

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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



1. Name

historic Oregon State Forester's Office Building

and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number 2600 State Street^e N/A not for publication

city, town Salem N/A vicinity of congressional district Fifth 2nd

state Oregon code 41 county Marion code 047

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Oregon State Board of Forestry

street & number 2600 State Street

city, town Salem _____ vicinity of state Oregon 97310

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Marion County Courthouse

street & number High Street NE and State Street

city, town Salem _____ state Oregon 97301

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

State of Oregon Inventory of
title Historic Sites and Buildings has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date July 3, 1973 federal state county local

depository for survey records Oregon State Parks and Recreation Division, SHPO

city, town Salem _____ state Oregon 97310

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Oregon State Forester's Office Building, constructed under WPA auspices at a cost of \$93,500 and opened for use in 1938, was designed by U.S. Forest Service architects in the so-called National Park Style. While it was acknowledged to have had the appearance of a lodge, the building partially reflected the English Cottage Style, which continued traditions of English Arts and Crafts architecture far into the 20th Century.

Prior to and immediately following the fire that destroyed the Oregon State Capitol in 1935, offices of the State Forestry Department were located in downtown Salem. Late in 1937, the State Board of Forestry approved the purchase of a tract on Mill Creek opposite State Street from the State Penitentiary at the eastern edge of town. The tract was adjacent to a 4½-acre development commenced in 1936 as state headquarters of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Here, on the west side of the stream separating the tracts, the administrative headquarters and central supply depot for the State Forestry Department were developed as distinct but complementary projects by the Works Progress Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps, respectively. Because the site contained some low, marshy ground along the water course, debris from the burned capitol building was used as landfill. The site was prepared by the CCC.

Of buildings on the adjoining tracts, only the State Forester's Office Building--the focal point prominently situated at the front or northeasterly edge of the site--is here proposed for nomination along with its associated WPA development and landscaping. Not only in sponsorship, but in design, materials and workmanship, it is the clear exception among buildings of either complex. Few of the CCC buildings have maintained the degree of integrity represented by the Forester's Office Building. In the 7.26-acre Forestry Department tract on the west side of Mill Creek, there were originally, in addition to the WPA-constructed Forester's Office, two warehouses, a machine shop and a 14-car garage constructed by the CCC. On the east side of the stream, CCC headquarters buildings included an office, barracks and recreation hall, kitchen and mess hall, three warehouses, a machine shop and oil house. When the CCC was disbanded in 1942, these buildings were taken over by the Forestry Department.

The 1½-story State Forester's Office Building is set back 50 feet from the public right of way. With its dominating gable and hipped roof forms and hip-roofed dormers, it is L-shaped in plan with a frontage of 74 feet and a depth of 100 feet. It is constructed of Douglas fir with stone front and chimneys of oxidized basaltic flagstone ranging in color from light gray to deep brown. Flagstone was used also as a ground course on side and rear elevations to the window sill line. Exterior cladding of 10-inch Douglas fir weatherboards extends to the eaves. Typical gable ends are finished with vertical boards and battens. The spreading roof planes are covered with western red cedar shakes with Boston hips and ridges. The naturally weathered roof cover has been replaced in kind once since the building was completed in 1938. Exterior siding is painted light green with dark green trim. The building has a reinforced concrete basement laminated with burlap and asphalt as waterproofing against the occasional overflow of Mill Creek in times of high water. The building contains the Forester's office in a 15 x 20-foot projecting section at the northeast corner and, at the opposite end of the base of the L, is the room originally used as the Board room. Between these principal spaces is the main entrance lobby and reception area. Other administrative offices connected by a central corridor fill the longitudinal stem on the ground story and upper level. The basement was initially used for the heating plant, storage and a photographic darkroom.

The facade of the office building, facing northeasterly onto State Street, is distinguished by major and minor gable-fronted sections at either end which are at right

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angles to the main wall plane. These taut-surfaced, eaveless gabled sections are faintly reminiscent of English Arts and Crafts architecture as exemplified by the double gable treatments of Charles F. M. Voysey, and the quality of random-coursed masonry work--including radiating voussoirs of the flat-arched bay window opening in the Forester's office section is extraordinarily skillful. It is, however, in the rows of hip-roofed dormers, the cedar shakes and hand-hewn timber framing of the recessed porch and tripartite window bay that U.S. Forest Service architect Linn A. Forrest's design exhibits characteristics of the National Park Style.

The essence of the National Park Style was the use of native materials which would appear as much as possible to be integral parts of the natural environment. When the ideal of achieving harmony between building and setting was juxtaposed with an unprecedented reserve of skilled labor by work relief programs of the Great Depression, the typical result in project after project across the country was a studied rusticity which nonetheless exhibited a quality of hand workmanship which would never again be duplicated on such a large scale.

In the Oregon State Forester's Office Building, the Arts and Crafts ideal of hand workmanship was carried to the interior, in which each of the rooms was fully lined with Oregon woods--as many as 18 different species--mostly donated by private lumber companies. Conifers used were Douglas and noble firs, hemlock, Port Orford and western red cedars, Sitka spruce, ponderosa and sugar pines, western yew, western juniper, and tamarack. Oregon hardwoods represented were myrtle, bigleaf maple, golden chinquapin, madrona or laurel, Oregon white oak, red alder, and Oregon ash. Novel effects were created by the use of "booked" burls of maple, crowfoot hemlock, and knotty and sap-stained woods. The woods were finished simply with clear varnish to enhance their natural appearance and to emphasize the beauty and adaptability of Oregon woods for interior finish. Hand-wrought iron door plates, fireplace andirons in the shape of pine trees, hand-crafted natural wood furniture, and stairway railing panels carved with bas-relief images of Oregon flora and fauna were the accents which completed the interior. Of the original office furniture, only the State Board of Forestry's maple conference table remains in the building today, but all original fixtures and woodwork are intact.

A few minor alterations have been made to the building interior since its construction. The most significant of these has been the installation of a fire sprinkler system. Several of the lesser office spaces have been subdivided by partitions. All electrical wiring was introduced by conduit to preserve the integrity of the wood interior lining.

The careful attention to detail extended also to the grounds of the office building which were landscaped as part of the WPA project. Development included lawn, shrubs, trees and curving flagstone walks, the main entrance walk being lined on one side by a box hedge. The street sidewalks also are paved with flagstone, and the entire State Street frontage of the combined tracts is defined by a 2½-foot high random-coursed stone wall broken at regular intervals with square masonry posts and at the main entrance by squat obelisks inlaid with the pine tree forestry logogram. Other features developed under WPA auspices as part of the office building project and, therefore, included in the nominated area are rock streambank revetments and an 85-foot concrete deck span equipment bridge with stone masonry approaches which joins east and west tracts separated by Mill Creek.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1938 **Builder/Architect** Linn A. Forrest, architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Oregon State Forester's Office Building in Salem was erected as a Federal Works Progress Administration project with the assistance of U.S. Forest Service architecture and engineering departments and was opened for use in December 1938. United States Forest Service architect Linn A. Forrest provided plans based somewhat on the English Cottage Style, a style which continued traditions of English Arts and Crafts architecture well into the 20th Century. Because its materials -- Douglas fir, western red cedar and native balsaltic flagstone -- were selected and handled purposefully to reflect its function and to integrate with the natural environment, it is an embodiment of a distinctive type of work done under government auspices during the Depression era which may be considered the culmination of the National Park Style. As with most Depression era projects of comparable scope, the Forester's Office Building was carried out with a standard of craftsmanship which is out of reach today in economic terms. Moreover, State Forester J. W. Ferguson and various lumber manufacturers arranged for the interior to be finished with woods representing all the species native to Oregon. It was a tour de force of decoration. The Forester's Office is not yet fifty years old, but because of its distinction among state office buildings in the capital city and examples of its style elsewhere in Oregon, it meets the National Register criteria considerations. It represents the best design, most comprehensive planning and highest degree of integrity among facilities constructed for the State Forestry Department during the Great Depression.

Forested lands in Oregon were first set aside by the federal government in 1891. Today, there are fourteen National Forests in the state encompassing half of the state's timbered area. National Parks, Indian reservations and vacant public lands account for additional forested land under federal control.

Major forest fires caused staggering losses of Oregon timber in the 19th and early 20th centuries. In response to the need for increased fire protection, a state department of forestry was created by the Legislature in 1911 at the urging of conservation-minded Governor Oswald West. West and his appointed State Forester, Francis A. Elliott, conceived the idea of establishing a state forest by exchanging isolated tracts of school lands within the national forests for a solid block of national forest land.

By 1920, the Oregon State Board of Forestry had developed a state forest policy which emphasized cooperative fire protection, called for a forest nursery for artificial reforestation purposes, and called for a program for the control of harmful insects as well as the formation of State Forests in which controlled timber cutting would provide revenue. Federal and state legislation followed which strengthened the state forest code and, under the guidance of the State Board and management of Francis Elliott, Oregon's forest program became one of the most progressive in the nation. By 1938, the State Forester had ultimate responsibility for the protection of over 10 million acres of state, private, and county-owned forest land -- essentially, the other half of Oregon's timber resources not under federal jurisdiction.

It was in 1929 that the State completed transactions exchanging scattered school lands for 70,000 acres of National Forest in Douglas and Coos Counties, in the Douglas fir

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

~~AGNED NOT VERIFIED~~

Acreage of nominated property ca 2.26

Quadrangle name Salem West, Oregon

~~UTM NOT VERIFIED~~

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	0	4	9	9	5	0	0	4	9	7	5	0	8	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing							

C

Zone		Easting				Northing							

D

Zone		Easting				Northing							

E

Zone		Easting				Northing							

F

Zone		Easting				Northing							

G

Zone		Easting				Northing							

H

Zone		Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
-------	-----	------	--------	-----	------

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title James G. Fisher, Public Affairs Director (with Elisabeth Potter, SHPO Staff)

organization Oregon State Department of Forestry date 1/28/81

street & number 2600 State Street telephone (503) 378-2562

city or town Salem state Oregon 97310

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date February 17, 1982

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

 date 4/17/82
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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DATE ENTERED

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region of Western Oregon. Most of the acreage had been burned over in the Coos Bay fire of 1868. The first State Forest thus created was named in honor of Elliott, who died in service in 1930.

The year 1929 also marked the beginning of a sharp lumber market crisis and the onset of the Depression. Over the next several years the condition of Oregon's timber-based economy steadily worsened. Mills and logging camps were shut down. Lumber production dropped from 4.5 million board feet in 1929 to 1.6 million in 1932. More than 2 million acres of private forest land became tax delinquent, and much of the land went into county ownership through foreclosure.

Franklin D. Roosevelt's "New Deal" programs aimed at economic recovery had a lasting impact upon Oregon's state forest programs. As many as fourteen CCC camps were placed under the jurisdiction of the State Forester at one time. The added manpower and increased state and federal appropriations improved the effectiveness of the state system of forest protection measurably. Improvements carried out by CCC skilled and unskilled laborers ranged from road building to construction of telephone lines, patrol cabins and lookouts. The CCC constructed or improved headquarters facilities for as many as eight local fire protection associations throughout the state. Also, job training for fire detection and suppression was carried out in the CCC camps.

Although in some respects the timing was fortuitous, construction of a centralized State Forestry Department headquarters in Salem was symbolic of the strengthened program. After Forestry Department offices burned in the State Capitol fire of 1935, plans were laid to develop a departmental headquarters adjacent to a CCC headquarters facility on a site straddling Mill Creek opposite the State Penitentiary on the eastern outskirts of the capital city. Development of the 7.26-acre State Forestry Department tract was made possible by Works Progress Administration allotments and the Civilian Conservation Corps. Following preparation of the site by the CCC, construction of the office -- exclusively a WPA project -- was commenced in March and completed for occupancy in December, 1938. Associated construction and landscaping was completed under WPA auspices by 1940. The Forester's Office Building fronting State Street was the focal point of the site which included, on the east side of Mill Creek, the CCC facility -- later surplused the Forestry Department -- and, on the west side of the stream, in addition to the office building, several buildings of the central supply depot constructed by the CCC. These included two warehouses, a machine shop and a 14-car garage. Equipment and supplies were available to all participating organizations of the state fire patrol system. Nine associations in Western Oregon and three in Eastern Oregon protected 8 million acres of forest land; two state units in Western Oregon and Northeast Oregon protected an additional 2 million acres.

In 1938, at a White House conference, the President called for a comprehensive study of the country's forest land problems with the idea of reporting recommended action to Congress the following year. As debate on the issues ensued, in western states, where significant portions of forested land were under federal ownership or control, there was resistance to the idea that further federal acquisition was the solution. Western state foresters wished to be able to promulgate their own regulations within generally accepted guidelines. The Oregon State program was significantly aided by the New Deal,

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but, not uniquely, its leaders sought to assert their autonomy. By 1939, Oregon led all states in lumber production with an output of over 4.7 billion board feet. Its State Forestry Department became increasingly involved in the interrelated land use problems of watershed protection, erosion prevention and preservation of wildlife, scenic and recreation values.

The years of recovery and promise were a high point, if not the highest in the annals of the State Forestry Department between the world wars. While unquestionably one part of a functional whole, the State Forester's Office Building is nevertheless proposed for nomination with its landscaped setting as an individual landmark. In its placement on the site and in the quality of its workmanship it stands apart, manifesting the department's pride in accomplishments of the past and confidence in the future. Unlike most of the CCC buildings on combined the tracts, its integrity is complete, for it has never been remodeled or enlarged. While it was opened for use somewhat less than fifty years ago, the office building meets the criterion of exceptional significance as the outstanding example of Depression era facilities in the National Park Style on State Forest land. It is among the three or four outstanding examples of the National Park Style anywhere in the state. It ranks second only to Timberline Lodge on Mt. Hood, which is the highest expression of the National Park Style in Oregon and which has been declared a National Historic Landmark. Timberline Lodge was completed under WPA and U.S. Forest Service auspices at the same time as the State Forester's Office. United States Forest Service architect Linn A. Forrest (1905-) prepared plans for both projects. Actually, Forrest was one of several involved in the design of Timberline Lodge, but it was he who drew most of the floor plans and elevations of the adopted design. During this period W. I. Turner was the supervising architect for the United States Forest Service Northwest Region. His staff included, in addition to Forrest, Howard Gifford and Dean Wright. In the Timberline Lodge project, Turner coordinated efforts with consulting architect Gilbert Stanley Underwood, and structural engineering was handled by Forest Service engineers W. D. Smith and Ward Gano.¹

Linn A. Forrest, Sr., a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, was born in Bucyrus, Ohio, in 1905. He took his training in architecture at the University of Oregon, from which he was graduated in 1927, and at M.I.T., where he was awarded the Ion Lewis traveling fellowship 1931-32. In 1935, Forrest was hired by the U.S. Forest Service, and he served the Northwest Region to 1950. After serving the next two years with the Alaska Public Works Department, in 1952 he opened private practice in Alaska which he continues to maintain in association with his son. While the State Forester's Office Building designer-draftsman is a living architect, Forrest's work in Oregon has been completed for thirty years. Moreover, Depression era public works projects form a discrete body which can be evaluated satisfactorily in the context of national history.

The National Park Style of the Depression era was based on the Arts and Crafts ideal and emphasized the use of native stone and wood and, where appropriate, rustic elements such as cedar shakes and peeled logs to integrate with a forested setting. Hand wrought iron hardware and high quality workmanship of all kinds were characteristic of WPA/CCC facilities. Such standards of workmanship would never again be achieved on such a broad

¹ Rachel Griffin and Sarah Munro, eds., Timberline Lodge (Portland: Friends of Timberline, 1978), 4.

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scale after the work relief programs of the Depression ended. Other notable examples of the style are the State Highway Division Office and State Police Headquarters Building (1938) in Milwaukie and the Bathhouse at Jessie M. Honeyman State Park (1938), both of which have been determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register, and the Lodge at Silver Falls State Park (1938). Headquarters facilities for local fire protection associations and other units of the Forestry Department fall somewhat lower on the list, by dint of their smaller scale, but are nonetheless significant as part of the body of work in which the State Forester's Office is evaluated.

Finally, the State Forester's Office Building possesses high artistic values as well as the distinctive characteristics of the National Park Style. Solid wood stairway railing panels contain bas relief likenesses of Oregon flora and fauna -- red cedar, white fir, Sitka spruce, ponderosa pine; salmon, beaver, seagulls, and so on. The panels were carved by Eugene, Oregon craftsman Arthur Clough (1891-1977), whose work advanced the architectural use of wood murals in Oregon through the Depression. Clough's enormous tripartite murals at either end of the main reading room of the University of Oregon Library in Eugene were dedicated in 1937. The theme of the Library's carved panels was the release of youth from economic conditions of the Depression. In a letter of October 16, 1937, Clough explained to organizers of the dedication ceremony that he derived the theme idea while listening to an impassioned speech by Oregon's Senator Frederick Steiwer delivered at the Osborne Hotel in Eugene. Whether Clough was instrumental in involving the National Youth Administration in preparation of the special woodwork throughout the State Forester's Office interior is doubtful, but the employment of young vocational trainees in the Salem project must have seemed to him particularly apt. Workers of the National Youth Administration are credited with having produced all door and window casings and doors, and sanding material for floors and other interior woodwork. The variegated native wood interior of the State Forester's Office Building was one of the capital's points of interest described in the state guidebook compiled by workers of the Writer's Program of the Work Projects Administration.

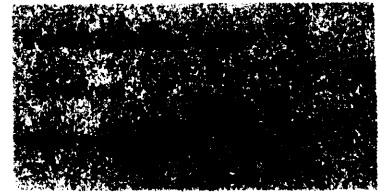
. . . The walls of the reception room are of Douglas fir and the floors of broadleaf maple; the walls of the state forester's office are of myrtlewood, the ceiling of tanbark oak and the floor of intermingled white oak, black locust, black oak, and tanbark oak; the deputy forester's office has walls lined with crowfoot hemlock, ceiling of firtex, and floor of white oak. The board of forestry room has a frieze of Oregon broadleaf maple burls, each burl 'booked' to provide a pleasing design. The ceiling is a patchwork of burl designs. Other rooms have walls of yew wood, sapstain pine, knotty ponderosa pine, Port Orford cedar, redwood, alder, curly ash, sugar pine, golden chinquapin, juniper, and madrona. The furniture is of native woods in harmony with the interior finish.²

The State Forester's Office Building continues to be a tourist attraction to the present day, and its interior is seen by hundreds of visitors and school children annually. A plaque at the building's entrance displays the Oregon State and State Forestry Department seals with the following text.

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"Office Building, Department of Forestry, State of Oregon, erected 1938 A.D. by Oregon State Board of Forestry, Governor Charles Martin, Chairman; George T. Gerlinger, Earl B. Tanner, Albert H. Powers, Ernest F. Johnson, C. J. Buck, Matt C. Glover, George W. Peavy, J. F. Daggett; J. W. Ferguson, Secretary, in cooperation with Works Progress Administration, Oregon Lumber Manufacturers, State Board for Vocational Education, National Youth Administration, designed and constructed under supervision of J. W. Ferguson, State Forester of Oregon."

² Oregon, End of the Trail, compiled by Workers of the Writers' Program for the Work Projects Administration in the State of Oregon for the Oregon State Board of Control (Portland: Binford and Mort, 1940), 237.

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Twenty Eighth Annual Report of the State Forester to the Governor for the Year Ending December 31, 1938, Oregon State Board of Forestry, Salem, Oregon, February 1, 1939.

Biennial Report of the State Forester to the Governor for the Biennium of 1939-40, Constituting the Twenty-Ninth and Thirtieth Annual Reports of the State Forester, Oregon State Board of Forestry, Salem, Oregon, July 1, 1941.

The Forest Log, Newsletter of the Oregon State Department of Forestry, Vol. 9, No. 6 (December, 1938).

Workers of the Writers' Program at the Works Progress Administration, comp., Oregon, End of the Trail (Portland: Binford's and Mort for the Oregon State Board of Control, 1940), 237.

The Forest Log, Newsletter of the Oregon State Department of Forestry, (February 1973), reprint of article on Elliott State Forest.

Visitor's Guide, State Forester's Office, Oregon State Forestry Department, Salem, 1976.

Forest, People and Oregon: A History of Forestry in Oregon, Oregon State Forestry Department, Salem, Oregon 1978.

Corning, Howard McKinley, ed., Dictionary of Oregon History (Portland: Binfords and Mort, 1956), 87.

Gane, John F., ed., American Architects Directory, 3rd Edition (New York and London: R. R. Bowker Co., 1970), 288. Linn A. Forrest, Sr.

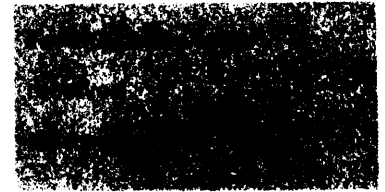
Merrill, Perry H., Roosevelt's Forest Army: A History of the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942 (Montpelier, Vermont, author, 1981), 167.

Public Works of Art Project, Report of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, December 8, 1933 to June 30, 1934, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1934.

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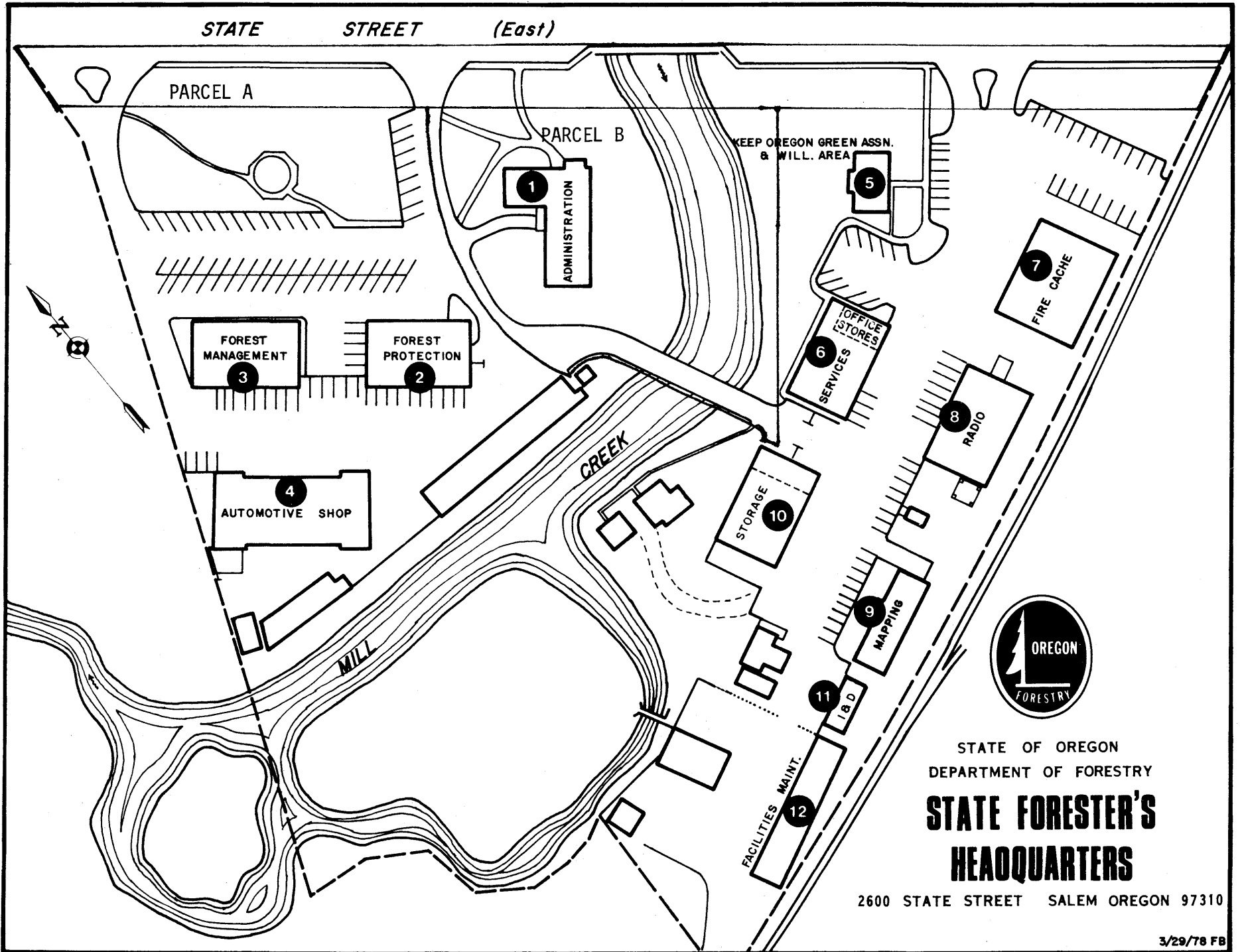
The property proposed for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places is situated in SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 25, T.7S, R.3W, W.M., in Salem, Marion County, Oregon.

Parcel A. Beginning at the point of intersection of the westernmost edge of the westernmost stone retaining wall lining the equipment entrance driveway of the Oregon State Department of Forestry tract in the above-named quarter quarter section and an imaginary line 10 feet north of and parallel with the typical curbline along the southerly boundary of State Street, then southeasterly along said imaginary line approximately 900 feet to the west boundary of Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way, thence southwesterly along the westerly edge of railroad right-of-way 50 feet, thence northwesterly in a line parallel with the southerly boundary of State Street 900 feet or less to the westernmost edge of the equipment entrance driveway of the Oregon State Department of Forestry complex, thence northeasterly 50 feet to the point of beginning, containing 45,000 square feet or 1.03 acres, more or less, to include the flagstone sidewalk and hand-laid stone perimeter walls in both their northernmost and southernmost extensions across the entire State Street frontage of the complex.

Parcel B. Also, a contiguous parcel of approximately 54,000 square feet, or roughly 1.23 acres to include the Oregon State Forester's Office Building and its immediate landscaped setting, the stone and concrete equipment bridge spanning Mill Creek, and the rock streambank revetments on east and west sides of Mill Creek. The parcel is more particularly described as follows. Beginning at the point of intersection of the typical curbline along the southerly boundary of State Street and the centerline of the central office entrance driveway of the Oregon State Department of Forestry tract, then southwesterly in a line perpendicular to the southerly curbline along State Street approximately 40 feet to the true point of beginning; thence southeasterly in a curved line along the centerline of the central office entrance driveway to its point of intersection with the southernmost stone wall of the westerly approach span of the equipment bridge, thence southeasterly along the southeasterly face of the equipment bridge to the extremity of the southernmost stone wall of the easterly approach span on the east side of Mill Creek, thence northeasterly in a line perpendicular to the southerly curbline along State Street ca. 262 feet, thence northwesterly along the southerly boundary of Parcel A, which is parallel with the southerly curbline along State Street, approximately 275 feet to the true point of beginning.

The combined acreage of the two contiguous parcels is 2.26 acres, more or less.

OREGON STATE FORESTER'S OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON
PARCEL A = 45,000 sq. ft., or ca. 1.03 acres
PARCEL B = 54,000 sq. ft., or ca. 2.23 acres
TOTAL = 2.26 acres



STATE OF OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY
STATE FORESTER'S HEADQUARTERS

5 ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING

STATE FORESTER	H. MIKE MILLER
DEPUTY STATE FORESTER	WILLIAM HOLTSCLAW
ASSOCIATE STATE FORESTER	RONALD SMITH
ASSISTANT STATE FORESTERS	
FOREST PROTECTION	NEIL SKILL
FOREST MANAGEMENT	CARL SMITH
FORESTRY ASSISTANCE	WILLIAM HUGHES
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	DARRYL STORM
PERSONNEL	FINANCE
TRAINING	DATA PROCESSING
SAFETY	PUBLIC AFFAIRS
LOG BRANDS	

5 FOREST PROTECTION BUILDING

CONFERENCE ROOM	COMMUNICATIONS
PERMITS & NOTIFICATIONS	FIRE WEATHER
ASSESSMENT ROLLS	FIRE PREVENTION
FOREST PRACTICES	FIRE STUDIES
AIR OPERATIONS	LOG PATROL

6 FOREST MANAGEMENT BUILDING

STATE FORESTS	SERVICE FORESTRY
TIMBER SALES	FOREST INSECTS
LAND EXCHANGES	FOREST DISEASES
OPTIONAL TAX	FOREST RESOURCE PLANNING

5 K.O.G. - WILLAMETTE AREA BUILDING

KEEP OREGON GREEN ASSOCIATION
WILLAMETTE AREA HEADQUARTERS

6 SERVICES BUILDING

PURCHASING	STORES
PROPERTY	MOTOR POOL

6 FIRE CACHE BUILDING

FIRE CACHE WAREHOUSE & VANS

5 RADIO BUILDING

RADIO ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE

6 MAPPING BUILDING

FORESTRY MAPS AERIAL PHOTOS

11 INSECT AND DISEASE LAB**12** FACILITY MAINTENANCE

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION,

CONTACT RECEPTIONIST, FRONT DESK



ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING