the property from their father, George Pearce, owner since 1885.



Pearce Building and Breyman's White Corner at Commercial Street, early 1900s.

19. Steeves Building/Court Street Dairy Lunch, 347 Court Street NE

Glen Morris founded The Court Street Dairy Lunch in 1929 as Salem's first "fast food" restaurant. The restaurant continued to be owned and operated by three generations of the Morris family until 1994. The walls are decorated with historic photos.

20. Paulus Building, 355-357 Court Street NE

The 1907 Paulus Building was previously the site of Sung Lung Washing and Ironing. The present building was constructed to provide space for a furniture store. In 1931, Paulus divided the space: Doughton's Hardware occupied the west end of the building for almost sixty years (1934-1991).

21. Reed Opera House, 189 Liberty Street NE

 The 1870 Reed Opera House once housed the Oregon Supreme Court and State Library on the third floor, a 1,500-seat auditorium on the second, and seven stores at street level. It closed in 1900 after the opening of the Grand Theater. The interior was then redesigned for Joseph Meyers and Sons (and later Miller's) Department Store. After a major rehabilitation of the building in 1976, the building became the focal point of a major downtown redevelopment.

22. Steusloff Brothers Building, 399 Court Street NE

The Steusloff Brothers Building, originally built in 1902, had Queen Anne stylistic features, but was transformed in 1948 after Claude, Ivan and Muriel Steusloff took out a mortgage against the property to remodel their meat market into the Modern style. The family also owned the former Valley Meat Packing Company. Jackson Jewelers have been located here since 1944.

23. Electric Building/Anderson Sporting Goods, 241 Liberty Street NE

The 1920s Portland General Electric Building, and Yeater Hardware next door, underwent many changes since the buildings were constructed in the 1920s. The Anderson Sporting Goods store included both. Recent renovations have restored both facades.



In this 2007 photograph, the historic Electric Building facade just peeks from beneath the Anderson Sporting Goods store covering.

24. Moore Building, 409 Court Street NE

 The 1916 Moore Building is in the western half and the 1906 Skiff Block, with Queen Anne architecture, is in the eastern half of the building.

25. T.G. Bligh Building, 223-233 High Street NE

 The 1923 T. G. Bligh Building has housed the Olson Florist since 1926. In 1922, Thomas Gregor Bligh bought this property from the Salem Elks Fraternal Organization. In 1927, the building was sold to Charles P. Bishop, owner of Pendleton Woolens Mills.

26. Site of the Old City Hall

The empty lot beyond the T.G. Bligh Building was the location of the City Hall demolished in 1972. At the southwest corner of Chemeketa and High is a parking lot with a plaque identifying this as the site of the Old City Hall.



1959 photograph of the old City Hall taken from Chemeketa Street.

27. Odd Fellows Hall and Annex, 195 High Street NE

At the southwest corner of Court and High Streets is the former Odd Fellows Hall, designed in Richardson Romanesque style. The Grand Theater opened in 1900, providing popular entertainment. Its use declined after the Elsinore Theatre was built in 1927 and it closed in 1950. It has recently reopened.



1930s photo showing the old City Hall and 1924 Doughboy statue on Courthouse lawn.

28. Site of former Marion County Courthouse Building

In 1952, the present Marion County Courthouse building



Behind the Courthouse in this 1903 photograph is the Post Office, now on Willamette University campus and renamed the Gatke Building. Beyond that is the former classic State House, which burned in 1935 and was replaced on the same site by the modern Capitol. The First Methodist Church is to the right.

29. Masonic Temple, 495 State Street

 The Masonic Temple was built in 1912 in Mediterranean/ Moorish style designed by Ellis F. Lawrence who also designed the Elsinore Theatre and the Hubbard Building. Terra cotta is liberally used for exterior decoration. This six-floor building on the northwest corner was vacant for a period of years, but has recently been remodeled and contains offices.

30. Elsinore Theatre, 170 High Street SE

 The historic Elsinore Theatre opened in 1926 with a DeMille silent film, "The Volga Boatman". This theatre featured film, stage shows and, for a time, movies with Vaudeville. The Elsinore has been restored as one of the few remaining examples of Tudor Gothic theatre design.

31. John Hughes Company/New Salem Hotel Building, 153 High Street SE

 The John Hughes Company/New Salem Hotel was built in 1924. Previously, Salem's Chinatown existed on this block. Retail shops occupied the first floor while the "New Salem Hotel" provided lodging above. John Hughes opened a mercantile store in 1863 that became one of the most important businesses in the Willamette Valley.

32. Hubbard Building/Oregon Building, 494 State Street

The 1913 Hubbard or Oregon Building was the Salem depot for the Oregon Electric Railway, whose Salem-to-Eugene tracks ran down High Street. After 1921, during the ownership of Harry Hawkins and Thomas Roberts, the building housed Metropolitan Stores, Sears, and law offices.



Hubbard Building looking west on State Street.

33. McGilchrist Building, 102 Liberty Street NE

 At the northwest corner of Liberty and State Streets is the 1916 McGilchrist Building. The family was prominent in the commercial, social, and agricultural life of the community. They retained an interest in the McGilchrist Building into the 1960s.



In a 1920s view of the same intersection, the McGilchrist Building and Masonic Temple are on the left, the Guardian Building and Hubbard Building on the right. In the distance is the State House and the First Methodist Church.

34. Hughes-Durbin Building, 160 Liberty Street NE

Remnants remain of the 1916 Hughes-Durbin Building. In the 1920s it became the home of J.C. Penney and remained so for the next several decades. It is more recently remembered as the Metropolitan, a variety retail store.

35. McCornack Building, 177 Liberty Street NE

Adjoining the Reed Opera House, the McCornack Building was built in 1902 to house a furniture store. From 1921 to 1947 it was popular as "Worth's Department Store", considered one of the best retail establishments in Salem.

36. Skiff Building, 155 Liberty Street NE

 The 1936 Skiff Building was, for several decades, the local Montgomery Ward. A recent restoration has converted the upper floors into residential rental spaces responding to the need for downtown living accommodations.

37. Eckerlen Building, 145 Liberty Street NE

 The recently restored 1894 Eckerlen Building was built by the Gray brothers. Eugene Eckerlen bought the property in May 1909. In 1936, Bishop's Men and Boys Wear moved here and remained through the 1960s.



Looking south on Liberty are the Reed Opera House, the Skiff Building, Bishop's Men and Boys Wear, the Gray Building and, across State Street, the Livesley Building.

38. Gray Building, 105 Liberty Street NE

 In 1891, the three Gray brothers constructed this two-story building. In early 1900, Charles Gray sold the building to Russell Catlin and James R. Lynn. The present owners are direct descendants of Russell Catlin.

39. Pomeroy Building, 379-383 State Street

 Constructed as a rooming house in 1860, Charles T. Pomeroy and A. A. Keene purchased it in 1925 and remodeled it into two retail stores. Audrey Pomeroy managed a jewelry store at this location into the 1990s. Her brother had an adjoining optical shop. A central staircase (with a skylight) divides the two stores.

40. Farrar Building, 351 State Street

 Over the years, several businesses have occupied retail space in the 1917 Farrar Building. Midget Market occupied shop space until 1964. The store at 363 State Street was originally the Central Cigar Store. From 1930, until 1981, it was the Smoke Shop. It not only sold cigars, but also served food and drinks at a long double counter; billiard and cards were played in the back. Eventually, it became a community institution, serving farm and other transient laborers in the Salem area.

41. Bayne Building, 335 State Street

The 1902 Bayne Building has been the home of numerous retail businesses such as a bakery and the Little King Restaurant. The OK Barber Shop is a long time occupant in the western half.



The Patton Building, a pioneer-merchandising establishment was demolished at this south side of State Street when the bank was extended to the alley.

42. J.K. Gill Building, 356 State Street

East of the site of the former Patton Building, the J.K. Gill Building was constructed in 1868, making it one of the oldest in the historic district. On May 15, 1869, the First Presbyterian Church of Salem was organized on the upper floor of this building. The prominent Northwest book dealer, J.K. Gill, constructed it.

43. Adolph Block, 360-372 State Street

The Adolph Block originally housed the Sam Adolph Saloon, a butcher shop and jewelers. After a fire in 1880, this brick building was constructed here to replace the wooden ones that had been destroyed.

44. The First National Bank/Old Capitol Tower/Livesley Building, 388 State Street

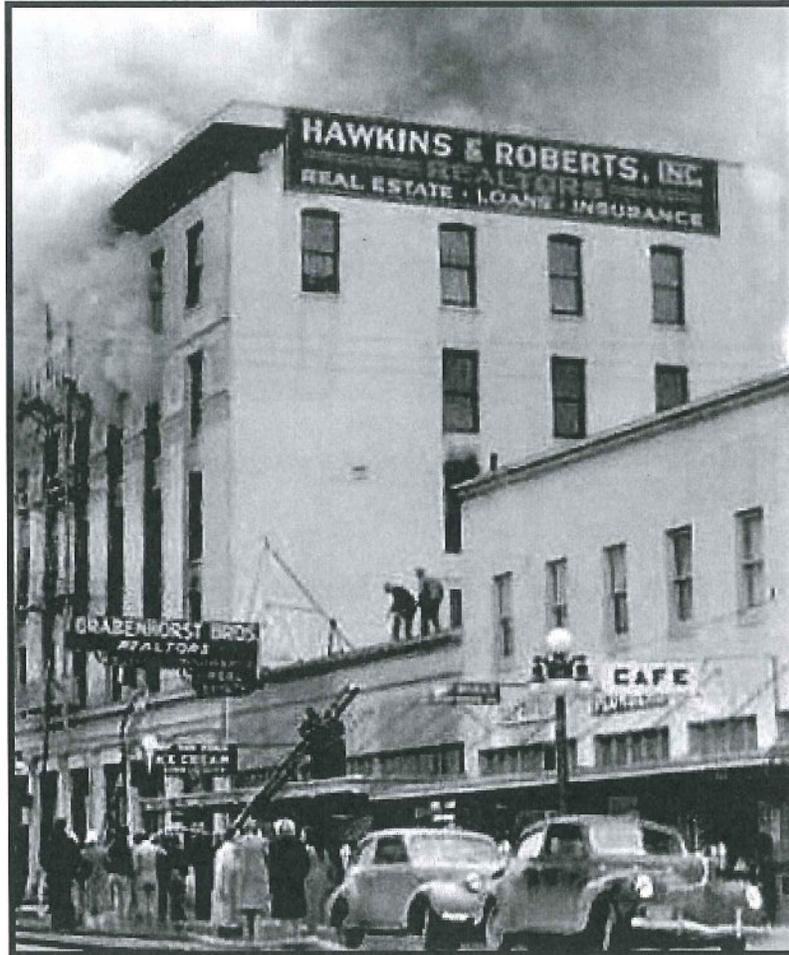
The Old Capitol Tower (Livesley Building) is Salem's only skyscraper at 11 stories tall. This building was financed by Thomas A. Livesley, a leading hop grower who served terms as Salem's mayor and in the state legislature. The Livesley Building has elaborate ornamentation on the north and east elevations from the eleventh floor upward to the parapet. The outer bay has a standing human figure with stylized wings surrounding it. Bearded human faces in bas-relief decorate the upper section of wall. Statuary of griffins is at both the northwest and northeast corners of the building.



State Street looking west in the 1930s was defined by the Masonic Temple on the right (at High Street) and the Pioneer Trust at Commercial. To the left is the Livesley building at Liberty Street.

45. Site of the former Guardian Building, 404 State Street

To the east, across Liberty Street from the Livesley Building, is now the Key Bank building. It was built on the site of the former four-story Guardian Building that burned on November 3, 1947. It had been a prominent location for professional offices.



In this 1947 photograph, residents standing on Liberty Street watch the Guardian Building burn. A fire escape is located at the front of the structure where smoke is rising from the fourth story of the five-story concrete and brick building. A dark cloud of smoke has gathered over the building. Cars are still parked along the curb in front of neighboring businesses. These businesses include Grabenhorst Bros. Realtors, The Pike Ice Cream Shop, the Bible Book House, a plumbing business, and a cafe. Two men are on the roof of the ice cream shop.

46. Site of the former Crystal Ballroom

On the southeast corner of Ferry and Liberty Streets is a building which was the Crystal Ballroom. With dancing on the main and second floors, and a swimming pool in the basement, this was a center of entertainment for many years.



The building that replaced the Crystal Ballroom retains its original appearance.

47. Site of the former Marion Hotel

Oregon's largest hotel, the finest north of San Francisco, opened here as the Chemeketa House on December 26, 1870. Renamed the Marion Hotel, it was the political and social center of the city until destroyed by fire in 1971.



This concludes our tour where it began, at the Salem Conference Center, the site of the former Marion Hotel.

Acknowledgements

A Special Thank You is extended to the following volunteers who contributed their time and expertise to this project:

Virginia Green

Local Historian and Columnist for the Statesman Journal

Julie Osborne

Historic Preservation Professional

Hazel Patton

Local Historian and Historic Property Owner

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Director of Development, Willamette Heritage Center at the Mill

John Ritter

Local Historian and Retired Professor of History, Linfield College

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- **SalemHistory** <http://www.salemhistory.net/>



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Did You Know....

- ◇ *Many stores in downtown Salem were connected by tunnels under the sidewalks and streets. Most shops used their basement for storage. An easy way to transport goods from street level to basement was to use an elevator. You can see elevator openings covered by metal plates throughout downtown. The glass blocks and small arched windows at street level in alleys provided enough light for clerks in the storage rooms. These purple/blue glass bricks can be seen in the downtown area. According to rumors, tunnels provided an escape for errant persons visiting "speakeasy businesses". Another rumor claims that there is a buried tunnel that served as a Chinese opium den underneath a Salem street. Today the tunnels are filled in; the basement and elevator doors are sealed over.*

- ◇ *Most of the early buildings in the historic district were composed of bricks made at the State prison between 1880 and 1930. These bricks can be identified by bubbles on their surface. Many were used for the construction of buildings and roads.*

- ◇ *The name of each horse drawn streetcar line reflected its destination. State Street was called Prison Row and for years the streetcar was drawn by a horse named "Lockup". Center Street was called Asylum Street.*

- ◇ *Salem had hundreds of horses traveling through the downtown area; one horse produced 40 lbs of manure a day. It could make crossing the road on foot hazardous; that is why the curbs are so high on the Reed Opera House block.*

- ◇ A temporary jail was located on the upper level of the historic Roth Company Building (former Oyster Bar) located at 120 Liberty Street NE. Look for the bars in the upper windows.

- ◇ Salem's 1800s Chinatown was located on Liberty Street, south of Court Street. The Chinese workers lived in crowded rented tenements that were subject to fire or demolition in order to build new structures. The Paulus Building is on the site of the Sung Lung laundry. Although the 1892 Exclusion Act closed immigration and restricted where the Chinese could live and work, many became prosperous businessmen and their floats were seen in the early Cherry City Festival parades. By 1920, only a remnant of Chinatown remained on High Street.

- ◇ Before 1972, the area south of Trade Street, along Pringle Park and the Civic Center, was an industrial area containing breweries and canneries.

- ◇ From 1908 to 1933, there was a inter-urban electric train connection between Salem and Portland. The terminus of the line was the political and entertainment center of downtown at the State and High Street intersection in front of the Marion County Courthouse, having just passed the City Hall. The Central Stage Terminal and Hotel, across the street, and the Senator Hotel, a block north, accommodated visitors. The Elsinore and Capitol theatres were a few steps away. The Post Office (now Gatke Hall on the Willamette University campus) was one block east, and beyond that, Willson Park and the Statehouse. The trip from Portland took an hour-and-a-half, cost 25 cents, and there were 33 trains a day at the height of its service.

We sincerely appreciate the support of the property owners who have chosen to participate in the Salem Historic Marker program. The cast-bronze historic markers which display the historic name, the date the building was constructed and an interesting historic story about the building have been installed on the following historic buildings:

110 Commercial Street NE
Watkins-Dearborn Building

135 - 147 Commercial Street NE
Bush-Breyman Block

174-188 Commercial Street NE
Breyman Brothers Block

201 - 211 Commercial NE
Anderson Building

231 - 233 Commercial Street NE
Starkey-McCully Building

240 - 254 Commercial Street NE
South Eldridge Block/Greenbaum Building

241-247 Commercial Street NE
Benjamin Forstner Store/South First National Bank Block

305 - 321 Court Street
Pearce Building

339 Court Street
Enright-Halik Building

340 Court Street
New Breyman Block

409 Court Street
Moore Building

153 - 191 High Street, SE
John Hughes Company/New Salem Hotel Building

170 High Street, SE
Elsinore Theatre

Downtown Newberg Walking Tour

This walking tour is designed to give a deeper understanding of the history of the Newberg and the history of downtown. We hope you find its contents both educational and entertaining.

As a walking tour, it takes approximately 90 minutes to visit the locations outlined here. No homes are included. Points of interest are concentrated in a six-block area along both sides of E. First Street. It is recommended that you begin your journey from west to east, or along the south side of the street; return via the north side.

E. First Street was the original route of U.S. 99W through downtown. For many years, it was two-way traffic.

During the early part of the 1900s, Newberg was the brick-making capital of Oregon. Many of the buildings you'll see on this tour were made from local bricks. Willamina brick, which is white or blonde in color, was especially popular.

Be on the lookout for buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Also notice that downtown Newberg retains most of its infrastructure from before 1940. In essence, this tour shows how Newberg looked during the early half of the 20th century, a city center frozen in time. The visitor is encouraged to pause and reflect about how things used to be in small town America.

If you grew up here, get ready for a flood of memories. Above all, have fun.

E. FIRST STREET...SOUTH SIDE WALKING EAST

204-208 E. First: Johnson Furniture. 1910, 1911, and 1920. Behind the wide awning of this well-known furniture business stands three historic buildings, collectively designated by the city in 2010 as a local historic landmark. At 204 E. First was E.C. Baird's General Dry Goods Store, in business under this name from 1910-1926. Johnson's Hardware was at 206 E. First. The building was constructed in 1920 and locals knew it as the Vincent Feed and Commission Store. The 208 E. First address was constructed in 1911 and for many years was known as Christianson-Larkin Hardware. Later, the east side of the building housed the popular Clayton's Bakery. The Johnson family has been in business at this location since 1948.

212-214 E. First: First National Bank Building: 1910. This building anchored the east end of what used to be known as the **Wilcox Block**, named for Dr. F.T. Wilcox, who had his office here for many years. So did prominent dentist I.R. Root. In 1905, a small office structure occupied the corner location, later removed. Behind the building is a part of Johnson's Furniture that was originally home to the well-known Oregon City Creamery. By 1910, the First National Bank of Newberg had moved here from the Harker Building (see next entry), where it had been established in the late 1890s. FNB of Newberg consolidated

History

Downtown Newberg
Walking Tour

History of Downtown
Newberg

Newberg has more than
its fair share of historic
properties

Columbus Day storm
especially hard on
Newberg

Kalapuyas, French,
Quakers, English—Who
came first?

Century-old vision is
taking shape on First
Street

With time town shakes its
'Grubby End' moniker
and reputation

ATTACHMENT: EDMONSTON NEWBERG WALKING TOUR

with U.S. National Bank during the Great Depression. In 1930s, an apartment hotel occupied the upper floors. Attractive American Renaissance style and heavy construction gave Newberg a “big city” look for that time.

300 E. First: *Harker Building*. 1895. Also known as ***Mason’s Building***. At one time far more decorative than now, it remains one of the most picturesque older buildings in Newberg. Continually used as a drug store for over 84 years, especially Ferguson Rexall Drugs. Ferguson served as an early fire chief for the city. Also hosted the First National Bank of Newberg in its west half before bank moved across Washington Street in 1910 to 214 E. First. This was also an early location of *The Newberg Graphic* newspaper. The Masons and Eastern Star used the second floor for meeting space from 1897-1932. The upstairs area hosted the teenage Tiger’s Den. The old bank quarters has also housed a restaurant, the Greyhound bus depot in 1970s, and the Owl’s Trunk, a ladies clothing store.

304 E. First: *Cameo Theater*. 1936. Opened for moviegoers on Aug. 20, 1937. Designed by D.W. Hilborn and built by Peter Johnson of Johnson Construction, both of Vancouver, Wash. It is of the Moderne style, the only building of its type in the city. Warner Brothers was the original owner. To the left of the main theater entrance was a separate commercial storefront that housed a fountain and later a beauty shop. Today this is part of the theater’s snack bar. Bought by local movie man Ted Francis in 1941, who also owned the Francis Theater (see Francis Square) at the corner of E. First and N. College. He later built the Twin-Cinema and the 99W Drive-In, both located east of town where Springbrook Road intersects Highway 99W. Francis also had business interests in McMinnville. Cameo, drive-in and Twin-Cinema are all still owned within the Francis family.

308 E. First: 1902. First ***Safeway*** food store in Newberg. Was also a notions and confections store, then a restaurant, later a creamery. A barbershop has been in the eastern half of the building since the 1950s.

310 E. First: 1902. For many years this was Beale’s Shoe Repair.

314 E. First: *Johnson’s Food Market*.

316 E. First: The Venus Variety Store, later Newberg Variety.

E. First and Blaine: *Blaine Street Railroad Spur*. Early 1900s. Built by Newberg Quaker and town founder Jesse Edwards, who owned the Pacific Face Brick Company at the southern end of Blaine near present-day Ewing Young Park, and who needed this rail line to transport his product to market. Bought by the Spaulding Lumber Company in 1912. Today, it is one of the last short-line railroads in the western United States still in use.

400 E. First: Date unknown. Older residents remember this as Seifker Hardware, Anderson Hardware, Bowman’s Restaurant and Newberg Music.

406 E. First: *Star Theater*. 1909. Newberg’s first movie theater, showing silent movies from 1912 until 1929. Ted Francis rented the Star in 1926 and the woman he hired to play piano accompaniment to the features later became his wife. He closed the Star in 1929, but continued to operate the Baker Theater at 617 E. First, which he had bought in 1927. The “Star” location has also been a bowling alley, a pharmacy, an appliance store and a business known as Energy Expression. The original film projector from the Star is still in possession of the Francis family and is kept at the Cameo.

408 E. First: *Bunn Building*. 1910. Well-known downtown landmark which housed the offices of dentist E.P. Dixon on the second floor from 1910-1928. Downstairs was a tin shop and later Newberg Interiors. Eventually purchased by well-known

attorney Stan Bunn and his wife Mary.

410 E. First: 1905. Early cyclery, a meat company in 1912, a print shop in 1929. Now part of City Hall. Original building at this location destroyed by fire.

414 E. First. City Hall. 1913. Known originally as **George Howland Building**. Howland was a local builder, whose work at one time could be seen all over town. Architecture is of the Classical Revival style. It replaced earlier building on site which housed City Hall and Fire Department. In new building, early location of Fire Department was around corner on Howard Street in back of building. Willamina brick used in construction.

502 E. First: Hollingsworth Building. 1911. Site originally occupied by a Presbyterian Church, which had constructed on this location in 1902. Church razed by William Wesley Hollingsworth, who operated with his sons a furniture store and an undertaking business, the latter in the rear of the building. Later this became Hollingsworth & Wilson General House Furnishing Goods. Dent Stationary also located here.

504-506 E. First: Unknown. Home to the **Newberg Drug Company** until it relocated to 606 E. First. It's the back of this building that reveals an interesting remnant of days gone by. Construction reflects a trapezoidal shape, the angle at which the old Dayton Road used to connect to E. First Street.

508 E. First: Kienle Building. 1910. This was a piano retailer owned by Kienle and Sons beginning in 1912. They bought the building in 1925. It was also Lloyd's Apparel.

510 E. First: Tilden Building. 1928. Decorative Masonry structure. Original owner was Bernard Groth, a former mayor. West half was Groth Electric Company in 1930s. East half was a barbershop for many years under several different barbers, Harold Tilden being the best-known. Groth used to recharge batteries in the back of the store. Woodwork's Unfinished Furniture also located here. Ice cream parlors under several names housed on west side.

514 E. First: 1928. Housed Columbia Foods and later Francis Supply.

516 E. First: J.C. Penny Store. 1927. Listed on National Register of Historic Places. Decorative masonry style. Penny Company vacated premises in 1980. Later home to Chehalem Mercantile and Khron's Appliance.

518 E. First: Nottage property. 1927. Owned by William J. Nottage, who owned the *Newberg Enterprise* newspaper until 1921. He then became editor of *Newberg Graphic* until 1936. Later, this was Gainers Food Market, which featured home delivery. Owner Russel (correct spelling) Gainer was prominent in city affairs and a founder of the Newberg Camellia Festival in 1949.

602 E. First: Morris Building. 1920. Occupied in 1929 by a confectionary and tailor. For many years it was the location of three different optometrists, including the well-known Dr. C.A. Morris. This was the first location of the Benjamin Franklin Savings and Loan and the original location of the Coast to Coast Store.

604 E. First: Baker's TV. 1920s. Zenith radio/TV dealership and electronics repair shop. Son Richard Baker carries on the tradition today at Lewis Audio and Video. Pioneer buildings originally occupied this block.

606 E. First: Emory Hodson Drug Store. 1910. Original owners were the Hodson Brothers, Charles and Julius, who also

owned a men's clothing store next door at 608 E. First. Sold to Emory Hodson in 1912, who then opened one of three drug stores to occupy the building and one of three in town to offer a soda fountain. Julius was Newberg postmaster from 1905-1908. An earlier building occupied the site from 1903-1909, which in 1905 was used as the city's post office.

608 E. First: Hodson Men's Clothing Store; Imperial Hotel (addition). 1914.

610 E. First: Montgomery Wards. Was originally home to the Red and White Store.

612-616 E. First: Union Block Building. 1907. Listed on National Register of Historic Places. Also known as the **Wilson Building** in honor of Wilson Furniture located here for many years. Built by the Union Building Company. Bank of Newberg moved into east third of building almost right away. Newberg's first mayor, F.A. Morris, was on the board of the bank. Changed from state to federal bank in 1909, with name change from Bank of Newberg to U.S. National Bank of Newberg. Bought by First National Bank of Portland in 1936. Imperial Hotel was in west half of building from 1907 to 1929. The 612-614 addresses made up the lobby and dining room of the hotel. Portland Gas and Coke was located in 612. Western Finance was located in 614. In 616, Miller Mercantile Clothing Store operated for many years, followed by Coast to Coast, Wilson's Furniture and White's Collectibles. Martin Redding's insurance agency was located at the 612 address from 1940-1960, important because A-dec co-owner Joan Austin started her career in business with Redding. Later, the Buckley Insurance Agency bought Redding.

700 E. First: Ben Franklin Building. 1910. General store in 1912. IOOF Hall on second floor. Both remained in building until 1929. Retains original exterior walls. Colonial Revival decorative elements to the facade are later additions. For years, this was home to Portland General Electric, later the Ben Franklin Savings and Loan.

714 E. First: 1902 and 1905. Housed an army surplus store, music store and bowling alley. Others have included a paint and wallpaper store, retail furniture, and dry goods. Directly behind was the Newberg Hotel, later the Ryan Hotel.

716 E. First: Darby's Restaurant. 1920. For many years, this was one of Newberg's most popular eateries. Early residents knew this as the City Meat Market, under the ownership of Homer G. Moore.

804 E. First: Early 1900s. Originally a drug store, later a linoleum shop and appliance store.

806 E. First: Dan Wilson Clinic. Early 1900s. Paint and wallpaper shop, later the clinic of popular Chiropractor Dan Wilson, who was here for 33 years.

808 E. First: Sammy's Billiards. 1902-1905. Now demolished. Originally built as a plumber's shop, later a glove factory, then a feed and flour store. Became Sammy's in 1949, where it had managed to retain its Western Falsefront style. Once contained a 1917 snooker table. For many years, the second floor was the meeting place for the Newberg Junior Chamber of Commerce.

814 E. First: "Run-N-Gun Building." 1891. Also known as **Ehret Building**. Many remember this as the College Pharmacy, which also had a popular soda fountain. In earlier days this was a general store, millinery, and photo gallery. From 1902-1929 it was a grocery store. Prominent resident A.M. Hoskins was long-time owner.

908 E. First: Eastman's/Phelp's Meat Market. Date unknown. A restaurant was located next door.

E. FIRST STREET...NORTH SIDE WALKING WEST

915 E. First: Popular Ford dealership, Bob's Auto Company, was located here. Destroyed in the 1980's by one of Newberg's more notorious fires.

817 E. First: *Bank of Newberg Building.* 1888. Newberg's second bank building, the first having been constructed in the early 1880s in a small wooden office on the east side of Center between First and Second streets. The architectural style is Italianate and includes a prominent bracketed cornice. Home to Bank of Newberg until c. 1907. Has hosted a variety of different businesses in its long history, including J.B. Mount Hardware, Garland Stove & Ranges, the Newberg Chamber of Commerce, Newberg Travel, and Robert Hurford Insurance. At this corner, the Red Electric Train (1914-1929) turned on to what is today E. First Street from Meridian and headed west toward toward the heart of downtown.

807 E. First: *Ford Dealership.* 1920s. Built as a garage for Bob's Auto. Also, Baxter's Antiques.

801 E. First: *Berrian Station.* 1925. Built by Bob and Agnes Harris. From 1925 to 1929, General Petroleum Corporation of California held the lease. In 1929 this entire block was related to auto retail and repair.

719 E. First: *Old Columbia Market.* 1920s. Known to long-time residents as Newberg Auto Parts, which began business at 501 E. First. Also: Beasley Furniture and Anderson Hardware.

717 E. First: *Willamette Valley Telephone Company.* 1896. Bank of Newberg financed construction. 1896 to 1906: WVTC, then Charles B. Wilson and John Larkin changed the name to Newberg Telephone Company until 1927. In 1912, Clarence Edwards become president of NTC. Became West Coast Telephone Company from 1927-1939. This was the location of Newberg's first Laundromat. Became Innerman Music in 1980s.

701 E. First: *Morris and Miles Dry Goods.* 1890. Legendary pioneers Sarah Deskins, wife of Daniel Deskins, owned property in 1890. One of oldest surviving commercial buildings in town. It was originally a dry goods store. Morris was Newberg's first mayor. Miles was state legislator. 1890-1920 general store. Also A.C. Smith Harness Shop, Parker Hardware in 1939, Renee Hardware and the Newberg Fitness Center in late 80s.

621 E. First: *Francis Square.* Original location of the ***Crede Market Building***, which for many years housed the Newberg Packing Company or the Newberg Meat Company. Also a sausage factory. Bought by Ted Francis in 1939, who then converted building into a movie house known as the ***Francis Theater***. In 1955, the theater had one screen and 576 seats. Francis also owned Cameo and 99W Drive-in. He also owned the Corral Drive-In in McMinnville. In later years Francis Theater reserved for children only. Torn down after building damaged by 1993 earthquake.

617 E. First: *Baker Theater/Bump Building.* 1912. City maps from 1912 show this to be a movie theater. By the 1920s it was known as the ***Baker Theater***, a rival to the cross-town Star Theater. Both showed silent movies. Ted Francis bought the Baker in 1927 and in 1929 introduced Newberg's first talkie movies at this location, on a sound system he built himself. In 1936 he changed the name to the ***Francis Theater***, the first of two Newberg theaters to have this name. He stayed here until 1941, at which time he moved the Francis next door to the Crede Market Building, which he had bought in 1939 and had renovated into a theater with 500 seats. In 1941, Dr. C.M. Bump, a colorful medical doctor who according to local legend operated on his patients with a cigar in his mouth, moved his offices to the old Baker/Francis building and stayed for many years. The good doctor's name can still be seen embedded in the concrete sidewalk in front of the main entrance. If you happen into the

apartment area of the building, you will note the slated floor from its theater days still remains.

613-615 E. First: *Historic Red Electric Ticket Office.* 1920. Second building to occupy site, the first being a fish and poultry store built c. 1902. Then it was a feed store, hardware store, plumbing and tinning shop. By 1922, it was the ticket office for the legendary Southern Pacific's Red Electric train service, which provided passenger transportation up and down the Willamette Valley from Portland. Prominent Quaker Clarence Edwards, son of town leader Jesse Edwards, was long-time owner. Also: the Pastry Palace and North Valley Dental Center, a barber shop and beauty shop.

611 E. First: *Old Post Office.* 1910. Building has been seriously altered over the years. It was originally two retail locations. On the right side was Graham's Drugs, later Hamner's Drugs, followed by Buy Wise Drugs. This was the third location downtown to offer a soda fountain. Replaced as Post Office in 1936. The left side became a shoe store. Also: Bowman's Restaurant. The current occupant, First Street Pub, reflects floor space done when the separation of the interior space was removed.

607 E. First St: c.1925. Former variety store. First known as Wallace's Variety, run by Silas Wallace, another early fire chief. Later known as Rutherford's Variety, run by the Rutherford family of McMinnville. Became the Velvet Carriage and later The Horseless Carriage, both restaurants.

515 E. First St: Date unknown. Built as U.S. National Bank of Portland. It was the original home of Pearson and Knowles Studebaker dealership. It started as a livery stable. When the bank purchased the property, Pearson and Knowles moved to 112 N. Meridian.

505-507 E. First: *Restaurant.* 1925. Built as a waiting terminal for passengers of the Portland, Newberg, McMinnville and Tillamook Stage, Inc. Then owned by Oregon Motor Co. In 1930 became Greyhound Lines terminal. It has also been owned by many restaurant owners. Was Louie's Chinese Restaurant and Newberg Natural Foods.

503 E. First. C. 1920s. For a long time this was the Sunshine Cleaners.

501 E. First. 1902. Originally a plumbing and tinning business, later Newberg Auto Parts. Heavily damaged by fire in its early years.

411 E. First: Now a park area. For many years this was the location of ***Butler Chevrolet.***

401 E. First: *Newberg Post Office.* 1936. Built by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) during the Great Depression. Cast stone design.

315 E. First: *Krohn's Appliance.* 1904-05. Retail sales outlet for Charles Spaulding Lumber Co., the oldest building in town associated with the former company. Spaulding was in business from 1894-1967 and sold window sash, doors and moldings from this location. Also operated a lumber yard. The structure is a rare example left in town of the "Western Falsefront" style. Dick Krohn, prominent appliance dealer in Newberg, occupied the building for 38 years starting in the 1940s.

307 E First St: Date unknown. For many years known as Frink's Card Room and then Wright's Grill, a 24-hour restaurant.

215 E. First: In 1913, this location was known as J.C. Porter & Company, sellers of merchandise and groceries.

209 E. First: *Heinzel's Gun Shop.* 1922. Was originally built as a meat market, John and Charles Wilhelmson owners. Building today is mostly original.

ELSEWHERE

101 S. Main St: The site of an original hotel in west Newberg, later known as Houser Lumber Yard.

115 S. Washington St: Quonset hut style building known as Nichols' Junk Yard and later Nichols' Automotive, a parts store.

112 S. Blaine St: Originally known as Newberg Dairy and Lockers. Later offered custom canning and was a seafood restaurant. In later years known as Buckley's Lockers.

115 S. Howard St: 1950's. Home of long-time Newberg medical doctor, L.H. Peek.

707 and 711 E. St: Former location of the PGE Garage. Later a paint store and electronics store.

112 S. Edwards St: For many years a lumber yard. Started as Newberg Lumber Yard.

814 E. Second St: 1960s. Built as the Newberg Datsun dealership.

114 S. Meridian St: Former location of Herring Hut Company.

110 S. Meridian: Former location of Johnson & Hedman Blacksmith Shop.

106 S. Center St: Former location of McGrath Motors, the Kaiser/Fraser automobile dealer.

100 Block N. College St: 1950s. Originally Tilse Pontiac. Showroom faced College Street. Today First Federal Savings and Loan. It was also the second location for Safeway and later home to Commercial Bank. Safeway's third location before leaving town for a few years is the location of the new Grocery Outlet.

115 N. College: Home to Hodson Mortuary.

115 N. Washington St: Office of Lawyer George Layman, former state representative, Newberg mayor and city attorney.

109 N. Garfield: 1950s. Built as the Newberg Buick dealership. Used car lot was across the street.

503 E. Hancock: *Newberg Carnegie Library.* 1912. Newberg was the first city in Yamhill County to open a public library, and the third in the Portland area after Portland itself and Forest Grove. The Newberg Public Library has antecedents that go back to 1858, when a local Sunday school class, with a possible affiliation to the Congregational Church in Portland, operated a small library for its students. By 1911, the Andrew Carnegie Foundation had approved the building plans and on March 29, 1912, the Newberg Carnegie Library was dedicated.

111 S. College: *Riley's Photo Studio.* 1924. Occupied by commercial photographer Norman P. Riley from the 1930s. Mediterranean Style. Classic neon sign out front. One of downtown's most memorable small shops.

109 N. School: *Newberg Graphic Building*. 1928. Housed newspaper from 1929 until recently. *Graphic* owners: John C. Hiatt; E.H. Woodward in 1891; Chester A. Dimond and William J. Nottage in 1926; Nottage sold his share to King Cady in 1938, Cady and Dent (owned *Newberg Scribe* until merged with *Graphic*) in 1940, Dent sold to Robert McCain of Seattle in 1959; McCain sold paper in 1985.

1200 E. Fourth: *Ryckman Apartments*. 1928. Oldest apartments in Newberg.

HOOVER'S NEWBERG

Hoover-Minthorn House: 1881. River Road at Second Street. Originally built by Jesse Edwards in the Italian Villa architectural style. Boyhood home Herbert Clark Hoover from 1885-1888, thirty-first president of the United States and the first chief executive born west of the Mississippi. Believed to be the oldest private residence in the city. Hoover, a Republican, was born on Aug. 10, 1874, in West Branch, Iowa, the son of Quaker parents Hulda Minthorn Hoover and Jessie Clark Hoover, a blacksmith. When both parents died leaving him an orphan, young Hoover went to live with a nearby relative. In 1885 he came here to Newberg to stay with his aunt and uncle, Dr. Henry John Minthorn, a physician and superintendent of Friends Pacific Academy (the precursor to George Fox University), and Laura Minthorn, a teacher at the school. The Minthorns did this partly as a way to heal over the loss of their only son (they had three daughters) who had died in the winter of 1883. Hoover attended FPA and so did his brother Tad (Theodore Jessie), who had moved to Oregon in September 1887. Tad later became the dean of the School of Engineering at Stanford. ***Jesse Edwards House:*** 402 S. College. 1883. Stick Style architecture, rare in Newberg. Features narrow boards applied over siding. Home of Judge Rolla Renne, 1941-51. Renne School named for when he was Superintendent of Schools. See also, ***Bank of Newberg Building*** and ***Minthorn Hall*** on GFU campus.

ORIGINAL TOWN PLAT

Ruddick/Wood Plat: 1881. Immediately north of the railroad tracks and bounded by North Main on the east side, Morton on the west, West Illinois on the north and Sherman to the south. The five-acre parcel (bought for \$125) was platted by county surveyor H.S. Maloney on Feb. 15, 1881, for owners William P. Ruddick and his wife Sarah, and David J. Wood, and his wife Maggie. This plan for a town called "Newberg" predates the more famous Jesse Edwards plat, the one which eventually led to a real town, by two years. The Ruddick/Wood plat was predicated on the quick completion of a rail line connecting Newberg to Portland along the southern border of the property. In fact, it took seven years to complete the line (1887), long enough for patience to run out and early speculators to move on.

LAST CIVIL WAR VETERAN

420 South Center: One of the last two of Oregon's surviving Civil War veterans, **Henry Hopkins**, lived here with his daughter until his death by pneumonia on March 29, 1944, at Willamette Hospital in downtown Newberg. He was 97. This was 10 days after he had joined the state's oldest Civil War vet, T.M. Penland, age 99 of Portland, in a drum and fife concert on First Street. Hopkins joined the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry in 1864 and participated in Sherman's infamous "March to the Sea." He

moved to Newberg in 1910 and became a shoemaker , moving his shop at various times to McMinnville and Portland to take advantage of better business opportunities. He is buried at Friends Cemetery in the GAR section.

GEORGE FOX UNIVERSITY

Oldest Christian university in Oregon. Formerly known as Friends Pacific Academy (1885-1929), then as Pacific College from 1891 to 1949. **Kanyon Hall/Minthorn Hall.** 1887. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Only surviving building from original campus location, which was in the vicinity today of the 1892 Newberg Friends Church. **Wood-Mar Hall.** 1910. Constructed from monies raised by Amanda Woodward and Evangeline Martin, who went door-to-door collecting private contributions around town in a horse and buggy. U.S. President Herbert Hoover in first class.

Related: **Newberg Friends Church.** 1892. 307 S. College. Designed by Pearson and Tate of Des Moines, Iowa, and is unusually ornate for a Friends Church. Generally considered to be at the center of Quakerism in the Pacific Northwest.

I am thankful for the help and support given me in this project by retired Newberg Fire Chief Al Blodgett, who grew up here and who knows the history of the business district like the back of his hand. He both checked my work for accuracy and also added points of interest I overlooked.

George Edmonston Jr. – Newberg Historical Society



September 19, 2013

NEW! Cell Phone Historical Audio Tours of CPRD Parks



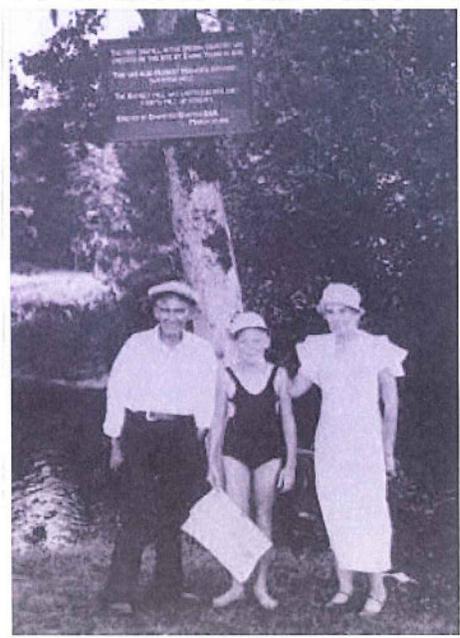
Ever wonder how Crater Park got its name? Want to know if there is a water fountain at Fortune Park before you head down to Dundee to check it out? Would you like to find out about the new Schaad Park in about 60 seconds? How much do you know about significant pioneer Ewing Young, the namesake of the park on Blaine Street, and do you know it has a world-famous skatepark, nationally certified BMX track, disc golf course, and

dog park?

Now you can learn about the history and features of select CPRD parks on your cell phone. Call (503) 573-4225 and follow the prompts. This is a free service from CPRD; your regular cell phone charges may apply.

Look for these signs going up in select parks with the blue Guide by Cell logo below, with the phone number for tours and another way to listen - QR codes to scan on your cell phone.

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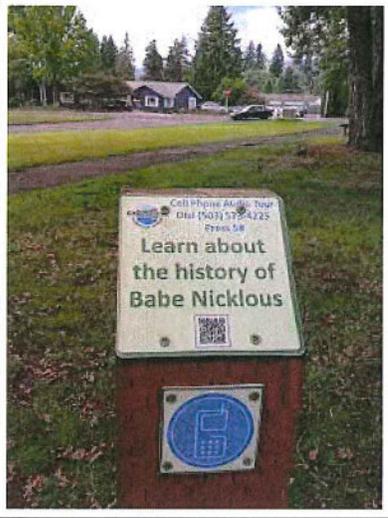


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Blog Archive

- ▶ 2016 (7)
- ▶ 2015 (41)
- ▶ 2014 (73)
- ▼ 2013 (53)
 - ▶ [December](#) (5)
 - ▶ [November](#) (9)
 - ▶ [October](#) (3)
 - ▼ [September](#) (9)
 - [2013 Great Willamette Clean up at Chehalem Paddle ...](#)
 - [Jr. Tiger Basketball](#)
 - [Basketball try outs for grades 5 - 8](#)
 - [NEW! Cell Phone Historical Audio Tours of CPRD Par...](#)
 - [Chehalem Senior Center needs volunteers](#)
 - [Fall Aquatics Activities: Swim Lessons and Classes...](#)
 - [Blossoms abound at Chehalem Glenn Golf Course](#)
 - [Make it an extra special birthday party](#)
 - [2013 Gymnastics Open House](#)
- ▶ [August](#) (3)
- ▶ [July](#) (2)
- ▶ [June](#) (1)
- ▶ [May](#) (6)
- ▶ [April](#) (5)
- ▶ [March](#) (4)
- ▶ [February](#) (3)
- ▶ [January](#) (3)
- ▶ 2012 (77)
- ▶ 2011 (89)
- ▶ 2010 (92)
- ▶ 2009 (1)

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Moving local history into the present

Created on Wednesday, 16 October 2013 13:43 | Written by [Katy Sword](#) | 

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Digital audio tours provide local park history at the touch of a cellphone button

A 60 second history lesson is available at the push of a button, or the click of the mouse or the scan of a QR code. As a part of an effort to broaden communications, the Chehalem Park and Recreation District is creating a self-guided history tour of 10 parks in the Newberg-Dundee area.

Kat Ricker, CPRD public information coordinator, said it started in January with a two-part project.

“First we’ve gone mobile with the website,” Ricker said. “Second are the audio tours. (We’ve been) settling on that the last couple of months and started releasing them over the summer.”

The audio tours are available by calling 503-573-4225 and selecting the extension assigned to the park, visiting the website www.cprdnewberg.org or scanning the QR code on the newly-installed posts.

“We decided to go with namesake parks because it’s important for us to connect to the community,” she said.

Unlike traditional print posters that take up space and disrupt the patron’s experience, Ricker said the post route tied with the digital tour means they can use modest signage and the information is available to people remotely.

“We’re sensitive to avoiding visual clutter in our parks, and try not to intrude on the patron’s experience with signage any more than is necessary,” she said.

And before all ten parks have officially been launched — seven are available at this point — the tours have been accessed by out-of-state callers.

“We were surprised at how many out of state calls there were,” she said. These included calls from California, Washington, Arizona, Hawaii, Nevada and Alberta.

She said the company CPRD selected to set up the audio tours, Guide By Cell, offers data tracking so they can monitor the usage.

“So we can see when people call, what days, where they call from, how many parks they chose to listen to and how long they stay on the line,” Ricker said. “Guide By Cell’s research shows people tend to hang up after 60 to 90 seconds, so we timed the scripts carefully. It seems to be working well.”

Patrons can expect a 60- to 90-second tour for each park, narrated by George Edmonston Jr., co-founder of the Newberg Historical Society.

“This is the first time I’ve ever had a project that combined the enjoyment I get out of doing voiceover work and the enjoyment I get out of local history,” Edmonston said. “It’s a lot of fun. I’m learning a lot and it’s just a good fit for me to help out in this way.”

He said each recording includes a welcome to the park, reminding users there are 22 facilities in the area.

“We move from there to a brief description of when the park was introduced to the system and a little something about the name, who was Antonia Crater, who was Scott Leavitt, who was Ewing Young, who was Herbert Hoover, to introduce the names that are given to these parks,” he said. “It’s in talking about these men and women whose names are on the parks that you get the local history.”

He said every script ends with the amenities each park offers, ranging from walking paths, to basketball courts, disc golf and the aquatic center.

Ricker said the CPRD plans to have all 10 tours completed within the next month.



by: GARY ALLEN - History on display - A new post at Scott Leavitt Park is one of 10 providing information for the new history audio tours created by the Chehalem Park and Recreation District. The tours are self-guided and intended to provide a community connection between the park’s namesake and local history.