

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form

This form is used for documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (National Register Bulletin 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

Historic Downtown Area of Stayton Multiple Property Submission

B. Associated Historic Contexts

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

- I. Settlement, Industry, and Commerce, 1866-1900
- II. Main Street Evolution and Decline, 1901-1955

C. Form Prepared by

name/title Ernst Lau & Gregg Olson
organization Santiam Heritage Foundation date 22 May 2006
street & number c/o 308 East Water Street telephone 503-769-3303
city or town Stayton state Oregon zip code 97383

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 Part 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

May 23, 2006
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

7/7/2006
Date of Action

Table of Contents for Written Narrative

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

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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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 120 hours per response including the 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, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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E. STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

Stayton, situated in Marion County, Oregon is a locally significant community that was initially settled in 1866 and platted in 1872. The earliest development of a commercial “main street” was along a one-block section of Water Street that ran on an east/west axis. This roadway connected businesses to neighboring water-powered industries that initially fueled the town’s founding. Early business establishments extended for short distances northward on 2nd and 3rd Avenues. Except for an early (1875) hotel two blocks north on 3rd Ave., the rest of the original town was residential, the houses often occupying entire block or half-block sites.

By 1900 business establishments migrated northward, along 3rd Ave. The subsequent development of several blocks of 3rd Ave. and its transformation from a wood frame to masonry built main street represents the most significant and character-defining trend in Stayton’s historical and architectural development. Unlike many other smaller towns in Oregon, the migration of businesses and concurrent construction of masonry buildings was not the result of a devastating fire, but rather to prevent one. The streetscape of 3rd Avenue was particularly dramatic where frame, one and two story, nineteenth century buildings lined one side of the street, and new two story masonry buildings lined the other. Such a complete and severe juxtaposition appears to have been rare in the context of urban development in Oregon.

The period of significance dates from 1885, when the oldest surviving commercial building was erected, to 1956, the 50 year deadline set forth by National Register guidelines. The latter date also marks the beginning of yet another period of commercial change as larger commercial strip development began to draw business away from the historic downtown area. Stayton, therefore, is locally significant and this multiple property submission encompasses the original town that was platted in 1872 as well as several early subdivisions and adjacent properties that were subsequently annexed. Further expansion of the boundaries of this MPS is possible due to the architectural and historical links that neighboring properties share with this core area.

I. Settlement, Industry and Commerce: 1866-1900

In 1866, Drury Smith Stayton, an early resident of the community of Sublimity, Oregon, purchased 41 acres of heavily forested land near the North Santiam River, about two miles south of Sublimity.¹ The land had originally been part of the Donation Land Claim (DLC) of Stephen Porter but at the time of the sale was owned by James Lynch (Linch?) whose DLC bordered Porter’s on the west.²

Ten years before Stayton’s transaction with Lynch, a group of Salem, Oregon entrepreneurs had acquired an easement across Lynch’s property to dig a ditch to divert water from the North Santiam into Mill Creek, a

¹ Jones, Mathilda Siegmund, “History of Stayton,” Marion County Historical Society Vol. 1, 1955.

² Union Title Company Abstract of Title No. 373.

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seasonal watershed that runs through a valley between Sublimity and Stayton.³ Mill Creek empties into the Willamette at Salem and had been used by the early settlers of Salem for waterpower. The enhanced stream flow from the successful 1857 Salem Ditch diversion permitted Salem to build larger water-powered mills with the expectation of year-round operation. While giving rise to several mills in Salem including the Willamette Woolen Manufacturing Company and the Thomas Kay Woolen Mill (NR), these diversions point to the significance that water power held for Stayton as well as other communities in the Willamette River Valley.

Drury Stayton's plan was to create a similar but shorter diversion of the river to provide water power opportunities on his newly purchased property. He and members of his family began digging the necessary ditches and by 1868 had a small water-powered wool carding plant in operation followed in 1870 by a sawmill.⁴ A six-block town site was platted, named and given a post office in 1872. By 1878, six water-powered industries were operating on the Stayton Ditch and the town had a population of around 300.⁵ More or less paralleling the growth of the town was an increased use of Stayton as a place to cross the North Santiam River. Ferry service was available from at least 1870 and an inter-county bridge was completed in 1889.⁶ Stayton's 1st Ave. is the north-south road leading to the river crossing.

By 1878, a fairly comprehensive and yet primitive road network had been established in Marion County.⁷ Stayton was advantageously situated within this network at the intersection of two important roadways. Stayton's 1st Ave., for instance, is connected to the older town of Sublimity via the only foothills north/south route on the east side of the Willamette Valley. This route is now called the Cascade Highway. Washington Street, situated four blocks north of the original town grid, was the only Marion County route leading from Salem to Mehama and into the Cascade Mountains. While Stayton was located at a strategic road intersection, it had the misfortune of being largely bypassed by the early railroads. During the 1880's north/south and east/west rail lines each missed Stayton by several miles.⁸

Goods shipped by railroad had to be picked up and hauled up to ten miles from the nearest rail links in Kingston and Turner. The lack of immediate rail service was a serious disadvantage for the town's industries and arguably hindered its development. While larger communities such as Salem and Albany were comparably well served by railroads and road networks, many smaller Willamette Valley communities, such as Scio and Lebanon, were completely missed by the railroad. In response to railroad alignments, some communities, like Jefferson and Shedd, relocated themselves entirely, while others such as Silverton constructed narrow gauge rail

³ Lomax, Alfred L., *Pioneer Woolen Mills of Oregon*, Binfords & Mort, 1941, pp. 103-105.

⁴ Jones, op. cit.

⁵ *Historical Atlas of Marion and Linn Counties, Oregon*, Edgar Williams & Co. 1878.

⁶ "A History of the North Santiam Bridge at Stayton," pub. by Marion County, 1965

⁷ See Map #2 from the Williams Atlas.

⁸ Lau, Ernst, *North Santiam River Crossings*, Santiam Heritage Foundation pub. 2001, pp. 8, 10.

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connections to larger trunk lines.⁹ The residents of Stayton never took the rather drastic and expensive steps of relocating their community or building a trunk line (at least until 1965). Serviced by good network of roadways and plentiful sources of water power, Stayton was able to weather economic strains while others failed.

Despite these shortcomings, Stayton still drew merchants to service the various industries in town and the people who worked there. In 1871 a young Sublimity man, W. H. Hobson, set up a general merchandise store in a vacant building near the Marion County side of the Santiam ferry crossing with the intent of disposing of some merchandise his father had taken to satisfy a debt. Business was so brisk that Hobson soon relocated his store onto one of the Water Street lots of the new town of Stayton and continued as a storekeeper, in various locations, for 40 years.¹⁰ Other merchants and providers of service soon followed.

A sketch map prepared by an early Stayton resident identified 65 buildings in the town in the early 1880's.¹¹ Fifteen of these buildings were retail or service businesses. A photographic view of the town from around 1885 verifies the distribution of business establishments and illustrates building styles.¹² All were wooden frame and conform closely to typical pioneer town types.¹³ The large hotel with a gabled central entrance and flanking wings presents the characteristic domestic image of pioneer hotels. A few of the two-story retail structures present gable fronts as their primary façade, but the majority were one-story with the gable end concealed behind 'false front' facades. Also evident in the photo is the intermingling of residential and commercial buildings.

II. Main Street Evolution and Decline: 1901-1955

A. Commercial Migration and Masonry Construction

A 1904 photographic view of Stayton shows that although the population and industrial base of the town had remained nearly constant since 1885,¹⁴ the number of buildings devoted to commerce had doubled to about 30. The earliest stores had been concentrated on Water Street near the water-powered mills but by 1904 there had been a considerable extension northward along 3rd Ave. Most of the new building on 3rd Ave. conformed to the wood false front tradition but a significant exception shown in the 1904 photo was the appearance of Stayton's first masonry structure, the newly completed Stayton State Bank, about mid-way on 3rd Ave between

⁹ Donald G. Holtgrieve, "Historical Geography of Transportation Routes and Town Populations in Oregon's Willamette Valley: A Dissertation" (Dissertation, University of Oregon, 1973), 114-157.

¹⁰ Lockley, Fred, from interview with W.H. Hobson, *Oregon Journal*, 2 June 1926.

¹¹ Stayton, Ethel, unpublished manuscript in collection of Santiam Heritage Foundation.

¹² See photo #1.

¹³ Barbara Ruth Bailey's *Main Street*, Oregon Historical Society pub. 1982, provides a useful analysis of typical markers of growth in small towns, Chapter IV, esp. pp.98,99. Stayton in the 1880's closely resembles her Stage 2 development.

¹⁴ 1900 census, 324, from 1998 Stayton Comprehensive Plan, p.7.

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the Stayton and Salem Ditches.¹⁵ This building would start to define the style and anchor the newly developing business district of the town.

The construction of the 1904 bank building was a joint enterprise between members of the Freres family who were organizing Stayton's first bank,¹⁶ and Eugene Roy, a French-born jeweler and optometrist who had started his business in Stayton in 1891.¹⁷ The new bank was to be located on the NW corner of 3rd and Ida on residential property belonging to Roy and in April of 1904 his house was moved a few feet north to clear the building site.¹⁸ In May, the one story, 50' x 60' building was started using the locally available basalt shale. Outcroppings of the shale occur on a ridge half a mile north and east of the original town site and the stone had long been used as building foundation material.¹⁹ The bank was Stayton's first attempt to use it for an entire structure. The local shale is far from being an ideal building material. It was quarried in irregular slabs usually one to four inches thick with relatively smooth but often tapering surfaces. The slab edges were highly irregular and the basalt was so hard and brittle as to defy any close working of the stone. Even carefully laid walls required heavy applications of stucco or plaster to achieve a smooth surface. That the 1904 bank emerged as a tidy, if undistinguished, structure was a tribute to the skill and perseverance of its builders. The fact that the builders chose to use this easily available but intractable material is eloquent testimony to the problem of transportation of heavy freight that plagued Stayton for most of its early life.

Between the completion of the Stayton State Bank and the beginning of the first pre-cast concrete block building, two large wood frame store buildings were added to the 3rd Ave. business district. These buildings would be more predictive of Stayton's future streetscape than the bank. In 1905, G. D. Trotter who had been operating a general store in one of the older false front buildings on 3rd Ave. started construction of a 48' x 80' wood frame building directly across Ida Street from the new bank.²⁰ A full two stories high with a low pitch, flat roof surrounded by a parapet, the ground floor was divided into a two part or 'double store' arrangement. These features would become more or less standard for subsequent business building design. The following year a new buggy, wagon, and harness merchant in town, John Mielke, built a 50' x 60' double store about a block south of the Trotter building.²¹ The next summer, Mielke had his wooden building covered with sheets of metal embossed to resemble the "rock face" pattern of concrete stone.²² The building was given a well-proportioned metal cornice adorned with double ball finials and a centered pediment. Mr. Trotter intended to finish his building in a similar material but never got around to it and its unpainted shiplap siding remained as something of an eyesore until the building burned in 1934. A second basalt shale building was put up in 1908

¹⁵ See Photo #2.

¹⁶ *The Stayton Mail* (hereafter *SML*) 6 January 1905; P.C. Freres, pres.; N. Freres v. pres; W.L. Freres, cashier.

¹⁷ *SML* 1 April 1937 from Roy obituary.

¹⁸ *SML* 15 April 1904.

¹⁹ See *SML* 22 Jan. 1904 & 16 June 1905 for accounts of the Polreis quarry.

²⁰ *SML*, 16 June & 1 Sept. 1905.

²¹ *SML* 9 Nov. 1906

²² *SML*, 28 June 1907.

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on the eve of the appearance of concrete stone in Stayton. A prosperous blacksmith, Henry Mutchler, had his old 25' x 50' wooden frame shop on Water Street rebuilt with shale walls but indulged in the luxury of a brick trimmed entry.²³ The building survives at 240 East Water although the exterior walls are no longer visible.

By 1905, the Stayton State Bank building had four tenants. The south half of the double store layout with a corner entrance was the bank's. The north half of the building, distinguished by a large display window and a 3rd Ave. entrance was Roy's jewelry store that shared space with C. A. Beauchamp's drug store, the second such enterprise in Stayton.²⁴ It was around this time that Stayton's first telephone switchboard was installed at the rear of the building in a room that had an entry on Ida Street.²⁵

B. Industry and the Concrete Block Era

Between 1900 and 1910 the population of Stayton more than doubled from 324 to 703.²⁶ The water-powered mills on the Stayton Ditch which were already operating at perhaps their peak of productivity were joined by a re-activated flour mill powered by the Salem Ditch,²⁷ a large woolen mill,²⁸ and a wood excelsior shaving plant with the latter completed in 1906.²⁹ The relative prosperity and optimism generated by this industrial growth were undoubtedly factors in the astonishing re-figuring of Stayton's main street between 1908 and 1916.

In December of 1906, Eugene Roy purchased a large plot of ground two blocks north of the bank building on 3rd Ave. and prepared to move his house that was next to the bank³⁰ and in June of 1907 had an old barn on the property torn down in preparation for a new commercial building.³¹ In April of 1908 the first of a series of ads appeared in *The Stayton Mail* announcing the availability of cement block from L. P. Brown,³² and the following week, a news story reported that L. P. Brown's cement block machine would supply the blocks for Eugene Roy's new double store on 3rd Ave.

The pre-cast concrete block was an exciting technological innovation during the early years of the twentieth century. By 1906, over 300 designs of block casting machines were available,³³ ranging from large, steam

²³ *SML*, 14 Feb. 1908.

²⁴ *SML*, 16 June 1905.

²⁵ *SML* 23 June 1905.

²⁶ *SML* Census figures from City of Stayton Comp. Plan, 1989, p.7; the 14 Feb. 1908 edition of *The Stayton Mail* claimed a population of about 800 and that it had doubled in the last five years.

²⁷ Jones, op. cit.

²⁸ *SML* 3 Nov. 1905 & 16 Feb. 1906.

²⁹ *SML* 28 Dec. 1906 & 14 June 1907.

³⁰ *SML* 24 Dec. 1906.

³¹ *SML* 7 June 1907.

³² *SML* 3 April 1908 L. P. (Lloyd) Brown was a nephew of Leander Brown, owner of the local sawmill.

³³ Rice, Harmon Howard, *Concrete Block Manufacture*, John Wiley & Sons, 1908.

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driven casting lines mass-producing blocks to the relatively inexpensive “face down” casting boxes that were used in Stayton. Promotional literature of the period recommended pre-cast blocks as an economical alternative to conventional stone or brick in providing a fire resistant, low-maintenance building material that could have intrinsic decorative surface patterns that suggested the appearance of expensive masonry construction.³⁴ While large-scale industrial production of blocks was acknowledged, an interesting intent of the suppliers of block manufacturing equipment was to encourage block maker ‘cottage industries’— individuals or small-scale contractors who, with a simple machine and access to a source of concrete aggregate, could competitively produce blocks for local markets.³⁵ Not only were there a variety of block-making contraptions, for there was an equally extensive set of block faces that could be used on a building’s façade. It should not be surprising that Stayton builders would be especially attracted to pre-cast block construction. The lack of immediate rail service put imported brick or stone at a disadvantage, and the easily accessible Santiam River that regularly left fresh deposits of sand and gravel along its banks supplied the relatively modest aggregate requirements of the block makers.³⁶

In Stayton, there were two block manufacturing yards,³⁷ one at 1st and Ida, the other in the 200 block of West Water Street, but the blocks for some of the buildings in town could also have been cast on-site. Between 1908 and 1916 Stayton merchants erected eleven one and two part³⁸ concrete stone buildings in the Early Twentieth Century Commercial Style along 3rd Ave.³⁹ This “urban renewal” was not occasioned by a catastrophic fire nor was it a coordinated speculative venture by an outside developer. In each case, well-established merchants who were moving from older wood frame stores, commissioned the new buildings. By 1915, the west side of 3rd Ave. between High and Ida was completely developed with two story concrete stone buildings.⁴⁰ Five additional concrete stone buildings survive on 3rd Ave. – three of unified exterior finish between Ida and Florence Streets and two large examples between Florence and Water. This unusual concentration of pre-cast block buildings is even more remarkable for the variation of surface treatments and embellishments that were composed by the versatile builders.

³⁴ “Scientific American” 12 May 1906. See also Pamela H. Simpson, “Cheap, Quick, and Easy: The Early History of Rockfaced Concrete Block Building” in *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, III* (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1989), 108-118.

³⁵ The 1908 Sears Roebuck general catalog contains five pages of highly detailed essays and descriptions of their lines of concrete pre-casting equipment and even more information could be had from their free special catalog on the topic. An illustration and explanation of their ‘Wizard’ block machine is attached.

³⁶ Lau, Ernst, *The Waterways of Stayton*, Santiam Heritage Foundation Pub. 2001, pp.48-50.

³⁷ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Stayton, 1913.

³⁸ Longstreth, Richard, *The Buildings of Main Street*, Alta Mira Press, 2000, pp.24-53.

³⁹ Map 3 identifies and locates the buildings in chronological order.

⁴⁰ This corresponds to Bailey’s Stage IV (peak) development of a main street. Bailey, op.cit. This is visually depicted in the photograph #4.

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After the vigorous expansion between 1900 and 1920 of Stayton's business district along 3rd Ave., the decades between 1900 and 1940 seem relatively static.⁴¹ A dozen new business structures were built during this period but a dozen were lost to fire. Much of the original industrial base of the town would disappear during the 1920's but Stayton's significance as a trading center would become even more evident.

C. The Automobile and Good Roads

During the 1920's motorists' demands for smooth roads were being answered in the Stayton part of the world. By 1924 it had become possible to drive northward to Sublimity, eastward to Mehama, and westward to Turner and Salem on hard surfaced roadway.⁴² The first Stayton streets were paved in 1922: 3rd Ave. from Washington Street (the east-west paved county road) to Water Street; and both Water and Ida Streets between 3rd and 1st Ave. (the north-south paved county road).⁴³ Virtually all new commercial building during the 1920's and 1930's would be along these paved streets. In 1922, Stayton's first gasoline service station at 3rd and Florence was built⁴⁴ and the town also experienced its first big downtown fire. Clearing a half block along Florence Street between 2nd and 3rd Avenues,⁴⁵ the fire devastated a false-front hotel complex on 2nd Ave. and several false-front stores on 3rd.

Only one site was immediately rebuilt: the 45' x 100' Klecker/Catholic Forester building at 239- 247 3rd Ave. A double store below and a ballroom above,⁴⁶ this building would be the last large two story commercial structure to be built in the downtown area. The Klecker/Forester building would be one of Stayton's first uses of hollow clay tile construction.⁴⁷ The Foresters ballroom added to the interesting mix of fraternal, social, and entertainment opportunities that had been migrating, along with the merchants, to 3rd Ave. from the older town center near 2nd and Water. By the 1920's, both drug stores had installed soda fountains, while other businesses in town included a motion picture theatre, two ballrooms, three fraternal organizations, sometimes two restaurants, a confectionery, and two cigar store/billiard parlors (the Prohibition era refuge of former saloon keepers) – all located on 3rd Ave.

⁴¹ Population declined slightly between 1910(703) and 1920 (649) but recovered to 797 by 1930 and by 1940 slightly exceeded 1,000. Comp Plan census figures, op. cit.

⁴² SML 12 June & 28 Aug. 1924; In June of 1924, *The Stayton Mail* was astonished to report that 564 autos passed a given point on the Stayton- Sublimity road during a 13 1/2 hour period. It should be noted that 1920's road improvements in no way resembled the modern art of road building. These were not new, straight-line speedways but simply a gravel and tar veneer put on the old section-line county roads found on the 1878 Atlas maps.

⁴³ SML 29 June 1922.

⁴⁴ SML 15 Feb. 1922.

⁴⁵ SML 17 Aug. 1922.

⁴⁶ SML 12 Oct. 1922.

⁴⁷ Another two story clay tile building, the Jones Hotel, at 635 E. High, was being put up at almost the same time (SML 19 Oct. 1922) but its location is not part of the historic area.

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D. Fire and Hollow Tile Construction

Probably the most significant shift in the spectrum of the Stayton business district related directly to the automobile. Besides the 1922 service station, three substantial auto sales and service buildings had been put up between 1913 and 1926⁴⁸ and several others underwent adaptation to serve the automotive trade.

Almost certainly the work of an arsonist, a series of fires in 1926 and 1927 destroyed half a dozen of the earliest business structures along Water Street and 2nd Ave.⁴⁹ The buildings were mostly derelict and vacant so the loss to the business community was slight. Several of the sites cleared by these fires have never been rebuilt.⁵⁰ Fires in 1931 and 1934 destroyed the remaining wooden structures nearest the intersection of 3rd and Ida that was generally regarded as the new center of the market town. The Stayton Hotel, part of which dated to 1875, was essentially dormant as a business by 1931 and was not rebuilt. Most of the 1/4 block site remained undeveloped for 12 years. By contrast, the 1934 fire, diagonally across 3rd from the hotel site, destroyed five active businesses. These sites were immediately rebuilt in clay tile and brick but as one-story structures.⁵¹ Six additional one story commercial and professional buildings were added to 3rd Ave. between Water and Ida Streets during the 1930's.⁵² All were constructed of hollow clay tiles.

That so much building activity took place in Stayton during the years of the Great Depression may seem remarkable. Of course, building costs were quite low because of the depressed labor and materials markets, but Stayton's location as a market center was still strong, offering the best selection of goods and services for a very large area in two counties. Also, one of Stayton's older industries and a newer one were operating very profitably during these years protecting Stayton from the worst effects of the Depression. The big woolen mill, after a decade of indecisive management and intermittent operation changed ownership and for many years maintained an average payroll of 50 with annual bonus checks for the workers.⁵³ A fruit and vegetable cannery was also established on the western edge of the town in 1922, under equally inspired management. It grew in size and productivity annually, eventually becoming Stayton's major industry and supporting both the merchants of the town and the surrounding farms that supplied the cannery.⁵⁴

⁴⁸ SML 30 Oct. 1913, 1 Jan. 1920, 24 June 1926.

⁴⁹ SML 22 July, 10 Aug., 1926, 10 March 1927.

⁵⁰ SML 26 July 1934 including the 1905 Trotter building previously mentioned.

⁵¹ SML 23 Aug., 15 Nov. 1934. By 1922, improved roads and motor trucks had made the importation of masonry building materials, particularly brick, more practical.

⁵² SML 10 Apr., 9 Oct. 1930; 28 Apr. 1932; 14 Feb. 1935; 9 March, 16 Nov. 1939.

⁵³ Lomax, Alfred L., *Later Woolen Mills of Oregon*, Binforde & Mort, 1974, pp. 140-153.

⁵⁴ SML 25 May 1922; 23 Apr. 1959.

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E. Development and Decline

The resumption of development in the historic downtown after the end of World War II initially appeared to be the considerable enlargement of long established businesses on or very near their former locations. The population of the town nearly doubled between 1940 and 1960⁵⁵ and merchants needed more space to display the flood of consumer goods that came to the market in the post-war boom years.

Stayton's traditional downtown merchants seemed content and to prosper in stores of 2,500 square feet or less. A few examples can be cited⁵⁶ of merchants who tried to expand beyond the 2,500 sq. ft. standard and either failed or retreated to smaller quarters. Most of the larger downtown buildings had been designed as double stores both from prudence--one or more rentals would help amortize the cost of the building--and a sense that a 2,500 sq. ft. store was the best fit for the average Stayton merchant. Beginning in the late 1930s, but most obviously during the immediate post-war years, several downtown merchants doubled or tripled the sizes of their establishments either through new building or by combining spaces within former double store buildings.

Also, in the early post-war years, it seemed that Stayton might develop a second main street, as merchants were again interested in 2nd Ave. near Ida Street and not in the pioneer center of town near Water Street. A new development on former residential property moved a hardware store, a grocery, and the Stayton Post Office away from 3rd Ave. This development included a provision for off-street parking between two street-fronting buildings.

The future of commercial development in Stayton was more accurately predicted in 1951 when a large, supermarket style grocery was built by an outside developer on 1st Ave. near the then northern boundary of the city. By 2006 much of the retail activity in Stayton has followed this example moving from the original pedestrian oriented main street to large parking lot fronted stores along major traffic arterials. Interestingly, a number of the retail spaces in the historic downtown that had expanded during the post-war years are again being divided into their former double store sizes to suit the assortment of small specialty businesses that now occupy the area.

Since the end of the period of significance, Stayton has lost some buildings either through fire or demolition resulting in some of the community's streetscapes being punctuated with vacant parcels and parking lots. Two of the community's mills, the Stayton Flour Mill as well as a nearby woolen mill were demolished (1991) and accidentally burned (2005). Water power remains a local asset for the 1937 generating plant of one of the former mills in Stayton is currently being considered for refurbishing and operation by the Santiam Water Control District.

⁵⁵ 1940: 1,085 to 1960: 2,108 census figures from Stayton Comprehensive Plan.

⁵⁶ Klecker and later Speer in the Oddfellow building; Ecksman in the 2nd Roy Block.

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SECTION F. ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

Property Type and Sub-type Outline

- I. COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS
 - A. Pre-cast Concrete Block Buildings, 1908-1916
 - B. Clay Tile, Brick, and Stucco Buildings, 1920-1940
 - C. Cinder Block, Brick, and Stucco Buildings, 1946-1955
 - D. Wood Frame Buildings, 1885

Introduction

For the purposes of this submission, the property types associated with the Historic Downtown Area of Stayton MPS are limited to the surviving commercial buildings built during the period of significance (1885-1955) in the historic downtown area as described in Section C of this document. The few non-commercial property types within the area may be dealt with in a future amendment to this MPS. A boundary expansion is probably also possible in the future due to the similar architectural characteristics and shared historical associations that many buildings in adjacent areas display.

Thirty-one commercial buildings within the downtown area can be considered as representing one property type that has at least three subtypes. These buildings may be significant under Criteria A and/or C for their association with the incremental development of Stayton's business center as described in Section E and as significant representatives of particular architectural styles and methods of construction. Associations with important individuals or groups may also cause Criterion B to be a consideration as well.

I. COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

- A. Pre-cast Concrete Block Buildings, 1908-1916
- B. Clay Tile, Brick, and Stucco Buildings, 1920-1940
- C. Cinder Block, Brick, and Stucco Buildings, 1946-1955
- D. Wood Frame Buildings, 1885-1956

Description:

The commercial buildings in Stayton's Historic Downtown Area are composed of buildings constructed of pre-cast concrete block, clay (or terra cotta) tile, brick, stucco, wood frame, as well as cinder block (or Pumalite). Rising either one or two stories, these buildings display a variety of surface treatments and compositions. Perhaps the greatest variation of composition is displayed by the group of nine pre-cast concrete block buildings that were constructed along 3rd Avenue between 1908-1916. Using a variety of block faces, builders created

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architectural compositions to distinguish each building. These masonry buildings featured details such as pre-cast, dentilated or sawtooth cornices, belt courses, crenellated parapets, finials, and keystone lintels. The first floor storefronts were either one or two-part and had either recessed and flush entrances. Banks of casement windows usually topped large picture windows on the first floor. The second floor of the larger buildings typically, but not always, featured a fenestration pattern that was symmetrical. In some instances, these buildings adjoin other concrete block buildings that were built by different owners with different ideas about concrete block compositions. This variation among buildings is a character-defining feature of the pre-cast concrete block buildings.

Clay tile, brick, stucco, and cinder block buildings constructed between 1920 and 1956 were typically rectangular in plan and exhibited a modicum of architectural embellishment. Most street side facades of these buildings are composed of large picture windows as well as flush and recessed entrances. Mimicking Stayton's earlier false-fronts, many of these buildings feature a false parapet and recessed sign panels above the glazed storefront. Some of the later commercial buildings feature more modern brick patterns and larger window glazing and relate the evolution of architectural design within Stayton. The less publicly visible portions of these buildings are not typically decorated and relate the type of masonry construction that was used.

The lone frame building remaining from the nineteenth century has been significantly altered, but architectural investigations have verified that some of the building's storefront remains intact. The Hobsen/Gehlen Building (1885) was originally a one story, false front building with a gable roof. The building was also sheathed with common drop siding. Some interior finishes may also survive in the interior.

Significance:

As a group, the thirty one commercial buildings within the Historic Downtown Area of Stayton relate a strong narrative of the community's development over time. Indeed, the development of Stayton's 3rd Avenue displays a development pattern that communicates the community's commercial ascendancy. The concrete-block buildings along 3rd Avenue, created a juxtaposition that is rarely seen in the rural crossroads communities of Oregon. So complete was the acceptance of concrete block construction, that businesses that had formerly occupied spaces within frame buildings on the opposing side of the street quickly erected a series of concrete block buildings on the other side. Rather than being part of any "master plan" this shift reflected growing concerns over the potential for financial losses through fire. Lacking the uniformity that a lone developer could have imposed, the variation and creativity that these buildings display in their block compositions make them an important assemblage. The five, odd numbered buildings situated on the three hundred block of 3rd Avenue comprise one of the only exclusively concrete block streetscapes remaining in the state. While individual examples of concrete block construction abound, particularly in communities such as the Kenton neighborhood of Portland (NR, MPS), Stayton's collection is reflective of a comprehensive change in commercial development. These buildings are significant under Criterion A for their association with the historical development of the city and under Criterion C for their interesting displays of pre-cast concrete block.

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The thirteen clay tile and brick or stucco buildings erected in the historic downtown area of Stayton between 1920 and 1940 are important in defining the community's various streetscapes. This group of buildings relates the changing patterns of construction in Stayton. They are more likely to be significant under Criterion A for their association with the development of the city's urban form.

Buildings constructed from 1940-1956 tend to have more modern influences that enrich the texture of the city's downtown area. They are significant under Criterion A for their association with the development of the city. They may also be significant under Criterion C because of their distinctive architectural finishes.

The downtown area's three surviving frame commercial buildings may also be significant under National Register Criteria A and C. While indicative of Stayton's nineteenth and twentieth century architecture, they have all been significantly altered. They are nonetheless reflective of three distinct periods of Stayton's commercial development. The Hobson/Gehlen building may also be significant under Criteria B for its association with an important community leader and merchant. As the city's lone nineteenth century example of false front commercial architecture, the building has been extensively altered. The building, however, offers an opportunity to explore the transition from frame to masonry building in Stayton.

Registration Requirements:

The registration requirements for commercial buildings in Stayton vary according to the subtype. In general, however, buildings should retain the character-defining architectural details and be reflective of the workmanship and design intent. Buildings should also occupy their original location, exist within a setting that was consistent with their historic environment and retain their historic feeling and association.

Due to the importance of Stayton's collection of pre-cast concrete block buildings, eligible concrete buildings should have readily observable block patterns and ornamentation with the volume of the building substantially intact. Painted block shall not preclude nomination. Fenestration and storefronts, although important, should not be the deciding factor in nomination. Maintenance and restoration of building features should be compatible with a building's original design. Storefront facades now covered with modern materials need to be uncovered to be considered for nomination.

The clay tile, brick, cinder block or stucco buildings constructed from 1920-1956, meanwhile, should remain substantially intact – in other words the principal or public facades should retain the overall fenestration pattern, sign fields, and storefront materials and decorative details that are reflective of the period of construction.

Due to the relative rarity and reduced integrity of the surviving wood-frame commercial buildings, listing is possible only if the building retains character-defining interior and/or exterior features. Building alterations that occurred during the Stayton Multiple Property Submission's period of significance does not preclude a resource's nomination but may actually contribute to the building's significance as reflective of larger

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architectural trends or movements. In some cases, a resource may be nominated only if rehabilitations are undertaken to retain existing historic materials. If replacement of fabric is necessary, missing or damaged architectural features should be replaced with in-kind materials. If no physical evidence for these features remains, then their presence can be verified through historic photographs or other documentary evidence.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

The City of Stayton, Oregon is located on the North Santiam River, a major tributary of the Willamette River, at the edge of the western foothills of the Cascade Mountain Range. Although not navigable, the Santiam at Stayton is still a rather steep river, making diversions of water from the river for power production and irrigation a relatively simple matter. Two historically important road transportation routes, the north/south Cascade Highway and the east/west Mehama to Turner road, intersect at Stayton.¹ From at least 1870, a ferry crossing of the North Santiam was available at Stayton and beginning in 1889, one of the few bridge crossings of the river was provided.² Stayton was without immediate rail service until 1965 placing businesses in town at a disadvantage, but the intersections of several major regional roads enhanced its significance as a market town.

AREA DESCRIPTION

This Multiple Property Submission describes the area and surviving resources that comprise the historic downtown area of Stayton that is almost completely contained within the six block plat of the original town plus three additional blocks to the east and an irregular strip of land south of the original town plat, between Water Street and the Stayton Ditch.³ The district retained its integrity as a compact, pedestrian oriented commercial center for nearly 75 years and still exhibits many of those physical characteristics. The characteristics of historic resources in adjoining areas share many of the architectural characteristics and historical associations of resources mentioned in this Multiple Property Submission. This submission, therefore, acknowledges that the historic downtown area that is proposed may be expanded through an amendment to this document in the future if a need arises.

The original town, elevation 448 feet above sea level, is situated on a narrow terrace above the flood plain of the North Santiam River, bounded on the west by 'U' Ave. (the Cascade Highway) on the south by the Stayton Ditch, and on the north by the Salem Ditch, both early diversions of North Santiam River water for hydro-power purposes. 200 x 200 blocks are divided by 60' north/south numbered streets and east/west named streets. Alleys are north/south oriented. A curious feature of the original town plat⁴ is that lot subdivisions within blocks have a north/south orientation, giving the lots their frontages on the east/west streets. A few of the earliest businesses, particularly along Water Street conformed to this pattern, but as development extended northward, merchants recognized that the numbered streets would become the important thoroughfares and placed their store frontages accordingly. As a result, most business properties in the original town occupy portions of two north/south lots. East/west lot orientation became standard in subsequent annexes and additions to the original town.

¹ See Williams, Map #2.

² Lau, Santiam River Crossings, Santiam Heritage Foundation publication 2001.

³ See maps #1 and #4.

⁴ See map #1.

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Until the late 1940s and early 1950s commercial development was largely confined to 3rd Ave. between the Stayton and Salem Ditches. A few early businesses survived along Water Street and 2nd Ave; 1st Ave. to the west was predominately residential and 4th Ave. to the east still is.

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H. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION & EVALUATION METHODS

The Multiple Property Submission of the Historic Buildings of Downtown Stayton, Oregon is the first systematic attempt to describe the origin, development, and present condition of the community. The concept of an historic downtown area can be traced to Stayton's first Comprehensive Plan (1979) that provided for an historical overlay zone to protect early Stayton resources but did not describe the boundaries for the zone beyond an allusion to the original town plat of 1872. No further action was taken to implement the zone nor was an inventory made of other potential historic resources beyond the 12 listed in the 1979 Comprehensive Plan.

During the 1989 periodic review of the Comp. Plan, the language relating to an historic overlay was apparently deleted. In 1993, at the insistence of the DLCD, the City adopted Ordinance 707 to establish historic preservation procedures and produced an historic context statement and documentation for 14 historic sites and structures. The issues of an historic zone or of a comprehensive inventory were not addressed at that time.

In 1998, the Stayton/Sublimity Chamber of Commerce and a number of merchants and property owners in the old downtown area met with representatives of the City to initiate a movement "...to develop a set of criteria and standards for building and design signage for the historic downtown Stayton area."¹ Citing Statewide Planning Goal 5 that encourages jurisdictions to protect historic resources, a number of workshops and public hearings were held. In 2002, the Stayton Planning Commission and then the City Council approved Stayton's Municipal Code No. 17 creating the historic downtown overlay district.

As an historic resource inventory had never been prepared, the City Planning Office used preexisting zone boundaries and common sense to describe the overlay district. A local preservation group, The Santiam Heritage Foundation, volunteered to compile an inventory of properties within the overlay. This survey, completed in 2003, revealed that the Planner's boundaries were defensible, including virtually all of the pre-1955 commercial structures in the historic downtown. Much of the information collected over the course of this survey informs this Multiple Property Submission.

The authors of this MPS have relied upon historic maps, photos, published and unpublished accounts of Stayton history, biographical and business directory information, a thorough newspaper file search, and extensive field studies to assemble a coherent account of the origin and evolution of the historic downtown area as described in Ordinance No. 847, adopted by the Stayton City Council on 18 Feb. 2003.

This Multiple Property Submission has been prepared by the Santiam Heritage Foundation Historian, Ernst Lau, BA (Eng.) University of Oregon and Gregg Olson, BA (Arch.) University of Oregon with the aid of Steve Goeckritz and Beki Peterson of the City of Stayton Planning Department.

¹ Stayton City Ordinance #847, p.1.

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The historic resources are grouped in two definable periods between 1885 (the date of the oldest surviving resource) and 1955. The submission has been drafted to cover the identified property types in the boundary of the City of Stayton Historic Downtown Business Overlay and to facilitate the future addition of properties to the National Register.

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Marion County, Oregon. Surveyor's Office. 1872 Stayton Plat Map.

Marion County, Oregon. "A History of the North Santiam Bridge at Stayton." 1965.

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Sears Roebuck Co. 1908 general catalog.

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Union Title Co., Stayton map ca. 1875.

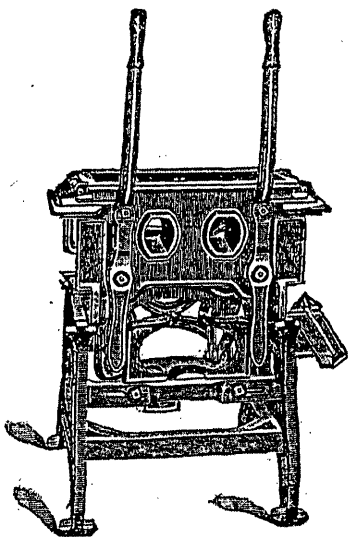
Historical Atlas of Marion & Hun Counties, Oregon, Edgar Williams & Co. 1878.

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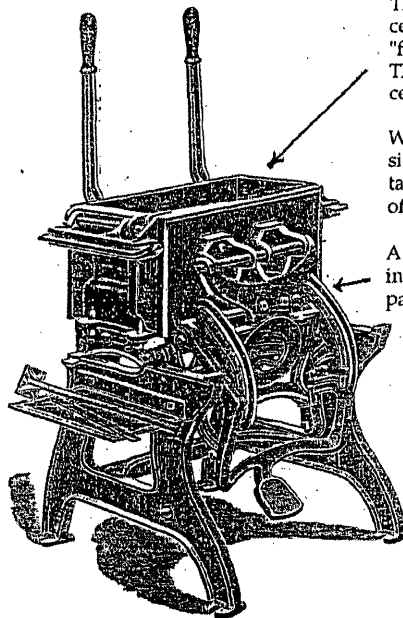
These illustrations taken from the 1908 Sears Roebuck catalog of their *Wizard* "face down" block casting machine show how the blocks for the Stayton buildings were made.



The finished block was lifted off of the machine on its pallet and allowed to cure for at least two weeks before using.

When the flask was closed and returned to its operating position, the foot pedal would re-insert the core forms.

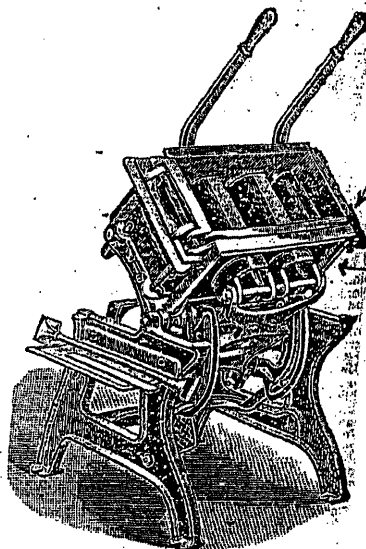
Various attachments for the machines enabled the production of half-blocks, corner blocks (pictured) angled blocks, and even radius faced blocks. The standard block was 8" x 8" x 16" although 8" x 10" blocks could be produced and machines were available to cast a 24" three cored block.



The operator would first throw a quantity of rich cement and sand mixture into the casting box or "flask" to give the block a flawless veneered face. Then a fairly dry mixture of coarse aggregate and cement would be added and thoroughly tamped.

When the flask was full, the top surface (the back side of the block) would be struck smooth. The tamping and striking tools can be seen on the shelf of the machine.

At the bottom of the casting box was an interchangeable plate that created the plain or patterned texture on the face of the block.



A cast iron or wooden pallet with two holes to clear the core forms was placed at the back of the flask.

Slightly tapered forms gave the blocks their hollow cores. Some machines used square core forms, others cylindrical; the *Wizard* used a flatted O. Hollow cored blocks economized on material, were lighter and easier to handle, and provided some insulation for the building.

When the casting was complete, the operator would grasp the two levers and pull the casting box back 90 degrees. Spreading the levers apart would automatically open three sides of the box and pull the core forms out of the block.



Standard Plain Face.



Standard Rock Face.



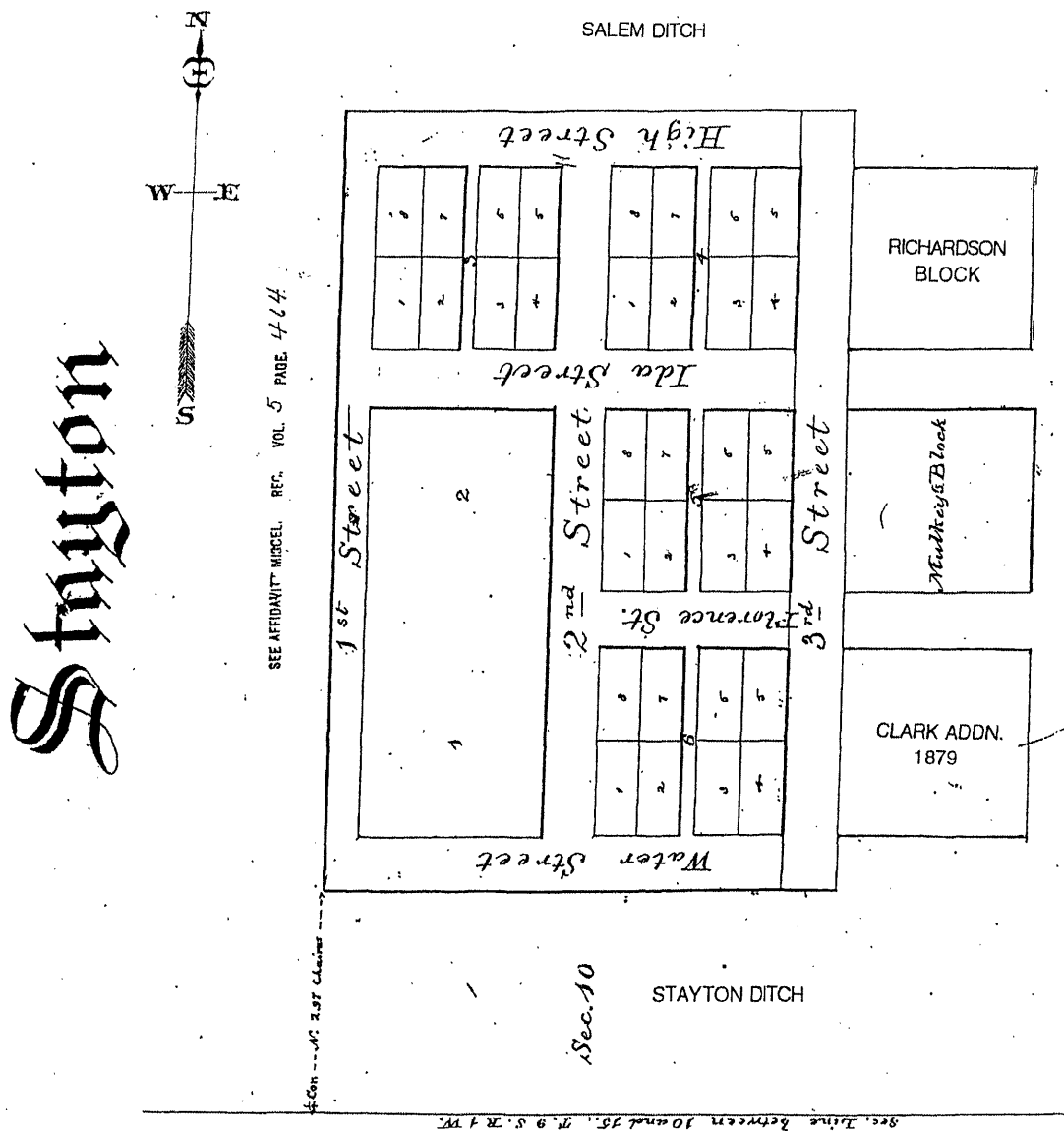
Panel Face.

Some of the block casting patterns commonly found in the Stayton buildings.

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Map #1. 1872 Plat, original town of Stayton, Marion County, Oregon, amended to show approximate locations of the 1857 Salem and 1867 Stayton Ditches, the 1879 Clark Addition and the ca. 1875 Richardson Block.

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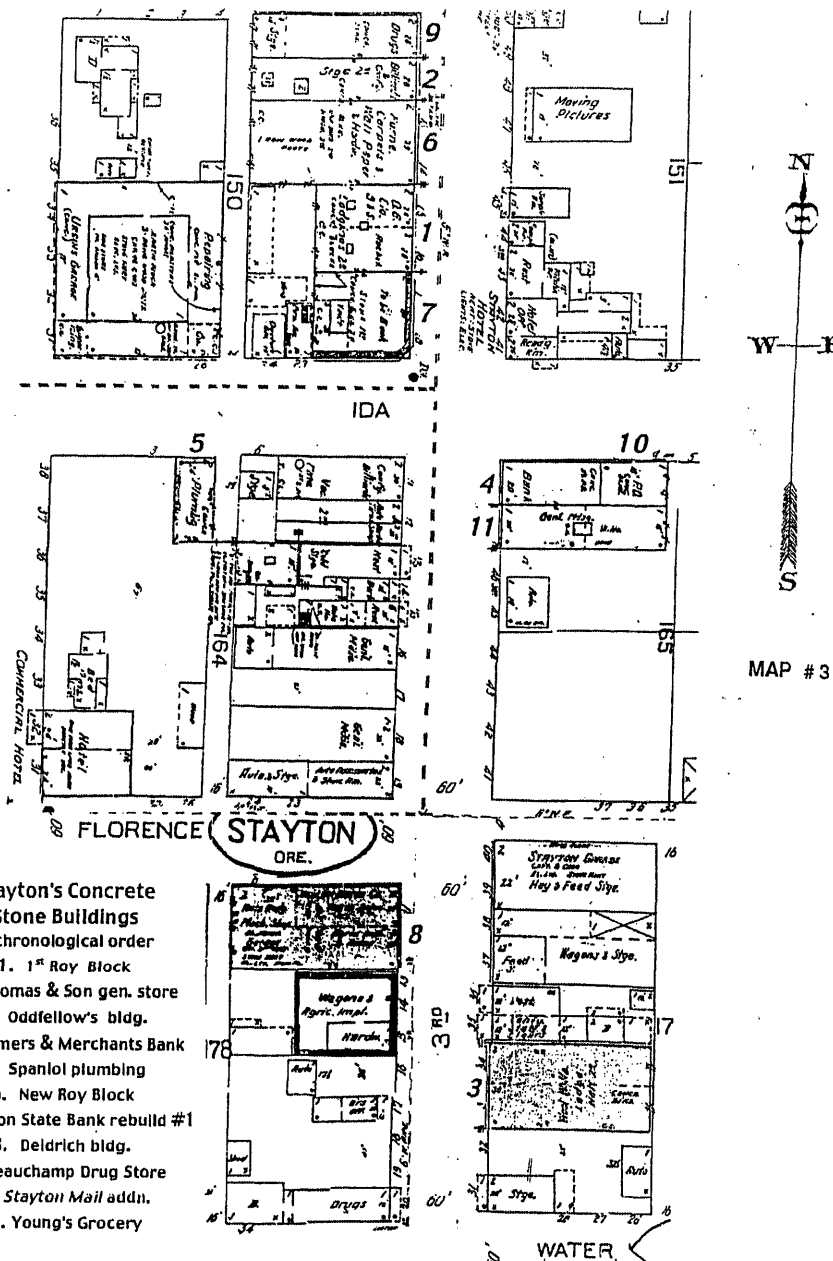
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Map #3. 1921 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Stayton, Oregon. Not to Scale.

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MAP #4

The Historic Downtown Business Overlay District as described in Ordinance #847, adopted by the Stayton, Oregon City Council, 18 February 2003:

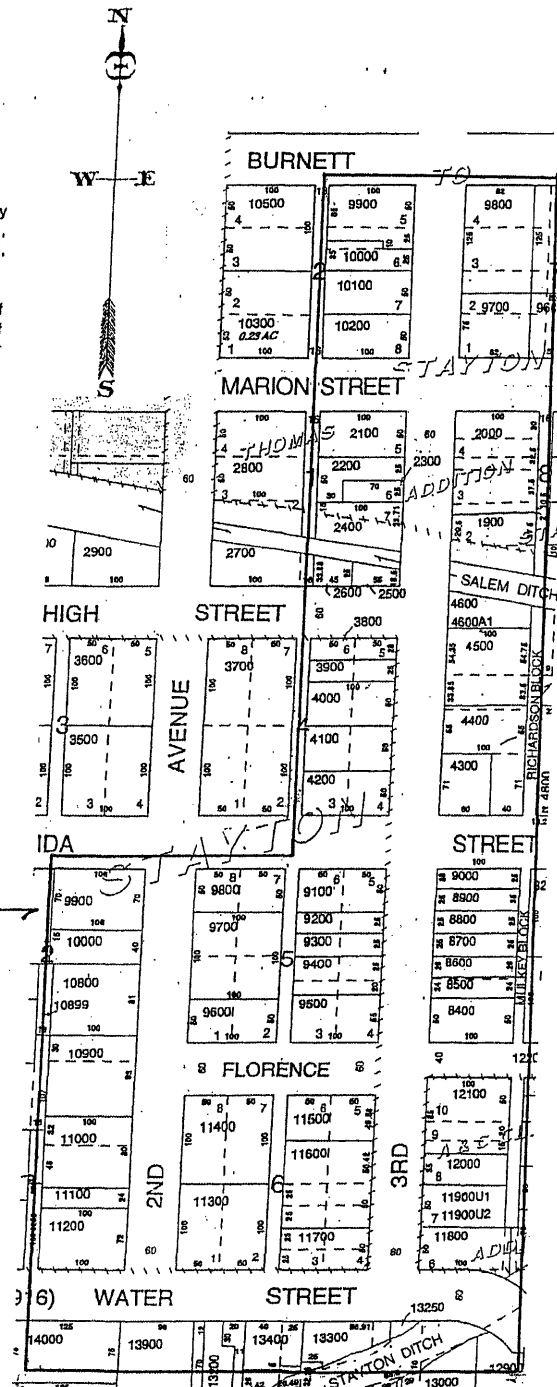
"The boundary encompasses both sides of North Third Avenue from the south side of Burnett Street to the south side of Water Street and both sides of North Second Avenue from the south side of Ida Street to the south side of Water Street and intersecting east/west cross streets."

Boundary of
MPS

Marion County, Oregon
Assessor's Maps

Water to Marion: 91W10DC
Marion to Burnett: 91W10DB

NW1/4 SE1/4 Sec. 10 T9S R1W WM
7-31-2002
not to scale



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PHOTOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION KEY

The following information is for all photographs:

Name of Multiple Property Nomination and Location:

Historic Downtown Area of Stayton, Marion County, Oregon

Photographer:

For historic photographs 1,2,3, & 5--unknown

For historic photographs 4 & 6-- John Lau

For historic photograph 7--F. G. Lau

For photographs 8 through 24 -- Ernst Lau

Dates of photographs:

Historic photographs I through 7 see individual descriptions

Photographs 8 through 24, September & October of 2005

Location of photographic negatives:

Santiam Heritage Foundation, c/o Ernst Lau, 308 East Water Street, Stayton, Oregon

The 2005 photos of buildings within the district are generally organized according to the outline of property types found in Section F, page 1.

Photo #1 of 22: an 1885 or 1886 view of Stayton looking north-east from an elevated position just south of the intersection of Water Street (diagonally left to right) and 2nd Ave. (left side of photo). The immediate foreground of the photo is Block 6 of the original town (see map #1) containing four residential and three commercial buildings. Other commercial buildings extended about a block northward on 2nd and 3rd Avenues. Six additional shops and stores fronted on Water Street between 2nd and 3rd (these can be identified in photo # 3). The 1875 Farmer's House Hotel (gable end center with flanking wings) is at 3rd and Ida where the twentieth century town center would develop.

Photos #2 & #3 of 22. 1904 views of Stayton looking north-east from the 100' sawmill water tower near the intersection of 2^d and Water. Photo # 2 shows the length of 2nd Avenue between Water and Washington Streets. At the left are some of the earliest business buildings with the 1 1/2 story Hobson/Gehlen store near the Florence Street crosswalks. The newly completed I story Stayton State Bank can be seen across 3rd Avenue from the still recognizable Farmer's House Hotel.

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Photo # 3 shows the section of Water Street between 28 and 3rd Avenues, the Stayton Ditch and three of the town's water-powered mills. Six very early false-front stores and shops lined the south side of Water Street between 2nd and 3rd.

Photo # 4 of 22: a 1908 photo of the front (east) elevation of the ca. 1885 Hobson/Gehlen store building, 221 2nd Ave. (see Section F, page 2).

Photo #5 of 22: a 1915 view of 3rd Ave. looking south from High to Water Streets. The completed range of pre-cast concrete stone buildings between High and Ida are (in order receding from the camera) Beauchamp's Drug Store, Thomas & Son General Merchandise, 2nd Roy Block, 1st Roy Block, and the Stayton State Bank. The Farmers and Merchants Bank is diagonally across the 3rd Block, and the Stayton State Bank. The Farmers and Merchants Bank is diagonally across the 3rd and Ida street intersection, and, between Florence and Water, the facades of both the Deidrich and Oddfellows buildings can be identified. The 1915 'mainstreet' is still over half wood-frame buildings and not fully developed on the east side between Ida and Florence.

Photo # 6 of 22: ca. 1911 pre-cast concrete block making at the West Water Street yard in Stayton. The casting machine resembles the Sears Roebuck Wizard illustrated on page 1, Additional Documentation. The mortar box, right foreground, contains the cement/sand mixture for the face veneer of the block. The helper is supplying the coarser cement/aggregate mix for the block body which is being tamped into the form box. Beyond the machines operating handles are stacks of the pallets that supported the freshly made blocks, and through the doorway rows of completed blocks are set out to cure.

Photo # 7 of 22: a 1940 view of 3rd Avenue looking north from Water Street represents the nearly complete pre-World War II masonry development of Stayton's main street. A number of buildings cited in Sections B and F can be seen in near original condition. On the left (west) side of 3rd Ave. the 1932 Brewer Office, the 1906 frame and sheet metal Mielke building (demolished, 1960), the 1912 Deidrich building, 1930 Schindler building, 1923 Klecker building, 1935 Sestak & Matthieu buildings, the brick re-faced Bank building and the range of four pre-cast concrete stone buildings shown in Photo # 5. On the right (east) side, the 1910 Oddfellows building, a clay tile building demolished ca. 1970, two wooden frame buildings destroyed by fire in 1941, and at Ida Street, the cornice of the 1911 Farmers & Merchants Bank and the 1916 Young building can be seen.

Photo #8 of 22: Upper facades of the 1913 Beauchamp building, 395 3rd Ave. (right) and the 1910 Thomas building, 383 3rd Ave. (left). The Beauchamp building is the only one in the Stayton group to be done entirely in plain faced block that possibly used a colored or special aggregate for the block veneer and set with torus mortar joints. Later heavy application of paint obscures the original surface. A complex, probably sheet metal, belt cornice (see photo # 5) has also been lost. The well-preserved upper façade of the Thomas building uses nearly the full vocabulary of pre-cast block construction possibilities: the lower façade of raised-panel face

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block is surmounted by a string-course of full rock face block, a checkerboard arrangement of half-rock, half-plain face block, a cast dentil band and cast, figured, ogee moldings.

Photo #9 of 22: Upper facades of 1908 1st Roy Block, 351 3rd Ave. (left) and 1911 2nd Roy Block, 367 3rd Ave. (right). 1st Roy Block façade entirely rock face block with a bold sheet-metal and wood belt cornice; 2nd Roy Block lower façade raised panel face block surmounted by a checker board arrangement of half-plain, half-rock face block and a slightly projecting cornice of rock face half-blocks and cast saw-tooth dentils.

Photo # 10 of 22: Upper north façades of 1911 Farmers & Merchants Bank, 283 3rd Ave. (right) and 1913 *Stayton Mail* annex (left). Rock-face full block buildings with a projecting string-course of rock face half-block and a pre-cast dentil and torus cornice.

Photo # 11 of 22: Upper east façade of the 1912 Deidrich Block, 195 3rd Ave. with a complex decorated and crenellated cornice executed entirely with pre-cast components.

Photo # 12 of 22: view to the north-west from Water Street looking toward 2nd Ave.: at the left is the east front of 101-115 2nd Ave. Wright Truck Terminal; at the right, the Hobson/Gehlen Building, 221 2nd Ave. This area was once the commercial town center of Stayton.

Photo # 13 of 22: 3rd Ave. looking south-west: the first building on the right is 455 3rd Ave., the Taylor building, adjacent to 429 3rd Ave., the two story Robertson Garage building. The railing behind the street tree is for the bridge crossing the 1857 Salem Ditch.

Photo # 14 of 22: 3rd Ave. looking south from the High Street intersection are the east fronts of the range of concrete stone buildings from nearly the same view as in the 1915 photo # 4. In order receding from the camera: 395 3 Ave., Beauchamp Drug Store; 383 3rd Ave., Thomas & Son store; 367 3rd Ave., 2nd Roy Block; 351 3rd Ave., First Roy Block.

Photo # 15 of 22: 3rd Ave. and Ida Street looking south-east at the 282 3rd Farmers & Merchants Bank and Youngs Grocery complex; beyond are the 274 3rd and 266-264 Dozler office building.

Photo # 16 of 22: 3 Ave. looking north-west from Water Street; on the left are 145 3rd, Forrette, and 145 A 3rd Brewer buildings; the two story Deidrich building, 195 3rd is beyond. Historic photo #7 shows roughly the same view.

Photo # 17 of 22: the west side of 3rd Ave. looking north-west from the Florence Street intersection. The one story Schindler building, 207 3rd Ave.; the Klecker/Knights of Columbus building, 239-247 3 Ave; the Davie building, 235 & 236 3rd Ave.; and the Sestack & Matthieu buildings, 277-281 3rd Ave.

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Photo # 10 of 22: Upper north façades of 1911 Farmers & Merchants Bank, 283 3rd Ave. (right) and 1913 *Stayton Mail* annex (left). Rock-face full block buildings with a projecting string-course of rock face half-block and a pre-cast dentil and torus cornice.

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Photo # 18 of 22: looking north-west from the Ida Street intersection, the 311 3rd Ave site of the Stayton State Bank including later one story additions on Ida Street.

Photo # 19 of 22: looking north-west from the 3rd and Marion Street intersection, 505 and 551 3rd Ave. Porter & Lau and Powell Sporting Goods buildings.

Photo # 20 of 22: looking north east from the intersection of 3rd and Ida, corner site, 318 3rd Richfield Service Station embedded in later office additions; surrounding this on the north and east, the Star Theatre complex, 363 3rd Ave.

Photo # 21 of 22: west front of the Stayton City Hall, 400 3rd Ave., and beyond, 386 3rd Ave., 1st National Bank Building.

Photo #22 of 22: north front on Ida Street of the Spaniol building, 210-220 East Ida.