

Cultural Resource Survey Form:

CLACKAMAS COUNTY

T. D. NUMBER _____

PHOTO INFORMATION:

ROLL: XCVII
FRAME: 6

STUDY AREA: ESTACADA
LEGAL: T. 3 R. 4E SEC. 29AA
TAX (LOTS): 3400
ZONE _____ SIZE _____

IDENTIFICATION:

COMMON/HISTORICAL NAME: ESTACADA CITY HALL & PUBLIC LIBRARY
ADDRESS: 475 S.E. Main AREA: ESTACADA
CURRENT OWNER: CITY OF ESTACADA USE: Public Offices
OWNER'S ADDRESS: Same Estacada 97023
ORIGINAL OWNER: _____ USE: Public Offices
AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: TOWN: X COUNTY: _____ CITY: _____ NATION: _____

HISTORIC INTEREST:

THEME: Federal Government; Architecture - 20th Century DATE: 1938
DESCRIPTION: A plaque at the main entrance reads: "Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works Project No. Oregon 1289-F Ralph Ahnert - Major". The south portion of structure houses the public library; city offices are in north end.

ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST:

STYLE: Oregon Rustic STORIES: 2½
DATE: 1938 CONDITION: Good ARCHITECT: J.D. Annand, Allen V. Moore
SIDING: Brick and shingles in upper gable end. (Contractor)
ROOF: Paneled and glazed
DOORS: 6/6 double-hung sash with simple molding.
WINDOWS: _____

MAIN ENTRANCE: Large, projecting, gabled pavillion on east elevation shelters two recessed entrances: Double doors on southern most entrance; single door on north. Roof over entries is supported by large brick piers.

NOTES: Massive brick chimney with corbeled cap. Decorative brickwork includes blind arcades on north elevation.



BIBLIOGRAPHY:

DATE: July 1984
RECORDER: Pinger
918



CITY HALL

DATE BUILT: 1938
 STYLE: English Cottage
 PLAN/TYPE/SHAPE: Asymmetric
 NO. OF STORIES: 2 1/2
 FOUNDATION MATERIAL: Concrete
 BASEMENT: No
 ROOF FORM AND MATERIALS: Gable w/ wood shingles
 WALL CONSTRUCTION/STRUCTURAL FRAME: Masonry/unknown
 PRIMARY WINDOW TYPE: Fixed and six-over-six double-hung sash w/
 simple molding, brick lintels and sash
 EXTERIOR SURFACING MATERIALS: Brick and vertical boards; wide
 shingles
 DECORATIVE FEATURES: Decorative brickwork includes blind arcades
 on n. elev. and brick corbels in gable ends; polygonal dome
 OTHER: Large, projecting, gabled pavilion on e. elev. shelters
 two recessed entrances w/ brick posts and wood lintels; two
 recessed porches w/ double doors at southern entrance; single
 door at northern entrance; paneled-and-glazed door; gabled ell,
 w. elev.; massive brick chimney w/ corbeled cap, w. elev.;
 interior chimney at ridge
 CONDITION: Good
 EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS (DATE): Door replaced, w. elev. (c. 1960);
 addition to gabled ell, w. elev. (c. 1960); windows altered, n.
 elev. (c. 1960);

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Address: 475 SE Main Street
Historic Name: **ESTACADA CITY HALL**

The Estacada City Hall is located approximately one quarter mile north of the Clackamas River in downtown Estacada. It is within the western part of the Franklin Pierce donation land claim. The resource may be evaluated as an example of the English Cottage style of architecture and for its association with the government of Estacada.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Colton-Highland-Estacada study area covers approximately 170 square miles, much of which is sparsely inhabited. The study area is bounded on the east by Mount Hood National Forest. Earliest settlement occurred primarily along the Clackamas River, which bisects the study area. The city of Estacada, on the north bank of the Clackamas River, is the dominant community. Many of the small towns in the most southern reaches of the study area are, and have been historically, linked to Molalla, which is southwest of Colton on Highway 211 but outside of the study area.

For the purposes of clarity this discussion is organized geographically. The area northwest of Estacada is the most level and it is the closest to Eagle Creek and the Barlow Road; consequently, the earliest settlement activity occurred here. The eastern portion of the study area is rugged, discouraging settlement and only subject to logging since the turn of the century.

The southern portion of the study area is composed of a series of small towns on Highway 211, which generally follows the route of the Kickapoo Trail--a trail from Eagle Creek to the Willamette Valley--which was used by Native Americans and by pioneers as well. To the south and east of Highway 211 is rugged, cut by creeks and streams. North of the highway, the landscape is marked by rolling hills, creeks and highlands, making it more suitable for farming.

Beginning in the 1850s many donation land claims were taken up on the more level terrain, and as noted above, the majority of which were located along the Clackamas River. Claimants include E. Olcott, George W. Weston, J. Young, R.P. Young, George Currin, Hugh Currin, William M. Wade, Fredrick Helms, H. Rowles, P. Warnock, Fredrick Wallenstein, M. Folscom, H. Brown, J. Stephenson, Franklin, Pierce, J.H. Miller, Henry Wehrheim, S. Torrence, Thomas Lee, G.W. Palmeteer, J. Palmateer, S. Palmeteer, Garrett Palmeteer, I.W. Lacey, J.W. Garlets, William Tucker, William Stricklin, E. Wallenstein, Folsom, Sisson Chase, D.W. Tucker, Jacob Kandle, B. Tucker, Lewis A. Lacey, E.B. Llewellyn, C.K. Callahan, N.W. Randall and James Stewart.

Several big plans have failed in the **Austin Hot Springs** area. After purchasing the hot springs in 1914, Bill Carey planned to pipe the hot water into Estacada for residential heat, but due to its impracticality he moved into the bathing resort business. Due to the site's remote location "**Cary's Hot Springs**" also failed and the property was sold in 1928 to the power company.

In 1916 Estacada's agricultural industries included dairying, and mixed farming including the raising of various fruits, including apples, prunes, cherries, pears and small fruits. In 1916 the R.C. Demming Company was reported to have just completed a cannery in which fruit was to be preserved.

At that time Estacada had a real estate and insurance business, a bank, general store, and a weekly newspaper, the East Clackamas News, a volunteer fire department, a Christian Church, a Methodist Episcopal church, a Reorganized Church of the Latter Day Saints, a public library, movie theater, I.O.O.F. Lodge, and a Rebekahs Lodge.

In 1923 Estacada's population had grown to 483. A Methodist, Christian and Catholic church all functioned here. Both the Estacada Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company functioned here. City directories indicate there were two railways operating, the Portland Railroad, Light and Power Company line and the Express-American Railway. Little is known of the latter line.

A produce transfer company, a barber, a sporting goods store, doctor, real estate company, garage, two lawyers, a dry goods store, feed company, hotel, state bank, nursery, undertaker, notions store, the Gem Theater, a printer, barber, dentist, plumber, welder, second hand goods store, an osteopath, hardware company, meat seller, druggist, real estate company and saw mill among others are all listed in the business directory for 1923. The first high school in **Estacada** was torn down in the 1930s, but they constructed a new grade school in 1932, which was in use until 1936.

Since World War II, the Colton-Highland-Estacada area has witnessed dramatic changes. Most noteworthy is the conversion of agricultural land to suburban subdivisions. The improvement of Highway 224 to Estacada and the development of recreational resources along the upper Clackamas River has stimulated suburban development.

Directory, vol. 2, 1886-1887, 1903-1904, 1913-1914, 1923-24.

SUBJECT PROPERTY

According to county records the City of Estacada received title to the subject property from the Portland Electric Power Company in 1938, although local informant Les Kiggins indicates the

building was constructed in 1937 by the Public Works Administration. Matt and Mary Goetz also sold an interest to the City of Estacada in 1942.

The town of Estacada was incorporated in 1904 in part to house construction workers who were employed in local dam building projects. In the early 1900s a railroad was built between Estacada and Portland by the Oregon Power Railway Company. The railroad carried materials to the dam projects--the first dam began in 1903--as well as opening Estacada as a resort area for vacationing Portland citizens.

The Estacada City Hall is an excellent and well-preserved example of the English Cottage style of architecture. This style achieved some popularity in urban residential buildings, however, there are no known examples of public buildings designed in this style in Clackamas County.

The English Cottage style was one of several Period Revival styles which were constructed between the wars. Soldiers returning from Europe are in part responsible for introducing or importing a number of styles of architecture which used vernacular medieval european buildings as inspiration.

The English Cottage, as the name implies, was derived from English country dwellings. Characteristic features include asymmetry in plan and massing, a variety of roof types and shapes, and masonry construction. Massive chimneys, such as the one seen on the subject building, were certainly not needed at the time this building was constructed, but illustrate the designer's adherence to the stylistic type. Similarly, the entrances--with their wood lintels carrying the weight to the stout brick posts--and decorative brick walls, belie the design and artistic qualities of the style.

The only known changes to the building include the replacement of the windows on the end elevation, and an addition to the rear gable ell. These changes were made circa 1960 when the fire department was moved to another building. The council chambers are now located in the north end of the building.

The metal clad dome on the ridge of the roof is a handsome element of the building. It adds character to the building, although it is not a feature common to the English Cottage style.

The landscape features, such as the boxwood hedge, curvilinear concrete walkways, and mature trees contribute to the historic character of the property.

The City Hall occupies an important visual point at the head of Main at the intersection with Highway 224.

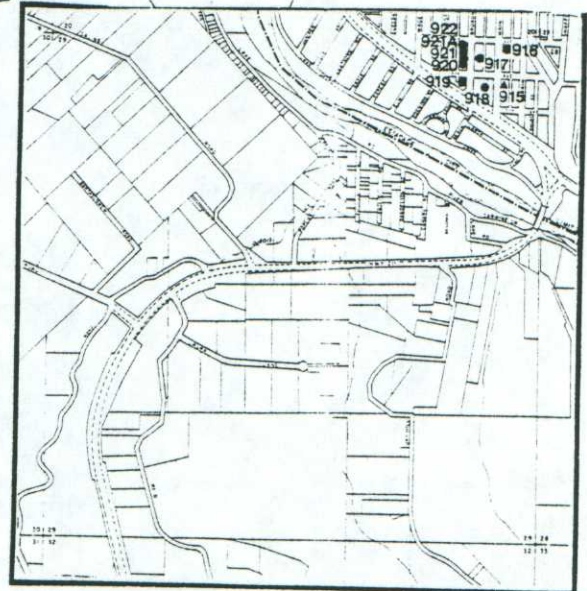
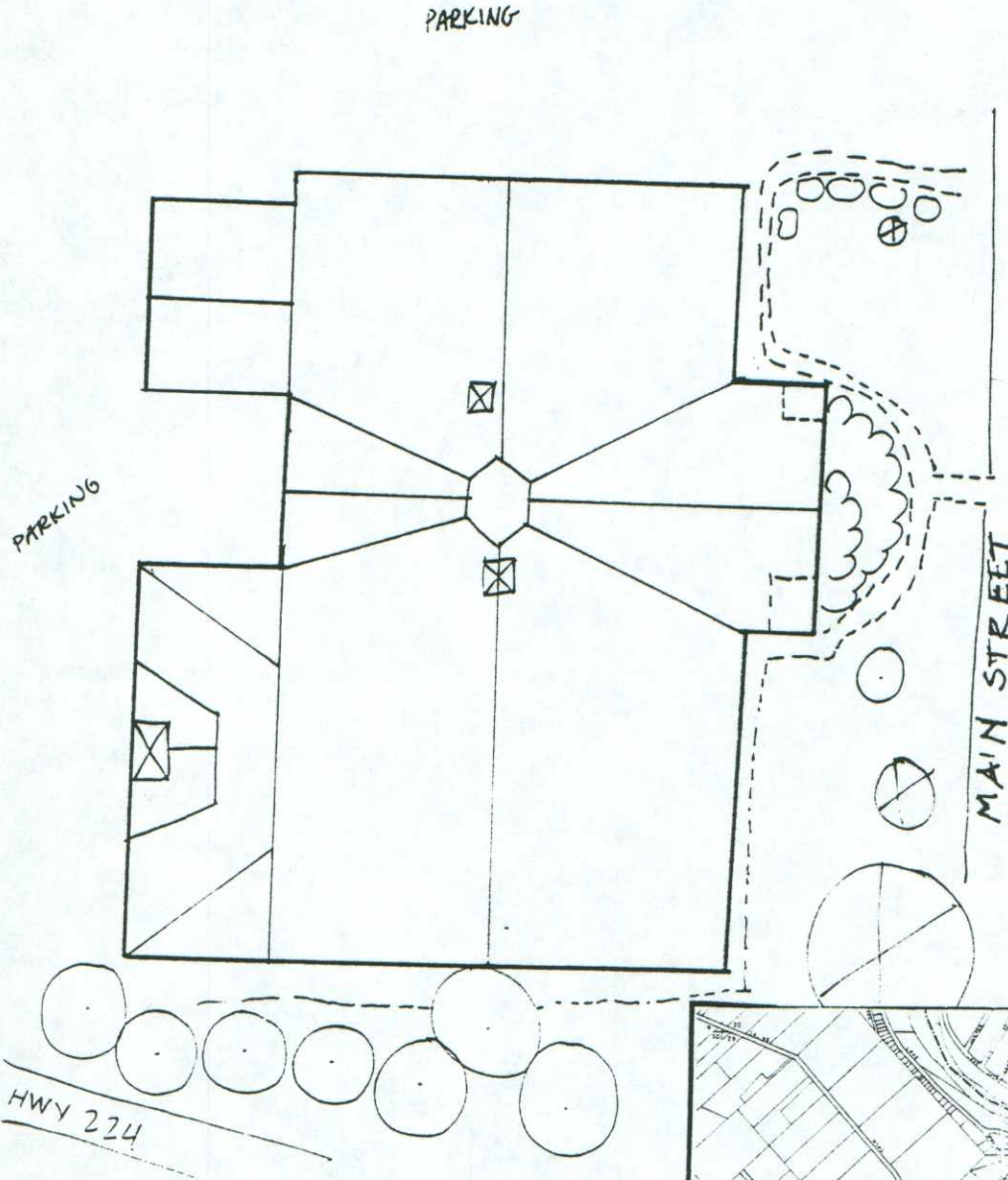
In the Colton-Highland-Estacada study area, the Estacada City Hall is the only city hall on the inventory designed in the

English Cottage style and was constructed during the Motor Age (1914-1940).

Bibliography: Clackamas County Cultural Resource Inventory, 1984.
Kiggins, Les. Unrecorded interview w/ Suzanne Kelly, July 1991.
Oregonian, "Group Develops Plans to Preserve Estacada's Past," 16 March 1985, p. MS B5.
TICOR Title Company, Oregon City, OR.

SITE PLAN AND VICINITY MAP

Address: 475 SE Main Street
Historic Name: **ESTACADA CITY HALL**



SHPO NO.: 918

