United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received OCT | 8 |984 date entered NOV | 5 |984

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic	Astoria Victor	y Monument			
and/or common	Soldiers' Monu	ment			
2. Loca	ation				
street & number	Intersection C W. Marine Driv	of Columbia St ve.	t reet , W es	t Bond and N	⟨A_ not for publication
city, town	Astoria	Ŋ/A vic	inity of Fir	st Congressional [District
state	Oregon c	ode 41	county	Clatsop	code 007
3. Clas	sification				_
Category district L building(s) structure site object	Ownership _X_ public private both Public Acquisition N/A in process N/A being considered	X_ yes: res	pied progress stricted	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum _X park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Prop	erty			
name	City of Astori	a			
street & number	 1095 Duane Str				
city, town	Astoria	N/A vici			Dregon 97103
5. Loca	ntion of Le	gal Desc	riptio:	<u>n</u>	
courthouse, regis street & number	stry of deeds, etc.	Clatsop (N/A	County Cou	rthouse	
city, town		Astoria		state ()regon 97103
6. Repr	resentation	n in Exis	ting S	urveys	
title	City of Astori	a Landmark H	nas this prope	erty been determined eli	gible? yes _ no
date	1984			federal state	e county _X local
depository for su	rvey records As	toria Histori	ic Buildin	gs_and_Sites_Commi	ssion
city, town	Astoria			state ()regon 97103

7. Description

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Astoria's Victory Monument, commemorating Clatsop County servicemen of the First World War, was constructed in concrete in 1926 in the Spanish Colonial/Mediterranean style. Also designed to serve as a public comfort station, the structure has been unaltered since its construction. It is a well-known and highly visible landmark in the Clatsop County seat.

Located at a five-way intersection, the monument rests on a triangular parcel whose dimensions are approximately 40 feet on the west; 55 feet on the north; and 70 feet on the south. The structure is surrounded by a small strip of grass and concrete sidewalks.

Dominating the monument is a ten foot bronze statue, entitled "DOUGHBOY OVER THE TOP AT CANTIGNY." The statue is a replica of one created by American sculptor John Paulding (1873-c. 1938) to commemorate America's first victory in Europe during World War I. The central, octagonal building supports the statue's pedestal, and its roof is clad with flat tile shingles with curved tile caps at each of the eight corners -- all now painted black. The windows, on the westerly and easterly sides are protected with cast -iron screens of an inverted fish scale design.

Although necessarily diminutive in scale, Astoria's Victory Monument conveys an air of monumentality through the complexity of its baroque plan and elevations. The 38-foot longitudinal axis of the monument is more or less oriented in the direction of the centerline of Columbia Avenue, a southwest/northeast running thoroughfare. As a consequence, the forward-running doughboy, raising his rifle aloft, charges the "green eminence", on which the historic French village of Cantigny was situated, in a northeasterly direction.

The tile-roofed, octagonal comfort station building is centrally placed at a sunken grade, and entrances to men's and ladies' 8 x 10-foot lavatories in south and north ends, respectively, are approached by descending flights of seven steps having solid walls of curvilinear profile. The outermost terminations of these stair walls are splayed and scrolled to serve as cylindrical pedestals for electric lamp standards rising to a height of ten feet.

Centrally placed on the east and west side elevations are crested wall sections having projecting, curvilinear railings which contain wall-mounted drinking fountain basins. Above the basins, presently planted with flowers, are identical dedicatory plaques in tabernacle frames. Eight square columns of varying height symmetrically placed around the perimeter of the retaining wall are functional as planter pedestals.

Presently, the concrete monument is painted grey with black trim. Natural lighting for the lavatories is provided by the grille-covered windows high in the east and west walls of the comfort station building and by circular vents in the vertical wall of the statuary base which surmounts the building.

The small bronze plaque mounted on the statuary base reads: "CAST BY AMERICAN ART BRONZE FOUNDRY/ J. PAULDING SC (copyright symbol) 1920 CHICAGO." Bronze tablets above the drinking fountain basins give the following text: "SOLDIERS MONUMENT/ DEDICATED/ TO SOLDIERS OF WORLD WAR/ OF CLATSOP COUNTY/ BY THE/ CITY OF ASTORIA/ JULY 21, 1926."

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	archeology-prehistoric		Iandscape architectur Iaw Iterature	re religion science X_ sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)	

Specific dates 1920 - 1926 Builder/A

Builder/Architect

Charles T. Diamond, Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

John Paulding, Sculptor; Casting by American Art Bronze Foundry, Chicago, 1920.

Astoria's Victory Monumentislocated on a triangular parcel at a five-way intersection in Astoria, Clatsop County, Oregon. Designed by local architect Charles T. Diamond, the sunken concrete comfort station surrounded by curvilinear retaining walls is in the Mediterranean style. Erected during the sesquicentennial of American independence and funded by the local American Legion, the commemorative monument and public comfort station is eligible under Criterion "a" and satisfies Criteria consideration "f" in that it has achieved local significance due to its age, design, tradition and symbolic value. The central, octagonal building is surmounted by a bronze statue of an infantryman of the First American Division, whose charge at the hilltop village of Cantigny, France, 20 miles southeast of Amiens, on May 28, 1918, was regarded the first American victory of the World War. One of the distinctive older neighborhoods of Astoria is Uniontown, developed 1888-1928 and named for Samuel Elmore's Union Cannery. Its residences were inhabited by recentlyarrived Finnish immigrants who either fished or worked in the numerous waterfront canneries. The little business district which grew up there was for the primary benefit of these people, and,until recently, one could always hear Finnish spoken there.

The intersection of Taylor Avenue (Uniontown's principal commercial street -- named for Col. James A. Taylor who platted West Astoria), Columbia Street.which heads south into the residential area above, and Bond Street, which goes easterly over the hill to central Astoria, became the focal point of the Finnish neighborhood. In the term paper by University of Oregon architecture student Tim Hilton, we read: "The intersection was the focus of the earliest commercial activity outside of the canneries. It also acted as a threshold of Taylor Avenue and the developing west-side. Due to its size and odd shape, the intersection developed as a public square with clear entrances, building walls, and finished ground surface. Later, the Doughboy Monument was placed so as to accentuate the entrance to the intersection from Bond Street and the central city. It also marked the westernmost extent of the Columbia River Highway."

Architect Charles T. Diamond, a Canadian who had lived 18 years in the U.S., half of them in Astoria, has left numerous buildings in the area to his credit, principally the Astoria Elks Temple, the Odd Fellows Temple, and the Associated Building which now houses Owl Drug Store and other downtown businesses. The Victory Monument was his last major project before moving to Portland in October, 1926.

Construction and dedication of the Victory Monument coincided with an increase in monumentation in the United States due to the celebration of the sesquicentennial of American independence in 1926.

The announcement that the American Legion would put up the monument appeared on March 5 of 1926. The Legion chose John Paulding's OVER THE TOP AT CANTIGNY, a renowned sculpture that represented the American doughboy in full field equipment. The action-charged pose embodied the courage and determination that had been shown by American troops at the battle of Cantigny on May 28, 1918. Considered the first American victory in Europe in the first World War, the battle demonstrated the heroisim and tenacity of our troops in the face of an equally determined adversary.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

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erbal boundary description and justification The Astoria Victory Monument located on city right of way at the junction of Columbia Street and W. Marine Drive is a finite strength of way at the junctions are 40 x 55 x 70 feet. Located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 7, Township 8 North, Range 9 West of the Willamette Meridian, (ist all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries	triangulār
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rganization City of Astoria date March 10, 1984 reet & number Astoria Public Library, 450 Tenth telephone (503) 325-7323	
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12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certifica he evaluated significance of this property within the state is:	Law 89– d
State Historic Preservation Officer Certifica In ationalstate Xlocal s the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public 65), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluate ccording to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.	Law 89– d
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certifica he evaluated significance of this property within the state is:	•d
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Continuation sheet ASTORIA VICTORY MONUMENT Item number

Dedicated at the Astoria's Founders Celebration on July 21, 1926, the monument cost \$1350 for the statue and \$3200 for the base. An audience of 5,000 persons heard speeches by the commander of the American Legion and Mayor O. B. Setter. However, the importance of the event was somewhat eclipsed by the dedications of the Astoria Column and Lewis and Clark salt cairn (both listed on the National Register) the next day.

The original sculptor of the monument's statue, John Paulding, was born in Arcanum, Ohio, c. 1873-1878. He studied at the Art Institute of Chicago and exhibited there seven times between 1910 and 1927. He was a member of the Chicago Society of Artists between 1910 and 1918. He resided in Park Ridge, Illinois and died c. 1938. In an article published in May, 1918 in <u>The Monumental News</u>, it is remarked that Paulding's offering in a current exhibition "was the only piece of sculture shown that gave any kind of expression to our present connection with the great World War." It is this type of expressionism which is evident in the Astoria sculpture, which although a copy, manages to be emotionally evocative.

United States Department of the Interior **Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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9-1-1923 p. 2

10-25-1926 p. 3

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Astorian Budget

"American Legion to put up monument in triangular park, West Bond, Taylor and Columbia Avenues; C. T. Diamond to make plans" 3-5-1926 p. 10 3-9-1926 p. 1

"American Legion chooses bronze statue OVER THE TOP AT CANTIGNY for soldiers monument in Uniontown" 3-23-1926 p. 8

"Legion picks famous bronze for statue. . . The statue chosen represents an American doughboy in full field equipment, 'tin hat' pack, gas mask, and arms. He stands erect in a vigorous pose, his rifle held high above his head."

"Astoria's Victory Monument" (illustrated by architect's sketch)

4-5-1926 p. 1 "West end merchants donate \$1,200 for monument" 4-7-1926 p. 1 "Money collected for stuatue; statue ordered" 4-14-1926 p. 1 "The entire amount was subscribed by the canneries and people of West Astoria." "Monument to be dedicated at Astoria Founders Celebration, July 20, 21, 22. 4-22-1926 p. 1

"Doughboy dedicated" "Charles Diamond completes plans for new Elks temple" "C. T. Diamond draws plans for new Odd Fellows temple" "C. T. Diamond moves to Portland"

Morning Astorian

Letter from Diamond listing some of his projects 12-13-1924 p. 1 Photo of doughboy monument 9-18-1928 p. 5 Monographs and Directories

Fielding, Mantle, Dictionary of American Painters, Scultors, and Engravers (orig. pub. 1926) Revised & Enlarged Edition, Green Farms, Connecticut, Modern Books and Crafts, Inc., 1974.

Sparks, Esther. Dictionary of Painters and Sculptors in Illinois.

Taft, Lorado. The History of American Sculpture. New York: The MacMillan Company. 1924, p. 585.

Bulletin of The Art Institute of Chicago. March, 1927.

The Monumental News, May, 1918.



ASTORIA VICTORY MONUMENT, ASTORIA, CLATSOP COUNTY, OREGON

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