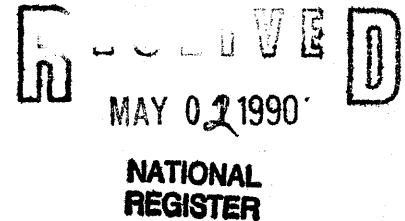


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name West Salem City Hall, Old
other names/site number West Salem Library Building

2. Location

street & number 1320 Edgewater Street NW N/A not for publication
city, town Salem N/A vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Polk code 053 zip code 97304

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

[Signature] April 20, 1990
Signature of certifying official Date
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

[Signature] 6/1/90
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Government: City Hall

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce: Business

Professional

Health Care: Doctors' Office

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Art Deco

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls brick

cast stone trim

roof asphalt: built-up

other windows: steel frame & glass

fire escape: steel

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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The West Salem Municipal Building is located on the main street of the old West Salem, Oregon, business district. The main entrance faces north and the south side of the building originally overlooked the Willamette River. In more recent times, the Salem-Dallas Highway has been built between the site and the river.

The building was designed in 1935 by Architect Lyle P. Bartholomew and Engineer Arthur E. Horstkotte as a PWA project. Final construction was completed in 1936, at a cost of \$30,000. The structure housed the Mayor's Office, Council Chambers, City Recorder, Water Office, Library and Fire Station until 1949 when West Salem's charter was transferred to the City of Salem across the river.

The structure is a rectangular two story brick building with a full basement and measures approximately 28' x 78'. A parapet wall encompasses the entire building and hides a low sloping, asphalt built-up roof. The original exterior appearance of the building remains intact, including the large oak and fir trees that were on the site at the time of construction.

The building is a rather simple yet dignified red brick structure with interesting articulated pilasters that decorate and divide the front facade into five symmetrical bays. The top of the pilasters and parapet are embellished with simple cast concrete ornamental detail. The windows are steel frames with an operable awning section and the theme of nine lights per opening.

The building plan is arranged symmetrically around a central entrance lobby and stairway. City Offices, Library and fire truck bay were on the ground floor. The exterior doors to the fire truck bay have been replaced with windows and matching brick infill. A large assembly room with elevated stage and fireman's quarters were on the second floor. The fire pole was apparently removed at the same time the truck bay was converted. The basement contains the original two jail cells and original wood fired furnace which in later years has been converted with an oil burner.

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The interior finish of the building is wood lath and plaster over brick walls and rough sawn ceiling joists. The ground and second floors have natural finished wood strip flooring and the basement has a trowel finished concrete slab. Plain surfaced trim lumber is used throughout the building for door casings and baseboards. Typical doors are paneled with nine lights in the upper half. The doors are fitted with decorative hardware typical of art deco. Light fixtures to replicate the type used in the construction have been installed on both the ground and second floors.

The interior of the building has remained basically the same as originally constructed. A few minor modifications were made over the years, however the current owner is eliminating some modifications by removal and restoration. The large assembly area on the second floor has recently been subdivided for adaptive use but has been done in a way that has not removed or destroyed original features.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Government

Period of Significance

1935-1936

1936-1940

Significant Dates

1936

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Lyle P. Bartholomew, Architect

Arthur E. Horstkotte, Engineer

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

INTRODUCTION

The old West Salem City Hall is located on Edgewater Street in the once independent political subdivision on the west side of the Willamette River which has since been annexed by the City of Salem, Oregon. It was designed as a small-scale version of Modernistic architecture by local architect Lyle Bartholomew and was built in 1936 under auspices of the Public Works Administration at the height of the Great Depression. The building housed the Mayor's and Recorder's offices, council chamber, water office, library, jail, and fire station until 1949, when the community charter was transferred to the City of Salem. The historic period of significance is defined, for purposes of this nomination, as the balance of the Depression era in which the building was conceived and carried out. West Salem had been incorporated as a separate municipality in 1913. Thus, civic improvements on the west side had their origins in the Progressive era. Beginning in 1936, all local betterment work, law enforcement for the jurisdiction, fire protection and municipal services of all kinds were planned and executed from the new city hall.

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. (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.)

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 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.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Siegel, Mark, Administrative Assistant, City of Salem Community Development Department, City of Salem, Local Designation of Historic Places Nomination form, August 4, 1988.

Short, C. W., and Stanley-Brown, R., Public Buildings: A Survey of Architecture of Projects Constructed by Federal and Other Governmental Bodies Between the Years 1933 and 1939 with the Assistance of the Public Works Administration, Washington, D.C., Public Works Administration, 1939.

Interviews: Cliff Smith, Salem Library Extension Services Director, December 13, 1989, Salem, Oregon.

Dorothy Zinn, Retired West Salem Branch Librarian, December 13, 1989, Salem, Oregon.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

City of Salem, Community Development

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property 0.50 acres Salem West, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	0	4	9	5	3	4	0	4	9	7	6	0	3	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

B

Zone	Easting				Northing									

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is located in NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 28, Township 7S, Range 3W, Willamette Meridian in Salem, Polk County, Oregon. It is identified as Tax Lots 6800 and 6900 at said location and is more particularly described as follows:

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area of approximately one half acre is comprised of the entire parcel historically associated with the former West Salem City Hall from 1935 onward.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marvin James Sannes, with passages quoted from Mark Siegel 1988 staff report.

organization N/A date December 13, 1989

street & number 640 15th Street NE telephone (503) 364-3316

city or town Salem state Oregon zip code 97301

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The rectangular, two-story brick building rests on a full concrete basement. Its ground plan measures 20 x 78 feet. The long axis parallels Edgewater Street and the north-facing facade is formally organized into five bays in which regular, trabeated fenestration is disposed as tall, paired multi-light steel sash. There is a tripartite grouping in the second story of the central bay. The vertical emphasis characteristic of Modernistic design is provided by ribbed strip pilasters demarcating the structural bays. The pilasters terminate as stepped and crested elements accented by cast concrete rising above the parapet. The central entrance bay is emphasized by a heightened parapet section. In short, the facade displays the strict bilateral symmetry, clean and straight lines and sparing surface relief characteristic of contemporary modernism. The interior, organized on a central lobby and cross hall plan, is undergoing renovation for commercial office use. The most significant adaptive use alteration is the introduction of rectangular openings in the wall at the east end of the upstairs assembly room. Otherwise, historic spatial configuration and features are intact.

While its use as a municipal headquarters was comparatively short-lived at slightly more than a decade, the building continued to symbolize community spirit after 1949, in the years it served as a public meeting hall, auxiliary city offices and branch library. The building was vacated by the City of Salem in 1987. On September 27, 1988, the former city hall was designated a local landmark by action of the Salem City Council, and it left public ownership in 1989.

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The historic City Hall in West Salem, Oregon is located on the south side of Edgewater Street at street number 1320, approximately 50 feet west of the beginning of Kingwood Avenue off of Edgewater Street.

This area was West Salem's central business district from approximately 1920 to 1960. Since the construction of the Salem - Dallas Highway during the 60's commercial development in West Salem has occurred along Wallace Road to the north and east. Edgewater Street today is characterized by small shops, restaurants, and specialty stores housed in older renovated buildings.

The building was completed and opened for use in 1936.

The City Hall is a locally distinctive example of Art Deco. As such, it meets Registration Criterion C. The Old West Salem City Hall is one of two examples of Art Deco, or Modernistic architecture in West Salem, and the only one which is non-industrial.

The City Hall is significant also under National Registry Criteria A as the headquarters of municipal government during the period 1936 to 1949. The community was experiencing vibrant growth during this period. Indeed, such growth created sewer, water, and fire protection problems which were the impetus for West Salem's decision to cede to the City of Salem across the Willamette River. Since that decision the building and site has remained a symbol of the West Salem Community's identity.

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The West Salem Library was housed in the building from October 17, 1957 to February 10, 1987.

The West Salem branch was a joint effort of the Salem J C's, the West Salem Lions Club, the West Salem PTA, and the Salem Library staff - principally Hugh Morrow, Librarian.

In 1976 the Salem City Council tried to close the West Salem Library. The community response to that proposal was overwhelming. The library was saved through a community effort spearheaded by Dorothy Zinn, West Salem Librarian and Dr. Golay, a neighbor and long time friend and supporter of the Library. The monies to continue operation were gained from denying pay raises to all City of Salem department heads, some City Council expense funds, and a donation of some federal dollars from Polk County.

In the 50's and 60's the 2nd floor was a community center used by many groups for meetings, dinners, and dances. For many years a full kitchen was equipped in the fireman's quarters behind the stage area.

In 1966 Chemeketa Community College began its initial operation on the 2nd floor with some modest partitions and a few small classes.

The City of Salem used the basement area and parts of the main floor for administrative offices, Public Works Department and the Survey Section. After 1972 when Salem's Civic Center was completed the 2nd floor and basement were used primarily for storage. The West Salem Branch of the Library expanded to use the entire main floor.

In 1987 the Library moved to larger quarters nearby. The building was vacant, except for some surplus storage, until its sale in June of 89 and initial occupancy began on September 1, 1989.

In August 1988, the City of Salem contracted with Ike & Associates to prepare a feasibility study on restoration of the property. The costs were impractical for public development and continued ownership. The property was appraised and offered for sale in early 1989.

Marv and Lois Sannes bought the property on June 20, 1989 and began renovation. Today, December, 1989, the building is again a thriving business community with a Graphics Studio and Surveyor's office on the 2nd floor, a counseling service, a doctors' office, and a professional services office on the main floor, with renovation continuing in the basement.

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The following statement of significance is from the Local Designation of Historic Places prepared by Mark Siegel, Administrative Assistant III for the City of Salem, dated August 4, 1988:

Architectural Background

PWA style Federal architecture is an outgrowth of two movements, one architectural, the other economic. Architecturally, it is one of four branches of an architectural movement commonly referred to as "art deco". This movement attempted to fuse the spirit of advancing technology with economic progress. By the time of the PWA and WPA, this branch of the style had evolved into something called "classic moderne"

"But there were also those clients, often governmental or civic, who preferred a dignified modernistic architecture of a more conservative nature...which combined simplified classical forms with a rather more austere exterior and interior decoration, has been variously called "classical moderne", neoclassical moderne", "international stripped classicism", "PWA art deco" or "PWA moderne." (1)

In Oregon, this style was sometimes called "Depression Modern". (2) A particularly good example is the Clackamas County Courthouse of 1936.

"Because the great depression, beginning with the 1929 stock market crash, dealt a catastrophic blow to most new commercial building projects, and because the government, under the aegis of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal programs, stepped in to alleviate the ever widening unemployment through a program of Federally sponsored construction projects, the classical moderne style-which was often the architectural style of choice-came to be associated closely with the New Deal's Public Works Administration (PWA) and

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Works Progress Administration (WPA). During the 1930's, hundreds of post offices, libraries, schools, city halls, courthouses, museums and other civic structures in the classical moderne style were erected nationwide, thus making classical moderne the mostly widely represented of the art deco architectural styles in the United States." (3)

Examples of PWA work on the east side of the river in Salem are the old post office on Cottage St, the State Capitol (1938), the State Library (1939), the North Salem High School (1937), Irvine Hall at the School for the Blind (1936).

West Salem was nowhere near the size of the City on the east side and the more modest scale of its PWA building reflects that fact. Its City Hall is reflective of the scale of 1930's municipal buildings and Post Offices found in Cities of no larger than 2000 population. The old West Salem City Hall (1936) on Edgewater Drive is the only PWA building in West Salem. It is one of the few remaining public buildings reflective of when West Salem was an independent entity. (The only other one of which readily comes to mind is the old West Salem Elementary School, now closed.)

It is important to note the differences between the PWA projects and the WPA projects. In the PWA, greater attention was paid to design by professional architects and the project had to follow formal bidding processes.

"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 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." (4)

The Country was divided up into PWA regions. To a greater extent, the work in each region was reflective of the materials and building practices of that region. Oregon was region 7, and

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largely native materials tended to be used-often for economic rather than aesthetic reasons. In general, lumber, sandstone and brick were the common materials in Oregon.(5)

The WPA was different. It was created later in the New Deal Era (1935) and it not only dealt with employing skilled workers, but was also viewed as a means to train unskilled workers in construction tasks.

"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 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."(6)

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- 1) Weber, Eva, Art Deco in America, Exeter Books, New York, 1985. p.59
 - 2) Clark, Rosalind, Architecture Oregon Style, Professional Book Center, Portland, Oregon 1983., p 198
 - 3) Weber, op. cit. p. 160.
 - 4) Short, C.W., and Stanley-Brown, R., Public Buildings: A Survey of Architecture of Projects, Constructed by Federal and Other Governmental Bodies Between The Years 1933 and 1939 with the Assistance of the Public Works Administration, Washington, D.C., Public Works Administration, 1939, Chapter one.
 - 5) Weber, op.cit.
 - 6) Weber, op. cit.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND - THE RISE TO MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Pioneer Settlement in West Salem first occurred with the platting of the town of Cincinnati in 1849 on the West shore of the Willamette River below the mouth of the LaCreole River, "Rick-reall Creek." T.H. Hutchinson officially surveyed the community in 1855, establishing legal boundaries. At the recording of the survey, Cincinnati was officially renamed "Eola." Eola became important as a place of social, educational, religious, and political affairs as well as a place of trade. Eola was one of the sites proposed in 1856 as the Territorial capital. The flood of 1890 gouged out a new channel for the Willamette and destroyed most of the community's buildings.

Concurrently with the demise of Eola, the area lying to the north of Gerth Avenue had been purchased and subdivided into the West Salem Addition about 1890. Much of the "flat" area in West Salem was farmland. The Charles Ruge family had a hop farm and orchard - hence Ruge Street. Each summer the National Guard camped in the orchard and had a well-developed rifle range.

The following plattings took place as West Salem grew.

- West Salem Addition - 1889
- Churchmere Addition - 1909
- Orchard Company's Addition - 1892
- Waters Addition - 1912
- Kingwood Acres - 1913
- Kingwood Terrace - 1913
- Kingwood Park - 1910

In 1908 C.A. Richardson, a real estate man, purchased Kingwood Heights and platted it for home sites. The lowlands below were still in hop fields. In 1911 Richardson built a water system and purchased electrical service from the predecessors of P.G.E. for the eleven homes then in the area.

Walter Gerth opened a grocery store in 1912 at Gerth and Edgewater, also Mr. Charles Spitzbart opened a grocery store at McNary and Edgewater.

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According to an early report: "Industry in West Salem is considerable, as everyone knows. Bruce Cunningham built the first cannery that is now the Blue Lake."

By 1920 the town's population was 208 persons. By 1930 the population was 974 and 1,940 people in the year 1940.

In 1909, West Salem had its first railroad passenger train. E.E. Kirkpatrick and some other Dallas businessmen chartered a Salem, Falls City & Western Railroad train to attend the August 26 performance of the Ringling Brothers Circus in Salem.

A few weeks later, regular passenger service came in the form of a coach powered by a faltering kerosene engine. Formally known as a McKeen car, it was nicknamed "the Skunk" due to the smell of its kerosene exhaust. West Salem's railroad depot was built in November, 1909.

The Salem Falls City and Western Railroad constructed a railroad bridge over the Willamette a few years later. On March 15, 1913, Helen West, daughter of Gov. Oswald West, rode the first train to cross the new bridge.

West Salem residents voted to approve a city charter November 26, 1913. Sixty-eight voted for the charter and four against it. Among other things, the charter prohibited the sale of malt and spirituous beverages except for medicinal usage and warned that bawdy houses would be prevented or suppressed.

Walter B. Gerth and J.R. Bedford, later mayor for a number of terms, arranged a loan of \$300 to pay for initial city expenditures.

Many of West Salem's accomplishments as an independent city can be attributed to the late Mr. Walter Gerth. His first business was a "mom and pop" grocery located in a rented building on Edgewater NW. Built below the store and running to the river's edge was a steamboat dock for the river business. Sometime later Mr. Gerth purchased the land on the corners of Edgewater and Gerth Streets and built his own store, "Gerth's Cash Grocery." He started West Salem's first delivery service provided by a cart drawn by one horse, and later Mr. Gerth purchased a 1917 Ford and maintained food delivery service during his years as a grocer. The store he built was the first two-story building in West Salem, and it was also the first building in West Salem to contain a basement.

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The house that Mr. Gerth lived in upon arriving in West Salem in 1911 is still standing. It is the house on Second Street across the alley from the bank. After the store was built, Walter purchased tile and ran it from the store to the river, thus having the honor of having the first sewer in West Salem.

The rest of West Salem was sewerred during the depression, by the W.P.A., who furnished materials and labor. Mr. Gerth recalled only one life was lost during the laying in of West Salem's sewers due to cave-in on either Second or Third Streets. Mr. Gerth also had indoor plumbing by 1914. Among his many firsts, Walter Gerth had the first electric lights in West Salem, the first cement sidewalks, the first gas pump, and the first pay telephone.

By the late 1940's, West Salem was plagued by water, sewer, and fire protection problems. The late Walter Musgrave, West Salem's last mayor, was instrumental in effecting a merger with Salem on November 14, 1949.

Sources: August 11, 1972, The Oregon Statesman.
1975 West Salem Neighborhood Newsletter
Culp, Ed. Stations West, Caxton Publishing, Caldwell, Idaho

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EVENTS SUCCEEDING THE MERGER

The original 1935 deed was executed June 28, 1935 for the City of West Salem. In consideration for \$10.00 the property was conveyed to the City of West Salem, with the following covenant "subject to and conditioned upon the following restrictions: that the above described property shall never be used for residential purposes, but only for the use of the water department of the City of West Salem, Oregon, for the extension and protection of its water system, and is a public park for recreational purposes under City regulations; and that all trees on said property along Edgewater Street shall be retained and preserved for permanent beautification and so forth practicable needs of the City of West Salem, Oregon." (Source: Deed of sale, dated June 28, 1935 in the possession of the recorder, City of Salem.)

The property was transferred to the City of Salem with the merger of the cities.

Merger of the City of West Salem. The election for merger was held on July 26, 1949. The results as to whether the City should merge with the City of Salem as follows: For the merger 357, against the merger 130, total number of votes casted 487. (Source: Memorandum from City Recorder, City of Salem. Copies in files of City Recorder, City of Salem, Oregon, dated July 29, 1949.)

On March 7, 1949, Resolution No. 214, entered into a lease between the City of West Salem and the West Salem Lyons Club for use as offices for a Boy Scout building. The minutes of the West Salem City Council indicate that conditions of the lease were for a dollar (\$1.00) per year and the lessee was required to dismantle or move the smaller storage building which existed upon the premise and to remove the petition and chimney, install either wood or concrete in that portion of the building now unfloored, rewire the building and install electricity, construct a chimney, windows and doors otherwise "alter and renovate so as to meet the requirements of lease." This lease was entered into March 7, 1949. (Source: Excerpt from minutes of West Salem City Council for March 7, 1949. In possession of City Recorder, Salem, Oregon.)

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On August 22, 1962, the second floor of the West Salem City Hall was leased to the School District 24CJ on August 21, 1962.

(Source: Letter from William Juza, Assistant City Attorney, from David H. Dockum, City Recorder, dated August 22, 1962.)

Subsequent to this lease, this property was leased by the West Salem Community Club through March 1963. (Source: Memorandum from

David H. Dockum, Clerk of the Council to Mr. Fred Gibson dated March 13, 1963, in the City Recorder's office, City of Salem.)

During the mid-1950's a number of groups used the hall for meetings including the Church of Christ, the Trinity Lodge, the Sons of Norway Lodge, the West Salem Church, the Kingwood Lodge, the Air Cadets, Jobs Daughters Lodge, the health department, and others. (Source: Memorandum from Alfred Mundt, City Recorder, to Mr. Walter Bird, December 6, 1956, copy in archives of City Recorder, City of Salem.)

During 1954, the West Salem Grange used the building as a meeting hall. (Source: Letter from Josephine Pattison, Secretary, West Salem Grange #885, to City Recorder, City Hall, dated December 16, 1954.)

At one time there was a gasoline pump or stand at the old West Salem City Hall per correspondence dated November 22, 1960, the City donated the stand to the Marion County Health Department. (Source: Letter from William Helli, Sanitarian, Marion County Health Department to Alfred Mundt, City Recorder, dated November 22, 1960.)

Additionally, the property was used in the late 1950's or early 1960's by the Willamette Car Club and the Sons of Norway. (Source: Letter from David H. Dockum from J.H. Davis, City Engineer, dated September 13, 1962, records of the City Recorder, City of Salem.)

The rental rate had been increased in June, 1959, from \$5.00 per meeting and \$10.00 per meeting to dance groups to \$7.50 and \$10.00 respectively.

The agreement between the Kingwood Masonic Lodge #204 and the City of West Salem was executed September 12, 1949, to use the hall for lodge meetings at a price of \$18.00 per year. (Source: Copy of lease executed September 12, 1949. Copy in possession of City Recorder, City of Salem.)

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The property had been offered for sale in April, 1957. (Source: Affidavit of publication dated April 19, 1957 from Capital Journal Newspaper in City Recorder's files. Copies of the advertisement were sent to each real estate agent listed in classified pages of the telephone directory.)

In May, 1959, the City Council rejected a bid of \$1,375.00 for lot 6 and 7, block 10, Kingwood Park, located on 2nd Street NW. Earlier in 1959, the property had been appraised including lots 6 and 7 of Kingwood Park for \$5,150.00. An earnest money in the amount of \$500 was received from Mr. Ed Klassen for the purchase of lot 6.

Memorandum to Kent Mathewson, City Administrator from Alfred Mundt, City Recorder, dated December 9, 1959.

At the Council Meeting of December 14, 1959, the Council chose to reject the earnest money offer for the property and the property remained in City ownership. (Source: Letter from Alfred Mundt to Kent Mathewson dated December 9, 1959 in possession of City Recorder's office, City of Salem.)

On May 13, 1959, the Council moved to reject the bid as the only bid was in the sum of \$1,375.00. (Source: Memo to City Manager from Recorder dated November 30, 1959. Copy in City Recorder's office, City of Salem.)

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PARCEL I: Beginning at a point on the meander line of the Willamette River which is South 22°07' East 301.9 feet from the Southwest corner of Lot Numbered Six (6), Block Numbered Two (2), KINGWOOD PARK, Polk County, Oregon; thence North 22°07' West 239.7 feet to the Southeasterly line of Edgewater Street; thence North 52°40' East 50 feet; thence South 22°07' East 227.5 feet to the meander line of the Willamette River; thence along said meander line South 46°34' West 50 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning.

SAVE AND EXCEPT that portion of the above described tract of land conveyed to the State of Oregon, by and through its State Highway Commission, by deed recorded April 13, 1962, in Volume 181, Page 134, Deed Records of Polk County, Oregon.

PARCEL II: A certain tract of land described as follows, in the City of West Salem: Beginning at a point from which the Southwest corner of Lot 9, Block 2, KINGWOOD PARK, in Polk County, Oregon, bears North 22°07' West 62.2 feet, the bearings conform to the bearings on the lines of Kingwood Park as the same appears on the recorded plat, said point of beginning being on the Southerly line of Edgewater Street; thence South 22°07' East 226 feet, more or less to the meander line of the left bank of the Willamette River; thence along meander line North 46°34' East 94.64 feet; thence North 22°07' West 215.6 feet, more or less to a point at which the center line of Kingwood Avenue produced intersects with the Southerly line of Edgewater Street; thence South 52°40' West 91.37 feet to the place of beginning.

ALSO: Beginning at a point marked by an iron pipe, which point is located at the interex of the center line of

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Kingwood Avenue of "Kingwood Park" and the Southeasterly line of Edgewater Street; thence in a Northeasterly direction following the said Southeasterly line of Edgewater Street 50 feet, to a point; thence in a Southeasterly direction following a line which is parallel to the center line of Kingwood Avenue produced 230 feet, more or less, to the meander line of the Willamette River; thence in a Southwesterly direction following the said meander line of the Willamette River 50 feet, more or less, to a point which is in the center line produced Southeasterly of Kingwood Avenue; thence in a Northwesterly direction following the said center line produced of Kingwood Avenue 230 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning.

ALSO: Beginning at a point which the Southwest corner of Lot 7, Block 2, of Kingwood Park, Polk County, Oregon, bears North 22°97' West 62.2 feet, the bearings conform to the bearings of the lines of Kingwood Park as the same appears on the official plat which is on record at the County Courthouse at Dallas, Oregon, said point of beginning being on the Southerly line of Edgewater Street; thence running South 22°07' East 227.5 feet, more or less, to the meander line of the Willamette River; thence along said meander line North 46°34' East 100.00 feet; thence North 22°07' West 226 feet, more or less, to a point from which the Southwest corner of Lot 9, Block 2, Kingwood Park bears North 22°07' West 62.2 feet, said point being on the Southerly line of Edgewater Street; thence South 52°40' West 100 feet to the point of beginning.

SAVE AND EXCEPT from the above described Parcel II, that parcel of land conveyed to the State of Oregon, by and through its State Highway Commission, by instrument dated January 22, 1962, and recorded April 20, 1962, in Volume 181, Page 219, Deed Records for Polk County, Oregon.-----

NW 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC. 28 T7S R3W WM

POLK COUNTY

SCALE 1" = 100'

SEE MAP 7 3 2100

HIRD STREET

STREET

AVENUE

AVENUE

WINGWOOD STREET

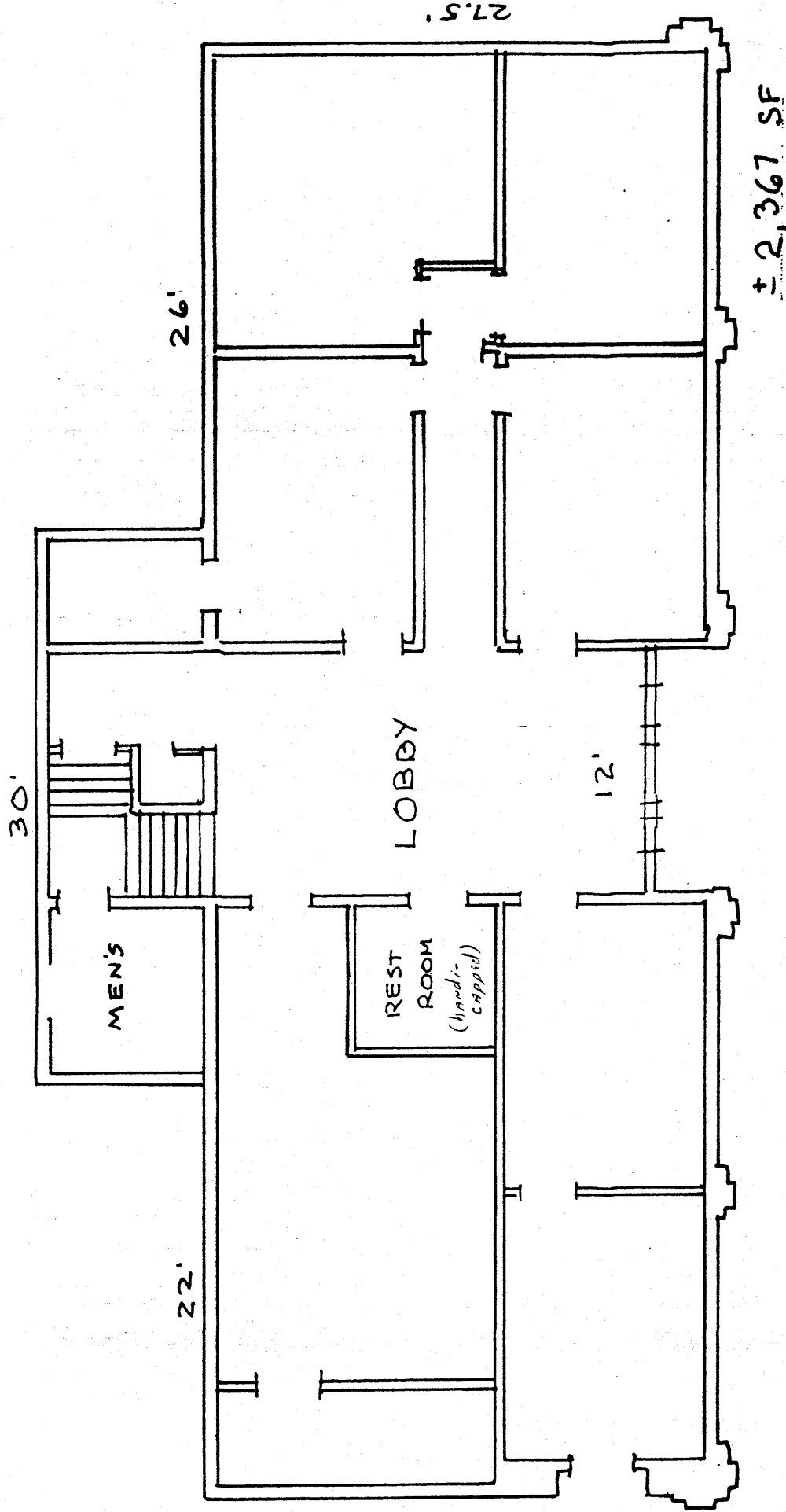
KINGWOOD STREET

STREET

SEWER

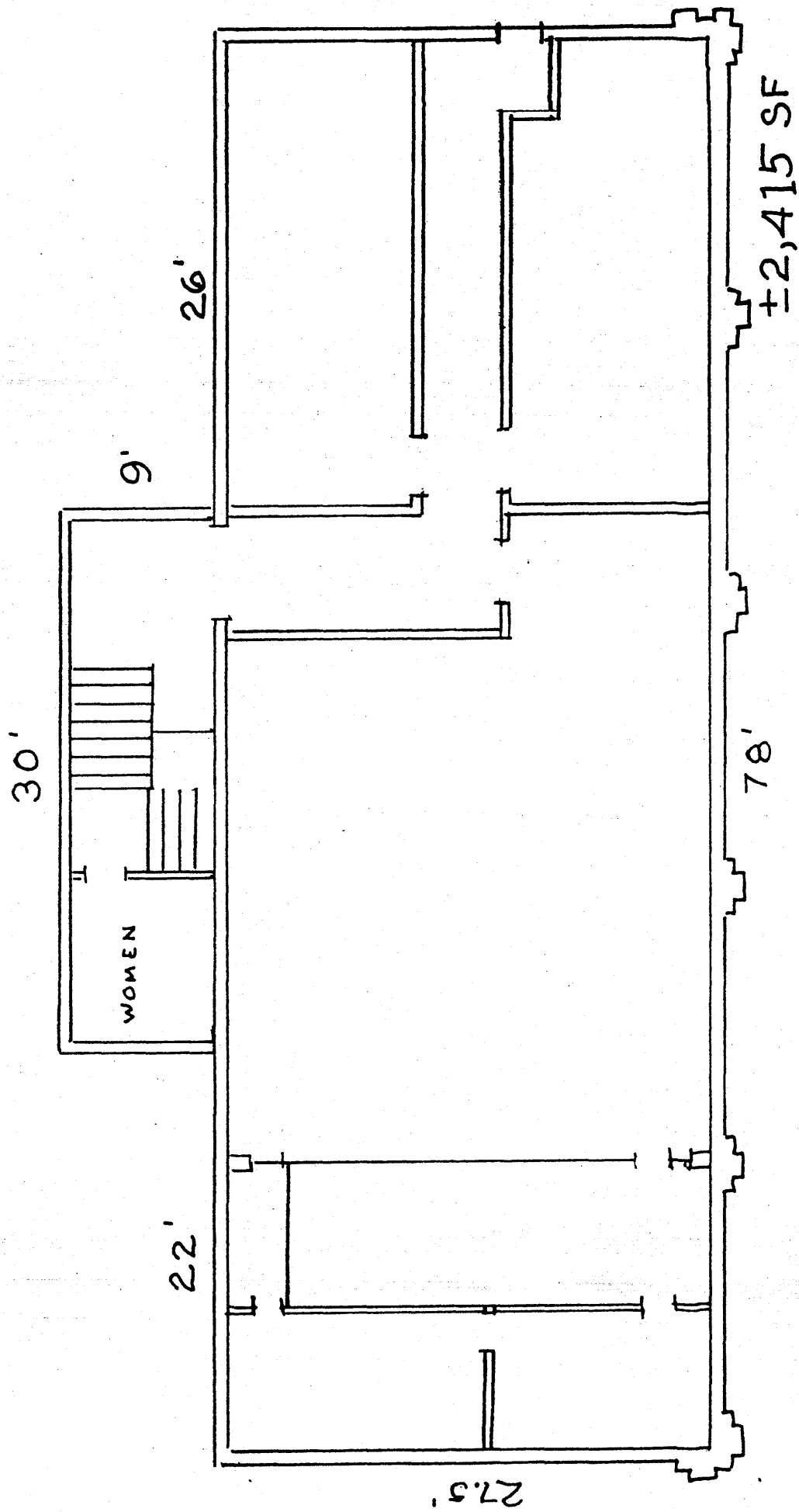
center line





FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 OLD WEST SALEM CITY HALL

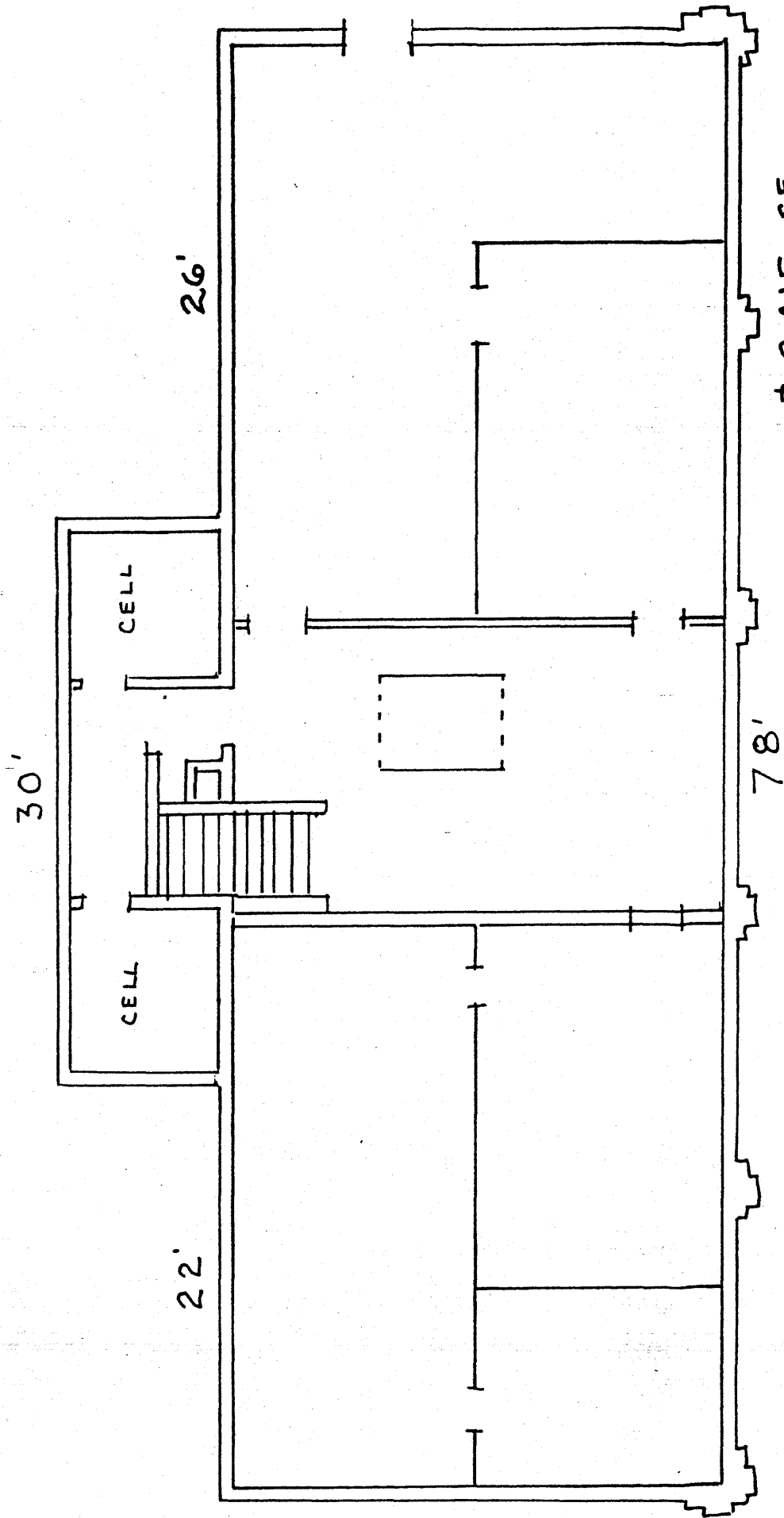




SECOND FLOOR PLAN

OLD WEST SALEM CITY HALL

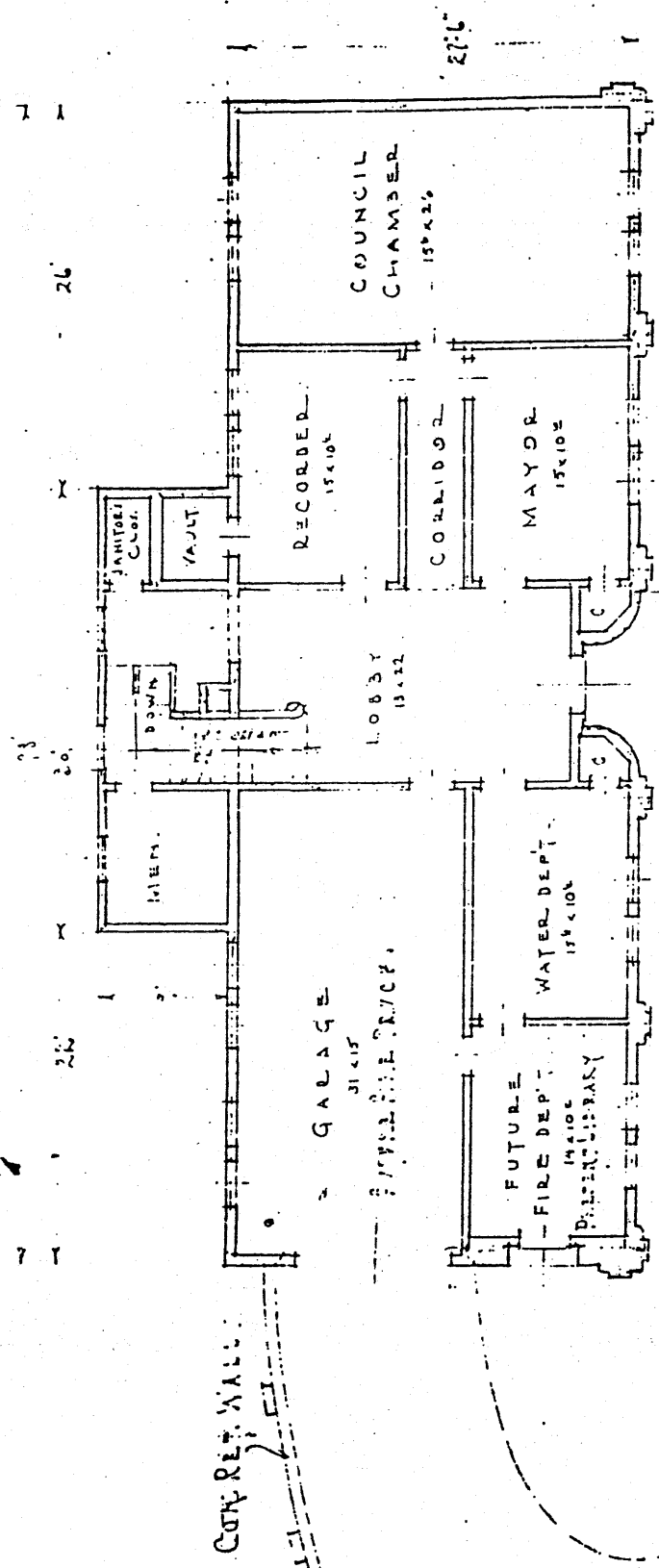




FOUNDATION PLAN

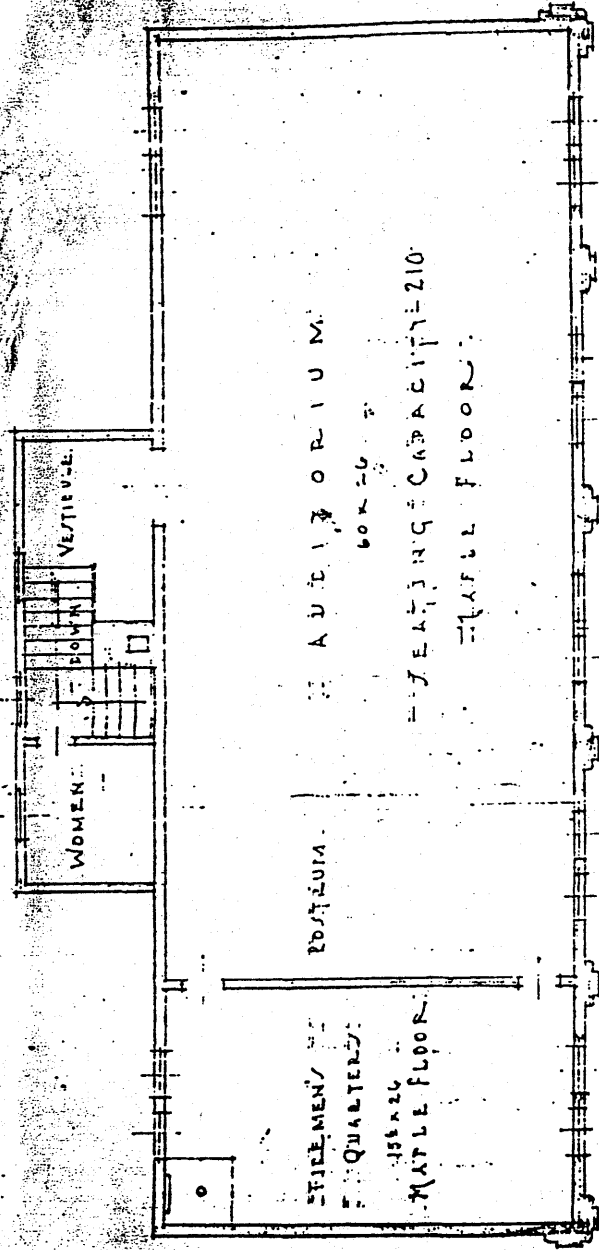
OLD WEST SALEM CITY HALL





FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 A MUNICIPAL BUILDING FOR
 WEST SALEM

LYLE P BARTHOLOMEW - ARCHITECT

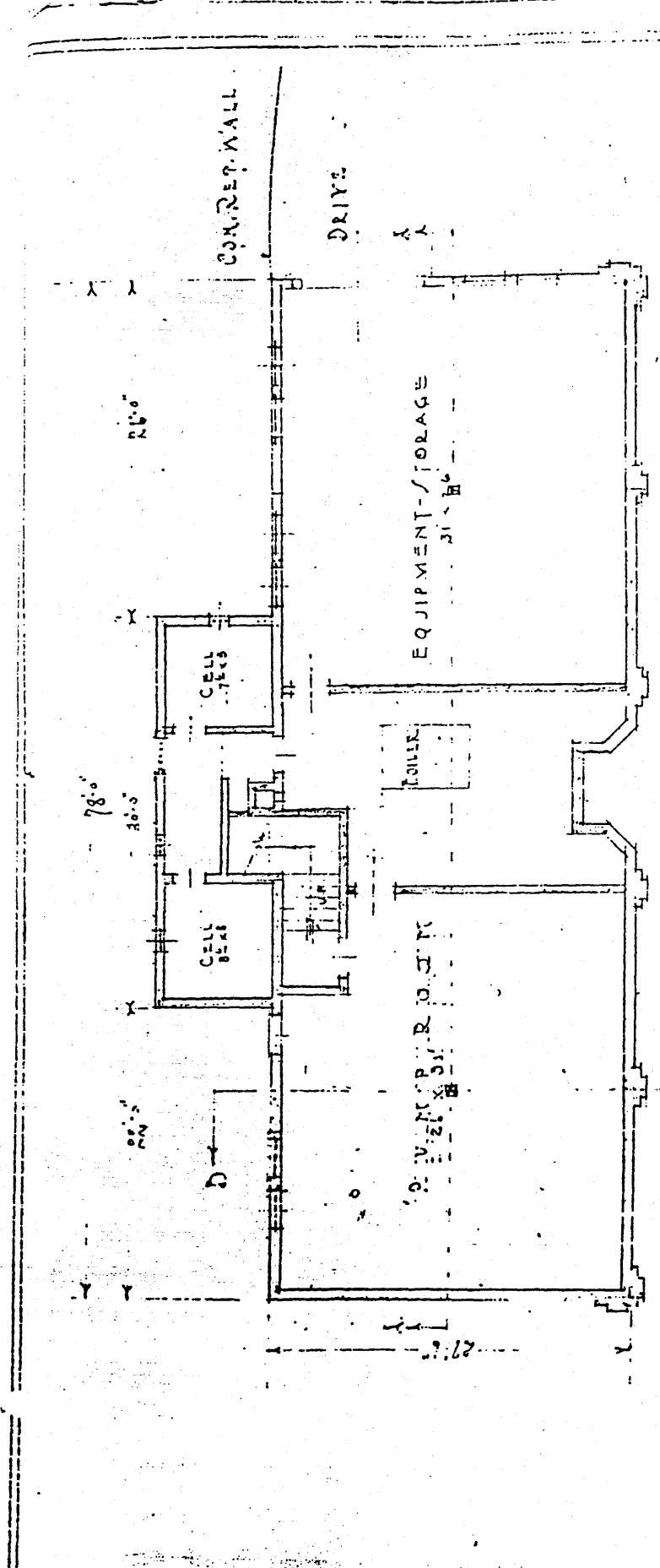


SECOND FLOOR PLAN
 A MUNICIPAL BUILDING FOR

WEST SALEM

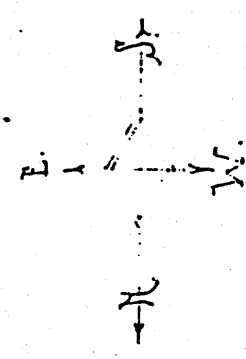
LYLE P. BARTHOLOMEW - ARCHITECT

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FOUNDATION PLAN
A MUNICIPAL BUILDING FOR
WEST SALEM

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



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