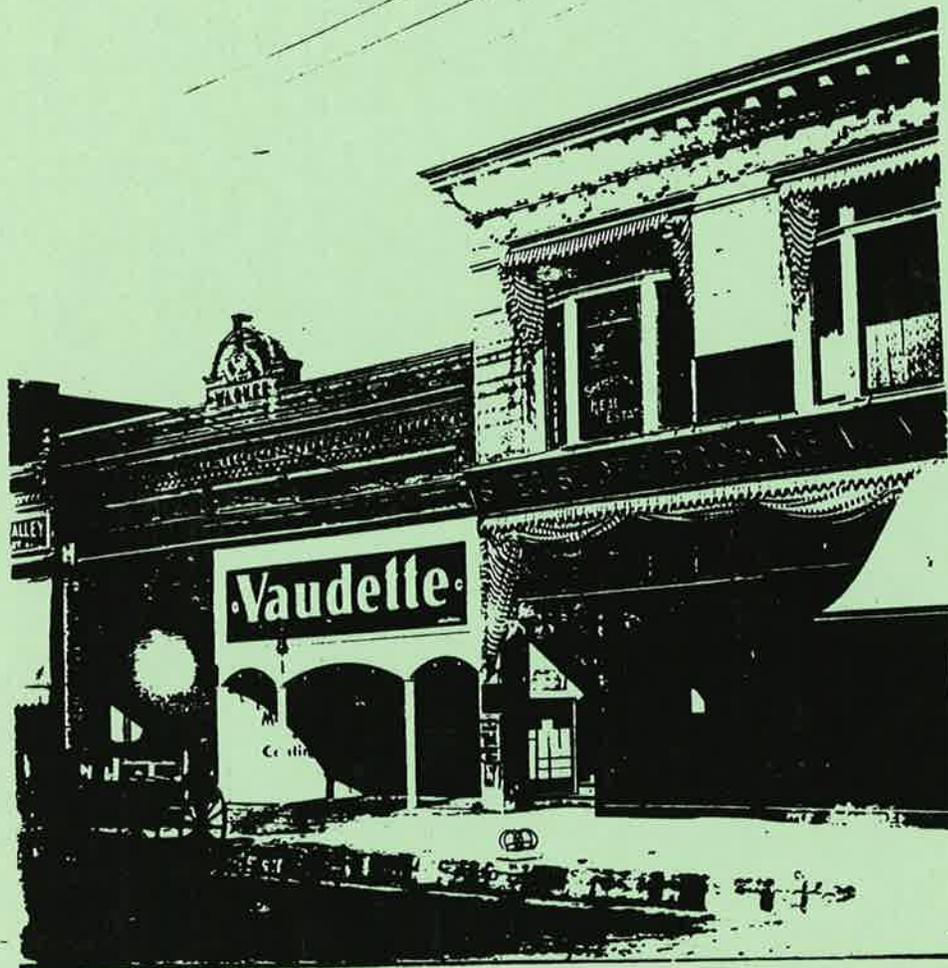


HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT



for

The City of Salem
Salem, Oregon

August 1992

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HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT

SALEM, OREGON

Prepared for
The City of Salem, Oregon

by

Marianne Kadas
Marianne Kadas Consulting
3602 SE Alder
Portland, Oregon 97214

August, 1992

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HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT

CITY OF SALEM, OREGON

Mayor R. G. Andersen-Wyckoff

Ann Gavin Sample, Ward I

Bill Riegel, Ward II

Dave Moss, Ward III

Bill Burgess, Ward IV

Armando Garcia, Jr., Ward V

Harry Thorp, Ward VI

Warren Thompson, Ward VII

Jeanne Lassey Arana, Ward VIII

City Manager, Gary A. Eide

Project Co-ordinator

Alicia Fowler

Project Manager

Marianne Kadas

Special thanks to the members of the Salem Landmarks Commission whose interest in history and architecture were of invaluable help in this project.

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Cover Photo: Vaudette Theater, c.1906. Ben Maxwell.

HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT
for the
City of Salem, Oregon

SECTION I: HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Theme:

The historic context statement of Salem, Oregon is a geographically oriented study organized in chronological periods outlined by the State Historic Preservation Office in the Handbook to Historic Preservation Planning in Oregon. For each period, significant activities, events, and people are discussed within the context of the Broad Theme categories established by the National Park Service: Prehistory, Exploration and Fur Trade, Native American and Euro-American Relations, Settlement, Agriculture, Transportation and Communication, Commerce and Urban Development, Industry and Manufacturing, Government, and Culture. Sub-themes relating to Oregon history provide more detailed discussion. Some themes are not relative to every chronological time period.

Temporal Boundaries:

The dates chosen for the study are 1834 to 1942, the beginning date marks the arrival of the Jason Lee Methodist Missionary party in the Oregon Territory. Even though the Methodists originally settled ten miles north of present-day Salem, the date is significant in Salem's history. The end date is near the end of "The Motor Age" era and coincides with the 50-year criterion established by the National Park Service for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Spatial Boundaries:

The City of Salem is located in the north-central part of the Willamette Valley basin. The boundaries of this project are the current Urban Growth Boundaries as defined by the City of Salem. The area lies within Townships 6, 7, and 8 south, Ranges 2 and 3 West of the Willamette Meridian, and encompasses an area of approximately 50 square miles.

PHYSICAL SETTING

Present-day Salem is located on the east and west banks of the Willamette River upriver 47 meandering miles above "The Falls" at Oregon City and 62 miles above the confluence of the Willamette and Columbia Rivers. In its river location on the main early transportation route through the Willamette Valley, early Salem on the east bank was the second site chosen for the Methodist Mission and the officially-designated Capitol of the Oregon Territory. West Salem, a separate city incorporated in 1913, was annexed to Salem in 1949.

The rich soils of the Willamette Valley which attracted settlers were the result of massive floods forming in glacial Lake Missoula near present-day Missoula, Montana. Ice dams formed which, when breached, sent thousands of gallons of water pouring through the Columbia Plateau and down the Columbia Gorge. An ice dam or other barrier at Portland where the Columbia turns north forced the water into the Willamette Valley basin up to 400 feet deep, laying down deposits of fine silt that are the farmland of today. (Alt & Hyndman 1991:67)

Situated at an elevation of approximately 150' above sea level, the Salem area has soils ranging from "first rate clay loam to first rate sand or alluvial, stony and gravelly." according to the 1851 Surveyor General's survey. The land is described as "rolling" or "gently rolling" with some undulating bottoms overflowing 6 to 15' deep. White oak and broad-leaf maple were the predominant trees with some scattering of Douglas fir. Grass and short ferns covered the ground in October when the survey was made. Several streams emptied into the Willamette River; La Creole Creek is mentioned by the surveyors. (Surveyor General's Records: 1851)

Salem rests in a natural basin that is formed by the westward Eola Hills rising between 900 and 1,000 feet, the Waldo Hills to the east between 500 and 600 feet, and to the south the volcanic Salem Hills rising between 600 and 700 feet. The Willamette River at the early ferry site is approximately 400 feet wide, flowing in a northerly direction. Both north and south of Salem the river channels diverge creating islands and changing channels in time of high water or flood. Mill Creek, a good-sized stream, and Pringle Creek, a smaller stream to the south of Mill Creek, flow into the Willamette River from the southeast.

"The bottoms" in the Salem vicinity, Ankeny, American, and Keizer, attracted settlers who, in spite of the flood hazards, liked bottom land. (Dicken and Dicken 1979:82) To the north lay French Prairie, some of the earliest cultivated land in the state, settled by former Hudson's Bay trappers and their families, and to the south the more level Albany area. Swampy Lake LaBish lay approximately ten miles to the northeast. To the west, north of Mary's Peak the Coast Range dipped forming a low travel route to

the coast, and to the east the Santiam River drainage afforded a fairly accessible route over the Cascades.

The Willamette Valley inspired many observers to put pen to paper; Joel Palmer, settler, mill owner and early Indian agent, in his Journal of Travels over the Rocky Mountains, 1845-46, makes this observation:

The Willamette valley, including the first plateaus of the Cascade and Coast ranges, may be said to average a width of about sixty, and a length of about two hundred miles. It is beautifully diversified with timber and prairie. (Corning 1947:10)

Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, writing of his Oregon expedition in 1841 in Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition:

The prairies are at least one-third greater in extent than the forest; they were again seen carpeted with the most luxuriant growth of flowers, of the richest tints of red, yellow and blue, extending in places a distance of fifteen to twenty miles. (Corning 1947:10)

Pre-History: Early inhabitants of the Willamette Valley were members of a Native American group called the Kalapuyas, meaning "people of the elderberry." This large group, consisting of at least a dozen and perhaps as many as twenty sub-groups or bands, covered the area from the Willamette River Falls on the north to the Umpqua Valleys on the south. Each band had its own territory with river or other natural boundaries dividing the land; hunting, fishing, food gathering, and building of camps and villages were carried on within the boundaries of these bands. Rather than a strict tribal hierarchy, these bands lived in villages made up of several families. Each village had a headman whose position was determined by wealth. (Beckham 1977:42)

These Indians have been described as semi-nomadic because of their mobility required by food-gathering. Their diet consisted of roots, vegetables, nuts, and insects with the camas and wapato roots a staple. Fish and game supplemented the diet. The system of burning the prairies to facilitate food gathering was highly developed; game was flushed out by the fires and prairies kept cleared of brush. In summer when they were moving to gather food, i.e. berries in the mountains or fish near streams, they constructed small brush shelters providing some protection from the weather and wild animals. (Beckham 1977:45) During the rainy winter months they settled in the more protected forest borders in houses of brush, bark, and cedar planks. (O'Donnell 1991:41)

The first treaty with the Willamette Valley Indians was made in 1851 by Anson Dart, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, but it was not ratified by Congress because they favored removal of the

Indians to Eastern Oregon, a condition not written in the treaty. The Palmer treaty, removing the Indians to the Siletz Reservation, was ratified in 1855. However, some individual treaties were not ratified resulting in no money being paid to the affected Indians even though they had already left their homelands. (Zucker, Hummell, & Hogfoss 1983:87)

Exploration & Fur Trade: The Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1804-06 strengthened the American claim on the northwest territory and opened the area to American fur traders. Their successful journey proved that an overland route was possible, if extremely difficult.

The first recorded exploration trip by a Euro-American was under the guidance of Donald McKenzie, an employee of the Astor-owned Pacific Fur Company. In March of 1812 McKenzie and his companions left Astoria by canoe and traveled up the Columbia and the Willamette at least to the river bearing his name near present-day Eugene. McKenzie was lavish in his praise of the valley having seen rich prairies and extensive wildlife. (Hussey 1967: 23) In the fall of the same year, 1812, two Pacific Fur Company clerks, William Wallace and J. C. Halsey with fourteen men set off to the Willamette Valley in search of food. While on this mission, they built "a dwelling and trading house" now thought to be near present-day Salem. (Hussey 1967:25)

The American-owned Pacific Fur Company was purchased by the British North West Company in 1813. As a result of the War of 1812, the Oregon Territory came under joint British-American occupation, a condition renewed in 1827. Thus for about fifteen years from 1815-1830, the giant Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company held sway in the northwest. (Dodds 1977:45)

Fur trader Jedediah Smith may have passed through the Willamette Valley in 1828 after most of his company of 19 men had been killed by Indians near the mouth of the Umpqua and he was making his way to Fort Vancouver. Other early explorers were Captain Benjamin L. E. Bonneville and Captain Nathaniel Wyeth. (Winther 1952:98-101)

MISSION TO THE INDIANS 1828-1846

Native American & Euro-American Relations: Events leading to the establishment of the Methodist Mission in the Oregon Country began in 1832 with the long journey of four Flathead Indians to St. Louis, Missouri in search of "the Great Spirit" and "the Great Book". (Bailey, intro.1854:1) They were referred to Captain William Clark and later their story was retold by William Walker in the "Christian Advocate and Journal" published in New York City in 1833.(Brosnan :8-12) Two of the Indians died in St. Louis, and another on the return journey, but their story stirred the hearts of Methodism and a mission was formed with Jason Lee, a Methodist from Canada, as the head of the expedition.(Carey 1935:284)

In 1833 \$3,000 was commissioned by the Methodist Mission Board for the outfitting of the mission. Arrangements were made to bring the mission's principal goods by sea on Captain Nathaniel Wyeth's brig the "May Dacre", while the mission party, made up of Jason Lee, his nephew Rev. Daniel Lee, and a teacher, Cyrus Shepard, were to travel overland with Captain Wyeth.(Winther 1952:103)

In company with Captain Wyeth's group of 70 were a fur trading caravan and the mission group. The assembly left Independence on April 28, 1834, and proceeded westward. Stops of approximately two weeks each were made at a rendezvous site at Harms fork on the Colorado River of the West and later at the site of Fort Hall on the Snake River where Captain Wyeth remained. Reaching Fort Walla Walla, they were met by Hudson's Bay Company men who traveled with them down the Columbia taking ten days to Fort Vancouver, reaching there after a journey of almost six months.(Carey 1935:288)

The Mission party stayed at Fort Vancouver for a few days conferring with Dr. McLoughlin as to the suitability of a site for their mission. After journeys up Willamette River and discussion with Dr. McLoughlin, the decision was made to establish a mission on the Willamette. The site chosen was at the southern end of French Prairie, an area settled by former members of the Hudson's Bay Company, on land settled by Joseph Gervais. This was the first permanent American settlement west of the Mississippi. (Fadeley 1976:6)

Setting about immediately to build a shelter for the oncoming winter, the group erected a log cabin 18' by 32' to serve the purpose of house, school, and church. The school did not prosper; the mortality rate among the Indians was high and hostility increased as Indian children coming to the mission died. So much time was given over to survival necessities that Lee asked for more help and in 1836 the first reinforcements arrived from Boston, a group including the first white women to settle in the Willamette Valley. (Carey 1935:291)

In 1838 Jason Lee decided to make the overland journey east to ask for more help for the mission. He also carried with him a "settler's petition" asking government officials in Washington D.C. for the "protection of the United States." The petition was presented to Senator Linn of Missouri. (Fadeley 1976:8) This petition, or memorial, signed by 27 English-speaking settlers and nine French Canadian settlers, marked the beginning of the broader role the mission would play in the political life of the Oregon Territory.

Lee's journey to the east bore fruit and he returned to Oregon around the Horn, with 51 people, including children, on the ship "Lausanne" in what was called "The Great Reinforcement". This group included, as well as ministers, teachers, mechanics, (carpenters), and farmers; they also brought machinery for a saw mill and grist mill. (Carey 1935:294) In 1840 a decision was made to move the mission buildings south about ten miles to an Indian site on the Willamette called Chemeketa, a spot H. K. Hines refers to as "more eligible." (Hines 1899:120) That same year Rev. Alvan F. Waller began the construction of a mill on the new site; both lumber and wheat were to be processed at the mill. (Hines 1899:218) In 1841 the Lee house and a parsonage were constructed in conjunction with the mission. These buildings were the first to use milled lumber in the Salem area. (Walton, 1963:183) The Lee house was originally occupied by the Jason Lee family and other families and was sited at what later became 960 Broadway. It served as headquarters for the mission and was also used for meetings which lead to the formation of a provincial government. (MCHS 1964:9-10)

A new school called the Indian Manual Labor School was established at Chemeketa in 1842. This was a major investment for the Mission with an expenditure of \$10,000 for a large, two-story structure. containing a manual training department, recreation rooms, and dormitories for young men and young women. (Bashford 1918:196) However, the number of Indians attending continued to decline with 30 pupils in attendance reported in 1844. In that year the Trustees of the Oregon Institute bought the Indian Manual Labor School and began a policy of accepting any student fulfilling these requirements: "persons of color if of good character and can read, write, and speak the English language intelligibly." (Loewenberg 1976:184) The Institute eventually became Willamette University.

As the Methodist Mission became more involved in mills, farms, stock, and stores, a sentiment arose that, because of the time involved in caring for these matters, they should be separated from the religious activities. Mission questions in 1843 were very different from those posed in 1834 and Jason Lee decided on another trip to the east to confer with the Mission Board. (Hines 1899:286) In the meantime, the Mission Board had appointed a new head of the Oregon Mission, Rev. George Gary. Rev. Gary, arriving in Salem in 1843, under directions from the Mission Board, proceeded to

dismantle the mission to the Indians. Workers who were no longer needed were given either their passage to the States or the equivalent in mission property. The support of the remaining ministers was left to the white settlers who were settling in the area; in fact in the fall of 1843 the first sizeable group of American citizens, about 900 people, arrived in the Willamette Valley. (Bailey, intro.1854:5) Jason Lee never returned to Oregon; he became ill and died on the east coast in 1845. (Fadeley 1976:22)

The Catholic Church was present in Oregon territory just north of Salem in the area of French Prairie as early as 1838 when Father Francis N. Blanchet and Father Modeste Demers arrived from Canada. While centered in the Willamette Valley, their mission activities extended as far east as the Cayuse Indian country in present-day eastern Oregon and Washington and north to Vancouver Island. Frontier rivalry existed between the Protestant and Catholic churches, but merely by their presence, organized religious groups encouraged the settlement of the area. (Winther 1952:119)

Settlement: The earliest family groups crossing overland for the express purpose of settling took place in 1840; this was also the first use of wagons to haul goods, in this case the wagon was used as far as Fort Hall, Idaho. By 1842 the wagon train concept with a leader had solidified and 1843 is known as the year of "the Great Migration" with approximately 800 people crossing the plains. The fact that the Methodists had an established site drew newly-arriving settlers to the area. After the Whitman Massacre in 1847 and the California Gold Rush in 1848-49, overland travel to Oregon decreased as more settlers went to California. (Bowen, 1978:11-16)

Upon the dismantling of the Mission in 1844, the remaining missionaries acquired land claims around the mission site; included in this group were William H. Willson, David Leslie, A. F. Waller, H. H. Judson, and J. L. Parrish. In 1846 in an effort to raise money to support the Oregon Institute, a large section of the now-downtown portion of Salem was platted and made available to buyers. Willson was authorized to sell lots with a portion of the selling price going to the support of the Oregon Institute, later Willamette University. An early map shows a plat 13 blocks long and 5 blocks wide running parallel to the Willamette River in a north-east to south-west axis. Another section was added when the plat was filed in 1850. Portions of the William H. Willson and J. B. McClane Donation Land Claims were included in this original "Salem" plat. The generously-laid-out blocks were 300 by 350 feet with an alley dividing the long axis; streets were 99 feet (a chain and one-half) wide. The first lot in the newly-platted town of Salem was sold on July 10, 1847 to Nancy M. Thornton, wife of later Supreme Court Justice John Quinn Thornton. This lot was located directly north of and facing the "Public Square." At that time

there were about one-half dozen families in the Salem area. (Clark 1927:546)

The Indian name for this locality was Chemeketa, an Indian word meaning resting place or meeting place or possibly both. It may also have been the name of one of the bands of Kalapuya Indians in the vicinity. Origin of the name "Salem" is disputed; some scholars believe David Leslie, a missionary originally from Salem, Massachusetts, named the town in honor of his home; others believe it was named by another early Methodist, William Willson. When the original Salem plat was filed in 1850, it was called Salem, the Anglicized version of the Hebrew word meaning peace. (McArthur 1981:641))

Agriculture: Hudson's Bay Company pioneered wheat growing in the Oregon Territory; the type of wheat grown at the Methodist Mission was called "spring red" and was a bearded variety. (Bowen 1976:88) Wheat was recognized as legal tender, one bushel equaling one dollar. In these early days, farming was usually confined to wheat or small scale gardens.

Sheep were introduced into the Willamette Valley in 1842 when Jacob Leese brought a flock of 900 from Mexico. The first sheep to cross the plains arrived in 1844. (Gaston 1912:327) Cattle had been in the vicinity since the mission had started in 1834 when Dr. McLoughlin "loaned" several head to Jason Lee when he arrived. The mission negotiated with Ewing Young to bring 600 head of cattle from California in 1836; this was a successful venture in all ways. (Hines 1899: 108) According to Bowen, by the early 1840s, the Methodist herd of cattle had grown to over a thousand head and grazed along Mill Creek and on the hills south of Salem. With the dismantling of the Mission, Hamilton "Cow" Campbell took over the mission herds which were then moved to the north bank of the lower Santiam River. (Bowen 1976:80)

Transportation & Communication: During this period of territorial settlement travel was usually by boat, at least if possible. Indian canoes were used, sometimes with Indians hired to row. Jason Lee tells of a journey from Salem to The Dalles in January of 1843 taking nine days by canoe. (Hines 1899:262) Commercial river transport on the upper Willamette by flatboat began in 1846 with the "Mogul" and the "Ben Franklin." These were Indian-powered, paddle-driven craft. (Corning, 1947:25)

In 1844 the Provisional Government appointed Thomas McKay, Allen Davie and D. McKay to "view and mark out" a road between the Methodist Mission mills and Oregon City. (Marion County Context Statement 1990:12)

Government: Encouraged by government agent, William Slacum, the Willamette Valley settlers sent a petition to Congress in 1836 encouraging the United States to provide a territorial form of

government for the Oregon Territory. In 1838 a second petition signed by 27 Americans and nine French Canadians was sent, and a third petition was sent in 1840 citing the increasing prevalence of "crime and disorder." (Clark 1927:272)

Ewing Young's death in 1841 provided another incentive for action regarding some sort of regulatory rule; Young had died with no heirs and the disposal of his property produced a dilemma. A meeting was called at the Methodist Mission in February of 1841 and a committee was appointed to frame a constitution and draft a code of laws. A State of New York code was used as a model with a supreme judge, a clerk, recorder, high sheriff and three constables chosen. These laws were in effect until 1843 and in fact the funds from Young's estate were used to build the first jail.

In 1842 Dr. Elijah White, newly-appointed Indian agent, arrived with a party of 200, having traveled overland across the plains. This large influx of new settlers emphasized the need for governing laws, especially in the field of land ownership.

In response to this situation, the first "Wolf Meeting" was held in May of 1843 at Champoeg. Ostensibly called to discuss predatory animals, the meeting, attended by both Americans and French Canadians, officially made a motion to establish a government, the motion passing 52 to 50 with two French Canadians voting with the Americans. Many elected officials were chosen at that time and a committee was formed to draft a constitution and laws. With a copy of the Territory of Iowa laws, 1838-39, as a guide, a document was written in six days and became Oregon's first constitution. Its land law allowed a claim of 640 acres, except in towns and cities and it did not fix a northern border to the Oregon Territory. Almost all the offices were filled by Americans; one French Canadian was appointed constable.

In March of 1844 a meeting was held to encourage harmony with the Canadians; at this meeting they voted for the first time and concessions were made to allow their land claims. A northern boundary was set at the Columbia River.

In August of 1845 Dr. McLoughlin writes that the Hudson's Bay Company contingent, a group of about 200 people, intended to join the provisional and territorial government. The inclusion of Hudson's Bay people was important for several reasons: (1) the Willamette Valley settlers were still very dependent on HBC merchandise and also as a buyer for their surplus crops, mainly wheat, (2) HBC had control of the Indian situation, and (3) HBC could provide tax money for the new government. It was apparent that cooperation was the best course for all. Dr. McLoughlin could sell lots in his newly-platted Oregon City and the new settlers provided a market for his grist and saw mill products. As a further gesture of good will Frank Ermatringer, manager of the HBC

store at Oregon City, was chosen treasurer of the provisional government.

The provisional Government served from 1843 to March 3, 1849. The first provisional governor was George Abernethy, a lay Methodist who was elected in 1845 and re-elected in 1847. At that time the Oregon Territory was divided into four districts with the borders being the Pacific Ocean on the west, California on the south, the Rocky Mountains to the east, and a vague northern border not stated. (Clark 1927: 270-310)

The question of a northern boundary for the Oregon Territory dated back to over a century. In 1713-14 the 49th parallel had been chosen in Eastern Canada to settle a claim between the Hudson's Bay Company and France. The HBC received land with streams flowing into Hudson's Bay, and France received land with streams flowing into the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes. This document was not officially signed, but was held to by tradition and was gradually extended westward. (Clark 1927:314)

The Hudson Bay Company established a new post in Victoria, B. C. in 1842; company goods were moved to Victoria in 1845 and in 1846 Dr. McLoughlin moved to Oregon City. (Clark 1927:325)

This early period of Oregon Territory settlement was marked by a striving for survival; recovery from the physical and financial hardships of the journey to Oregon often took several years. The need for government protection and guidance was apparent and the local citizens took action to pursue such a course. Architecture was of the most plain variety with settlers following the patterns of their native states. Religious services were the main social events as travel was difficult and meeting places few.

SETTLEMENT, STATEHOOD, AND STEAMPOWER 1847-1865

Settlement: Crucial to the settlement of the Willamette Valley was the passage of the Donation Land Law passed by Congress in September 1850. Before its passage, land ownership in the Oregon Territory was uncertain and settlers lacked real security of their property. The Donation Land Law provided (1) A survey would be made of public lands. (2) Every resident white or half-breed male over eighteen years of age would be granted 320 acres of land in his own right: if married, another 320 acres would be granted to his wife. (2) Final title, or patent, would be issued after four years of residence on said land. (4) Heirs to claimants would be recognized under the law. (Winther 1952:158) A later provision raised the age to 21 and reduced the number of acres to 160.

Because of its relative early settlement, the Salem area was settled before the Donation Land Law was in effect; residents taking out claims in the immediate area were William H. Wilson (Willson), David Leslie, Alvan F. Waller, F. S. Hoyt, Josiah L. Parrish, J. B. McClane, and John Baker. The Methodist Mission also had a claim of 97 acres. Daniel Waldo initiated a settlement of the open hill land west of the Willamette River and John Howell established the first claim in the openings behind the Methodist Mission (Bowen 1978:63)

Agriculture: The family garden plot and fruit tree orchards were the most common agricultural commodities in Salem by the 1850s. Most families depended on home grown products for variety and freshness, if not for general sustenance. (Bowen 1976:92) There is evidence of orchards on Mill Creek near the present-day Center Street bridge and on other property on Mill Creek. (Court-Chemeketa Residential Historic District nomination 1987:94) Other orchard remnants reputedly planted by Rev. David Leslie survive in the Gaiety Hill\Bush's Pasture Historic District.

William Cox was a local horticulturist of note; one of his specialties was growing peaches. (Maxwell for MCHS 1959:1) In 1847 nurseryman Henderson Luelling brought 700 starts of fruit trees, vines, and shrubs across the plains in two wooden boxes. (Dodds 1977:82) These horticultural efforts were continued by a brother, Seth Lewelling; the plants literally bore fruit, including the Black Republican and Bing cherries, later one of Salem's leading fruit crops. (Corning 1956:146)

Transportation and Communication: Steam-powered craft first came into use on the Willamette River in 1850-51 below Willamette Falls at Oregon City. In 1852 when the legislature of the Oregon Territory met for the first time at its newly-chosen location of Salem, legislators and their official documents journeyed upriver to Salem aboard the new steamer "Canemah." (Corning 1947:112) The

"Canemah" had been constructed the previous year at Canemah and was outfitted to carry passengers and cargo. The "Canemah" was the fourth steam-powered vessel on the upper river. (Corning 1947: 65) This marked the beginning of large-scale river traffic on the Willamette, a condition continuing until the construction of the railroad in 1871. The flood of 1861 destroyed much of Salem's waterfront, but did not cause irreparable damage.

By 1847 there was a well-defined road between Willamette Falls and the Oregon Institute; it approximated the present-day road between Silverton and Marquam. (Clark 1927:482)

Salem had a daily stage to Portland as early as 1855. In 1859 a weekly line of mail coaches began operating between Salem and Eugene; the proprietor was George H. McQwen and the charge was \$6.00 each way. During times of low water when mail service was disrupted on the river, a stage provided transport. (Maxwell 1959:10) Also by 1859 there was weekly stage service between Oregon City and Jacksonville and bi-monthly mail service. The San Francisco to Portland journey of 700 miles took six days. Stage travel for passengers and mail continued until taken over by train service. (Clark 1927:497)

To the east the Santiam Pass trail over the Cascades (now called the South Santiam Pass) was used by herders for the movement of sheep and cattle. The trail passed through the present settlement of Cascadia. (Clark 1927:482)

William H. Willson operated a ferry across the Willamette at the end of Ferry Street in the early 1850s, In 1859 Rhoda White began a service with a "new and commodious" ferry across the river to Polk County. This ferry was powered by two horses; charges were 75 cents for a wagon and a yoke of oxen, or horses; the return trip cost only 40 cents. (MCHS 1959:10)

The first Salem Post Office was established in 1849 with J. B. McClane postmaster. (McArthur 1981:641) In 1857 mail delivery moved from ox team to pony express; "experienced drivers" made the 50-mile run between Portland and Salem in one day. (Clark 1927:496)

Telegraph service between Salem and Portland began in 1855. (O'Donnell 1988:119)

Salem's first newspaper, The Oregon Statesman under the editorship of Asahel Bush, began publication in Oregon City in 1851 and moved to Salem when the Capitol was moved there in 1852. Salem publication began in June 1853, moved briefly to Corvallis in 1855 and then back to Salem again in the same year. Bush was also Territorial Printer from 1851-1859. (Clark 1927:414) The newspaper was strongly Democratic, opposing the Whig Oregonian. The Statesman supported Joseph Lane until his sucessionist views were made public, then had nothing to do with him, preferring a

strong course for the Union. In March of 1863 Bush and his partner, James W. Nesmith, sold the newspaper to other Salem interests; it soon changed hands again into the control of a company comprised of radical Reppublicans and Douglas Democrats who reasserted their loyalty to the Union. The Statesman has long been an important voice in Salem politics. (OHS Quarterly Vol 26:257)

Commerce & Urban Development: Economic activity in the Oregon Territory was speeded up by the demands for goods generated by the California gold rush in 1849. Products which had been grown or processed for local consumption, such as wheat and lumber, were now in demand for export. Transport of such goods was by water, coinciding with the development of steam power and the growth of many small loading areas along the Willamette before final loading and shipping on the lower Willamette. Salem was one of those landings and one of the few which continued to prosper after the demise of steam travel on the river. (Bowen 1976:15)

An 1847 immigrant, Thomas Cox, arrived in Salem with a small stock of dry goods and set up a store. The next year he constructed a two-story house on a site near the ferry boat landing and conducted his business from there. The blacksmith of the day was Thomas Black. The two buildings occupied by these businesses were later joined to form the Union Hotel. In 1849 a second merchant, J. B. McClane, brought merchandise north from the mines and realized \$6,000 from his investment of \$2,500 over a few month's time. The town grew slowly as miners returned from the gold fields with a ready supply of cash. (Corning 47:111)

In the 1850s Salem was considered to be several small adjacent towns along the river terrace: Salem, the first platted area covering approximately 200 square blocks; North Salem with approximately 70 square blocks; South Salem, with approximately 65 square blocks; and East Salem, at that time mainly agricultural with scattered housing. (Historical Atlas Map 1878-1976:37) The original Salem plat developed as the main commercial and cultural area with the Capitol buildings located there. North Salem was the location of the first saw and grist mills on Mill Creek; in the 1850s both North Salem and Salem had woolen and flouring mills, businesses, and, according to author Harry Stein, "rough and ready entertainment." (Stein 1981:13)

Salem businesses of the 1850s included Wiley Kenyon's photographic gallery located above his City Book Store on State Street; Little Tom and Steve's haircutting, shaving, and bathing establishment; the W. E. Griswold General Store housed in a two-store brick structure at the southwest corner of State and Commercial; and the Gem Saloon, proprietor, Wash Stimson, which served up a fine glass of lager beer. (MCHS 1959:10)

Industry & Manufacturing: A chair factory was one of Salem's first industries. W. S. Barker, a cabinet maker, operated his chair and

furniture factory in 1858 on Ferry and Commercial Streets near Mill Creek. Prices were reasonable, a set of chairs sold for \$12.00 and a bedstead for \$20.00. (Boise ms.:n.p.)

Salem's most ambitious industrial undertaking of the time was a woolen mill, the long-time dream of Joseph Watt. Some sheep had arrived in Oregon aboard the "May Dacre" in 1834. Joseph Watt and other Watt family members herded a flock of about 400 Merino sheep from Missouri to Oregon in 1848. Another pioneer sheep farmer was John Minto who started his flocks in 1850. (Lomax 1941:63)

Watt's enterprise was located on Mill Creek and in fact was the impetus for the canal called the "Salem Ditch" bringing water from the Santiam River to Mill Creek in 1856. (That water right was later purchased by the Pioneer Oil Company, producers of flaxseed oil, and is still in effect.) (Statesman 11/6/1930) Watt received a gift of Boon's Island in Mill Creek and constructed a three story 197' by 47' wooden building there. He traveled east to obtain the machinery for the mill and returned via the Isthmus of Panama with L. E. Pratt, a textile expert, who was then in charge of the Salem mill. Production began in December of 1857 under the "Hard Times" label. The first year was difficult; local wool had to be supplemented with California-grown wool and marketing was sporadic. Blankets and cloth were the main products; sales increased whenever there was a mining strike and miners needed warm goods.

By 1860 the mill was financially stable and produced \$100,000 worth of cloth. In 1866 with 33 looms and 100 employees the mill produced 1,000 to 1,200 yards of cloth a day. The mill burned to the ground in 1875 and was not rebuilt. (Lomax 1941:110-160)

Government: Oregon's political parties were organized at an early date; foremost in the fray was Salem's Asahel Bush, a formidable Democrat, who at 28 was the editor of The Oregon Statesman. Robert Clark, writing of that newspaper says:

The Oregon Statesman under Asahel Bush was cold, calculating, and relentless. It was to dominate Oregon politics for a decade, making and breaking politicians at will. It announced that in politics it would be democratic and pledged its efforts in behalf of the integrity and unity of that party in Oregon. (Clark 1927:414)

Bush quickly moved the party nucleus to "The Salem Clique," an impressively organized machine that pursued political offices and the resulting political plums. Other influential members of the group were Matthew P. Deady, James W. Nesmith, and Orville C. Pratt. Since most of the immigrants to Oregon were Democrats, the party enjoyed success and was inspired most particularly by Joseph Lane who carried the Democratic banner during the decade of the 50s. (Dodds 1977:97) According to Carey, "Deady (Judge Matthew) was always consulted." (Carey, 1935:525)

Salem was incorporated by a legislative act in 1857; the first council meeting was presided over by Mayor Wiley Kenyon in the council room of Marion County Courthouse on February 19, 1857. Questions as to the legality of the charter were sent to a district court judge and for the year of 1859 the City of Salem had no legal government. Charter defects were corrected and Salem's legal government became effective in 1860 with Lucien Heath as first officially-elected mayor. (MCHS 1959:8)

The Oregon Territory had been discussed in the U. S. Congress for several years beginning in 1841 with Missouri Senators Thomas Hart Benton and Lewis F. Linn encouraging protective action of some kind. Senator Linn introduced a bill to extend the laws of the United States to include the Oregon Territory. At that time John C. Calhoun advised "wise and masterly inactivity" feeling that the growing tide of settlers would mandate territorial status without the "official" government making overtures that would alienate England. The joint occupation treaty with England was cancelled in 1846 and a boundary treaty was signed settling the 49th parallel as the boundary. (Clark 1927:326-348)

Voting for Territorial status began with the introduction of a bill in 1847; the bill was passed by both houses in August of 1848. The delay was partially over the issue of slavery, which the people of Oregon had voted against twice, but was of interest to Southern members of Congress. Slavery was prohibited in territorial Oregon. Haste was urged by the overland journey of Joe Meek who traveled to the nation's Capitol to tell of the Whitman Massacre and encourage protection of the newly-arriving settlers.

General Joseph Lane of Indiana was appointed Oregon's first Territorial Governor and served in that post for two years before a change of administration ended his term. He was then elected Oregon's delegate to congress four times until 1859 when he was elected Senator. Lane had been in the Mexican war and was highly respected and very popular in Oregon. In 1860 he was nominated for Vice-President on a pro-slavery Southern Democrat ticket and lost; that move ended his political career. (Winther 1952:157)

Champoeg was selected as Oregon's first Capitol in 1843; in 1844 it was moved to Oregon City which served until 1850. The 1850 Territorial Legislature passed an act making Salem the Capitol, giving Portland the penitentiary, and Corvallis the University. Governor J. P. Gaines refused to go to Salem; the quarrel lasted two years. In 1852 Congress decided on Salem and construction of a Capitol building began. In 1855 the Legislature voted to go to Corvallis; the Governor opened the Legislature there and the Democratic Statesman also moved to Corvallis. When the U. S. Congress refused to pay for the session, the Legislature moved back to Salem. Later that year on December 30, the unfinished Capitol burned.

After the fire, Oregon's legislature met in the Nesmith Building on the southwest corner of Commercial and Ferry until 1859; it then moved to quarters rented in Holman's newly-completed two-story brick building at the northwest corner of Commercial and Ferry Streets. A fee of \$750 per year was paid for the two spacious, finely-furnished halls that served as legislative quarters, committee room, library, secretary's office, and governor's office. This structure served as Oregon's Capitol until 1876. (MCHS 1959:12)

In 1856 the location of the Capitol was voted on by the people; votes were taken again in 1862 and 1864 before Salem finally achieved a majority of votes and the matter was settled. (Clark 1927:402-427)

Culture: Salem architecture during this early period was heavily influenced by the vernacular tradition of where settlers had lived prior to their coming to Oregon. Few houses of that era remain; one outstanding example is the David McCully Gothic cottage, 1865. Small vernacular farmhouses with outbuildings were common all over the Salem area; orchards and gardens frequently filled the surrounding land. Two-story brick commercial buildings were common in the business district.

With a strong tradition of education, Salem provided both public and private education for children at an early date. The Oregon Institute began teaching children in 1845; this was of course a Methodist school and was not supported by taxes. When the school opened in 1843 there were 20 pupils; the teacher was Miss Chloe Willson. (Boise ms.:n.p.)

The first public school in Salem was in a log house or cabin built in 1850 near Marion and Commercial Streets. This school was supported by subscription and county funds and was used for five years.

Central School, at High and Marion Streets, was constructed in 1857. This wooden building with a gable roof and six over six windows was built with the help of a tax levy of \$800 and volunteer labor. In 1906 it was moved to Commercial and Center Streets and used for public and business purposes.

In 1859 there were 227 boys and girls of school age in the Salem district, but there is no record of how many children were enrolled in school. In 1865 there were 200 students enrolled at Central School. The schools usually operated four or five months of the year. (MCHS 1979-82:1-3)

When the Oregon Institute received its charter to become an institution of higher learning in 1853, its name was changed to Willamette (Wallamet) University; its first president was Rev. Francis S. Hoyt. (See Appendices for further information.)

The Sacred Heart Academy, operated by the Sisters of Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, opened their Salem school in 1863 in an area later called "Piety Hill" with 80 day students, girls only. In 1865 an addition was built on their school. (MCHS 1959:20-24) A new school began a block to the east on Cottage in 1872 and was razed in 1971.

Salem's long tradition of entertainments including opera houses, concerts, musicians, vaudeville, and motion pictures began early. The first theatrical troupe known to have performed in Salem was a traveling group from San Francisco called Thoman's troupe in 1856; they had a two-week stint before a crowded house for two weeks. Criticism from the Methodists was countered by an editorial by Asahel Bush. The troupe returned in 1857 but where they performed is not clear; two halls were available, a large wooden building called Rector's Building or Nesmith's building serving as an early hall for the state legislature. (MCHS 1958:25)

Organized religious groups have always played an important role in Salem's history, beginning with the Methodist Church in 1852. Other congregations and the dates of construction of their church buildings are Presbyterian, 1836 in North Salem, Congregational, 1852, Episcopal, 1855, Baptist 1859, Catholic, 1864 and Evangelical, 1865. (Clark, 1927:30)

By 1867, even though it did not have a State House, Salem was firmly established as Oregon's State Capitol and was enjoying the publicity and business opportunities evolving from that designation. Other government-related activities resulted from its position as county seat. Commerce was thriving with businesses based on farm products, i.e. wool, flax, and fruit; in its location on the Willamette River and on the main north-south stage route, Salem was also a transportation center. Its institution of higher learning, Willamette University, had one impressively-large building and a promising future for Methodism.

RAILROADS & INDUSTRIAL GROWTH 1866-1883

Agriculture: Agriculture was the most important industry in the Willamette Valley from its earliest economic development and continued to be so for several decades; due to the valley's temperate climate and excellent soil conditions a variety of crops were grown. By the mid-1860s the wheat crop began to decline as production moved to eastern Oregon where a drier climate could accommodate wheat growth. Forage and specialty crops became more important. (Dicken & Dicken 1986:117) Flax was one of the new crops, grown for its fibers, processed to make twine and thread, and also for the linseed oil produced from the flaxseed. The Pioneer Oil Works, a linseed oil processing plant, was built in Salem in 1867. Hops were another specialty crop in the Salem area; in 1876 Beckett and Holson of Eola raised 1,700 pounds of hops per acre. (Clark 1927:560)

Fruit and vegetable crops constituted another successful agricultural venture in the Willamette Valley. Products grown included apples, pears, cherries, prunes, peaches, berries, and potatoes. Packing and shipping were partially responsible for the increase in sales and production. (Dicken & Dicken 1986:117)

Transportation & Communication: Steam transportation continued on the Willamette above Canemah which throughout the 1860s remained active as a boat-building center. Boats constructed during that decade included the "Enterprise," the "Reliance," the "Active," the "Success," the "Albany," and the "Echo." The steamers varied in size, the "Alice" built in the 1870s, at 150 feet, was one of the largest boats on the upper Willamette. The last boat constructed at Canemah was the "McMinnville" in 1877.

In 1865 a portage railway was built on the east bank of the Willamette around the Willamette Falls facilitating the movement of goods up and down the river. Two companies, the People's Company and the Willamette Steam Navigation Company, competed for a monopoly of river traffic during the 60s; however, with the construction of the boat locks on the west side of the river in 1870-72, the People's company sold out to the Ben Holladay interests, then building the Oregon Central Railway.

With much interest in transcontinental railroad surveys and construction, speculation naturally turned to the Willamette Valley and the Portland-San Francisco connection. Two routes were proposed through the valley, one on the east side of the river and one on the west side. The siting of the railroad encountered few problems with steep grades; river crossings were more of a problem. The main obstacle was financing, paying for tracks, rolling stock, and labor. Only with government aid was this situation solved. In 1869 the U. S. Congress granted 2,500,000 acres of land in Oregon and California for the Portland to California railroad, known today as the Oregon and California Revested Land (O and C

Land). Alternate sections of land in a checkerboard pattern, 20 sections of public land for each mile constructed, were granted so that the railroad could sell the land at \$2.50 an acre to prospective settlers and thus finance the railroad. Large areas of land were sold, but over the course of the years, the terms of the agreement were violated; after much litigation some of the lands were "revested" and returned to the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. The forest land thus held has been harvested and the proceeds divided among 18 Oregon counties. (Dicken & Dicken 1986:111)

Actual railroad construction of the north-south rail lines began in 1868 on both sides of the river. Lack of funds plagued the projects until financier Ben Holladay appeared on the scene and through various means secured the vast amounts of public lands available in conjunction with the Oregon and California agreement. Construction of the east side line proceeded fairly rapidly at first, the railroad reached Salem in 1870 with passenger and freight service. (Winther 1952:260-262) The first transcontinental train arrived in Portland in 1883 and the San Francisco line was completed in 1887, thus, as stated by the president of the Portland Board of Trade: " (Oregon was) incorporated with the rest of the world." (O'Donnell 1988:85)

During the railroad era, road building was neglected. Salem's streets were unpaved, dimly-lighted, and the object of much derision in the local newspapers. A hint of things to come occurred in 1883 when Salem's first cement sidewalk was laid at the southwest corner of Commercial and Chemeketa Streets. (Marion County Historic Context 1990:22) A steam ferry carried passengers between Polk and Marion Counties on the Willamette. (MCHS 1957:26)

The decades of the 1860s and 70s witnessed an astonishing array of Salem newspapers. In addition to the long-time influential Oregon Statesman, there were many short-lived endeavors in the publishing field. Some noteworthy newspapers included the Capitol City Chronicle, 1867; Daily Democratic Press, 1870; Daily Democratic Tocsin, 1868; Democratic Review, 1865; Oregon Agriculturist, 1865; Oregon Arena, 1862; Oregon Medical and Surgical Reporter, 1869; Oregon Unionist, 1866; Salem Daily Record, 1867; Salem Daily Visitor, 1870; Salem Mercury, 1869; Salem Press, 1869; Salem Recorder, 1861; and the Willamette Farmer, 1869. Some of these newspapers struggled through only a few issues, others consolidated to cut publishing costs; very seldom did a newspaper last more than a few years. (OHS Quarterly Vol 26:255-258)

By the mid-1860s, telegraph communication extended to most other cities. (Corning 1947:112)

Commerce & Urban Development: In the late 1860s and early 70s, Salem's commercial district grew in size and stability. State government promised a steady growth and with the railroad

connection a certainty, building construction increased. After the fires of the early 1860s, brick was the preferred building material. Two major buildings were constructed in 1869, the Reed Opera House and the Ladd and Bush Bank; in 1870 Salem's leading hotel for many decades, the Chemeketa, later renamed the Marion was constructed. (MCHS 1957:20-24) For the first four decades of its existence, the village of Salem started where North High Street crossed Mill Creek, and grew almost entirely to the south. (Statesman 6\10\59:II,8)

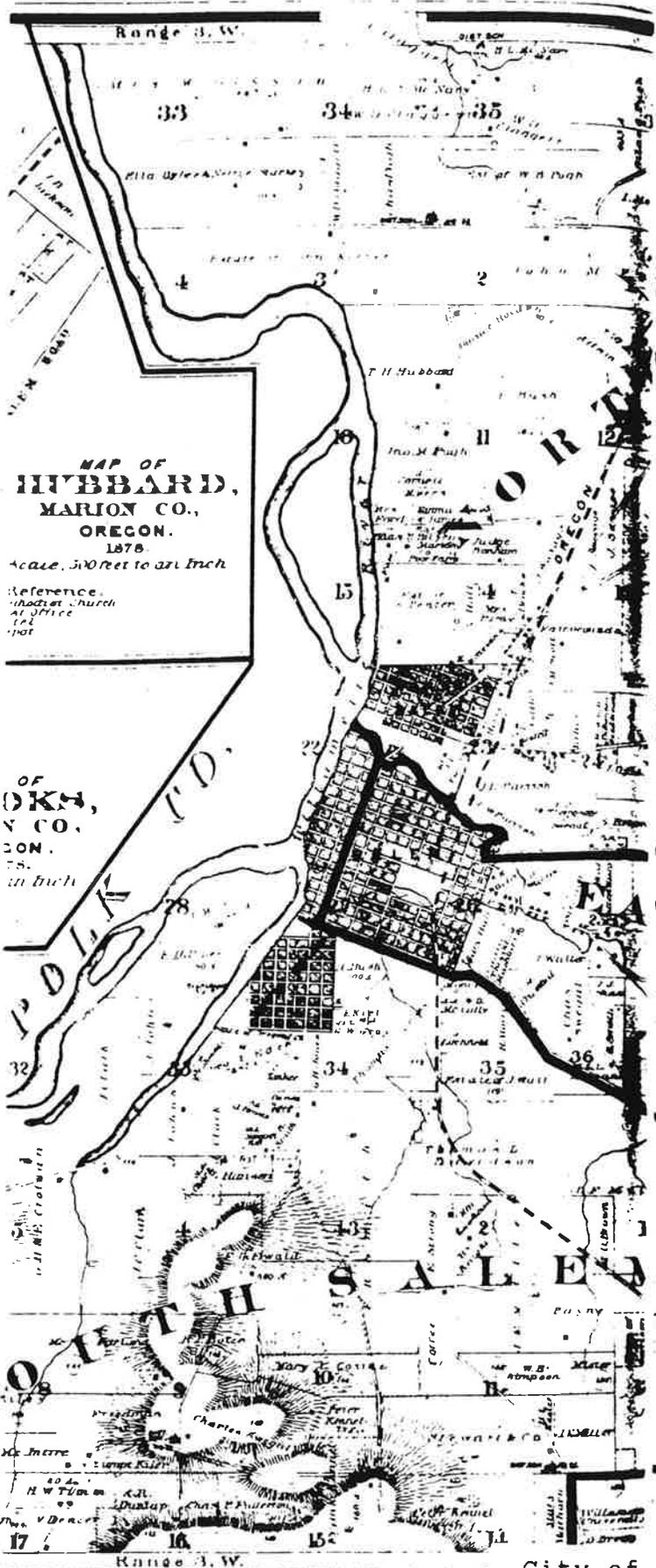
In 1869 Salem's population stood at 1,139, there were 700 private residences and 32 brick stores with thirteen more under construction. Thirteen saloons, three drug stores and two breweries provided beverages for Salem citizens; at John "Patch-eye" Byrne's "Crystal red eye cost a dime and a black eye came for free." Property values had nearly doubled in six years to \$1,250,000. (MCHS 1957:25-29)

The decade of the 1860s witnessed the growth and rivalry of three volunteer fire companies, the Hook and Ladder Company, organized in 1857, the Number 1 Capitols, organized in 1865, and the Tiger Company #2 in 1869. These companies had 45 to 60 members, the Number 1 Capitols were the "social elite" of Salem, and the Tiger Company #2 a "rough and ready" bunch. Each company had its own equipment, the Hook and Ladder group had a Babcock hand pumper, and raced to see who could reach a fire the fastest. In spite of great spirit and enthusiasm among the volunteers, many buildings were lost to fire. Another group joined the competition in 1883, the Salem Engine #3 on North Mill Creek. The volunteers' abilities were put to the test when, in 1873, a major fire engulfed several blocks of downtown Portland and men and equipment made a record journey to Portland by train to help stem the conflagration.

In 1871 Salem's first water plant began operation. Salem Water Works was a private business venture operated by Martin and Allen, proprietors of a trading business located on Commercial Street. For many years their business office was located in the Chemeketa Hotel. The water plant was located on Front Street between Court and State Streets and first took water from a large cistern located on Front Street and later from the Willamette River. Water mains were extended across wide street to widely scattered businesses and dwellings. A fifty-foot square wooden tank on pilings assured delivery of water to the second and third floors of buildings. Previous to this household water had been obtained from wells or by hand delivery in large tin oil cans.

Water had also been obtained from the Mill Race where a large well was located at the property known as the Paulus Cannery, formerly the site of a flour mill. Another water works was at the Griswold property at the Agricultural Building. Called the Santiam Water Company, it had some three or four miles of pipe serving the part

SCALE 30. CHAINS TO AN INCH.



City of Salem, 1887

of Salem north of Mission and east and north of the Agricultural works.

Salem also had a series of large cisterns located in various sections of town as a fire protection measure. Water for these was supplied from Mill Creek.

In 1872 a steam engine was installed at the foot of State Street to pump water from the Willamette into a Rhodes tank located 87 feet above street level and capable of holding 150,000 gallons of water. (MCHS 1958:29-34) The City of Salem began a sewer system in the late 1880s.

A gas works was another addition to Salem's modernization in the 1870s. A Mr. Burrows from Santa Cruz, California, was the leading figure in this enterprise. (MCHS 1958:27) The Salem Gas-Light Company supplied light for the streets and also many of the businesses and private houses in the city. (Williams 1887:24)

Industry & Manufacturing: Until it was destroyed by fire in 1876 the Willamette Woolen Company was Salem's largest employer with 100 employees and a payroll of \$3,000 per month. (MCHS 1957:25-31)

The two largest flour mills in the state at that time were located in Salem: the R. C. Kinney and Company Flour Mill at the corner of Front and Trade Streets which ground 400 barrels of flour daily with five sets of burrs and was another major employer, and the North Salem Flouring Mill located on Mill Creek with two runs of burrs. (Williams 1887:24) The canning and food processing industry began in 1890 through the efforts of Bob Wallace, president of Capital Bank and owner of a West Salem farm. (Lucas: 8\9\92)

Other major Salem industries included the Salem Iron Works manufacturing farm and other machinery and powered by a steam engine; about 12 people were usually employed. The Capital Lumbering Company employed 20 men and was capable of putting out 25,000 board feet of lumber daily. The Salem Bag Factory with a capacity of 6,000 bags per day was run by water power. The Salem Furniture Factory in North Salem employed eight men and was powered by water from Mill Creek. Two sash and door factories operated with a combined production of \$40,000 per year; another small flour mill was run in conjunction with one of these mills, it ground about 50 barrels per day. The Salem Marble Works employed five men. (Williams 1887:24)

Government: Oregon's first State Capitol Building, begun in 1854, survived only briefly, succumbing to a suspected incendiary fire in 1855. During the intervening years before construction of a

second Capitol building in the early 1870s, the Governor's office and other State offices were in rented downtown quarters in the Holman Building on the corner of Ferry and Commercial Streets. This building was razed in 1951. (Duniway 1959:26) In the 1870s, Oregon State government entered a new phase of grandiose building that carried well into the 20th century.

Construction of a second State Capitol building began in 1873 with the laying of the cornerstone and continued for many years. The three-story structure expressed the Baroque style with a rusticated stone foundation; brick upper floors with arched windows with both pointed and round-arched lintels. Massive steps rose to a Classical pedimented portico which was supported by colossal columns. There was also a portico on the rear of the building; the porticos were added in 1888. A richly-embellished roofline topped the building and in 1892 a dome was added for the finishing touch.

This second Capitol Building occupied the same site as Oregon's first Statehouse, Block 64 at the head of Willson Avenue, the long public square at the center of the original plat of Salem laid out by William H. Willson in the mid-1840s. The Capitol was oriented to the west on an axis toward the Marion County Courthouse approximately three blocks west with Willson Park serving as entrance focal point. The Capitol Grounds gradually expanded to include land to the east, the site of the Supreme Court Building, 1914, and the old State Office Building, 1930, and the East Park grounds. (Oregon State Capitol NR Nomination 1988:8\35-43)

By the year 1870, it became apparent that the County needed a new court house to replace the wood frame building built in 1853-54. The title to the land on which the old courthouse stood and the new courthouse was intended to stand was clouded and after lengthy legal machinations, the title to the block was secured by the State. Title to the land was originally held by the Willson family. (MCHS 1960:10-20)

The new courthouse was designed by Portland architects Piper and Burton in the French Second Empire style. This richly-decorated building was begun in 1872; the three-story brick structure featured a rusticated stone foundation level, arched windows and paired windows in the mansard roof. A clock tower with a small dome was topped by a statue of the Goddess of Liberty, the entire edifice reaching a height of 136 feet. (Williams 1887:24) This building was replaced by the present courthouse in 1952.

State government was a growth industry in Salem. In 1866 the State Penitentiary moved to Salem from Portland; the site chosen was 147 acres on Mill Creek east of Salem. Immediately after the move, break-outs were common due to the make-shift quarters. Soon after assuming the Superintendency in 1866, Major J. P. Berry purchased

a brick making machine that continued in operation until at least 1915 providing millions of bricks for prison construction and for sale to the general public. A stove factory established in 1883 was another source of revenue for the prison. In 1916 when John Minto took over as warden of the state prison, he instituted a flax industry which continued for many years, but was not profitable.

Also in 1866 Warden J. C. Gardner of Portland obtained a patent on the Gardner Shackle, or the Oregon Boot, as it came to be called. This was a 15 to 25 pound weight attached to the foot by a stirrup making movement extremely difficult for the person wearing the device. Many prisoners wore this boot routinely, but by 1878 it was deemed an instrument of torture and relegated to only the most hardened criminals. (MCHS 1956:6-12)

Permanent prison facilities were completed in 1871.

The School for the Deaf, or the Deaf and Dumb School, was opened in Salem in 1870. The school was located in North Salem in rented quarters; it was funded by the State, covering all expenses for students. In the early years students numbered between ten and 30. (Williams 1887:23)

The Oregon State School for the Blind was created in 1872 through legislative action. The school opened in 1873 with quarters in the William Nesbet home in Salem; in 1883 it was moved to the Snowden building on 12th Street near Ferry. In 1895 the school began occupation of its present location, a seven-acre site, at Church and Mission Streets near Bush's Pasture Park. (Gaiety Hill-Bush's Pasture Park NR Nomination 1986:14)

In 1883 the State Hospital and Asylum moved from East Portland to new quarters in Salem. The Asylum was located on Asylum Avenue, now Center Street, and the penitentiary on State Street, both streets extending to the east. At the time of their construction, this was considered to be "in the country." (Marion County Context Statement 1990:19)

Culture: As earlier stated, the railroad era ushered in the construction of Salem's first truly monumental, grand buildings, as exemplified by the new Capitol building and the County Courthouse. Also on a grand scale were downtown hotel buildings and banks often in the Italianate style, such as the Ladd and Bush bank, 1869. Two and three-story commercial buildings of a more modest size, such as the Hogg Brothers Warehouse on State Street, 1869-70, continued to stabilize the downtown area after a rash of destructive fires. Private residences also assumed larger proportions and more elaborate plans. Residential areas developed to the west, north, and east of the Capitol Building and fronting the Willamette River on and around Marion Street. The Asahel Bush house constructed in the Italianate style in 1878 is an example with an unusual gabled roof, but fulfills other criteria of the

style. The majority of residential construction followed the vernacular or American farmhouse tradition.

Only two more public schools were built during the decades between 1866 and 1883, the "Little" Central School, 1866, which had about 15 students of various minorities, and the East Salem School, 1869, at 12th and Center. Statistics from 1871 show 172 pupils at Central School with Mary A. Robinson in charge assisted by Margaret L. Patton; East School had 85 pupils, E.R. James was in charge with Mary Gallagher assistant; North School had an enrollment of 80 under the direction of L. Royal. H. P. Crooks assisted by Miss C. E. Junkers was in charge of South Salem School.

There were several alternatives for school age children; schooling was available at the Sacred Heart Academy, which had constructed a new building in 1872, at the Oregon Institute, and at the Friends Polytechnic Institute, sponsored by the Quakers. (MCHS 1959:23)

At an annual meeting in 1867 Salem citizens discussed the formation of a high school in Salem. There were sentiments that a public high school would compete with the Oregon Institute, and in spite of support by Asahel Bush, the motion to have a high school was defeated. (MCHS 1982:3-4)

In 1873 there was an abundance of fraternal organizations in Salem. Five Lodges of Masons, five of Odd Fellows, and two Lodges of Good Templars provided social activities. A Musical Union and several literary societies were also represented. Two libraries, the Masons and the Odd Fellows, were open to the public for short periods each week. (Polk 1873:271)

Salem had many bands during the latter half of the 19th century when parades were a popular civic function. One such organization in the 1880s was the Salem Amusement Company Band led by an ex-circus musician. Sixteen uniformed musicians and an impressively-clad band master made up the group. (Stein 1982:36)

Dramatic performances were held in various halls in early Salem; the second and third floors of the Griswold block continued their tradition of fine theater with Salem's dramatic society offering "Kill or Love" and "The Toodles" in February of 1868. Later in the year the Irwins presented "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "The Drunkard," and "Angel at Midnight." (MCHS 1958:26)

Religious activities continued to be an important part of Salem life. Eleven churches served the population in 1873.

The Methodist congregation was still the largest in town and in 1872 began construction of a new church on the site of the earlier 1851 wooden building. W. W. Piper was the architect for the new structure, a substantial brick Gothic style edifice with a spire worthy of its landmark status in Salem. However, from another

point of view, religion was changing as Judge Matthew Deady observed in 1881: "Went to Methodist church in Salem. . .The congregation was thin and looked lean. The glory has departed from Salem--particularly the Methodist part of it." (Dodds 1977:149)

In 1866, through the efforts and generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth Parrish the Salem Orphan's Home was established; it was later called the Oregon Children's Aid Society. A ten acre site on Mission Street was donated by Mrs. Parrish, a house was built on the site and house parents hired to oversee the home. Occasional funds from the State Legislature provided some financial support; at other times, the financial burden fell to the Board and its members. (Williams 1887:23)

In two short decades Salem had grown from a small, pioneer-settled town to a business-minded small city with monumental buildings in keeping with its stature as the State Capitol. Agricultural and educational pursuits were conducive to a stable economy in which the church played an important role.

PROGRESSIVE ERA - 1884-1913

Agriculture: Wheat continued to be the staple agricultural crop in the Willamette Valley in the latter part of the 19th century supplying grain for Salem's flour mills, a major industry. The Salem Flouring Mills, incorporated in 1870, sold their product under the "Wild Rose Flour" label. (Polk 1907:23) New on the horizon was the hop crop which grew to major proportions in the 1880s. (Speulda 1989:14) Prunes also began to be a profitable venture for the agriculturist. (Duniway 1982:21) Polk's 1907 Salem Directory lists four packers and canneries in the food industry including the Salem Canning Company founded in 1890. (Polk 1907:374) The loganberry was introduced in the Willamette Valley around 1900 and became a major berry crop. (Ladd & Bush 1912:18)

By 1913 Oregon was the largest hop producing state in the Union and Salem was the center of the industry. An acre of hop land could produce from 1,200 to 3,000 pounds annually; the price per pound varied from 15 to 20 cents a pound, with one raise to over \$1.00 per pound. In the 1912 season Salem marketed over 115,000 bales of hops at an average price of \$35.00 per bale, coming to a total of \$4,025,000. (Polk 1913:15) Minto Island was a local fertile hop-growing location; John Minto and his son Douglas operated a hop and sheep farm there in the 1880s. (Duniway 1982:16)

Beginning in the 1880s, acreage in the South Salem Hills was divided into 10-acre plots and sold as prune plantations. Dr. Henry Minthorn was one land developer; he sold much of his property to Quaker families from the Mid-west. (Duniway 1982:21) Prunes were dried before selling, necessitating the construction of prune dryers.

Oats and potatoes along with other grains, fruits, and vegetables were also important crops. After the turn of the century, grain production shifted to Eastern Oregon and the Willamette Valley crop decreased in size. (Speulda 1989:14)

Salem had a small but thriving dairy business during the late 1800s in South Salem. The most significant of at least three dairies was the Schindler farm located on a 50-acre site near Myers Street and South River Road then known as Riverside Drive. The Schindlers operated a creamery on the corner of Commercial and Bush Streets. (Duniway 1982:19)

Transportation & Communication: After the completion of the railroad through to California in 1887, river traffic gradually declined. Channels changed and local moorings became dilapidated. Of the approximately 40 river landings between Willamette Falls and Salem, only Salem and Jefferson survived into the railroad era. Wheat was still carried by steamboats, but more and more often a large log raft in tow was the cargo. (Corning 1947:194) Boating excursions on steamboats to Albany and Corvallis were popular

Sunday entertainment. The two-decker "City of Salem" offered regular outings from 1875-1895. (Stein 1981:36) Polk's Directory of 1909-10 mentions river travel as a cheaper means of moving goods than by rail. (Polk 1909-10:10)

For 20 years, beginning with the construction of the railroad in 1870, the Salem downtown area was contained within "an iron ring." Twelfth Street marked the line dividing the downtown from the "suburbs" to the east, an area that began to develop in the 1890s. (Salem Inventory 1982:2) After fire destroyed the train depot in 1885, a new Stick-style structure was built at the same location.

Oregon's first bridge across the Willamette designed to carry vehicles was built in 1886 at the west edge of Salem connecting Marion and Polk Counties. It replaced the ferries which had operated there since the 1840s. (Stein 1981:33) This bridge collapsed in the 1890 flood and was rebuilt immediately. (Maxwell photo album:3) In 1862 a covered bridge was built across South Mill Creek east of the Salem Flouring Mills; this bridge was weakened by the 1890 flood and was replaced. (Statesman 10/26/1990:19)

In 1889 construction of the first horse-drawn streetcar line in Salem began. A company with citizen stockholders financed the project which ran from the downtown terminal at 311 Commercial Street to the train depot on 12th Street for its first run. A year after its initial run the Salem Street Railway Company had five miles of track, five cars, and 17 horses; between eight and nine men were regularly employed. Soon after the line was in financial distress but with an infusion of more capital, it weathered the crisis. Shortly after the line was renamed the Salem Motor Railway Company; Dr. Henry Minthorn, uncle of Herbert Hoover, and real estate promoter, was involved with the line. In 1897 the company went into receivership just after extending its line into Highland Addition, a new subdivision Dr. Minthorn was promoting.

Also in 1889 an electric car system was granted authority to build lines extending service to east Salem. A power house provided with a steam and water-powered dynamo was built on State Street on North Mill Creek. In May of 1890 a two and 1/2 mile shake-down tour went from downtown Salem to the penitentiary. A very smooth ride was reported, a characteristic not associated with the horse-drawn cars. Around 1890 Salem had an abundance of street rail transportation with two sets of tracks running up State Street.

Financial hard times in the early 1890s slowed construction of rail track; in 1900 there were twelve miles of track in operation. The car lines continued in operation until a transition was made to bus transportation along the same lines in 1927. (MCHS 1960:20-25)

Completed in 1912, the Oregon Electric Railway linked Salem with Portland, Eugene, and other towns in between. Tracks ran along

Willamette Slough and south along the river with the passenger station located in the Hubbard Building, later renamed the Oregon Building, at High and State Streets. For a time during its construction, Salem served as a materials center for the railway. Twenty-one trains a day served the Willamette Valley with freight and passenger service. The Interurban operated until car and truck travel providing access to more destinations took over the transportation field in the 1930s. (Duniway 1982:17)

The telephone came to Salem in 1884; it was the third city in Oregon to welcome this device, only a month after telephones were installed in Astoria. The Sunset Telephone Company set up an exchange in the Western Union Telegraph office in the Chemeketa Hotel on May 1, 1884. Only 25 subscribers, all on one party line, first took advantage of the service; acceptance of the telephone was apparently slow as by 1890 there were only 115 subscribers. (MCHS 1983-84:85-86) By 1898 long distance service to Oregon and California cities was available. (Stein 1981:39)

The Capital Journal began publication in Salem in 1888. One of its first announcements was that it would be "issued in the name of the Republican party." (Capital Journal 6/9/59:II,4) Will H. Parry was the first owner and editor; however, within a year he had sold the newspaper; it changed ownership again before Ernest and Andrew Hofer began a 22-year span of publishing. In 1912 a new owner, Graham P. Taber, announced a policy of political independence. (Capital Journal 6\9\59:II,4)

Commerce & Urban Development: Salem continued to serve as a regional hub for shipping, processing, transportation, banking, and cultural events for the central Willamette Valley. Population increased from 2,538 in 1885 to 14,094 in 1910. (Marion County Context Statement, 1990: 20) In 1885 another bank, the Capital National Bank, was established in Salem. However, the Panic of 1893 forced one bank, the State Insurance Company, and a trolley line into bankruptcy. (Stein 1982:31) After the recovery from the Panic, the U. S. National Bank organized in 1904 and the Salem Bank and Trust in 1910 making a total of four banks serving Salem customers. (Ladd & Bush 1912:1)

A Board of Trade came into being in Salem as early as 1884; by 1889 it occupied quarters in the City Council Chamber. In 1890 a Chamber of Commerce appeared, perhaps a new version of the old Board of Trade. Through several name changes its mission remained to "help in the substantial upbuilding of the city and the surrounding country" and "to let the people of the east know of the advantages of our city and section." (Stone 1965:2)

Again in 1909 the name Board of Trade reappears; Charles L. McNary was president and Thomas Kay vice-president. In 1912 the Board financed and furnished office space for the first county agricultural agent in Oregon, the first of many extension agents

in the state. In 1913 the Board of Trade merged with the Illahee Club, a social organization of Salem business and professional men, to form a Chamber of Commerce. (Stone 1965:2-6)

Downtown Salem amenities continued to develop slowly; in 1886 the gas street lamps and the lamplighter, "Mode" Harbord were replaced with electric street lights, supplying a more reliable form of illumination. Not until after the turn of the century did electric lighting become commonplace in residences. (Statesman 6/10/59:4)

Salem's experienced three periods of remarkable growth: (1) the early 1890s, (2) the period from approximately 1903-1910, and (3) the time period just after World War I. Suburban expansion occurred to the south and east as large farm-estate property was subdivided, streets laid out, and in-fill residences built. Salem's two National Register Historic Districts, the Gaiety Hill\Bush's Pasture Park District and the Court-Chemeketa Residential Historic District explore these areas in detail and show the natural outward progression of residential Salem. The housing stock in these districts forms a representative sampling of Salem's well-preserved residential architecture. Missing are the finest of Salem's late 19th-century houses, those in the area immediately to the north of the Capitol Building which were either moved or demolished after the second Capitol Building burned in 1935 and the decision was made to re-align the new Capitol Building to the north and extend the Capitol Mall in that direction.

Industry & Manufacturing: Until 1890 flour-milling was the state's leading business; the industry had been mechanized between 1880 and 1890. (Pollard 1946:210) The Capital Mills and Willamette Valley Flouring Mills, which burned in 1904, were two of the main producers of flour. (Stein 1982:33) Other businesses included a large brewery, iron foundries including the Northwestern Foundry founded in 1883 at the Penitentiary and a shoe factory. Lumber and planing mills such as the Capital Lumber Company incorporated in 1866 and the Churchill Sash and Door Factory dating from 1889, indicated the importance of wood products. (Polk 1909:11) By 1899 the lumber industry had passed the flour mill industry in annual production. (Carey 1935:700) An unusual industry was a factory for the manufacture of carnival rides, a profitable offshoot of an aviation business started by Lee Eyerly. (Statesman 6/10/59:IV-7)

The Salem woolen industry was revived after a 20-year hiatus with the construction of the Thomas Kay Woolen Mill in 1889 on the site of the Pioneer Oil Mill using the same water rights. Salem citizens contributed \$20,000 to the project; Mr. Kay invested \$55,000 of his own money. The mill opened in March of 1890 in a three-story building employing about 50 people; wool was purchased at wool sales at The Dalles, Pendleton, and Echo. A fire destroyed the wooden building in 1895 and a new brick building was constructed immediately. This was a three-story 58 by 150 foot

brick structure with corridors patterned after the English textile mills where Mr. Kay had received his early training. The new building began operation in May of 1896; Salem was still recovering from the Panic of 1893, but business increased slowly. Eighty-eight people were on the payroll of the new mill; products included blankets and woven materials, including fine quality suitings, and material for National Guard uniforms. An addition to the mill was built in 1898. (Lomax 1974:42-199)

The Salem Woolen Mill Store, first under the managership and later under the ownership of C. P. Bishop, son-in-law of Thomas Kay, began operation in the late 1890s; the store was located on Commercial Street. (Polk 1902:35)

Salem profited from the mining industry to the east in the Cascade Mountains; listed in Polk's 1891 Salem Directory is the Gold Mountain and Dry Gulch Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company with stock at \$2,000 000. (Polk 1891:220)

Canneries and food processing plants were Salem's major industry during this period. In 1902 the city supported 18 hop growers, eight dried fruit packing plants, and twelve fruit growers. Derivative industries included a pickle factory and four seed companies. (Polk 1902:134-150)

Government: Oregon was enjoying its stately and finally-completed State Capitol Building in the mid-1890s. The spoils system, which had dominated partisan politics since Territorial days in Oregon, was being put to rest and political differences generated by north and south allegiances diminished. More specifically, woman's suffrage was passed in 1912, as was the local option for liquor. (Carey 1935:690-698) Abigail Scott Duniway had shepherded the suffrage movement through Oregon political system for several years before successful passage by the voters. (Dodds 1977:177) Oregon's reputation as a progressive state was strengthened when political reformer William U'Ren was successful in his effort to assure the initiative and referendum and the direct primary laws; both these measures were passed by Oregon voters in the first decade of the century and were labeled "The Oregon System" by other states. (Dodds,, 1977:166) An event that insured Salem's future growth was the passage of a law requiring that all new State institutions locate in Marion County unless excluded by state vote. New institutions were the State Tuberculosis Hospital and the Hillcrest School for girls. (Stein 1982:61)

Salem's population more than tripled to 14,094 between 1900 and 1910, mainly because of annexations of North, South, and East Salem. In spite of a large brewery and a thriving hop industry, Salem voted to "go dry" in 1913. (Stein 1982:61)

Public buildings grew in number and stature, the Salem City Hall was completed in 1897 after four years of construction. This was

a brick building of two stories with a 3 and 1/2 story corner tower complete with a pyramidal roof and clock. Arched windows and pedimented gables embellished the impressive structure. After many years of occupancy in the Smith building, the Salem Postal Department moved to the new Post Office Building in 1903. The new Salem Public Library, financed with the assistance of Carnegie funds, opened in 1912. The Salem Armory also was completed in 1912. (Statesman 10/26/1990:36)

Culture: Polk's Directory of 1902 features a rebuttal to the 1900 census figure for Salem of 4,258: "Within her intimate suburbs, north, south, and east, 9,000 people are annexed and applied to. The State institutions number 2,900 in inmates and staff, 4,000 people are served by mail routes. Salem is actually the potent center of activity for at least 20,000 souls." (Polk 1902:7-8)

Large-scale domestic architecture came of age in Salem during this era which saw the construction of "Deepwood," an elaborate Queen Anne built in 1893-93 for Dr. Luke A. Port, the restrained Italianate D'Arcy house on Church Street, the William McGilchrist house on Judson Street, and the large vernacular on Oak Street to name only a few. Many vernacular domestic buildings of various sizes continued to be constructed.

Commercial buildings, two and three-story brick structures with arched windows, flat roofs, and various types of cast iron, brick trim, and corbelling were being constructed in the downtown area; an example is the Greenbaum Fabric Building on Commercial Street with seven of the original 23 bays remaining. New to Salem was a steel and concrete office building, the five-story U. S. National Bank Building constructed in 1909 on Commercial Street. (Salem Inventory 1982)

Salem's first Cherry Queen, Miss Agnes Gilbert, was chosen in 1903. The "Cherrians," a local booster club with membership drawn from Salem businessmen, was organized in 1913 and continued to visibly support local activities such as the annual Cherry Fair or Cherringo as it was called. George Rogers was the first King Bing. (Stone 1965:8)

Paving of city streets began in 1907 and continued throughout the next decades along with the improvement of concrete sidewalks replacing wooden boardwalks. (Stein 1982:61)

In 1883 the Annual (school) meeting voted to build another school house to cost \$40,000. This resulted in East Salem School on 12th and Center completed in 1887. The wooden building in the French Renaissance style had two floors of classroom, plus basement, and an ornate bell tower. The school accommodated 600 students in nine grades. After the construction of Salem Senior High School on Marion Street in 1906 and other junior highs, in 1915 this school was renamed Washington School. A growing population with a student

count of 1,081 in 1890 necessitated the construction of additional school buildings, the North School, later called Grant in 1890; Park School at 13th and Mission; and South Salem, later known as Lincoln School in 1891. In 1887 for the first time, county teaching certificates were required of teachers.

Up to 1904 Salem was without a high school, even though by that time six other smaller communities in the state had instituted high schools. In 1904 a vote was taken to build a high school, the results were "yes," 497 and "no," 205. Salem, which for forty years had called itself the center of education in Oregon, had finally stepped into the 20th century in terms of educating its population. Salem's first high school was located on Marion Street looking southeast. Another school building was constructed in 1909, Garfield, located in the Central district and also in that year funds were allocated for an addition to the high school. (MCHS 1981:1-18)

Private schools continuing in operation were the Sacred Heart Academy and the Friends Polytechnic Institute.

At least one Chinese laundry was operating in the late 1890s on Liberty and State Streets. (Stein 1982:34) In 1913 there were six "Chinese Goods" shops listed in Polk's Directory for Salem indicating a fair-sized Chinese population still lived in the downtown area. (Polk 1913:570)

Fraternal organizations were plentiful in Salem around the turn of the century; Polk's 1913 Directory lists 40 clubs including women's groups such as the Pythian Sisters. (Polk 1913:29) The Elks Club, a latecomer in fraternal organizations, was formed in 1896; members were bedecked with elk horns when greeting visiting fellow Elks from Tacoma early in the century (Stein 1982:92)

Salem City Hospital, incorporated in 1869, was an outgrowth of the Glen Oak Orphanage. The Oregon Children's Aid Society had given ten acres of land to the orphanage and a two-story building was constructed. The hospital was later renamed Salem General Hospital. In addition, the Florence Sanitorium, a "health retreat" began operation in 1900 at Winter and Ferry Streets under the direction of Dr. R. Cartwright. (Statesman 1/1/1905:21) In 1893 there were 22 doctors listed in Salem; by 1913 that number had grown to 29. (Polk 1893:22 & 1913:570)

Music teachers proliferated in Salem; one enterprising teacher, Miss Elma Weller, organized a group of twelve young ladies (twenty-four hands) playing on six pianos, an unforgettable listening experience. (MCHS 1958:43) A most highly-regarded vocalist was Hallie Parrish Hinges who sang the National Anthem on the steps of the Oregon State Capitol when President Theodore Roosevelt visited Oregon in 1903. Mrs. Hinges was later referred to as "the Oregon Nightingale" by President Roosevelt. (Statesman 10/26/1990) She

also captured the hearts of Methodists who heard her sing. (MCHS 1958:46) Community band music continued to be popular; a yearly contest at the State Fair was an incentive for local musical groups to perfect their performance. (Stein 1982:102)

Reed's Opera House was Salem's best-known playhouse of the era; after its opening in 1869 it hosted Mr. Sousa's band and a host of other notables, closing in 1900 with a performance of Barlow's Celebrated Minstrels. The Grand Theatre, built by the Odd Fellows in 1900 as a part of their building, had smaller quarters and a well-equipped backstage. It soon became Salem's favorite theatre offering another round of brilliant offerings in this golden age of the theatre. (MCHS 1964:37-38)

Two Salem photographers, Myra Albert Wiggins and Helem Plummer Gatch, exhibited both locally and nationally.

Salem was the scene of the first basketball game in Oregon in 1892, in a building used by the YMCA and Willamette University located on the northwest corner of Commercial and Chemeketa Streets. (Statesman 10/26/1990:29) The national bicycle mania came to Salem in the 1890s; Polk's Directory for 1913 lists 3 bicycle shops in Salem. (Polk 1913:570) Baseball was another popular sport; around the turn of the century teams were formed from various groups of trades, for instance, in the early 1900s the local Carpenters Union fielded a team of at least eleven players. (Stein 1982:96)

Church-building continued in Salem during this era; the Central Congregational church started with a small building and acquired a large addition at Ferry and 19th Streets; the Christian Scientist church, a large domed and porticoed structure, was built on Chemeketa Street. (Statesman 10/26/1990:7) The Jason Lee Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, 1911-1912, is a fine example of the Romanesque style with its gable roof and tower, well-trimmed arched windows, and asymmetrical shape. (Clark 1983:176) Listed in Polk's 1913 Directory are 31 churches including three German and one Swedish. (Polk 1913:21-22)

Major changes in this era were political, Oregon truly grasped the Progressive movement. The conservative business climate kept the economy on a fairly even note despite a national financial panic. Enlargement of state facilities gave a gradual nudge to Salem's construction, trades people, and service workers.

THE MOTOR AGE - 1914-1940

Agriculture: The mechanization of the farm, which began in 1910 and in most cases was complete by 1930, drastically changed the physical aspects of the farm and even the ordinary small town residence. The barns and other outbuildings connected with horses and other farm animals began to disappear on the suburban lot and be replaced with a garage. Another factor changing agriculture was the growing unavailability of more land leading to a more intensive type of agricultural practice. (Speulda 1998:17)

Salem continued to be a major food processing center in the first half of the twentieth century. According to the January 1, 1915 Statesman it had the largest volume of canneries on the west coast. The two major canneries were the Hunt Brothers Cannery, owned by Californians, which in 1914 processed 75,000 cases of food and employed 250 to 300 workers in season, and the Salem Canning Company. (Statesman 1/1/1915:28) Salem was the largest prune buying, packing, and shipping center in the Northwest. In 1916-17 three and 3/4 million pounds of dried prunes were processed by the Salem Fruit Union under the direction of Robert Paulus. A 1925 brand of dried prunes was called "Mistland." (Statesman 1/1/1925:3) The last prune driers to be built were constructed around 1920. The prune industry gradually lost strength; by the 1950s only a very few orchards and driers were operating. (MCHS 1984:15-20)

Among the leading fruit products were loganberries which were introduced from California around 1900. The berries were featured fresh and dried, and were also the basis for a drink called "Loju" which was enthusiastically marketed in "dry" Salem. In 1916-17 one-half million pounds of dried loganberries were sold. (Ladd & Bush 1917:19-26) Other fruits processed were cherries, strawberries, blackberries, gooseberries, apples, and pears. English walnuts and peppermint were other specialty crops. The Salem Flouring Mills continued to produce 400 barrels of flour daily as a result of the strong grain crop. (Statesman 1/1/1915:1-28) During the 1926 season, more than 1,000,000 cases of fruits, berries, and vegetables were canned in Salem. (Polk 1927:9) By 1930 that number had risen to 1,500,000 cases annually; the "cold pack" or frozen food industry was in its infancy with unforeseen development to come. (Statesman 1/1/1930:35)

A new and very successful crop was mohair, the product of Angora goats introduced in the early part of the century. John Sherraz Harris, a Scotsman, was responsible for bringing the long-haired goats to Oregon in 1901. (MCHS 1957:64-66) Large poultry producing plants and three creameries supplied a growing market. (Statesman 1/1/1915:) As reported in Polk's Directory, Salem was the home of the most famous Jersey cow in the world, Darling's Jolly Lassie. Salem also had two linen mills, the Miles Linen Company and the Oregon Linen Mills, to utilize the local flax production. (Polk 1927:12)

Transportation and Communication: While traffic by rail and river to and from Salem was stable and dependable, road transportation lagged as evidenced by the marketing of a clever device called a "king drag" in an article entitled: "How to Have Good Dirt Roads." (Ladd & Bush 1914:2-11) Conditions improved and by 1926 Polk's Directory reported that paved or macadam roads would take the Salem resident or visitor into the heart of the Cascade Mountains or to half a dozen seaside resorts. The Pacific Highway, Highway 99, linking Portland and many eastern Willamette Valley towns with Eugene, Roseburg, and Ashland, was completed in the early 1920s. (Polk 1927:12) In 1914 a railroad bridge over the Willamette was completed. (Statesman 10/26/1990:19) The Center Street bridge over the Willamette opened in 1918 replacing an earlier bridge that some considered unsafe for auto traffic. By the mid-1930s commercial traffic on the Willamette had almost ended. (Stein 1982:64-106)

In 1929 far-sighted Salem citizens passed a \$50,000 bond issue for the construction of an airport. McNary Field, on 180 acres of land southeast of downtown Salem on Turner Road, was the result. By 1930 the airport had four runways, hangars for twelve planes, and was "Class A" in all respects except for lighting. Lee Eyerly was airport manager. (Statesman 1/1/1930) United Airlines began service to Salem in December of 1941. (Statesman 6/10/59: III,10)

By the 1930s, Salem's newspaper situation had stabilized into two daily newspapers, the morning Oregon Statesman, with Charles A. Sprague as editor and the evening Capitol Journal edited by George Putnam. Charles Sprague served as editor of the Statesman for forty years from 1929 through 1969 with a four-year break in 1939-43 to serve as Oregon's Governor. George Putnam published the Capital Journal from 1919 to 1953. Both men were legendary figures in Oregon journalism. (Statesman 10/26/1990:26)

Commerce & Urban Development: Salem's population grew from 14,094 in 1910 to 30,908 in 1940. (Statesman 3/6/1983:20K) A 1913 membership drive resulted in a total of 800 members in the Salem Commercial Club, the booster organization sometimes known as the Chamber of Commerce. The "playful Cherrians" continued their publicity junkets, journeying to Coos Bay in 1916 for the opening of the Willamette-Pacific Railroad from Eugene. In 1922 the name was officially changed to the Salem Chamber of Commerce. (Stone 1965:9-10)

Salem's first shopping outside downtown became available in 1920 with the development of the Hollywood district. In the early 1920s residential construction by some of Salem's wealthier residents extended the city to the hillsides south of State and west of Winter Streets. The City adopted planning and zoning codes in 1926.

Mechanization of city services occurred mainly in the 1920s; the fire department motorized early in the 1920s; the last electric trolleys were replaced by buses in 1927. Visitors arriving by car from outlying areas could stay in the new municipal campground, or as late as the 1940s, in Pringle Park. Other municipal improvements included a change in the water supply; in 1937 the city began to draw its drinking water from the much-cleaner Santiam, leaving the tainted Willamette River water for industrial uses. (Stein 1982:106)

Industry & Manufacturing: The two essential ingredients for paper production, water and wood, were readily available in the Willamette Valley and lead to the choice of Salem by two firms. In 1920 Salem's industrial base broadened with the opening of the Oregon Pulp and Paper Company producing paper and paper products. The Western Paper Converting Company established a paper plant in Salem in 1926. (Stein 1982:106) According to Polk's 1926 Directory Salem industries generated a payroll of over \$6,000,000. Major employers were Oregon Pulp and Paper employing 600; Spaulding Logging Company employing 350; Thomas Kay Woolen Mills employing 125; Valley Packing Company employing 100; and Western Paper Converting Company employing 100.

The food processing industry in Salem grew rapidly from 1914 through 1930. Small local companies grew and combined with other companies to form nationally-recognized food processors. Some examples were the Salem Canning Company which became Oregon Canning Company, then became California Packing and finally Del Monte Foods before leaving the area; King Food Products, the largest dehydrator in the U. S. became Reed-Murdoch, later becoming U. S. Products, and eventually Truitt Brothers Canning; locally-owned Paulus Brothers became Hillman Packing, then Blue Lake Producers and finally Agri-Pac. Ten or fifteen small companies might be merged to become a Nor-Pac of Agri-pac. Some processors remained family-owned, such as the Oregon Fruit Company owned by the Gehler family in West Salem.

Early canning efforts focused on fruit products, but as technology progressed, vegetable products were added. Dehydrated berries were a very popular products in the 20s. The West Coast lead in the move to frozen fruits and vegetables. Because refrigeration was already available for fresh products, it was easy to make the conversion from chilling products to freezing them. In the early 1950s Salem was the largest food-processing center in the U. S., a position San Jose, California had held until its surrounding orchards and farmland were paved over to accommodate population growth. (Lucas 8\9\92)

There were 27 canneries operating in Salem in 1930. (Statesman 1/1/1930:12)

Smaller industries employing less than 100 workers were as sash and door factory, a brick and tile works, cement works, sand and gravel plants, an iron works, and a glove factory to name a few. Eight canning plants employed from 2,500 to 3,000 in the summer season; state institutions generated Salem's largest payroll of \$1,500,000 annually. (Polk 1927:11)

Salem's first skyscraper appeared in 1926, the eleven-story First National Bank tower; in 1938 a new post office was built with the old building moved to the Willamette University campus to serve as a law school. (Stein 1982:107)

In 1930 the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company announced the construction of a major office building in Salem to serve as a central telephone office and house the installation of a mechanical dial telephone system. The office was housed in a four-story art deco building embellished with geometric design at the cornice and a terra cotta floral pattern in the spandrel area. The building's polychromatic surface was another art deco feature. (Clark 1983:196)

Salem weathered the Depression years better than many small cities thanks to its diversified economic base: state government, county government, essential industries such as food processing, lumber and paper production, and a stable university.

In a January 1, 1930 Statesman editorial editor Charles Sprague sounded an optimistic note about Salem, its agricultural foundation, good growing conditions and an active demand for products. He notes that the timber industry "scrapes bottom" and other industries face sharp competition, but ends on a hopeful note of increased effort and community unity. (Statesman 1/1/1930:2)

Government: State government continued to fuel Salem's economy during the first half of the century. The mandate to build all state institutions in Marion County, unless separately voted upon by citizens, kept Salem busy with construction, maintenance, and operation of its several facilities. As if in reaction to the progressive mood in the preceding decades, a wave of conservatism washed over Oregon politics; the Ku Klux Klan briefly became a political force in the 1920s. In another reaction a law was passed declaring that children must be sent to public schools, thereby denying any private school education, however, it was declared unconstitutional. In the 1930s Oregon once again settled into a role of conservative politics.

The first state office building outside the Capitol building was constructed in 1914, the Supreme Court building designed by William C. Knighton. (Salem Inventory 1982:155) A second building designed by Knighton, and the first building to house general offices outside the Capitol building, was constructed in 1930. It was later to become the Justice Building housing the Attorney

General and staff. This building and the Supreme Court building are located on the Capitol grounds to the east of the Capitol. (Salem Inventory 1992)

Oregon's 1876 State Capitol building was destroyed by fire on April 25, 1935. State offices were placed in various rented Salem buildings; the Senate was temporarily located in the Marion Hotel and the House of Representatives in the Armory. (Statesman 10/26/1990:8)

Construction of the new Capitol building began in 1937, its design was in the Half-Modern style chosen by New York architects Keally, Trowbridge, and Livingston. The choice of this style of building influenced other public buildings in Salem; compatible styles were chosen for the Salem Post Office in 1938 and the new Marion County Courthouse in 1952. New State buildings were also constructed in the half-modern style with marble cladding. The old Capitol Building had faced west; the new Capitol Building was oriented to the north and future growth occurred in this direction beginning with the new Oregon State Library in 1939 immediately to the west of the Mall. Other State buildings followed on east and west sides flanking the Mall. This time period saw the demolition or removal of many of Salem's residential treasures from a fine residential area as land was cleared for the newly-planned Capitol Mall. Expansion of the Capitol Mall in a northerly direction continues.

Salem City government, still housed in the grandiose City Hall, operated on the Mayor-Council system, the Council consisting of fourteen Aldermen elected from various wards in the city. The Mayor was elected every two years, the aldermen every four years. (Polk 1930:15)

Culture: Presided over by Salem architect Clarence L. Smith, domestic architecture in Salem flourished in the first half of the twentieth century. Period styles were Smith's forte; typical of his work are the 1932 Edgar Pierce house in the French Renaissance style, the c.1925 Huntington house in the English Tudor style, and the 1934 Conde McCullough house in the Arts and Crafts style. Commercial architecture is represented by the 1931 Art Deco Pacific Telephone and Telegraph building.

A new high school was constructed in Salem in 1936 on 14th Street; other schools in 1940 included two junior high schools, the first, Parrish Junior High School opened in 1926, Leslie School in 1927, and two parochial schools, plus several neighborhood elementary schools serving a population of 30,775 in the metropolitan area. In addition to Willamette University, two business schools, Capital Business College and Salem Secretarial School, offered training beyond high school. (Polk 1940:7)

The Chinese community in Salem, confined to a small downtown area, dwindled in population and disappeared altogether in the 1920s.

A Japanese settlement dating from the early 1900s in the Lake LaBish area established a Japanese Community Church in 1928. The Japanese Hand Laundry and Dry Cleaning Works was one of their business establishments during World War I. (Stein 1982:81-106)

In 1940 Salem boasted 42 fraternal organizations for men and women. (Polk 1940:861-63)

Salem's contribution to landscape architecture is embodied by the landscape firm of Lord and Schryver. The firm began in 1930, a collaboration of Elizabeth Lord, a Salem native, and Edith Schryver, a practicing landscape architect from New York state. Their practice covered 40 years of distinguished work in Salem, in both the public and private sector. Many gardens of their design still show their thoughtful planning and plant selection. (MCHS 1984:107-114)

The practice of law always loomed large in Salem; in 1940 there were 80 lawyers listed in Polk's Directory. (Polk 1940:822-25)

In 1916 the Wedel family and a group of people of the Mennonite denomination organized a small hospital with a capacity of twelve beds; it was called Deaconess Hospital. By 1920 it had grown to a patient capacity of sixty. In 1923 a 15-bed maternity unit was added and in 1936 the south wing with 40 beds was constructed. (Address:1954) In 1947 the name was changed to Salem Memorial Hospital and in 1968 Salem's two hospitals, Salem Memorial and Salem General, joined forces.

By 1940 Salem physicians numbered fifty-five, a reduction from the 67 listed in 1930. (Polk 1940:842-43, Polk 1930:726)

The Salem City Band, under the direction of Willis McElroy, gave concerts twice a week in Willson Park during the summers. The band also played at the State Fair and often accompanied Mrs. Hallie Hinges as she sang for audiences there. (MCHS 1958:46) In 1919 the Salem Symphony Orchestra was formed under the direction of Professor John Sites of Willamette University. Early performances took place in the Odd Fellows Hall and the Salem Armory. In 1935 the group was renamed the Salem Philharmonic and performed in the high school auditorium and at the Willamette University May Festival. Other musical groups included a fretted string orchestra, an American Legion Drum Corps, and the MacDowell Club chorus. A Community Concert Association was formed for those who preferred a listening musical experience. The Salem Boys Choir, under the direction of Dr. H. C. Epley was popular in the 1920s and 30s. (Stein 1982:103-107)

Salem entered a new and grand era of theatre with the construction of the Gothic-inspired Elsinore theater in 1926. The Ellis Lawrence-designed building was inspired by Macbeth's castle and boasted tasteful murals depicting Shakespearean scenes. The

Elsinore, seating 1,400, was built by former Grand Theatre manager George Guthrie. (MCHS 1964:38) Built as a silent movie theater, the Elsinore was remodeled for sound only two years after it opened. Vaudeville acts were regularly presented during the 1920s. Another theater constructed in 1926 was the Capital, seating 1,200, under the ownership of Frank Bligh. A theater in the Hollywood area was opened in the mid-depression years. (MCHS 1958:28)

Recreational interests in Salem broadened during this era; bath houses and concessions on the Willamette and more modest structures on Mill Creek offered informal summer entertainment, the Salem Senators baseball team represented the Capitol city, and in the 1920s golf was enthusiastically taken up at the Illahee Country Club. The YMCA ran a large church baseball league. (Stein 1982:100-119)

Religion continued to play an important role in Salem culture. In 1940 there were 46 churches representing 31 denominations in Salem. (Polk 1940:7)

Salem, along with all of the State of Oregon, had survived a turbulent four decades as it celebrated its Centennial in 1940. World War I had rallied forces for service in foreign lands, the twenties were a period of boosterism, optimism, and growth for Salem, new construction of public and domestic buildings lead an exuberant economy before the devastating 1929 Crash. Once again Salem's stable economic base, state government, position as county seat, a land-based economy, and a small university lessened the financial hardships for local residents. A slow recovery was accelerated by World War II and the ensuing push for more production of goods.

According to local legend, some Salem residents felt, and perhaps it is still the case, that the location of their city in the center of the Willamette Valley, 50 miles from the beach, 50 miles to the mountains, and 50 miles to Portland was the ideal situation. This might be interpreted as an appreciation of their good fortune in having chosen exactly the right place to be.

SECTION II: IDENTIFICATION

Methodology: This section provides information pertinent to the identification of historic themes and resource types. Since this project was based on the up-dating of previously surveyed resources, project parameters had been set and structures were already identified.

Completion of the project was best served by a four-part process: (1) literary search and draft of the historic context statement, (2) updating and completion of 30 previously-surveyed resource forms, (3) evaluation, and (4) final historic context statement and conclusions. The Historic Context Statement and Cultural Resource Inventory forms were prepared by Marianne Kadas Consulting of Portland, Oregon. The evaluation was conducted by the consultant and the Salem Landmarks Commission.

(1) Literary search \ Historic context statement: Resources available for study included the general Oregon history sources: Bancroft, Gaston, Carey, Clark, whose History of the Willamette Valley was particularly helpful, Bowen, another excellent resource, and Lang. More Salem-specific resources related information regarding the Methodist Mission, government in Oregon, early industrial development, agricultural processes, and geographical information were consulted. National Register District nominations from two Salem districts were helpful. Sanborn and plat maps were consulted. The Oregon Statesman and Capitol Journal provided pertinent material. Information from the Salem Landmarks Commission and City Staff was invaluable.

(2) Survey and Inventory: Previously-written survey forms provided basic information regarding ownership and location. Chain of title search was completed for each property at Ticor Title Company. Once again, Sanborn and plat maps were consulted. Library and museum files and knowledgeable Salem residents provided helpful information as did the Salem Landmarks Commission and City Staff. The Clark and McAlester architectural studies were used in the completion of forms.

(3) Evaluation: See Section III.

(4) Previous Surveys: A 1976 Stephen Dow Beckham Statewide Inventory of Historic Sites and Buildings identified several Salem sites; these forms are on file at the State Historic Preservation Office. A survey of 90 properties was undertaken in 1982; no standard form was used and material varies from property to property. Individual properties were surveyed by Mark Siegel in 1984, by individual property owners in 1988, by John Lazuk with the State Archives, no date, by the Salem Landmarks Commission in 1989, and by David Duniway in 1990. Several different survey forms were used resulting in a lack of consistency and organization. One objective of this project is to bring the surveys of the 90

previously-surveyed properties to some form of standardization in information and evaluation.

Resource Types: Salem's resources have been categorized into the following Broad Theme groups as taken from information provided by the State Historic Preservation Office: Agriculture, Transportation and Communication, Commerce and Urban Development, Industry and Manufacturing, Government, and Culture. The following is a discussion of the characteristics of the resource types within the broad themes and sub-themes.

Agriculture: Three large structures of different types were pertinent to Salem's agricultural development: the dairy barn, the hop drier, and the prune drier.

South Salem's dairies were relatively small, about 50 cows was the average number, and the barns were of a modest size. A gable roof covered a simply constructed one or two level structure; if a second story was present, it served for hay storage. Vertical board siding, perhaps with battens, covered the exterior. Barns on sloping lots might have entrances on two levels. At least one barn on Willamette Slough had an incline so the cattle could be driven to the upper level in case of flood. This barn was securely anchored and was also surrounded by protective trees.

Hop driers, also called hop barns, were designed to speed the removal of 70 to 80% of the moisture from fresh hops. Hops were spread on a slatted floor, hot air was forced upwards with moisture carried out of the building through large, central chimneys with fans. Wood was usually the heat source. The distinctive buildings, square or rectangular with no windows, a steep hipped roof and a central chimney, sometimes with a cupola effect, dotted the countryside adjacent to Salem from the 1880s onward.

Prune driers were usually a more conventional looking structure, often they were built on two levels to give easier access to the wood-burning furnace on the lower level. The drier consisted of "tunnels" to carry trays of fresh prunes; the tray bottoms were made of a heavy screen. Sometimes a fan was used to aid with air circulation.

Salem had many small farm residences with outbuildings including small barns, chicken houses, and wood sheds; some of these structures survive and have been modified for other uses.

Transportation and Communication: Some of the earliest transportation structures were the livery stables that appeared in every town when horse transport was still the norm. These were usually large, gabled buildings of simple wooden construction, often with a false front facing the street. Sol Durbin's livery stable in Salem on Commercial St. near State was a good example.

After fire destroyed Salem's original train depot, a second building was constructed on the same site in 1885. This wooden building was in the stick style with a gabled on hip roof and stick trim. It also served as a turn-around for the horse-drawn streetcars which first made an appearance in Salem in 1889. It was at least partially destroyed by fire in 1918.

The present Southern Pacific depot, built in 1918, is in the Greek Revival style and was apparently built from stock plans available from Southern Pacific. Other similar depots are located in Reno, Nevada, Ogden, Utah, and Oakland, California. The one-story building, constructed of buff brick, is of a symmetrical design with a center section set off by four colossal Ionic columns and six Ionic pilasters. Large, arched windows with keystones flank the double entry door; these in turn are flanked by tri-partite casement windows with transoms and an oculus window, with keystone, above. The center part of the building has both minor and major cornices, a balustrade with turned balusters surrounds the higher central portion of the structure. Lower wings extend to both north and south.

To the south of the depot a remnant of the previous wooden depot is now used for freight storage. It has a gable roof and shiplap siding with a vertical trim board under the open eaves. Long, carved, paired brackets are the main decorative feature along with some stick trim.

Construction of garage facilities to accommodate the automobile occurred in the teens and twenties. These were usually one-story brick structures in a modified Art Deco or Early Commercial style with simple brick detailing below a modest cornice or stepped parapet. The Motor Shop operating in the 1920 and early 30s on North Church Street is a good example.

Commerce and Urban Development: Salem's commercial district developed along Commercial and State Streets to the west of the Capitol grounds. In the early 1860s two story brick buildings with flat roofs and elaborate cornices and corbelling appeared. Segmental arched windows, recessed entries with transoms, and numerous chimneys were common features. Very early examples might be a modest, narrow three-bay configuration with later examples gaining in width. Many buildings of this type survived until after World War II.

In the late 1860s and 1870s larger, more elaborate brick structures gained in popularity. These buildings in the Italianate and Second Empire styles shared such characteristics as highly-articulated brickwork in elaborate brackets and cornices, three or four story height, tall, arched windows with pilasters, and well-marked, ornate entryways. (Clark 1983:66) An outstanding example in downtown Salem is the Reed Opera House completed in 1869.

There were still many small commercial buildings in downtown Salem of wooden construction during this era. They might be Italianate in design with a bracketed low-pitched roof, two-story in height and of a modest size.

A rare example of the Romanesque style in Salem is the Capital National Bank Building, 1885-1892. Some characteristic features are the heavy stonework, the round-arched windows, and the round turret. (Clark 1983:177) The building was finished in brick in 1885; a stone facade was added in 1892. The architect was Cornelius Sarsfield McNally. (Clark 1983:98)

The Italianate style was popular for public buildings in Salem; some of the elements are a flat roof, overhanging eaves with brackets, ornamentation to simulate stone or marble, quoins, keystones, and columns, and tall windows, sometimes arched. (Clark 1983:59) Salem's first Post Office building, built in 1903, is an example which was faced with dressed stone. The two-story structure exhibits quoins, a cornice with paired brackets and dentil trim and segmental arched windows. An exuberant carving over the entry door flanked by massive cast iron light fixtures emphasize the centered entryway. This building was moved to the Willamette University campus in 1938.

After the turn of the century, new styles emerged and some older buildings were remodeled to look more up-to-date. One of the more popular styles was the Chicago style, characterized by its tripartite windows, vertical emphasis, and terra cotta or brick trim over a steel frame. Sullivanesque ornamentation is sometimes noted. (Clark 1983:105)

The American Renaissance style is exemplified in Salem by the Carnegie Library built in 1912. Some characteristics of the style are a flat roof with decorative parapet or balustrade, monumental scale and bilateral symmetry, often with a center stairway, rectangular windows with the "Union Jack" motif in smaller lights, and smooth dressed stone or brick over a concrete form. (Clark 1983:126) Salem's Carnegie Library of buff brick has a central covered entrance and steps, an elaborate cornice around the flat roof, and tall, symmetrically-placed windows.

Salem also has a fine example of a commercial building in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with typical low-pitched roof, balconies with wrought iron trim, round-arched door and window openings, and Spanish-inspired ornamentation. (Clark 1983:161) The Masonic Building was designed in 1913 by Ellis Lawrence in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. Its upper floor arched windows, balustraded balcony, and highly-carved ornament are intact, and despite some interior changes, the building has retained its exterior integrity and enriches the downtown Salem landscape.

The Art Deco or Modernistic style came into prominence in the 1920s and 30s. It encompasses a stepped or flat roof, the use of glass brick, a polychrome surface, and geometrical ornamentation. (Clark 1983:195) A fine Salem example of the style is the Pacific Northwest Bell Building, 1929. The polychrome surface and streamlined pilasters emphasize the Art Deco style.

The Virgil T. Golden Funeral Service Building, c.1940, is another structure illustrating the Modernistic style with its use of glass brick in the rounded corners, large windows with metal frames, and lack of historic ornament.

Industry and Manufacturing: Vernacular commercial buildings were common in 19th century small cities. In Salem the lumber mills on the Willamette offered a good example, they were usually housed in rough wooden buildings with gable roofs. Outbuildings might include machine and lumber-storing sheds. The Capital Lumbering Company and the Spaulding Logging Company both situated on the Willamette River were two such businesses.

Salem has an early history of industrial buildings beginning in 1857 with the construction of the Willamette Woolen Manufacturing Company, the west coast's first woolen mill. The long, rectangular wooden building was built on Mill Creek near today's North Liberty and Broadway Streets. The two and one-half story building featured multi-pane windows and a gable roof in a symmetrical arrangement with simple styling. The structure burned in 1876. The larger, but similarly styled Willamette Flouring Mill, built in 1865, was situated near the woolen mill. Many such structures were lost to fire.

Brick structures soon became more popular, mainly because of their fireproof qualities and longer lifespan. An outstanding example of this type of construction is the Mission Mill building, 1896, originally the Thomas Kay Woolen Mill. (This structure replaced a wooden Victorian-style building constructed in 1889 and destroyed by fire in 1895). The three and one-half story building was designed in the manner of English woolen mills to accommodate the various stages of wool processing, starting at the top where the wool entered the building, then dropping a floor at a time for the next step in the processing procedure.

The Thomas Kay Woolen Mill building with brick bearing walls has a foundation of combined stone and brick. There are entrances at the foundation level and also on the first and second levels. Regularly-spaced four-over-four windows with vertical lights have a segmental arched upper portion with a well-defined arched lintel. There are some two-over-two windows on the lower level. The double freight doors are also segmental arched, some have transoms. A brick frieze follows the eave line; there is a small cornice with eave returns. The west end of the building sports a cupola.

A water tower and wooden auxiliary buildings have gable roofs and segmental arched windows.

Government: Oregon's first State Capitol Building, 1854, survived only a short time; it was destroyed by an alleged incendiary fire in 1854. Construction of the second State Capitol building began in 1873 with the laying of the cornerstone and continued for many years. After the building was gutted by fire in 1935, a competition for a new building was held and the decision was made to change to axis of the Capitol Grounds to expand to the north. The present Capitol Building, dating from 1938 and designed by the New York architectural firm of Keally, Trowbridge, and Livingston, is a fine example of the Half-Modern style. It exhibits Classical proportions with the use of such geometric elements as cubes, cylinders, and rectangles making up the volumes. No historic decoration embellishes the building. (Clark 1983:204)

The oldest building on the State Capitol grounds is the Supreme Court Building, 1914, designed by William C. Knighton. This classically-inspired white terra cotta structure, showing traces of the Italian Renaissance style, has partial height Ionic columns, segmental arched openings and a stepped parapet. The finely detailed cornice is embellished with dentil trim. A large skylight depicts the State Seal of Oregon.

Other government buildings in the Half-Modern style are the 1938 Salem Post Office with tall, paired windows and round medallions illustrating a transportation motif on the plain marble facade, and the 1952 Marion County Courthouse, also clad in marble with an unadorned facade.

Culture: Architecture Property types discussed in this section are residential resources. Schools and smaller public buildings followed the general architectural trends of simple wood frame buildings, more elaborate wood frame or brick structures, and a larger, more modern building as expressed by public need.

When the Methodist Mission moved to the Salem location in 1840, one of the first projects was the assembling of saw and grist mills on Mill Creek. Products from this sawmill provided lumber for early buildings. Salem's early domestic architecture is unusual in that there was a sawmill supplying milled lumber for the first structures; a log house would normally be the first dwelling.

Early colonial and Federal vernacular survivals, 1840-1860, have common characteristics of a low-pitched roof, simple, interior chimneys, symmetrical placement of doors and windows, which are often six-over-six, sawn weatherboard siding, and plain cornerboards and simple moldings. (Clark 1983:26)

Three very early Salem buildings exhibiting characteristics of this style are still intact and are preserved in a museum setting at the

Mission Mill Complex. They are the Jason Lee House, 1841; the Parsonage of the Methodist Mission, 1841; and the John Boone house, 1847. The two older structures were the first to be constructed of lumber milled at the Salem Mission site.

The Jason Lee House incorporates some typical Colonial features of the period such as a simple, rectangular shape, a gable roof, and weatherboard siding. The symmetrically placed windows have a simple surround; there are two interior chimneys. A double porch sheltered by a shed roof covers the entire front facade; slender beveled posts support the balustraded upper porch. The house contains four separate apartments. The house has been carefully restored and documented and is in excellent condition.

The Methodist Mission Parsonage is also in the Colonial style with such features as a low-pitched gable roof, a wide frieze board and narrow weatherboard siding. Six-over-six windows are situated immediately below the frieze board; there is one interior chimney. A full one-story porch has a hipped cover and beveled posts; it originally served as a passageway between the two original apartments. There are two paneled front doors. This house has also been restored and is in excellent condition.

John Boone House is a one-story gable roofed vernacular structure. It features weatherboard siding, four-over-four windows in a symmetrical arrangement and two interior brick chimneys. There are six-over-four windows directly beneath the wide frieze board. A small, gabled board and batten covered addition is centered on the back of the house.

Gothic Revival style architecture, 1850-1890, was popularized partly through the pattern books newly available and authored by Alexander Jackson Downing in the 1850s and 60s. Some of its characteristic elements are a steep gable roof with central gable, pointed arched windows and door openings, jigsaw-cut bargeboards, brackets, and trim. (Clark 1983:46) Salem's two best surviving examples are the 1865 David McCully House with its strong centered gable, Gothic-inspired window, and well-trimmed porch and the David Duniway House.

The Italianate style, 1855-1890, inspired many prospective house builders. The low-pitched hipped or gable roof, perhaps with towers or a belvedere, projecting eaves with decorative brackets, ornamentation to simulate stone or marble, and tall windows with round or arched tops and bay windows was a popular style adapting itself to the mansion or cottage. (Clark 1983:59) An outstanding example is the Asahel Bush House, 1878, with an unusual gabled roof and fine detailing in the segmental arched windows and decorative porch brackets.

The Second Empire Style, 1865-1880, enjoyed a shorter time span than some of the other domestic styles, but its characteristics are

distinctive and decorative. They include a mansard roof, perhaps with a tower, a deep bracketed cornice, tall windows, perhaps arched and classical ornamentation including quoins and keystones. (Clark 1983:66) Examples no longer existing were the early Marion County Courthouse and the E. N. Cooke House.

The Stick and Eastlake Styles, 1870-1900, found favor in Oregon because they allowed carpenters unfamiliar with Classical elements an innovative way to decorate houses. Building outlines were followed and emphasized with elaborate trim. Some characteristics of these closely-related styles are steeply-pitched, multiple gable roofs, verandas or porches with diagonal braces, asymmetrical composition with vertical emphasis and "stickwork," decorative Eastlake elements. (Clark 1983:78) A fine example is the recently-restored Rockenfield House in Heritage Village.

Queen Anne and Shingle Style houses were a popular and common style, particularly the Queen Anne which adapts to any size house as shown by the number of Queen Anne cottages surviving. Its style characteristics include various roof shapes in combination with towers or turrets, flared chimneys with clustered flues, irregularity of plan with wrap-around and recessed porches, varied wall surfaces, and Eastlake decorative elements for trim. (Clark 1983:85) Salem's finest example, and indeed one of the finest in the state, is "Deepwood," the William Knighton-designed house constructed by Dr. Luke A. Port on Mission Street in 1894-95. The first Simpson Cottage, c.1890, 1820 Court Street, illustrates some characteristics of the Queen Anne Cottage.

Interest in the Colonial Revival style, 1890-1915, occurred as a result of a search for a truly American style, a type of building that indicated its historical American past. Elements of the Colonial Revival are a low-pitched roof, classical entablature, bilateral symmetry with a prominent central entry, wood frame construction with keystones, fanlights, Palladians, and transoms, and sidelights. (Clark 1983:114) The Cusick House, 1911-1913, at 415 Lincoln St., SE is a fine example.

English antecedents influence the Arts and Crafts style, 1900-1920, another building form particularly at home in the Northwest, perhaps because of climate similarities. The style was an outgrowth of the Arts and Crafts movement inspired by William Morris; the architectural elements were more influenced by C. F. A. Voysey and Sir Edwin Lutyens. Characteristics of the style include steeply-pitched gable roof, often with intersecting or double gables, prominent chimneys, asymmetrical form, windows with many small panes with arched openings, combinations of siding, and simulated English elements, such as half-timbering. (Clark 1983:140) The Conde B. McCullough House, 1934, at 465 Leffelle St., SE exhibits many of the English Arts and Crafts style.

The Bungalow and Craftsman styles (1900-1925) are the most popular of early 20th century domestic building forms. Early styles appeared in California and found favor all over the United States as an entire lifestyle developed around the Craftsman ideal. Some of the elements of the style are a low-pitched roof with wide eaves, exposed purlins, and decorative brackets, exterior chimneys of stone or rough brick, double hung windows with small panes in the upper sash, rustic materials and a ground-hugging form with porches and verandas. (Clark 1983:144) The High Street Bungalows in the Gaiety Hill\Bush's Pasture Park show the variety of details the Bungalow style can exhibit; the Pooler-Abrams House, 1910, in the Court-Chemeketa District illustrates some Craftsman characteristics of the Bungalow style.

The American Foursquare or Transitional Box house was widely popular in the Northwest during the early part of the century. Its elements include a square or cube shape usually two stories high, hipped roof with boxed eaves, full one-story entry porch with symmetrically placed windows, and a wood cladding. The Goodin\Emmons House, 1908, at 1780 Court Street is an example with shingle cladding, an unusual feature for a Foursquare.

The historic period styles were much in vogue from 1910 through 1935, a time of prosperity and growth in Salem. Natural qualities were perhaps over emphasized to insure recognition of the styles in their various settings. The English Cottage was one such style, its elements consisting of a gable roof with rolled eaves, prominent chimneys with compound flues, asymmetrical form with brick or stucco cladding, windows with many small panes and unusual shapes, and picturesque details. (Clark 1983:154) An example in the Court\Chemeketa District is the c.1930 Scott House at 1625 Court Street.

Tudor and Jacobethan styles emphasize another aspect of English architecture: its characteristics include a steeply-pitched roof with gabled dormers, prominent fluted chimneys, leaded glass windows with many panes, brick or stucco cladding, or a combination with half timbering, and round-arched openings. (Clark 1983:158) A small but distinguished example in Salem is the Huntington House, originally situated near the Capitol, now moved to North Winter Street and designed by Salem architect Clarence Smith in c.1925. The Charles Sprague house, 1930, at 425 14th St., NE is another example.

The Colonial and Georgian styles of the 20th century are usually a simplified, less pretentious version of the 19th century Colonial. Elements include a low-pitched roof, perhaps gambrel, bilateral symmetry, small-paned windows with fanlights and transoms, and decorative elements in the classical orders. (Clark 1983:158) The Steeves House, 1926, at 1694 Court Street illustrates the Colonial in a Dutch version.

The Spanish Colonial Revival and Mediterranean styles were popular in Florida and California before gaining favor in the northwest. While the very low-pitched roof is not practical in a rainy climate, the style was quite popular for a variety of structures. Some characteristics are a tiled, low-pitched roof, wooden or wrought iron railings, balconies and grilles, casement windows in arched openings or arcades, stucco finish, and Spanish-inspired ornamentation. (Clark 1983:161) Salem has an outstanding example in the Jarman House designed in 1929 by Beverly Hills architect, Glen C. McAlister. The beautifully-detailed house is enhanced by the Lord-Schryver designed gardens surrounding it.

Fewer domestic buildings were designed in the French Renaissance style than most of the other period styles, but it was a favorite of Salem architect Clarence Smith. Some of its elements are a steeply-pitched roof with conical roofs on towers, tall, prominent chimneys, an asymmetrical plan with brick cladding, casement windows and French doors, and classical detailing. (Clark 1983: 170) The State-owned former Governor's residence on North Winter Street is one of architect Smith's designs in the French Renaissance style. It is carefully detailed to express its origins in a modern interpretation.

Many historic houses and outbuildings in Salem were built in the vernacular tradition. Some of the characteristics of these buildings are a gabled roof, wood frame construction of one and one half or two stories, perhaps with a one-story el at the rear, one over one double hung windows, a rectangular shape, and a simple hipped or shed roof one story porch. A simple wide board trim accents doors and windows. These traditional structures also owe much to their simple, yet pleasing, proportions. The early cottage at 1568 Chemeketa illustrates this style.

DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCE TYPES

Agriculture: As in many other Oregon towns and cities, the early settlers built vernacular houses of various sizes on large lots with farm outbuildings such as small barns, chicken coops, and wood sheds also on the property. Some of these structures are still present and are a reminder of Salem's good soil and growing conditions that were indispensable ingredients in the later important growth of the food processing industry. Large resource types were located mainly in the South Salem area where dairying and prune culture took place. Minto Island was the site of hop fields. Remains of old orchards are located throughout the Salem area.

Transportation & Communication: The Willamette River was the major site of transportation facilities until the coming of the railroad in 1870; at that time the depot on 12th Street forcibly extended

some of Salem's transportation facilities to the East side of town. The streetcar lines followed in about 20 years. Major highway construction in the early 1920s brought growth along those routes.

Commerce: Salem's early commercial was centered on Commercial Street between Ferry and Chemeketa and along State and Court Streets to the library and on High Street where early brick buildings were constructed. The commercial district has enlarged to the north, south, and east. Business development has occurred along major transportation routes, but the main commercial district is intact.

Industry & Manufacturing: Early manufacturing took place along Mill Creek utilizing its water as a power source; they included a sash, door, and furniture factory, a tannery, and a succession of woolen mills. Most of the early buildings no longer exist, the Thomas Kay Mill, now a museum, is an exception. Other industries clustered along the Willamette River, such as lumber mills and manufacturing plants that needed water for processing or shipping materials. These structures have mostly disappeared. Manufacturing has moved to the outer sections of Salem.

Government: The positioning of Oregon's third Capitol Building dictated much of today's Capitol Mall. A northern orientation prompted the removal of many fine Victorian-era houses. Growth in government buildings has been to the north and slightly to the east and west where residential resources gave way to rising government needs.

Culture: Many of Salem's early cultural resources are extant and in use today. Major buildings were lost to fire and demolition; the less important structures seem to have escaped destruction. Of Salem's 48 school buildings, 15 that were constructed before 1940 are in use, including North Salem High School constructed in 1936. Many of Salem's historic church buildings are still in use and in good repair. Both schools and churches may have received additions or changes.

SECTION III: EVALUATION

Each inventoried resource was evaluated and ranked according to historical and architectural merit as well as physical site integrity and use. The evaluation forms were developed using the criteria established by the National Park Service for evaluation of potential National Register of Historic Places Properties. The forms are divided into three areas: Architecture, Environment, and History. A point system is used with 35 possible points under Architecture, 21 under Environment, and 40 under History. Primary, secondary, and compatible categories are identified after consultation between consultant and Landmarks Commission members. A ranking of Primary, 45 to 96 points; Secondary, 30 to 45 points, and Compatible, 1 to 19 points is suggested.

PART IV: TREATMENT

Survey and Research Needs:

1. Complete the inventory at the survey level within the present Urban Growth Boundaries.
2. Identify significant landscape features.
3. Identify significant archeological sites for further study.
4. Research the early ethnic groups that were present in Salem, i.e. Chinese and Japanese.
5. Research the transportation systems, early roads in particular.

Treatment Strategies:

1. Continue to work on completion and updating of the Cultural Resource Inventory so that it may be a useful tool in planning and development.
2. Develop or strengthen ordinances that would serve as guidelines and incentives to appropriate use and re-use of downtown buildings. This could include encouraging the removal of non-historic facades and research into the original condition of the buildings.
3. Encourage individual National Register nominations when appropriate.
4. Encourage use of second and third floor spaces in downtown commercial buildings through workshops and incentive plans.
5. Plan a regular series of workshops targeted for later domestic buildings or commercial buildings with re-use and rehabilitation possibilities discussed.

APPENDIX A, PROMINENT INDIVIDUALS
A REPRESENTATIVE LISTING

Anderson, Nora. -1969. A native of Iowa, Anderson came to Oregon in 1892. She organized the effort to start a public library in Salem and the Salem Art Association. The Anderson Auditorium at the Salem Library is the result of her generous bequest.

Bennett, Capt. Charles. 1811-1855. Reputedly the co-discoverer of gold in California, Bennett built the Bennett House in Salem in 1850 and the steamer Canemah in 1851. He was killed in the Yakima Indian War in 1855.

Bishop, Charles P. 1854-1941. Bishop was vice-president of the Pendleton Woolen Mill and founder of Bishop's Men's Store. He served as mayor of Salem 1898-1904 and was a State Senator from 1915-1917.

Bligh, T. J. A Salem entrepreneur, Bligh was owner of the Bligh Theatre, built in 1911, and a promoter of vaudeville and movies.

Boise, Reuben, P. 1819-1907. Boise arrived in Oregon in 1850; he was a member of the Salem Clique and was appointed to the Territorial Supreme Court in 1857. He served as on the State Supreme Court intermittently until 1880.

Boone, John D. 1817-1864. Boone came to Oregon in 1845 and was the first State printer. He was a Methodist minister and Salem businessman, and was active in early State government.

Boothby, Wilbur F. 1840- . Boothby came to Oregon in 1864, his first business was a sash and door factory. He was a contractor, building the Marion County Courthouse in 1872 and other public buildings. He is credited with designing and building the Bush house.

Burggraff, Charles H. 1866- . A Salem architect from 1891-1899, Burggraff designed his own house, the Yew Park School, the Hughes, D'Arcy and Adolph Blocks, the Webster and Ashby-Durbin houses and buildings at the State Hospital and Fairview.

Bush, Asahel. 1824-1913. Bush came to Oregon in 1850 and established the newspaper the Statesman in 1951. He was a member of the Salem Clique of Democratic leaders and was influential in Oregon politics. He later entered the banking business.

Campbell, Hamilton "Cow." 1812-1863. Campbell came to Oregon on the Lausanne and was in charge of the Mission school. He

supervised the stock belonging to the Mission and also engraved the dies used in coining "Beaver money."

Chamberlin, Ellen. 1849-1943. Chamberlin came to Oregon in 1857, one of eight children of Joseph and Olive Chamberlin. She graduated from Willamette University in 1868, later taught there and elsewhere; she was a pioneer in early Oregon education.

Chamberlin, Martin. 1846-1903. The son of Joseph and Olive Chamberlin, Chamberlin served in public office in Salem and was State Senator for Marion County in 1886. In 1900 he was appointed Clerk of the State Land Board under Governor T. T. Geer.

Cherrington, W. M. Cherrington came to Oregon in 1890 and with his brother opened Cherrington Brothers Photography. Their studio was reportedly one of the best-equipped on the West Coast. Their large collection of negatives was sold to Cronise Studio.

Cooke, Belle (Susan Isabella) Walker. 1835-1919. Teacher of art and music at Willamette University and in the Salem area, Cooke published a book of poetry and was also the first woman to serve as clerk of the Oregon Legislature.

Craig, Marie. 1860-1944. Craig was the sole instructor in the Willamette University College of Art for 22 years beginning in 1886. She had studied at Pennsylvania art schools. After leaving Willamette University, she taught art lessons in Salem.

Cross, Curtis. 1900-1951. A third-generation Salemite, Cross was in the meat-packing business, once a thriving Willamette Valley industry. His company was Valley Packing Company, later Cascade Meat Company. He also owned Meadowland Dairy.

Curry, George Law. 1820-1878. Curry was Territorial Governor of Oregon from 1854 to 1859, appointed by President Pierce. He was a member of the Salem Clique and a journalist. Curry County in southwest Oregon is named for him.

Doane, Rev. Nehemiah. 1820-1905. Methodist minister and principal of the Oregon Institute, Doane also organized the Portland Academy and Female Seminary. He served the Methodist Church in Salem from 1868-1872 and was also a writer of religious books.

Gary, Rev. George. 1793-1855. Gary was the Methodist minister sent to Oregon in 1844 to replace Jason Lee as head of the Methodist Mission. By 1847 he had liquidated the property and returned East.

Gaston, Joseph. 1833-1913. A railroad builder, journalist, and historian, Gaston was the publisher of Salem's first farm journal, The Agriculturist. He wrote the four-volume Centennial History of Oregon in 1911 and Portland, Its History and Builders.

Gatch, Claud. Son of T. M. Gatch, Claud Gatch was mayor of Salem in the 1890s and worked for Ladd and Bush Bank; he was later a national bank examiner in San Francisco.

Gatch, Helen Plummer. 1861-1942. Wife of Claud Gatch, Helen Gatch was a nationally recognized pictorial photographer, 1890-1910. A member of the Salon Club of America, her prize-winning photographs were widely published and exhibited.

Gatch, Thomas Milton. 1833-1913. Gatch was a miner and teacher and served as president of Willamette University twice, from 1860-65 and 1870-79. He later served as president of Oregon State University.

Geer, Ralph Carey. 1816-1895. Geer was a pioneer nurseryman bringing apple and pear seedlings across the plains. He later served in the Legislature and was a pioneer in the flax growing industry in Oregon.

Geer, Gov. Theodore Thurston. 1851-1924. Geer was Oregon's first native-born governor serving from 1899-1903. He was also a journalist and editor of the Statesman from 1903-1905, later moving to Pendleton. He was the author of Fifty Years in Oregon.

Gerth, Walter. Gerth operated a grocery store in West Salem beginning in 1911. He built the first two-story building there and had the first electric lights in West Salem. He was active in the Methodist Church.

Green, Edith Sterrett. 1910-1987. Green was a Willamette University student and teacher in Salem schools for eleven years. In 1954 she was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives from the 3rd District.

Grover, Lafayette. 1823-1911. Grover came to Oregon in 1851 and settled in Salem. He was a member of the Salem Clique and served as Governor of Oregon from 1870 to 1877 and U. S. Senator from 1877-1883.

Guthrie, George. 1892-1955. A graduate of Harvard Law School and practicing attorney, Guthrie traveled in England to study Shakespearean architecture and returned to finance the Elsinore Theater housing his art collection in 1926.

Hauxhurst, Webley, Jr. 1809-1874. Hauxhurst, pioneer settler, built one of Oregon's first grist mills in 1834. He married "Miss Mary" of the Yamhill Indian tribe. Hauxhurst served as a trustee of Willamette University and later moved to Tillamook County.

Hines, Rev. Gustavus. 1809-1873. G. Hines came to Oregon with the Great Reinforcement in 1840. He was a missionary, educator, and

author and was involved in early Oregon government. He was a brother of H. K. Hines.

Hines, Rev. Harvey K. 1828-1902. H. K. Hines was also a Methodist minister and author. Coming to Oregon in 1853, he organized the First Methodist Church at The Dalles and later was presiding elder at the Salem church. He authored several books about Methodism.

Holman, Joseph. 1815-1880. Holman came to the Northwest in 1840, settling near Salem. He taught at the Oregon Institute and built several business buildings in early Salem. He was one of the first growers of flax seed and also raised pure bred sheep.

Hoyt, Rev. Francis S. 1822-1912. Hoyt was the first president of Willamette University, serving in that position for four years, 1856-1860. He returned to Ohio Wesleyan College in 1860.

Hanzen, Hanna Martin. 1894- . Hanzen was the first woman elected to the State Legislature from Marion County. She was admitted to the Oregon Bar in 1924. She was on the faculty of Wilamette University Law College and active in women's causes.

Judson, Lewis Hubbell. 1809-1880. Judson came to Oregon with the Great Reinforcement in 1840; he was trained as a wheelwright and helped organize the Oregon Institute. He participated in the organization of the Provisional government.

Kay, Thomas. 1837-1900. Textile mill engineer and civic leader, Kay was born and received his training in England. He came to Oregon in 1863 and worked in woolen mills around the state; he started the very successful Kay Woolen Mill in Salem in 1889.

Kay, Thomas B. 1864-1931. Son of Thomas and Ann Slingsby Kay, T. B. Kay was president of the Kay Woolen Mill, 1900-1931, and also served in the Oregon Legislature. He was State Treasurer for three terms, 1910-1918 and 1924-1931.

Lampport, Fred. 1891-1981. Lampport was a Salem lawyer and banker; he practiced law with Charles McNay and served in the Legislature in 1951 and 1953. He left a million dollar trust for the Acute Carea Center at Salem Memorial Hospital.

Lee, Anna Maria Pittman. 1803-1838. The first wife of Jason Lee, Anna Maria Pittman came to do Christian work in the Methodist Mission in 1837 and married Lee shortly thereafter. She died after giving birth to the first white child born in Oregon.

Lee, Jason. 1803-1845. Lee headed the Methodist Mission to Oregon in 1834, choosing the first site of the Mission near Wheatland. He played an important role in the development of Methodism in Oregon and also in Oregon's early quest for statehood.

Lee, Lucy Thompson. 1809-1842. Second wife of Jason Lee, Lucy Thompson came to Oregon on the Lausanne in 1840. She was a graduate of the Newbury Seminary. She died shortly after giving birth to a daughter, Jason Lee's only survivor.

Legg, Fred. 1869-1941. An architect, Legg came to Salem in 1902 and opened an office in 1906. He designed the Garfield School, 1909, the Douglas Minto bungalow, 1922. His work also included the commercial Boise, Willis, Roth, and Buren buildings.

Leslie, David. 1787-1869. Leslie was a Methodist missionary who came to Oregon in 1837; he served as chairman of a committee to draft a code of laws for the Oregon country. He returned from the Sandwich Islands in 1843 to start a church in Oregon City.

Livesley, Thomas A. 1863-1947. Livesley came to Salem in 1894 and became Oregon's leading hop grower at Brook Farm. He was mayor of Salem in 1927 and president of T. A. Livesley Co, hop brokers. The Livesley Building is Salem's first and only skyscraper.

Long, Harriet Catherine. 1887-1941. Long came to Oregon in 1930 as state librarian and was instrumental in the construction of the present state library. She contributed greatly to the policies guiding good library practice.

Lord, Elizabeth. 1887-1976. A Salem native, Lord studied landscape architecture at Lawthrop in Massachusetts and returned to Salem to establish a landscape business with Edith Schryver. Projects included the Courthouse grounds, Salem parks, and private gardens.

Lord, William Paine. 1839-1911. Lord began his law practice in Salem in 1868. He served as Chief Justice of the Oregon Supreme Court 1880-1886, as Governor 1895-1899, and U. S. Minister to Argentina, 1898-1902. He was highly respected as a jurist.

McKay, James Douglas. 1893-1959. A Salem car agency owner, McKay began his political career as Mayor of Salem in 1933. He served as governor from 1948 to 1952 when he joined President Eisenhower's Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior.

McNary, Charles Linza. 1874-1944. McNary, a Salem attorney active in politics and education, served as associate Supreme Court Justice 1913-1915. He served in the U. S. Senate from 1918 until his death. He was principal sponsor of the Bonneville Dam.

Minthorn, Dr. Henry J. 1846-1922. Minthorn came to Oregon in 1882 to be in charge of the Indian School at Forest Grove. Besides practicing medicine, he was president of the Oregon Land Co. and Salem Street Railway Co. He had numerous real estate investments.

Minto, John. 1822-1915. Minto arrived in Oregon in 1844, settling south of Salem where he was a pioneer in the sheep industry. He

served four terms in the state legislature, organized the first Oregon State Fair, and helped survey Minto and Santiam Passes.

Olcott, Benjamin Wilson. 1872-1952. A banker by trade, Olcott worked around the northwest, returning to Salem in 1907. He served as Secretary of State for three terms and in 1919 succeeded to the governorship at Gov. Withycombe's death; he served one term.

Parrish, Rev. Josiah L. 1806-1895. A Methodist missionary and by trade a blacksmith, Parrish was active in Territorial politics, the Oregon Institute, and early agriculture. He was highly respected for his service as Indian Agent 1849-1854.

Patterson, Isaac Lee. 1859-1929. Patterson was a farmer, residing at his large diversified farm at Eola after serving as collector of customs, 1898-1907, state senator, 1918-1922, and Governor, 1927-1929. He died in office.

Paulus, Robert C. 1888- Paulus was a national leader in the food processing industry, organizing Paulus Brothers Packing Co. with his brother George in 1927 utilizing the old Salem Fruit Plant. Paulus was national president of the National Cannery Association.

Pearne, Rev. Thomas Hall. 1820-1910. A Methodist minister, Pearne arrived in Oregon in 1851, serving as presiding elder 1851-1855. While in Oregon he was editor of the Pacific Christian Advocate and lobbied for anti-slavery.

Peck, Morton. 1870-1959. Peck was a botanist on the Willamette University faculty for 33 years. He wrote A Manual of the Higher Plants in Oregon and established the Peck Herbarium, a collection of 40,000 specimens of Oregon plant life.

Pierce, Cornelia Marvin. 1873-1957. Pierce was the first librarian of the Oregon State Library in 1909; she pioneered tax-supported free local libraries, library mail loans, and other innovations.

Purvine, Dr. Ralph. 1910-1974. Son of Dr. Mary Bowerman Purvine, Willamette University graduate and pioneer Condon physician, Purvine established the Salem Clinic in 1938 and the Willamette University Health Service in 1948.

Putnam, George. 1882-1961. Putnam was editor and publisher of the Capital Journal from 1919 through 1952. He was a strong advocate of the public interest and freedom of the press. His coverage of the Ku Klux Klan was only one of many journalistic exposes.

Quinaby, Chief. c.1880-1883. Often spoken of as "the last of the Calapooyahs," Quinaby lived near his ancestral camp on the banks of South Mill Creek at Yew Park. This became a summer encampment for lively Indian gatherings.

Reed, Cyrus. 1825- Reed came to Salem in 1852; his interests included a sash and door company, the first telegraph office, he served three terms in the Legislature as a Republican. Reed's Opera House and Hotel opened in 1869 serving as a cultural center.

Schryver, Edith. 1901-1984. Schryver was a landscape architect who came to Oregon in 1928 to establish a business with Elizabeth Lord. They designed the gardens at Deepwood, the Robertson, and Jarman houses and others. She also taught landscape architecture at OSU.

Simpson, Samuel Leonidas. 1846-1899. Simpson came to Oregon as a baby, he later graduated from Willamette University, was an attorney, and also editor of the Statesman. He was mainly known as a poet and author writing of the West.

Smith, Clarence L. 1894-1951. A Salem architect practicing between the two World Wars, Smith specialized in period style houses designing at least 25 houses in Salem. His houses figure prominently in the Gaiety-Hill/Bush's Pasture Historic District.

Smith, Fabritus. Smith was an early Salemite, a farmer who was vice-president of the Board of Trustees of Willamette University and an Oregon Legislator in 1876 and 1878.

Sprague, Charles Arthur. 1887-1969. Sprague was an educator and journalist coming to Oregon in 1925 to newspaper work in Corvallis. He was editor of the Statesman in 1929, and Governor of Oregon 1939-1943, later resuming his position at the Statesman.

Spaulding, Charles K. 1865- . An Oregon lumberman, Spaulding's first mill was in Newberg in 1905. His lumber mill in Salem, including a sash and door factory, employed 700 people and occupied two blocks along the Willamette River in 1927.

Steeves, B. L. 1868-1933. Steeves was a Willamette University graduate earning an M.D. degree there. He practiced medicine in Idaho and was Governor of Idaho in 1905. He returned to Salem in 1909 and was elected mayor of Salem in 1915.

Steeves, Sarah Hunt, 1871-1939. Sarah Hunt, the daughter of Oregon pioneers, married Dr. B. L. Steeves in 1893. She was the author of Book of Remembrance, Marion County Pioners, 1840-1860 (1927) and also wrote children's stories.

Thornton, Jesse Quinn. 1819-1888. Thornton came to Oregon in 1846 and was a judge of the Supreme Court of the Provisional Government in 1847. He acted as Oregon's spokesman in Washington D.C. on behalf of Territorial Government and was active in civic affairs.

Waldo, Daniel. 1800-1880. Waldo came to Oregon in 1843 with his Missouri neighbor Jesse Applegate. Settling in the hills east of

Salem where he raised cattle, he was active in Provisional Government politics, early agriculture, and education.

Waldo, John Breckenridge. 1844-1907. The son of Daniel Waldo, John was a lawyer and state legislator. He was an ardent conservationist associated with the National Parks movement. He and his brother explored and named many Cascade Mountain features.

Waldo, William. 1832-1911. The son of Daniel Waldo, William drove 300 head of cattle overland in 1853 making several more trips later. He was a lawyer and served in the Oregon Legislature. With his brother he spent much time exploring the Cascade Mountains.

Wallace, William. An early fur trader, Wallace and J. C. Halsey explored the Willamette Valley in 1812. They constructed a shelter and trading house "on a great prairie", probably near the site of Salem. Wallace Prairie is named for him.

Waller, Rev. Alvin F. 1808-1872. Waller came to Oregon aboard the Lausanne in 1840. After serving at Oregon City, he helped form Willamette University, Waller Hall is named for him. He was active in educational and religious work until his death.

Watt, Joseph. 1817-1890. Watt pioneered Oregon's woolen industry, bringing 330 sheep overland from Missouri in 1849. His Willamette Woolen Company was formed in 1857, the first on the West Coast, and operated until destroyed by fire in 1875.

West, Oswald. 1873- . West came to the Salem area as a young boy; he was later a teller in the Ladd and Bush bank. He served on several state commissions before becoming Governor in 1911. He was noted for his conservation legislation.

Wiggins, Myra Albert. 1869-1956. A Salem native, Wiggins was a noted pictorial photographer from the 1894-1910 period. She was a member of the Photo-Secession and her prize-winning photographs appeared in many publications and exhibitions.

Willson, William H. 1805-1856. Willson came to Oregon to the Willamette Mission in 1837 as a carpenter and whaler; he later studied medicine. In 1846 he platted the city of Salem; he later served as treasurer of the Provisional Government in Oregon.

EXPLORATION & FUR TRADE

Wallace, William

SETTLEMENT

Bennett, Charles
Boone, John
Hauxhurst, Webley
Smith, Fabritus
Waldo, Daniel
Willson, William

TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATION

Bush, Asahel
Gaston, Joseph
Putnam, George
Simpson, Samuel
Sprague, Charles

INDUSTRY & MANUFACTURING

Boothby, Wilbur
Cross, Curtis
Kay, Thomas
Kay, Thomas, B.
Livesley, Thomas
Paulus, Robert C.
Spaulding, Charles
Watt, Joseph

GOVERNMENT

Boise, Reuben
Chamberlin, Martin
Curry, George
Geer, Theodore
Green, Edith
Grover, Lafayette
Hanzen, Hanna W.
Lord, William P.
McKay, Douglas
McNary, Charles
Olcott, Benjamin

NATIVE AMERICANS

Chief Quinaby

AGRICULTURE

Campbell, Hamilton "Cow"
Geer, Ralph C.
Holman, Joseph
Minto, John

COMMERCE & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Bishop, Charles
Bligh, T. J.
Gatch, Claud
Gerth, Walter
Guthrie, George
Lamport, Fred
Minthorn, Dr. Henry
Purvine, Dr. Ralph
Reed, Cyrus

RELIGION

Doane, Rev. Nehemiah
Gary, Rev. George
Hines, Rev. Gustavus
Hines, Rev. Harvey
Judson, Lewis
Lee, Anna Maria Pittman
Lee, Jason
Lee, Lucy Thompson
Leslie, David
Parrish, Rev. Josiah
Pearne, Rev. Thomas
Waller, Rev. Alvin

CULTURAL

Anderson, Nora
Burggraf, Charles
Chamberlin, Ellen
Cherrington, W. M.
Cooke, Belle
Craig, Marie
Gatch, Helen

Patterson, Isaac
Sprague, Charles
Steeves, B. L.
Thornton, Jesse Q.
Waldo, John B.
Waldo, William
West, Oswald

Gatch, Thomas
Hoyt, Rev. Francis
Legg, Fred
Long, Harriet
Lord, Elizabeth
Peck, Morton
Pierce, Cornelia
Schryver, Edith
Smith, Clarence
Wiggins, Myra

APPENDIX B, OREGON'S GOVERNORS

Provisional Governor:

George Abernethy, 1845-1849

Territorial Governors:

Joseph Lane, 1849-50, 1853

John P. Gaines, 1850-53

John W. Davis, 1853-54

* George Curry, 1854-59

State Governors:

John Whiteaker, Democrat, 1859-62

Addison C. Gibbs, Republican, 1862-66

George Woods, Republican, 1866-70

* LaFayette Grover, Democrat, 1870-77

Stephen Chadwick, Democrat, 1877-80

W. W. Thayer, Democrat, 1878-82

Z. F. Moody, Democrat, 1882-87

Sylvester Pennoyer, Democrat, 1887-95

* William Lord, Republican, 1895-99

* T. T. Geer, Republican, 1899-1903

George Chamberlain, Democrat, 1903-09

Frank Benson, Republican, 1909-10

Jay Bowermen, Republican, 1910-11

* Oswald West, Democrat, 1911-15

James Withycombe, Republican, 1915-19

* Ben Olcott, Republican, 1919-23

Walter Pierce, Democrat, 1923-27

* I. L. Patterson, Republican, 1927-29

Albin W. Norblad, Republican, 1929-31

Julius Meier, Independent, 1931-35

Charles H. Martin, Democrat, 1935-39

* Charles A. Sprague, Republican, 1939-43

Earl Snell, Republican, 1943-47

John Hall, Republican, 1947-48

* Douglas McKay, Republican, 1948-52

Paul Patterson, Republican, 1952-56

Elmo Smith, Republican, 1956-57

Robert Holmes, Democrat, 1957-59

* Mark Hatfield, Republican, 1959-1967

Tom McCall, Republican, 1967-1975

Robert Straub, Democrat, 1975-1979

Victor Atiyeh, Republican, 1979-1991

Neil Goldschmidt, Democrat, 1987-1991

Barbara Roberts, Democrat, 1991-

* Denotes Salem resident

APPENDIX C, WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY

Willamette University grew from the early Methodist Missionary school called the Oregon Institute. The Methodist Mission in Oregon lasted ten years, from 1834 to 1844 at which time the property was divided among the missionaries and a three-story frame building which had been constructed as an Indian Manual Labor School was sold to nine trustees of the "Oregon Institute." The building was then put to use as a school, encompassing mostly elementary students under the guidance of Mrs. Chloe Clark Willson, wife of one of the trustees. Tuition was charged, \$24 per year, and by 1849 the Institute had 36 primary and 42 advanced pupils. In 1852 the curriculum was broadened to include some college preparatory courses.

While meeting in Willamette University's one building, Oregon's Territorial Legislature issued a charter to Willamette University in 1853, making it one of the oldest universities on the West Coast. College classes began in 1855, it granted its first degree in 1855. Costs were paid by tuition and the sale of lots in the township of Salem.

Waller Hall, constructed of bricks made in Salem specifically for the building, was completed in 1867. After the Oregon Institute burned in 1872, Waller Hall was the lone building on the campus until the turn of the century. However, classes continued to grow; the law school was started in 1866. A theology school was established in 1867, and trained ministers until it closed in 1930. A medical school was also established in 1867, but was moved to Portland to merge with the University of Oregon in 1913.

Enrollment remained fairly constant at about 100 students until the turn of the century. The campus was conservative; literary societies were the major extracurricular activities, church on Sunday was mandatory, and social events were carefully chaperoned. A move to Portland was defeated by vote in the 1890s.

A growing student body after the turn of the century stimulated new structures; the building now housing the Department of Art was built in 1906 for the medical school. Eaton Hall, named for a major contributor, was built in 1909, and Lausanne Hall, named for the ship bringing the "Great Reinforcement" to the Mission in 1840, was completed in 1920. The gymnasium was built in 1923 followed by the library in 1938 and in 1941 Collins Hall, the science building was completed. Construction continued after World War II with a men's dormitory, Baxter Hall, in 1948 and McCullough Stadium provided a new facility for athletic events in 1950. A major fundraising drive in 1958 resulted in the Fine Arts Building and Auditorium, Doney Hall, a women's dormitory, and Bishop Memorial Health Center.

Willamette University continues as a small, private, church-affiliated (Methodist) college in its original location. Its establishment as one of the earliest colleges on the West Coast has been an important factor in the character and growth of Salem. (Gatke, Gregg, 1970)

APPENDIX D, CHEMAWA INDIAN SCHOOL

The history of the Chemawa Indian School dates back to the 1870s when the U. S. Government authorized a school for Indian children in the Northwest. The official philosophy at that time was to integrate the Indian population into general society through education. Two Indian schools were in operation on the East Coast.

A site was chosen at Forest Grove, to be administered by Pacific University. Lt. Melville Wilkinson of the U. S. Army, and secretary to General O. O. Howard, was in charge of the project, \$5,000 was provided to start the school. Lt. Wilkinson with the help of eight Puyullap Indian boys began construction of the buildings in 1880. Several factors lead to the search for a new site for the school: there was local resistance to the school, a much larger area of land was needed for teaching farming skills, and the girls's dormitory burned in 1884. Willamette Valley towns considered for the school included McMinville, Newberg, and Salem; the latter was chosen when the city offered 171 partially-cleared acres served by a spur of the main railroad through the Willamette Valley.

In 1885 the school moved to a site five miles north of Salem and construction of buildings began immediately. The first buildings were of wood construction and were later razed to make way for more permanent brick structures.

The first graduating class completed the sixth grade in 1886, subsequently courses were added through the tenth grade. In 1900 Chemawa had 453 students, the largest of its kind in Oregon and a federal budget of \$57,182.62. The emphasis was on vocational training.

The 1913 report lists farming as one of the major areas of training. Dairying, stock raising and other farm methods provided food which was preserved by the students for later use. A school library provided reading material and religious training was provided; there was a Roman Catholic church on campus. Students could participate in basketball, baseball, and football. There were 690 pupils enrolled with 175 Alaskan children.

By 1922 there were 70 buildings on the 40-acre campus. Most of the buildings were wood frame, some of the newer were of brick construction. The land area of the school had increased to 426 acres. Some of the land had been purchased by Indian students and given to the school as a token of their gratitude; most of the money for this land was earned by picking hops. The staff at that time numbered 70.

The year 1926 saw the peak enrollment at Chemawa; almost 1,000 students were enrolled. The 11th and 12th grades had been added to the curriculum and all grades below the 6th were dropped. In 1927 Chemawa became a fully accredited high school.

In an economy move the school was threatened with closure in the early 1930s, but due to the efforts of interested journalists and Oregon's Congressional delegation, it remained open with 300 students. This marked a major change in policy and the school never regained its former number of students. Indian children were encouraged to attend local schools whenever possible. The school farm of over 300 acres was an important training site for the vocationally-oriented program.

The 1940s and 50s brought other changes to Chemawa. A special program for Navajo children expanded and northwest Indian children were schooled elsewhere. Another change of policy brought back Northwest students, particularly from Alaska. With the move to a new campus on adjacent land, most of the old brick structures were destroyed; only one building remains on the old Chemawa campus which has been declared eligible for the National Register. The Chemawa Indian School, at 112 years, is the oldest continuously operating boarding school in the United States and numbers its graduates in the thousands. (Wilson, NR Nomination, 1992) (MCHS 1959:37-42)

APPENDIX E, WEST SALEM

West Salem is located in Polk County on the west bank of the Willamette River just opposite the original townsite of Salem. The first pioneer settlement in the West Salem area occurred in 1849 on the west shore of the Willamette below the mouth of LeCreole Creek, now called Rickreall Creek, with the platting of a town called Cincinnati. T. H. Hutchinson officially surveyed the community in 1855 establishing the legal boundaries and calling the settlement Eola. In 1853 the teacher at Eola's one-room schoolhouse was Abigail Jane Scott, later Abigail Scott Duniway. Eola was a thriving community for several years, however, silting of Rickreall Creek was a deterrent to shipping. Most of the town's buildings were destroyed by the flood of 1890.

At about the same time the less hilly farm land north of Eola was subdivided into West Salem Addition. Orchards and hop fields covered the undeveloped land.

West Salem's first passenger train arrived in 1909. Regular passenger service started a few weeks later with a kerosene-powered engine called a McKeen car, nicknamed "The Skunk" because of its exhaust fumes. The train depot was built in 1909. In 1913 a railroad bridge across the Willamette was completed by the Salem Falls City and Western Railroad Companies.

In 1912 Walter Gerth opened a grocery store at Gerth and Edgewater Streets; Charles Spitzer also operated a grocery store in the area. An early cannery was owned by Bruce Cunningham; it later became the Blue Lake Cannery.

West Salem citizens voted to approve a city charter in 1913; at the same time they voted for prohibition and issued a warning against future bawdy houses. The West Salem City Hall, now serving as the library, and the sewer system, were Public Works projects during the 1930s Depression. In 1949 the city voted to become a part of the City of Salem. (Corning 1947:137-142) (Salem Inventory 1982:2-5)

APPENDIX F, OREGON STATE FAIR

Oregon's State Fair was the product of modest beginnings in the form of County Agricultural Societies and County Fairs beginning in 1853 with the formation of the Yamhill County Agricultural Society. Other Willamette Valley Counties soon followed suit with Marion County establishing their Agricultural Society the following year in 1854. These groups held small fairs to exhibit livestock, produce, and enjoy horse racing.

The first State Fair was held in 1860 in Oregon City in September for four days; J. Quinn Thornton gave the opening address. At that time the Oregon Fruit Growers were invited to join with the Oregon State Agricultural Society, which they did. There were nine classes of exhibits including sheep, swine, and poultry, plowing implements and machinery, and domestic manufacturers. Equestrian events played an important role with prizes given to men and women for "equestrianism" in horse racing, trotting and running. There were 142 exhibitors and 268 premiums given.

The next fair was scheduled for Salem; an eight-acre site was chosen and the date set for September 30 for four days. John Minto contributed \$1,200 for a board fence to enclose the grounds; it marked the beginning of his long involvement with the Oregon State Fair. The fair was sponsored by the Oregon State Agricultural Society and while not particularly successful financially, participants were enthusiastic and the events well-received.

The fairgrounds gradually grew with the addition of 80 acres in 1864, five and 1/2 acres in 1865, and another 70 and 1/2 acres in 1870. The Salem Race Course, built in 1859, at a cost of \$3,500 and located four miles north of Salem was used for horse racing.

Beginning in the 1860s and lasting well into the 20th century, the State Fair grew to be an annual week-long outing for many families who came in wagons and later mechanized vehicles, and camped near the fairgrounds for participation in the fair and a welcome social event. In 1876 campers numbered about 3,000; in 1900 there were about 1,000.

During the early days of the fair, size was the main criteria for judging animals. By the 1880s purebred animals began to appear, for instance Percheron and Clydesdale horses were great favorites. Another Salem resident active in fair activities for many years was John Gulliver West, a horseman and grandfather of Governor Oswald West.

In 1885 the State finally assumed financial backing of the fair. A new race track, Long Oak Track, a fine one-mile loop was completed at the Fairgrounds in 1893. This was financed by an \$11,000 appropriation from the State and allowed other improvements

to the grounds including renovation of some of the buildings and pavilions.

Besides the agricultural events, there were musical entertainments, circuses, and in 1895 a bicycle race for the first time. In 1905 no State Fair was held out of deference to the Lewis and Clark Exposition being celebrated in Portland. The Fair did continue throughout the World War I years; with the increased ease of transportation, the Fair began to draw a more statewide participation rather than just the Willamette Valley residents who formerly had been the major participants.

In 1921 the State Fair Grounds were annexed to the City of Salem; attendance that year was 132,330. Additional buildings and pavilions were added gradually as attendance and exhibits grew. In 1933 parimutuel wagering was allowed for the first time; the same year the admission fee was lowered from 50 cents to 25 cents.

Attendance grew to 180,000 in 1934 and there were many improvements made to the grounds; a new one and 3/8 mile racetrack was built, a new restaurant was added, and an Indian Village was featured for the first time with a Snohomish tribe from Washington in attendance. Lumber and dairy interests were also stressed.

In 1937 games of chance were prohibited. The yearly feature was the largest sportsmans show sponsored by the State Game Commission and the U. S. Biological Commission showing game birds and fish from the Malheur Lake Reserve. Attendance was 100,000.

Livestock continued to be a major attraction at the fair and in 1939 a stock barn large enough to hold 5,000 animals was constructed along with a goat barn and a new restaurant.

The Oregon State Fair suspended operations during World War II, resuming activities again at the end of the War. (Oregon Historical Quarterly, Vol 8, December 1907:317-335. Oregon State Blue Books. Stein, 1981:93. Western Oregon State College publication:n.d.)

APPENDIX G, SALEM PARKS

Salem's park system got an early start with the original platting of Marion Square in William Willson's 1846 plat of Salem. The park is bordered by Union, Commercial, Marion, and Front Streets and encompasses 3.2 acres. This block-square area was set aside as a park and continues in that function today even though it is now somewhat isolated to pedestrian traffic by a multi-lane highway. It is easily recognized by the stand of mature conifers planted more than a century ago. In earlier days, this park was surrounded by fine residential development, a very small remnant is nearby Heritage Village.

Willson Park, another of Salem's historic parks, is an area approximately one block wide and three blocks long at the west end of the Capitol Building; it was a part of the Willson DLC and has served as a public space since Oregon's first Statehouse was constructed in 1854. Some of its mature trees were damaged in the Columbus Day storm of 1862, but it remains a vital part of the Capitol grounds.

The largest downtown park at 100 acres is Bush's Pasture Park situated just south and slightly east of the downtown area with Mission Street as its northern boundary. Asahel Bush donated the 57 acre east portion of the property to the city in 1917; the city purchased the remaining portion in 1946 with the subtraction of nine acres to Willamette University for an athletic field. A large portion of the park is in a natural state with Pringle Creek flowing through it. It is the site of the annual Salem Art Fair. The Italianate Bush House is at the center of the park; the Art Barn and the Bush House are the scene of many Salem art-related and cultural activities sponsored by the Salem Art Association.

Carson Springs Park is a nearly 3-acre site on Pringle Creek near Judson Junior High School. It is in its natural state.

Cascades Gateway Park, 101 acres, is off SE Mission Street near Highway I-5. It was laid out around a gravel pit, now Wirth Lake, and is a popular summer gathering spot.

Minto Island Park, 301 acres, also includes a river area adjacent bringing the total park area to 833 acres. Due to periodic flooding the island park is mainly agricultural and serves as a waterfowl and wildlife refuge. Bike paths and hiking trails are the mode of transportation in this natural setting.

Pringle Park, situated at the north end of the City Hall and Library Complex, is a highly developed urban park taking advantage of Pringle Creek flowing through an urban area. It offers seating and viewing in a peaceful, landscaped setting near the city center.

Tiny Waldo Park at 0.05 acres is situated at the corner of Union and Summer Streets. It is named for William Waldo who came to Marion County in 1843; he was a lawyer and Marion County Judge. The park is the site of a sequoia tree planted by Waldo in 1872 on the corner of his homesite, now a busy commercial area of Salem.

Wallace Marine Park, 68 acres along the Willamette River, is the result of a 24-acre gift by Paul Wallace and other purchases and gifts of adjacent land on the west bank of the Willamette River. The park features boat landings and recreational facilities.

Salem has several other smaller parks scattered throughout the city. Some are in a natural state, some are recreational in character, all contribute to Salem's liveability.

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