

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form

This form is used for documenting property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (formerly 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information. For additional space, use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items

☒ New Submission ☐ Amended Submission

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Oregon New Deal Resources from the PWA and WPA, 1933-1943

B. Associated Historic Contexts

(Name each associated historic context, identifying theme, geographical area, and chronological period for each.)

1. Social and cultural development through federal relief in Oregon (1933 – 1943)
2. Art, architecture and landscape architecture funded by relief programs in Oregon (1933 – 1943)

C. Form Prepared by

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D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation.
(_____) See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature and title of certifying official: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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Provide the following information on continuation sheets. Cite the letter and title before each section of the narrative. Assign page numbers according to the instructions for continuation sheets in National Register Bulletin *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (formerly 16B). Fill in page numbers for each section in the space below.

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(If more than one historic context is documented, present them in sequential order.)

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

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E. Statement of Historic Contexts

(if more than one historic context is documented, present them in sequential order.)

Over the decade between 1933 and 1943, the New Deal altered Oregon's landscape through a series of federal public works programs that aimed to provide employment to large numbers of unemployed workers and resulted in transformation of the infrastructure of the state. This Multiple Property Documentation form specifically documents the impact of the Public Works Administration (PWA), the Works Progress Administration (WPA), and other public work relief projects on the people of the state through a survey of extant resources in the state of Oregon that were produced during the decade-long New Deal.

Section E describes the New Deal through a brief background of events leading up to the depression, both nationally and specifically in the Pacific Northwest. Widespread unemployment led to dissatisfaction with Herbert Hoover's administration, and people responded when Franklin Roosevelt campaign for President pledged "a new deal for the American people." He was elected in a landslide and inaugurated in March 1933. In the first "Hundred Days, he introduced a series of projects that formed the basis of the New Deal. Projects initiated in 1933 focused on alleviating suffering of unemployed workers through emergency and short-term aid and temporary jobs. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was central in this effort. In 1935, the New Deal turned from relief to revitalizing business and agricultural communities, and reforming trade practices, wages, hours, child labor, and collective bargaining by establishing the National Labor Relations Board. Social Security was introduced. Legislation provided for refinancing mortgages and guaranteeing bank loans for mortgage payments. Banking reform required insurance through the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Securities Exchange Commission was formed to regulate the stock market. The Agricultural Adjustment Act provided cash subsidies to farmers to regulate production of staple crops. The government expanded its involvement in development of hydroelectric power through construction of dams and transmission systems, and initiating flood protection plans. Projects completed under the CCC, Public Works Administration (PWA), Works Progress Administration (WPA), and other programs produced resources in the landscape. Many of these resources are still visible and provide a testament to the many kinds of projects that were introduced to rescue the nation from the depression.

Section F identifies specific New Deal programs that produced resources both nationally and in the Pacific Northwest. Resources may have an association with government, public works, agriculture, education, transportation, industry, military, camps for workers or displaced people, parks, lodges and cabins, scenic drives and trails, and swimming pools and bathhouses. New Deal resources are significant for their association with the New Deal projects that were part of relief efforts to provide employment to unemployed people. The long-term impact of these resources is outside the scope of this MPD.

1. Introduction – Historic Context of the Depression and New Deal Programs

The New Deal was President Franklin Roosevelt's response to the depression. Legislation enacted under the New Deal provided direct relief to the unemployed and established programs to stabilize the economy and provide security for citizens. In addition, the New Deal introduced federal work programs that provided employment. "While investing for the future, the New Deal's public works programs created millions of jobs – both direct employment at the construction site and indirect employment, thanks to the multiplier effect on public spending."¹

The enormous expenditure on public works also transformed the infrastructure of the country: "The New Deal's spending spurred dramatic advances in economic productivity, improving the nation's transportation networks (building thousands of miles of roads and hundreds of airports), expanding domestic military bases and facilities, and drawing up the blueprints for a national highway system."² The New Deal dramatically altered the

¹ Jason Scott Smith. 2014. *A Concise History of the New Deal*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 177.

² Smith, 177.

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landscape of the country's public lands.³ Landscape such as roads, trails, campground structures, and administrative buildings changes through New Deal projects also transformed the natural environment.⁴

Buildings, sites, objects and structures built under federal work programs still stand as reminders of the New Deal era: "Depression artifacts are all around us. Countless roads, picnic grounds, playgrounds, and fifty-foot high trees lining the streets are evidence that for almost a decade following the stock market crash of 1929 this country devoted its energies to the development of the American public landscape."⁵ All states received funding through the New Deal, but the largest number of states to receive funding through New Deal projects were in the West:

The top fourteen states in per capita federal expenditures were *all* in the West. There was another interesting twist to the New Deal story in the region: although many Western political leaders greeted federal relief with skepticism – and this was particularly true in Oregon – the general public was largely enthusiastic for newly established agencies like the Civilian Conservation Corps, the National Youth Administration, and, later, the Works Progress Administration.⁶

This Historic Context section provides general background information on the Depression in the United States and specifically in the Northwest. It identifies federal work relief programs of the New Deal that funded projects in the Northwest and describes the types of resources still standing today.

2. Events leading up to the Depression

a. The Nation (1920-1929)

Fed by wild speculation, the stock market expanded rapidly through the 1920s and stocks were beyond their real value by the late 1920s. Overproduction and speculation created unstable conditions in agriculture and industry. In the two months before October 1929, people stopped buying and the economy began to slow. Unregulated banks promoted speculative enterprises and entered loans without security; debt proliferated and large bank loans that could not be liquidated caused banks to begin to fail.⁷ Stocks had begun to slide in early October, but the cataclysmic drop on October 29, 1929 wiped out thousands of investors. The depression gripped the country, causing increased bank failures, bankruptcies, business foreclosures, and high unemployment.⁸ At its lowest point on July 8, 1932, stocks had dropped nearly 90 percent of the value they had at their highest level in 1929.⁹ Once the depression hit, the country lacked broad-based purchasing power to help the economy recover.¹⁰

Additional factors contributed to the depression. The terms of the Versailles Treaty made loans available to European countries after World War I to help recovery efforts; these loans remained largely unpaid by 1928 and reduced purchasing power of the recovering nations.¹¹ Over production of agricultural products was another factor. One-quarter of employment in 1929 was in farming and one-quarter of farm income came from exports. World War I had encouraged an increase in production. From 1910 to 1920, farm mortgages doubled from \$3.3 billion to \$6.7 billion. Another \$2.7 billion was added between 1920 and 1925. In addition to over

³ Phoebe Cutler. 1985. *The Public Landscape of the New Deal*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1.

⁴ Neal M. Maher. 2007. *Nature's New Deal: The CCC and the Roots of the Environmental Movement*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press, 6.

⁵ Cutler, 1.

⁶ William G. Robbins. 2008. "Surviving the Great Depression: The New Deal in Oregon," *Oregon Historical Quarterly*. Vol. 109, no. 2, 312-313.

⁷ T.H. Watkins. 1993. *The Great Depression*. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 44-47.

⁸ Robbins, 313.

⁹ Andrew Glass. July 8, 2009. Great Depression Hits Bottom, July 8, 1932. <https://www.politico.com/story/2009/07/great-depression-hits-bottom-july-8-1932-024654>, accessed February 18, 2021.

¹⁰ Smith, 16.

¹¹ Robert S. McElvaine. 1993. *The Great Depression: America, 1929-1941*. New York: Three Rivers Press, 34.

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production, weather and other uncertainties further weakened the farm sector. Agriculture was “an unsound feature of the fundamental business of the country.”¹²

American business and industry was also changing from individual ownership to industrial oligarchies. Between 1919 and 1928, approximately 1200 mergers were registered that involved the disappearance of more than 6000 independent enterprises. By 1929, 200 corporations controlled nearly half of American industry. This constituted 49 percent of all corporate wealth in the nation and 22 percent of all national wealth. The active directors of giant corporations constituted about 2000 individuals who could “dominate the life of the United States.”¹³

Inequality of income distribution was one of the key causes of the depression, and it amplified the impact of the depression. The income of one percent of the nation’s wealthiest people grew 53 percent between 1920 and 1929.¹⁴ Approximately 80 percent of the nation, approximately 21.5 million families, had no savings.¹⁵ Economic and political conditions slowed recovery from the crash. Specifically, governments had enacted high-tariffs. The Smoot-Hawley Tariff was adopted in the United States in 1930. In other countries, cash reserves had been destroyed by World War I. Financial institutions were weakened; confidence was lost, and the crisis deepened.¹⁶

Conditions of the depression in the Pacific Northwest differed from more urban areas of the country. The local economy was based on such industries as agriculture, timber, and mining. Since the state’s residents had not really prospered during the 1920s, the impact of the depression was mitigated.¹⁷

b. The Pacific Northwest (1920-1929)

Economic conditions in Oregon had begun to deteriorate in the 1920s as they had in other states. Bureau of Labor statistics showed that between 1919 and 1925, machinery displaced 600,000 workers in agriculture, 900,000 workers in manufacturing and mechanical industries, and 175,000 workers on the railroads.¹⁸ When the depression hit, upheaval of local financial institutions and bad economic conditions had already hit Portlanders and Oregonians.

In 1927, Portland area timber mills began to shut down.¹⁹ Ninety percent of timber companies teetered on the edge of bankruptcy.²⁰ Additional financial disasters hit Portland in the days before the stock market crash when fraudulent actions on the part of an officer and the president of the Northwestern National Bank caused a run on the bank in March 1927 due to fraud. Five neighborhood banks, including the Bank of Kenton, failed in the time immediately preceding the 1929 stock market crash.²¹ In February 1928, it became known that a stock brokerage firm, Overbeck & Cooke, had become insolvent due, in part, to fraud on the part of its officers.²²

Things grew worse after the market crash of 1929. Business in Oregon declined 20 percent through December 1930 and another 23 percent by the end of 1932. In Portland, 24,000 family heads were unemployed according to the Bureau of Labor statistics, affecting 20 percent of Portland’s work force.²³ MacColl reported that 30,000 were unemployed in Multnomah County, over one-third of Oregon’s total.²⁴ According to Robbins, 40,000

¹² Ibid., 36-37.

¹³ Ibid., 37-38.

¹⁴ Smith, 16.

¹⁵ McElvaine, 38.

¹⁶ Smith, 18.

¹⁷ Carlos Arnaldo Schwantes. 1996. *The Pacific Northwest: An Interpretive History*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 381-382

¹⁸ E. Kimbark MacColl. 1979. *The Growth of a City: Power and Politics in Portland, Oregon 1915 to 1950*. Portland: The Georgian Press, 365.

¹⁹ MacColl, 368-369.

²⁰ Schwantes, 381-382.

²¹ MacColl, 379.

²² Ibid., 379-381.

²³ Ibid., 492-494.

²⁴ Ibid., 487.

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Portlanders were on relief when Franklin Roosevelt was inaugurated in March 1933.²⁵ In Oregon, 866 plants closed and logging employment was down 48 percent.²⁶ Hoovervilles sprang up in larger cities. In Portland, a large homeless camp formed in Sullivan's Gulch. Another was at Guild's Lake and one hundred people were sleeping under the Ross Island Bridge.²⁷

The Depression cut the city's (Portland's) exports and banking activity by more than half. The value of new construction in 1933 and again in 1934 was scarcely over \$2 million – 6 percent of the 1925 record. Business failures peaked in 1932, but the worst was still to come for retailers. Thousands of families dug up their backyards for vegetable gardens and canceled their telephone service to save a few dollars a month. Theater owners went broke for lack of customers despite drawings and giveaways. Two of every three small businesses were behind on their property taxes by 1933.²⁸

The impact of the depression on residents of Portland was equally severe on residents in Oregon's small towns and rural areas. The economy in rural eastern Oregon was similar to Idaho where half of the population depended upon agriculture in 1930 and one-tenth on manufacturing, timber, and to a lesser extent, mining.²⁹ Since the 1920s had not been prosperous, the impact of the depression was somewhat mitigated. However, eastern Oregonians, like their neighbors in Idaho, would have seen their incomes decline about 50 percent between 1929 and 1932. Prices of wheat and other crops that had declined through the 1920s plummeted.³⁰ Overall in Oregon, 90 percent of the timber companies were on the verge of bankruptcy.

Midwestern farmers were ruined by drought and heat waves in the 1930s combined with decades of overplanting, careless plowing, and overgrazing. The financial ruin of Midwestern farm families forced them off their land, and many chose to migrate west.

No one knows precisely how many families were displaced in the early years of the New Deal – or just how many had left the land as the direct result of crop reductions or tractor use. . . . But some 460,000 people moved to the Pacific Northwest, where they found work on the building of Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams, found abandoned homesteads they could work in southern Idaho and the eastern valleys of Oregon and Washington, went into the ancient forests of the region as lumberjacks or joined the migrant workers in the hop fields and beet fields – or simply settled in the cities and collected relief checks where and when they could.³¹

The impact of the refugees on the Northwest added to the numbers of unemployed. With no job opportunities, the newcomers depended for their survival upon subsistence doles from the state and federal government.³²

Farmers in the Northwest were also experiencing drought and dust storms. Devastating dust storms resulted. On April 21, 1931, a major dust storm blew across eastern Washington to Aberdeen and south to Roseburg. In southern Idaho, 1934 was drier than any year since records began to be kept in 1909.³³ The population of five of the ten counties of eastern Oregon declined during the 1930s. Many farmers sold their farms; others rented them and moved to towns. The populations of Baker City and Pendleton grew substantially through the depression. A major irrigation project drew farmers to the Snake River Valley and Ontario shifted from a being a shipping point for cattle to an agricultural center.³⁴

²⁵ Robbins, 313.

²⁶ MacColl, 392-394.

²⁷ Robbins, 313.

²⁸ Carl Abbott. 2011. *Portland in Three Centuries: The Place and the People*. Corvallis, Oregon: Oregon State University Press, 110.

²⁹ Schwantes, 381.

³⁰ David Peterson del Mar. March 2000. Hard Times and the New Deal, Oregon History Project.

<https://www.oregonhistoryproject.org/narratives/the-world-rushed-in-northeastern-oregon/cities-and-work/hard-times-and-the-new-deal>, accessed April 28, 2021.

³¹ Watkins, 194-195.

³² Schwantes, 383.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ibid.

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c. Initial Response (1929-1932)

Among multiple efforts that President Herbert Hoover's administration tried to alleviate the depression, one of the most significant was the 1932 Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act which created the RFC to provide loans to banks and railroads. The powers of the RFC were broadened through an amendment, the Emergency Relief and Construction Act (ERCA), which offered loans to states for direct relief and work relief.³⁵ The ERCA made \$300 million available at three percent interest which was to be repaid through future federal allotments for highways. The ERCA allotted \$1.5 billion in loans to states for self-liquidating public works projects like dams, bridges, and roads and \$322 million for national public works projects, including Hoover Dam, hospitals, military airports and bases, bridges, and utilities. The ERCA was only moderately successful, partly because of higher interest rates and strict self-liquidating requirements that were part of its Title II. The ERCA established a precedent through the RFC. It created a new division to the government forging financial relationships between the federal and state and local government in order to supervise loans to states with self-liquidating loans.³⁶ The RFC continued to become one of the most powerful agencies of the New Deal.³⁷ Oregon received \$2,798,290 in RFC grants.³⁸ The RFC continued to be active until 1957.

When the Roosevelt administration created the Public Works Administration in 1933 under the National Industrial Recovery Act, it incorporated many of the RFC's plans and personnel.³⁹ Some projects started under the RFC were continued under the PWA or other New Deal programs.

3. The New Deal (1933 – 1943)

Franklin Delano Roosevelt took office March 4, 1933. On Monday, March 6, banks were closed and a four-day bank holiday was declared. In the next 100 days, Congress passed a series of legislations that produced what were called "alphabet soup" programs. See Appendix A for a selected list of programs.

a. Oregon Response to the New Deal

The general public and local journalists in the Pacific Northwest were enthusiastic about the New Deal. Oregon's congressmen, Republican Senator Charles McNary and Democratic Congressman Walter Pierce, enjoyed cordial relationships with Roosevelt, and supported major New Deal legislation, such as the CWA, CCC, Farm Credit Administration, and Social Security.⁴⁰ Other local politicians were dubious.⁴¹ Portland Mayor Joseph Carson opposed public power and the WPA. He also fought the City Housing Authority. Oregon's Governor Charles Martin, elected in 1934 opposed unions and was an anti-New Dealer. The labor progressives organized the Unemployed Citizen's League in Portland and the Workers Alliance in Coos Bay. "The Portland League and others like it organized the unemployed into urban cooperatives and made appeals for public works projects. Portland's establishment treated the League with contempt, as a group of people looking for handouts."⁴²

Local hesitation over applying for funds under the New Deal stemmed in part from failure of a Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) loan application. Robert C. Notson, then a staff writer for the *Oregonian*, reported on a meeting at Portland's city hall to discuss goals for a large road improvement project that included widening Front Street, building a common user belt line railroad tunnel below grade along the waterway, constructing a unified interurban railroad station and a new municipally-owned bus terminal, developing an

³⁵ Smith, 49.

³⁶ Smith, 49-50.

³⁷ Watkins, 62.

³⁸ Karyle Butcher. 1990. *The Works Progress Administration in Oregon: An Administrative Overview*. M.A. Thesis. Oregon State University, 38.

³⁹ Smith, 49.

⁴⁰ Robbins, 313-14.

⁴¹ Robbins, 314.

⁴² Robbins, 313.

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esplanade along the seawall, and building a tunnel for Front Street to pass under N.W. Glisan Street. Notson wrote: "Aggressive and immediate action designed to start new life blood in the form of substantial loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation coursing through the anemic frame of the building industries of Portland and Multnomah County was programmed yesterday at a conference between the public and semi-public agencies."⁴³ As a result of the city hall meeting, Portland's city council decided to apply for \$3.75 million for the Front Street project, but that application was not approved. Subsequent to the rejection of the Front Street application, every public works project that Portland submitted was initiated only after voter approval of a bond issue to supply required financial support. By the time voter approval was obtained, the Portland-Columbia Airport and Wilson River highway were constructed as WPA projects.

b. Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)

Early legislation of Roosevelt's administration built upon actions begun under Hoover's administration. For example, the first New Deal program, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) was adopted in May 1933 and based on the ERCA of 1932. FERA was funded with an appropriation of \$500 million. Half of the funds were to be paid to states as outright grants and half as matching grants where one dollar of federal money would be matched by three dollars of local money.⁴⁴ The goal of FERA was to create jobs for unskilled workers in local and state government.⁴⁵ FERA gave \$3.1 billion to states and localities, provided jobs to 20 million people, and built facilities on public lands across the country.⁴⁶ In December 1935, FERA was absorbed into the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Social Security Administration (SSA) but was not completely terminated until 1938.

The land portion of FERA was transferred to the Resettlement Administration, created in May 1935 to initiate, fund and administer federal relief by resettlement of destitute or low-income rural or urban families, instigating programs for environmental restoration, and providing loans for purchasing farms and equipment by farmers, tenant farmers, croppers, or farm laborers.⁴⁷

In Oregon, Silver Falls State Park was the site of a Recreational Demonstration Area financed through the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) in 1934. The FERA project was to construct four areas for an outdoor youth camping program. Two of the four were actually built: one on the south fork of Silver Creek and the other on Smith Creek. About 4,093 acres was purchased for the camps. The areas were selected to take advantage of native flora and to encourage larger numbers of deer and other wild animals. Facilities were provided for 96 youths divided into four separate units. Each unit was housed in two or four-person cabins, a shared toilet, and a recreation building. The camp included a central mess hall, infirmary, craft building, office quarters, swimming pool, and sanitary facilities. A smaller but similar camp, 48 youths divided into two units, was built for the Smith Creek area. In addition, Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter has been identified as a FERA project.

Oregon also created the State Emergency Relief Administration (SERA). In 1934, SERA funded employment of an average of 20 men for nearly one year to build trails and enlarge the use areas at Silver Falls State Park.

c. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)

The CCC was created March 31, 1933 through the Emergency Conservation (ECW) Act and administered through the departments of War, Agriculture, Interior, and Labor. Labor was responsible for selection of enrollees, War was responsible for physical conditioning, transportation, camp construction and administration, and supplies. The Department of Agriculture was in charge of planning and conducting work projects on

⁴³ *The Oregonian*, March 16, 1933, quoted in MacColl, 501.

⁴⁴ Watkins, 124.

⁴⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Emergency_Relief_Administration, accessed April 29, 2021.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Janice R. McFarland. 2014. National Register Nomination Form, Settlement and Abandonment of the Crooked River National Grassland in Jefferson County, Oregon, 1868-1937, 2014, E-25.

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national forests and state and private lands. The Department of Interior was responsible for projects on state, county, and local park lands.

Enrollees were men required to be citizens, physically healthy, unemployed, not married, and between the age of 18 and 25 (later men as young as 17 and as old as 28 could enroll). Men enlisted for a minimum of six months and received food, clothing, shelter, and an allowance of \$30. Enrollees were required to send \$25 to a dependent and could keep \$5. The CCC was limited to men.

The ECW Act was amended on May 11, 1933 to include unemployed World War I veterans without age or marital status restrictions.⁴⁸ This program impacted nearly 250,000 men who, by 1941, had been housed in 150 camps, separate from other CCC enrollees, and given work suitable to their age and physical limitations.

All camps were organized under the Department of the Army. Among other policies, all housing was to be in tents, but the forest products industry convinced organizers that lumber would be a cost-effective alternative. Some camps were established with portable structures and others were side camps. Side camps were used for temporary projects in areas with rough topography. Areas of work included forest protection, forest improvement, forest recreation development, range and wildlife projects, and crisis recovery from fires, floods, storms, forest disease, and insect infestation. Lesser known projects included the creation of art. Vocational training, not initially part of the CCC program, began to be offered in June 1933. Eventually opportunities were created for enrollees to take classes in literacy and at elementary, high school and college levels.

CCC projects were sponsored through the Department of Agriculture or Interior. The Forest Service (Agriculture) sponsored about 70 percent of all CCC projects and the Department of Interior made up the remainder, mostly through the National Park Service which sponsored work in national park areas and in state parks.⁴⁹ Enrollees were also loaned to other agencies, including the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, and Oregon State Highway Department.

i. CCC and Minorities

The opportunities for African Americans on New Deal projects were mixed. Although Congress had accepted an amendment to the authorizing legislation for the CCC that “in employing citizens for the purpose of this act no discriminations shall be made on account of race, color, or creed,” Discrimination was also forbidden by policy of the administration and initially camps were integrated. Within a year, African American enrollees were segregated into camps separate from other camps. On September 10, 1934, Robert L. Collins, adjunct general, War Department, issued a memo that stated:

Colored personnel will be employed to the greatest extent practical in colored units within their own states of origin. In the future segregation of colored men by company, while not mandatory, will be the general rule and earnest effort will be made to reduce the total number of colored men in white units.⁵⁰

About 200,000 African Americans were enrolled in the CCC which was about six percent of the total enrollment and less than the 10 percent that that was thought to be the percentage of African Americans in the general population.⁵¹ Most of the African American companies worked in national parks or national forests.

No policy was issued for Mexican American enrollees, but those in such states as Arizona, New Mexico and Texas faced discrimination.

⁴⁸ Stephen R. Mark. 2006. “Depression-Era Work Relief Programs and the CCC,” In *We Can Take It: The Civilian Conservation Corps in the Land of the Lake*, *Journal of the Shaw Historical Library*. 20, 7.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, 11-12.

⁵⁰ Alison T. Otis, William D. Honey, Thomas C. Hogg, and Kimberly K. Lakin. 1986. *The Forest Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps: 1933-1942*. USDA Forest Service, chapter 2

⁵¹ Watkins, 219.

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The CCC enabled over 85,000 American Indian men to enroll to work on erosion control, forest management, and roadwork on reservations. By 1942, at the end of the CCC, land on reservations in 23 states had been improved.⁵² Roads, schools, and hospitals were built on reservations through the Public Works Administration (PWA), the Works Progress Administration (WPA), and the Office of Indian Affairs in the Department of the Interior.⁵³

ii. CCC Projects in Oregon

The many CCC resources in Oregon will not be considered under this MPD but a general listing of kinds of CCC projects undertaken in the state of Oregon will provide an understanding of the differences and many similarities between CCC and WPA projects.

Many Oregon CCC projects in Oregon were in the national forests of Region 6 which includes both Washington and Oregon. In Oregon, these included the Umatilla National Forest (with land in both Washington and Oregon), and the Deschutes, Fremont, Malheur, Mount Hood, Ochoco, Rogue River, Siskiyou, Siuslaw, Umpqua, Wallowa, Whitman, and Willamette national forests. One of the first camps in Region 6 was Camp Applegate in the Rogue River National Forest which opened in 1933 and operated with Oregon enrollees until 1937 and with a crew from another area until 1941. In combination with other CCC crews, Camp Applegate enrollees worked on building the Thompson Ridge road, the Little Applegate road, the Middle Fork road, and the Beaver Creek-Mount Ashland Loop road. Enrollees from the same campground constructed Hutton, Cook-and-Green, Beaver-Sulphur, and McKee Bridge campgrounds and built the Star Gulch Ranger Station compound, Wrangle Gap community kitchen, and a shelter at Trail Camp Ski area. CCC enrollees built trails, fire roads and trails, including the Timberline Trail on Mount Hood and trail shelters along the trail. The CCC built the Mott Bridge in the Umpqua Forest and a footbridge in the Snoqualmie Forest. Of all the structures built by the CCC, Alison T. Otis stated that in 1986 about 1000 to 1200, or one-third remained intact. Otis pointed out that CCC enrollees were associated with the start of the commercial Christmas tree industry in the Pacific Northwest.⁵⁴ The CCC provided major contributions to the forestry program through planting and thinning trees, developing trails and roads for better forest management, insect control, and assisting in fire prevention and suppression. In one case, 300 men from six Mount Hood camps helped fight the large Wilson River Fire on another national forest. The CCC also helped build administrative office sites still used by the ranger districts in the Mount Hood National Forest.⁵⁵

The CCC supported other agencies besides the Forest Service, including the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Soil Conservation Service.⁵⁶ The number of CCC camps for work under any of these agencies was small. Only 34 camps were assigned to the US Bureau of Reclamation, but their work helped alleviated a critical situation in western agriculture. CCC enrollees under the Bureau of Reclamation cleaned or cleared more than 60 million square yards of canals and drainage ditches, lined 1.8 million square yards of canals with impervious material, and riprapped 2.8 million square yards of canal to protect against erosion; constructed 3,000 miles of roads along canal banks; cleared 39,000 acres of reservoir sites of trees and brush; and built 15,800 water control structures.⁵⁷ In Oregon, the following CCC camps were located in Oregon for Bureau of Reclamation projects: BR-41(Klamath, Klamath County); BR-42 (Ontario, Malheur County); BR-43 (Nyssa, Malheur County); BR-44 (Stanfield, Umatilla County); B-45 (Vale, Malheur County); BR-75, BR-76, and BR-77 (Wickiup, Deschutes County); and BR-88, BR-89, and BR-

⁵² <https://livingnewdeal.org/what-was-the-new-deal/new-deal-inclusion/american-indians-and-the-new-deal/>, accessed May 1, 2021.

⁵³ Alison T. Otis, chapter 2.

⁵⁴ Alison T. Otis, William D. Honey, Thomas C. Hogg, and Kimberly K. Lakin. 1986. *The Forest Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps: 1933-1942*. USDA Forest Service, Chapter 8, https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/ccc/ccc/chap8.htm, accessed February 21, 2021.

⁵⁵ Ibid., Chapter 14.

⁵⁶ Douglas Helms. March-April 1985. "The Civilian Conservation Corps: Demonstrating the Value of Soil Conservation," *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation*, 184-188, viewed at https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/about/history/?cid=nrcs143_021393, accessed on February 21, 2021.

⁵⁷ Christine E. Pfaff. 2010. *The Bureau of Reclamation's Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy 1933-1942*. U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, Colorado, 49.

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90 (Redmond, Deschutes County).⁵⁸ In addition, BR-20 (Tulelake, Siskiyou County) was located in California within one mile of the Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge and only four miles from the Oregon border.

Together with enrollees from BR-41, BR-20 enrollees worked on improvements to the Klamath Project that when finished in 1906 had brought water to 240,000 acres of cropland in south-central Oregon and north-central California. Enrollees in camps BR-42 and BR-43 worked on the Owyhee Dam project rehabilitating and enhancing irrigation systems, placing riprap, building water control structures, constructing roads, and building a lateral system for delivering water to the Slide Irrigation District. Camp BR-43 removed 43 miles of government railroad tracks from Dunaway to Owyhee Dam to allow space for a new highway. CCC enrollees at BR-44 were housed in an old stone school building at Stanfield and worked on the Hermiston, Stanfield and Westland irrigation districts. Enrollees at BR-45 built the lateral system for the 15,000-acre Willow Creek Unit of the Agency Valley Dam.

The six companies that made up BR-75, BR-76, and BR-77 (Deschutes) and BR-88, BR-89, and BR-90 (Redmond) represented the largest CCC unit in the West and completed the most extensive construction program of any CCC Reclamation project. They were assigned construction of the Wickiup Dam (an earth fill dam) and Reservoir. The dam was not completed by the time the camp was closed down on July 15, 1942. Starting in December 1942, the Mennonite conscientious objectors who occupied the camp worked on the dam. At the end of 1943, the Mennonites moved to other camps, and the more general population of conscientious objectors who were moved to the camp objected to construction work on the dam. The camp was closed in 1946. The Bureau of Reclamation completed the dam between 1946 and 1949. The camp was described as a “village” and included 34 buildings with shingle (or sheet metal) roofs, fir flooring, wallboard insulation, and plywood interior finishing. Enrollees at the three Redmond CCC camps worked on the 35-foot wide, 35-foot deep North Unit Main Canal that diverts from the Deschutes River north of Bend to irrigated lands in Jefferson County around Madras.⁵⁹ The work that was accomplished was highly praised by the directors of the North Unit Irrigation District. Housing for these three companies was temporary, and following the closure of the camps some buildings were transferred to the 2nd Air Force.⁶⁰

Enrollees in CCC camps also worked in the wildlife refuges in the state of Oregon. CCC Camp BF-4 at Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, Lake County, was operated by the US Biological Survey. Malheur National Wildlife Refuge was associated with two CCC camps.⁶¹

A little known project of the CCC is the CCC art program that was started under the Public Works of Art Project (PWAP) and lasted from 1934 to 1937. It was administered by a special section of the Treasury Department. About 300 young artists were sent to CCC camps around the country to make a pictorial record of life and work in the Corps.⁶²

The CCC constructed buildings, laid out trails, and cleared campground areas for 45 Oregon State parks (See Appendix B), including Jesse Honeyman Memorial State Park and Silver Falls State Park.

d. Civil Works Administration (CWA)

The Civil Works Administration (CWA) was created in November 1933 by Executive Order 6420B to create additional temporary jobs to help unemployed people get through the winter of 1933-34. Funding came from

⁵⁸ Pfaff, A-93 – A-383. In addition, BR-20 was operated on a cooperative basis with the US Biological Survey (now the US Fish and Wildlife Service. After closure of the camp, it was briefly used during World War II to house interned Japanese-American citizens and later German prisoners.

⁵⁹ The Monroe Drop Structure was demolished in 2014 as part of the development of a project on North Unit Irrigation District's Main Canal at the Monroe Drop, using a novel low-head hydropower technology called the SLH100 (Natal Energy).

⁶⁰ Pfaff, A-377 – A-381.

⁶¹ Lou Ann Speulda. November 17, 2003. Hart Mountain National Wildlife Refuge in “Historic Properties Identification, Evaluation, and Assessment of the Civil Conservation Corps Camp,” US Fish and Wildlife Service.

⁶² The Lost Artworks of the Civilian Conservation Corps. July 26, 2016. <https://livingnewdeal.org/lost-artworks-civilian-conservation-corps/>, accessed March 1, 2021.

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several sources: \$400 million from the Public Works Administration, \$89 million from FERA, and an appropriation from Congress of \$345 million. Jobs were created very quickly. Within two weeks, 800,000 were employed and by January 1934, over four million had been put to work – more than any other program in American history.⁶³ Projects included construction and repair of highways and roads, bridges, schools, parks and playgrounds, hospitals, airports, flood control facilities, privies, and other public works.⁶⁴

When first established, CWA funds were required to be used for planning and execution of construction projects. In order to expand the kinds of employment opportunities, a Civil Works Service (CWS) was created for white collar and professional workers. Some work projects were filled with collaboration between the CWS and the Women's Division, both funded through FERA.

Although most of the jobs were provided to men, women were also employed under the CWA. By the middle of February 1934, 300,000 women were working on projects designed for them, including sewing, furniture repair, nursing, dental work, public record surveys, highway and park beautification, secretarial work, canning, housekeeping work, matron services, and school-lunchroom cooking. When the CWA was dismantled March 31, 1934,⁶⁵ it was replaced by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). In Oregon, the WPA funded a state-wide project allocating \$254,243 for the State Library to provide free reading rooms, to catalog and index books, and to complete general library activities.⁶⁶ An allotment of \$357,000 was granted in October for organization of an extended library system in normal schools and public schools throughout the state.⁶⁷ The entire CWA program lasted only from November 1933 through July 1934.⁶⁸ Few African American or other people of color were able to obtain employment under this program.⁶⁹

i. Public Works of Art Project (PWAP)

The Public Works of Art Project was an emergency relief program that lasted from December 1933 through June 1934. It was funded through the CWA. The PWAP was created through the Treasury Department to provide work for unemployed artists by creating art for non-federal public buildings and parks. Art included sculpture, painting, design, and craft products.⁷⁰ Edward Bruce, of the Treasury, sought to operate the PWAP as a public works project rather than a relief program. Subject matter was limited to the "American Scene."⁷¹ In six months, the PWAP employed 3,749 artists who created 15,633 items of art and craft and cost \$1,312,177. Ninety percent of the cost was paid to the artists who earned \$26.50 to \$42.50 per week.⁷² Perhaps most significantly, the PWAP was "the first federal government program to support the arts nationally."⁷³ Three other public art programs were operated through the New Deal, two more through the Treasury Department and one entirely through the Works Progress Administration. The presence of original art in a New Deal resource is significant and should be evaluated in establishing integrity.

ii. The CWA in Oregon

CWA work in Oregon included the Alsea Fish Hatchery in Benton County (1933-1934) and other structures.⁷⁴ The CWA also supported the early stages of a multi-year study by the Pacific Northwest Regional Planning

⁶³ Mark, 8.

⁶⁴ Watkins, 126.

⁶⁵ Watkins, 128.

⁶⁶ "\$101,482 Allotted for Larch Road: Other Projects eligible for WPA Funds Announced," *Oregonian*, May 12, 1938.

⁶⁷ "Old Oregon, Library Plan Allotted Funds," *Oregon Journal*, October 25, 1938.

⁶⁸ Civil Works Administration (CWA) (1933). <https://livingnewdeal.org/glossary/civil-works-administration-cwa-1933/>, accessed February 18, 2021.

⁶⁹ Philip Harvey, "The New Deal's Direct Job Creation Strategy: Providing Employment Assurance for American Workers," in *When Government Helped: Learning from the Successes and Failures of the New Deal*, eds. Sheila D Collins and Gertrude S. Goldberg (new York: Oxford University Press, 2013).

⁷⁰ Francis V. O'Connor. Autumn 1969. "The New Deal Art Projects in New York," *The American Art Journal*, 58-59.

⁷¹ Ibid, 60.

⁷² Ibid.

⁷³ <https://americanart.si.edu/exhibitions/1934>, accessed April 30, 2021.

⁷⁴ Alsea Trout Hatchery. 1984-1986. Benton County Cultural Resources Survey II. Oregon Historic Sites Database.

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Commission of the scenic and recreational values of the Columbia River Gorge. Support of the CWA was followed by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and culminated in a report dated January 1937. Recommendations regarding roads and parks were followed, including several measures to preserve scenic vistas.⁷⁵

e. Resettlement Administration (RA)

The Resettlement Administration was created May 1, 1935 by Executive Order 7027 to relocate urban and rural families to communities planned by the federal government. By Executive Order 7028 of the same date, the FERA land program became part of the RA program. The program was not popular and only resettled a few thousand people and built several greenbelt communities. The RA focused on building migrant camps in California to relocate victims of the dust-bowl in the Southwest. Ninety-five camps were built for the benefit of 75,000 people. On January 1, 1937, Executive Order 7530 transferred the RA to the Department of Agriculture, and on September 1, 1937, the RA was absorbed by the Farm Security Act.⁷⁶

The RA was instrumental in the demise of community in the Crooked River Grassland through combined effects of the impacts of drought, the depression, failed land use practices, the intervention of the federal government in local affairs, and the subsequent resettlement of the displaced population. The RA was involved with resettling destitute or low-income families from rural and urban areas, instigating programs involving environmental restoration, and providing loans to farmers, tenant farmers croppers, or farm laborers for purchasing farm lands and equipment.

Beginning in 1868, farmers settled in the Crooked River grasslands area where they prospered growing wheat and stock. The area fell on hard times when demand for wheat declined in the 1920s, prices fell, and drought conditions affected production. Unable to make debt payments or maintain mortgages, farmers began to lose their properties. In Jefferson County, the number of farms declined from 572 to 227 between 1920 and 1940. By 1934, only 50 of nearly 700 original homestead applicants remained. The federal government intervened with the RA. While the RA was focused in the Dust Bowl area of the Midwest, three projects were undertaken in the Northwest, two regarding settlers in forested areas along the Oregon coast and northeast Washington and the Central Oregon Land Utilization Project which was the only northwest project to address the dry-land farmers. The development plan of the proposed project included removing homestead buildings and creating a grassland: "The development plan consists of converting the lands into a grazing area by obliterating fences and structures, marking and fencing boundaries, making topographic surveys, constructing cattle guards, corrals, salt plants and stock water reservoirs, development of springs and one public campground. Experimental strip seeding of drought resistant grasses will be done on a 5,000 acres area."⁷⁷ The RA built a resettlement camp near a town-site called Lamonta. The camp was based on the design of CCC camps and housed 125 men, including some local displaced homesteaders. It was called Camp Lamonta and was the local headquarters of the RA. Workers at a second work camp established near the west boundary of the Grassland and the Deschutes River, eradicated the built environment that homesteaders left behind. Within three years, the RA had purchased marginal and abandoned cropland and taken over unreserved public domain and land withdrawn for power sites. In 1938, the work was completed:

Of the Jefferson County acreage purchased by the Resettlement Administration, 40,000 acres was abandoned cropland, most of which was homesteaded between the late 1890s and 1915. After buying the worn-out farms, the project helped 49 owner/families relocate to better agricultural areas, providing them with rehabilitation loans and guidance for resettlement. The project returned the depleted land to its natural state, razing 123 homestead complexes, 230 miles of fencing, and the entire town of Lamonta. The land was reseeded with crested wheatgrass, and the cultivation of crops was

⁷⁵ History of the Oregon State Parks: 1917-1963. <http://npshistory.com/publications/oregon/history/contents.htm>, accessed May 5, 2021.

⁷⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resettlement_Administration, accessed April 29, 2021.

⁷⁷ Janice R. McFarland. 2014. National Register Nomination Form, Settlement and Abandonment of the Crooked River National Grassland in Jefferson County, Oregon, 1868-1937, E-26.

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discontinued. Water development and new fencing prepared the acreage for federally-controlled cattle grazing.

Jefferson County opposed the RA attempts to purchase Grassland in lieu of taxes because it meant a loss of the county tax base. Some homesteaders regarded the land as good farm land, and some objected to the RA and “harassment and uncertainty” inflicted by its local office. In 1989, all that was left of the RA headquarters was the Lamonta Work Center and a farmhouse that the RA missed. The US Forest Service management plan summary stated: “However, the numerous vestiges of homestead life – orchards, stone foundations, rock foundations, rock fences, tin cans, glass, and ceramics – are mute testimony to those who once populated the Grassland.” Resources left by the RA included miles of new boundary and roadside fencing, stock ponds, spring developments, secondary roads, stock trails and a campground, now under Lake Billy Chinook.⁷⁸ The MPD for the Crooked River National Grassland concluded:

The settlement of the Grassland was driven by federal policy. Sixty-five years later, the resettlement of the Grassland homesteaders and the demise of towns, hamlets, and villages that served the homesteaders were also driven by federal policy. The homestead laws, for all their other intentions, were an avenue for the federal government to get out of the landowning business. Resettlement, for all its other objectives, put the government back in the land owning business in the Grassland.⁷⁹

The RA’s Historical Section hired photographers to record poverty in rural areas. Photographers, including Russell Lee and Dorothea Lange, took photographs of log rafts on the Willamette River in Portland, Fourth of July parade in Vale, sheep and ranch children on Dead Ox Flat (Malheur County), a lumber mill in Klamath County, and a mobile camp near Stayton, Oregon, and many other sites. The photography project continued until 1944 under the Farm Security Administration and Office of War Administration.

f. Farm Security Administration (FSA)

The RA merged into the FSA September 1, 1937 to aid poor farmers, sharecroppers, tenant farmers, and migrant workers. In 1946, the Farm Home Administration (FHA) was created and the FSA and its programs were absorbed into the FHA.

The Historical Section continued under the FSA until 1942 when the section was transferred to the Office of War Administration. Photographs commissioned under the RA continued under FSA. Among these later photographs are images of the resettlement camps where Japanese Americans were sent. Oregon residents of Japanese descent were relocated to a camp near Nyssa, Oregon. Further research may enable identification of resources related to the RA and FSA.

g. Rural Electrification Administration (REA)

The REA was created May 11, 1935 with Executive Order No. 7037 to deliver affordable, reliable electricity to rural areas. The REA made loans to state and local governments so that they could develop their own power supplies. When the Rural Electrification Act was passed May 16, 1936, it allowed loans for large projects, such as power plants, and for individual homes. Repayment terms were for as long as 25 years and interest rates were kept low. Individuals were not liable for default.⁸⁰

Oregon Rural Electrification Cooperative Association was organized in 1942. It continues to the present to act as a lobbying organization to promote the least cost power for its members. The association currently has 18 cooperative members, some of whom were organized and first borrowed from the REA in 1936, including West

⁷⁸ Ibid., E-28. The MPD for the Crooked River National Grassland did not include RA properties.

⁷⁹ Ibid., E-23-E24. No Oregon communities are listed on the [Complete List of New Deal Communities](#), of the Resettlement Administration, the Division of Subsistence Homesteads, and the [Federal Emergency Relief Administration](#), on the [National New Deal Preservation Association](#) website.

⁸⁰ <https://livingnewdeal.org/glossary/rural-electrification-administration-rea-1935>, accessed April 29, 2021.

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Oregon Electric Co-op Association in Vernonia on December 11, 1936; Blachly-Lane Electric Co-op Inc. in Eugene on March 18, 1937 and Umatilla Electric Co-op Association in Hermiston on June 7, 1937; Coos-Curry in Coquille on October 27, 1939; Malheur electric Co-op Association on January 13, 1940; Jordan Valley Electric Co-op Inc. on April 30, 1940; Lane County Electric Co-op on July 1, 1940; Central Electric Co-Op Inc. in Redmond on July 16, 1940; Wasco Electric Co-op in The Dalles on August 7, 1940; Sandy Electric Co-op on August 24, 1940; Eastern Oregon Electric Co-op in Pendleton on October 21, 1946, Mid-State Electric Co-Op Inc. in LaPine on December 2, 1950, Harney Electric Co-op in Burns on February 28, 1956.

The creation of local cooperative associations and the available loans provided through the REA played a significant role in electrifying rural areas of Oregon. Further research may identify some resources.

h. Soil Conservation Service (SCS)

Starting on June 18 1933, the Forest Service established soil erosion control camps using Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees to control gullies by constructing dams, planting forests, and planting vegetation on public lands. Hugh Hammond Bennett, a soil surveyor with the US Department of Agriculture, was the impetus behind expanding the federal response to soil erosion to include coordinating with farmers to alter farming practices. As a temporary agency within the Department of Interior, the Soil Erosion Service (SES) was created on September 19, 1933. Bennett moved to the Department of Interior to head the new agency. Bennett advised rearranging fields to follow contour lines, changing planting methods, and using cover crops, and he wanted to create demonstration projects of watershed size using CCC labor. By September 1933, the Forest Service had 161 soil erosion control camps, and it was difficult to obtain more for the SES. In April 1934, the CCC allotted 22 camps to the SES. The Department of Labor allotted \$5 million dollars to soil conservation under the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933. Once the solicitor of the Department of Labor ruled that public works money could be used for work on private land, Bennett could proceed with demonstration projects. While some of the demonstration projects were on private land, others were on public land.⁸¹

The Soil Conservation Act was enacted April 27, 1935 to provide for protection of land resources against soil erosion. Through protection of soil, the act was “to protect soil from “preserve natural resources, control floods, prevent impairment of reservoirs, and maintain the navigability of rivers and harbors, protect public health, public lands and relieve unemployment...”⁸² The 1935 act was amended in 1936 by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. The 1936 act was adopted to enhance coordination between the states and federal government, to prevent the over-use of land, to assist tenants and sharecroppers, and to help establish stable and adequate prices for farm goods.⁸³ The agency was named the Soil Conservation Service (SCS).

Oregon demonstration projects included sand dune stabilization in Warrenton, near Astoria. Another erosion control project in Oregon was in the Chehalem Mountain area of Washington and Clatsop counties. The Warrenton sand dune project became known internationally among experts on coastal sand dunes. A jetty at the mouth of the Columbia River caused scouring in the channel bottom. Sand drifted down the coast and was blown inland onto overgrazed sand dunes. A wide sand flat was created that frequently became covered by water at high tide. Local residents requested assistance from the SCS. Enrollees at camp SCS-7 in Warrenton logged and split fire-killed timber to build a picket fence along the beach. The CCC created a spike (side) camp at Coos Bay where enrollees dug European beach grass culms that were cleaned, bundled and sent to Warrenton. In Warrenton, the SCS established the Astoria Nursery Unit “to produce beach and dune grass, collect seed, produce shrubs and trees, test plant fertilization, and test cultural methods of dune stabilization.”⁸⁴ The European beach grass was planted on the dunes once sand settled over the picket fence. By January

⁸¹ Douglas Helms. March-April 1985. “The Civilian Conservation Corps: Demonstrating the Value of Soil Conservation,” *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation*, 184-188.

⁸² <https://livingnewdeal.org/glossary/soil-conservation-act-1935>, accessed May 1, 2021.

⁸³ Ibid.

⁸⁴ Frank Reckendorf, Don Leach, Robert Baum, and Jack Carlson. 1985. “Stabilization of Sand Dunes in Oregon,” *A Symposium of Agricultural History Society*, Davis, California, 263.

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1938, the CCC had planted grass 13 miles along the beach, from the Columbia River to Gearhart, Oregon. The coastal area was restored and became a popular recreational site. Local residents formed the Warrenton Dune Soil Conservation District to administer dune stabilization work since 1941.⁸⁵

In 1935, Congress passed legislation creating the federal Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasting Program. Snow surveying was started under the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering and Division of Irrigation. It was transferred to the Soil Conservation Service in 1939.⁸⁶ This program was very active in Oregon and much of the exploratory work in streamflow forecasting took place on Mount Hood.

Some paintings completed under the FAP were loaned to the US Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Spokane, for use in offices, including several by Littleton Dryden who worked for the FAP in Oregon. Dryden painted a series illustrating consequences of deforestation. The paintings included *Forest*, *Reforestation*, and *Grazing Buffalo*. The paintings were loaned back to Oregon and are now held at the Oregon Historical Society.

i. National Youth Administration (NYA)

The National Youth Administration (NYA) was launched by Executive Order 7086 and operated from June 26, 1935 to June 10, 1943 as part of the Works Progress Administration. It focused on young people between the ages of 16 and 25, providing education and training that would prepare them for jobs. It was a division of the WPA during its first four years and was then operated by the Federal Security Agency after it was created effective July 1, 1939.⁸⁷ In the last year of its existence, it was under the War Manpower Commission. The NYA employed 2,677,000 young men and women in its out-of-school work program and 2,134,000 in its student work program. NYA projects included public works and service projects, such as cancer research, health care, and flood control studies; agricultural experimentation; forestry and soil work; construction of recreational facilities; automotive repair building maintenance; landscaping public grounds; and national defense training.⁸⁸

Between 1936 and 1943 a total of \$4,217,301 was spent on the operation of the NYA out-of-school work program and the student work program out of a national total of \$637,125,249. In 1939-40, 3,474 students in Oregon were employed per month on the NYA student work program, out of a national total of 438,013. There were 290 Oregon schools involved in the program. These numbers declined as the United States entered World War II. For the year 1942-43, the number of Oregon students employed per month on the NYA student work program was 490 out of a total of 88,596. The number of youth employed per month on the NYA out-of-school work program in Oregon was 1,765 for 1940, 1,927 for 1941, and 1,389 for 1942. In 1942, 528 Oregon youths were performing work in the defense program and in 1943, 302 were involved in the war production training program.⁸⁹

The final report on the NYA identifies kinds of work undertaken by boys and girls in the NYA nationally but does not break the type of work activities down by state. Information on Oregon projects in 1941 is contained in the spring 1941 Oregon NYA bulletin that reported that 200 NYA workers had recently transitioned into private industry jobs in areas of construction, woodworking, metal, automotive, machine shop, clerical, radio, and other fields. Projects included learning radio operation and construction at La Grande high school, organizing Hood

⁸⁵ Ibid., 267.

⁸⁶ Douglas Helms, Steven E. Phillips, and Paul F. Reich, eds. 2008. *The History of Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasting: Interviews with U.S. Department of Agriculture Pioneers*, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 73.

⁸⁷ Created by the President's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1939 to assume oversight responsibility for several agencies, among them the Office of Education, Public Health Service, National Youth Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps, Social Security Board, and U.S. Employment Service." Online Archive of California.

⁸⁸ National Youth Administration (NYA) (1935). livingnewdeal.org/glossary/national-youth-administration-nya-1935/, accessed February 18, 2021 and *Final Report of the National Youth Administration: Fiscal Years 1936 – 1943*. Federal Security Agency and War Manpower Commission, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1944.

⁸⁹ Ibid., 242-60.

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River county birth records, and participating in Portland's projects for girls in laundry, hot lunch programs, woodworking, cooking, and waitress work.

NYA projects in Oregon in 1941 included assisting in constructing an agricultural building at Silverton senior high school grounds, building log cabins in McDonald Forest north of Corvallis to be moved for the summer NYA camp, making and putting up street signs in Newberg, pouring concrete posts for sign posts in Forest Grove, assisting in construction of a concrete addition to Ontario's high school shop building, cleaning up and working in grounds improvement at the North Bend airport, planting and cleaning up grounds at the Multnomah county fairgrounds, constructing buildings for the Eugene Skinner's Butte NYA youth resident camp on the coast, assisting in operating the Bookmobile in Astoria, building furniture for Fort Stevens, moving dirt for a Hood River city park, and working on the Harmon play field in Bend.⁹⁰ NYA workers assisted in finishing work at the State Forester's Office, now the Forest History Center.⁹¹

Although no resources associated with the NYA were located in Oregon, NYA workers were involved with construction projects and other programs that may be associated with eligible resources, and further research is needed to determine if any resources remain that can be attributed to the NYA in Oregon. Several furnishings at Timberline Lodge were completed through the NYA, including several pieces of wrought iron.

j. Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, known as Public Works Administration (PWA)

The Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, generally known as the Public Works Administration (PWA), was the first effort to address the economic crisis through public works.⁹² Created as part of the National Industrial Recovery Act in 1933, the PWA awarded grants to federal agencies for construction of roads, buildings, water systems, and other physical improvements in order to stimulate industrial production and the employment of skilled labor and thereby rehabilitate the general economy.

Prior to the depression, the Treasury Department and Post Office reported that additional postal facilities were needed, and the Hoover Administration and Congress increased funding for constructing post offices in 1928, and increased it again in 1930 and 1931 after the depression began. In 1933 the program was placed under the New Deal's Public Works Administration and additional needed post offices were funded.

The initial allocation for the PWA was \$3.3 billion. By 1939, \$6 billion had been allocated for a total of 34,508 projects. PWA projects were large-scale and involved a planning, application, and approval process before grants were awarded. Eligibility for PWA grants included city county, and state governments. Those recipients awarded bids and contracts to private firms who would design and construct the project. Contractors hired skilled and unskilled workers as needed. State and local governments were required to provide 70 percent of the project cost. The match was later reduced to 55 percent. This type of financial stimulus was called "pump priming" and contrasted with the WPA where wages were paid directly to workers. The WPA sought to employ mostly unskilled workers whereas the PWA provided funds to private firms that employed skilled and unskilled workers as needed.⁹³

Out of 3,071 counties in the country, the PWA authorized projects in 3,068.⁹⁴ PWA funding provided for local, state, and federal hydroelectric projects. Federal projects included Shasta Dam in California and Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River. Water and sewer projects were also funded through PWA. Between 1933 and 1940, PWA funded more than 1,500 projects, about 80 percent of all sewer projects in the country.⁹⁵ The largest number of PWA projects were for streets, highways, roads, and bridges; schools; and public buildings

⁹⁰ Oregon NYA. Spring 1941. Oregon State Library digital collection.

⁹¹ Oregon State Forester's Office: Interior – Salem OR. <https://livingnewdeal.org/projects/oregon-state-foresters-office-interior-salem-or>, accessed March 1, 2021.

⁹² Smith, 48.

⁹³ Public Works Administration. <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=PU003&I=P>, accessed February 28, 2021.

⁹⁴ Smith, 51-52; Watkins, 144.

⁹⁵ Smith, 52.

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such as courthouses, post offices, auditoriums, armories, city halls, prisons, community centers, and government office buildings.⁹⁶ Hydroelectric projects made up only 1.4 percent of all PWA projects, but accounted for 10.4 percent of the spending. The balance between the number of projects and spending on public buildings was much more balanced. Public buildings accounted for 25.3 percent of PWA projects and 20.3 percent of the total spending under PWA. Of 34,448 projects, 17,831 were built by federal agencies and 16,677 by non-federal agencies; \$1.9 billion was the total amount spent on federal projects and \$4.2 billion was spent on non-federal projects. The most common PWA projects were streets and roads, accounting for 33 percent of all projects and more than 15 percent of total PWA spending. Educational buildings accounted for 22 percent of PWA projects and 14 percent of PWA funding.⁹⁷ The PWA ended June 30, 1943 and its functions were transferred to the Federal Works Agency on July 1, 1943 by Executive Order 9357, June 30, 1943.

The PWA contributed to the development of natural resources in the Pacific Northwest. In the northwest region “between 1933 and 1940, power production increased from 150,000 kilowatts to almost 3 million; the number of acres being irrigated would rise from less than three million to more than four million; reclamation projects would more than double; and the number of people being served by the irrigation, power, and various municipal water works constructed with the aid of PWA money would grow from less than a million to about five million.”⁹⁸

Bonneville Dam cost \$83 million (funded as a Rivers and Harbors allocation) and employed 3,000 workers day and night in consecutive eight-hour shifts between 1934 and 1936.⁹⁹ The Bonneville project was the largest New Deal project in Oregon, and together with the Grand Coulee Dam in Washington transformed the Northwest. Cheap power attracted industry and enabled irrigation of farmlands. President Roosevelt visited the Grand Coulee Dam construction site in 1934 and 1937 and dedicated Bonneville Dam on September 28, 1937. Roosevelt saw the Grand Coulee and Bonneville projects as “visible symbols of the New Deal’s propensity for social innovation and an experiment . . . to seek a way out of the nation’s economic and social crisis.”¹⁰⁰ “[T]he PWA would spend more than \$2 billion to help various federal agencies transform much of the character of the West.”¹⁰¹

Among the most beautiful projects in Oregon funded through the PWA were bridges along the coast. Five bridges designed by Conde McCullough spanned rivers along the Oregon Coast creating a link between coastal communities that had been hampered by having to cross rivers on ferries. At the time it was completed, the Coos Bay Bridge, a 1,700 foot cantilever bridge, was the longest in the Pacific Northwest and was high enough to allow ocean-going vessels under it.¹⁰²

k. Treasury Department Art Programs

The Treasury Department administered three of four programs to create public art for federal buildings throughout the country. The first was operated under the CWA and is described above. The other two are the Section of Painting and Sculpture (Section) and the Treasury Relief Art Project (TRAP).

i. Section of Painting and Sculpture (renamed the Section of Fine Arts in 1938)

The Treasury Department’s Section of Painting and Sculpture (renamed the Section of Fine Arts in 1938) was the second federal arts program operated through the Treasury Department. It was established by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., then Treasury Secretary on October 14, 1934. Like the PWAP, it was directed by Edward

⁹⁶ Ibid., 53.

⁹⁷ Ibid., 52.

⁹⁸ Watkins, 148

⁹⁹ Kathy Tucker. Caption for photograph of Workers at Bonneville Dam site, 1935. <https://oregonhistoryproject.org/articles/historical-records/workers-at-bonneville-dam-site-1935/>, accessed February 18, 2021.

¹⁰⁰ Robbins, 312.

¹⁰¹ Watkins, 148.

¹⁰² Robbins, 314

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Bruce. It was intended to employ the best available professional artists to decorate new government buildings. Artists were selected on a contract basis through local and national competitions. The Section was funded through the one percent of funds allocated by Congress for construction of public buildings that was reserved for artistic decoration.¹⁰³ Over nine years, approximately 1,400 contracts were awarded, about 1,116 murals and 300 sculptures for post offices and other federal buildings throughout the country. The cost of the program was \$2,571,267 and was funded through the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935-37. One goal of the commissioned paintings and sculpture was to make original quality art accessible to everyone.

Funding for 21 post offices, several courthouses, local city halls, armories, schools, libraries, and other civic buildings in Oregon came from the PWA. Of the art commissioned by the Treasury Department's Section of Painting and Sculpture (renamed the Section of Fine Arts in 1938) for post offices throughout the country, eight are in Oregon, a ninth mural was destroyed and re-painted by the original artist. A new Oregon State Capitol building was funded through PWA to replace the one that burned in 1934. Murals were commissioned for the interior. The Oregon State Library, on the new capitol mall, was also a PWA project and contains sculpture that may have been funded through the Section or the Works Progress Administration.

ii. Treasury Relief Art Project (TRAP)

The Treasury Relief Act, adopted on July 21, 1935, appropriated \$530,784 from the WPA for decoration of old federal buildings. Artists were commissioned to decorate existing buildings under TRAP which distinguished this program from the Section. The Section supervised artistic activities of TRAP, by providing a master artist for a project who chose assistants from relief rolls. In addition to providing artists and technicians on relief, the Works Progress Administration's Federal Art Project (WPA/FAP) provided funds. By the time the program closed in 1939, it had employed 446 people, among them were 275 artists and 75 percent of those were on relief. The program cost \$833,784 and produced 89 murals, 65 sculptures, and about 10,000 other works, including easel paintings and watercolors.¹⁰⁴ The interim report described the purpose of the project:

The Treasury Department has erected, or is erecting, and has control of some 2,800 buildings scattered over the United States and its insular possessions. Under the Section of Painting and Sculpture, organized by Secretary of the Treasury [Henry] Morgenthau on October 16, 1934, approximately 300 of these buildings have been decorated through reservations made under the building fund of each building. With the exception of these buildings, no funds are available and it is not possible to put murals or sculpture in the remaining ones. Consequently, a request was made to the President by Mr. Edward Bruce [of the Treasury Department] on April 12, 1935, for funds from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935-37 for a project to employ competent, unemployed artists in decorating Federal buildings where there was no money available for this decoration under the building fund. This broadens the scope of the Treasury Departments Art Program and enables the Government to obtain first-rate works of art for many of its buildings at the "going" WPA wage rate, as specified in Executive Order No. 7046. The results of this work will be a permanent and important addition to the wealth of this country. A wealth which will increase in value as time goes on and as its worth is more justly appreciated.¹⁰⁵

I. Works Progress Administration (WPA)

The Emergency Relief Appropriations Act of 1935 created the WPA. The WPA sponsored two different kinds of projects: service and public works, including engineering and construction projects. Three-quarters of WPA funding, about \$4.8 billion, went to traditional public works while the remainder went to "white collar" projects,

¹⁰³ O'Connor, 61.

¹⁰⁴ O'Connor, 63

¹⁰⁵ *Interim Report, Treasury Relief Art Project*, May 1, 1936, quoted in <https://home.treasury.gov/about/history/collection/paintings/wpa-art-collection>, accessed April 30, 2021.

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such as librarians, writers, and artists.¹⁰⁶ “White collar” projects included projects produced under Federal Project Number One.

WPA projects required a sponsor, usually the state or local government where the project was located. The sponsor provided between 10 and 30 percent of the costs, often in land, trucks, or supplies. The WPA paid wages to relief workers and salaries to non-relief supervisors.¹⁰⁷ Requirements for WPA workers were that the individual had to be an American citizen, 18 years or older, able-bodied, unemployed, and “certified as in need by a local public relief agency approved by the WPA.” Rate of pay varied from \$19 per month to \$94 per month depending on the region of the country, the degree of urbanization, and the individual’s skill. In November 1938, when employment was at its peak, the WPA was providing jobs to 3,334,594 individuals.¹⁰⁸

With the exception of projects on public lands too far from their homes for a daily commute, WPA workers generally lived in their local community or state. CCC workers were transported across the country to live in camps on public lands where their projects were located. WPA workers were generally older than CCC workers who were young men in their late teens or early twenties. Since they were older, many WPA workers were skilled. Those who were not skilled were often put on projects where they could receive some training for future employment.

The fact that WPA workers may lack training for the job they were provided explains a distinction between WPA and PWA workers. Eva Weber points out problems created by many WPA projects where workers may have been less professional than on PWA projects:

Therefore, while PWA projects operated on a fairly high level of professionalism – with skilled laborers, competitive bidding for contractors, and on site supervision by architects – WPA projects were far more frustrating for the architects. WPA projects required that most of the budget be spent on labor and that work be completed within one year. Hence, unskilled workers were placed in positions to receive on the job training, they were overseen by teaching supervisors instead of the architect, and the architect had to act as his own general contractor. Many of the WPA projects involved renovations or repairs of already existing facilities.¹⁰⁹

Since the PWA contracted public works to private firms while the WPA built projects by paying directly for labor and materials, the scope of WPA projects was generally smaller, \$25,000 or less. This requirement could be skirted by dividing bigger projects into smaller segments. WPA projects also employed architects, but since they were often smaller and because they were not subject to review in Washington, DC, designs showed more variation in style. Eva Weber identified the characteristic of uniformity in PWA buildings:

The architectural style of the PWA buildings was not dictated as a matter of official policy. Rather, frequently the shortages of specific materials and certain restrictions accounted for some degree of uniformity. The classical moderne style already in use, with its massiveness and restrained ornament, was found to be functionally and symbolically ideal for many of the PWA projects, although colonial revival styles were also a popular choice. The plans for the individual buildings originated in or had to be approved in Washington and the projects were supervised by PWA personnel. The actual construction could be supervised by the architects. The PWA projects basically were designed to put experienced construction workers back on the job.¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁶ Smith, 87.

¹⁰⁷ Works Progress Administration. Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Works_Progress_Administration, accessed February 28, 2021.

¹⁰⁸ Nick Taylor (2008). *American-Made: The Enduring Legacy of the WPA, When FDR Put the Nation to Work*. New York: [Bantam Books](#).

¹⁰⁹ Eva Weber. 1986. *Art Deco in America*. New York: Exeter Books, 160.

¹¹⁰ Ibid.

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On large complex developments, the PWA and WPA might have complementary projects that would work together. For example, while construction of Bonneville Dam was a PWA project, the WPA was employed to assist the Bonneville Power Administration in installing transmission lines. WPA crews cleared corridors, felled trees and graded lines to make way for private contractors who poured concrete footings, erected the steel or wood towers, and strung conductor cable to connect substation and generation units.¹¹¹

i. Women and Minorities under the WPA

The New Deal not only developed work relief opportunities for women, it also opened leadership positions. Nevertheless, the policy was to prioritize work for men. The WPA limited work opportunities to one member of a family. Therefore, most women who worked on WPA projects were widowed or divorced. Initially, WPA projects allowed women to work only in sewing projects and recreation work. Although 680,000 women were declared eligible for WPA work in 1938, Ellen Woodward, the director of WPA projects for women, was able to put 405,700 to work, only 13.5 percent of all WPA workers.¹¹² Smith stated that through 1940, the number of women employees ranged from 12 to 18 percent of all WPA employees.¹¹³ In restructuring the WPA, Woodward was able to combine the Women's Division and the Professional Projects Division. This created an opportunity for professional women to be treated more equitably with men. In addition, opportunities for women were expanded after the creation of Federal Project Number One. Primarily due to economic need, more married women also began to seek work during the New Deal. While in 1930, 28.8 percent of women workers were married, the number increased to 35 percent by 1940.¹¹⁴

The number of African American workers on the WPA were larger than on the CCC. Smith reported that African-Americans constituted 14 percent of WPA workers in February 1939, but late in 1942, constituted 20 percent of the workers because their white counterparts left WPA jobs for defense related employment during World War II.¹¹⁵ Federal Project Number One gave more voice to the African American community. The Federal Writers' Project gave employment to several prominent African American writers, including Richard Wright and Ralph Ellison and sponsored collecting oral histories of ex-slaves. The Federal Theatre Project included a Negro Theatre project that operated in 23 cities around the country from 1935 to 1939, including Seattle, Washington.¹¹⁶

The WPA made an enormous impact on the landscape of the country:

No other single idea that Roosevelt ever conceived himself – not even the CCC – had greater scope than his vision of a proper work-relief program. Over the course of its life, the WPA would employ more than 8.5 million people in three thousand counties across the land on 1.4 million individual projects. The workers of the WPA, according to historian Edward Robb Ellis, 'built 651,087 miles of highways, roads and streets; constructed, repaired or improved 124,031 bridges; erected 125,110 public buildings; created 8,192 public parks; built or improved 853 airports.'¹¹⁷

Through the public works projects, Smith stated that the WPA created or improved 500 water treatment plants, 1800 pumping stations, 19,700 miles of water mains or distribution lines; built 40,000 public buildings – including schools, hospitals, dormitories, and government office buildings; 572,000 miles of rural roads; 124,000 bridges and viaducts; 1000 tunnels; 350 new airport landing fields and improved or expanded 700 airfields.¹¹⁸ WPA public works projects have become part of the landscape, bridges, stone walls and facing for

¹¹¹ George Kramer. July 26, 2012. Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), Pacific Northwest Transmission System, Multiple Property Documentation Form, National Register of Historic Places.

¹¹² Watkins, 250.

¹¹³ Smith, 86.

¹¹⁴ McElvaine, 182.

¹¹⁵ Smith, 86.

¹¹⁶ <https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/federal-theatre-project-negro-units/>, accessed May 2, 2021.

¹¹⁷ Watkins, 249.

¹¹⁸ Final Report on the WPA Program (1935-43). Washington DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/gdc/scd0001/2008/20080212001fi/20080212001fi.pdf>, accessed March 1, 2021.

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roadsides and tunnels; shelters, trails and picnic grounds in parks and campgrounds; city halls, libraries, and schools; and other municipal or state facilities.

ii. WPA in Oregon

According to the *Final Report on the WPA Program* by March 31, 1943, the Oregon WPA spent a total of \$76,279,965 on construction projects, of which \$8,023,496 (8.4 percent) was spent on airports and airways; \$7,781,907 (8.2 percent) was spent on buildings; \$5,760,770 (6 percent) was spent on conservation; \$440,105 (0.5 percent) was spent on engineering surveys; \$37,971,839 (39.8 percent) was spent on highways, roads, and streets; \$4,306,986 (4.5 percent) was spent on recreational facilities (excluding buildings); \$1,467,906 (1.5 percent) was spent on sanitation; \$8,289,561 (8.7 percent) was spent on water and sewer systems and other utilities; and \$2,237,395 (2.4 percent) was spent on other. The report also identified by state the accomplishments of construction projects through June 30, 1943. Oregon reported 4,949 miles of highways, roads, and streets (new and improved); 430 bridges and viaducts (new and improved); 9,639 culverts (new and improved); 55 schools (new construction and additions) and 197 schools (reconstruction or improvement); 405 new construction and additions and 408 reconstruction or improvement to buildings; 88 new and improved parks; 226 new and improved playgrounds and athletic fields; 14 new and improved swimming and wading pools; 22 new and improved utility plants; 346 miles of water mains and distribution lines; 85 miles of new and improved storm and sanitary sewers; 17,067 new sanitary privies; 9 new and additions to landing fields and 13 reconstructed or improved landing fields; 128,869 linear feet of new runways; 41,468 linear feet of reconstructed or improved runways (including surfacing); and 2 new or additions to airport buildings; and 4 reconstructed or improved airport buildings.¹¹⁹

The reach of the WPA in the state of Oregon was wide. In Portland alone, the WPA employed 25,000 people. The largest WPA project in Multnomah County was the airport. In developing the airport on a new site, the Portland City Council purchased a 700-acre site in 1936, issued \$300,000 in bonds and asked the Port of Portland to sponsor \$1.3 million in a WPA grant for developing the airport. The new airport was named the Portland-Columbia Airport to distinguish it from the old Swan Island airport. The project put over 1,000 men to work, covering the area with over four million cubic yards of sand using Port dredges, draining water off the site, constructing dikes to control flooding, and completing two runways which were operational by 1941.¹²⁰ Subsequent enlargements and improvements have probably obliterated any of the original WPA work.¹²¹

Road building, tunnels, bridges made up the most extensive WPA public works projects in Oregon. One of the best known road projects was construction of the Wolf Creek Wilson River loop. Tunnels along Burnside and Cornell roads in Portland were built under the WPA. Many schools were constructed or improved through WPA funding. Gymnasiums and auditoriums were also built at schools in the state. Municipal structures included stadiums, libraries, and city halls.

Improvements were made at parks, such as Lithia, Silver Falls, Westmoreland, Washington, and Council Crest. The improvements at Silver Falls included planting trees and shrubbery in the parking lot islands and day use area above South Falls. The unusual myrtle wood furniture at Silver Falls was designed by assistant state director of the Federal Art Project, Margery Hoffman Smith, and built in the same WPA woodworking shop that built the furniture for Timberline Lodge. When completed in 1940, the furniture included 25 small dining tables, 82 chairs, 11 wall and fireplace benches, and one large buffet.¹²² Municipal golf courses were also improved in Portland through WPA labor. In some cases, buildings were constructed. The Multnomah County Fairgrounds were enlarged, new buildings constructed, and a new race track constructed.

¹¹⁹ *Final Report on the WPA Program: 1935-1943*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 126-127, 135-136.

¹²⁰ Neil Louis Barker, *The Works Progress Administration in Portland, Oregon – An Historical Narrative and Survey Report, 1938-1942* (M.A. Thesis. Washington State University, 1996), 15.

¹²¹ <https://livingnewdeal.org/projects/portland-international-airport-portland-or/>, accessed February 18, 2021.

¹²² History of the Oregon State Parks: 1917-1963. <http://npshistory.com/publications/oregon/history/contents.htm>, accessed May 5, 2021.

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The WPA also built the rock wall along Johnson Creek, made improvements to Macleay Park by clearing brush and building an extensive trail system. The Oregon State Forester's Office building was a WPA project. WPA-funded lodges in Oregon include Timberline Lodge on Mount Hood, Camp Lane in Lane County, and Skyliners Lodge in Bend. At Lava River Caves in Central Oregon, the WPA constructed steps down into the cavern and built trails over loose rock and steep places, improving the safety of the caves for public access.¹²³

In a cooperative project with the National Park Service, the WPA completed a study of recreation in the state culminating in a report completed December 21, 1938, and another study of historic sites and markers (two lists of 226 signs and markers were included), resulting in a report completed in August 1939.¹²⁴

iii. Federal Project Number One

Federal Project Number One was a "white collar" arm of the WPA and included five programs: the Federal Art Project for visual artists, the Federal Theatre Project for dramatic arts, the Federal Music Project for music, the Federal Writers Project for writers, and the Historic Records Survey. Federal Project Number One began in 1935. The theater project fell under criticism and was closed. Federal funding for the other programs under Federal Project Number One terminated in 1939 when the theater program closed. States and local communities were forced to fund the program until June 1943 when the entire WPA program was terminated.

The service projects included public activities such as those included under Federal Project Number One – writing, arts, theater, music, adult education, and recreational and library staffing. The prolific WPA arts project produced 2500 murals in public buildings, 18,000 sculptures, and 108,000 easel paintings.

iv. Federal Art Project (FAP)

The Federal Art Project (FAP) was directed by Holger Cahill. The primary purpose of the FAP was to provide employment to artists on relief, and ninety percent of the artists employed were on relief. Up to ten percent of artists could be non-relief if necessary but never over ten percent. Cahill outlined the aims of the FAP:

Through employment of creative artists it is hoped to secure for the public outstanding examples of contemporary American art; through art teaching and recreational art activities to create a broader national art consciousness and work out constructive ways of using leisure time; through services in applied art to aid various campaigns of social value; and through research projects to clarify the native background in the arts. The aim of the project will be to work toward an integration of the arts with the daily life of the community, and an integration of the fine arts and practical arts.¹²⁵

Artists worked at their own pace and submitted a specific number of works or, in the case of a muralist, a period of time, for wages. The works were allocated to a public institution or to the FAP exhibition program for circulation to federal art galleries. At its peak, the FAP employed over 5,000 people who were creating easel and mural paintings, sculpture, graphic art, posters, art photography, mosaics, stained glass. A large teaching program operated through over 100 community art centers and federal art galleries. The program is estimated to have cost \$35 million.¹²⁶ The impact of the FAP was enormous, and it is the best known of the New Deal art programs.

The FAP in Oregon produced many paintings, wood marquetry, and sculptures for public schools and libraries. In addition, the FAP funded photography, such as Minor White's collection of cast iron buildings by the Portland waterfront. The FAP produced furnishings for Timberline Lodge which has become an icon in Oregon for WPA work, including not only its rustic construction, but also art and furnishings. Ironwork gates, door hardware, and fireplace andirons at Timberline were hand wrought in the WPA blacksmiths' shop under Orion

¹²³ Ibid.¹²⁴ Ibid.¹²⁵ O'Connor, 63.¹²⁶ Ibid., 64.

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B. Dawson that also produced work at the University of Oregon and Oregon State University and elsewhere. Portland musicians under the music project performed in the park blocks, at Timberline Lodge, and Marylhurst and Reed colleges. The theatre project put on plays at Timberline and in Portland until the theater project was closed in 1939. The writers' project produced the Oregon Blue Book, collected folklore, and inventoried local historical material that has since been stored in county courthouses, for example in the Crook County courthouse in Prineville.¹²⁷

v. Comparison of the WPA Project to PWA and CCC Projects

PWA projects in Oregon included most of the post offices, courthouses, dams, transmission lines, and bridges. Some schools, libraries, armories, and auditoriums were also funded through the PWA. WPA-sponsored projects included smaller, local buildings, such as administration offices, libraries, some bridges, some transmission systems, flood control projects, tunnels, roads, agricultural projects, and arts, music, theater, writing, and historical surveys. WPA workers often lived at home, only living in camps or dormitories if they were homeless or working on projects too far away or inaccessible to public transportation, such as Timberline Lodge builders. The furnishings and art at Timberline was produced under Federal Art Project funding.

4. Architectural Style of New Deal Resources

a. Art Deco – Stripped Classicism or Classical Moderne,

The architectural style of public buildings in Oregon, such as post offices, courthouses, city halls, auditoriums, some schools, some bridges, and buildings for civic purposes has been described as stripped classical, classical moderne, half-modern, or streamlined moderne in style with art deco ornamentation and interior designs. PWA style architecture has been identified with art deco. Eva Weber's *Art Deco in America* provides a clear explanation of classical moderne:

Although zigzag modern architecture was aptly expressive of the commercially-minded, forward-moving, flamboyant 1920s, it was not an appropriate style for all clients. In fact, many preferred historical revival styles in the buildings they commissioned. But there were also those clients, often governmental or civic, who preferred a dignified modernistic architecture of a more conservative nature. This kind of art deco architecture, which combined simplified classical forms with a rather more austere exterior and interior decoration, has been variously called 'classical modern,' 'neoclassical modern,' 'international stripped classicism,' 'PWA (Public Works Administration) art deco,' or 'PWA moderne.' To simplify matters, henceforth this style shall be referred to as classical moderne.¹²⁸

All of these terms have been used to describe the architecture of the PWA and WPA resources constructed in Oregon. Weber stated that the style was so popular for buildings constructed under the PWA and WPA that it became the most prevalent of art deco architectural styles in the United States. Other terms to describe classical moderne or stripped classical include minimal traditional, modern, or modernistic.

In the *Oxford Dictionary of Architecture and Landscape Architecture*, James Steven Curl identifies modern" as "art deco" and describes "modernist" as heavily related to "art deco" and Aztec and ancient Egyptian design seen in the 1925 Paris Exhibition. He lists common motifs of modernist architecture, including chevrons, canted and corbelled arches, medallions, wave-scrolls, flutings, moldings stepped over surfaces and geometric patterns, vivid colors, gilt, enamels, glazed openings, streamlining and curved walls.¹²⁹

¹²⁷ Robbins, 315-316.

¹²⁸ Eva Weber. 1986. *Art Deco in America*. New York: Exeter Books, 59. As a note, this passage was quoted in Mark Siegel's 1988 Staff Report in Marvin James Sannes, December 13, 1989. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for West Salem City Hall, 4.

¹²⁹ James Stevens Curl. 2006. *Oxford Dictionary of Architecture and Landscape Architecture*. 2nd ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 495.

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In Oregon, post office buildings were assigned a Treasury Department architect. Often a local architect was also employed. Many, but not all courthouses, city halls, and armories designed under the PWA or WPA in Oregon were stripped classical, but all were designed to convey a sense of monumentality and stability. Stripped classicism was also used in schools, auditoriums, and gymnasiums. The architectural style used in Conde McCullough bridges featured graceful Romanesque arches and Gothic spires and art deco obelisks, again communicating dignity, stability, and strength.

b. Colonial Revival, Neo-Classical, Twentieth Century Greek Revival, Classical Revival, Colonial Cottage

Colonial Revival in the twentieth century is frequently used to describe PWA and WPA architecture in Oregon. Colonial Revival and Colonial Cottage are attributed to the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 which raised awareness of architecture of the colonial past. Colonial Revival architecture is associated with Georgian, Federal, and Dutch Colonial styles. Colonial Revival buildings are often larger than original colonial structures. Curl identifies "Colonial" as a modification of English Georgian or Queen Anne styles. He explains that Colonial Revival is ascribed to late nineteenth century and early twentieth century in publications from the 1840s that advocated revival of colonial architecture.¹³⁰ In Oregon, Colonial Revival and Colonial Cottage were styles employed in designing schools and some civic buildings. It was described as a flexible style that could be adapted.¹³¹ Colonial Revival elements, including a steeply pitched truncated roof punctuated by two small arched dormer windows and pilasters bordering its front door, characterize Sisters High School and Canby City Hall. Albany School contains features of Colonial Cottage architecture.

Classical Revival is based on the order and rules of Greek and Roman classical architecture, but stripped down to its elements and freed from excess. It is interpreted through the Italian Renaissance and neoclassical movements in England and the United States in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.¹³² Classical Revival was popular where the structure may be frame or brick, but the front entry often has a classical triangular pediment supported on each corner by a single or double set of pillars, and double doors with a transom. The roof in these buildings may be a shed form topped by a multi-sided cupola. Depending on the size of the building, windows may be grouped in sets of double or triple frames and multiple paned. Some schools closely resemble others, and this form may have become standardized. Linn County Courthouse may be described as a Classical Revival structure.

Neo-Classical and Twentieth Century Greek Revival styles are similar to classical revival: "Neoclassical [architecture](#) is characterized by grandeur of scale, simplicity of geometric forms, Greek—especially Doric . . . —or Roman detail, dramatic use of columns, and a preference for blank walls."¹³³ Neoclassicism is characterized by use of Greek and Roman orders and decorative motifs, subordination of detail to simple geometric compositions and shallowness of relief in ornamental treatment of facades.¹³⁴ Clackamas County Courthouse is representative of the Neo-Classical Revival style.

c. Rustic architecture

Structures built for recreation or administration in the national forests, state forests, state parks, or local parks were generally rustic in design. Rustic architecture is characterized by the use of natural, local building materials – wood and stone, that is finished by hand, and blending into its surroundings. Architects and landscape architects were employed for projects in the parks and adapted rustic architecture principles.

¹³⁰ Ibid., 187.

¹³¹ Hall, Section 7, 2, quoting Lisa Beth Reitzes. May 1989. "Moderately Modern: Interpreting the Architecture of the Public Works Administration," PhD Dissertation, University of Delaware, 437, 437-486. Reitzes identified two subcategories of the architecture which she called "sculptural" and "modern classical." This terminology was compared to Eva Weber's classification of "classical modern" and Lois A Craig's use of "starved classicism." In Sara A. Butler, "The Mills Connection: Colonial Revival and Institutional Survival in the 1930s," *Recreating the American Past: Essays on the Colonial Revival*. 2006.

¹³² Francis D.K. Ching. 2012. *A Visual Dictionary of Architecture*, 2nd ed. Hoboken, New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 137.

¹³³ Neoclassical Architecture. <https://www.britannica.com/art/Neoclassical-architecture>, accessed February 21, 2021.

¹³⁴ Ching, 137.

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The superintendent's residence at Crater Lake was designated a national landmark in part because it was determinative of the National Park conception of rustic. In 1931-1932, Crater Lake was the site for "one of the most comprehensive rustic architecture programs ever undertaken by the National Park Service." Crater Lake was the field district for Merel S. Sager, a Park Service landscape architect. The Park Service planned for a superintendent's residence, a naturalist's residence, a ranger's dorm, an oil house, and a machine shop to be designed and built in the summer of 1932. In addition projects were already underway.

Despite the large number of structures under construction, Sager attempted to achieve high rustic quality in each and every structure. Responding to local geological and meteorological conditions, he chose as a central architectural theme for the government headquarters area, the use of massive stone masonry and steeply pitched shingle roofs.¹³⁵

Rules of rustic architecture were applied to other constructions as well: roads were designed to minimize landscape damage. Bridges needed to be substantial and easy to maintain but show as little concrete as possible. The bridge span was created in concrete and then rustic stone walls were erected on each side of the concrete vault. The last step was to fill the space between the concrete and stone with earth and grade it. Roadside interpretive shelters were constructed to be as non-intrusive as possible yet still fulfill their function.

In 1933 and 1934, funding for development of parks became available through PWA and CCC funding, but the large number of projects put a strain on the Park Service. Additionally, requests for assistance came from the State Park Division. To meet the need for training, the CCC funded Albert H. Goode's *Park Structures and Facilities* (November 1935). Goode stated a definition of "rustic" that has remained definitive:

The style of architecture which has been most widely used in our forested national parks, and in other wilderness parks, is generally referred to as "rustic." It is, or should be, something more than the worn and misused term implies. It is earnestly hoped that a more apt and expressive designation for the style may evolve, but until it appears, "rustic", in spite of its inaccuracy and inadequacy, must be resorted to in this discussion. Successfully handled, it is a style which, through the use of native materials in proper scale, and through the avoidance of severely straight lines and over-sophistication, gives the feeling of having been executed by pioneer craftsmen with limited hand tools. It thus achieves sympathy with natural surroundings and with the past.

In high, mountainous and forested regions the various structural elements of rustic construction – logs, timbers, rocks – must be reasonably over scaled to the structure itself to avoid being unreasonably under scaled to surrounding large trees and rough terrain. In less rugged natural areas, the style may be employed with less emphasis on oversizing. For pleasing harmony, the scale of the structural elements must be reduced proportionately as the ruggedness and scale of the surroundings diminish.¹³⁶

Goode's guidelines were clearly in mind when Gilbert Stanley Underwood created his preliminary designs for Timberline Lodge. Underwood wrote a memo warning against "over sophistication" and suggesting that the lodge design have "the feeling of having been executed by pioneer craftsmen with limited hand tools." The use of art deco details at Timberline removed the lodge from the ideal rustic structure that Underwood was proposing.

The hexagonal headhouse at Timberline has become iconic and gave rise to the name of a type of architecture known locally as Cascadian. Promoters of Timberline Lodge avoided both the terms "Rustic" and

¹³⁵ William C. Tweed, Laura E. Soulliere, and Henry G. Law. February 1977. National Park Service: Rustic Architecture, National Park Service, Western Regional Office, Division of Cultural Resource Management, IV Maturity Achieved: 1927-1932. https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/rusticarch/part4.htm; accessed February 20, 2021.

¹³⁶ Albert H. Good. 1990. *Patterns from the Golden Age of Rustic Design: Park and Recreation Structures from the 1930s*. Lanham, MD: Roberts Rinehart Publishers, 5. Originally published as *Park and Recreation Structures*, 3 vols. 1938.

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"Environmental." They adopted a new term, "Cascadian," which suggests that the lodge's design echoes the shape of the mountain peak behind it. The goal of architecture described as Cascadian was identical to the aim of Rustic architecture. In a 1967 interview with *Oregonian* reporter Muriel Ames, Forest Service architect Linn Forrest stated: "The character and outline of the mountain peak inspired the shape of the central lounge. The steepness of the roof was determined by the heavier snow loads at that elevation. . . . It was our hope not to detract from the great natural beauty of the area. The entire exterior was made to blend as nearly as possible with the mountain site."¹³⁷ The name "Cascadian" was applied to the lodge architecture in the first descriptions of the lodge. *The Builders of Timberline*, published in 1937, described the design of Timberline: "It is the mountains themselves, this new Cascadian art."¹³⁸ Tim Turner, supervising Forest Service architect on the Timberline Lodge project described Timberline as Cascadian in a newspaper article in 1938.¹³⁹ Consulting architect Gilbert Stanley Underwood is credited with developing the overall concept for Timberline, a central headhouse with two wings extending out at uneven angles. Architects Turner, Linn Forrest, Howard Gifford, and landscape architect Emmett Blanchfield developed architectural and landscaping plans for the lodge. Timberline was built as a WPA project.

Architect W.I. Turner was involved with design of many other forest structures during the 1930s often constructed by the CCC. He wrote a memo that addressed specifics of roof materials, siding, paint, posts, planks and stone, guidelines for forest buildings in the Mount Hood National Forest.¹⁴⁰ It applies to WPA and CCC architecture in the forest:

On August 3, 1935, W. I. Turner sent a field inspection report to the regional engineer that criticized many of the forest's buildings for overuse of materials. He said, "Limiting these structures to a few well-chosen materials will go a long way in correcting this condition in the future." Turner suggested the use of shakes on buildings. He also suggested 12-inch sawn lap siding as a building material.

Turner claimed, "Paint of any sort does not belong in the forest." Stain was mandated instead. To avoid monotony, "a green stain on the roof with sufficient yellow to blend in with the tone existing in the tree foliage should be used." Turner also specified that natural colored stains be used on the sash and trim to blend in with the surrounding environment.

Turner discouraged the use of round posts or rafters, noting that hewn timbers were preferable and plank construction should be used on doors and shutters. He suggested some existing structures might be made "less offensive by the use of shakes over their present covering." Stone should be used in "alpine areas" but not cobblestone as it would be out of place. Stone has excellent insulation qualities and ties to the surroundings. Turner specified logs for use on recreation buildings only "where we more or less strive for the picturesque." Turner proposed the use of wide vertical boards in gable ends, but added the designer should take care to consider natural transition points between materials.

Turner's instructions reflect information contained in the 1936 Recreation Handbook and foreshadow the philosophy of Ellis Groben's Acceptable Building Plans manual published in 1938. In general, paint colors changed more often than any other specification. By 1938, the standard indicated stains for roofs, brown paint for buildings in timbered areas, white paint for open or settled areas, and light gray paint for lookouts. Once a site had been chosen, architects, engineers, and landscape architects such as Linn A. Forrest, E.U. Blanchfield, H.L. Gifford, and J.K. Pollock designed structures appropriate to the sites. Many plans were of standard designs, adaptable to a variety of sites.

General building specifications issued and updated for Region 6 in December 1935 gave thorough instructions on wood grades and mortar content. Information for brick work on residences and offices states "do not use

¹³⁷ Quote by Linn Forrest in Muriel Ames's, "Timberline Treasures." May 21, 1967. *The Oregonian*, Northwest Magazine, 5.

¹³⁸ Works Progress Administration, 1937, unpaginated.

¹³⁹ Gwladys Bowen. April 3, 1938. "A Study in Harmony: That's Goal of Architecture and Fittings' at Timberline." *Oregonian*, 8.

¹⁴⁰ Alison T. Otis, William D. Honey, Thomas C. Hogg, and Kimberly K. Lakin. 1986. *The Forest Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps: 1933-1942*. USDA Forest Service, Chapter 14.

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brick work above the roof line or where exposed to view except upon approval of Regional Forester. Corbel out brick and finish with split stone." The use of split stone for fireplace mantels in residence buildings and for steps and porch floors was encouraged. Stone was preferred over brick and concrete for its rustic appearance. Exposed concrete was discouraged. It was recommended a stone veneer be used on concrete basement walls. Plain concrete walls were satisfactory, however, for warehouses, shops, and some utility buildings. All of these general specifications were contingent on the building plans and not intended to be rigid.¹⁴¹

Bridges, tunnels, roads, waysides, and fish ladders might be designed in rustic style where local native stonework was used. Some Oregon schools were designed in a bungalow style that is similar to some Oregon rustic structures.

5. Conclusion – The Historic Context of the New Deal in Oregon

The New Deal had a profound impact on the social and cultural environment. "The legacy of the New Dealers, then, is infrastructure as well as politics and government - and if a good deal of it is beginning to disintegrate in our own time, it still stands as the most permanent physical evidence we have of the power of the dreams that fired those people in that time."¹⁴² New Deal projects developed transportation routes, impacted commerce, industry, immigration, and settlement patterns, and developed local government. PWA projects provided or improved civic facilities. WPA projects built roads, bridges, and tunnels to improve transportation. The New Deal was an "effort at centralized planning to advance the public good . . . and "marked the emergence of a vastly expanded federal presence in the American West"¹⁴³ The expenditures opened up the national forests, state parks with facilities and trails, improved transportation to and from the coast, and provided recreational facilities on the mountain, such as Timberline Lodge. The physical development of the area expanded cultural resources and vastly altered the patterns of land use. In addition, communities were enriched with post offices, courthouses, city halls, schools, libraries, and gymnasiums; bridges, and tunnels; amphitheaters, promenades, and overlooks.

The New Deal projects also made significant contributions to art, architecture, engineering and landscape architecture in Oregon between the years of 1933 to 1943. Federally funded and usually federally designed post offices were the first federal buildings in these communities. Murals or paintings also were frequently commissioned for schools or libraries funded by the New Deal. The subjects of the murals and paintings were generally historical, representing incidents in the history of the country or the state. For some people, a mural in their local post office or school was the first original art they had seen. To the extent that PWA and WPA projects improved people's lives, they are part of the significance of New Deal resources. The historic context of a resource is its social and cultural association with the New Deal program that funded its construction or improvement.

¹⁴¹ Tweed. https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/rusticarch/part4.htm; accessed February 20, 2021.

¹⁴² Watkins, 163.

¹⁴³ Robbins, 312.

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(Provide description, significance, and registration requirements.)

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Introduction

Resources eligible for listing under this Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPD) include buildings, structures, objects, or sites constructed or substantially improved in the State of Oregon under the New Deal (1933-43). This MPD identifies some kinds of resources constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) but does not establish significance or registration requirements for them because a comprehensive survey of those resources has not yet been completed. Resources surveyed under this MPD are organized by property types found in New Deal construction.

Designation of property types is based on the purpose for which the resource was built. Despite differences in function, all New Deal resources share attributes of significance and registration requirements by their association with public work relief projects that provided employment for unemployed people and provided hope in the face of the Great Depression.

Significance

All properties nominated through this MPD will be eligible under Criterion A. In addition to Criterion A, properties may be eligible under Criterion C. Current research and the established context of this MPD throughout Section E does not suggest eligible properties under Criterion B or Criterion D, though future research and surveys may identify properties eligible under these criteria in the future.¹⁴⁴ If significance under either Criterion B or Criterion D is identified, it is recommended to update this discussion.

Criterion A

All properties nominated through this MPD must demonstrate significance under Criterion A for their significant association with the social history, economic effects of financial reform, and/or governmental regulations that enabled them to be built. When he took office in March 1933, President Franklin Roosevelt launched financial reforms and introduced a sweeping political agenda to alleviate the suffering caused by the depression and to prevent a similar disaster from occurring again. Integral to economic recovery were public works programs intended to stimulate the economy and to provide work to the unemployed. Construction of roads, tunnels, bridges, airports, dams and transmission facilities, as examples, changed the American landscape in ways that are visible today. The historical period of the public works projects covered the decade between March 1933 and July 1943 by which time most of the programs had been terminated.

Criterion C

Properties nominated through this MPD may be eligible under Criterion C for distinctive characteristics of art, architecture, landscape architecture, and engineering associated with New Deal construction. Art included painting and sculpture for public buildings such as post offices. Common subjects were often scenes from American history for murals and paintings given to schools and libraries. Work for children's hospitals might depict well-known fairy tales. Social realism was popular at the time; social realist art showed anonymous everyday workers as downtrodden in the face of adversity and challenged government and social systems that they held responsible. Architectural styles of civic buildings in Oregon such as the state capitol, state library, courthouses, post offices, and city halls were frequently designed in moderne, modernist, or stripped classical style with art deco details. Architecture of lodges, cabins, forest or park administrative buildings, and campgrounds featured rustic architecture. Landscape architecture, bridges, tunnels, and roads also generally reflected rustic themes. Resources to improve public works and provide utilities were often designed with a minimum of stylistic details and were described as utilitarian. Where stylistic details were shown, modernist features were frequently used.

¹⁴⁴ Criterion D may become important when analyzing CCC resources because remnants may remain where CCC camps were dismantled after the end of the program. Projects related to the Resettlement Administration, expressly involved removal of structures. *Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms, Part B, How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form*. 1999. US Department of Interior, National Park Service, 1.

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Criteria Considerations

Certain types of properties are ineligible for listing in the National Register unless they can demonstrate that they meet special requirements in addition to meeting the regular National Register requirements. While any of the criteria considerations may apply to properties eligible under this MPD, those Criteria Considerations most likely to be of relevance are (B) for properties moved from their original location.¹⁴⁵

Area of Significance

All properties nominated for listing under this MPD will have significance in the area of Politics/Government through their association with federal funding under the PWA or WPA, or related programs of the New Deal. The property may be solely associated with this context or it may draw significance through one or more additional areas of significance. The breadth of New Deal programs produced resources in the areas of government, education, agriculture, industry, recreation, and transportation, among others. For each property type below, the significance section discusses other appropriate areas of significance.

Level of Significance

Resources can be significant at a national, state, and/or local level. However, the majority of resources eligible under this MPD will have significance at the local level. It is important to evaluate the significance of a property through the context developed in Section E and comparatively among other similar properties to determine the appropriate level of significance. Some properties, due to the context and as revealed through comparative analysis, may have significance at the state or national level.

Period of Significance

The period of significance defined by this MPD starts in 1933 because that was the beginning of the New Deal (and the PWA) and ends in 1943 because that was that last year that funding was allocated to any New Deal programs (including the WPA). Significance under this MPD starts with the inauguration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt as President on March 4, 1933 and the series of programs established by legislation and executive order that were known as the New Deal. Among the legislation adopted in 1933 was the National Industrial Recovery Act that authorized the Public Works Administration. The PWA ended in 1939. The Works Progress Administration was created under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 and dissolved June 30, 1943.

Integrity

Properties eligible under this MPD must possess significant integrity to convey their historic associations. The National Register establishes seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Properties do not need to retain all seven aspects but must retain the aspects that convey and reflect the property's historic significance. To assess the property's integrity, one must clearly articulate the property's character-defining features. Every aspect of integrity should be assessed for each property, however, properties eligible under this MPD must retain the aspects of feeling and association.

Feeling

Feeling may be established by considering whether a sense of time and place is reflected in the resource. The historic time, in the case of New Deal resources, is the decade between 1933 and 1943. Considering factors of feeling and setting together may be significant in evaluating the integrity of a resource. A campground in the National Forest may convey a feeling of the New Deal decade. The materials (stone and wood), the design (architectural lines that fit into the environment), and workmanship (hand carved details, such as an evergreen tree) contribute to the feeling of a New Deal resource that is in its original location, but may not all be present. Any one of these factors may be sufficient to evoke the feeling of the historic time. Even where the setting of a property has changed, a feeling of the historic time may still be present in any one other factor of integrity. Feeling is one aspect of integrity of New Deal resources that must be present.

¹⁴⁵ National Register Bulletin. 1997. *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, US Department of Interior, National Park Service, 35.

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Association

Association with the New Deal can be established through observation of a resource or through historical research. "A property retains association if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer. Like feeling, association requires the presence of physical features that convey a property's historic character."¹⁴⁶ Association alone is not sufficient to establish eligibility of a resource for listing, but it is always a required factor of integrity for a New Deal resource. Association and feeling combine with other factors of integrity, such as design, materials, and workmanship to establish integrity.

Location

Usually, but not always, a resource remains in its original location. Examples of possible resources that no longer are in their original location but still reflect sufficient attributes of integrity to be eligible may include CCC spike (temporary side) camps. Side camps were sometimes moved from one site to another. Any remaining resources may not be in their original location.

Setting

The setting of a property is the character of the place in which the property played its historical role and involves the property's relationship to surrounding features. The setting of many New Deal resources is likely to have changed over time, and the connection of the resource to its setting may not contribute to its integrity. The setting of a New Deal post office in an urban environment is likely to have changed. Other factors may be necessary to establish integrity.

Design

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.¹⁴⁷ The character-defining elements of the design of a building include its placement on a lot, landscaping, shape, size, number of stories, distance from and orientation toward any other related features, exterior ornamentation, and its architectural style. Design of resources that are not buildings is determined by how the features that are necessary to the purpose of that resource are executed and whether original characteristics are intact.

The individual designer of many Oregon New Deal structures impacts the factor of design. Architects employed by the Treasury Department in Washington D.C. designed many post offices across the country, and Oregon post offices were no exception. Local architects, often Portland-based, designed county courthouses, state administration offices, schools, and libraries. Engineers designed other resources, such as roads, tunnels, and bridges. Particularly notable in Oregon are bridges designed by Conde B. McCullough. Other New Deal resources may not have been designed locally. Many CCC structures were based on national designs.

Materials

Materials include not only the choice of physical elements but also the combination of materials that may reflect technologies available at the time and in the place where the resource was built. In the case of New Deal resources, the purpose of the resource affected materials used. Reinforced concrete was the basic structure of many government buildings that were faced with concrete, stucco, or brick. Budgets were always a consideration and planned terra cotta ornamentation often, but not always, had to be replaced with cast stone. Carved marble was used in some PWA buildings (such as the State Library) but was not within the budget of any Oregon WPA-built structures where funds allocated for labor were required to significantly exceed the amounts allocated to materials. Although brick was most frequently used for local schools, use of stucco and wood was common. Wood (Douglas fir, cedar, pine, and hemlock) and stone (usually basalt, but andesite was the local stone used on Mt. Hood) were the basic materials for construction of lodges under WPA or CCC sponsorship in Oregon. Buff was a local building material used for a lodge in Deschutes County, but not found

¹⁴⁶ *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. 1997. U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, 45.

¹⁴⁷ Understanding the Aspects of Integrity in "How to Complete a DC State Historic Preservation Office Determination of Eligibility (DOE) Form" contains helpful descriptions of the Seven Aspects of Integrity.

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elsewhere. Stone (basalt) and cement were used in construction of PWA- or WPA-funded roads, tunnels, and bridges in Oregon.

Workmanship

Workmanship is evidence of the technology of a craft, aesthetic principles of a period, and reveal individual, local, regional, or national applications of technological practices and aesthetic principles. The Section provided funding for murals in post offices in Oregon where it is likely that residents had no access to local art. WPA funding allowed artists and craftsmen to produce art for many publicly funded buildings during the New Deal. Timberline Lodge is an outstanding and unique example of art and furnishings provided through the WPA. Also funded through the WPA, the State Forestry building features expertly carved local woods. Workmanship of other structures was less-finished and, in the case of CCC-built structures, might indicate the training that enrollees were receiving. The high level of workmanship achieved by CCC enrollees is reflected in such construction as the Dee Wright Observatory.

Alterations

Although modifications to the original design of a New Deal structure may have a negative impact on its overall integrity, additions that change the original plan of a resource often do not reduce eligibility if the addition has been made at the side or back of a building and does not significantly impact the original appearance of the façade or roofline. Additions to original ornamentation, porches, roofs, or trim generally detract from the original style and negatively affect integrity of design. Altered window openings also generally detract from the original style. A changed use of the building, a school now used for offices of a local government, for example, does not detract from eligibility unless the design elements have been altered so that the original use is no longer discernable.

Comparative Analysis

A National Register nomination must include two or three comparisons of the nominated property with other similar properties in order to show how the nominated property compares to others within a similar context.¹⁴⁸ The comparison is based on the Criterion and aspects of significance, including the level, area and period of the nominated resource. Under this MPD, all nominated resources qualify under Criterion A, most are significant at the local level, and all are significant for the same period. Examples of how a comparative analysis may be useful in nominations under this MPD include:

1. If a nominated resource is considered significant at the state level, comparison to similar resources of the same property type that are significant at the local level may indicate a relatively greater importance of the resource that is significant at the state level.
2. Comparison of the architectural merits of a resource nominated under Criterion C may show a more effective design, use of unique materials, or higher level of workmanship compared to resources of the same property type.
3. Comparison of the location of a resource nominated under Criterion C to other resources may show that the nominated resource is unique in that location, or that it possesses greater integrity compared to other resources in the same location.
4. Comparison of a resource nominated under either Criterion A or Criterion C to other resources may illuminate unique features of the nominated resource.

¹⁴⁸ *Preparing National Register Nominations in Oregon*, Oregon State Historic Preservation Office.

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General Registration Requirements

All resources listed under this form were constructed in the State of Oregon, built or substantially modified through a New Deal project, created or substantially modified between 1933 and 1943, and retain sufficient integrity of character-defining elements to convey significance through association to a New Deal program and, in some cases, through the architectural style of the resource. .

Generally, resources under this MPD must meet the following registration requirements:

1. The property must be located within the political boundaries of the State of Oregon.
2. The period of significance for the nominated property must be within the chronological period of the New Deal (1933-1943).
3. The nominated property must retain a significant association with the New Deal as demonstrated through a context described in Section E.
4. The nominated property must have been built with funding provided through the New Deal, such as Public Works Administration (PWA) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA). It is not a requirement that the specific program be identified as long as it is clear it is New Deal funding.
5. The nominated property should also exemplify New Deal construction that provided employment to unemployed persons through its work relief programs or the nominated property should exemplify New Deal projects that provided and expanded services to residents of the state for which funding was not otherwise available.
6. Eligible properties must retain sufficient historic integrity to convey the property's significance. The seven aspects of integrity should be applied to each property to assess integrity, but properties under this MPD must retain the aspects of association and feeling.
7. Alterations and changed use do not preclude the building from eligibility but must be compatible with the original design of the building.

In addition to meeting these general registration requirements, each property type must meet specific registration criteria. The following sections discuss individual property types that have been identified as having been the kinds of resources that were funded through PWA, WPA, and other public relief programs. Resources discussed below do not comprise a complete list of eligible properties, but include representative examples of the many New Deal resources in the state.

A. Property Type: Government

Government structures were constructed under the New Deal in Oregon to serve federal, state, county, or local functions. Federal structures in Oregon primarily included post offices and Bonneville Dam; state and local structures included courthouses, city halls, administrative offices, and public works. Government buildings in Oregon are eligible for listing through their association with the New Deal. Government buildings constructed under the New Deal were generally funded through the PWA or WPA. Funding through PWA usually included larger projects and bigger budgets than WPA-funded projects. Architects selected for PWA projects were often nationally based and rarely selected for WPA projects. A notable exception is Timberline Lodge, a WPA project where Gilbert Stanley Underwood, an architect with the Treasury Department during the New Deal, was consulting architect, while U.S. Forest Service architects designed much of the lodge. Government buildings funded through the PWA and WPA are also significant in the community as visible symbols of the governmental presence in a community, as governmental buildings were usually designed to convey an impression of stability and permanence. The construction of a federally constructed building in a small isolated

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community also made an impression upon its residents who felt, perhaps for the first time, the presence of the federal government in a local federal post office. A county courthouse or a city hall became the face of state laws or local rules and regulations.

The styles of government buildings changed gradually, but not consistently, over the decade of the New Deal. Early twentieth century designs were based on the Beaux Arts Classicism. The first buildings of the 1930s continued to reflect this tradition, but gradually evolved to be simpler with less ornamentation. Some buildings were designed in Renaissance Revival and Classical Revival style in a transition to more Modernist design. Buildings were generally designed in a basic rectangular shape and facades were flattened. Designs retained classical proportions and symmetry, but ornamentation was reduced or eliminated in the interest of efficiency and economics. Classical elements became rudimentary in form. Buildings were described as Half-Modern, or International, in style. New Deal post offices, courthouses, and city halls were designed in a stripped classical, moderne style, often with art deco details. Administrative offices and some city halls in Oregon in the 1930s were designed in a rustic style suitable to the rural area where these examples were built.

New Deal government buildings are eligible for listing where they are constructed with aesthetic distinction, display a local level of fine craftsmanship, and reflect a sophisticated, imposing, and well-articulated example of their style or type. Materials used were reinforced concrete, marble veneer, brick, stone, and, rarely, wood frame. Buff-colored brick was common to government buildings in the 1930s. Hip roofs and stone foundations where there were basements were typical. Pilasters were ubiquitous on facades, and entryways were often flanked by bronze lanterns. Decorative details were usually cast stone, rather than the more expensive terra cotta. An exception is the post office at Eugene where the exterior has terra cotta.¹⁴⁹ The styles of the building were varied but at some level were selected to communicate their specific functions.

Among other less common New Deal construction sponsored by governmental entities was the WPA project to improve public docks in Portland by installing concrete footings and posts and, also in Portland, a project for WPA workers to construct a five-story concrete drill tower for fire department training. Other WPA projects related to government in Oregon included public works for water supply or sewer systems and flood control.

1. Government: Post Offices and Post Office Murals

a. Description:

Post offices were allocated through the federal government and most, but not all, were designed through the Treasury Department.¹⁵⁰ In 1933, the Supervising Architect's office was put under the Procurement Branch in the Division of Public Works. In 1934, Louis A. Simon, who had been the Superintendent of the Architectural Division under James A. Wetmore since 1915, became the Supervising Architect and held that position until 1941. Simon was responsible for carrying out federal construction projects through much of the New Deal period, and his name is on many Oregon PWA-funded buildings. Modernist style with simplification of form and ornamentation suited designs that were based on standardized plans and that focused on efficiency and speed of construction. The building type ended with the end of the New Deal period.¹⁵¹

Six post offices allocated in Oregon in the 1920s were completed in 1933, the first year of the New Deal, or later.¹⁵² According to the MPD for Eastern Colorado, the PWA allocated funding to those post offices that had

¹⁴⁹ C. Taylor. Cultural Resource Inventory, City of Eugene, August 14, 1990. Other exceptions were Bend Post Office where terra cotta was used on the east façade and course; St. Johns where terra cotta was used on the frieze, cornice, and coping.

¹⁵⁰ H.J. Kolva, H.J., Haworth and Anderson, Inc. January 18, 1985. *Significant U.S. Post Offices in Oregon – 1900 to 1941 – Thematic Resources*. National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form, 8-9.

¹⁵¹ Kolva, 10.

¹⁵² H.J. Kolva: "The Oregon post offices constructed between 1935 and 1941 represent those constructed under various emergency appropriations that were authorized With a view to relieving countrywide unemployment. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General were directed to distribute the projects equitably throughout the country so far as may be consistent with the needs of the public service. They also had the latitude to select projects not included in the report promulgated by direction of the 1926 Act. The Federal Employment Stabilization Act (February 11, 1931) had addressed the use of planned and accelerated emergency

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received approvals in the 1920s.¹⁵³ Completed in 1933 were the Portland Courthouse (now the Gus Solomon Courthouse which included a post office on the main floor), and the St. Johns (now the Baha'i Center), Bend and Astoria post offices. All four are on the National Register. Funding for both Marshfield (Coos Bay, now the Coos Art Museum) and Oregon City post offices was allocated in 1931; Marshfield was not completed until 1936 and the date that the Oregon City post office was completed was not located.¹⁵⁴

Eleven post offices built in Oregon between 1933 and 1941 include: Eugene (1938, NRI), McMinnville (1935, NHD, now privately owned), Burns (1940), East Portland (1936), Grants Pass (1936), Hood River (1935), Lakeview (1939), Newberg (1936), Ontario (1934), Salem (1937, now Executive Building), and Tillamook. The PWA contributed to ten, and Lakeview and Newberg are identified as funded by the WPA.¹⁵⁵ A twelfth post office, the Hillsboro post office, was built in this period but has been destroyed. A thirteenth post office, the Gresham post office, was constructed in 1939, substantially enlarged in 1950, and again in 1989, increasing its size from 5,200 square foot to 23,243 square feet. The expansion so altered the building that the MPD form for post offices constructed between 1940 and 1970 declared the Gresham post office ineligible for listing since it lacks integrity to convey historic or architectural values.¹⁵⁶ Another Oregon post office, the James Redden Courthouse and Post Office in Medford was constructed in 1916 but substantially improved in 1939 during the New Deal period. It is listed in the National Register.

Art in federal buildings constructed under the PWA or WPA was important and should be considered where present. Twelve murals were created for Oregon post offices under the Section of Fine Arts. They include John Ballator's *Historic St. John's* and *St. John's Industry* (1936), assisted by Louis Bunce and Erich Lamade in the St. John's Post Office; Louis Bunce's *Rogue River Valley* and Erich Lamade's *Early and Contemporary Industries* (1938) in the Grants Pass post office; Rockwell Carey's *Mail Carriers of the Old West* (1937) in the Newberg post office; Edmond T. Fitzgerald's *Trail to Oregon* (1938) in the Ontario post office; Paul Grellert's *Post Ride*, painted in 1936 and repainted in 1970 in the East Portland post office; Andrew McDuffie Vincent's *Builders of Salem* (1942) in the Salem post office; Carl Morris's *Lumbering and Agriculture* (1943) for the Eugene post office; Luca Wiley's *Captain Gray Entering Tillamook Bay* (1943) for the Tillamook post office; and Jack Wilkinson's *Cattle Roundup* (1941) in the Burns post office.¹⁵⁷

Many of the young artists who were selected for Oregon post office murals went on to distinguished careers as professional artists and/or teachers in Oregon or elsewhere in the United States. When the murals were assigned to a post office, the artist was instructed to focus on the American scene and to select a subject appropriate to the history or economy of the specific community, such as Wiley's mural of Captain Gray in Tillamook Bay or Morris's murals of lumbering and agriculture. These literal interpretation of the American scene were rendered realistically.

In many small towns, post office murals were the first original works of art that local residents had seen. The presence of art in a building visited on a regular basis could inspire appreciation of artistic creativity, technique,

construction to aid in preventing unemployment, but those buildings constructed between 1931 and 1933 had essentially been authorized under the 1926 Act," 16-17.

¹⁵³ Dean Wolfenbarger. September 23, 2005. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form for New Deal Resources on Colorado's Eastern Plains, 95.

¹⁵⁴ H.J. Kolva, 16.

¹⁵⁵ Ward Tonsfeldt. July 1989. Oregon Inventory of Historic Properties, Historic Resource Survey Form, Lake County. Form stated that the post office also housed the Fremont National Forest Supervisor's Office and Bureau of Land Management. The Newberg post office was probably funded through the PWA since the City of Newberg, Inventory of Historic Properties, Historic Resource Survey Form, by Arthur H. Anderson, November 3, 1983, identified the date of its design as November 3, 1934-1935 and its architect as Louis A. Simon, Supervising Architect of the Treasury. The ornamentation on the Newberg post office is identified as terra cotta.

¹⁵⁶ Jon Tess. July 31, 2017. *U.S. Post Office Department Facilities, 1940 to 1971*, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.

¹⁵⁷ Murals in Oregon post offices that are not listed in the National Register include Burns, Grants Pass, Newberg, Ontario, and Salem. After Paul Grellert's 1936 mural in the East Portland post office was destroyed, the artist repainted it. Although the historic significance of the original had been lost, the recreation by the original artist is significant.

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and philosophy.¹⁵⁸ The choice of subject also creates a special connection between the mural and its location. The depiction of a familiar historic event or local industry creates a special connection between the mural and its viewers. The location of the mural in its original location adds to the significance of the mural and to the post office where it is located. Post office murals were created for the specific post office where they are located and are publicly owned. The importance of art in listing a post office to the national register is described in a National Park Service bulletin on the National Register of Historic Places: "Murals, sculptures, and other artwork commissioned as part of the Federal program to support the arts during the Depression and to adorn Federal buildings may be significant in the history of artistic expression, as the works of important artists, as representative examples of Federal policy, for their social impact, or for the information they convey about American – including community – life and culture."¹⁵⁹ Consideration of a mural in the post office where it was installed or painted is critical in evaluating the post office and its mural for eligibility for listing.

b. Significance

Federal post offices built through PWA or WPA funding are significant locally.

Post offices are important under Criterion A in the areas of **government**, **social history**, and **communications**. Post offices are significant in the area of government partly because the buildings are constructed through federal funding and under federal authority. The significance of post offices in the area of communications is defined by statute: "Postal Service's mission is to provide the nation with reliable, affordable, universal mail service. The basic functions of the Postal Service were established in 39 U.S.C. § 101(a): ' . . . to bind the Nation together through the personal, educational, literary, and business correspondence of the people. It [the Postal Service] shall provide prompt, reliable, and efficient services to patrons in all areas and shall render postal services to all communities.'"¹⁶⁰

The importance of a new post office in a small Oregon town was not so much in the design of the building, but in the area of social history, in the expansion of services that it represented.¹⁶¹ As an example of significance in the area of social history, Tillamook's first post office built in 1941 was a standardized design that was used in several buildings throughout the northwest, but more significantly residents were anticipating having a local post office. Plans for the cornerstone laying event was announced in the *Headlight Herald* on April 3, 1941: "The Tillamook Lodge of Odd Fellows would have charge of the ceremony. Ex-mayor Joe Carson was slated as the principal speaker. J.K. Caufield, Tillamook postmaster, stated that all Tillamook County postmaster and postal employees had been invited." After the ceremony the April 10 issue reported the event. "Although inclement weather cut the ceremony short, a large crowd enjoyed the 'impressive ceremonies'. The high school band played, Mr. Winslow read a history of postal service in Tillamook County, and Joe Carson delivered his address." Construction of a post office in Tillamook was a significant event in the history of the town.

Elisabeth Walton eloquently stated a post office's significance in the area of social history in a 1981 letter to the Real Estate Division of the US Postal Service regarding the importance of the McMinnville post office to its community: "In our view, the significance of federal post office buildings erected through the years of the Great Depression – especially in the West, which was at the farthest reach on the continent from the center of federal government – is partly symbolic. In almost every case prior to 1940, the construction of an up-to-date facility was a major event in the community."¹⁶²

Post offices are significant under Criterion C in the area of **architecture** and **art**. In a letter that Walton wrote to Emma Jane Saxe of the National Trust on May 13, 1972, she expanded her description of architectural

¹⁵⁸ Beth M. Boland's *How to Apply the National Register Criteria to Post Offices*, National Register Bulletin 13, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Rev. 1994, 8.

¹⁵⁹ Ibid., 10.

¹⁶⁰ https://about.usps.com/strategic-planning/cs09/CSPO_09_002.htm, accessed August 6, 2021.

¹⁶¹ Kolva.

¹⁶² Elisabeth Walton Potter to Harold B Monighan, November 23, 1981.

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significance of the post offices to establish significance under Criterion C: "Through scale and proportion and through detail based upon historic architectural styles, these dignified – often monumental buildings suitably represented the federal presence. They contributed both symbolically and functionally to their respective civic environments. . . ." And, she continued: "Those carried out as public relief projects displayed a standard of workmanship which would never again be achieved on such a broad scale. Many also displayed exceptional artistic values in their decorations, which frequently included noteworthy WPA history paintings or murals."

Post offices with murals, paintings, or sculpture produced under the FAP are significant in the area of art.

c. Registration Requirements

For a post office to qualify under Criterion A and/or Criterion C, the following registration requirements must be met in addition to the general registration requirements under this MPD:

1. Based on comparative analysis, the property must be the single most appropriate resource for the associative value in that area. The building should reflect a feeling of monumentality. The property must retain sufficient integrity to convey that association.
2. A post office may be eligible under Criterion A for its significant central role in contributing to communications during the period of significance.
3. Eligibility under Criterion A for PWA-funded post offices on the local level is through association with the New Deal project that funded its construction. Of the post offices in Oregon constructed between 1935 and 1940, thirteen were constructed in communities that previously had no federal buildings; the post office buildings in both Salem and Eugene were the second federal building in each of those communities.
4. Under Criterion B: The *U.S. Post Office Department Facilities, 1940 to 1971* specified that Legacy Post Offices (1940-42) under PWA funding are not eligible under Criterion B for this MPD. For significance under Criterion B, the property must be directly and significantly associated with a specific significant event or person in U.S. Postal Service history as documented by published and scholarly research, according to the MPD for post offices .¹⁶³
5. Under Criterion C: The *U.S. Post Office Department Facilities, 1940 to 1971* specified that Legacy Post Offices (1940-42) under PWA funding can be eligible under Criterion C locally for its architecture as described in *National Register Bulletin 13: How to Apply National Register Criteria to Post Offices*. The presence of original artwork in Oregon New Deal post offices adds to the significance of the post office under Criterion C but is not a requirement for eligibility.
6. The post office should still be in its original location and its setting should not detract from the building. If the post office has been modified, its design should be in a historical architectural style that is still recognizable even if some modifications have taken place. Generally few modifications on the façade are tolerated. Materials should be local and workmanship of high quality.
7. Those post offices with original WPA art are significant under Criterion C.

¹⁶³ Tess, 18. See also Beth M. Boland's *How to Apply the National Register Criteria to Post Offices*, National Register Bulletin 13, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Rev. 1994.

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2. Government: Courthouses**a. Description:**

Of Oregon's 36 counties, New Deal funding was significant in the construction of courthouses for only three: Clackamas County, Deschutes County, and Linn County. PWA funding also supported the Saint Joseph Hospital in LaGrande which was turned into Union County Courthouse. Although designed as a hospital, its architect, Tourtellotte and Phillips, also designed courthouses for Deschutes and Linn counties.¹⁶⁴ Clackamas County Courthouse was designed by F. Marion Stokes who served as architect for a number of PWA and WPA-funded buildings in Oregon.

The chevrons, stylized sculpture, and the eye and sunray symbols that resemble ancient Egyptian designs are defining features on the exterior of the brick-faced three-story Clackamas County Courthouse (1937). The symbols are also typical ornamentation used in moderne or stripped classical architecture. The scales of justice, the standing eagles, and the "All Seeing Eye" or Eye of Providence (it is on the reverse of the great seal of the United States) are symbols representative of justice and are particularly suitable to a courthouse. Mark Siegel, Administrative Assistant III for the City of Salem pointed out Clackamas County Courthouse in a Local Designation of Historic Places, dated August 4, 1988: "In Oregon this style was sometimes called 'Depression Modern.' A particularly good example is the Clackamas County Courthouse."¹⁶⁵

The Deschutes County Courthouse (1940) is a three-story building with a penthouse on the flat roof, reinforced concrete construction covered with stucco. The design of the rectangular building is moderne, expressed by classical proportions and minimal ornamentation, incisions that replace moldings. The façade is evenly divided into five sections by flat double pilasters and recessed spacing. The entry doors are at the top of cement steps in the center section. A large multi-paned window with a curved arch is above the entry doors – an archivolt, or voussure.¹⁶⁶ Ornamentation at the top includes a flat chevron pattern incised across the top of the central section and a dentil pattern over the pilasters that border the entry doors. Space in the side wings is divided by multiple sets of multi-paned windows. A simple semi-circular arch is over each window on the third floor. Stones have been set in a concentric semi-circle above the arch, with a keystone in the center. An addition and renovation of the 1978 building provides courts and the law library. These changes do not impact the façade. The Union County Courthouse (1938-1940) façade bears a resemblance to Deschutes County courthouse even though it was designed to be Saint Joseph Catholic Hospital. Funding was provided by the PWA.¹⁶⁷

The Linn County Courthouse (1941) was funded partly through the PWA and partly through \$345,000 of county funds. It is a monumental three-story structure with exterior Doric columns over a portico. Construction is reinforced concrete and wall surfacing is stucco. It has a flat roof with a stepped parapet. In the wings on each side of the main entry are seven bay windows. The windows are one-over-one double hung and have panels with simple medallions between the second and third floor. Fluted pilasters divide the windows and form the corners. A pattern of three stars and stripes is in a course over the third-story windows. A classically proportioned cornice with dentils under a plain band extends around the building. Double brass doors under a marble panel form the entrance. A large window above the entry doors is divided by vertical and horizontal panes. A clock with Roman numerals is in a stone square above the central entry. The classical elements (columns, clock, and dentils) are features of Classical Revival architecture.¹⁶⁸

¹⁶⁴ See below for discussion of Saint Joseph Catholic Hospital under Health/Hospitals.

¹⁶⁵ Sannes, 4.

¹⁶⁶ Original windows have been replaced with bronze aluminum sashes. A sky bridge has been constructed to the Justice Center building (1978). The building's appearance is otherwise is little altered.

¹⁶⁷ See below under Hospitals for a description of Union County Courthouse.

¹⁶⁸ The building has an addition on the west side dating from 1967 and an exercise area on the roof that was added in 1988.

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b. Significance:

County courthouses are significant locally because they conduct the business of the local county where they are located and at the state level as the county circuit court. Other courthouses are significant in their area of jurisdiction.

Under Criterion A: Courthouses are significant in the areas of **politics/government** and **law**. Courthouses constructed with PWA or WPA funds reflected a new involvement of the federal government in state government that began with New Deal programs and have extended to the present day. County courthouses were often the only evidence in the county of the state government.

County offices and libraries were also often housed in county courthouses that added areas of significance in **community planning and development, social history, and education**. In addition to holding civil and criminal trials, many civil functions take place in courthouses, such as marriages, juvenile justice, and probate filings. Administrative functions may include election filings. In smaller communities, courthouses may provide other services.

Under Criterion C: The Clackamas, Deschutes, and Linn county courthouses are significant in the area of **architecture**. All feature modernistic stripped classical details in style. The Clackamas County Courthouse, built four years before the Deschutes and Linn County courthouses is unique in its brick exterior and elaborate ornamentation. All were designed in a recognizable style, by noteworthy local architects, executed with high-quality materials (brick, stucco, and ornamental bronze) and workmanship (terrazzo flooring, cast stone), and, have retained their original setting and location. The architectural significance of Oregon New Deal courthouses was in their exterior monumentality (massing), conveyed through scale, proportion, materials, spatial arrangements, construction techniques, and aesthetic qualities. Construction materials were reinforced concrete with brick or stucco facing. Interiors followed similar straightforward floor plans, offices providing services for licenses and small claims, and courtrooms arranged around a central lobby.

c. Registration Requirements

In addition to the general registration requirements under this MPD, a courthouse may be eligible if it meets the following registration requirements:

1. Under criterion A, the resource must be associated with political or governmental activity in the county or state, or by providing services and promoting governmental efficiency in the community. The integrity of the interior space configuration and floor plans may be important in establishing this association. A courthouse may be eligible under Criterion A for its significant central role in contributing to politics and government and law during the period of significance.
2. To be eligible for listing under Criterion C, the courthouse should retain enough of the architectural character of its construction to communicate the importance of its purpose as a building that provides services to the county. The classical proportions, fenestration, and art deco decoration (chevrons, stars and stripes) suggest the "stripped classical" style that are characteristic of Oregon courthouses and are character-defining elements for this style.
3. The courthouse should be an outstanding example of its architectural style and unique in its community to qualify for listing under Criterion C.
4. Courthouses are not eligible under Criterion B under this MPD because the association to the New Deal funding of none of the resources surveyed was tied to a single individual.¹⁶⁹

¹⁶⁹ The Jackson County Courthouse National Register Nomination form, by Kay Atwood, December 2, 1985, 8-6 to 8-7, tied the courthouse (constructed 1932 prior to the availability of New Deal funding) to a sensational local legal battle between the local community and the president of a local group called the Good Government Congress, Llewellyn Banks. Banks was accused of stealing

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3. Government: City Halls**a. Description**

Eight of eleven New Deal city halls identified in Oregon were funded through the PWA, and three probably through the WPA (Toledo, Mitchell, and Vale city halls; Vale is unconfirmed). Two were built as schools through New Deal funding and are now used as city halls (Depoe Bay and Vert Memorial). Milwaukie City Hall, Project No. OREG 1225-DS, was the last PWA project approved and built in the state of Oregon according to the City of Milwaukie website. It was dedicated on July 7, 1938 and occupied on August 4, 1938.¹⁷⁰

Originally, city halls were a hub of the community and often served multiple purposes. For example, West Salem City Hall was the civic center of the community and held offices for most municipal services, law enforcement, and fire protection. The building housed the mayor's office, the council chambers, city recorder, and water office on the main floor. The city library and fire truck bay were on the ground floor, and the jail was in the basement. It served municipal functions for a relatively short time, only from 1936 through 1949, but continued to provide a public meeting hall, auxiliary city offices and branch library until 1987; it is now the West Salem Library Building. As the only specially designed municipal structure in West Salem, West Salem City Hall was a symbol of community identity.¹⁷¹

Short and Brown identified the multi-purpose city hall typical of small communities: "The city hall at Canby is a good example of a municipal building designed to accommodate most of the departments of a small community. The structure provides quarters for the council chamber, light and water departments, and adequate storage space."¹⁷² The Toledo City Hall served (c. 1939) these functions and also housed a jail.¹⁷³ The Mitchell City Hall was a small building, 24 feet x 30 feet with eight-foot ceilings, but it also had a separate room for a jail. As an economic practicality, city halls in smaller communities in Oregon typically served multiple functions. The multiple use of the building should not impact its eligibility under the National Register.

Design of city halls varied but seven of ten city halls reflect stripped classical style. Most are small, single or two-story. Most of the buildings constructed during the New Deal to be city halls in Oregon were brick, concrete or stucco over brick. Toledo City Hall is concrete; North Bend (c. 1939) has a stucco exterior over brick. The material of the Mitchell City Hall is unknown. Although the architect for the art deco/vernacular Dallas City Hall (1936) was not identified, its PWA funding probably paid for one. All the architects identified with Oregon New

10,000 ballots from the courthouse vault to prevent a recount. Banks shot and killed the sheriff and was tried, convicted, and imprisoned. Whether the episode led to changes in security policies was not reported in the nomination form, but the report of the conflict ("years of turmoil") in the *Medford Mail Tribune* resulted in the award of a Pulitzer Prize to the paper in 1934. Although the nomination form did not claim significance under Criterion B in this case and neither the incident nor the courthouse was tied to the PWA, the locally famous incident illustrates the kind of association between a person and the history of the community that can establish significance of a courthouse under Criterion B.

¹⁷⁰ Most of the surviving buildings are about eighty years old and use of community buildings has changed. Consequently, several communities have moved or are planning to move into new city hall buildings and to use the old buildings for other civic purposes, or to demolish, sell, or lease the original New Deal structures. As an example, the Milwaukie City Hall providing space for the city council, city administrators, municipal court, police and fire departments, and library. Currently, the police and fire department services are housed elsewhere, and the city council, city administration, and municipal court remain in the city hall. However, the city purchased property for a new city hall in 2020 and plans to move out of the WPA building in a couple of years. In the meantime, a committee will consider possible future uses for the city hall building. Canby City Hall (1936) was vacated when a new city administration building was finished. City offices in Vale City Hall (c. 1938) moved into the local Umpqua Bank building in 2020, and the city is evaluating possible uses for the old city hall.

¹⁷¹ Sannes.

¹⁷² Short and Brown, 33.

¹⁷³ Questions have been raised about the eligibility of Toledo City Hall because a non-conforming addition for the council chamber in front of the adjacent fire station impacts the exterior. A second-story addition at the center of the North Bend City Hall in 1965 has a smooth stucco finish with fixed pane windows. The addition caused a loss of integrity of design, materials, and feeling to the original Francis Jacobberger design. Gladstone City Hall (1941) was constructed using funds from the WPA. Alterations to Gladstone City Hall were judged to be non-contributing and caused the city hall to be evaluated as ineligible for listing. The city government moved into a new city hall in 2020, and the old city hall is slated for demolition soon.

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Deal city halls were local to Portland or Salem. West Salem City Hall, a rectangular brick building in a stripped classical style with art deco details on the exterior and interior, similar to the other Oregon city halls with stripped classical design. Canby City Hall is in a Colonial Revival style and the Estacada City Hall (1938) was designed in an English Cottage or Oregon Rustic design. Both buildings served the same multiple purposes as the stripped classical buildings. Short and Brown described Canby City Hall as follows: "The construction consists of concrete foundation walls, brick exterior walls above grade, and frame floors, partitions, and roof. All trim is wood. The building was completed in March 1937 at a construction cost of \$10,850 and a project cost of \$11,642."¹⁷⁴ A stylistic characteristic of Canby City Hall is a tall steeply pitched, hipped roof above a single story structure. The distinctively rustic aspects of Estacada City Hall are the steeply pitched gables, wood shingles, natural shaded board siding on the exterior second story, and recessed entry.¹⁷⁵

The fact that Depoe Bay City Hall was built in 1933 under the PWA as a school and not used as a city hall until 1968 probably explains its wood construction. Pendleton's City Hall, originally Helen McCune Junior High School, gymnasium and auditorium, was built about 1938 with funding from John Vert's estate and the PWA. This facility is now known as the Vert Memorial Community Center, Helen McCune Junior High School and Gymnasium. In 1996 the Junior High School was remodeled to house the city hall and library. Redmond City Hall was built in 1940, but according to Redmond's Heritage Walk brochure, the building was constructed as a Safeway store and did not become the city hall until recently. West Linn City Hall (c. 1936) was originally a grocery store and post office with the city council chambers on the second floor. The Condon City Hall, known as City Hall #2, was built in 1938 on land that the Masonic order sold to the city to be used for the city hall with the condition that the masonic order could use the second floor meeting room under a 99-year lease. Federal funding has not been confirmed. Changed use of buildings is common in smaller communities with limited budgets and should not impact eligibility so long as alterations do not impact the integrity of the structure.

b. Significance

City halls are significant at the local level because they provide a close connection between government services and community residents.

City halls were usually the only evidence of municipal government in a community. Areas of significance for city halls constructed with PWA or WPA funds are **politics/government, social history, community planning and development**, and **education** (if a library is in the city hall). The National Register nomination form for West Salem City Hall (now the West Salem Library Building) makes this point: "The building meets National Register Criterion A as the only specially designed municipal building in West Salem, the symbol of community identity and the first of two important federally sponsored architectural development projects carried out on Salem's west side during the Depression era."¹⁷⁶

New Deal city halls may be eligible under Criterion C in the area of **architecture**. Several Oregon New Deal city halls are fairly monumental, but the National Register nomination form for West Salem City Hall describes the modest architectural significance of the city hall in relation to the other projects funded by PWA in Salem. It is nevertheless a reflection of a contemporary style:

Architecturally, the old city hall is a modest reflection of the peculiar kind of modernized historicism based on classical archetypes which was favored for government buildings in the 1930s. At a construction cost of \$30,000, the project was indeed in the modest category. Concurrently, the PWA was participating with the

¹⁷⁴ Ibid.

¹⁷⁵ Pinger, Estacada Cultural Resources Form, July 1984, 14.

¹⁷⁶ The Salem Substation of the Bonneville Power Administration's Master Grid, carried out in 1940-1941, has as its architectural component a Modernistic untanking building.) (The purpose of an untanking building is to service oil-filled transformers.) Marvin James Sannes. December 13, 1989. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for West Salem City Hall.

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State of Oregon in the Capitol Reconstruction Project and the Federal Post Office. A building for the State School for the Blind and new Salem High School were other New Deal projects underway in the capital city.¹⁷⁷

West Salem City Hall's significance under Criterion C is minor; its importance as a community symbol under Criterion A is pivotal.

c. Registration Requirements

A city hall must meet the general registration requirements under this MPD and should meet the following requirements:

1. A city hall may be eligible under Criterion A for its significant central role in contributing to politics and government and community planning and development during the period of significance.
2. A city hall should be the best or only example of its type in its community and retain enough of the architectural character of its construction to communicate the importance of its original purpose as a building that provided services in the community in which it is located during its period of significance. Character-defining elements for city halls include (a) architectural style that represents the historical period of the New Deal; (b) arrangement of offices and council chambers or other meeting rooms; location of associated auxiliary services or functions, such as fire house facilities, mayor's office, auditor's office, or jail; and (d) artistic features, such as terrazzo floors, cast stone medallions, bronze lamp fixtures. This registration requirement is key to eligibility under Criterion C.

4. Government: Administration Facilities

a. Description

Only two state administration buildings were identified in this survey. Both were funded through the WPA and are in a rustic style that separates them from all other government buildings designed in Oregon with PWA or WPA funding except Estacada City Hall. The State Highway Division Office and State Police Headquarters Building (1938) was constructed to provide office space for 22 Highway Division engineers, support staff, and 22 Portland area State Police patrolmen and officers in Milwaukie.¹⁷⁸ The cost of the property, building, landscaping and the two out-buildings for maintenance and storage was \$118,287. Of this total, the WPA provided \$78,541, and the remainder was paid for by the state. The building is a 1-1/2-story wood and stone structure that was designed in the Department of Transportation engineering office.¹⁷⁹ Rusticated stone, from Rocky Butte was used to create the exterior walls of the first floor, set in irregularly shaped rectangular bands and broken courses. Above the masonry construction of the first floor is frame construction with horizontal cedar siding cut in a wavy pattern. The over porch has a curved roof supported by stacked beams and curved rafters. Two wrought iron brackets in a scroll pattern support the assembly, perhaps made in the WPA blacksmiths' shop under Orion B. Dawson. The carved ends of the wood beams and rafters are decoratively beveled along the bottom edges.¹⁸⁰

The state highway office was described in Oregon Works Progress Administration report of January 1938 as one of a number of Highway Department buildings: "Another type of combination administration building and warehouse were numerous buildings constructed by the State Highway Department. These buildings located at strategic points served as headquarters for District and Division Engineers and Superintendents, also

¹⁷⁷ Ibid.

¹⁷⁸ "State Police Go to New Quarters: Police Office Forsaken for Swiss Chalet." *Oregonian*, October 23, 1938, 6.

¹⁷⁹ The drawings for the building show the initials of the designers. Sheet 6444 refers to "F.G.H." - Frank G. Hutchinson and "C.C.S." - Carl Schneider. Hutchinson and Schneider were two members of McCullough's and Paxson's bridge section staff. Robert Hadlow. January 12, 2021. Personal email.

¹⁸⁰ Katherine Kubick. October 1981. Cultural Property Inventory and Request for a Determination of Eligibility. Oregon Department of Transportation.

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providing storage space for needed supplies and equipment.” One of these buildings was constructed in The Dalles where the maintenance building was the headquarters for the Division Engineer.

The Forest History Center (1938) in Salem is a distinctive rustic style state administration office building listed in the National Register.¹⁸¹ The History Center and the stone building together comprise a category of administration buildings in rustic style. Originally called the State Forester’s office, the building was funded by the WPA. It was designed by Linn A. Forrest, one of the Forest Service architects who worked on Timberline Lodge, another rustic-style building. The rustic style is characterized by the use of natural materials so that the building blends in to the surrounding natural environment. The Forest History Center was constructed on a 7.26 acre site that included supporting buildings and has been landscaped with lawn, shrubs, trees, curving flagstone walks, and a 2-1/2-foot random-coursed stone wall. Douglas fir, western red cedar, and native basaltic flagstone have been used in construction. It is 1-1/2 stories. L-shaped, 74 feet by 100 feet. Oxidized basaltic flagstone covers the front and a ground level course around the sides and rear of the building up to the bottom of the window sills. Douglas fir weatherboards extend to the eaves. The gable ends are finished with board and batten siding. Exterior siding is painted light green with dark green trim, consistent with Forest Service architect Tim Turner’s requirements for rustic structures identified in Section E. The interior of the Forester’s Office has been called an Arts and Crafts ideal of hand workmanship featuring hand-wrought iron door plates, fireplace andirons in the shape of pine trees, hand-crafted wood furniture, and stairway railing panels carved with bas-relief images of Oregon flora and fauna.

b. Significance:

State administration offices are significant at the state level as a state-level agency that provides services throughout the state.

The highway building and forest history center are significant in the areas of **social history, engineering, transportation, and entertainment/recreation**. When the State Highway Division Office opened, the Portland and Oregon City members of the department of state police moved their headquarters to the building. It was one structure that filled the growing need for providing transportation and protective services. In addition to serving the state’s growing need for well-designed transportation facilities, state highway engineers viewed their role in designing highways partially to create scenic routes for automobile travelers. As the building that provided offices for highway engineers, the Highway Division Office was significant in the areas of transportation, engineering, and entertainment and recreation. The significance of the State Forester’s office in the area of entertainment and recreation is clear from the beautifully designed interior lobby and staircase and in the area of social history in a time when outdoor recreation was just beginning.

Under Criterion C, both administration offices are significant in the areas of **architecture**. David Powers, Deputy Oregon State historic Preservation Officer, determined that the State Highway Division Office building was eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the successful adaptation of its style to an administration office:

The Oregon State Highway Division Office and State Police headquarters Building on SE McLoughlin Boulevard in Portland, completed in 1938, is significant to Oregon as an intact example of the National Park Style used for more finished buildings erected under WPA auspices during the Great Depression. Together with the Oregon State Forester’s Office in Salem, which was carried out between 1938 and 1940, the State Highway Division Office represents an unusually successful adaptation of the style for administration office building purposes, as opposed to recreational or resort use. For this reason, in our view, the building meets the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. . . (October 28, 1981)

¹⁸¹ James G. Fisher. January 28, 1981. National Register of Historic Places Inventory, Nomination Form for the Oregon State Forester’s Office Building.

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The City of Milwaukie's Historic Resources Inventory recently rated the stone building as the highest among significant properties in the city.¹⁸²

Designs created by both highway department and forest and park engineers were intended to complement the landscape where projects were placed. The stylistic resemblance of the state highway office to the Forest History Center, originally the office of the State Forester, reflects a shared vision. The Forest History Center is significant in the area of **landscape architecture**.

c. Registration Requirements:

A state administration building must meet the general registration requirements under this MPD and the following:

1. An administrative office facility may be eligible under Criterion A for its significant central role in contributing to transportation and engineering during the period of significance.
2. Oregon administration office facilities constructed under PWA or WPA funding can be eligible under Criterion A if significant dates, events, activities, persons, associations, trends, and patterns relate the property type to its historic context.
3. It should retain enough of the architectural character of its construction to communicate the importance of its original purpose as a building that provides services in the state to be eligible under Criterion C. Character-defining features include design recognizable as rustic style, use of natural local materials – woods and stone, high quality workmanship, attention to ornamentation and details (such as hand-wrought lamp bracket on the highway building or interior use of a variety of woods in the forest center), and use of interior space (lobbies, stairways, and offices).

5. Government/Public Works: Water Plants and Sewage Systems

a. Description

The Final WPA Report for Oregon indicated that \$8,289,561 (8.7 percent) of WPA funds in Oregon was spent on water and sewer systems and other utilities and \$1,467,906 (1.5 percent) was spent on sanitation. In total, water plants, sewage systems, and sanitation accounted for ten percent of Oregon's WPA funds. In Multnomah County, WPA funds facilitated rehabilitation of water systems that were inadequate in growing suburban areas. In the Park Rose District, this included replacement of drainage pipes, improvement and addition to a storage reservoir, and installation of fire protection. Improvements were also made to the Gilbert, Powell Valley, (Garden) Home, Capital Highway, and Maplewood districts including installation of steel pipes. In smaller Willamette Valley and coastal communities, WPA workers replaced old wood stave pipes with steel or cast iron supply lines. These improvements were made in Haskins Creek and Sheridan. Water mains were built in Monmouth, Ashland, Wheeler, Reedsport, Seaside, and Salem. In LaGrande, WPA workers replaced 10,560 linear feet of various sized water mains in 1935 and 25,000 linear feet of old wooden water mains within the city in 1937.

Sewage systems were also improved. Many blind sewers in the city of Portland were located, repaired and placed in use. WPA workers built sewage disposal septic tanks in Gresham and larger drainage ditches for Multnomah Drainage District. Storm sewers in Salem and half of the sewers in Grants Pass were reconstructed by WPA. Dikes and drainage ditches were cleaned and dug in Clatsop County, Waldport, and Scappoose. WPA workers installed a complete sewer system in Merrill (Klamath County), including collection laterals, mains to the pump plants, and an Imhoff tank.

¹⁸² Robert Dibble. September 1, 2017. Milwaukie Stone Building Office Project Site Visit Summary Report, Oregon Department of Transportation.

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b. Significance

Significance of these resources is local because services provided benefit local communities.

Very few resources remain from the period that can demonstrate the transformative impact that WPA construction of water and sewer systems had in the state of Oregon. These resources are significant under Criterion A in the area of **engineering** for having upgraded water and sewer systems to serve Oregon communities when funding for these needed improvements was not otherwise available.

Any associated buildings or specially designed landscaping may also have significance under Criterion C in the area of **architecture** if designed in a distinctive style, with consideration to materials, workmanship, and setting. Further research may include the WPA project structure along the Depot Street Bridge in the South Rogue River area that may be a water maintenance building.

c. Registration Requirements

General registration requirements would have to be met for any remaining resources to be listed and the following:

1. Water plants and sewer systems may be eligible under Criterion A for their significant central role in contributing to the engineering upgrades during the period of significance.
2. Any other similar resources, if identified through additional research, would be especially important due to their rarity and may be eligible under Criterion C.

6. Government/Public Works and Agriculture/Subsistence: Flood Control

a. Description

Flood control and sewage and water plants in Oregon that were funded under the PWA or WPA have few remaining resources. Several small dams were built by the CCC and the WPA in rural parts of Oregon related to flood control and irrigation. The WPA report for Oregon described flood control projects executed by WPA workers. In Multnomah County, WPA improved ditches and constructed new main canals for a distance of 20 miles in low lands adjacent to the Columbia River. Similar flood control projects in Western Oregon included deepening and widening existing water courses and drainage ditches and deepening roadside ditches. A flood control project was completed along Ash Creek from the city of Dallas to its entry into the Willamette River near West Salem. WPA workers in Eastern Oregon built the Rock Creek Dam seven miles north of Wamic in Wasco County. It was remote enough that a 20-man camp was constructed to house the workers while they worked on the dam. WPA workers deepened and widened canals for the Rogue River Irrigation District and the Talent Irrigation District. WPA made permanent repairs to canals in the Tumalo Irrigation District by lining parts of them with concrete. WPA workers riprapped the banks of the Powder River in Baker and straightened the channel to stop erosion and meandering in other areas. An earth dam was built to increase the capacity of a reservoir for an irrigation district near Hood River.

The Johnson Creek Fish Ladder Falls and Overlook and the Johnson Creek Rockwork are WPA projects undertaken for the purpose of flood control. In addition to the overlook structure, the WPA built a stone fish ladder.¹⁸³ Funding for resolving Johnson Creek flooding came first from the State Emergency Relief Agency. In 1935, Johnson Creek flood control became a PWA project, and the next year a WPA project. At the same time as they re-worked the banks and channel of the creek, the WPA workers built the fish ladder in the original channel.

¹⁸³ Johnson Creek Rockwork (106 project, 8/14/03, no adverse effect).

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The CCC began construction of Wickiup Dam, an earthen fill dam, under the Bureau of Reclamation. The Wickiup Dam is significant as one of the largest construction projects ever to be undertaken with labor provided by the CCC.¹⁸⁴ The CCC made great contributions to irrigation systems to improve canals and ditches by cleaning, clearing, lining, and riprapping canals; building roads along canals; and building water control structures in central and eastern Oregon.

b. Significance

Flood control projects are significant at the local level because services provided benefitted the local community in which these projects were located.

The Johnson Creek fish ladder built through the WPA, the large CCC-constructed Wickiup Dam project, and other similar facilities are significant under Criterion A in the area of **conservation**.

The stone fish ladder at Johnson Creek is significant also under Criterion C in the area of **landscape architecture**. Built of stone, the structure is located in the middle of the stream in its original location and setting which includes an overlook. Rustic structures for flood control, constructed through the PWA and WPA use natural local materials that blend in with the environment, fine workmanship and design. Further research may identify other flood control resources that may also be significant under Criterion A and Criterion C.

c. Registration Requirements

In addition to the general registration requirements, registration requirements for fish ladders and overlooks on Johnson Creek include the following:

1. Fish ladders may be eligible under Criterion A for their significant central role in contributing to local conservation efforts during the period of significance.
3. Fish ladders and overlooks must exhibit high quality workmanship and retain a sufficient degree of preservation of the resource for eligibility.
4. The WPA-built stone rockwork along the sides of Johnson Creek has a negative effect on the ecology of the streambank. The impact of a streambed resource on conservation must be taken into consideration in evaluating its eligibility for listing.

B. Property Type: Agriculture/Subsistence: Flax Plant, Fish Hatcheries, and Irrigation

a. Description

The main resource under the property type for agriculture and industry identified was the Lone Elder Flax Plant. Flax was an important industry in the early twentieth century but declined in the depression. At Canby, Lone Elder, a cooperative operated by Clackamas Flax Growers, was one of three flax processing mills (Eugene and Mt. Angel were the others) funded by \$60,000 from the WPA.¹⁸⁵ It was completed in 1939, and included the wretting tank; boiler/combing shed; machine shed, weighing building and houses; plant dryer; and warehouses. After nylon was invented in the 1950s, the flax industry declined and the Lone Elder plant closed in 1956. The Lone Elder flax plant is described as northwest regional, horizontal board construction. The architecture of the plant is described as utilitarian, concrete clad with sheet metal. The processing building burned down in 1967 but the foundation remains.

¹⁸⁴ Historic American Buildings Survey, Engineering Record, Landscapes Survey, HAER OR-112.
<https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/or0483/>

¹⁸⁵ Georgia Mackay Reid. June 13, 2020. Material Imagination of the Oregon Flax Industry, 2020 Oregon Heritage Fellowship, 15.

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The PWA, CWA, CCC, and WPA all funded fish hatcheries that fall under the property type for agriculture. The CWA funded a trout hatchery at Alsea. The WPA more than doubled the hatchery's capacity by constructing two new buildings, rehabilitating two buildings, rehabilitating and enlarging the water system, and building additional rearing ponds.

b. Significance

The significance of the flax plant, fish hatcheries and irrigation is at the local level because the operation of the resource impacted local residents.

The significance of the flax plant under Criterion A is in the areas of **agriculture**, (the process and technology of producing the flax) and industry (the process of producing flax) to the extent that it supported a business that contributed to the local economy when they were built. The scarcity of similar resources increases the significance of the remaining structures of the flax plant.

A flax plant or other agricultural resource can be significant in the area of **architecture** under Criterion C if its structures exhibit high-quality design, appropriate materials, fine workmanship, and retains enough of the original setting to convey the feeling of the plant. The location can be slightly altered if the resource meets the requirement of the setting.

c. Registration Requirements

In addition to the general registration requirements listed for resources under this MPD, additional requirements for flax plants include the following:

1. Agricultural facilities may be eligible under Criterion A for their significant central role in contributing to the local development of agriculture during the period of significance.
2. Agricultural facilities must retain a sufficient level of preservation to illustrate the nature, size, number of buildings or other resources, and scale of work completed. A description of the facility should include a listing of lost resources and the function of all of the structures of the plant. Consideration should be given to the remaining resource to determine if eligibility stands on its own or whether the facility is a contributing resource.
3. Character-defining elements of agricultural resources such as flax plants or fish hatcheries through funding by the PWA or WPA involve features that connect the plant to the community where they are located, a setting and orientation to a nearby town or area of small farms, for example. Agricultural facilities, such as the flax plant, and hatcheries may be significant under Criterion C depending upon design, materials, and quality of workmanship.

Further research may identify other agricultural resources. See above under Government: Flood Control for more projects that improved irrigation for agricultural purposes.

C. Property Type: Education

Poverty during the Great Depression caused a decline in education. Unemployment meant that people were unable to pay their property taxes, and teachers lost their jobs. By 1934 an estimated 20,000 schools closed across the country. Children in rural areas were especially impacted by lack of teachers and school closures.¹⁸⁶ New Deal programs addressed needs for some education through CCC training programs, NYA programs for high school age students, and WPA programs, including some that taught reading skills. During the depression, no new schools were built and existing schools were not maintained. Building elementary and

¹⁸⁶ <https://www.encyclopedia.com/education/news-and-education-magazines/education-1929-1941>, accessed May 11, 2021.

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high schools was a focus of both PWA and WPA programs. Between July 1933 and March 1939, the PWA was responsible for building 70 percent of all the country's educational buildings.¹⁸⁷ In total, the PWA provided aid for the construction of 36 school buildings in Oregon and additions to two. The total of 38 buildings cost \$3,203,288.¹⁸⁸ The WPA built or added onto 55 schools and reconstructed or improved 197 schools in Oregon.¹⁸⁹ This survey identified over 50 of schools built or improved in Oregon during the New Deal period; public works funding was not confirmed in all cases. Several were large schools that included auxiliary facilities like a gymnasium and an auditorium as well as a school building. Many were designed in a modified form of Colonial Revival style. Others manifested a moderne or stripped classicism in style. The importance of school construction under New Deal programs cannot be overstated. The only public school construction in Oregon during World War II were improvements to the Eugene Vocational School which had been started in 1938 in a nineteenth century school building. In addition to schools, the PWA provided funds for at least five important libraries in Oregon.

1. Education: School**a. Description**

The most prevalent style for Oregon schools funded through the PWA or WPA was Colonial Revival. This has been described by Michael Hall in the National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for Sisters High School as a relatively free interpretation, useful because it could be adapted to accommodate varying needs. The style was also popular because the style was associated with traditional community and educational values. Hall quoted Lisa Beth Reitzes's analysis of Colonial Revival in PWA school construction:

[A] design could present the requisite signs of Colonial identify – gabled roofs, pedimented doorway, twin end chimneys – but have its seemingly symmetrical composition 'disrupted' by important attributes of modern pedagogy. . .

[A] conflation of functional imagery – the civic or even commercial with the scholastic – was more prevalent among PWA schools . . .

More often than not, Colonial high schools were at least two-stories tall, often made taller in appearance by towers or pitched roofs. When not arranged in the familiar Georgian 'tripartite' configuration, the 'basic' Colonial high school regularly took the form of a long simple block with repeating windows..., broken in the center with some kind of applied portico or integral crossing gable. This type of school usually had a single long corridor. . .

Because of long-standing associations linking education with citizenship. . .civic imagery was apparently deemed appropriate for high school design, perhaps because these buildings represented a level of serious, almost adult, education to which most Americans could only recently aspire. . .

With infinite variations, [the] one-story Colonial . . . was executed all over the country . . . with . . . the tall hipped roof and tiny cupola [and] arched pedimented entries. . .

Clearly, local patrons of school construction continued to regard the iconographical tradition of the Colonial Revival as a useful and valid way of transmitting community and educational values. Just as clearly the modernity of these designs . . . was rarely visually expressed as an overt departure from familiar stylistic patterns. Instead, the always-malleable Colonial Revival was stretched to accommodate innovative proportions, compositions, and surface treatments. . .

¹⁸⁷ Michael A. Hall, November 2005, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for Sisters High School, Section 8, 1.

¹⁸⁸ Short and Brown, 683, 685.

¹⁸⁹ Final Report on the WPA Program (1935-43). 1946. Washington DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

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[The] associational attraction of the Colonial vocabulary was so potent in school architecture that only small doses were required to maintain a historical connection. . . .¹⁹⁰

The adapted form of Colonial Revival reflected at Sisters High School included characteristic features of other schools designed in the same style: the tall, steeply pitched hip roof, the simple block design, symmetrically arrayed multi-light windows, and, inside, a single long corridor. As Hall pointed out, the design blends both the scholastic and the civic notions prevalent in discussions of education during the period and retains the features and the essential elements of a PWA high school."¹⁹¹ Construction materials for New Deal schools in Oregon are frequently brick or stucco and sometimes wood frame in small rural areas. Wood is usually high quality. Tight grain Douglas fir was used at Marshfield High School. Workmanship is generally high quality even though schools were generally constructed under a tight time frame and might be completed in eight months. Significance of PWA-funded school complexes under Criterion A includes the schools' role in the community. The social benefit to the community of a school-affiliated auditorium or gymnasium adds the area of significance of Recreation/Entertainment to schools.

The PWA was involved with funding three complexes in Oregon that included three buildings – a school building, gymnasium, and auditorium – at Marshfield High School (Coos Bay), the Vert Memorial Community Center (formerly Pendleton Junior High School), and Senior High School (now called North Salem High School). In the case of Senior High School, the project cost three-quarters of a million dollars. Although some PWA projects were small, many WPA projects were smaller. Two high schools in Oregon that were constructed in a similar style are North Salem and Corvallis. North Salem High School (1937) is typical in style of larger urban high schools built under PWA funding. Short and Brown's description lists the variety of rooms in North Salem High School:

This building is somewhat removed from the center of the city but is located with reference to the school population and is situated next to the junior high school which is equipped with an athletic field. The structure is 2 stories in height, with a basement used only for storage purposes and the heating plant. It provides 23 classrooms, a commercial department of 7 rooms, 14 laboratories, a library, an art department of 2 rooms, a music room, 4 administrative offices, 5 teachers' rooms, and a clinic of 4 rooms. The auditorium is 88 by 100 feet and seats 1,750 persons; the cafeteria, 78 by 92 feet, is below the auditorium. The gymnasium is 76 1/2 feet by 122 feet and has a seating capacity of 780, and there is a shop building containing 5 classrooms, 4 shops, and an office. The plant accommodates a student body of 1,800. Construction is steel and reinforced concrete. The exterior walls are brick backed with tile and trimmed with terra cotta, and the roof is covered with slate. The project was completed in June 1937 at a construction cost of \$670,875 and a project cost of \$741,351.¹⁹²

North Salem has been described as neoclassical but also appears to be a variation of the flexible Colonial Revival described above. Corvallis High School (PWA), built in 1935, also described by Short and Brown, cost less than half of North Salem and also contained a gymnasium and auditorium. Corvallis High School was delisted from the National Register and demolished in 2005.

Marshfield High School (1940), auditorium (1940), and gymnasium (1939) differ in style from the Colonial Revival buildings and exemplify the modernist or stripped classicism style more typical in government buildings funded by the PWA. The building is reinforced concrete with a smooth stucco surface. It is a two-story rectangular shape that is divided into three segments. The central segment is marked by two flattened pilasters on either side of the main entrance, a double door with an additional panel on each side. Glass blocks form curved walls on either side of the entrance. There are five vertical window slots over the front door and one between the pilasters on each side of the entry. Art deco details around the entry area include a cast scallop on each side above the second floor, a course of regular rectangular spaces, and incisions in the tops of the pilasters. This course extends all the way around the building. There are two identical cast sculptures at the top

¹⁹⁰ Hall, Section 7, 2.

¹⁹¹ Ibid., Section 7, 9.

¹⁹² Short and Brown, 246.

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of the south end of the building, just north of the auditorium that depict ships. The mascot of the school is Pirates, and the sculpture may be an allusion to the mascot. The medallions on Marshfield suggest the importance of the school in Coos Bay and reinforce the long association that education has with citizenship.¹⁹³

The most imposing building at Marshfield Senior High School is the auditorium at the south end of the school. The entrance to the auditorium is distinguished by a stone canopy with an edge that is divided into thirds horizontally. The word "Auditorium" is carved into the front of the building above the canopy. The building looms above the main school building, especially at the front. It is divided by two mammoth pilasters and two smaller ones between. At least four styles of distinctive art deco light fixtures were created by the English-Baker Company in Portland for the auditorium, including small cylindrical fixtures with glass diffusers and brass fittings, several larger short cylinders of brass, one large cylindrical fixture with a frosted diffuser and brass spokes around the base, and rows of large white globes. The auditorium floor is tight-grain Douglas fir. Auxiliary rooms in the auditorium include the green room and dressing room area, storage area, and stage balcony where the risers can be pulled up. Many important school events take place in the auditorium. Marshfield Auditorium and other auditoriums associated with high schools and funded through the PWA have also been utilized extensively by the community for concerts, performances, and other events. Similar auditoriums were associated with the PWA high schools at Senior High School in Salem, Corvallis High School, and the Vert Memorial Community Center. All were built in mid-size communities where auditorium facilities were lacking. Auditoriums are a social feature of PWA high school construction.

Smaller schools and school-affiliated gymnasiums were often described as being vernacular, craftsman, or bungalow in style. WPA funding was provided for the Fossil Elementary School Gymnasium, built in 1936, in vernacular style. The Fossil School Gym is listed as part of the Fossil Public School nomination to the National Register. The 1938 WPA report stated that a frame building was dismantled to provide lumber for the Fossil gymnasium. A gymnasium was also funded through the WPA at Guthrie School in Dallas and built in 1940 in vernacular style. The WPA built a gymnasium at Mayger Grade School in Columbia County. The funding source of the Hugo School Gymnasium, in Josephine County and built in 1938, is unknown. Small schools constructed of wood may be in the bungalow or craftsman style that was more popular in the 1920s. Sometimes selection of style depends on surrounding buildings. Ackerman Elementary School in LaGrande was built in a Renaissance Revival style to be compatible with another nearby educational building, a reflection of the school's role in the community. Grant/Union Junior-Senior High in John Day was designed in Spanish Revival style. If research could identify the architect and contractor, it may become clear why this revival style was selected, and whether the choice of style could be attributed to the ethnic composition of the community. Several schools have changed use, two are now city halls; one also serves as a community center; and at least one is now a residence. Other WPA-funded schools in Oregon included Tigard Union High School in Washington County and Parkersville Grade School in Marion County. WPA workers repaired the foundation for Corbett Grade School and High School.

Athletic fields were built by WPA workers at Oregon State College. Turf was planted for the football field that formerly had been covered with sawdust. Hayward Field at the University of Oregon was also graded and turfed. Athletic fields were built in LaGrande, for Dallas High School, and for Commerce High School (now Cleveland High School).

Eugene Vocational School mentioned above is significant in "that it exemplifies an era in United States history when the nation realized their educational shortcomings and responded to them with the creation of the vocational school, which is a common educational program today. Public vocational education was designed for individual improvement that in turn produced a benefit for the community. The Geary/Eugene Vocational School's history is important to Eugene in that it was created to fulfill Eugene's growing need for people with pre-professional training."¹⁹⁴ It was significant in providing training for skilled workers needed in the war effort. The school was moved in 1945, and its eligibility for listing may be impacted by a changed location. A building

¹⁹³ Michael A. Hall, November 2005, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for Sisters High School, Section 8, 1, quoting Reitzes.

¹⁹⁴ Dan Keizer and K. Guzowski. February 25, 1993. Oregon Cultural Resource Inventory, City of Eugene.

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for a manual training department, 94 feet x 32 feet, was built in LaPine. It also had a garage for two school buses. Another specialty building constructed by WPA workers was a model dairy barn at Oregon State College. An education building was built for the Louise Home in Gresham for unwed mothers. The entire cost of the facility was funded by the federal government through the WPA.

The Oregon Ceramic Studio began under the WPA in 1937. Founded by Lydia Hodge, the new building was designed by Ellis Lawrence. Kilns were constructed with the building with a goal of developing a local industry in ceramics. The building was designed with a brick façade in a moderne style. It served for many years as a craft studio and museum before it moved to northwest Portland and closed in 2016.

The inventory form for Union High School in Gresham indicates that the building was constructed in 1922, but that its style is art deco, probably resulting from alterations made by the WPA in 1940. The alterations to a 1922 structure would not preclude listing under this MPD for New Deal resources. However, PWA-funded alterations to the Prairie City School (1917) that were designed by Lawrence, Holford & Allyn are no longer visible due to subsequent remodeling. The school would not be considered eligible for listing under this MPD since the PWA features were not visible.

The WPA Federal Art Project funded paintings, murals, marquetry (Aimee Gorham's marquetry at Chapman and Irvington elementary schools), and sculpture, for many schools in Portland. Other communities, including Salem and Pendleton received work as well. The commissions for these artworks were granted to experienced artists and are generally high quality. Some of these works are painted on walls in former libraries (Abernathy Grade School) or auditoriums (Oregon City High School). Others are framed oil paintings on walls (Beach Elementary School painting by C.S. Price; Grant High School *Fishermen* by Darrel Austin). Some works are immovable and others have been removed from their original locations and are stored or on display elsewhere. The presence of WPA art in PWA or WPA schools is a significant feature that should be described and taken into consideration in the overall evaluation of eligibility.

The styles attributed to the schools constructed under PWA or WPA funding in Oregon include Renaissance Revival (Ackerman School), Tudor Revival (Clackamas School), Late Gothic (Maple School Administration Building), Georgian Revival (Merle Davies School), Colonial Revival (Sisters High School), Classical Revival (Carver School), Spanish Revival (Grant Union Junior/Senior High School), Twentieth Century Greek Revival (Jennings Lodge School), Neo-Classical (Salem High School), and Colonial Cottage (Albany School House). In addition, description of the architecture of schools constructed in more contemporary styles include Minimal Traditional (Skyline Elementary School), Stripped Classicism (Alsea Elementary and High School – details), Modern (Sunnyside School), and International (Henry Hill Elementary School), and art deco (Dayton High School, Union High School in Gresham). Other more traditional schools are bungalow (Amity School District Office, Elk Creek School), craftsman (Mountain Top School), utilitarian (Alsea Elementary and High School), or vernacular (Eola School) in style.

Regardless of the different styles reflected in New Deal schools, the schools generally follow a similar pattern. The exterior surface is likely to be brick with wood trim, stucco over cement or reinforced concrete, or frame in the case of smaller schools. In urban areas, schools were more likely to be two-story structures. The form was typically rectangular divided into thirds with a large central entrance that may have a portico supported by columns on either side of the door. Windows may be arranged in symmetrical units, sets of two or three on either side of the central entryway. The interior arrangement of rooms followed the overall symmetry of the building where offices, restrooms, and classrooms were arranged on either side of a long central hallway. Common interior details may include the use of wood for trim and stair rails. In Marshfield, the local wood used was tight grain Douglas fir. While wood was used on gymnasium and stage floors, linoleum was often selected for classrooms and halls. It might be dark-colored with a random speckled pattern. A band of linoleum in a contrasting color might run along walls as a decorative detail. Lights for finer spaces, such as the Marshfield Auditorium, were often designed by Portland's English-Baker Co.

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b. Significance

Oregon New Deal grade schools and high schools are generally significant at the local level. Colleges, universities and technical schools can be significant at the state level if their student bodies have come from areas throughout the state during their period of significance.

Criterion A: Schools that were built under the PWA or WPA are significant in the area of **education** in the communities where they were situated. Schools also reflect an association between education and citizenship.

In many cases, the new schools replaced facilities dating from the nineteenth century. Community investment in other resources is also important in establishing the community involvement in schools. The addition of a gymnasium and auditorium, such as were built at Marshfield Senior High School and Senior High School in Salem, anticipates the participation of the community at cultural and athletic events. In schools where an auditorium was provided through PWA or WPA funding, the resource is also significant in the area of **performing arts**. When a gymnasium and/or athletic field was provided, the resource is also significant in the area of **entertainment/recreation**.

The significance of the Eugene Vocational School and other similar schools in Portland and Salem was that the vocational school responded to the need for pre-professional training in aircraft and auto mechanics, auto body repair, engine tune up, carpentry, television and radio broadcasting, nursing, and photography.

Schools can be significant under Criterion C in the area of **architecture** and **art**. Many schools in the Portland area and one in Pendleton were provided with murals, paintings, marquetry, and sculpture produced under the Federal Art Project (FAP).

c. Registration Requirements

A school must meet the general registration requirements under this MPD and the following requirements:

1. A school may be eligible under Criterion A for its significant central role in contributing to the education in the community where it is located during the period of significance.
2. The school should be the only or best example of its type in the community during its period of significance. The school should contain such character-defining elements as a recognizable design, usually rectangular, with symmetrical window treatment, a central entry (often with double doors and a central pediment or portico), interior long hall bordered by classrooms.
3. The school must retain enough of the architectural character of its construction to communicate the importance of its original purpose as an educational building even though its function may have changed and alterations may have been made

2. Education: Libraries**a. Description**

Libraries that were built in Oregon with PWA funding included the Oregon State Library and several college or professional school libraries and community libraries. PWA or WPA funding also provided several county and community libraries.

The Portland firm of Whitehouse & Church, was selected to design the state library building. Earl P. Newberry served as the resident architect from Whitehouse & Church for both the capitol and library.¹⁹⁵ The library was

¹⁹⁵ Robert Dortignacq. April 1998 Historical Site Assessment: Oregon State Library Building. McMath-Dortignacq Architects, 1.

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PWA docket number 1031-2-DS. The Oregon State Library is characteristic, although more imposing, of government libraries constructed under federal relief projects. Short and Brown described the Library:

This structure is the first of the buildings which will ultimately compose the 'Capitol Group' on the plaza which leads to the State capitol. It includes the stack space which occupies the entire central rear portion, the vaults and rooms connected with the library, and also 57,200 square feet of floor space for offices of various departments of the State government. The stack space is furnished with elevators and a book conveyor. The construction is fireproof and the exterior walls are faced with marble. The building was 98 percent completed in June 1939, the estimated construction cost being \$803,445 and the project cost \$871,119.¹⁹⁶

The first three stories form the central rectangular mass on an east-west axis with slightly set back pavilions at the north and south ends. The style of the building reflects moderne and stripped classical features seen in classical features and proportions but where ornamentation is minimal and incisions have replaced moldings geometric patterns and art deco designs. At the exterior and along the top of the front side of the state library building, Gabriel Lavare carved the words "State" and "Library" into the marble and a large seal between the words. The flat round seal has a carved eagle with spread wings above and a sheaf of wheat below that wraps around the center design of the mission press.¹⁹⁷ Over each of the three sets of east side entry doors is a flat carved seal, a rectangle suggesting an open book with a symbol of education in the center: the owl of wisdom, the tree of knowledge, and the lamp of learning. Lavare also carved decoration and art for the interior of the library. The main entrance to the library is on the east side where three exterior doors open to individual vestibules that open into a single large lobby that leads to elevator lobbies and elevators; and corridors, reception areas, and offices on the north and south. General library services were originally provided on the second floor in the Public Catalog Room (west side), General Reference Room and Oregon Reference Room (north side), Government Room, and Librarian's Office.

John E. Weeks Memorial Library at what is now Oregon Health Sciences University is similar to the state library. It was constructed with funding from the Rockefeller Foundation, a \$100,000 grant from John E. Weeks, and a grant from the PWA. The Weeks Library resembles the state library in its moderne design and art deco details. Designed by Ellis F. Lawrence and built in 1938, the shape, window configuration, terrazzo floor, light fixtures (by Fred Baker who also designed fixtures in other PWA-funded libraries and schools), and bronze decorations on front door and windows also bring to mind the state library.

University of Oregon Library (1937, now known as the Historic Knight Library) and Quad (1920s) are listed in the National Register, notable as designs by Ellis F. Lawrence who served as dean of the University of Oregon School of Architecture and Allied Arts from 1914 until his death in 1946. The state legislature appropriated \$375,000 toward the construction of the library in 1927. A loan and a grant totaling \$525,000 was provided through the PWA. WPA made special grants for artwork.¹⁹⁸ The rectangular center section of the library is three stories in height, and two one-story wings are placed perpendicularly at each end. The building is reinforced concrete with brick over hollow tile block. The original plan called for terra cotta for the many

¹⁹⁶ Short and Brown, 139.

¹⁹⁷ One of Oregon's earliest artifacts, the press was the first in the Oregon Territory, brought from Hawaii to Wai-il-et-pu in 1839 for printing the Nez Perce alphabet by members of the Whitman Mission. It was taken to Oregon City where a group organized themselves into the Oregon Printing Association and used it to print the first newspaper on the Pacific Coast, the *Oregon Spectator*, issued on Thursday, February 5, 1846. The press is now in the holdings of the Oregon Historical Society. George Himes. *The History of the Press of Oregon: 1839-1850*, *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, 3:4 (December 1902), 329, 337.

¹⁹⁸ Artwork funded under the WPA included the three double wrought iron gates that hang at the doorway that separates the main hallway from the circulation lobby were made by O. B. Dawson and blacksmiths in the WPA blacksmith shop in Portland. Frederick Baker designed art deco and globe light fixtures throughout the building. Carvings of Pan and Diana that were carved by Art Clough originally hung in the Browsing Room but have been moved to the Archives. Two lettered murals hang by the east and west stairways to the second floor. They were written by Frederick George Young and include "The Mission of the University" and "Opportunity for Growth of Oregon." Painted murals hang in each of the stairwells that were painted by the Runquist brothers, Arthur and Albert. The mural in the west stairwell is "Development of the Sciences" and in the east stairwell is "Development of the Arts." The Oregon Collection Room on the second floor features a plaster frieze designed by Lawrence and depicts mountains, trees, and crosses in an art deco style. The east and west walls have cedar panels carved by Art Clough and his assistants and depict the Oregon country and the Civilian Conservation Corps Camps.

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embellishments on the exterior, but cast stone was used instead, probably for economic reasons.¹⁹⁹ Many of the embellishments include emblems, such as the lamp, book, and eye that are symbolic of learning and were also used on the Oregon State Library and the Clackamas County Courthouse.

Linfield College's Northrup Library (1936) is really two parallel brick buildings, both named for Emanuel Northrup, a professor, dean, and acting president of the college. The northernmost wing was designed by Walter Crowell, an architect in A.E. Doyle's office, in a Georgian style. Short and Brown describe this library as the McMinnville Library: "This library adjoins a small university and conforms to the campus plan. The basement contains book stacks and reading rooms. The first floor has two reading rooms, book stacks, and office rooms. The floors and walls are reinforced concrete with brick veneer exterior. Finished floors are asphalt tile. The roofing is asbestos shingles. The project was completed in November 1936 at a construction cost of \$59,586 and a project cost of \$65,437."²⁰⁰ The Colonial Revival features are in the rectangular shape, brick exterior with white wood trim, brick corner quoins, equal numbers of windows on each side of a projecting vestibule that forms the center entrance.

A. E. Doyle drew plans for the Deschutes County library but died in 1928 before the brick structure could be built. Local architect Hugh M. Thompson reviewed the plans and suggested that the building would be less expensive if it were in wood. Once a PWA grant of \$13,500 was obtained, the architectural firm of Whitehouse and Church was retained to complete plans for the Deschutes County Library. Byron McDonald of Van Matre Construction Company served as contractor for the 8100 square foot building. It cost about \$27,000 and was constructed in 1938. The early history of the Deschutes library also shows the leadership of women in the library community. On February 16, 1908, the Bend Ladies Library Club was organized, and its members decided to open a public library. The women raised \$68.90 at a social and elected a librarian. In 1919, the City of Bend approved an annual budget to support the library, and the following year Deschutes County contracted with the city to offer library services to the county. A newly established county library board hired the first professional librarian. This local history of libraries was repeated in other Oregon counties, among them Klamath Falls where the Bonanza Library developed from the Women's Library. The identification of women with books was pictured in the relief carving Gabriel Lavare produced of a pioneer mother reading to her child that is in the state library.

Construction of the Montavilla Library (1935), designed by Herman Brookman in an early modern, minimalist style was completed by the WPA, although it had been started probably under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The WPA rehabilitated many branch libraries in Multnomah County. Other libraries known to be constructed in Oregon between 1935 and 1939 include the Sisters Library (1939) designed in a bungalow style using horizontal board siding, and the Women's Library (1935) in Bonanza is designed in a vernacular style and is characterized by a lava stone chimney. The use of vinyl siding on the Women's Library is a non-historic material that may impact the library's eligibility for listing. The Historic Site Record describes the Vale City Hall (c. 1938) as art deco in style. It has served a secondary use as a library. The community hall in Sandy constructed by the WPA between 1935 and 1938 also contained a library.

b. Significance

Oregon State libraries funded through PWA or WPA funding are significant at the state (Oregon State Library) or local (college, professional school, county, or community libraries) level.

Under Criterion A, all the PWA- or WPA-funded libraries in Oregon are significant in the areas of **education**, **communications**, and **entertainment/recreation**. The medical school library is significant in the area of **health/medicine** for its role in supporting training of health care professionals and **social history** for its role in promoting the welfare of society. The state library is the only library in Oregon that served all state residents directly. The state library is significant in the area of **politics/government** for its role in serving state legislators

¹⁹⁹ Emerson.

²⁰⁰ Short and Brown, 138.

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and administrators. The state library is significant at the state level in the area of **social history** for the role played by women in its development and history.

Significance in the area of **architecture** under Criterion C for libraries depends upon whether the structure reflects characteristics of the style in which it is designed, materials quality of workmanship, and integrity of appearance on the exterior and at least part of the interior.

The John E. Weeks and Knight libraries are significant under Criterion C as libraries designed by Ellis F. Lawrence, considered a master among Oregon architects.²⁰¹ The Knight Library had a special connection to Lawrence because he founded the University of Oregon School of Architecture and Allied Arts. As buildings constructed during the depression, certain characteristics may reflect economic necessities, the embellishments at the University of Oregon library were cast stone, for example, rather than terra cotta.

Smaller libraries built or improved through public relief work are eligible for listing under Criterion C if they retain integrity in design, materials, workmanship and setting. The Deschutes County Library is listed in the National Register, constructed of wood, significant under Criterion C as the only example of Depression-era Arts and Crafts public architecture in wood in downtown Bend, and one of the few surviving examples of "Oregon Rustic" or "National Park Style" architecture. An exception was made in the registration requirements in listing the Deschutes County library because the wood roof should be restored on the building.

Character defining elements of the state library include its design, materials, and setting.

c. Registration Requirements

Libraries must meet the general registration requirements under this MPD and the following:

1. A library may be eligible under Criterion A for its significant central role in contributing to the education and entertainment of the community where it is located during the period of significance.
2. The library should represent a unique or outstanding example of its style architecturally in the community in which it serves to be eligible under Criterion C. Character-defining characteristics of a library in the moderne style may include some or all of the following features: a symmetrical form where elements are paced at ninety degree angles, reinforced concrete construction, repeated sets of window units, minimalist ornamentation where pilasters have been replaced with vertical recessed features in the marble exterior, a course around the top of the building and a flat roof, and art deco ornamentation.
3. A New Deal library designed by master architect Ellis Lawrence should be distinctive or unique. The library must express a particular phase in the development of Lawrence's career, an aspect of his work, or a particular idea or theme.²⁰²

3. Education/Social: Clubs and Community Centers

a. Description

Sometime between 1935 and early 1938, the WPA built a civic club house in LaGrande, 44 feet x 68 feet, in a building formerly owned by the United Pacific Railroad and donated to the city for use as a club house and

²⁰¹ See: Michael Shellenbarger. Ed. 1989. "Harmony in Diversity: The Architecture and Teaching of Ellis F. Lawrence," Eugene, Oregon: Museum of Art and the Historic Preservation Program, University of Oregon.

²⁰² "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation," National Register Bulletin. 1983. U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, 20.

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recreation center. Another club was built by the WPA in Lebanon, Linn County. A community hall was built by WPA workers in Canyonville, Douglas County. Little is known about these facilities.

b. Significance

Social clubs and community centers were significant at the local level.

Under Criterion A, civic clubs and community centers are significant in the area of **social history**, important for their association with the social benefit provided to the communities where these clubs and community halls were built.

Under Criterion C, civic clubs and community centers are significant in the area of **architecture** if they embody distinctive characteristics of design, materials, and setting.

c. Registration Requirements

Any resources identified under this property type and sub-type would have to meet the general registration requirements under this MPD, and the following:

1. A social club or community center may be eligible under Criterion A for its significant central role in contributing to the social life of its community during the period of significance.
2. A social club or community center should represent a unique or distinctive example of its style architecturally in the community in which it serves to be eligible under Criterion C. It should retain sufficient elements of its original design and materials to connect it to the period of its significance.

D. Property Type: Transportation

Transportation property types in Oregon under PWA or WPA construction include roads, waysides, and retaining walls; tunnels; bridges; and airports/airfields. The Final Report on the WPA indicated that \$37,971,839 (39.8 percent of all expenditures) was spent nationally on highways, roads, and streets and \$8,023,496 (8.4 percent) on airports and airways. The Oregon WPA report of 1938 identified 4,949 miles of highways, roads, and streets (new and improved); 430 bridges and viaducts (new and improved); 9,639 culverts (new and improved). Most of this construction did not produce resources that can still be identified. The impact of expenditures on highways and roads was to open up areas of the State of Oregon for commerce and recreational use. The historian T.H. Watkins pinpointed the social significance of infrastructure resources: "The legacy of the New Dealers, then, is infrastructure as well as politics and government – and if a good deal of it is beginning to disintegrate in our own time, it still stands as the most permanent physical evidence we have of the power of the dreams that fired those people in that time."²⁰³

PWA, WPA, and CCC were also involved with road construction for infrastructure improvements, such as Bonneville Dam and Bureau of Reclamation projects. The CCC improved and built roads, sometimes in conjunction with landscaping projects for recreation projects. As one example, road construction was one summer season activity undertaken by CCC enrollees assigned to one of two camps in the Crater Lake National Park, Camp Annie Spring (1933-1941) and Camp Wineglass (1934-1938). At Crater Lake's rim campground, CCC completed footpaths and roads.²⁰⁴ CCC projects will be discussed in an amendment to this MPD. WPA construction of scenic byways, such as Rocky Butte Scenic Drive, are discussed under the Recreation property type. Roads constructed for recreation followed guidelines for rustic design, including use of local natural materials, curvilinear lines that follow the terrain and landscape, and hand-crafted construction of high quality. Tunnels on main roads followed similar rustic guidelines. By contrast, bridges frequently

²⁰³ Watkins, 163.

²⁰⁴ Rick Harmon. Crater Lake National Park: A History. 2002. Corvallis: Oregon State University Press, 118.

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included features of moderne architecture in streamlined vertical and horizontal lines and art deco ornamentation, such as bridge pillars and arches. Others reflected rustic features. Master designer Conde B. McCullough designed many bridges in Oregon under PWA funding between 1933 and 1936. McCullough left Oregon in October 1935 to design bridges for the Central American Inter-American Highway.²⁰⁵ These can be distinguished from other bridges funded by the PWA or WPA.

1. Transportation: Road-related – Roads, Waysides, and Retaining Walls

a. Description

The report, *Works Progress Administration in Oregon, January 1938*, reported that after 2-1/2 years, WPA workers in Oregon's Congressional District No. 1 (the Coast, Willamette Valley, and Clackamas County) had repaired 725 miles of highways, roads, and streets and constructed 162 miles. Among these were three short roads from the valley to the coast: the Wilson River Highway, the Wolf Creek Road, and Route F (a road from Eugene to the coast), all significantly shortening the time necessary travel to and from the coast and improving economic opportunities for coastal residents. The coastal roads were under the supervision of the State Highway Commission. In Congressional District No. 2 (Central and Eastern Oregon), 24 miles of road was constructed and 338 miles repaired in the same amount of time. In Congressional District No. 3 (only Multnomah County), 506 miles of road were repaired and reconstructed and 20 miles were built. Road-building continued to be important WPA work in Oregon in the years from 1938 to 1943.

The counties of Tillamook, Washington, Clatsop, and Multnomah, and the city of Portland, all sponsors, collaborated with the WPA to construct the Wilson River and Wolf Creek highways to connect Portland to Oregon coast communities. Camps were constructed for workers on the road construction. Camp Tillamook housed 150 men working on the Wilson River highway. Later, workers lived at McNamers Camp which was built to house 350 workers. Construction workers on the Wolf Creek highway lived at Sunset Camp, and later at Bear Creek Camp and Wolf Creek Camp. Existing resources from this project include the Wilson River Highway Wayside and Wilson River Highway Retaining Wall. South of Salem WPA workers improved Smith Road east of Highway 99 to Jefferson. WPA workers in Coos Bay built a retaining wall in the city. Other WPA resources relating to roads include Fairview stonework retaining walls, the abutment for the NE 223rd Avenue underpass in Portland (1935); and the Tillamook State Forest (1940) road wayside and retaining wall. The Rocky Butte Scenic Drive, listed as part of a National Historic District, is a significant resource representative of the northwest region and the time period in which it was built as one of the "artifacts of hard times and the auto touring age."²⁰⁶

Several WPA road projects were also reported in Eastern Oregon between 1935 and 1938. These projects included widening, straightening, and improving drainage. In northeastern Jefferson County new road construction was undertaken to access locally-owned timber resources. This construction was called Fly Creek Grade," according to the 1938 WPA report. In Klamath Falls, road work improved drainage conditions. A five-mile segment of a road near Baker was built between Carson and Cornucopia to provide access to Cornucopia mines. The road was graded, and section and drainage ditches were completed. Because the location was somewhat remote, a camp, "Camp Cornucopia," was established for the workers during construction. The sponsor provided all transportation and hauling. The WPA provided the labor. In Union County, 13 miles of new construction was completed on the Huntington-Robinette road, and 80 miles were repaved. As part of this project, bridges were repaired also.

²⁰⁵ Robert Hadlow. C.B. McCullough Major Oregon Coast highway Bridges, 1927-36. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. June 14, 2005, 21. See also Robert W. Hadlow. *Elegant Arches, Soaring Spirits: C.B. McCullough, Oregon's Master Bridge Builder*. Corvallis: Oregon State University, 2001.

²⁰⁶ David Lewis and Kathy Schutt. February 25, 1991. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for Rocky Butte Scenic Drive Historic District, listed October 17, 1991, 10.

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In Multnomah County, approximately ten miles of road was constructed in the Mount Hood National Forest. The US Forest Service acted as sponsor and provided heavy equipment while the WPA supplied labor. Another project was improving drainage for Federal Aid Highways, sponsored by the State Highway Department. Highways entering Portland from the east were particularly targeted to eliminate winter drainage problems. In addition, the Landscape Engineer of the State Highway Department planned for beautification and protection of the entrances to Portland through stone retaining walls and stone gutters and masonry walls to stabilize embankments. Native plants were also planted to beautify the roadside. Other projects in Portland included construction of a 500-foot tunnel by Barbur Boulevard for drainage, and improvements on Skyline Boulevard and Canyon Road. In Portland, WPA workers removed street car tracks and resurfaced the pavement with asphalt.

The McKenzie Highway, Hwy 242, from Mile Post 56.0 to 90.15 is an example of a significant road in Oregon. The highway is listed as a National Historic District. Part of its designation relates to CCC work on enhancements to the McKenzie Highway and Clear Lake-Belknap Springs Road constructed by enrollees from Camp Belknap (Camp F-23 of Company 927) which operated from 1933 to 1938. The McKenzie Ranger Station is now located on this site. The focus of the CCC camp was woodworking, and enrollees were trained by experienced carpenters to build benches, tables and chairs using a US Forest Service pattern book. Camp Belknap enrollees also built roads, trails, campgrounds, shelters, recreational facilities, and small dams in the areas of Belknap Junction, Clear Lake, Fish Lake, Horse Creek Road, and the Pacific Crest Trail (then called the Skyline Trail). The most distinctive structure built by CCC enrollees in this area was Dee Wright Observatory, named for a Forest Service employee and CCC foreman who died during construction of the observatory. The observatory was designed by William N. Parke, Willamette National Forest landscape architect between 1933 and 1937.²⁰⁷ The McKenzie Highway is one of three active vehicular roads listed in the National Register for Historic Places in the state of Oregon where the road is the primary or only resource.²⁰⁸ Some other roads constructed through PWA or WPA projects can be included as contributing resources in historic districts.

Red oaks and sequoias along McLoughlin Boulevard and Barbur Boulevard were planted in 1934 through a PWA project for highway beautification, the first in the state.²⁰⁹ Further research may identify additional resources that were developed under WPA or PWA projects and continue to be part of the landscape.

b. Significance

Significance of roads, waysides, and retaining-walls is at the local or state level depending upon their location and length (in the case of roads).

Construction of the Wilson River highway and Wolf Creek road was significant under Criterion A in the areas of **transportation** and **community planning and development**. The Wilson River highway stonework was constructed by WPA workers and is associated with employment of the unemployed through public works projects during the depression and opened northern coast communities to commerce and recreation.

Significance of construction of roads, waysides and retaining walls under Criterion C is in **architecture**. Transportation resources reflect rustic style in the use of local stone, such as basalt, often hand hewn, and assembled by hand by stonemasons, likely some of the same crews who worked on WPA-funded tunnels. Most transportation resources will be in their original location although settings may have changed over time. In addition to location, characteristics of rustic design, use of local materials and high quality workmanship,

²⁰⁷ Judith A. Chapman. August 21, 2009. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for McKenzie Highway Historic District, Section 8, 7-8.

²⁰⁸ *Guidance for Recording and Evaluating Linear Cultural Resources*. December 2013. Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, 17. The other two are the Historic Columbia River Highway and Rim Drive within Crater Lake National Park.

²⁰⁹ Judith T. Kenny. April 13, 2021. McLoughlin Boulevard Roadside Planting – North Unit – Portland Oregon. Living New Deal, <https://livingnewdeal.org/projects/mcloughlin-boulevard-roadside-planting-roadside-improvement-planting-plans-north-unit-portland-or/>, accessed May 16, 2021.

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would contribute to the integrity of a resource for eligibility. Analysis of the significance of roads and tunnels under Criterion C is similar to the rustic style of scenic byways and promenades under the recreation property type. Sufficient resources may no longer remain to identify a significant project. Road repairs may not have left visible features that can be identified in terms of listing in the national register. This MPD does not identify the many roads constructed in Oregon under the New Deal. Further research will be necessary to identify and evaluate roads constructed under the WPA, CCC, and PWA.

c. Registration Requirements

In addition to the general registration requirements, roads, waysides, and retaining walls should follow the following requirements:

- i. Roads, waysides, and retaining walls may be eligible under Criterion A for their significant central role in contributing to the transportation and community development of communities where they are located during the period of significance.
- ii. Character-defining elements include design, the use of natural, local materials, a setting that is compatible with the environment, and workmanship that suggests stone was hand-carved. The integrity of many historic-period roads has been impacted by re-paving, alterations to meet current safety standards or accommodate increased traffic, or installation of improved technology. Repaving a road may not disqualify the road or segment from listing if sufficient factors of integrity can be established.

Segments of a linear cultural resource can be listed in the National Register in separate segments or together as historic districts. Roads constructed under New Deal funding might be eligible for listing individually if they reflect a high degree of engineering and/or aesthetic qualities.²¹⁰

2. Transportation: Road-related – Tunnels**a. Description**

Seven Oregon tunnels have been listed on a Section 106 inventory for the associated historic context of WPA/Rustic Style Masonry Tunnel Portals (1937-41).²¹¹ Between the 1920s through the 1960s, during National Park Service (NPS) landscape architect Thomas Vint tenure at NPS, he co-authored an agreement between NPS and the Bureau of Public Roads (BPR) which provided that the BPR supply technical documents and the NPS produce landscaping designs and details for major roads.²¹² Vint promoted rustic design principles that integrated roads with surroundings. Elements of rustic design that were popularized in arch bridges on national park roads were adapted in the large cut stone rings used for entrances to tunnels. Rustic style masonry portal walls were used in seven Oregon highway tunnels: the 1937 Toothrock Tunnel on the Historic Columbia Highway, the 1939 Rocky Butte Tunnel, 1939 Salt Creek Tunnel in Lane County, the 1940 and 1941 Northwest Cornell tunnels and the 1940 West Burnside Tunnel in Portland, and the 1941 Sunset Tunnel (now the Dennis L. Edwards Tunnel) near Manning on US Highway 26. These tunnels had three elements in common: (1) NPS review of the portal plans for proportion and materials; (2) use of basalt from Rocky Butte Quarry for the stone for the seven portals; and (3) a crew of masons employed by Oregon WPA and led by stonemason Raffale (Ralph) Curcio, who worked over two decades on masonry structures in the region. The Rocky Butte Tunnel is part of a National Historic District and significant because of its unique design to negotiate a steep slope in a limited space and its construction of the roadway alignment which circles back on itself. It was designed by the Multnomah County Road Department and built under Paul Northrup,

²¹⁰ *Guidance for Recording*, 3-4.

²¹¹ Robert W. Hadlow. July 8, 2004. Oregon Inventory of Historic Properties Section 106 Documentation Form Determination of Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Listing.

²¹² Mary Shivers Culpin, March 27, 2017. "Thomas Vint (1894-1967), National Park Service: The First 75 Years: Biographical Vignettes, https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/sontag/vint.htm, accessed on May 17, 2021.

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Engineer; Ralph Curcio, Masonry Superintendent; and A.J. Dreyer, Tunnel Engineer. Rustic style suggests a roughness or unfinished quality; unskilled workers employed as stonemasons gradually became more skilled, and the rockwork often reflected improvement in skill. Other craftsmen in the northwest were highly skilled in using local basaltic rock and had learned their skill in Italy before immigrating to the United States. Some of these masons were employed at Timberline Lodge.

The Salt Creek Tunnel in Lane County is significant under Criterion A for its association with federal, state, and local road improvement programs and as an example of innovative twentieth century tunnel construction. The tunnel is significant under Criterion C as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of highway tunnel construction prior to World War II using Bureau of Public Roads design standards. The significant characteristics of the tunnel are its irregular cut basalt masonry portals, a curvilinear alignment, a full concrete lining of the bore, and interior lighting. A small powerhouse was constructed in 1939 to house generating equipment needed to power lights in the tunnel. Salt Creek Tunnel was also the impetus for the State Industrial Accident Commission to draft a new code incorporating workman standards as the result of concerns that state and federal agencies expressed about ventilation and fire protection during the tunnel's construction.²¹³

Another tunnel completed during the era of relief public works was the Arch Cape Tunnel on Oregon Highway 101 that was associated with a road improvement program. Approved in February 1936, the tunnel was not completed until 1940. Builders complained about fumes from a gasoline-powered shovel and from blasting during construction of the Arch Cape tunnel.²¹⁴

b. Significance

The tunnels are significant at the local level due to the importance of their local communities.

The significance of the seven rustic tunnels under Criterion A is in the areas of **transportation, commerce, and entertainment/recreation**. The Salt Creek Tunnel is significant as a cooperative effort of the WPA, BPR, and Oregon Highway Division that combined dual needs of providing an important transportation route through the Cascade Mountains with a recreational and scenic drive. In some locations, the tunnels improved economic opportunities by shortening routes between communities engaged in commerce. Significance under Criterion C is in the area of **architecture** through elements of rustic design that the seven tunnels share.

c. Registration Requirements

In addition to the general registration requirements under this MPD, a tunnel must meet the following requirements:

- iii. A tunnel may be eligible under Criterion A for its significant central role in contributing to transportation and commerce during the period of significance.
- iv. Tunnels recognized under Criterion C should exemplify the style used in their construction. If they are constructed in a rustic style, they should follow the guidelines of rustic architecture. It might be connected to factors of association and feeling by such character-defining elements as the use of natural, local materials, a setting that ensures the tunnel is compatible with the environment, and workmanship that suggests the stones were hand carved with limited tools for eligibility under Criterion C.

²¹³ Sarah Jalving. August 2011. Oregon Inventory of Historic Properties, Section 106: Level of Effect, ODOT/Salt Creek Viaduct. Oregon Department of Transportation Cultural Resources.

²¹⁴ In "The Arch Cape Tunnel: Gateway to Oswald West State Park," quoting David and Alma English, *Arch Cape Chronicles* and from the July 1937 issue of *Western Construction News*, <https://www.innatarchcape.com/cannonbeach/2018/12/9/8-fascinating-facts-about-arch-cape-tunnel>, accessed May 17, 2021.

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3. Transportation/Engineering: Road-related – Bridges**a. Description**

The bridges constructed in Oregon under the New Deal varied in size and complexity, but those designed by Conde McCullough are especially distinctive and can be distinguished as the work of a master. McCullough was active in designing Oregon bridges in the 1920s and 1930s until October 1935. Almost all, if not all, of the bridges he designed between 1933 and 1936 were funded through the PWA. Of his designs, the following bridges are considered significant at the national level.

The Wilson River Bridge in Tillamook County (bridge number 1499, completed 1931) is the first reinforced-concrete tied-arch span built in the Pacific Northwest region of the United States. In the 1910s McCullough worked for the Marsh Engineering Company in Des Moines, Iowa. Its founder James B. Marsh created a patented "rainbow arch" reinforced-concrete bridge, in 1912, which he built all through the states of Kansas and Iowa in the early twentieth century. The success of the Marsh version of the reinforced-concrete tied-arch, using angle steel and concrete, may have influenced McCullough in his decision to use this form at the Wilson river and shortly thereafter, nearly identical structures over Ten Mile Creek and Big Creek in Lane County, Oregon. McCullough differed from Marsh in that he used reinforcing bar instead of steel plate in his arches.²¹⁵

Another significant bridge form by McCullough was the John McLoughlin Bridge, designed in 1932 on US 99E between Portland and Oregon City. The bridge was designed with a unique tied-arch system, similar to the designs at Wilson River, Big Creek, and Ten Mile Creek, but using steel box girder construction and a revised system of connecting arch ribs. This design was repeated at the South Umpqua River Bridge at Winston in Douglas County and the Eagle Creek Bridge in Multnomah County. The McLoughlin Bridge won a design award from the American Institute of Steel Construction.²¹⁶

Planning for five bridges along the coast had been underway since 1932 but funding could not be obtained through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. In April 1934, after required congressional and War Department approvals were obtained, the PWA (established in 1933) approved plans and funding for the \$5.1 million Oregon Coast Highway project. This included the Yaquina Bridge at Newport, Alsea Bay Bridge at Waldport, Siuslaw Bridge, Umpqua Bridge at Reedsport, and the Coos Bay Bridge. Together the five bridges created a link between coastal communities that had been hampered by having to cross rivers on ferries. Of these, the Coos Bay Bridge was the longest bridge in the Pacific Northwest and was high enough to allow ocean-going vessels under it.²¹⁷ The Siuslaw River Bridge, a double-leaf bascule drawbridge, was the shortest. Four of McCullough's bridge designs from the early 1930s and the five coastal bridges that were funded through the PWA gave McCullough an international reputation. McCullough-designed bridges have national significance.

McCullough designed an underpass for the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific railroads that was constructed in 1936 and partially funded through 1935 Works Program Grade Separation Funds of the US Bureau of Public Roads. The North Salem Underpass is considered significant as correcting one of the most hazardous grade crossings in the state. The state received \$2,334,000 to allocate to 20 grade separation projects. The North Salem Underpass was the most expensive estimated at \$280,000.²¹⁸ Frank Scheer wrote, "The genius of this complex design was Conde Balcom McCullough, Oregon's legendary highway bridge engineer." . . . McCullough had a great ability of creating a 'sense of place in his designs that extended to even many of his smaller bridges, and the North Salem Underpass was no exception."²¹⁹ Scheer noted art deco features in the

²¹⁵ Hadlow, 7. Wilson River Bridge, Spans Wilson River at U.S. Highway 101, Tillamook, Tillamook County, OR, Historic American Buildings Survey, Engineering Record, Landscapes Survey, Prints and Photographs, HAER Documentation, <http://loc.gov/pictures/item/or0306/>, accessed February 19, 2021.

²¹⁶ Hadlow, 17.

²¹⁷ Robbins, 314.

²¹⁸ Frank Scheer. Fall 2008. "The North Salem Underpass: An Engineering Feat with Art Deco Details," *S.P. Trainline*, 19.

²¹⁹ Ibid., 22.

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bridge, including those in the colonnade column caps, lamp post pylons, fluted columns, pointed arch railings, and portal entrances.

McCullough designed the Ballpark Bridge #2117 over the Umatilla River in Pendleton. It features art deco details in the rectilinear obelisk-like entrance pylons with horizontal and vertical incisions and keystone ornamentation at the base of the arches. The semi-circular arch balustrade is reminiscent of classical design. Built in 1935, the bridge is a multi-span, continuous concrete girder style bridge in which the structural components are connected through reinforced steel, resulting in reduced material costs and enhanced opportunity for architectural treatment of the substructure.²²⁰ The features that distinguish this bridge as a McCullough-design include the art deco-inspired pylons, ornate bridge railings, cantilevered sidewalks, and architectural treatment of the substructure. The ballpark bridge may be more typical of many of the smaller McCullough-designed bridges in Oregon. McCullough's dominance as a bridge designer in Oregon during the first years of the PWA and the significance of the five bridges along the Oregon coast, overshadowed other examples of early PWA-funded bridges in Oregon. In evaluating McCullough's bridges for listing, consideration should be given to how the bridge fits in to other McCullough designs. Additional listing may be considered for a particular phase or specific aspect of his work or a particular idea in his designs that may not have been otherwise recognized.

Among other bridges designed through the New Deal was the Sheridan Bridge over the South Yamhill River. Designed by Glenn S. Paxson and Ivan Merchant, of the Oregon Department of Transportation, and built by Mountain States Construction Company in 1939, the bridge was funded through the PWA. It is significant to the city of Sheridan and as a New Deal project. Under Criterion C, the Sheridan Bridge is significant as an increasingly rare example of the standardized form of steel thru truss bridge.²²¹ The bridge is one of two examples of this type of construction in Yamhill County and the only example that precedes 1952. It is in the top quarter of the length of Oregon bridges of this style.

Additional research will be needed to identify which bridges were funded through public works projects among the many other bridges that were built in Oregon during the New Deal period. Bridges built in Oregon throughout the mid-1930s to 1943 were constructed of concrete, steel, or wood materials. Some, such as the Main Street Bridge in Klamath Falls, are identified as art deco in style while no style is identified for many others.

b. Significance

Bridge construction was significant at the national level in the case of some McCullough designed structures and at the local level for other structures.

Criterion A: Bridges along the Oregon Coast are eligible for listing under Criterion A because of significance in the areas of **transportation, commerce** (connecting the coastal highway), and **entertainment/recreation**. Bridges in Oregon constructed under the PWA or WPA will be eligible for nomination under Criterion A due to the significance of the New Deal period in expanding the role of the federal government into states, improving infrastructure to an extent that remains unprecedented, and in providing employment during the depression through public works.

Criterion C: The distinctive design of federally funded bridges during the New Deal is significant under Criterion C in the areas of **architecture** and **landscape architecture**. Bridge designs created in the Oregon State Highway Department under Glenn S. Paxson and Ivan Merchant were high quality; materials used were generally reinforced concrete or steel truss thru truss; and workmanship was high quality. The Sheridan

²²⁰ Leslie Schwab. December 2000. Oregon Department of Transportation Determination of Eligibility for the National Register for Umatilla River (Ballpark) Bridge.

²²¹ George Kramer. September, 2011. Oregon Inventory of Historic Properties Section 106 Bridge Determination of Eligibility Form and Peter J. Edwards. August 1994. City of Sheridan Inventory of Historic Properties, Historic Resource Form, Yamhill County, Oregon.

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Bridge, for example, is significant under Criterion C as an intact and rare example of the standardized steel thru truss bridge form.

Bridges may be streamlined and moderne in style with art deco details, and gain significance if designed by a distinguished engineer, such as Conde McCullough. Features that distinguish smaller bridges of this period as a McCullough-design include art deco-inspired pylons, ornate bridge railings, cantilevered sidewalks, and architectural treatment of the substructure.

c. Registration Requirements

In addition to the general registration requirements under this MPD, resources under this property type must meet the following requirements:

1. A bridge may be eligible under Criterion A for its significant central role in contributing to transportation and commerce during the period of significance.
2. If the bridge was a design by Conde McCullough, it should be distinctive or unique. The bridge or underpass must express a particular phase in the development of McCullough's career, an aspect of his work, or a particular idea or theme.²²²
3. A bridge by another engineer is eligible under Criterion C in this MPD if the design of the bridge is an outstanding example of the type of construction for the New Deal period. Character defining elements of the modernist style, include streamlined lines and use of such art deco details as colonnade column caps, lamp post pylons, fluted columns, pointed arch railings, and portal entrances. Bridges must be in their original location and retain an association with the communities or landscape where they were placed. The extent to which these features are intact will determine integrity of the bridge and eligibility for listing under Criterion C.

4. Transportation: Air and Railroad related – Airports and Railroads

a. Description

Resources under airports in Oregon include preparing the land for the new Portland Airport being relocated from Swan Island. Once a site was selected along the Columbia River where, it was noted, the largest seaplane could land, and a \$300,000 bond was passed by the City of Portland to enable purchase of the property, the WPA was engaged to address barriers to construction of the facility: drainage and need for fill to prevent flooding. WPA workers spread 3,777,000 cubic yards of sand on the site, some of it pumped 9,000 feet. A second project was proposed to WPA headquarters to enable completion of runways. Approval was granted for completing most of the drainage system and two runways. WPA also installed a tile gridiron drainage system and dug boundary ditches to improve the Troutdale Airport for year-round use. Improvements to airports along the coast and valley areas included grading, drainage, and gravel surfacing at Astoria (where a hydroplane runway was completed), Tillamook, Salem, Medford, and Roseburg. At the United Airlines Terminal in Eugene WPA workers constructed runways.²²³ At North Bend, a dredge was incorporated to build a dike and port for planes and hydroplanes. Floating docks were constructed at Coos Bay. The St. Helens airport was cleared. WPA also cleared the Redmond airport of rocks. At Pendleton, WPA undertook a program of paving the runways. The runways were covered with crushed rock and local soil. Due to danger of blowing dust, the airport was covered with 100,277 square yards of asphalt. The surface of the airport at Baker was graded, covered with gravel, and paved by oil penetration. Culverts and ditches were dug around the perimeter. The WPA also graded the Ontario airport runway.

²²² "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation," National Register Bulletin. 1983. U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, 20.

²²³ Timothy Askin, c. 2010. National Register Preliminary Eligibility Evaluation Form for Historic Resources for United Airlines Terminal in Eugene.

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Only one project was identified regarding railroad construction. The Prineville-Redmond line, a freight route used for commerce, was suffering from deferred maintenance. WPA workers reconstructed three bridges, built additional siding, and made other repairs to the railroad. The sponsor provided materials, supplies, and skilled labor. The WPA work for airports and the railroad repair in Oregon appears to be limited to onsite grading and paving, and no resources have been identified yet that would qualify for National Register listing.

b. Significance

Airports and railroad construction in Oregon was significant at the local, state, or national level because most of the projects were located in Portland or smaller communities.

Criterion A: Construction of airport and railroad facilities was significant in the areas of **transportation**, **community planning and development**, and **social history**. Building, improving, and enlarging air and rail facilities improved the communities where the projects took place employed larger numbers of unskilled workers. This was true in the case of grading, drainage, and gravel surfacing runways where construction methods tended to be labor-intensive and archaic.

Criterion C: Significance of airport and railroad construction is in the areas of **architecture** and **engineering** if design, type of construction, and use of native building materials was identifiable.

c. Registration Requirements

WPA improvements to airfields and rail facilities have not left significant resources where the contribution can be acknowledged and registration requirements assigned. If resources were identified, character-defining elements such as design and construction methods could be evaluated for significance. Further research may uncover identifiable resources related to WPA work on airfields and rail facilities.

1. A military facility may be eligible under Criterion A for its significant central role in contributing to social history during the period of significance.
2. Any airport or railroad resources, if identified, would be important due to their rarity and may be eligible under Criterion C.

E. Property Type: Industry

The property type of industry includes dams and transmission systems. The dams and transmission systems had a monumental impact on the northwest. Cheap accessible energy allowed the area to attract industry such as aluminum. The National Landmark designation of the Bonneville and the MPD for Bonneville Transmission Systems address energy facilities in Oregon that were funded under the New Deal.

1. Industry/Energy Facility: Dams

Bonneville Dam was the largest federal relief project in the Oregon. Together with the Grand Coulee Dam higher up the Columbia River in Washington, the two dams were the largest federal relief projects in the Pacific Northwest. The Bonneville project was funded through Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act. It was Project 28, a continuation of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works and not moved from emergency funding by President Roosevelt until 1935. The first funding was \$20 million in 1933 to the Corps of Engineers for Bonneville Dam. Construction on a coffer dam began in October but flooding in December revealed problems with the dam's location and the site was moved upstream four miles. The PWA provided an additional \$11 million for contracts to construct the main spillway. Additional PWA contributions brought its total

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contribution to \$42 million of the total project cost of \$80 million.²²⁴ There were no other dams of this scale, no other projects of this scale in Oregon. The impact of the Bonneville Dam was transformative to the northwest. Cheap hydroelectric power facilitated heavy industry, particularly the aluminum industry, and enabled electrification of rural areas.

The Monroe Roller Mill Dam on the Long Tom River in Benton County is a 1942 concrete structure. Further research may show whether this dam was privately built or constructed with PWA, WPA, or CCC involvement. Another resource that may be associated with a New Deal project is the c. 1935 Oak Grove Pipeline Road Storage/Maintenance Yard that is associated with the Clackamas River Hydroelectric Project. Further research is needed to tie these projects to New Deal projects.

2. Industry/Energy Facility: Transmission Systems

a. Description

The BPA Transmission System transformed Oregon's rural landscape. In 1935, only about one-third of Oregon farms had electricity. The first transmission line in the BPA system was a short mile-line from Bonneville Dam to Cascade Locks, about three miles. BPA developed the Master Grid in the late 1930s and 1940s. The in-house architects who designed the structures used standardized designs in modern, or streamline moderne style.²²⁵ Building designs were typically wood or masonry frames covered by stucco, although brick was also used. Windows were glass block or portal.²²⁶ John Delmage Ross, appointed BPA's first administrator, determined that BPA would build and control its own transmission system. The BPA installed transmission lines and substations throughout Oregon, at first, using PWA funds and WPA workers: "Following BPA surveyors, WPA crews cleared corridors, felling trees and grading lines, to make way for the private contractors that were hired to pour concrete footings, erect steel or wood towers and ten string conductor cable to connect the substations and generation units."²²⁷ George Kramer's MPD, for BPA's Pacific Northwest Transmission System covers transmission resources built with federal assistance starting in the 1940s.

Kramer identified seven types of resources including transmission lines, substations (which include subtypes: switchyard, control house, untanking tower, oil house, storage building/shop, and administrative building), compensation stations, testing stations, converter stations, microwave/radio stations, and control towers. For each, he identified character-defining elements, minimum eligibility requirements, a range/variation, and specific integrity issues.

b. Significance

The significance of BPA substations and transmission lines is national because of their importance to providing interstate electricity and contribution to military defense.

Under Criterion A, the BPA substations are significant in the areas of **commerce** and **industry**, **social history**, and perhaps also in **military** and **engineering**. The substation impacted business/industrial development, particularly during World War II by the creation of defense-related shipyards. The significance of BPA substations under Criterion C, such as the substation at St. Johns, is in the area of **architecture**, partly as an example of streamline moderne (stripped classicism) used by BPA during the 1941 time period that the substation was built. Associated structures, including a control house, oil house, storage building, switchyard,

²²⁴ Water and Power. Encyclopedia.com. <https://www.encyclopedia.com/education/news-and-education-magazines/water-and-power-1928-1941>, accessed February 18, 2021.

²²⁵ George Kramer. July 26, 2012. Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), Pacific Northwest Transmission System, Multiple Property Documentation Form, National Register of Historic Places, 11

²²⁶ Ibid., 48-49.

²²⁷ Ibid., 6, 9.

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and transfer track, and transfer cart, were recommended as contributing.²²⁸ There are 26 BPA substations identified on the Oregon Historic Sites Database that were built between 1941 and 1943.

Kramer's MPD for BPA Transmission stated: "Individual lines and substations of the BPA system, including all their various component parts, that were built during the first period of significance (1938-1945) worked, and continued to work, as a coordinated entity that is most accurately treated collectively and which are, collectively significant under the evaluation criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. Resource types enumerated here reflect that significance under Criterion A through their design and continued function."²²⁹

Kramer continued to describe significance under Criterion C: "Some resources may be significant for their ability to relate design or technological aspects of BPA's history, or of the history of electrical transmission, or for a combination of these two factors."²³⁰

c. Registration Requirements

1. Any transmission lines or substations may be eligible under Criterion A for a significant central role in contributing to the social history of spreading electric power. Any of the earliest transmission lines and substations built by BPA or other power companies with PWA and WPA funding would be covered under this MPD if any exist that are not already listed. The registration requirements will be those in the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), Pacific Northwest Transmission System, Multiple Property Documentation Form.
2. The early transmission lines are rare and may be eligible under Criterion C.

F. Property Type: Defense – Military

The property type for military facilities include air stations and bases, armories, and supporting structures. The PWA and WPA funded some military resources that played a role in preparing Oregon for World War II. Other programs, including the CCC and the NYA began to train companies of unskilled young men so that they were quickly mobilized in the military. The National Guard unit at the Klamath armory and the Air National Guard Base in Portland funded facilities through public work relief projects. In Oregon, military air stations, armories, and public safety facilities are subtypes of the military property type constructed under PWA or WPA projects. Armories became spaces for community events even when they were initially built to provide National Guard facilities. Some National Guard facilities include residence quarters and some are on bases where fewer and fewer of the utilitarian structures exist to provide context for the remaining building or buildings.

a. Description

A significant example of PWA funding a military resource is the Klamath Armory and Auditorium that is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Construction of the Klamath Armory was funded by \$45,000 in city bonds, \$49,000 in county funds, and \$30,700 in a PWA grant. Public Works Project No. 1825 was designed by local architect Howard R. Perrin and Edward P. Brosterhous was the contractor. Completed in 1935 and serving as a community center through most of its history, a military role was the primary reason for the county to undertake its construction. "After the local National Guard unit, Battery D of the 249th Coast Artillery, was established in Klamath Falls in 1927, they met and drilled in a frame building that was inadequate for their needs, especially for securely housing their weapons, specifically the artillery pieces. . . . From 1935 through World War II and into the 1950s, the Klamath County Armory and Auditorium was the home of the Oregon National Guard's 249th Coast Artillery."²³¹

²²⁸ Oregon Historic Site Record on Bonneville Power Administration St. Johns Substation. Oregon Historic Sites Database.

²²⁹ Kramer, 4.

²³⁰ Ibid.

²³¹ Judith Hasson, 2011. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the Klamath County Armory and Auditorium, listed May 18, 2011, 11.

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Most, if not all, structures at the Air National Guard Base in Portland built in 1940 and 1941 have been demolished according to a general survey dated May 8, 2007. In 1995, the chapel and dormitory were identified as the last two remaining World War II wooden structures in the state of Oregon.²³² Email correspondence in the State Historic Preservation office in 1997 indicated that seven buildings remained from the historic period including two warehouses, the dormitory and chapel. Research may determine whether any New Deal-era structures remain.

Funding for the naval station at Tongue Point was approved by Hepburn Act of 1939. Work began in 1940 and continued in 1943 and included a seaplane hangar, timber hangers, barracks for 1500 men, aviation gasoline storage facilities, storehouses, and a dispensary.²³³ The WPA was involved in providing furnishings and art to Tongue Point. Research may determine whether any New Deal-era facilities remain at Tongue Point.

Camp Withycombe, named for Governor James Withycombe, was located on property occupied by the Clackamas Rifle Range. The adjutant general's rectangular wood house at Camp Withycombe, described as Colonial Revival (see also Sisters High School, Ladd Hill School and Canby City Hall), also features rustic shingle siding, a coursed stone wall chimney, and stone posts that flank the drive. A distinguishing feature of the interior is a wrought iron railing in "41st Sunrise."

b. Significance

The significance of military facilities is national because they are integral to national defense.

Criterion A: The area of significance of these facilities under Criterion A is in the area of **military** (defense). The purpose that military facilities provide of protecting and safe-guarding public security is a social benefit. Facilities such as armories have significance additionally in the areas of **entertainment/recreation**, **performing arts**, and **social history**. During its period of local significance, the Klamath Falls armory met the need for housing the Oregon National Guard Battery D of the 249th Coast Artillery. It also provided a large space for meetings, concerts, and served as a community center until it was turned into a museum in 1969. Whether meetings, concerts, and community center functions took place during the period of significance was not determined.

Given the loss of contextual integrity of the Air National Guard base, eligibility under Criterion A was weak even if they can be identified. The adjutant general's house at Camp Withycombe may fall into the category of being an isolated building that could be a contributing resource in a larger complex that that has been substantially altered or destroyed. Its significance under Criterion A may be limited.

Criterion C: The area of significance of the military facilities under Criterion C is in the area of **architecture**. The significant features and successful treatment of the classical moderne style of the Klamath Armory include the vertical emphasis of the tall windows and engaged columns on the exterior of the building, the polychrome brick and cream-colored wood and metal trim. Art deco decorative elements include a stylized fan motif in the metal spandrels and cast stone eagles. Helmeted soldiers at both main entrances allude to its military purpose and are significant for this military resource. The interior features a painted floral lobby ceiling and cut-out fan motifs that mimic the exterior design.

Architectural significance of the adjutant general's house is in the distinctive execution of its construction, including the shingle siding and stone chimney. Its wrought ironwork is significant and may be the work of O.B. Dawson and the WPA blacksmith's shop.

²³² Liz Carter to Elisabeth B. Potter, email, May 22, 1997 regarding Air National Guard.

²³³ Naval History and Heritage Command. Building the Navy's Bases. <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/b/building-the-navys-bases/building-the-navys-bases-vol-1-part-II.html>, 233, 238-239, accessed February 27, 2021.

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c. Registration Requirements

In addition to meeting the general registration requirements for resources under this MPD, the following requirements must be met:

1. A military facility may be eligible under Criterion A for its significant central role in contributing to social history during the period of significance. Sufficient contextual integrity must remain for the resource to communicate the purpose of the resource in its original location and the role of the PWA and/or the WPA in creating or modifying the resource and to establish significance under Criterion A.
2. Sufficient architectural and/or landscape features must remain to establish the feeling of the original setting for the resource. Other character-defining elements include design for Colonial Revival, rustic, and/or other styles, location, materials appropriate to the architectural style, and workmanship to establish significance under Criterion C. A military facility may be especially important due to its rarity and may be eligible under Criterion C.

G. Property Type: Other – Camps**a. Description**

The property type for Other: Camps in this MPD includes those camps that were used to house workers. During the depression New Deal funding paid for camps for CCC enrollees, WPA workers in some locations such as Summit Meadows (for Timberline Lodge builders, for example), and FSA workers living in farming areas.

Another type of facility was a new cottage for attendants at the Jackson County poor farm built by WPA workers between 1935 and 1938, according to the 1938 WPA report for Oregon. The specific resource has not been identified. If it is located, the character-defining elements would be similar to those for other residential resources built under New Deal projects, including any features that associate it with the New Deal, such as a plaque or similar design and construction as another cottage. Its architecture would be noteworthy, whether in rustic, colonial revival, or similar style.

1. CCC Camps

A large number of CCC enrollees were in Oregon and Washington national forests, collectively Region 6. CCC enrollees were assigned to national forests in the northwest to help with building truck trails, hiking trails, and telephone lines; construction of lookout towers and houses; work on boundary and timber surveys; and construction of fire lines. In 1933, 15,400 enrollees had been assigned to Oregon national forests alone. Between 1933 and 1934, 65 camps were constructed in Oregon's national forests.²³⁴ In addition, CCC camps were constructed for the men in many state parks and state forests, Crater Lake National Park, Bureau of Land Management lands, and other public lands. Some of the camps operated as main camps and had semi-permanent structures. Others were temporary – spike camps. Most of the camps were dismantled at the end of the CCC program, but resources remained on the landscape. Among the camp sites that may have been noted in the Oregon Historic Sites database are the CCC lodge chimney in North Powder vicinity of Union County; Blue Pool Information Kiosk in the Middle Ford Ranger District of unincorporated Lane County; Camp Redmond CCC Base east of the railroad tracks and present golf course in Redmond, Deschutes County; Laurel Lodge in Rhododendron, Clackamas County; and Camp Restroom in Rhododendron, Clackamas County.

²³⁴ Alison T. Otis, William D. Honey, Thomas C. Hogg, and Kimberly K. Lakin. 1986. *The Forest Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps: 1933-1942*. USDA Forest Service, chapter 8.

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Designs for CCC camps were similar throughout the country with some variations. They were constructed according to well-developed plans depending upon the size of the camp, its anticipated permanence, and other factors. A photograph of a CCC camp in Coquille, Oregon is attached as Appendix D-1. It shows the distinctive rectangular arrangement of accommodations, conical roof tent style, and large kitchen and mess halls. Design for these camps are illustrated in Chapter 12, Civilian Conservation Corps Camp Features and Land Use Improvements, of *The Forest Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps: 1933-42*.²³⁵ These features and key elements will be analyzed in the amendment to this MPD.

Some of the resources listed in this section may not have been associated with the CCC or may no longer be extant. Further research is needed to develop this list and to update it. Information relating to CCC camps is contained at the Forest History Center which will be a resource in completing the MPD for CCC enrollees. At the end of the CCC period, most camps were dismantled but some were used for other purposes. The Cow Creek Hollow CCC camp near Nyssa, Oregon was used by Japanese-Americans relocated during World War II, to be agricultural workers. Further research may indicate whether anything of this camp and its history remains.

2. WPA Camps

WPA workers on road projects stayed in temporary camp facilities in the vicinity of some of the roads they were building. These included Camp Lane where a more permanent structure was built in anticipation of a future public county camp. Other WPA camps associated with road building were Camp Cornucopia near Baker for construction of a road to mines; Camp for Rock Creek Dam construction; Camp Tillamook and McNamers Camp for Wilson River road construction; and Sunset Camp, Bear Creek Camp, and Wolf Creek Camp for Wolf Creek road construction. These are mentioned above under Transportation – Road-related resources.

The WPA camp at Camp Lane may have first been used from June through September 1935. It was apparently a camp for transients during the winter of 1935-36. In the spring of 1936, it became a camp for WPA workers who were clearing the right-of-way for "Route F," a road from Eugene to Florence (now OR-126 W) to enable transport of lumber and access to Port Siuslaw at Florence. WPA administrators involved with overseeing the road building project were state and local officials.²³⁶ About 80 WPA workers were employed blasting stumps, grubbing, grading, and drilling through rock along a road which was built from Camp Lane about two miles west along Turner Creek. The number of WPA workers at Camp Lane was increased to between 120 and 130 through the summer, and a bulldozer and earth mover were added to their equipment to assist the workers on excavating the east end of a 1700-foot tunnel through Mapleton Mountain at Knowles Creek. The workers were paid \$44 a month for working five days a week. Meals were prepared at a cost not to exceed \$0.12 per meal. Workers paid \$11 a month in board, and the camp housed them in bunk houses at the camp. The camp also included a camp hospital, a shower room, a laundry and storeroom building, a cookhouse and dining hall. Incidental to the WPA project of clearing and grading a road, the WPA workers built a log lodge in October, 1936 that was intended for a recreation hall. The WPA workers never finished the tunnel which had been planned to be unlined. Faults found in Mapleton Mountain created the need to line the tunnel with concrete delaying construction until 1957 when the first car finally drove through the tunnel on June 4. Once WPA projects were closed, the camp was not occupied or maintained. Starting in 1949, 4-H added electricity, upgraded the facility, and operated it as a summer camp under a 25-year lease with the county and later it became part of the County Parks system. A commercial grade kitchen added at the west end and a second floor with a bathroom and bedroom area above it changed the exterior configuration of windows on the end and north side. The history of constructing the lodge at Camp Lane distinguish these WPA projects from

²³⁵ https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/ccc/ccc/chap12.htm, accessed June 7, 2021.

²³⁶ In late July, the WPA project was inspected by Oregon WPA administrators, including I.F. Oakes, State Director of WPA Operations; W.M. Bartlett, District Director of WPA Operations; Earl M. Drew, the State Quartermaster; and Victor H. Todd, the County Director of WPA Operations; as well as county commissioners. The county engineer, P. M. Morse was closely involved with the project, and L. W. Dinsmore was the camp superintendent.

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many CCC projects which were under direction of federal departments and CCC camps which were organized by the army at the federal level.

3. FSA Camps

Migrant farm workers who traveled from the Great Plains and Southwest needed housing when they arrived in California and Oregon. The FSA created residential camps with running water and simple living quarters. An example of the design of one of these camps at Stayton, Oregon was photographed and is included Appendix D-2. The photograph shows a rectangular arrangement with rows of small frame cottages arranged in long rows with a recreation tent in the center. The manager's trailer and clinic trailer are at one end and the laundry, electric unit, bath house, and pumper are at the other end. Across a dirt track are multiple wood outhouses of the WPA design described below. The FSA camps are simpler, with fewer joint facilities and offices than a large CCC camp. FSA facilities were used in the World War II camp used by relocated Japanese-Americans in Nyssa area.²³⁷ Remaining facilities have not been identified.

4. Sanitation Facilities

Sanitation facilities were provided in Oregon particularly for farm workers. The Oregon WPA report listed 715 units in Multnomah County and 5,609 units in the Congressional District No. 2 which included Willamette Valley, coastal areas, and southern Oregon. One example was identified on the Oregon Historic Sites Database. Sanitation facilities would not be eligible individually, but would have an association to a camp. Camps were constructed for housing CCC enrollees and WPA and FSA workers and would be considered a historic district. The sanitation facility would be considered a contributing resource to that district.

An outhouse in Scio was built in the 1930s by WPA laborers according to its owner, Jerry Walters, in 1982. This wood facility has a shed roof, shiplap siding with corner boards, and a vertical board door. Walters told Elaine Smith that he paid \$17.50 for its purchase and installation. This outhouse is identical in style and appearance to an outhouse illustrated as an "approved type" in the MPD for Eastern Colorado resources.²³⁸ This design was standard wherever wood was a convenient construction material.

b. Significance of Camps

The significance of work camps is local because they housed workers – CCC enrollees, WPA workers, and FSA workers – while local projects were under construction. Long-term CCC camps also had a positive impact on the local community economy because enrollees would shop in local stores and participate in local events, baseball games and dances, for example.

Several areas of significance relate to the CCC, including the areas of **social history, conservation, agriculture, education, and entertainment/recreation**. Camps housed and fed CCC enrollees when their families could not. The CCC provided employment, food, and medical attention. Enrollees assigned to national and state forests assisted in fighting fires and reforestation. Those working in wildlife refuge camps worked on conservation projects. In areas operated by the Bureau of Reclamation, the enrollees were involved in flood control. CCC enrollees in most camps were trained to do work and in some camps education was offered so that they could finish high school and take college courses. Enrollees participated in theatrical events, local community dances, and writing and publishing newsletters. By June 30, 1942 when funding was abolished, over three million men had been employed.²³⁹ The impact of this popular program was widespread.

²³⁷ [https://encyclopedia.densho.org/print/Nyssa,%20Oregon%20\(detention%20facility\)](https://encyclopedia.densho.org/print/Nyssa,%20Oregon%20(detention%20facility)), accessed June 7, 2021.

²³⁸ Dean Wolfenbarger. September 23, 2005. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form for New Deal Resources on Colorado's Eastern Plains, 65.

²³⁹ John A. Salmond. 1967. *The Civilian Conservation Corps: 1933-1942 – A Case Study*. Duke University Press, ch. 12. https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/ccc/salmond/index.htm, accessed August 8, 2021.

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Many of the same areas of significance apply to WPA camps, although the makeup of WPA workers differed from CCC enrollees. Camp Lane is significant as a WPA camp and as a depression-era transient camp. Its lodge is significant as one of the WPA camp projects constructed for recreational use of the camp after the WPA left. Further research is needed to investigate the history and layout of the camp and to identify any remaining features of the WPA camp period.

The same areas of significance apply to the FSA camps that provided housing to refugees of the dust bowl and depression-era migration from the Midwest to agricultural areas of Oregon. Although these camps have been documented in photographs, no resources have been identified. Significance may exist under Criterion D if resources can be identified.

The WPA outhouse is an isolated example and a remaining resource of the WPA period of facilities that were ubiquitous throughout the country and one of the basic structures that are a testament to WPA workers in Oregon. It is not known where the outhouse was originally located.

c. Registration Requirements of Camps

Resources under this property type must meet the general registration requirements for properties under this MPD and the following:

1. A work camp may be eligible under Criterion A for its significant central role in contributing to social history, conservation and/or agriculture during the period of significance.
2. A work camp may be especially important due to its rarity and may be eligible under Criterion C. Resources under the property type for work camps must retain adequate association and feeling to convey the presence and original use of the camp. A single structure, such as the WPA outhouse, may be considered a contributing resource to a historic district. This MPD may be amended if sufficient resources are identified to consider a historic district.

H. Property Type: Entertainment/Recreation

Recreation property types in Oregon constructed under the PWA or WPA include parks; lodges and cabins; and scenic drives and trails. According to Oregon's Final Report of the WPA, the WPA constructed 88 new and improved parks in Oregon; 226 new and improved playgrounds and athletic fields; 14 new and improved swimming and wading pools. Many structures built in national forests, such as lodges, cabins, and trails followed rustic guidelines in construction. Resources such as scenic drives in parks also were stylistically rustic. Other parks, such as Westmoreland, were developed by an architect with formally designed recreational facilities, such as a fly casters pool and model yacht lagoon. Many of the resources in this property type no longer exist; safety requirements for pools have become more stringent, and communities utilize recreational facilities differently.

1. Entertainment/Recreation: Parks**a. Description:**

This section includes a discussion of local and state parks constructed or improved through funding from the PWA or WPA. The parks reviewed for this MPD include City of Ashland's Lithia Park (established in 1892), City of Eugene's Hendricks Park (the city's oldest park established in 1906), City of Medford's Prescott Park (acquired in 1930-31), and City of Portland's Macleay Park (established in 1897 and now part of the Forest Park system), Overlook Park (acquired in 1930), Washington Park (acquired in 1871 as one of Portland's earliest parks), and Westmoreland Park (purchased by the City in 1936). All of these parks were developed or improved through WPA projects. The Final Report on the WPA indicated that 88 new and improved parks were

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created in Oregon under the WPA. WPA involvement has not been confirmed from the documents reviewed for resources at Macleay, Overlook, and Washington Park.

CCC enrollees were active in developing Oregon's state parks, particularly Silver Falls State Park and Jesse M. Honeyman Memorial Park, and also in Oregon's only national park, Crater Lake. Designation of Crater Lake as a National Park in 1902 preceded the New Deal by 31 years, but the New Deal participated in needed construction and improvement projects. Throughout Crater Lake National Park, CCC enrollees worked on construction, completed landscaping, made furniture and arts and crafts, participated in insect-control, and generally cleaned up debris. At the rim campground, CCC works also made picnic tables, benches, and fireplaces. Contributions of the CCC to the Crater Lake National Park headquarters region included construction of flagstone walkways, rustic signs, stone bridges, and drinking fountains. Also at Crater Lake, the CCC was involved in construction of the Administration Building for the headquarters and the plaza in front of the building.²⁴⁰ Review of CCC involvements in Oregon's parks will be a later amendment to this MPD.

Hendricks Park (1938): The WPA Shelter at Hendricks Park in Eugene is a rectangular open-walled wood shelter with a rough cut native stone fireplace and chimney that divides the building in half and a "Moon Terrace" deck, also constructed out of stone. Hendricks Park is Eugene's oldest park, founded in 1908. It has world-renowned rhododendron gardens, a native plant garden, trails, and 80 acres of grounds. The shelter was built in 1938 and named the Francis M. Wilkins Shelter in honor of one of the founders of the park. It has not been confirmed that the shelter is a WPA-construction, but it is in the rustic tradition of WPA park architecture.

Lithia Park (1935-1938): Lithia Park preceded the depression. It was started in 1915 but improvements were undertaken under WPA funding. A more efficient drainage system was built to eliminate accumulation of sediment and debris. Existing paths were reconstructed and new paths were added. A rose garden was built in a former weed patch.²⁴¹ Lithia Park is already listed in the National Register; the improvements made at Lithia Park by WPA projects did not significantly impact the design of the park and would not be eligible for listing under this MPD.

Macleay Park Comfort Station: In 1929, Ernest F. Tucker was commissioned by the Portland Bureau of Parks to design the Macleay Park Shelter (also called the Stone House) in northwest Portland to function as men's and women's toilets, a picnic shelter, and a tool room. It is located at the intersection of the Wildwood and Lower Macleay trails. It was designed to be compatible with rustic design developed locally and by the Olmsted brothers to be a small, rustic and romantic structure placed as one of a number of "occasional counterpoints to a natural setting."²⁴² Schulz stated that the date of construction of the station has not been confirmed: "It is uncertain whether construction of the Stone House began in 1929, or whether it was built later under a Depression-era program as many believe. It was not conceived as a federal 'make-work' project. The building was built as a mirror image of the original drawings, probably to create [a] larger tool room with less excavation."²⁴³ Schulz explained that the comfort station had a unique water supply system to flush the toilets. Creek water stored in an upstream underground tank was piped to the building. Although this unique system has been replaced by a conventional water line, the tank and some piping from the first system are still in place. Following the 1964 Columbus Day storm, the damaged structure was dismantled and is vacant.

Overlook Park Shelter and Comfort Station (1938): Ellis Lawrence and Lawrence, Holford & Allyn designed the shelter at this park in north Portland. The building is rectangular constructed of cut stone on a concrete foundation with wood frame windows. As of the date of the inventory (1988), one door remained with iron work; there are exposed beams and stone walls. The restrooms have been upgraded and the fireplace is no longer functional. The shelter has been identified as the only National Park style building that Lawrence designed.

²⁴⁰ Harmon, 120.

²⁴¹ Kenneth J. Mickelsen. May 4, 1981. National Register of Historic Places – Inventory Form for Lithia Park, 4.

²⁴² Brett Schulz. January 1995. "From the Archives: History of the Stone House." <https://forestparkconservancy.org/from-the-archives-history-of-the-stone-house/>, accessed March 1, 2021.

²⁴³ Ibid.

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Lawrence's involvement formed the basis for inferring that it may have been a WPA project.²⁴⁴ The building was described as significant, in part because it exhibits high-quality, skilled work.

Prescott Park Picnic Shelter (1936), Spring House (1935), and Restrooms (1936): These rustic facilities were constructed by the WPA in a park area outside of Medford at the end of Roxy Ann Butte, a hill with sweeping views of the valley. The square picnic shelter is a peeled log frame structure with pole rafters and milled sheathing on a square hipped roof. The roof is supported by logs at each of the four corners. A native stone fireplace chimney rises through the center peak of the roof. The spring house is incorporated in a native stone retaining wall around a sunken drinking fountain and seating area set into the hillside on the west slope of Roxy Ann Butte. The restrooms are a single-story rectangular structure of native stone. A pole rafter gable roof tops the building. Three rooms make up the interior where walls are stucco or concrete. On the east wall are three window openings. Doorways are on the north and south. A three-hole privy, perhaps the oldest in Jackson County, is at the south end. The Historic Properties Inventory forms for Prospect Park completed in April 1979 were updated in 1990. The October 30, 2008 update of the Prescott Park Management Plan summarized the park area history as follows:

In the late 1930s through the 1950s, the park area developed into a well-used day use facility including organized picnic areas with springs supplying running water for drinking and restrooms. The development at that time, included scenic overlooks, picnic areas, hiking trails, and related day use facilities. The overall concept, the style of the period, was rustic and pastoral. It was used by youth groups, such as the Scouts, and service organizations for picnics and day camps. A scattering of utilitarian concrete block structures and associated microwave relay towers were built on top of the peak beginning in the late 1950s. Since then, the park has declined and is considered undeveloped except for several gravel access roads and a dilapidated picnic area and general day use facilities which remain from the earlier development.²⁴⁵

Washington Park Amphitheater (1925): According to the Historic Resource Inventory, the semi-circular amphitheater was built in 1925 in southwest Portland, but plans were drawn by the WPA includes stone stairs. Later improvements include a concrete curb with bleachers built in 1952, concrete seating walls built in 1975, and a permanent stage built in 1979. Further research should resolve the question of involvement of the WPA in the amphitheater.

Westmoreland Park (1936): Francis D. Jacobberger completed a preliminary sketch of the proposed layout of Westmoreland Recreation Park in southeast Portland in January 1936, about the same time that the City of Portland purchased the property for it from Oregon Iron and Steel Company. The purpose of the park was to provide recreational facilities. The Model Yacht Lagoon-ice skating pond is at the north end of the park and intercepts Crystal Springs Creek. The Creek flows out of the southwest side of the lagoon and connects with the Fly Casters Pool. From the Fly Casters Pool, the Creek flows south out of the park. In the southern part of the park are baseball, Lacrosse, and soccer fields. The Fly Casters Pool was funded jointly by the WPA and the City of Portland. WPA projects prioritized labor which was to cover 90 percent of the project cost, so it was excavated by hand. Subsequently, the baseball fields and Yacht Lagoon were constructed. In order to improve field drainage of one baseball field, trenches were dug by hand, filled with gravel, and topped with coarse sand. Drains and sewer pipes connected the trenches to the creek. The project was closed from June 1937 to July 1939 due to lack of funds. In 1939 an additional \$225,000 from the WPA was use to place a concrete floor in the Fly Casters Pool and finish the baseball fields.²⁴⁶

The WPA completed improvements at other parks in the state: In Moore Park in Klamath Falls, roadwork, landscaping, sanitary features, a septic tank, and buildings related to animal pens were constructed. Improvements were also made at Taylor Park in Pendleton. Improvements were also made at parks in

²⁴⁴ Oregon Inventory of Historic Property, Ellis Lawrence Building Inventory, Multnomah County, September 10, 1988, research by Cathy Mahle, June 10, 1988; recorded by K. Lakin.

²⁴⁵ Paul Robinson and Sarah Koca, revisions by Pete Young, *Prescott Park Management Plan*, October 30, 2008.

²⁴⁶ Natalie K. Perrin and Heather Lee Miller. 2013. "Westmoreland Park, Duck Pond," Oregon State Level Documentation, Oregon State Historic Preservation, 5.

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McMinnville and Newberg. Tennis courts were built by WPA workers at the Lane County fairgrounds and in LaGrande.

Westmoreland Park, Macleay Comfort Station, Overlook Park Shelter and Comfort Station were carefully planned by architects. Francis Jacobberger in particular devoted substantial attention to the layout of Westmoreland Park. The rustic style was used for all six parks. Materials and workmanship for all parks were also high quality. The location of all described parks was original and the setting of all parks was exceptional. Overlook Park appears to be in good condition. The comfort station at Macleay Park is a shell, and resources at Prescott Park appear to be in poor condition. Based on his research, Michael A. Martin²⁴⁷ concluded that Westmoreland Park was developed during the 1930s as part of WPA-funded projects and met Criterion A because the project was cost-shared by the City of Portland and the federal government to provide a source of employment to the unemployed during the "Great Economic Depression" of the 1930s. Further research is needed to evaluate current status of resources at Hendricks Park and Westmoreland Park. Research is also needed to identify the status of any WPA-built resources at Washington Park Amphitheater. Research at all parks may indicate presence of significant landscape plantings that may have been part of WPA activities. Redwood trees at Westmoreland are an example.

b. Significance

Parks are usually significant at the local level but can be significant at the state level.

Criterion A: In addition to significance in the area of **politics/government**, parks are significant in the area of **entertainment/recreation**. Funding under the federal WPA establishes a necessary association between the parks and the public works projects that provided employment to the unemployed. Improvements to parks were especially suitable for projects that were to use ninety percent of their budget for labor and only ten percent for materials.

Criterion C: Parks are significant under Criterion C in the area of **architecture** and **landscape architecture**. In evaluating Westmoreland Park, Martin also concludes that the requirement of the work of a "master" under Criterion C is not met because Jacobberger's regional stature as a park designer has not been explored. It is recommended to re-evaluate the local significance of Jacobberger's design for Westmoreland Park to evaluate eligibility for listing under Criterion C.

c. Registration Requirements

In addition to the general requirements under this MPD, registration applicable to this property type include the following:

1. A park may be eligible under Criterion A for its significant central role in contributing to recreation during the period of significance.
2. A park may be especially important due to its rarity and may be eligible under Criterion C. Rustic structures should demonstrate adherence to the principles of rustic architecture. At a minimum, this involves the use of natural local materials, blending in with the environment, and featuring hand-made details in wood, stone and metal. The character-defining elements include design, materials, and workmanship that must be evaluated to determine significance under Criterion C. Character-defining elements of landscaping include adherence to the chosen design, selection of materials, and setting.

2. Entertainment/Recreation: Lodges and Cabins

²⁴⁷ Michael A. Martin. June 9, 2002. *Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Westmoreland Park: Crystal Springs Restoration*, 6.

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a. Description

The best known rustic architecture in Oregon are Timberline Lodge and the Superintendent's Residence at Crater Lake National Park. Both are National Landmarks and are discussed above under the description of rustic architecture. The Superintendent's Residence is included under this property type because of its rustic design and location in a park. The WPA also constructed a smaller lodge in the Deschutes National Forest as a ski lodge and a lodge at Camp Lane discussed above and here. On a much smaller scale is a Boy Scout log cabin at Coos Bay, the last remaining structure of Mingus Park.

These log buildings constructed by the WPA resemble similar structures built by the CCC, including the bathhouse at Jessie M. Honeyman State Park and the lodge at Silver Falls State Park. Both of these structures were constructed on state park lands and always intended for public use. These CCC projects emulate typical CCC projects undertaken throughout the country where camps were organized under the army and projects were developed under federal departments. The Skyliners lodge, on the other hand, was organized by a private organization involved in mountain rescue and in promoting winter recreation in Bend; the lodge was always open to the public, but its inception was through the Skyliners. This is reminiscent of Timberline Lodge where the private men's group – the Mount Hood Development Association – promoted the construction of the lodge on Mount Hood. WPA projects often were smaller than PWA projects and more individualized than CCC projects.

The Bend Skyliners Lodge (1937) is an unusual example of WPA log construction. Some examples of furniture and fittings also remain in the lodge. The lodge is listed in the National Register. Its significance under Criterion A is that its genesis as a WPA project and its sponsorship by a small group of dedicated outdoorsmen – the Skyliners.²⁴⁸ The development of Timberline Lodge is similar to the Skyliners. The Mt. Hood Development Association which grew out of ski enthusiasts and promoters was instrumental in providing the impetus for the WPA application that provided funding for the lodge construction. At Timberline, these private interests worked with the public sector, the Forest Service in developing the Timberline Ski Area. The Bend Skyliners lodge is part of the history of the development of recreation in the Pacific Northwest. This gives both lodges significance under Criterion A to these and other similar resources that might have been constructed with public works funding.

Its significance under Criterion C is as that it is among the outstanding rustic mountain resort developments carried out in Oregon under federal auspices during the Great Depression. Skyliners Lodge in Deschutes National Forest is significant as an intact example of WPA log architecture in the region."²⁴⁹ Native materials of wood and stone were used in construction and the lodge was hand built. Using huge spruce logs, craftsmen used the round notch method to tie together exterior walls and interior walls at the corners. Spruce logs were also used for open roof trusses and a center ridge pole. The floor is tongue-and-groove fir. The roof, originally pine sheeting covered with hand-split cedar shakes has been replaced with aluminum sheeting. A unique feature is the material used in the three fireplaces. Buff is unique and native to the area around Bend. It was used because of its beauty and resistance to weathering. The fireplaces are still in use to heat the building.

The interior featured built in furnishings, such as kitchen counter stools made of tree stumps, "trestle" tables and benches, and elaborate wrought-iron strap work door hinges. Many Skyliners were familiar with furniture construction because they worked in local mills, and the group designed the patterns for the furniture.

As of 1974, the Boy Scout Cabin at Coos Bay (1940) was the last remaining structure of WPA improvements in Coos Bay's Mingus Park. The resources included four log bridges, a stone rest facility, two log lodges for meetings, an amphitheater with log benches, and this cabin. The building is a one-story log structure with an attic, stone fireplace, and stone foundations. It includes a large meeting room and four small meeting rooms. It was designed by architect Clarence Landes and built with WPA labor.

²⁴⁸ Fuller, Robert K. August 24, 1977. National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form, Bend Skyliners Lodge, listed June 13, 1978.

²⁴⁹ Ibid.

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b. Significance

Lodges similar to the Skyliners lodge are significant at the local level because their use is primarily by the local community.

Under Criterion A, lodges are significant in the area of **entertainment/recreation**. Lodges such as the Skyliners lodge demonstrate evidence of community interest and involvement in the lodge and development of winter sports. The significance of resources similar to the Camp Lane lodge lies in the existence of a camp that provided for housing the workers while they worked on WPA projects. The logs in the lodge at Camp Lane are a testament to the valuable timber resources that were in the area, and the presence of big logs may even have created interest in constructing the log lodge as a side project to the road construction project. When a resource such as the Boy Scout Cabin is the last remaining structure on a property, it is important to consider whether the contextual integrity of the resource has been lost.

Under Criterion C, the area of significance for lodges is **architecture**. Construction of the Skyliners lodge which appears to have merged WPA work with the Skyliners organization; this combined effort is unusual but not unique. The use of buff for the fireplaces in the Skyliners lodge is distinctive and the kind of character defining feature that recommended the lodge to listing in the National Register.²⁵⁰ Camp Lane appears to have been designed locally by WPA or supervisory personnel on the road building project. Traditional techniques were incorporated in the lodge's construction of laying logs and constructing a chimney and fireplace; the steep-pitched roof is also a significant feature. Surviving log structures from the New Deal period and of the size of the lodge at Camp Lane are rare in Oregon.

c. Registration Requirements

In addition to meeting the registration requirements under this MPD, WPA resources in this category should take into consideration the following:

1. A lodge may be eligible under Criterion A for its significant central role in contributing to recreation during the period of significance.
2. A lodge may be especially important due to its relative rarity and may be eligible under Criterion C. Resources under this property type must meet character-defining elements that include design, materials, and workmanship for lodges where the tenets of rustic architecture apply to most lodges under this property type. They should be constructed of natural materials, collected locally, by hand, using basic tools, with care in execution to establish significance under Criterion C. Construction in simple lodges may incorporate traditional techniques in assembling log cabins.

3. Entertainment/Recreation: Scenic Drives and Trails**a. Description**

Oregon's National Register listings for scenic roads such as Rocky Butte Scenic Drive Historic District (1934-1939) and walks like McLoughlin Promenade and Singer Creek Falls and Singer Hill Steps have recognized structures that were designed with adherence to the principles of rustic architecture. Rocky Butte, selected for its vista, was designed so that the road was curved to fit to the landscape, basalt, so local that it was quarried from the butte itself, was placed in stone footings at rock outcroppings to look as though the structure had "sprung from the crest itself." Stone walls were enhanced by a repetitious pattern of stone and joinery. A single

²⁵⁰ Montana buff is similar and is characterized by a warm, earthy color with accents of moss and lichen. It is used in fireplaces, chimneys, curbs, and walls.

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stone railing detail called a “basket” arch or “three centered arch” was repeated throughout Rocky Butte. Craftsmanship was limited to hand tools. The design was simple, clear, and utilitarian.²⁵¹

McLoughlin Promenade is a 7.8 acre park running along Singer Hill bluff above Oregon City. John L. Franzen designed the improved park site and WPA workers labored to implement the rustic design. The rock walls of the Grand Staircase, the parapet stone walls of the Promenade, and the carefully designed waterfall blend into the environment and integrate the park with its landscape. The local, roughly cut stones are placed irregularly in the walls that snake along the contours of the slope.²⁵² Structures in the rustic tradition that are under consideration for nomination to the National Register should manifest similar principles in drives, steps, and promenades.

b. Significance

Scenic drives, trails, and promenades are significant at the local level.

Criterion A: Scenic drives, trails, and promenades are significant under Criterion A in the areas of **transportation** and **entertainment/recreation**. Scenic drives link one community to another and provide recreational opportunities for travelers by drawing them into the landscape.

Criterion C: Scenic drives, trails, and promenades are significant under Criterion C in the areas of **architecture** and **landscape architecture**. Stonework and other structures along scenic drives and promenades that were hand-crafted by many workmen who used hand tools and traditional methods to construct stone walls and other features gives the drives and trails significance under Criterion C. Rustic structures that complement local landscape features and enhance the beauty of the surroundings also contribute to significance.²

c. Registration Requirements

In addition to meeting the general registration requirements under this MPD, resources must meet the following requirements:

1. A scenic drive, trail, or promenade may be eligible under Criterion A for its significant central role in contributing to transportation or recreation during the period of significance.
2. Resources under this property type should meet the tenets of rustic architecture that are basic to the construction of most roads and trails under this property type to establish significance under Criterion C. Character-defining elements to establish significance under Criterion C consist of features of rustic design, planned to fit to the landscape, including natural features (such as springs or water falls), incorporating local materials, collected locally, constructed by hand, using rudimentary tools, and built with high quality workmanship, often by hand. A scenic drive, trail, or promenade may be especially important due to its relative rarity and may be eligible under Criterion C.

²⁵¹ Lewis.

²⁵² Chrisanne Beckner. June 1, 2013. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for McLoughlin Promenade, listed May 15, 2015.

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4. Entertainment/Recreation: Swimming Pools and Bathhouses**a. Description**

A swimming pool building built at the University of Oregon is reported in the WPA report of 1938. An outdoor swimming pool in Oregon City was bordered by stone walls and had a rustic appearance. It is not known whether that pool still exists, but other MPD documents suggest that once the temperature and cleanliness of pools was regulated, many pools were obsolete. A WPA-built bathhouse was combined with a grandstand at Grants Pass City Park. At the Baker Golf Course, the WPA not only graded and seeded the course, workers also enlarged a small body of water at the north end of the course turning it into a water hazard and a wading pool for children in summer and skating rink in winter, according to the 1938 report. Further research will indicate the type of pools that were constructed, whether they were drain and fill or whether heating and filtration systems were installed, and if any of the WPA-built swimming pools or bathhouses are still in existence.

The most noteworthy bathhouse constructed under the New Deal in Oregon is the Cleawox Lake Bathhouse at Jesse Honeyman Memorial State Park, one of several resources constructed by the CCC for that park that will be discussed in the context of other CCC resources in an amendment to this MPD. The Jesse M. Honeyman State Park is listed in the National Register, significant for representing "the best design, most comprehensive planning, and highest degree of integrity of CCC/State Park projects."²⁵³

Further research will indicate how many of resources of this property type still exist.

b. Significance

Swimming pools and bathhouses are significant at the local level because they are used by local communities.

Criterion A: Facilities such as swimming pools and bathhouses are significant under Criterion A in the area of **entertainment/recreation**. They provide recreational and other benefits to the communities where they are built.

Criterion C: Significance under Criterion C is in the area of **architecture** and, sometimes, **landscape architecture**. In addition to association and feeling, design, materials, and workmanship are important to resources such as swimming pools and bathhouses.

c. Registration Requirements

Any resources under this property type should meet the general registration requirement for this MPD, and the following:

1. A swimming pool or bathhouse may be eligible under Criterion A for its significant central role in contributing to recreation during the period of significance.
2. A swimming pool or bathhouse may be especially important due to its rarity and may be eligible under Criterion C. Character-defining elements will include features of rustic or moderne design, concrete and other materials suitable to the purpose and design, and setting for swimming pools and bathhouses.

²⁵³ Allen T. Denison. "Jesse M. Honeyman Memorial State Park Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. November 28, 1984, Oregon State Historic Preservation Office.

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I. Health: Hospitals**a. Description**

The only health resource identified was Saint Joseph Catholic Hospital, funded through the PWA in 1940 and designed by the architectural firm of Tourtellotte & Phillips. An empty niche in the front section must have been intended for a statue of Saint Joseph when the building was operated as a hospital. A ground floor corridor connected the hospital with another two-story building. Other buildings in the hospital group included a convent, chapel, laundry, and furnace room. The four-story hospital faces north and is a white concrete structure. The surface was part of the wall construction: wood strips were inserted into the plywood forms when setting concrete. The forms were removed, a brush coat of Portland cement was applied, and a fine granite sand was blasted to form an integral surface. Very few alterations to the building accompanied its conversion to a courthouse. In 2008 this building was labeled as the worst county office in the country. Union County courthouse still contains some county offices but most moved to another building in 2016. Many of the exterior features are characteristic of stripped classicism with a few art deco details. The central entrance is oriented vertically with pilasters decorated at the top with parallel vertical incised lines and a horizontal band of chevrons that are similar to the pilasters on the Deschutes County Courthouse. The main entrance is on the east end of the north front and projects out from the long horizontally oriented building with a flat roof. A narrow square tower, formerly topped by a cross, rises behind the entrance. Belt courses run the length of each floor, separated by rows of vertically oriented six-pane windows.

Other health facilities constructed or altered in Oregon under PWA or WPA funding may be identified. Depending on the nature of any other resources, this MPD may be amended.

b. Significance

A hospital is significant at the local level because it serves the community where it is located.

Under Criterion A, a hospital is significant in the area of **health/medicine**.

Under Criterion C, a hospital is significant in the area of **architecture**. It is not, however, in good repair. In addition, because of the changed function from religiously based hospital to county offices and deteriorated condition, the building lacks the association with government that courthouses convey. It also contains rudiments of prior religious symbols.

c. Registration Requirements

Health resources must meet the general registration requirements under this MPD. In addition, it must meet the following requirements:

1. The original function of the building must be clear even though its use was changed from a hospital to a courthouse. The elements of design, materials, and setting will be useful in establishing the association and feeling of the original use of the building. Arrangement of rooms, elevators, entrances, and placement of interior facilities will be key in evaluating the factors of integrity under Criterion A.
2. Generally a changed use will not preclude a building from consideration for the National Register. A transition from a hospital to civic use would not preclude listing, but obvious religious symbols on the exterior of a civil building may raise an issue of lack of association and feeling.
3. The building contains consistent and well-executed features of stripped classicism that would be key in evaluating its eligibility under Criterion C. The exterior surface appearance of ashlar is a defining characteristic of the building that is important in evaluating the uniqueness of the building in its geographic location.

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G. Geographical Data

The geographical area comprises the State of Oregon.

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H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

(Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.)

The New Deal period created a large number of sites, buildings, structures, and objects that still exist in Oregon. Most are on public lands, in Crater Lake National Park, a national Scenic Area, national forests, national wildlife refuges, the Crooked River National Grassland, Bureau of Land Management properties, state parks, and municipalities. Some have been recognized, and others are less known or have not been identified as a product of the New Deal. These deserve the recognition and protections that listing can provide. In addition, some are increasingly in jeopardy. Having outlived their original use, they may need protection to help ease them into a new role. For example, in the last year, at least two city halls have been vacated and plans for demolition are proceeding for one. Fortunately Oregonians have been interested in the New Deal. Its history has been documented. A number of types of state resources have also been identified and listed.

This MPD initially attempted to capture under its umbrella all significant state resources produced under the New Deal that meet requirements for registration. Most resources were produced under the PWA, WPA, or CCC. The focus is on PWA and WPA at this time and it is anticipated that the form will be amended to insert CCC resources. Resources produced under New Deal programs other than the PWA or WPA are included here where identified by this survey.

How were the historic context(s) determined? Include information about the general approach for organizing data about the historic contexts, determining geographical area, and period of time.

The historic context selected is association with the New Deal, specifically the federal work relief projects of the PWA or WPA. Additional historic contexts could have been included as other MPDs have done. The Minnesota State Park/CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic Resources MPD identified four historic contexts: Landscape Architecture in Minnesota State Parks, 1933-1942; State Park Development in Minnesota State Parks, 1889-1942; Rustic Style Architecture in Minnesota State Parks, 1905-1942; and CCC/WPA Federal Relief Programs in Minnesota, 1933-1942. The geographic selection for the Minnesota MPD was state parks. In this MPD, by contrast, the geographic area of Oregon was chosen and the historic period of the New Deal was identified as the primary parameter. This MPD can be amended in the future to add information specific to property types of CCC resources.

The few resources identified as funded under the Bureau of Reclamation, State Emergency Relief Administration, U.S. Bureau of Lighthouses, Bureau of Public Roads, or Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works were listed in Section E. Very few resources are known to still be in existence from Indian Emergency Conservation Work, but no research was done on reservation lands. Further research may identify sites, structures, buildings or objects that are eligible for listing under this MPD. The MPD can also be amended to add or amend property types of Oregon resources produced under other New Deal programs.

The time period was selected to encompass the entire New Deal era. The CCC began on April 5, 1933 as one of President Roosevelt's earliest programs. The PWA was established on June 16, 1933 and the WPA on May 6, 1935. Both programs were terminated on June 30, 1943. Though not formally terminated, funding and support for the CCC ended June 30, 1942. Other New Deal programs were active within the same time frame. The time frame selected for this MPD is 1933 to 1943.

How was the survey conducted and data collected? Include a discussion about methods, survey history, sampling techniques, survey procedures, archival research, and field survey.

Extensive searches in the Oregon State Historic Sites database provided an overview of existing New Deal resources of various property types. Additional background and information about many Oregon resources is available on the Living New Deal website. A preliminary list of resources was created by combining lists of resources in the Oregon Historic Sites Database and in the Living New Deal database. Neither website is

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complete. The Oregon database provides access to many historic inventory forms and national register nomination forms that is invaluable.

Due to restrictions imposed during the Covid pandemic, most research was restricted to online information and responses to public records and information requests. A few site visits were completed using an outline for Intensive Level Surveys. Site visits were completed to Canby City Hall, Canby Depot Museum, Lone Elder Flax Plant, Oregon State Library, Senior High School (Salem), Marshfield High School, Coos Bay Art Museum, Camp Lane, Toledo City Hall, State Office Building in Milwaukie, and Clackamas County Courthouse. An ILS was prepared for resources, again selecting among different property types. These include the State Library, Clackamas County Courthouse, Camp Lane, Marshfield High School, Toledo City Hall, and the State Highway Office Building. Vert Memorial Community Center and Umatilla Ballpark Bridge in Pendleton were also visited

Specialists also provided information about specific structures: architect Robert Dortignacq had completed a historical assessment on the state library; highway department historian Robert Hadlow had records on the State Office Building; administrators at Marshfield High School located floor plans and historic photographs of the school, gymnasium, and auditorium; Peggy Sigler has done work on the historic status of Lone Elder Flax Plant; and Michelle Hunt of Lane County Parks provided information on Camp Lane. Public records requests were filed with some of the above-mentioned agencies and Toledo City Hall, North Bend City Hall, Dallas City Hall, Vale City Hall, Coos Bay Art Museum (old Post Office), Oregon City, Clackamas County, City of Milwaukie, Gladstone City Hall, and Condon City Hall.

Online newspaper research filled in historical information for some resources. Searches in Google maps provided information on setting, property size, boundaries, and building shape. Tax assessor maps provided detailed building layouts. Floor plans, sometimes elevations, and plans for alterations to structures were provided by property owners. Photographs, both interior and exterior, were available online or provided by building owners through public records requests. Research for online newspaper articles or in historical societies' databases or through a national archive query provided helpful information. Confirmation of funding sources sometimes relied on a plaque on the exterior that states the "Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works Project" (indicating the PWA provided funding) and some WPA projects have plaques acknowledging WPA involvement.

Association and feeling were selected as required factors for integrity for listing of all properties covered by this MPD. Initial research usually provided basic information on location, design, and materials and sometimes workmanship. Site visits or satellite images clarified settings. Analyzing the information compiled on the five factors of location, design, materials, workmanship, and setting suggested whether the resource met the requirement regarding the factors of association and feeling of the historical period and property type.

On what were the significant property types based? Function, style, time period, or historical period?

The significant property types were distinguished by original function which generally was also reflected in style. All property types were identified as significant in the area of Politics/Government because federal funding was used, at least in part, to build or alter the resources. The property types of many PWA or WPA buildings analyzed fell under the general category of Politics/Government by virtue of their original use. These included post offices, courthouses, city halls, and public administration buildings. Other property types included Education; schools comprise a large and diverse number of resources. Fewer libraries were identified but each had a unique focus. Transportation was also a large category, including roads, waysides, and retaining walls; tunnels; bridges; and airports. The property type of Engineering was divided into dams, transmission systems; flood control; and sewage and water plants. Very few resources were identified in these later categories, but further research might be warranted. Under the property type Agriculture/Farming; further research might locate more resources. The property type for Military included air station, armory, and public safety. Work camps utilized by CCC enrollees, WPA workers, and farm workers under the FSA were grouped in a property type of Other. The property type for Entertainment/Recreation encompassed parks, lodges and cabins, and scenic drives and trails. Only one hospital was identified, but that was listed under Health/Medicine.

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A National Register of Historic Places nomination is being submitted in conjunction with this MPD form for the Oregon State Library, a property that represents an important federal relief program and a significant property type. Research and preparation of this National Register for Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPD) for Oregon's New Deal resources was supported through a generous grant from Restore Oregon that was administered through the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office.

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Additional Documentation

(Figures, Maps, Appendices, and other materials. Please include a list of all included additional materials. Reduce file size to 300kb or less for each individual image.)

APPENDIX A**ROOSEVELT'S ALPHABET SOUP OF NEW DEAL PROGRAMS (Selected)**

PROGRAM	ABBREVIATION	DATE ESTABLISHED	DATE TERMINATED	NOTES
Federal Emergency Relief Administration	FERA	May 12, 1933	December 1935	Absorbed by WPA by 1938
Civilian Conservation Corps	CCC	March 31, 1933	July 1, 1943	Considered for permanence
Civil Works Administration	CWA	November 8, 1933	March 31, 1934	
Public Works of Art Project	PWAP	December 1933	June 1934	
Resettlement Administration	RA	May 1, 1935	September 1, 1937	Absorbed by FSA
Farm Security Administration	FSA	September 1, 1937	1946	
Rural Electrification Administration	REA	May 11, 1935	October 13, 1994	
Soil Conservation Service	SCS	April 27, 1935		
National Youth Administration	NYA	June 26, 1935	June 10, 1943	
Federal Emergency of Public Works, Public Works Administration	PWA	June 16, 1933	July 1, 1943	
Section of Painting and Sculpture (Section of Fine Arts)	Section	October 1934	July 15, 1943	
Treasury Relief Art Project	TRAP	July 21, 1935	June 30, 1938	
Works Progress Administration	WPA	May 6, 1935	June 30, 1943	
Federal Project Number One		May 6, 1935	June 30, 1943	
Federal Art Project	FAP	May 6, 1935	June 30, 1943	

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**APPENDIX B
OREGON STATE PARKS****Improved by Civilian Conservation Corps**

Guy W. Talbot	Harris Beach	Muriel O. Ponsler
George W. Joseph	Cape Sebastian	Memorial Wayside
Ainsworth	Hunters Creek (Buena	South Beach Wayside
John B. Yeon	Vista)	Yaquina Bay
Lang	Giesel Monument	Devil's Punch Bowl
Sheridan	Ophir	Otter Crest Wayside
Viento	Humbog Mountain*	Rocky Creek Wayside
Starvation Creek	Battle Rock	Depoe Bay
Wygant	Port Orford Cedar Forest	Boiler Bay Wayside
Silver Falls*	Wayside	Short Sand Beach (now
Casey*	Cape Arago	Oswald West)*
Emigrant Springs*	Simpson Wayside (North	Nehalem Bay
Battle Mountain*	Bend)	Ecola*
Alderwood Wayside*	Umpqua	Saddle Mountain*
Blachly Mountain	Bolon Island Tideways	**The Cove Palisades*
Triangle Lake	Wayside	
Shelton Wayside*	Jessie M. Honeyman	(**Directed by Soil Erosion
	Memorial	Service)
	Joaquin Miller Forest	
	Wayside	
	Devil's Elbow	

The National Park Service (NPS) supervised the CCC program in coordination with local park administrative agencies. The NPS provided plans and layouts of all projects, and the local agency supplied materials and sites. In Oregon, CCC camps were built in the state parks marked with asterisks on the above table and in the following state parks: Benson, Wyeth, Newport, Woahink, Charleston, and Gold Beach. This table was drawn from the *History of the Oregon State Parks: 1917-1963*. <http://npshistory.com/publications/oregon/history/contents.htm>, accessed May 5, 2021.

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APPENDIX C
PROPERTY TYPES BASED ON FUNCTION & USES

See notes about table at end.

Property Category	Property Subcategory	Project	Date completed	Resource	Architect	Artist, Title of Art Work
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Processing	WPA	1939	Lone Elder Flax Plant Boiler/Combing Shed	Unknown	
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Processing	WPA	1939	Lone Elder Flax Plant Dryer	Unknown	
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Processing	WPA	1939	Lone Elder Flax Plant Machine Shed, Weighing Building & Houses	Unknown	
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Processing	WPA	1939	Lone Elder Flax Plant Wretting Tank	Unknown	
Agriculture/Subsistence	Fishing Facility	CWA/WPA	1934	Alsea Fish Hatchery	G.C. Webb, Superintendent, Alsea Hatchery, Oregon Game Commission	
Agriculture/Subsistence	Flood Control	WPA	1935?	Johnson Creek Fish Ladder Falls & Overlook	Unknown	
Agriculture/Subsistence	Flood Control	WPA	1935?	Johnson Creek Rockwork	Unknown	
Agriculture/Subsistence	Irrigation	WPA	1935-38	Talent Irrigation District, Jackson County, canals cleaned and deepened	Unknown	
Agriculture/Subsistence	Irrigation Facility	WPA	1935-38	Hood River build earth dam to increase storage in reservoir	Unknown	
Agriculture/Subsistence	Irrigation Facility	WPA	1935-38	Rock Creek Dam	Unknown	
Agriculture/Subsistence	Irrigation Facility	WPA	1935-36	Tumalo Irrigation District canal and laterals repair	Unknown	
Agriculture/Subsistence	Storage	WPA	1939	Lone Elder Flax Plant Warehouses	Unknown	
Agriculture/Subsistence	Waterworks	CCC?	1942	Monroe Roller Dam	Army Corps of Engineers	
Defense	Military	?	1940-41	Air National Guard Base		

Oregon New Deal Resources from the PWA and WPA, 1933-1943**Oregon**

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Defense	Military	PWA	1935	Klamath Armory	Howard R. Perrin, Klamath Falls	
Defense	Military	WPA?	1939	Tongue Point Naval Air Station, Astoria		See Murals for FAP art
Domestic/Other	Camp	WPA	1935-38	Bear Creek Camp – WPA road crew camp for Wolf Creek road	Unknown	
Domestic/Other	Camp	WPA	1935-38	Camp Cornucopia, Baker	Unknown	
Domestic/Other	Camp	WPA	1935-38	Camp for construction of Rock Creek Dam	Unknown	
Domestic/Other	Camp	WPA	1935-38	Camp Tillamook – WPA road crew camp for Wilson River road	Unknown	
Domestic/Other	Camp	WPA	1935-38	McNamers Camp – WPA road crew camp for Wilson River road	Unknown	
Domestic/Other	Camp	WPA	1935-38	Sunset Camp – WPA road crew camp for Wolf Creek road	Unknown	
Domestic/Other	Camp	WPA	1935-38	Wolf Creek Camp – WPA road crew camp for Wolf Creek road	Unknown	
Domestic/Other	Camp/Lodge	WPA	1936	Camp Lane	Unknown	
Domestic/Other	Institutional Housing	WPA	1935-37	Jackson County Poor Farm, Cottage for attendants	Unknown	
Domestic/Other	Outhouse	WPA	1935-39	Outhouse (Scio)	National Design for WPA outhouses	
Education	Library	FERA, WPA	1935	Montavilla Library	Herman Brookman, Portland	

Oregon New Deal Resources from the PWA and WPA, 1933-1943**Oregon**

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Education	Library	PWA	1938	Deschutes County Library	Whitehouse & Church, Portland	
Education	Library	PWA	1938	John E. Weeks Library (OHSU)	Ellis F. Lawrence, Lawrence, & Allyn (1933-41), Portland	
Education	Library	PWA	1936	Northrup Library	Walter Crowell, , AE Doyle & Associate	
Education	Library	PWA	1939	State Library of Oregon	Whitehouse & Church, Portland	
Education	Library	PWA	1937	University of Oregon Library (Knight Library)	Ellis F. Lawrence, Lawrence, & Allyn (1933-41), Portland	
Education	Library	WPA	1935-37	Sandy Library and Community Hall	Unknown	
Education	Library	WPA	1939	Sisters Library	Unknown	
Education	Library	WPA	1935	Women's Library (Bonanza)	Unknown	
Education	School	CCC?	1940	North Logan, Oregon City, Clackamas County	Unknown	
Education	School	Funding Unknown	1935	Ackerman, J.H., Elementary, LaGrande, Union County	Unknown	
Education	School	Funding Unknown	1938	Alice Ott Middle School, Portland, Multnomah (undetermined status)	Unknown	
Education	School	Funding Unknown	1940	Alsea Elementary School	Unknown	
Education	School	Funding Unknown	1936	Amity Middle School, Amity, Yamhill County	Unknown	

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Education	School	Funding Unknown	c. 1935	Amity School District Office, Amity, Yamhill County	Unknown	
Education	School	Funding Unknown	1936	Barclay School, Oregon City, Clackamas County	John Dukehart, Portland (1934-68)	
Education	School	Funding Unknown	c. 1935	Bly Preschool	Unknown	
Education	School	Funding Unknown	c. 1940	Bonanza School	Unknown	
Education	School	Funding Unknown	1935	Canyonville School, Canyonville, Douglas County	Unknown	
Education	School	Funding Unknown	1936	Carver School, Clackamas, Clackamas County	Unknown	
Education	School	Funding Unknown	1935	Central School, Newberg	F. Marion Stokes, Portland	
Education	School	Funding Unknown	1937	Columbia Elementary, Portland	Edmondson & Kochendoerfer, Portland	
Education	School	Funding Unknown	1936	Concord Elementary, Milwaukie, Clackamas County	Unknown	
Education	School	Funding Unknown	1937	Davies, Merle, School, Beaverton, Washington County	Unknown	
Education	School	Funding Unknown	1933	East Sylvan School	Unknown	
Education	School	Funding Unknown	1935	Elk Creek School, Trail, Jackson County	Frank Chamberlain Clark; Ashland, Jacksonville, Medford	
Education	School	Funding Unknown	c. 1942	Eugene Vocational School	Unknown	

Oregon New Deal Resources from the PWA and WPA, 1933-1943**Oregon**

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State

Education	School	Funding Unknown	1936	Grant Union Junior/Senior High School, John Day, Union County	Unknown	
Education	School	Funding Unknown	1938	Hill, Henry Elementary School, Independence, Polk County (undetermined status)	Unknown	
Education	School	Funding Unknown	1937	Madras Elementary School, Jefferson County (undetermined status)	Unknown	
Education	School	Funding Unknown	1938	Madras Union High School, Jefferson County (undetermined status)	Unknown	
Education	School	Funding Unknown	1935	Maple Leaf School, Tillamook, Tillamook County	Unknown	
Education	School	Funding Unknown	1935	Mountain Top School, Yamhill County	Unknown	
Education	School	Funding Unknown	1937	North Fork School Site	Unknown	
Education	School	Funding Unknown	c. 1940	Oak Grove Elementary School	Unknown	
Education	School	Funding Unknown	1939	Pleasant Valley School	Unknown	
Education	School	Funding Unknown	1938	Prospect High School, Jackson County	Unknown	
Education	School	Funding Unknown	1938	Reedville School, Washington County	John D. Annand, Portland	
Education	School	Funding Unknown	1934	Sand Ridge, Lebanon, Linn County	Unknown	
Education	School	Funding Unknown	1940	School House (Albany) Part of Monteith Historic District, Linn County	Unknown	

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Education	School	Funding Unknown	1938	School Teacherage, Adams, Umatilla County	Unknown	
Education	School	Funding Unknown	1939	Skyline School, Portland, Multnomah County	Claud N. Freeman, Portland	
Education	School	Funding Unknown	1941	The Dalles High School, Wasco County	John W. Maloney, Yakima, Washington (1922-43)	
Education	School	Funding Unknown	c. 1935	Vale Middle School	Unknown	
Education	School	PWA	1939	Clackamas Elementary School, Clackamas, Clackamas County	Unknown	
Education	School	PWA	1939	Madison Grade School, Albany, Linn County	Unknown	
Education	School	PWA	1939	Marshfield High School, Coos Bay, Coos County	F. Marion Stokes, Portland	
Education	School	PWA	1937	Milwaukie Jr High (\$53,118 paid by PWA), Clackamas County	L.L. Dougan, Walter E. Kelly, Portland	
Education	School	PWA	1939	Prairie City School (PWA loan of \$3,746 for Modifications)	Lawrence, Holford & Allyn, Portland	
Education	School	PWA	1939	Rural Dell, Molalla, Clackamas County	Unknown	
Education	School	PWA	1939	Sisters High School	John Elwood Isted, Bend	
Education	School	PWA?	1934	Pike School, Yamhill, Yamhill County	Unknown	
Education	School	Unknown	1940	Warren Elementary	Unknown	

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Education	School	WPA	1935-37	Corbett Grade and High School, improvements	Unknown	
Education	School	WPA	1935-37	Dallas High School, athletic field	Unknown	
Education	School	WPA	1933?	Dover School, Estacada, Clackamas County	Unknown	
Education	School	WPA	1937	Eola, Polk County	Unknown	
Education	School	WPA	1940	Gresham High School, Gresham, Multnomah County, modifications	Freeman & Struble (1914)	OB Dawson ironwork
Education	School	WPA	1936	Jennings Lodge School, Gladstone, Clackamas County	J.D. Annand, Portland	
Education	School	WPA	1937	Ladd Hill School, Wilsonville, Clackamas County	Unknown	
Education	School	WPA	1935-37	LaPine school building, for manual labor training & school buses	Unknown	
Education	School	WPA	1935-37	Louise Home, additions	Unknown	
Education	School	WPA	1935-37	Parkersville Grade School	Unknown	
Education	School	WPA	1936	Riddle High School, Douglas County	Unknown	
Education	School	WPA	1936	Sherwood High School, Washington County	Unknown	
Education	School	WPA	1938	Sunnyside School, Sweet Home, Linn County	Unknown	

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Education	School	WPA	1935-37	Tigard Union High School	Unknown	
Education/Social	Club	WPA	1935-38	Club in Lebanon, Linn County construction	Unknown	
Education/Social	Library/Community Center	WPA	1935-38	Sandy Community Center and Library construction	Unknown	
Education/Social	School	PWA	1936	Vert Memorial Community Building, Pendleton City Hall and Library and Gymnasium (PWA grant of \$62,509), Umatilla County	George Howell Jones and Harold Dickson Marsh, Portland	
Education/Social	School	PWA/FAP	1937/1938	Senior High School (Salem), also called North Salem High School (Project cost \$741,351, includes gymnasium & auditorium, Marion County	Unknown	Louis Bunce Alice in Wonderland and Arabian Nights' Entertainment (1938), assisted by Clifford Gleason, (murals from Bush Elementary School, later installed in High School)
Education/Social	School	WPA	1935-38	Banks High School Gym construction	Unknown	
Education/Social	School	WPA	1935-37	Commerce High School, now Cleveland High School, athletic field	Unknown	
Education/Social	School	WPA	1935-37	Fossil gymnasium	Unknown	
Education/Social	School	WPA	1935-37	LaGrande, athletic field improvements	Unknown	
Education/Social	School	WPA	1935-37	Mayger Grade School, Columbia County, gymnasium	Unknown	
Education/Social	School	WPA	1937	Oregon Ceramic Studio (later Contemporary Crafts Gallery and a museum)	Ellis F. Lawrence, Lawrence, Holford & Allyn, Portland	
Education/Social	School	WPA	1935-37	Oregon State College, athletic field and football field	Unknown	

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Education/Social	School	WPA	1935-37	University of Oregon, Hayward Field, fine graded and turfed	Unknown	
Education/Social	School	WPA	1935-37	University of Oregon, swimming pool building	Unknown	
Government	Administration Building	WPA	1938	Forest History Center	Linn A. Forrest, US Forest Service	
Government	Administration Building	WPA	1935-38	State of Oregon Highway Division Office, The Dalles	Unknown	
Government	Administration Building	WPA	1938	State of Oregon Highway Division Region Office, Milwaukie (1 office building, 2 garages)	Glenn S. Paxson, State Highway Division	
Government	Capitol	PWA	1936-38	Oregon State Capitol	Trowbridge & Livingston (New York City) with Francis Keally; Whitehouse & Church, Oregon Associates	Leo Friedlander, Ullric Ellerhusen, Frank H. Schwartz, Barry Faulkner, Tom Morandi
Government	City Hall	?	1938	Condon City Hall	Unknown	
Government	City Hall	PWA	1936	Canby City Hall	Jones & Marsh, Portland	
Government	City Hall	PWA	1936	Dallas City Hall	Unknown	
Government	City Hall	PWA	1938	Estacada City Hall	John D. Annand, Portland	
Government	City Hall	PWA	1938	Milwaukie City Hall	Walter E. Kelly, Portland	
Government	City Hall	PWA	c. 1939	North Bend City Hall	Francis Jacobberger, Portland	
Government	City Hall	PWA	1936	West Linn City Hall	Clausen & Clausen, Portland	
Government	City Hall	PWA?	c. 1933	Depoe Bay City Hall (changed use from a school to a city hall)	Unknown	

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Government	City Hall	WPA	1941	Gladstone City Hall		
Government	City Hall	WPA	1935-38	Mitchell	Unknown	
Government	City Hall	WPA	c. 1939	Toledo City Hall	F. Marion Stokes, Portland	
Government	City Hall	WPA	1938	Vale City Hall	Unknown	
Government	City Hall	WPA	1935-36	West Salem City Hall	Lyle P. Bartholomew, Salem	
Government	County Courthouse	PWA	1937	Clackamas County Courthouse	F. Marion Stokes, Portland	
Government	County Courthouse	PWA	1940	Deschutes County Courthouse	Truman E. Phillips, Phillips, Portland (Tourtellotte died in 1939)	
Government	County Courthouse	PWA	1941	Linn County Courthouse	John E. Tourtellotte, Phillips, Portland (Tourtellotte died in 1939)	
Government	County Courthouse	PWA	1940	Union County Courthouse	Tourtellotte & Phillips, Portland	
Government	Fire-related	WPA	1935-38	Construction of five-story concrete drill tower for training in Portland	Unknown	
Government	Flood Control	WPA	1935-38	Powder River straightening for flood control	Unknown	
Government	Post Office	PWA	1933	Astoria Post Office (approved in 1926)	James A. Wetmore, Treasury Department, Washington DC	
Government	Post Office	PWA	1932-33	Bend Post Office (approved in 1926)	James A. Wetmore, Treasury Department, Washington DC	

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Government	Post Office	PWA	1940	Burns Post Office		
Government	Post Office	PWA	1936	East Portland Post Office	US Treasury Department, Washington DC	
Government	Post Office	PWA	1937	Eugene Post Office	Gilbert Stanley Underwood, Treasury Department, Washington DC	
Government	Post Office	PWA	1936	Grants Pass Post Office	Louis A. Simon, consulting architect, Treasury Department, Washington DC	
Government	Post Office	PWA	1939	Gresham Post Office	Theodore Ballew, Philadelphia	
Government	Post Office	PWA	1935	Hood River Post Office	G. E.V. Stone, Treasury Department, Washington DC	
Government	Post Office	PWA	1936	Marshfield Post Office (approved in 1926; now Coos Art Museum)	Johnson & Wallwork, Portland	
Government	Post Office	PWA	1934	Ontario Post Office	Louis A. Simon, Treasury Department, Washington DC	
Government	Post Office	PWA	1937	Salem Post Office, now Executive Building		
Government	Post Office	PWA	1931	St. Johns Post Office (2 murals under Section)	F. Marion Stokes, Portland	
Government	Post Office	PWA	1941	Tillamook Post Office	Louis A. Simon, Treasury Department, Washington DC	
Government	Post Office	PWA?	1933	Portland Courthouse (approved in 1926)	Morris H Whitehouse, Whitehouse & Church	
Government	Post Office	WPA	1939	Lakeview Post Office	Louis J. Simpson	

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Government	Post Office	WPA	1936	Newberg Post Office	Louis A. Simon, Treasury Department, Washington DC	
Government	Public Works	?	1935	Oak Grove Pipeline Road Storage/Maintenance Yard	Unknown	
Government	Public Works	WPA	1935-38	(Garden) Home District	Unknown	
Government	Public Works	WPA	1935-38	Adjacent to Columbia River, improvement of two drainage ditches	Unknown	
Government	Public Works	WPA	1935-38	Ash Creek, Dallas, near West Salem, flood control work	Unknown	
Government	Public Works	WPA	1935-38	Ashland, Jackson County, relaying water	Unknown	
Government	Public Works	WPA	1935-38	Capital Highway Water District	Unknown	
Government	Public Works	WPA	1935-38	Clearlake, Reedsport, Douglas County – water supply	Unknown	
Government	Public Works	WPA	1935-38	Gilbert Water District	Unknown	
Government	Public Works	WPA	1935-38	Grants Pass – sewer reconstruction	Unknown	
Government	Public Works	WPA	1935-38	Gresham sewage disposal septic tank	Unknown	
Government	Public Works	WPA	1935-38	Haskins Creek, Yamhill County	Unknown	
Government	Public Works	WPA	1935-38	LaGrande, waterworks	Unknown	

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Government	Public Works	WPA	1935-38	Maplewood Water District, install steel pipes, locate & repair blind sewers	Unknown	
Government	Public Works	WPA	1935-38	Merrill in Klamath County, complete sewer system	Unknown	
Government	Public Works	WPA	1935-38	Monmouth, Polk County, new water main	Unknown	
Government	Public Works	WPA	1935-38	Multnomah Drainage District, new larger drainage ditches installed	Unknown	
Government	Public Works	WPA	1935-38	Park Rose District, replace drainage pipe; addition to storage reservoir; installation of fire protection	Unknown	
Government	Public Works	WPA	1935-38	Powell Valley Road District	Unknown	
Government	Public Works	WPA	1935-38	Salem – street sewer construction	Unknown	
Government	Public Works	WPA	1935-38	Salem – water mains	Unknown	
Government	Public Works	WPA	1935-38	Scappoose drainage ditch	Unknown	
Government	Public Works	WPA	1935-38	Seaside	Unknown	
Government	Public Works	WPA	1935-38	Sheridan – supply line and distribution line	Unknown	
Government	Public Works	WPA	1935-38	Waldport, Lincoln County – dike constructed for drainage	Unknown	
Government	Public Works	WPA	1935-38	Wheeler, Tillamook County, pipe installed under highway	Unknown	

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Government/Public Works and Agriculture/Subsistence	Irrigation	WPA	1935-38	Rogue River Irrigation	Unknown	
Industry	Energy Facility	PWA	1933-37	Bonneville Dam	Hollis Johnston, Portland, consulting architect to US Army Corps of Engineers	
Industry	Energy Facility	PWA?	1941-43	BPA Transmission System	Army Corps of Engineers/BPA	
Recreation and Culture	Lodge	WPA	1940	Boy Scout Cabin	Unknown	
Recreation and Culture	Lodge	WPA	1936	Skyliners Lodge	Cleon L. Clark, US Forest Service, Supervisor of the Deschutes National Forest (1938-41)	
Recreation and Culture	Lodge	WPA	1937	Timberline Lodge	Gilbert Stanley Underwood Treasury Department, Washington DC); Tim Turner; Linn Forrest; Howard Gifford; Dean Wright (all US Forest Service)	Darrel Austin; Edward Benedict; Virginia Darce; Dora Erikson; Larry Espinosa; Karl Feurer; Martina Gangle; Aimee Gorham; George Jeffery; Charles Heaney; Thomas Laman; Erich Lamade; Melvin Keegan; Douglas Lynch; C.S. Price; Howard Sewall; Florence Thomas; Valentine Weise; watercolors, prints, and botanicals by others
Recreation and Culture	Monument	CCC	1933-37	Dee Wright Observatory	William N. Parke, US Forest Service, Portland	
Recreation and Culture	Park	WPA	1938	Hendricks Park, Shelter		
Recreation and Culture	Park	WPA	1935-38	Lane County Fairgrounds – enlarged tennis courts,	Unknown	
Recreation and Culture	Park	WPA	1933-38	Lithia Park		

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Recreation and Culture	Park	WPA	1929(?)	Macleay Park Comfort Station (construction date not verified)	Ernest F. Tucker, Portland, a member of Lawrence, Tucker & Wallmann	
Recreation and Culture	Park	WPA	1935-38	McMinnville	Unknown	
Recreation and Culture	Park	WPA	1935-38	Moore Park, Klamath Falls	Unknown	
Recreation and Culture	Park	WPA	1935-38	Newberg	Unknown	
Recreation and Culture	Park	WPA	1938	Overlook Park Shelter & Comfort Station, Portland	Ellis F. Lawrence, Portland	
Recreation and Culture	Park	WPA	1936	Prescott Park Picnic Shelter, Medford		
Recreation and Culture	Park	WPA	1936	Prescott Park Restrooms, Medford		
Recreation and Culture	Park	WPA	1935	Prescott Park Spring House, Medford		
Recreation and Culture	Park	WPA	1935-38	Taylor Park, Pendleton	Unknown	
Recreation and Culture	Park	WPA	1930s	Washington Park Amphitheater (survey sheet indicates plans drawn by WPA, not confirmed)		
Recreation and Culture	Park	WPA	1936	Westmoreland Park	Francis D. Jacobberger	
Recreation and Culture	Sports Facility	WPA	1935-38	Baker Golf Course	Unknown	
Recreation and Culture	Sports Facility	WPA	1935-38	Tennis Courts, LaGrande	Unknown	

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Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1940	Abernathy School, Portland		Erich Lamade, Pageant of Oregon History (9 panels)
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	c. 1935-41	Ainsworth Grade School (1912), Portland		Aimee Gorham
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	c. 1935-41	Alameda Grade School (1922), Portland		Aimee Gorham wood marquetry that depicts Indians and European-American fur trappers and settlers that symbolize the funding of Oregon
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1936	Beach Grade School (1928), Portland		C.S. Price, Pioneers (4 panels)
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1935	Benjamin Franklin High School (1915), Portland		John Ballator Benjamin Franklin at Liberty Hall, Philadelphia, assisted by Louis Bunce and Eric Lamade (murals)
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	c. 1935-1941	Chapman Elementary School (1923), Portland		Aimee Gorham, Send us Forth to be Builders of a Better World
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1937	Doernbecher Memorial Hospital, Portland		Margot Helser, Fairy Tales Series (13), The Christ Child
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	c. 1935-41	Federal Courthouse, Portland		Rockwell Carey
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1939	Fort Stevens, Warrenton		Charles Heaney, View of Seattle
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	c. 1935-41	Gregory Heights School (1923), Portland		Aimee Gorham, Dryad
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	c. 1935-41	Gresham High School, Gresham, Multnomah County		Rockwell Carey
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1939	Highland School (now King School, 1925), Portland		Charlotte Mish, Thumbelina Nos. 1, 2, 3

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Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	c. 1935-41	Hood River Courthouse		Percy Manser, Mt. Hood from Red Hill
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1936	Irvington Elementary School (1932), Portland		Edward Burns Quigley Settling of the West: Pioneers and Indians (4 panels), Farm with Homestead
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1939	Irvington Elementary School (1932), Portland		Aimee Gorham, Choirs of Angels, Brotherhood of Man, Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves (assisted by Valentine Weise)
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1936	Jefferson High School (1909), Portland		Darrel Austin, The Skier (now at Timberline Lodge)
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	c. 1935-41	Jefferson High School (1909), Portland		Aimee Gorham, Spirit of Jefferson High School (missing)
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1941	Jefferson High School (1909), Portland		Louis Bunce, Along the Waterfront
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	c. 1935-41	Lincoln High School, Portland		Aimee Gorham, Spirit of Lincoln High School (missing)
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	c. 1935-41	Medford High School		Vesta Wells Gustafson, Farm Scene
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1937	Milwaukie Union High School		George Bendixen, Lot Whitcomb, Willamette River
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1936	Milwaukie Union High School		Virginia Darce, Foreign Influence on Civilization
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	c. 1935-41	Multnomah County Courthouse, Portland		George Bendixen, Evening on the Range
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1935-43	Multnomah County Library, not original location		C.S. Price, Indians and Pioneers
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	c. 1935-41	Oregon Agricultural College (Oregon State University)		Aimee Gorham, Spirit of Trees (2 panels), Wisdom (triptych)

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Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1937	Oregon City High School		Virginia Darce, The Harvesters (7 panels)
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1937	Oregon City High School (1914)		Howard Sewall, Coming of the White Man (3 panels), Immigration (3 panels)
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1936	Oregon City High school, Jackson Campus		Howard Sewall, Pioneers, The Theatre (10 panels)
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1935	Oregon City Junior High School		George Bendixen, The Maryland, First Settlers
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	c. 1935-41	Oregon State Capitol		Rockwell Carey
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1941	Oregon State Library		Charlotte Mish, Oregon Flora Map
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1937	Parkdale High School		Percy Manser, North Side of Mt. Hood
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1941	Pendleton High School (1912)		Arthur Runquist, Early Oregon (14 murals), Indians, Round-Up (assisted by Albert Runquist and Martina Gangle)
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1936	Port of Portland		Charlotte Mish, General Pershing in Dry Dock, Steam "Portland", The Dredge, Tug Boat, Airport
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	c. 1935-41	Portland Art Museum		Many works including Virginia Darce, Charles Heaney, Bue Kee, Percy Manser, C.S. Price, Arthur Runquist, Minor White
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1941	Portland City Hall		John Fiske, Mural Map of Oregon
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1941	Portland City Hall, Finance Department		Charlotte Mish, Map of Wasco County

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Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	c. 1935-41	Riverdale Grade School (c. 1920)		Aimee Gorham World Friendship
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	c. 1935-41	Riverside Church, Hood River		Percy Manser, Mural
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1937	Roosevelt High School		Margaret Smith, Culture through the Ages
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1938	Rose City Park School		Martina Gangle, Columbia River Settlement, Sailing by Raft Down the Columbia
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1938-39	Soil Conservation Service (now at Oregon Historical Society)		Littleton Dryden, Forest, Deforestation, Grazing Buffalo
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	c. 1935-41	The Dalles High School, Wasco County		Percy Manser
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1942	Tongue Point Naval Air Station		Darrel Austin (1936); Virginia Darce; Alan Flavelle (1939); Howard Gibbs (1942); Orie Graves (1941); Charles Heaney (1939); Erich Lamade (1941); Charlotte Mish (1942); Arthur Runquist (1941- 42); Howard Sewall
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	c. 1935-41	Ulysses S. Grant High School (1923)		C.S. Price, Landscape with House
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	c. 1935-41	Ulysses S. Grant High School (1923)		Carl Hoeckner Ideals of Education (2 murals); C.S. Price, Landscape with House
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1938, 1941	University of Oregon		Philip Halley Johnson, Pioneer Element (Oregon History), c. 1938; Forestry (1941)
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1937	University of Oregon		Nowland Zane, Missal Writing

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Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1938	University of Oregon Library (Knight Library)		Albert and Arthur Runquist, Tree of Knowledge (2 murals)
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1936	University of Oregon Medical School (now OHSU)		Darrel Austin, Evolution of Medical Education (4 murals)
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1938	US Army Glenhaven Center, 29th Engine Battalion		Arthur Runquist, Powder Monkey
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1937	Vert Memorial Community Building (now), Pendleton Junior High School		C.S. Price, Agriculture (5 panels)
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FAP	1937	West Linn High School		George Bendixen, Industry, Rural Scenes
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	FSA	1935-38	Dorothea Lange photography	Not applicable	
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	PWAP	1934	Chamber of Commerce, Portland (?)		C.J. Fulton
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	PWAP	1934	Customs House Office, Portland (?)		Anton Fabrik, Surf Movement near Taft, Oregon
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	PWAP	1934	Department of Public Works, Washington, DC (?); also the Treasury Building, Washington, DC		Rockwell Carey, Deserted Farm(house), The White House
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	PWAP	1934	Doernbecher Memorial Hospital, Portland		Virginia Darce, Wall Panel
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	PWAP	1934	Hood River High School (1927)		Percy Manser, Barlow Trail Pioneers with Native Americans, Hood River Valley Harvests
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	PWAP	1934	Leaburg Power Station, Eugene (1930)		C.J. Fulton
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	PWAP	1934	Multnomah County Library, Portland		Catherine Mackenzie, Mt. Hood

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Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	PWAP	1934	Oregon Agricultural College (now Oregon State University)		Percy Manser, Oregon Landscape
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	PWAP	1934	Oregon Agricultural College (now Oregon State University)		Ed Sewall, Farm Scene
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	PWAP	1934	Oregon Agricultural College (now Oregon State University)		John Trullinger, Philosophy
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	PWAP	1934	Oregon Agricultural College (now Oregon State University)		Louis Bunce, Stock Show, Butchers
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	PWAP	1934	Oregon Agricultural College (now Oregon State University)		Martina Gangle, Farm Scene, Woman Feeding Chickens
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	PWAP	1934	Oregon Agricultural College (now Oregon State University)		Erich Lamade, Paper Mills
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	PWAP	1934	Oregon Agricultural College (Oregon State University)		C.C. McKim, Sunset on the Columbia, Sunrise on the Columbia, Up the Columbia from Rooster Rock, Across the Columbia from Washington, South Shore of Columbia
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	PWAP	1934	Oregon Agricultural College (Oregon State University)		Conrad Pedersen, It Thaws, Columbia River, Morning Sun, Columbia River near Bonneville, Portland Landscape
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	PWAP	1934	Oregon Agricultural College (Oregon State University)		Florenz Clark, Dreams of Youth (twenty-one), watercolors
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	PWAP	1934	Oregon Historical Society		Rachael Griffin, George Himes
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	PWAP	1934	Oregon Historical Society		Herbert Heywood (8 watercolors)

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Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	PWAP	1934	YWCA, Eugene		C.J. Fulton
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	PWAP	1934	YWCA, Salem		C.J. Fulton
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	PWAP?	1934-35	University of Oregon Library (Knight Library)		Art Clough, Oregon Vistas, and Release of Youth from Depression Conditions (2 carved triptychs), Pan and Diana
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	Section	1941	Burns Post Office		Jack Wilkinson, Cattle Roundup (assisted by Una McCann) (murals)
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	Section	1970	East Portland Post Office		Paul Grellert 1970 repainted 1936 mural, Post Ride
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	Section	1943	Eugene Post Office		Carl Morris, Lumbering and Agriculture
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	Section	1938	Grants Pass Post Office		Louis Bunce painted Rogue River Indians
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	Section	1938	Grants Pass Post Office		Erich Lamade, Early and Contemporary Industries
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	Section	1937	Newberg Post Office		Rockwell Carey, Early Mail Carriers of the West
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	Section	1938	Ontario Post Office		Edmond T. Fitzgerald, Trail to Oregon
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	Section	1942	Salem Post Office, now Executive Building		Andrew McDuffie Vincent, Builders of Salem
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	Section	1936	St. Johns Post Office		John Ballator, Building St. Johns (2 murals)
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art	Section	1943	Tillamook Post Office		Lucia Wiley, Captain Grey Entering Tillamook Bay

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Social	Clubhouse	WPA	1935-38	LaGrande	UPRR	
Social	Community Hall	WPA	1935-38	Canyonville Community Hall construction	Unknown	
Transportation	Air-related	WPA	1935-38	Astoria – construction of runway for hydroplane	Unknown	
Transportation	Air-related	WPA	1935-38	Baker, graded, gravel spread, paved by oil- penetration	Unknown	
Transportation	Air-related	WPA	1935-38	Marshfield – floating docks	Unknown	
Transportation	Air-related	WPA	1935-38	Medford	Unknown	
Transportation	Air-related	WPA	1935-38	North Bend – use dredge to pump, hydroplane access	Unknown	
Transportation	Air-related	WPA	1935-38	Ontario, graded runway	Unknown	
Transportation	Air-related	WPA	1935-38	Pendleton, runway paved with asphalt	Unknown	
Transportation	Air-related	WPA	1936	Portland-Columbia Airport	Port of Portland (Department of Army base, 1941)	
Transportation	Air-related	WPA	1935-38	Redmond airport, removed rocks from runway	Unknown	
Transportation	Air-related	WPA	1935-38	Roseburg	Unknown	
Transportation	Air-related	WPA	1935-38	Salem	Unknown	
Transportation	Air-related	WPA	1935-38	St. Helens – airport cleared	Unknown	

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Transportation	Air-related	WPA	1935-38	Tillamook	Unknown	
Transportation	Air-related	WPA	1935-38	Troutdale Airport – put in tile gridiron drainage system and boundary ditches so that field can be used year-round	Unknown	
Transportation	Pedestrian Related	WPA	1938	McLoughlin Promenade	John L. Franzen,	
Transportation	Pedestrian-Related	WPA	1937	Singer Creek Falls and Singer Hill Steps	Unknown	
Transportation	Rail-Related	WPA	1935-38	Prineville-Redmond railroad addressed deferred maintenance	Unknown	
Transportation	Road Related	WPA	1934-39	Rocky Butte Scenic Drive	Multnomah County Road Department	
Transportation	Road-related	PWA	1936	Alsea Bay Bridge (demolished)	Conde B. McCullough, Engineer, Oregon Department of Transportation (1919-35 & 1937-46)	
Transportation	Road-related	PWA	1934	Barbur Boulevard, landscaping		
Transportation	Road-related	PWA	1936	Coos Bay Bridge	Conde B. McCullough, Engineer, Oregon Department of Transportation (1919-35 & 1937-46)	
Transportation	Road-related	PWA	1938	Main Street, Klamath Falls Bridge	R.H. Baldock	
Transportation	Road-related	PWA	1934	McLoughlin Boulevard, landscaping		
Transportation	Road-related	PWA	1933	McLoughlin Bridge	Conde B. McCullough, Engineer, Oregon Department of Transportation (1919-35 & 1937-46)	

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Transportation	Road-related	PWA	1939	Sheridan Bridge	Oregon State Highway Department (Glenn Paxson, Ivan Merchant)	
Transportation	Road-related	PWA	1936	Siuslaw Bridge	Conde B. McCullough Engineer, Oregon Department of Transportation (1919-35 & 1937-46)	
Transportation	Road-related	PWA	1935	Umatilla River Bridge (Ball Park Bridge), Pendleton	Conde B. McCullough Engineer, Oregon Department of Transportation (1919-35 & 1937-46)	
Transportation	Road-related	PWA	1934	Umpqua Bridge	Conde B. McCullough Engineer, Oregon Department of Transportation (1919-35 & 1937-46)	
Transportation	Road-related	PWA	1936	Yaquina Bridge	Conde B. McCullough, Engineer, Oregon Department of Transportation (1919-35 & 1937-46)	
Transportation	Road-related	WPA	1936	Arch Cape Tunnel		
Transportation	Road-related	WPA	1935-38	Barbur Boulevard, tunnel dug for drainage	Unknown	
Transportation	Road-related	WPA	1940	Burnside Tunnel, NW Barnes Road, #B-101 (106 project 10/18/02)		
Transportation	Road-related	WPA	1935-38	Canyon Road improvements, including stone wall	Unknown	
Transportation	Road-related	WPA	1935-38	Carson-Cornucopia Road construction, Baker	Unknown	
Transportation	Road-related	WPA	1935-38	Extended Smith Road from Pacific Highway to Jefferson	Unknown	

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Transportation	Road-related	WPA	1935	Fairview stonework retaining walls (abutment for NE 223rd Avenue underpass)		
Transportation	Road-related	WPA	1936	Franklin Avenue Undercrossing, Bend (US Bureau of Public Roads' 1930s grade separation program; Burlington Northern crossing structure)	Oregon State Highway Department	
Transportation	Road-related	WPA	1935-38	Huntington-Robinette Road construction	Unknown	
Transportation	Road-related	WPA	1935-38	Jefferson County; road improvement	Unknown	
Transportation	Road-related	WPA	1935-38	Klamath Falls; drainage improvement of road	Unknown	
Transportation	Road-related	WPA	1935-38	Larch Mountain road construction	Unknown	
Transportation	Road-related	WPA	1935-38	Marshfield (Coos Bay) retaining wall	Unknown	
Transportation	Road-related	WPA	1936-37	North Salem Underpass No. 02131	Conde B. McCullough Engineer, Oregon Department of Transportation (1919-35 & 1937-46); L.L. Jensen & Hedda Swart, resident engineers, Marion County	
Transportation	Road-related	WPA	1940	NW Cornell Road Tunnel 1 #B-125 (106 project 10/18/02)		
Transportation	Road-related	WPA	1941	NW Cornell Road Tunnel 2 #B-127 (106 project 10/18/02)		
Transportation	Road-related	WPA	1935-8	Portland, removal of street car tracks and asphaltting	Unknown	
Transportation	Road-related	WPA	1939	Rocky Butte Tunnel		

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Transportation	Road-related	WPA	1939	Salt Creek Tunnel #2539, Lane County	Bureau of Public Roads	
Transportation	Road-related	WPA	1935-38	Skyline Road improvements	Unknown	
Transportation	Road-related	WPA	1941	Sunset Tunnel (Dennis L. Edwards)		
Transportation	Road-related	WPA	1937	Toothrock Tunnel		
Transportation	Road-related	WPA	1939	Wilson River Bridge, Mills Bridge, Wilson River Highway	Conde B. McCullough Engineer, Oregon Department of Transportation (1919-35 & 1937-46)	
Transportation	Road-related	WPA	1940	Wilson River Highway Retaining Wall, Tillamook State Forest		
Transportation	Road-related	WPA	1940	Wilson River Highway Wayside, Tillamook State Forest		
Transportation	Road-related	WPA?	1937	Devils Lake Fork Wilson River Bridge	Unknown	
Transportation	Road-related	WPA?	1942	North Fork Necanicum River Bridge, Fish Hatchery Bridge, on Wolf Creek Highway	Unknown	
Transportation	Water-related	WPA	1935-38	Portland, improved concrete footings and posts on public docks	Unknown	

Notes: This table includes a selection of the variety of property types constructed in Oregon under the New Deal. Included are some resources listed in the National Register for Historic Places and many that are not. In some cases, the resource could not be directly tied to a public relief project. Many resources may not exist any longer but indicate the location where a resource had been originally identified. The listings for murals includes paintings, framed and wall murals; carvings; marquetry; and other. Many murals are no longer in the location where listed. Tongue Point, for example, has been dismantled, and titles of art works originally in that location are not included. The inclusion of many works of art on this list is considered important in evaluating eligibility of a resource where a work of art was (or is) located. The list was compiled through review of the Oregon Historic Sites Database and associated NR Nomination Forms; the Living New Deal website; the Oregon WPA report of 1938; Allen and Klevit, *Oregon Painters*, 2nd ed.; Barry N. Ball, summary of Aimee Gorham; Munro, Timberline Lodge history; and internet searches.

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APPENDIX D
Farm Security Administration Camp

Mobile migratory labor camp unit at Stayton, Oregon; Strong, photographer; Reproduction number LC-USF347-014185-E-A. Labeled version from this negative.

