

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PH0698229

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RECEIVED

FEB 28 1979

DATE ENTERED

MAR 30 1979

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

Woodburn City Hall (Old)

AND/OR COMMON

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

550 North First Street

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Woodburn

__ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
2nd

STATE

Oregon

CODE
41

COUNTY
Marion

CODE
047

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Maximino and Romelia Sanchez, Carlos Sanchez and Evangelina Sanchez

STREET & NUMBER

320 John Street, P. O. Box 162

CITY, TOWN

Mt. Angel

__ VICINITY OF

Oregon STATE

97362

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Marion County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Salem

Oregon STATE

97301

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The City Hall (1914) in Woodburn is a concrete block construction with wood frame, two stories in height on a high basement. The principal facade and end walls are faced with buff-colored pressed brick and cast stone trim. It is a straightforward volume/ its simple historicism, ultimately, to the Renaissance palazzo. It occupies two corner lots at First and Lincoln Streets. The site measures 100 x 100 feet. The building is rectangular in plan, and its major frontage is on First Street. The principal facade is organized into nine bays, the outer two of which, at either end, are contained in shallow projecting sections. Fenestration of the high basement and first story is trabeated. Square windows of the basement rest on a short stone base course. Windows of the first story have sills, but no framements. Second story windows, fitted with double-hung sash, as are all window openings, are surmounted by segmental arched transoms and bold segmental arched lintels of cast stone which are nearly flush with the wall plane. The wall is embellished with a belt cornice at the top of the basement story and a smaller string course which, together with a widely projecting metal cornice at the top of the wall, forms the building's entablature. A short stuccoed parapet rising above the crowning cornice has curvilinear sections above outer end pavilions and the central three bays. Originally, the latter section of the parapet bore the words "City Hall." The entrance, located in the southerly end "pavilion," is sheltered by a raised single-story brick porch with segmental-arched portal and entablature and parapet treatment identical to that of the building. In the curvilinear parapet of the porch also were to be found the words "City Hall."

On the southerly end of the main block is a firehouse wing of two wide bays, equal in height to the main volume, but set back from the principal facade. In the wing, too, facade organization was formal. Fire engines once entered and exited through two tall portals with double-leaf doors and three-light transoms under segmental arches. Windows of the upper story, or dormitory level, are trabeated and are grouped under transoms in two tripartite arrangements.

The building has been so little altered, externally, that the only modification of consequence is the revision in later years in which the firehouse portals were made into a single opening, the arches bricked in, and an overhead door installed. The "City Hall" legends were removed, apparently, after the building was vacated by the City in 1977. The face brick has been somewhat damaged in one section of the facade where rain water has been running down the wall instead of a downspout. Though it may be in need of a general exterior cleaning, the building is in sound condition, and it is considered to have strong potential for rehabilitation and adaptive use. It is favorably situated at the northerly end of Woodburn's original business district which parallels the railroad, a little over a block to the east of the site. Today, the old City Hall opposes a federal post office building of recent vintage across First Street. The two buildings, though widely divergent in date and style, are nonetheless mutually supportive examples of public architecture in the commercial core.

Current owners of the former City Hall are considering^a commercial adaptive use scheme which would preserve the entry stairhall and second story council chamber, with its beamed ceiling, and would leave the three finished exterior elevations wholly intact. Restoration of the firehouse portals is being contemplated as part of the scheme.

Access to the first floor is gained by a broad staircase. In the hallway of the main level a sky-lighted stairwell provides access to basement and second stories. On

(continued)

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 1

the first floor there were offices on both sides of the hall and restrooms next to the stairwell. For the most part, first story office spaces have been subdivided and renovated over the years, but there are still two small vaults, in which second-hand Mosler vault doors were installed in 1914, some intact picture moldings, and two chimneys for stoves which apparently augmented the steam radiators. Above the first floor offices was additional office space and, at the northerly end, the council chamber, which has been slightly subdivided to provide food service. The second story of the firehouse wing was dormitory space, but the slide pole is no longer in place. Also at this level are a kitchen and lavatories and a hose tower originally surmounted by the fire bell. The basement housed a jail, an office, boiler room, and storage areas.

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 type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input 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 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	1914	BUILDER/ARCHITECT	George M. Post, Architect Bartlett & Roth, Contractors
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Old Woodburn City Hall, a simple, but nonetheless suitably imposing public building of academic inspiration is significant to Woodburn as the seat of municipal government for over sixty years--from October 1914 to January 1977. It was designed by Salem architect George M. Post, who had designed a similarly academic Carnegie Library in Salem in 1912, making use of the same kind of buff pressed brick facing material. In 1918 Post moved to Portland and was for a time associated with the well-known firm of Whitehouse and Fouilhoux. Post at one time served as Secretary of the State Architect Examining Board.

The Woodburn City Hall project was financed by municipal bonds, which did not provide adequate funds to complete the heating for the second floor. This upper floor included an Assembly Hall used at first by the public school across First Street as a play area, and two offices that were leased out by the city. Eventually, City offices filled the building, and the Assembly Hall became the Council Chamber, although it was designed to be used for other community purposes as well. Woodburn was founded as a railroad town on the main line of what is now the Southern Pacific Railroad. For some years, it was also served by the interurban Oregon Electric Railway. Front Street, along the railroad tracks, was the main business street. Major Woodburn industries in 1914 included a flouring mill, creamery, sawmill, foundry, and the Phez Fruit Juice Company, which processed loganberries. Growth of the community continued with the addition of canneries, and, more recently, the town's population doubled overnight with the development of the Woodburn Senior Estates. The city had outgrown both its City Hall and its Library, and new buildings were built down First and Second street to the southeast. The West Side School which once stood across the street from the old City Hall was replaced in recent years by a new federal Post Office, and business has shifted from Front to First Street.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Woodburn City Council. Minutes, 1914.

Woodburn Independent, 1914, reports of council meetings.

Bulletin of the Woodburn, Oregon, Retail Merchants Association, 1917.

Carey, Charles Henry, History of Oregon, Vol. 2, p. 225 (George M. Post biography). The Pioneer Historical Publishing Company, 1922.

Post, George M., Plans for the Woodburn City Hall.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one.

UTM REFERENCES

A | 1, 0 | | 5, 1, 1 | 4, 4, 0 | | 4, 9, 9, 8 | 7, 8, 0 |
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots 7 and 8 of Block 2, Addition "B" to the City of Woodburn, Marion County, Oregon.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE David Duniway

ORGANIZATION

DATE November 1978

STREET & NUMBER

1365 John Street, South

TELEPHONE (503) 581-2338

CITY OR TOWN

Salem

STATE Oregon 97302

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL X

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 National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE February 14, 1979

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Bill Lebovich

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST Bill Lebovich
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE March 30, 1979

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE March 29, 1979

W. Ray Luce

3/30/79