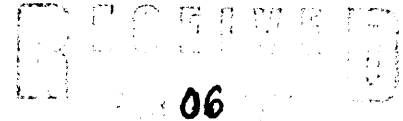


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



NATIONAL REGISTER

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Paulus, Chirstopher, Building
other names/site number Doughton's Hardware

2. Location

street & number 355, 357 and 363 Court Street NE N/A not for publication
city, town Salem N/A vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Marion code 047 zip code 97301

3. Classification

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

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

James L. Smith
Signature of certifying official
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

January 10, 1992
Date

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

Signature of commenting or other official
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain): _____

entered in the
National Register

Arlene Byers

Signature of the Keeper

3/5/92

Date of Action

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade: Specialty store

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade: Specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American
Movements: Commercial Style

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls stucco, brick

roof asphalt: built-up

other ribbed glass transoms

tile bulkhead

wood floors, trim details

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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The CHRISTOPHER PAULUS BUILDING was erected as a rental investment in 1907 by Christopher Paulus, contractor. The building is on its original site – east of the alley on the north side of Court Street NE between Commercial and Liberty Streets. It is listed in "Historic Salem – an inventory of Historical Places" adopted August 1987 by the Salem City Council.

Paulus adapted the Commercial Style to a two story rectangular structure. The result is plainer than the taller buildings of this style in larger cities. His first lessors used the whole building from 1908-1929. After a two year vacancy in the depression, Paulus divided the building into two stores. Alterations since his death reflect needs of changing lessors and building codes.

II. SITE

The CHRISTOPHER PAULUS building is east of the alley on the north side of Court Street NE between Commercial and Liberty Streets. Paulus's purchase is reported in the Oregon Statesman June 4, 1907, and the final deed is signed the next day. The property was desirable since negotiations were in progress to pave State and Court Streets, for three blocks east from Commercial, the first in the City. The Oregon Statesman reports signature of the State Street contract April 25, 1907. and beginning of work May 3, 1907. The Court Street

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contract is reported August 21, 1907. Negotiations for these contracts began in the fall of 1906. Curbs, sidewalks, and bitulithic pavement were included.

Salem's economic base was in 1907, and is in 1991, government and associated services, industry, including food processing, and education. In 1907 many homes were near the center of the city and street cars brought in those who lived farther out. By 1991 homes near the center have disappeared. Bus and auto provide transportation, requiring parking lots or parking structures. Government is taking over commercial and professional space, and much industry has been drawn out to the industrial parks by changes in rail and truck transport.

Court Street in 1907 led east beyond the Marion County Court House and the Oregon State Capitol Building to beyond 18th Street. In 1991, Court Street from 13th Street to the east was blocked to thru traffic and is now part of a National Historic District with houses and two churches. From 13th Street to Front Street, Court is one street in Salem's 1991 downtown to present an unbroken facade, mainly two stories high. The CHRISTOPHER PAULUS building is in a block which is developing as a center for specialty shops to meet needs not available elsewhere.

Salem originally was a wooden city. With streets 99 feet wide, fires downtown were contained within one block or one half block. The need for fire resistant construction was soon evident. By 1907, the lot bought by Paulus was occupied by two small one story wood structures occupied by a Chinese store and a Chinese laundry. These were removed along with an Oregon white oak at the back under which Col. E. D. Baker is supposed to have made his farewell address when he went east to become one of Oregon's first two U.S. Senators. He was

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the first Northern officer killed in action in the Civil War.

III. SHAPE AND DIMENSIONS

The lot acquired by Christopher Paulus is rectangular, 50' X 100' wide and deep.

A 12' wide private alley runs 50' across the north or back side. The two story brick and stucco building on a full concrete foundation is 50' X 85' wide and deep, 31' high on the south facade, and 27' high on the back or north side. The north running public alley on the west is 16.5' wide. The first and second floors provide 8,000 square feet of useable space. A receiving shed lean-to of concrete block, 12' high and 49' X 15' wide and deep, runs across the back.

IV. STRUCTURAL DETAILS

According to a grandson, Christopher Paulus used the services of two sons, Fred, 17, and George, younger, to do the hard construction work. Fred remembered pouring-in-place the concrete foundations and bringing supplies to his father. The basement floor he did not mention. Both sons had distinguished careers in Oregon history.

The Court Street facade is intact with some exceptions. 1907 details are identified in distant photographs from Commercial Street on the west and Liberty Street on the east, as well as in a closer view taken from the east of the 1908 July 4th parade. The cornice, a foot deep, projects above the second floor windows as does a string course under the second floor windows. There are six rectangular double hung windows on the second floor, one over one. The stucco of the second floor wraps one foot around the corner above the public alley on the west, and is well crafted. Translucent leaded glass transom windows run the length of the storefront, above the awning/canopy.

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These windows contain old glass, purple from the street and clear from inside, grooved on one side and ribbed on the other. A canvas awning appears down in the parade pictures and up against the awning in the 1908 view from Commercial Street.

Details of the street level appear in the view from Liberty Street. It is an advertisement of the Warren Construction Company for their butulithic pavement in the Jan 1, 1908 Oregon Statesman "Annual". Clear are two rectangular openings on either side of the center column, part of the bulkhead, but no entrance. An article in this "Annual", L. U. Josse House Furnisher reports: "...as the entire front is of plate glass with steel frame, he will have magnificent show windows for the display of furniture."

For the east and west sides of the structure there is slight pictorial evidence. Brick walls are 12" thick according to Sanborn maps. Above the west alley are nine arched second floor windows, one over one, slimmer than the facade. The Sanborn maps indicate only three. At the side of the southern-most windows bricks are pinned with nails, but how far they extend is not apparent. The parapet is in five steps from front to back, capped with metal flashing. The second floor bricks have been washed. No evidence was found of a street level door.

The back, or north side, was revealed in detail when the rotten wood lean-to, used for receiving purposes, was removed. Again there are two arched second floor windows.

The original roof was copper, and a dark parapet capping shows in early photographs. The roof slopes to the back, and on top is a roof access hole.

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V. EXTERIOR CHANGES

Paulus's first lessors were a series of furniture dealers, 1908-1920, L.U. Josse, Josse & Moore, and W.M. Moore. They used the whole building. The second lessor was Oscar B. Gingrich Motor & Tire Co, with the Maxwell agency, 1921-1923. So far as is known the exterior was not changed for their needs.

The concrete bridge across the private alley at the back appears in the 1926 Sanborn map. It was used by the Giese-Powers Furniture Company, 1922-1929, sloping to the second floor of a new concrete rectangular building on the public alley. With an elevator in the south east corner, most of the eastern half of the new structure was devoted to the furniture business. An advertisement for the company was painted on the outside wall of the Paulus building in the public alley next to Court Street. This was repainted when Salem encouraged the restoration of old Salem signs.

With the depression there was a two year vacancy, and in 1931 Paulus divided the structure into two stores. Tiled storefronts and bronze framed windows were added. Doughton's Hardware occupied the west store for almost 60 years, and these windows and walls survive. The store to the east was first occupied by the Elliott Dry Good Company and then by Sally's, a woman's clothing store, from 1935-1940. A contemporary picture shows electric signs for Doughtons and Sally's and a canopy replacing the awning across the facade. Later canopies were erected or repaired from time to time. The most recent is suspended through the wall, breaking the string course under the rectangular second floor windows.

Non historic changes include a 1940's street entrance added for stairs built against the east wall to provide an exterior access to the second story. Surrounding stucco finish is newer than the original as is some

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other stucco on the lower facade, and the eastern store facade was shortened.

After World War II, the store to the east was occupied by various renters. In the 1960's, Edward Williams Hallmark Greeting Cards was disrupted when a car jumped the sidewalk and destroyed the street facade. The 1991 owner has restored the facade to match the western store, using modern materials required by the building code and currently available. The trim is not narrow bronze but broader aluminum with a bronze finish. Tile obtained for the bulkhead is lighter in color than for the Doughton store due to age discolorization and natural oxidation. A framed oak and glass door was ordered for the east entrance.

The Salem City Streetscape project in 1989 replaced the sidewalk with a new aggregate and tile design. An antique style lighting fixture was installed, decorated in season with baskets of flowers.

The public alley on the west was changed by the City's Alley Improvement Project of 1980. To put underground electrical and telephone wires, a vault was dug next to the building at Court Street. Because of inadequate care, the brick west wall of Doughtons sagged visibly on the outside. Armatures for lights were installed down the alley and the surface repaved with interlocking concrete pavers. A raised walk down the east side of the same pavers provides for foot traffic. Eventually some pavers will be removed to plant wisteria vines which will grow up to the armatures as they do in the block south.

In 1991 the back wood receiving shed was found filled with dryrot, and replaced with a fire resistant structure meeting the building code and current needs. On the roof, a built-up fiberglass roof replaces leaky tar paper and units are installed to provide heat and air

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conditioning.

VI. ORIGINAL INTERIOR

For the interior of the CHRISTOPHER PAULUS building, no early pictorial or map evidence has been found. The first lessor used all the first floor 50' X 85' space with it's 15 foot high ceiling, and the second floor with it's 11' high ceilings. A seam in the second floor indicates that the stairs was against the north wall, under the eastern arched window, running from east to west and turning north. A cut square in the floor indicates that a hoist was used to raise and lower loads. The interior is still of wood and frame construction. There is still fir wood flooring on the street and second floor, and the street floor ceiling is also tongue and groove fir. Extensive interior partition walls on the second floor were uncovered during recent renovations. Plaster was used on the interior of the brick outside walls, and the fir ceiling of the first floor was also plastered. Locations of any basement stairs is not mentioned.

VII. INTERIOR CHANGES

The 1926 Sanborn map shows that for the Giese-Powers furniture Company a U-shaped mezzanine was erected on the first floor on wood posts under the 15' ceiling. Typical of the furniture business, stairs began near the front of the store against the east and west walls. The outline of the east stairs can be traced on the wall of the 1940's stairs from the street. A seam in the second floor nearer to the north wall indicates a shorter stair from the mezzanine, using the old opening. A second square cut at this seam is for the hoist. The mezzanine balustrade was for display of rugs on the side, and at the center of the back, the assembly of rugs. Locations of an office or a basement stairs is undetermined.

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The 1931 division of the structure into two stores was a major interior change. 1991 construction revealed that the new wall was of 2" X 6" stud construction, with plaster surface on button board. The mezzanine across the north end of both stores appears to be remnants of the 1926 changes. Nob and tube wiring was still in use.

The Doughton side had no access to the second floor, and the basement stairs was at the back against the north wall, running down to the west. The eastern store still had the stair to the second floor, and the location of it's stair to the basement was also against the north wall, but running down to the east.

The addition in the 1940's of a stairs from the street against the east wall changed the easterly store front and the second floor. The stairs from the mezzanine would have been closed at this time. Although the State Selective Service was at 184 N Commercial, draft registrants from 1945 and 1946 were sent up the stair, across a room full of people, down a sloping bridge to the old warehouse area, more people, and examinations.

In April 1946 the second floor was leased to "Your Town", a weekly photogravure devoted to social, economic and governmental Salem and area. The owner-editor found inside the doors a sort of hall with railing on the south, a wall on the north, and a room ahead on the southwest corner. There were two restrooms in the northeast corner, and he built a dark room with stove against the east wall. There was a small fire in the dark room one night. Editing took place in front, and behind the wall, collation. As a bachelor, he also lived there. Presses were in the basement. In 1947, the Ink Spot, an early offset printer, sub-leased the room on the south west corner, moving from the Ladd and Bush Building. "Your Town" moved to Ferry Street before September 1949.

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When the 1991 owners took over, the Doughton store was least changed. To meet code, the interior west wall was furred out over the original plaster with metal studs and sheetrock for new electrical wiring and outlets. Electrical outlets were added in the stud wall on the east. That wall, and the ceiling, is sheetrock over the original plaster boards. Original baseboards have been removed, restored and will be replaced upon completion of the remodel. The deep show case in the window is finely crafted oak and left uncovered. Protective carpet has been installed over the fine grained fir floor. The new lessor is an art gallery.

The east store has new electrical wiring and outlets in its west wall, and sheet rock on the ceiling. Again, the grained fir floors are protected by carpets, a reversible step. The new lessor is a women's clothing store. Under both stores is the basement, which is unchanged.

The 1991 owners found in the second floor space the Ink Spot's room, the railing not in place, and the two restrooms. The original fir floor is intact, as are all windows.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade
Architecture

Period of Significance

1907-1941
1907

Significant Dates

1907
1907

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Paulus, Christopher: contractor

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

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.11 acres Salem West, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	0	4	9	7	0	4	0	4	9	7	6	2	5	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is located in SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 22, Township 7S, Range 3W, Willamette Meridian, the City of Salem, Marion County, Oregon. It is legally described as the westerly 50 feet of Lot 4, Block 32, Original Plat of Salem, and is otherwise identified as Tax Lot 7700 at said location.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated parcel corresponds precisely with the 50 x 100-foot urban tax lot purchased and developed by Christopher Paulust in 1907. It does not include a 1926 warehouse building on a separate tax lot to which access from the Paulus Building is given by a skybridge connection across a 12-foot-wide private alley. The rear boundary line divides the skybridge, which is an insubstantial connection. The alleyway is not included in the nominated area.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David Duniway, historian

organization N/A date July 31, 1991

street & number 1365 John Street S. telephone (503) 581-2338

city or town Salem state Oregon zip code 97302

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SUMMARY

The Paulus Building, a well known feature at the heart of the central business district of Salem, Oregon is a two-story building of brick masonry construction having a flat, built-up roof. It presents a frontage of 50 feet on the north side of Court Street, one of the main thoroughfares, along with State Street, running east and west across Commercial, the historic main street of the capital city. A small scale vernacular version of Commercial-style architecture, the Paulus Building is unremarkable in its facade organization and details, but it is nonetheless significant in the context of local commercial building as the best preserved of three remaining exemplars of period and type.

The building was erected in 1907 as one of a number of investment properties developed by local contractor Christopher Paulus. Though small scale in comparison with metropolitan standards, the building, with its 50 x 85-foot footprint and height of two stories, was one of the sizeable buildings on Court Street in its day. The building face had a skim coat of stucco from the outset, and it was long occupied by a succession of furniture dealers who used the entire ground story space as a showroom. In 1933, following a brief period at the onset of the Depression when the building was not occupied, the ground story was divided into two separate retail spaces, and its front was partially reconfigured with two central entries recessed between plate glass display windows. The easterly shop front was remodeled in later years, and in the 1940s a street level entrance to the upper story was added in the easternmost bay.

The upper facade, demarcated by a molded string course, was formally organized with three window bays above either storefront. Window openings were untrimmed and fitted with double-hung wood sash having one-over-one lights. The parapet wall was clean and straight to the coping with the exception of an applied wood cornice with modillion blocks. Above the shop fronts were multi-paned, leaded and ribbed glass transoms that remain in unaltered condition along with the entire upper facade. Intact glass of this type, which had special properties for refracting light, is rarely found in transoms of historic store buildings in downtown Salem today.

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Across the north face of the building there is a single-story, 15-foot lean-to receiving shed addition of concrete block that recently replaced a deteriorated lean-to of frame construction. Since the early 1920s, when the building was leased by the Giese-Powers Furniture Company, a concrete skybridge sloped across a private alley from the rear of the second story to a concrete warehouse on an adjoining tax lot. The former accessory building is not included in the area proposed for nomination to the National Register.

Following conversion of the ground story to separately-leased retail spaces, Doughton's Hardware Company entered the western store and sustained its operation there for nearly 60 years. Owing in no small part to the long period of use by Doughton's Hardware, which hewed to the principle of customer service and traditional stock in trade, the Paulus Building was declared a City of Salem Landmark in 1981. The City of Salem is a Certified Local Government under the National Register program and has signaled its support of the nomination.

The present sidewalk canopy was installed in recent years at the sacrifice of only small sections of the belt course at regular intervals, where suspension cables were anchored to the building front. The east storefront, which had been modified from its 1933 configuration in the Post-War period, was restored by the current owners to its 1933 appearance. In recent rehabilitation work for the unaltered western retail space, the owners preserved historic fir flooring, 15-foot ceiling heights, and also the plaster wall finish. However, in response to electrical code requirements, a new wall was furred out over the old west wall to contain the electrical wiring. The second story, which was long in use for semi-industrial printing, retains original wood window trim and fir flooring. The plaster wall cover is intact throughout, having been patched or repaired as necessary.

The distinction of the Paulus Building as an example of type is based on evaluation of all the early fire-resistant construction remaining in Salem's downtown core. Only two other Commercial-style buildings of comparable scale and date were identified: the Goughnour Garage (1900) and the Bayne Building (1902), both located a block to the south on State Street. The Paulus Building is the most generally intact of the three and, as such, meets National Register Criterion C. Because the tenancies and Depression-era

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vacancies of the building are so well documented, the Paulus Building is significant under Criterion A also as a good reflection of the fluctuations in commercial vitality at the hub of the capital city's business district in the historic period 1907 to 1941.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Christopher Paulus building is the only remaining unaltered example of a once common two story Commercial Style building in the downtown Salem business district. The two story brick and stucco building's facade is quite plain when compared to earlier Salem Commercial buildings, being more functional and less expensive to build, a probable result of an experienced contractor's design rather than an architect's. Built in 1907 as an investment by Christopher Paulus, who built and remodeled several Salem commercial buildings, it was located on one of the first paved streets in the downtown, replacing two one story wooden stores then at that location. Originally a retail furniture store, the structure remains substantially intact throughout the exterior and interior of the building, most probably the result of housing for 60 years the 'venerable' (for Salem) family owned and operated Doughton's Hardware store, and also because the Paulus family retained ownership until 1990.

Christopher Paulus built three other commercial buildings in downtown Salem, as well as many residential homes. Two of his commercial buildings have been destroyed, the third building has been extensively remodeled.

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There exist only two other recognizable Commercial Style buildings from the early 1900's remaining in Salem's downtown, the Bayne Building and the Goughnour Building, both on State Street. Both of these buildings have undergone removal of original facade materials and modernization of interiors and exteriors. Only the Paulus building retains the original structure and surfaces throughout the interior and exterior of the building. All of the building techniques and materials of the early 1900's are preserved, undisturbed for future generations. It constitutes an important example of the more simple, owner designed and constructed commercial buildings, which were once common in downtown Salem. The Paulus Building is listed in Salem's "Historic Salem - an Inventory of Historic Places" adopted by City Council in August 1987. As the best surviving example of a two story Commercial Style structure, it meets National Register Criterion C.

The building was originally designed and built to meet the needs of the small independent merchant. The Paulus Building was leased for furniture stores, a Maxwell automobile dealership, and after the division in 1931 into two stores, for a hardware store, a dry goods company, and Sally's Inc. (a leader in fashion for Salem women during the mid 1900's). Doughton Hardware, located in the west half of the building remained in business from 1934 through 1991. Until it sold in the late 1980's, Doughton's remained a family owned and operated hardware store catering to the needs of the local community. During those years it became the local resource for hunting, fishing, housewares, paints, blasting powder, and hardware. The Paulus Building remains an important piece of the history of commerce in Salem, as many of the businesses occupying the building remained for many years and contributed to the growth, culture and fashion of the community. The fact that the storefronts remain historically intact, reflecting the style and feel of the time, is significant in local history. As a building designed and used for retail specialty stores, it is eligible

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under National Register Criterion A.

I. HISTORIC CONTEXT

When Christopher Paulus arrived in Oregon in 1878, Salem was a small town with a concentrated commercial district located primarily on State Street as well as transportation via river, rail, street car and an Interurban. Much business was locally owned, and the auto was replacing horses. The elements of education, government, industry, trade and finance produced the economy.

Christopher Paulus, one of Salem's early contractors, purchased the Court Street property in early June 1907 and immediately began construction of the present building. At the time of his death in 1935, Paulus's obituary refers to this structure as the "Paulus Building" and states that he "followed the building and contracting business in Salem for many years and erected some of the older business structures here. He was a firm believer in the city of Salem and the State and their opportunities for development. He showed his faith in their future by investing his earnings in business property here."

Paulus's obituary also notes the four commercial buildings he built, and the one he remodeled. Paulus remodeled the Old Eckerian building (152 North Commercial St) which has since been demolished. In addition to the Paulus building, he built the Klinger building (459 State Street), the Schreiber building (475 State Street), and the New Eckerian building (145-147 North Liberty Street). The Klinger and Schreiber buildings no longer exist, the New Eckerian building has been extensively remodeled and is unrecognizable today. The Paulus Building (355-363 Court St) is the one remaining much as it was when it was built in 1907.

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The Giese-Powers mural on the alley wall of 355-363 Court Street also refers to the building's original use, that of a furniture store. Louis U. Josse Furniture occupied the entire building from 1907 until 1910 when he took in Wallace W. Moore as a business partner, changing the name to Josse & Moore Furniture Company. In 1914, Moore bought out his partner and changed the name to the W.W. Moore Furniture Store, which operated until 1920 at this location. In 1920, Moore moved his business to larger quarters, and for 3 years the Paulus building was home to the Oscar B. Gingrich Motor and Tire Company (Maxwell, Hupmobile, Mitchell and Jordon automobiles), until it needed a larger location, moving out in 1923. In 1924 the Giese-Powers Furniture Company moved in, and operated until the great 1929 depression put them out of business.

The Paulus building was vacant from 1930-32, as was most of Court Street at that time. A newspaper article in 1953 noted that when Isom M. Doughton moved his business from Commercial to Court Street "... his was the only store operating on that side of the street in that block of Court Street and one local newspaper editor hailed him as the 'pioneer of Court Street' and lavishly praised his courage." Operating continuously for nearly 60 years in this building, Doughton Hardware has become part of local lore. When you couldn't find it anywhere else, you could always find it at Doughton's. They'd happily sell you one odd size washer or bolt. In this age of prepackaged everything, this family business was a historical reminder of an earlier era.

In 1933, the building was split into two storefronts, and although Doughton Hardware has continuously occupied the western half of the building until mid 1991, the eastern half has lodged numerous businesses. Frank Elliott ran a dry goods business there from 1933-34, when Sally's Inc. (a womens clothing store) moved in until World

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War II. Wayne Doughton remembers the Salem draft board and USO operating out of the upstairs offices at this time.

After the war, 357 Court housed four businesses, Kay Typewriter Co., Court Street Radio and Appliance Co., Willamette Electric Furnace Company, and the Grace Gustafson Antique store. In 1946, Verne's Sewing Machine Service replaced the furnace company and the antique store. The upstairs of the building was designated 363 Court Street, and the Ink Spot printers and a small local newspaper, Your Town Press, become tenants. In 1948, Kay Typewriter and Verne's relocated and were replaced by Jack & Jills (a childrens clothing store). Eight years later, 1956, a greeting card store business, Edward H. Williams Cards, took over 357 Court and remained until the late 1980's.

II. COMPARATIVE ARCHITECTURE

There exist only three examples of the once common Commercial Style building from the early 1900's remaining in downtown Salem, of which the Paulus Building is clearly the best preserved.

The Bayne and Goughnour buildings have undergone facade remodels which make them poorly preserved examples of the Commercial Style.

The Paulus Building is architecturally intact with all original interior and exterior materials common to the building practices of early 1900.

Following is a brief history and description of the Goughnour and Bayne Buildings in their current state.

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COMPARATIVE STUDY #1

Bayne Building

337-349 State Street (Local Historic Building, 1984)

The Bayne Building, built in 1902 by John Bayne, Lawyer, and George Bayne, hop grower, has housed various businesses, including Western Union. It is of brick masonry construction as designed by architect W. C. Knighton in a variation of the two story Commercial Style.

Modifications to the exterior include replacement of the four original wood one-over-one upper story windows with metal windows. The south (storefront) side has been sand blasted and the original stucco removed to expose red brick. The decorative relite windows have been covered and the present owner does not know what type of glass may be present and in what condition it may be in.

The ground level storefronts include two large openings into the Little King Restaurant on the east and Burroughs Electric on the west. The OK Barber shop occupies the west side of the middle, while the stairwell to the second story occupies the east side of the middle. All storefronts and the stairwell entry have been replaced sometime in the 60's with aluminum trim.

The Bayne Building failed nomination to the National Historic Registry due to substantial facade changes mentioned above.

The detail of the metal cornice shows little deterioration other than rust and appears to be the original design.

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COMPARATIVE STUDY #2

Goughnour Garage Building 246 State Street (Local Historic Register, 1990)

The Goughnour Garage Building, built c. 1900 is a two story brick masonry building which used to house the Walter Goughnour Auto Repair garage business. In the 1930's the Vern Ardeson auto dealership occupied the premises. Currently the ground floor is leased to the Spring Crest Drapery Center. The second floor is said to have at least one apartment currently rented.

The Goughnour Garage Building is another variation of the two story Commercial Style architecture. The north elevation (front of the building), and portions of the east side show signs of recent sandblasting, most probably to remove the original stucco as would have been typical of the period and style.

The original metal cornice remains with wood detail directly beneath the cornice. There is a wood detail also directly below the four one-over-one wood double hung windows.

The decorative windows are visible under the canvas canopy and consist of a modelled common glass.

The storefront appears to be wood which could be original.

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Interviews with Bill Paulus, grandson of Christopher; Wayne Doughton, son of Isom; Denver Young, tile setter in the 1930's; and Carole Smith/Eric Kittleson, 1991 owners.

Based on research by Patricia LaGai, staff of the State Library, Salem Public Library, and an inspection report of Thomas J. King, Architect.

