

**INTENSIVE LEVEL SURVEY
Scope of Work**

Name of Property: Toledo City Hall **Date(s) of Site Visit** January 20, 2021

Required:

- **Location data, including street address (if applicable) and lat/long;**

Street Address 206 North Main **City** Toledo

Latitude: 44.621707 **Longitude:** -123.937061

- **Description of the setting in which the property is situated;**

The city of Toledo is situated on the Yaquina River. The Georgia Pacific lumber mill is at the river level and the town stretches up the hill on the east side of the river and partly south of old Highway 20. Toledo has long been a port town. A large mill was to be built by U.S. Spruce Products Division in 1918 for cutting airplane frames to be used in World War I. Starting in 1923, rail lines between Siletz and Yachats transported lumber to the mill. C.D. Johnson interests bought the mill and operated it until its sale to Georgia Pacific in 1951.¹

The city hall is on Main Street, between NE Second and NE First streets, just below old Highway 20. It is on the south west side of a hill; the building faces west toward the river valley and backs into the hillside. Across the street from the city hall is a square terrace and a sign giving information about the movie *Sometimes a Great Notion* (1971) and the Ross Theater, a movie theater where the movie was shown that has since been torn down. Restaurants, banks, and hotels are along Main Street as it goes downhill from the city hall. North of the city hall is a residential neighborhood.

¹ Hitchman, James H. Port of Toledo, Oregon Encyclopedia. https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/port_of_toledo/, accessed March 25, 2021

- **Description of the property itself (vegetation, boundary, orientation and locations of buildings, number and locations of outbuildings and/or features;**

The original city hall building is on lot 11400 which slopes from north to south and east to west. There is an addition at the east (rear) of the building reached by a ramp along the north side of the city hall building, an almost square structure on the south side that houses the council chambers, and the remnants of the 1930s-era fire station on the east side of lot 11500 which are non-contributing structures. A parking lot on the south side of the council chambers serves the city hall and the council. A fresco/mosaic along the east wall of the parking lot illustrates Toledo's history; it was completed in 2005. Vegetation around the building includes matching deciduous and evergreen shrubs on either side of the front doors at the center of the building. The lots comprise 0.58 acres.

- **Detailed exterior physical description of the main building or buildings, including noted evidence of alterations;**

The two-story reinforced concrete original city hall building appears square and is flanked by smaller wings. Cement steps lead up to the double front doors, originally wood, but now glass with second doors that are also clear and have wood frames. The doors are set back and bordered by a series of recessed lines. Two flattened pilasters border the front doors and extend to the top of the second story windows. On the wall beyond each pilaster, a bronze and glass lamp is mounted in the wall. Above the front entry, four horizontally two-pane double hung sash windows define the second story of the front of the city hall. Similar windows are in the front and side of each first story wing. The building is defined horizontally by double white bands around the wings and at the top of the second story windows of the main section. At the top of the center section and wings are dark blue dentil bands. Above the windows of the wings are two white bands, the top band has abbreviated dentil. Flattened pilasters accentuate vertical lines beside the window frames of these side windows.

The words "City Hall" are carved in the center front of the structure. Carved and recessed squares on either side of the words and an octagonal cast stone medallion featuring stylized waves above the front entrance are art deco decorations. The front of the city hall maintains its original appearance. Originally it was painted one color, perhaps white. Currently, it is painted in complimentary shades of blues, grey and white to accentuate the art deco embellishments of the building. The classical proportions, flattened lines, and economical use of art deco details give the city hall its distinctive appearance. The description of the style of the building as stripped classicism and modernist applies here.

On the north side, a ramp leads toward the back of the building toward a one-floor office addition that is not visible from the front. The side entrance to the building is at the top of the ramp.

Set back and south of the council chambers is the two-story fire station building. The building has not been used as the fire station for many years, and original garage doors for the fire trucks are covered by the addition of the council chambers addition in front of the station. The fire station is painted in the dark and light grey, blue and white colors of the city hall building. The council chamber addition has been painted in grey, a shade that is compatible with the original building. There is a wood door at the north end of the addition, also painted to blend in with the structure. The addition does not detract from the original structure other than covering the original entrance to the fire house. The city council chambers and fire station appear as separate structures that can be evaluated as non-contributing features adjacent to a significant resource in the city hall.

- **History of development of the property and changes to the building(s);**

The building was constructed in 1938. Francis Marion Stokes was the architect. It was funded as a Works Progress Administration Project and cost \$30,000.

Revisions proposed in 1959 by Marion Stokes included an annex in front of fire station and an addition on the north side of the city hall building. Apartments and offices were proposed and a driveway on the NE Second Street side of city hall.

In 1978, Ed MacCollin drawings show the front of fire state covered by the addition for council chambers and additions at rear and other side of building.

In April, 2012, James G. Pallo evaluated all the city of Toledo buildings. The deficiencies of all structures were identified and rehabilitation alternatives considered. Numerous deficiencies were noted, including structural irregularities that could cause building collapse in a seismic event. Extensive water damage and dry rot was noted. Other issues concerned areas where the building does not meet current building code requirements or ADA and Oregon structural codes. Among the rehabilitation alternatives were plans to restore, vacate and/or demolish the building.

- **Site sketch;**

A-1 Regional Location map from Google maps, March 22, 2021

A-2 Local location map from Google maps, March 22, 2021. City Hall marked with yellow arrow.

A-3 Property boundary for R248050 and R408367, Toledo 4th Addition, Block 15, lots 4-6 & portions of 7 & 8, City of Toledo, site of City Hall (11400) and fire station (11500). Lots marked in yellow: T11-R10W-S17-BB-11400-00 and T11-R10W-S17-BB-11500-00; 3 pages, a, b and c

- **Floor plan sketches;**

A-4 South Elevation, Marion Stokes November 29, 1938 blue print

A-5 Second Floor, Marion Stokes November 29, 1938 blue print

A-6 First Floor Plan, Marion Stokes November 29, 1938 blue print

A-7 Plot Plan and Roof Plan, Marion Stokes November 29, 1938 blue print

A-8 Basement and Foundation Plan, Marion Stokes November 29, 1938 blue print

A-9 Elevation of Fire House, Marion Stokes November 29, 1938 blue print

A-10 Proposed Site Development and Alterations and Additions, Marion Stokes March 12, 1959 blue print

A-11 Toledo City Hall Elevation, shows Council Chambers Exterior, Ed MacCollin, November 8, 1978

A-12 Toledo City Hall First Floor, shows Council Chambers Interior, Ed MacCollin, November 8, 1978

- **Current photographs**

A-13 Exterior west side of city hall

A-14 Front door with glass double doors and rectangular transom window

A-15 Detail of cast octagonal medallion with waves over front entry

A-16 Detail of lantern shaped porch light, one of two, on either side of front entry

A-17 Side of building with ramp and walkway to added offices at back of building on the NE Second Street side

A-18 Back of building overlooking second floor of city hall, fire station and first floor roof of addition behind city hall.

A-19 South side of building showing council chambers, side of fire station, and south side of city hall

A-20 Inside front entry, showing wood frame glass inner doors and original cylindrical light with brass star decoration

- A-21 Lobby of city hall with original wood curved counter dividers and brown linoleum with red borders
- A-22 Original hanging lobby light with brass stars around cylindrical sides and center design at center. Stairs with horizontal brass or gold painted wood on railing.
- A-23 Lobby stairs with curtail step at bottom and brass stair railing
- A-24 Lobby floor with linoleum star design inside circle
- A-25 Office on north side of city hall building with narrow horizontal window, for jail originally in space behind office
- A-26 Heavy metal hinges in door jamb from office for jail door
- A-27 Informational sign on Main Street about Ross Theater originally across street from city hall and site of showing 1971 film, Sometimes a Great Notion, made in and around Toledo

- **Bibliography**

Hitchman, James H. Port of Toledo, Oregon Encyclopedia. https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/port_of_toledo/, accessed March 25, 2021

Pallo, James G. City of Toledo Building Facilities Plan, Civil West Engineering Services, Inc. (April 2012)

Ritz, Richard Ellison. Architects of Oregon: A Biographical Dictionary of Architects Deceased – 19th and 20th Centuries (Portland: Lair Hill Publishing, 2003)

Sannes, Marvin James. December 13, 1989. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for West Salem City Hall

Short, C.W. and R. Stanley Brown. *Public Buildings, A Survey of Architecture of Projects Constructed by Federal and Other Governmental Bodies between the Years 1933 and 1939 with the Assistance of the Public Works Administration* (US Government Printing Office, 1939)

- **Recommendation on National Register eligibility, based on the data collected and the sense of the researcher.**

Questions have been raised about the eligibility of Toledo City Hall because a non-conforming addition for the council chamber in front of the adjacent fire station impacts the exterior appearance of the city hall and fire station complex. Nevertheless, I believe that the city hall retains enough of its integrity to convey its historical significance. The city hall is in its original location; the setting is basically identical to the setting when the city hall was built; when viewed from Main Street, the city hall retains the totality of its

original design, workmanship, and materials. The only change to the exterior of the original building is the replacement of the original front doors. The city hall is also still functioning as a city hall and retains the association of its original function. The top half of the original fire station that is still visible detracts from the feeling of the two municipal service buildings. The council chambers addition in front of the fire station is not stylistically in keeping with the city hall, but it is so plain as to not detract from the city hall's appearance. The addition at the north side of the city hall is behind city hall building and not very visible from the front. On balance, if the city hall is evaluated as a separate structure from the fire station, it can be considered eligible for listing in the National Register.

Additional information suitable for an Intensive Level Survey may include (select all to be completed):

- **Detailed physical description of the interior, including arrangement of rooms, and character-defining details, as well as evidence of alterations;**

The use of spaces in the interior of the city hall reflects municipal functions. The first floor encompasses about 4208 square feet. In the lobby behind the front counter (probably original), residents pay water and sewer bills. Staff offices are on this floor, a conference room, restrooms, and storage space. On the second floor accessed by stairs in the main lobby, are offices for the city manager and associated administrative staff. Originally, the second floor housed the council chambers. This floor is about 880 square feet. The basement is about 750 square feet and has wash rooms, storage areas, and mechanical rooms as well as crawl areas and drainage basins. The basement, first floor, and second floor comprise the original part of the city hall.

The addition on the main floor is the former lower floor of the fire station. It includes about 1911 square feet that is used for the city council chambers and other meetings. Public restrooms are also in this area. The upper floor of the addition was 900 square feet used as living quarters for the fire station but is in disrepair and no longer used.²

Short and Brown identified the multi-purpose city hall typical of small communities: "The city hall at Canby is a good example of a municipal building designed to accommodate most of the departments of a small community. The structure provides quarters for the council chamber, light and water departments, and adequate storage space."³ The Toledo city hall also housed a jail. The remaining evidence of this function is in a high window on the wall of the city planner's office and heavy hinges on the door

² James G. Pallo, James G. City of Toledo Building Facilities Plan, Civil West Engineering Services, Inc. (April 2012), 17.

³ C.W. Short, C.W. and R. Stanley Brown. *Public Buildings, A Survey of Architecture of Projects Constructed by Federal and Other Governmental Bodies between the Years 1933 and 1939 with the Assistance of the Public Works Administration* (US Government Printing Office, 1939), 33.

to her office that remain from the jail doors. It was a characteristic of city halls in Oregon that they served multiple functions; it was an economic practicality.

The character-defining characteristics of the city hall include the modernistic design of the exterior. The modernist design is reflected in the proportions and division of space on the façade. The art deco embellishments on the exterior are also character defining characteristics, particularly the cast stone octagonal medallion over the front entrance to the building. The stylized wave design alludes to the importance of Yaquina River to the economy of the City of Toledo. This significance seems even greater when one realizes that the city hall was built during the depression when many workers in the mill were unemployed.

- **Historic photos, if any are found**

A-28 Informational sign on Main Street showing photo of city hall when first constructed and identifying city hall as a “poured in place art deco” building.

- **A complete chain of ownership and the identities of past owners or residents (include any information obtained about them);**

City of Toledo during lifetime of city hall, at least since 1938.

- **Scaled, measured drawings of elevations, floorplans, and significant features**

See above A-4 through A-12.

- **Associations with other properties (same owner, architect, etc.)**

The city hall was designed by architect Francis Marion Stokes who practiced in Portland for fifty years. He was born in 1883 in Cincinnati and came to Portland as an infant. He worked as a carpenter with his father who had a contracting business with Richard L. Zeller. After attending Oregon Agricultural College (later Oregon State University), he worked for his father as a clerk. In 1913, the firm’s name was changed to Stokes & Zeller, and in 1915, he became president of the company. Even though Zeller was apparently not active in the company after 1922, the name continued to 1937. Thereafter, Stokes practiced alone until after the end of World War II when he formed a partnership with Frederick Stanley Allyn. Allyn retired in 1958, and Stokes practiced alone until 1961. He died in 1975.

Stokes designed many grade schools and high schools in Portland and along the Oregon coast, including Marshfield High School. His office also designed other public works projects during the New Deal, including, the U.S. Post Office in St. Johns which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, Clackamas County Courthouse, Marshfield High

School in Coos Bay, and the city Hall in Toledo.⁴ All of these buildings except the city hall were Public Works Administration projects; the city hall was funded through the WPA.

The city hall's modernist style with art deco details is similar to the design for Marshfield High School. Both resources have the name of the structure clearly written at the top by the entry; architectural features are flattened and simplified; embellishments include art deco cast stone medallions high on the exterior – a ship and a scallop on Marshfield's auditorium and a wave on the city hall. Both buildings reflect classical proportions, but also are economical in details (in contrast to Clackamas County Courthouse).

- **Complete evaluation of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, including approaches that are likely to be successful (i.e., NR criterion or criteria, applicable criteria considerations, suitable Multiple Property Documents, etc.).**

City halls were usually the only evidence of municipal government in a community. The social importance of city halls collectively is as symbols of government, law, and order in local communities. City halls constructed with PWA or WPA funds also are significant under Criterion A as reflecting a new involvement of the federal government in local government that began with New Deal programs and have extended to the present day. Small towns were fortunate to have at least one structure funded through the PWA or WPA, and surviving resources that were PWA or WPA projects may be significant because they are unique in a community.

The national register nomination form for West Salem City Hall (now the West Salem Library Building) makes this point. The building meets National Register Criterion A as the only specially designed municipal building in West Salem, the symbol of community identity and the first of two important federally sponsored architectural development projects carried out on Salem's west side during the Depression era.⁵ The West Salem City Hall's significance under Criterion A was as a symbol of community identity and community spirit.

The Toledo city hall is significant under Criterion A as a building built by the WPA. The public works project gave work to unemployed men during the depression. It is also significant to the local community as the center of municipal services for Toledo residents. In addition to the council chambers, the light and water offices, the jail, and some law enforcement were housed here. The city hall's association with the depression and New Deal associates it with a significant governmental activity in the city.

⁴ Richard Ellison Ritz. Architects of Oregon: A Biographical Dictionary of Architects Deceased – 19th and 20th Centuries (Portland: Lair Hill Publishing, 2003), 373-74.

⁵ Marvin James Sannes. December 13, 1989. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for West Salem City Hall.

The Toledo city hall is also significant under Criterion C as a distinctive example of the modernist style popular for governmental buildings built through public works projects. It is unique in Toledo and has appealing art deco details on the exterior and interior. It is probably unique as an Oregon city hall constructed of reinforced concrete and is the only example of its type in the community.

The alteration of the adjacent fire station and cement block council chambers in front of the fire station should not preclude the city hall from listing in the national register. The exterior of the city hall has retained the classical proportions and decorative details that characterized it when it was built. The addition to the city hall is at the rear of the building and does not detract from its appearance. The front doors are no longer the original wood ones but the glass doors do not detract from the building's appearance. The city hall retains enough of the architectural character of its original construction to communicate the importance of its purpose as a building that provides services in the community in which it is located.

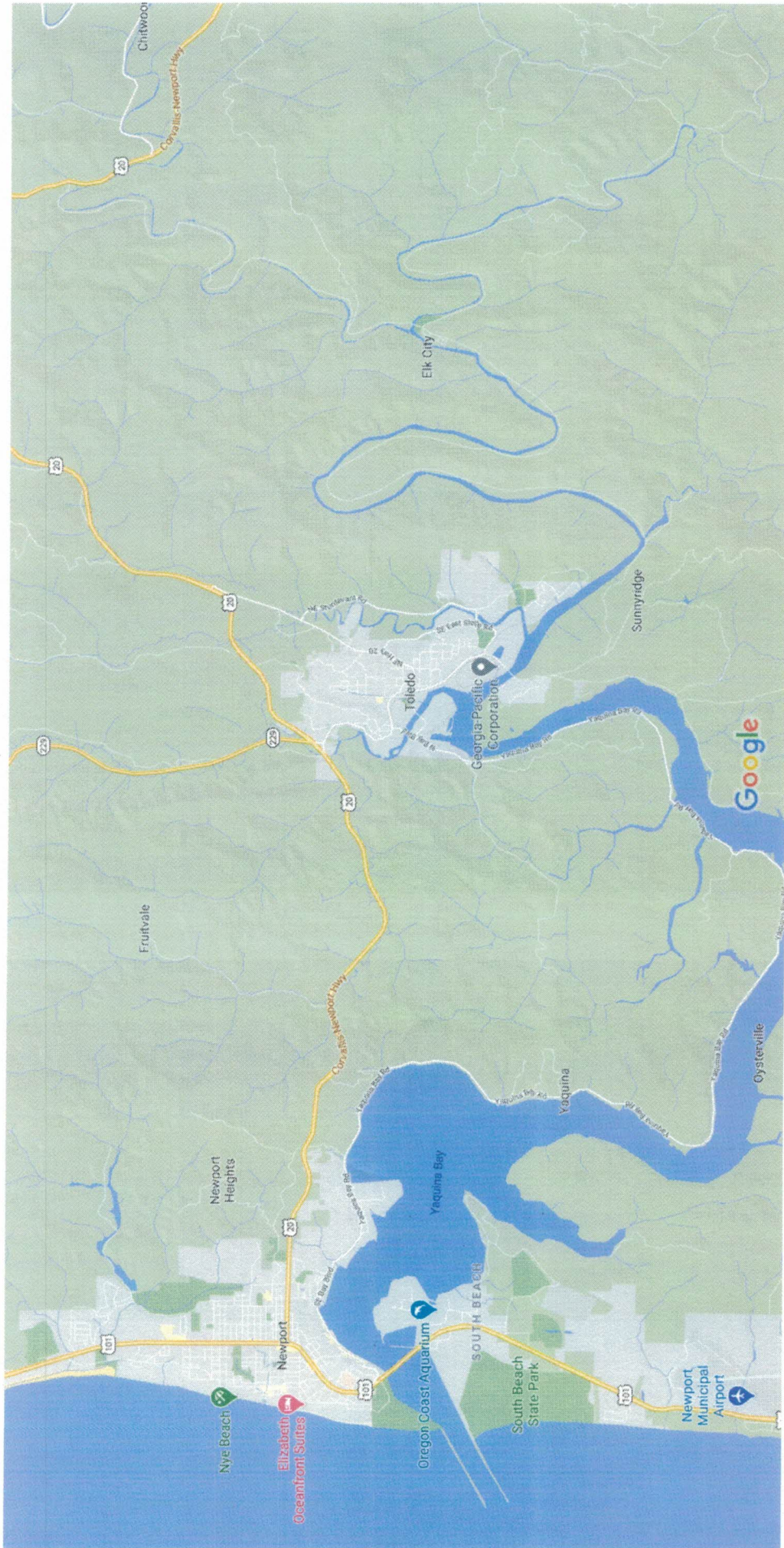
- **Comparative analysis with other similar or related properties**

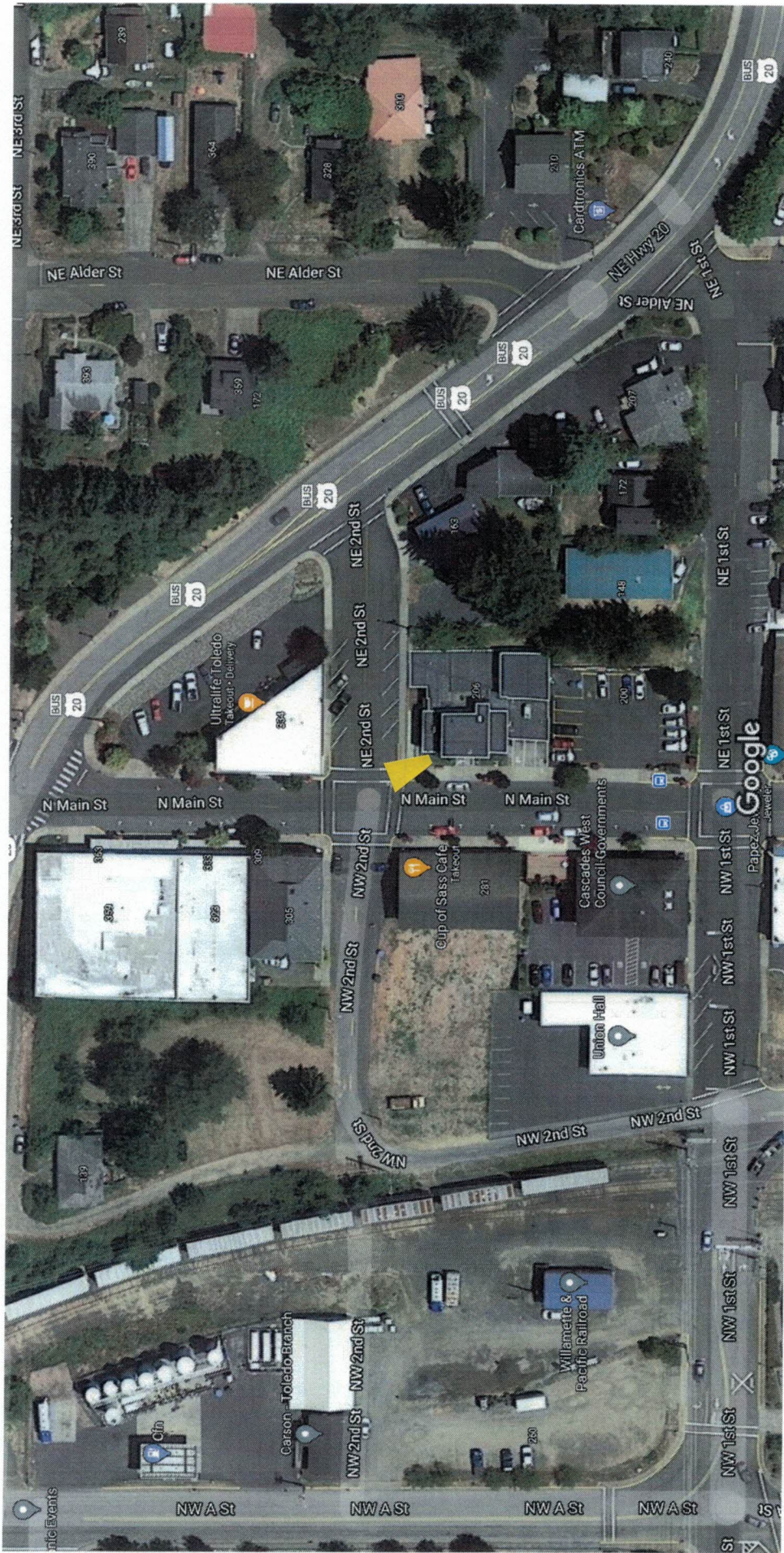
The similarity between Toledo's city hall and Marshfield High School has been discussed above. All Oregon city halls built through PWA or WPA funding are significant for providing employment to the unemployed during the depression, but vary in significance architecturally. Of those buildings where an architect is identified, all the architects were local to Portland or Salem. Seven of the ten city halls reflect stripped classical design. West Salem city hall, a rectangular brick building in a stripped classical style with Art Deco details on the exterior and interior, is similar to the other Oregon city halls with stripped classical design. Canby city hall reflects a Colonial Revival style and the Estacada city hall was designed in an English Cottage or Oregon Rustic design. Most of the buildings constructed to be city halls in Oregon were brick. The reinforced concrete construction of the Toledo city hall is unusual if not unique. The stripped classical or modernist architecture is reflected in Toledo city hall.

Oregon city halls impacted by changed use: Depoe Bay city hall was built in 1933 under the Public Works Administration (PWA) as a school and became a city hall in 1968. Pendleton's city hall, originally Helen McCune Junior High School, gymnasium and auditorium, was built about 1938 with funding from John Vert's estate and the PWA. This facility is now known as the Vert Memorial Community Center, Helen McCune Junior High School and Gymnasium. In 1996 the Junior High School was remodeled to house the city hall and library. Redmond city hall was built in 1940, but according to Redmond's Heritage Walk brochure, the building was constructed as a Safeway store and did not become the city hall until recently. West Linn city hall was originally a grocery store and post office with the city council chambers on the second floor. The city of Toledo may have another location for its city hall that better fits contemporary

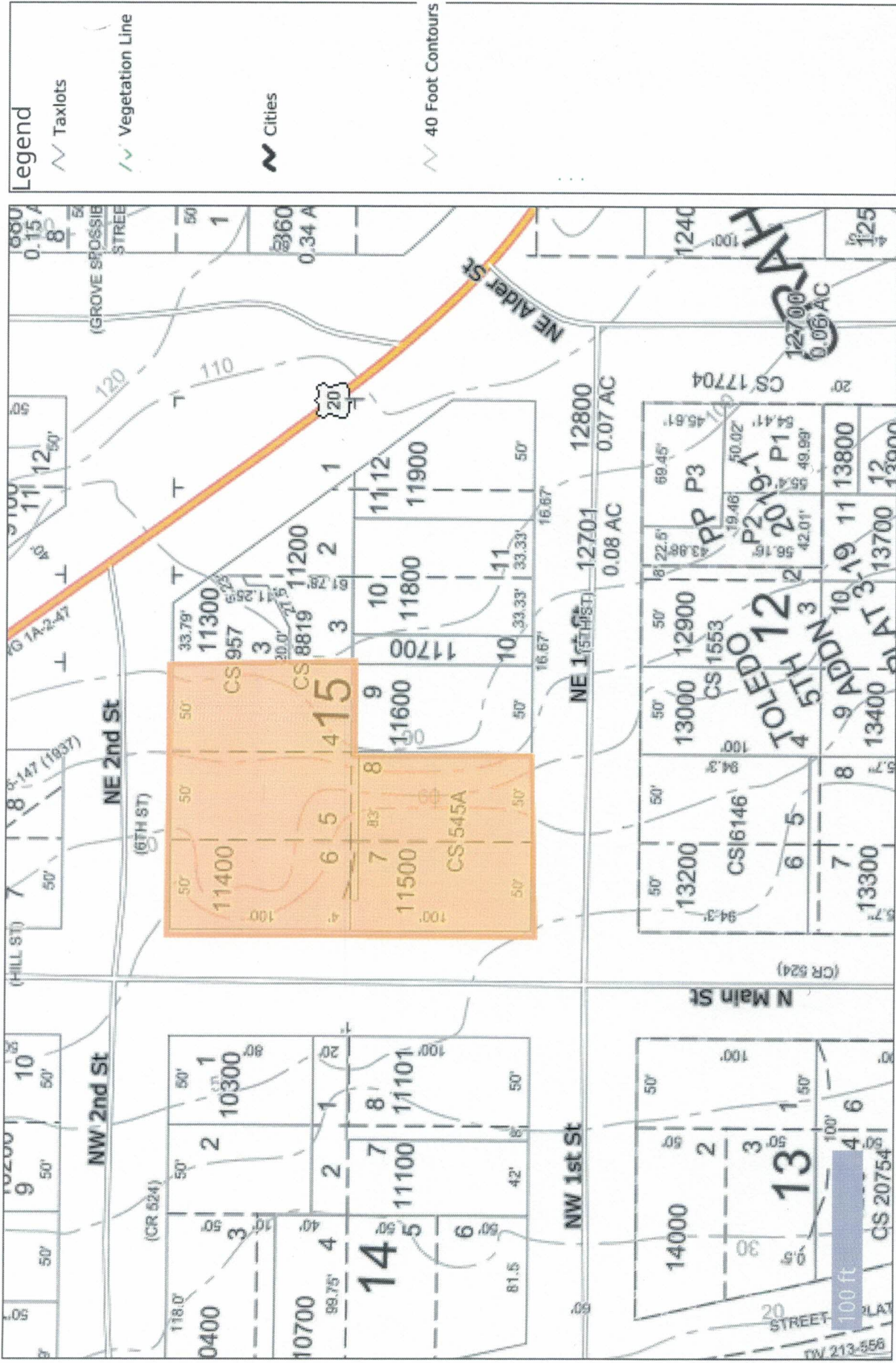
needs. An opportunity will exist to preserve the original city hall building and to find a use for it that contributes to community life in Toledo.

City halls impacted by alterations: Questions have been raised about the eligibility of Toledo city hall because a non-conforming addition for the council chamber in front of the adjacent fire station impacts the exterior. An argument was presented above to show that the alterations to Toledo city hall should not preclude it from national register listing. Other city halls have also been altered since their construction in the 1930s and sometimes the alterations have negatively impacted their eligibility. For example, the smooth stucco finish and fixed pane windows on the second-story addition at the center of the North Bend city hall adversely affected the appearance of that city hall. The additions, made in 1965, caused a loss of integrity of design, materials, and feeling to the original Francis Jacobberger design. In addition, Gladstone City Hall (1941) was constructed using funds from the WPA. Alterations to Gladstone City Hall were judged to be non-contributing and caused the city hall to be evaluated as ineligible for listing. The city government moved into a new city hall in 2020, and the old city hall is slated for demolition soon.





Toledo City Hall and Fire Station



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Lincoln County Property Report

Account # & Prop. Info		Account Details		Owner & Address	
Account #:	R248050	Neighborhood:	T216	Owner and	CITY OF TOLEDO
Map Taxlot:	11-10-17-BB-11400-00	Property Class:	941	Mailing Address:	PO BOX 220 TOLEDO, OR 97391
Tax Map:	11s10w17BB			Site Address(es):	206 N MAIN ST
Web Map:	View Map				
Info:	TOLEDO - 4TH ADDITION, BLOCK 15, LOT 4-6 & PTNS 7 & 8, DV81-0039 & MF164- 0294				
Document:	DV81-0039 , MF164- 0294				
Tax Code:	203				
Acres:					

Improvements								Value History					
Description	Area	Yr Built	Found	Heat	Plumb	BDMS	Value	Year Imp.	Land	Total Market	Total Assessed	Levied Tax	
MAIN AREA	0 sq ft						\$1,132,500	2020	1,132,500	81,250	1,213,750	0	0
								2019	1,042,500	74,690	1,117,190	0	0
								2018	1,590,000	77,240	1,667,240	0	0
								2017	1,590,000	77,240	1,667,240	0	0
								2016	1,462,500	71,050	1,533,550	0	0
								2015	1,312,500	63,770	1,376,270	0	0
								2014	1,312,500	63,770	1,376,270	0	0
								2013	1,020,000	49,550	1,069,550	0	0
								2012	1,155,000	56,110	1,211,110	0	0
Foundation Code List Heating/AC Code List Plumbing Code List								Sales History					
No Sales Data													

Land				Related Accounts		Disclaimer
Description	Acres	Market Value	Special Use Value			
COMMERCIAL DEV SITE	0.36	75,790				For assessment purposes only. Lincoln County makes no warranty as to the accuracy of the information provided. Users should consult with the appropriate City, County or State Department or Agency concerning allowed land uses, required permits or licenses, and development rights on specific properties before making decisions based on this information. Tax data exported 01/2021.
SITE DEVELOPMENT		5,460				
Today's Date: 03/22/2021						

Lincoln County Property Report

Account # & Prop. Info		Account Details		Owner & Address	
Account #:	R408637	Neighborhood:	T216	Owner and	CITY OF TOLEDO
Map Taxlot:	11-10-17-BB-11500-00	Property Class:	941	Mailing Address:	PO BOX 220 TOLEDO, OR 97391
Tax Map:	11s10w17BB			Site Address(es):	200 N MAIN ST
Web Map:	View Map				
Info:	TOLEDO - 4TH ADDITION, BLOCK 15, LOT 7 & 8, PTNS OF, MF241-0790				
Document:	MF241-0790				
Tax Code:	203				
Acres:					

Improvements

Description	Area	Yr Built	Found	Heat	Plumb	BDMS	Value
MAIN AREA	2620 sq ft						\$46,550

[Foundation Code List](#) [Heating/AC Code List](#) [Plumbing Code List](#)

Value History

Year	Imp.	Land	Total Market	Total Assessed	Levied Tax
2020	46,550	52,950	99,500	0	0
2019	42,850	48,670	91,520	0	0
2018	65,360	50,330	115,690	0	0
2017	65,360	52,710	118,070	0	0
2016	60,120	48,490	108,610	0	0
2015	53,950	43,520	97,470	0	0
2014	53,950	43,520	97,470	0	0
2013	41,930	33,820	75,750	0	0
2012	47,480	38,290	85,770	0	0

Sales History

Sale Date	Price	Document	Type	Code
03/05/1992	\$46,000	MF241-0790	3	WD

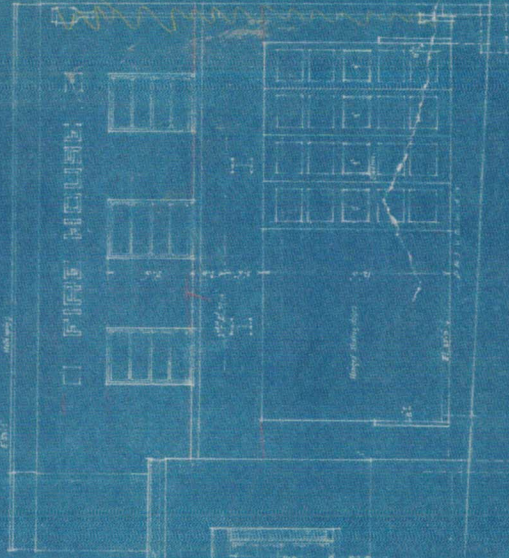
Land

Description	Acres	Market Value	Special Use Value
COMMERCIAL DEV SITE	0.22	47,490	
SITE DEVELOPMENT		5,460	

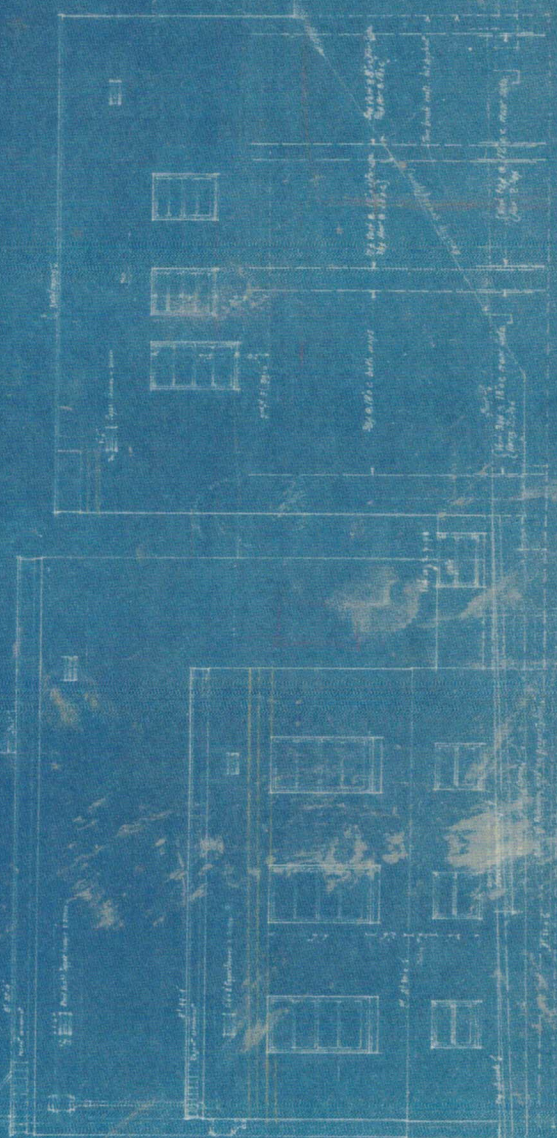
Related Accounts

Disclaimer

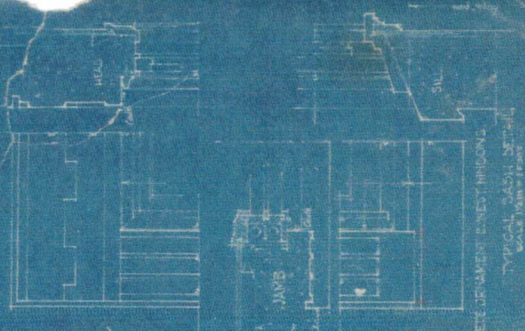
For assessment purposes only. Lincoln County makes no warranty as to the accuracy of the information provided. Users should consult with the appropriate City, County or State Department or Agency concerning allowed land uses, required permits or licenses, and development rights on specific properties before making decisions based on this information. **Tax data exported 01/2021.**



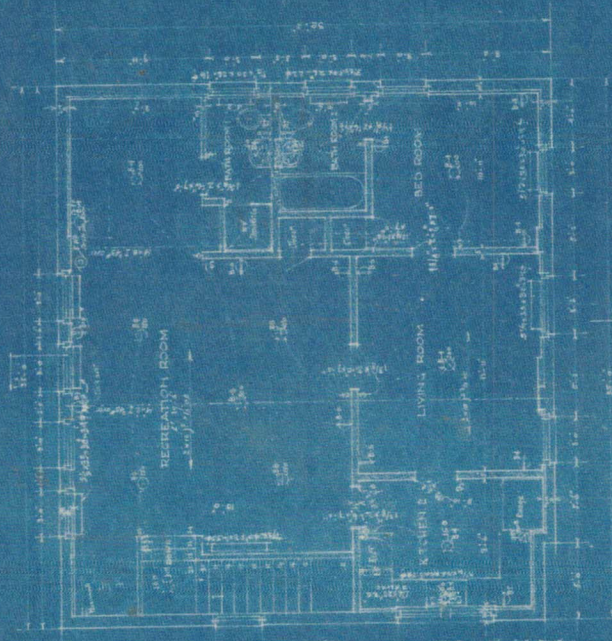
WEST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



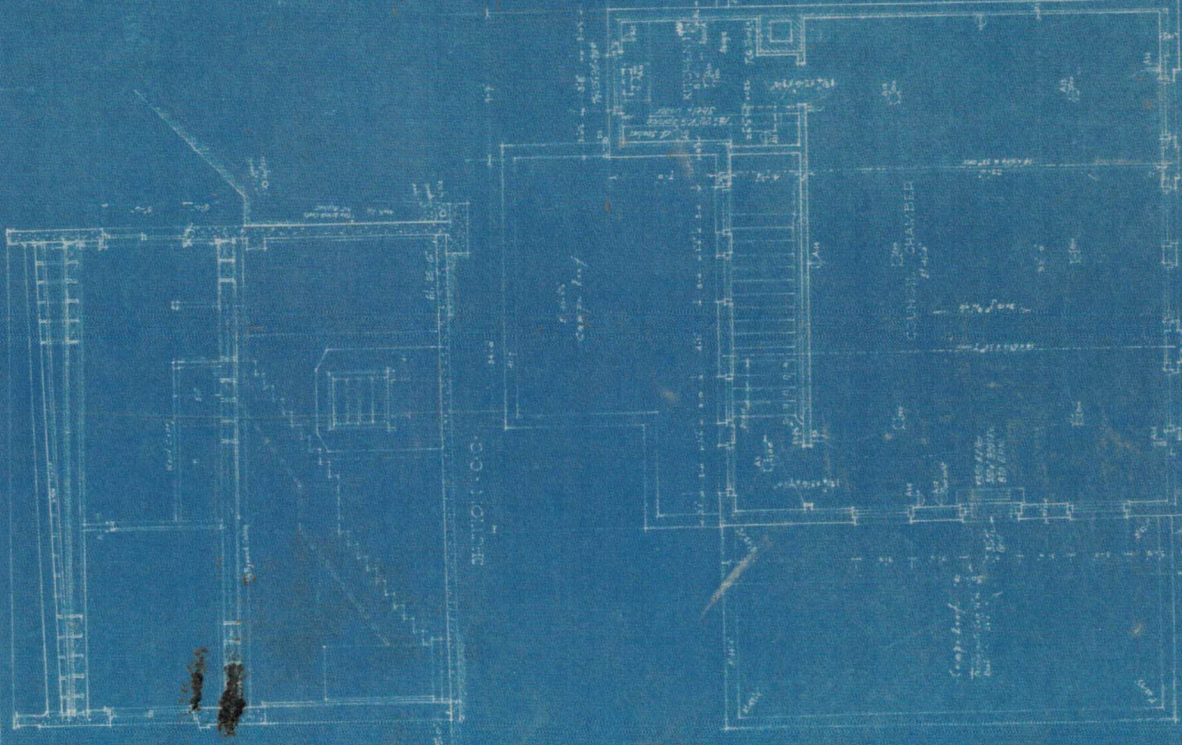
SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



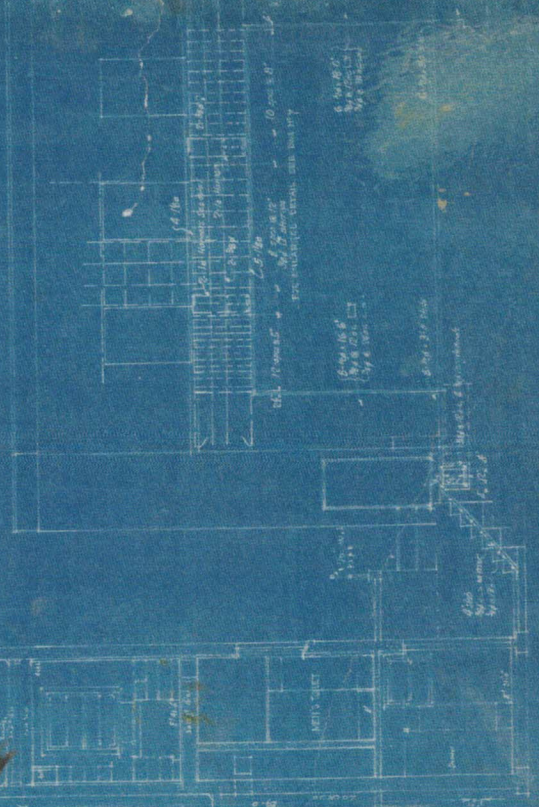
CITY HALL
FOR
CITY OF TOLEDO, OHIO
E.M. STOKES - ARCHITECT
1306 FERNALD, CLEVELAND, OHIO
DESIGNED BY STOKES, LAMB, COOK & CO.
1907



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



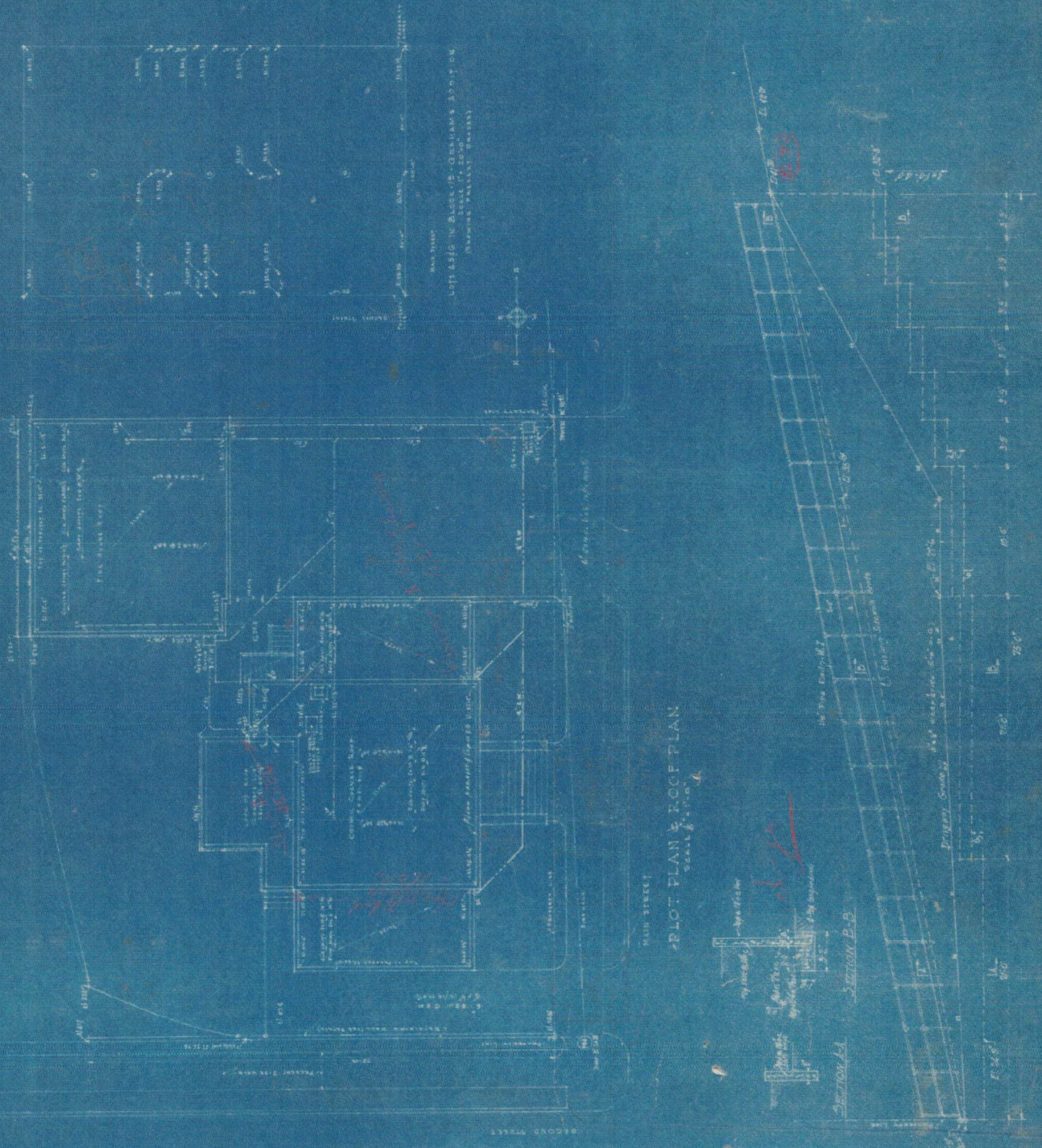
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



SECTION AND ELEVATION NO. 2007

CITY HALL
FOR
CITY OF TOLEDO, OHIO

F. M. STOKES, ARCHITECT
100 TERMINAL SALES COLLEGE
PORTLAND, OREGON



SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"
 DRAWING PREPARED BY ARCHITECT

PILOT PLAN & ROOF PLAN
 SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

Fig. 1. X 26.11

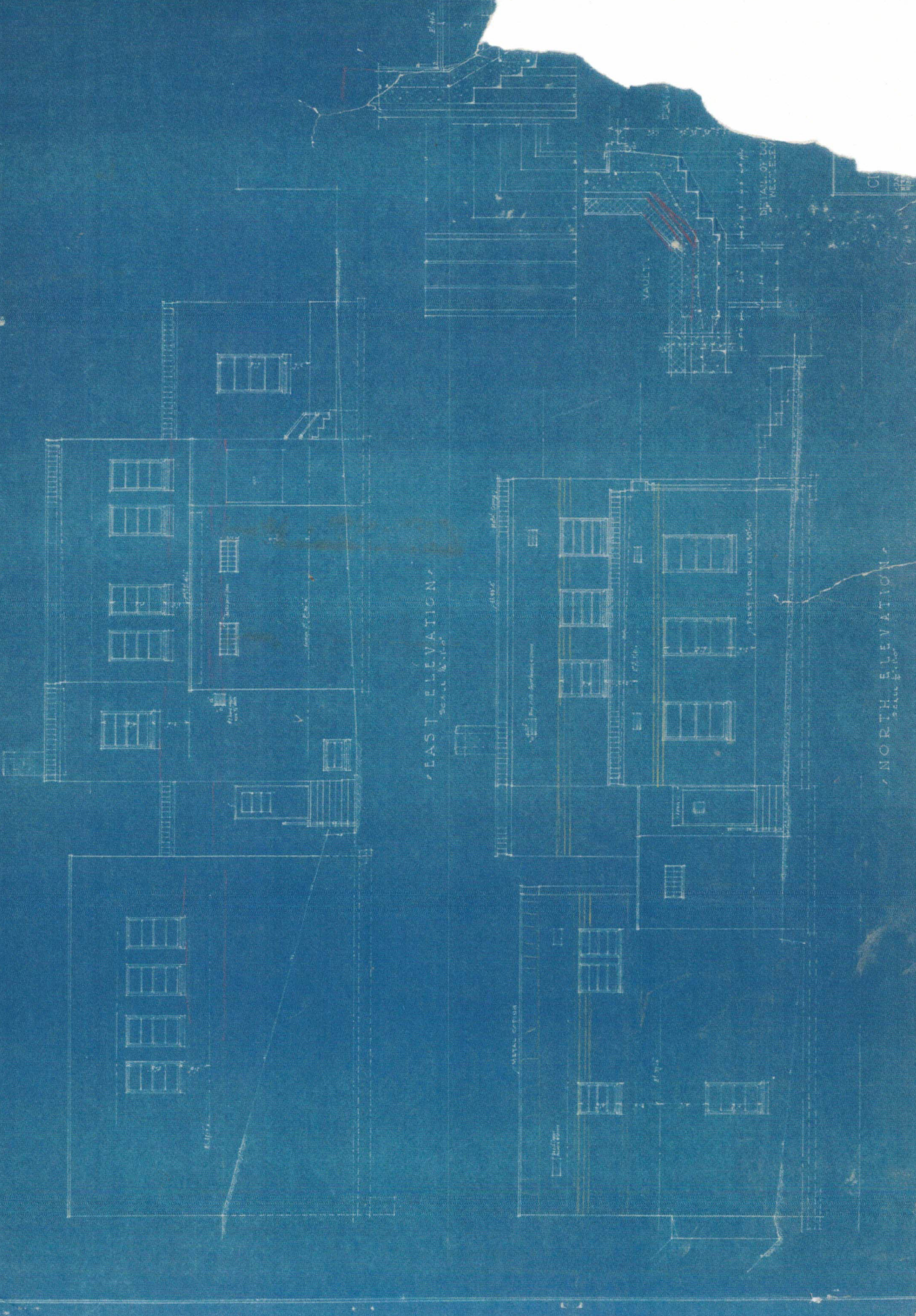
EAST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

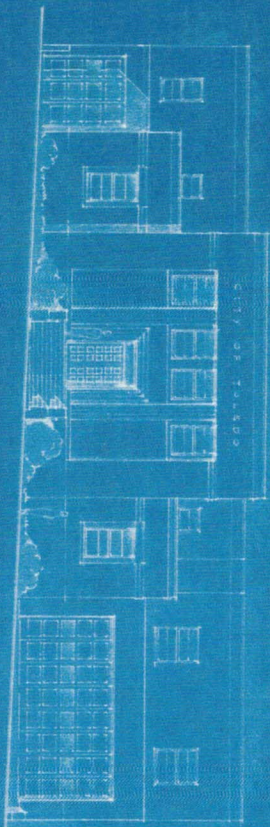
NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

DETAIL OF LOU-
VERS ELEV.

VAULT

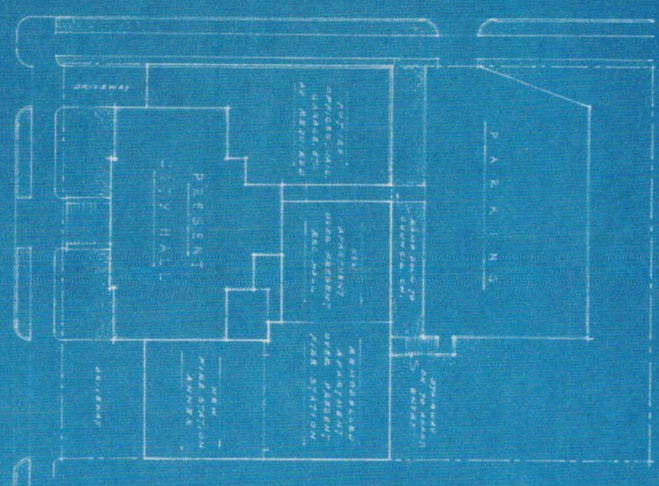
MATERIALS





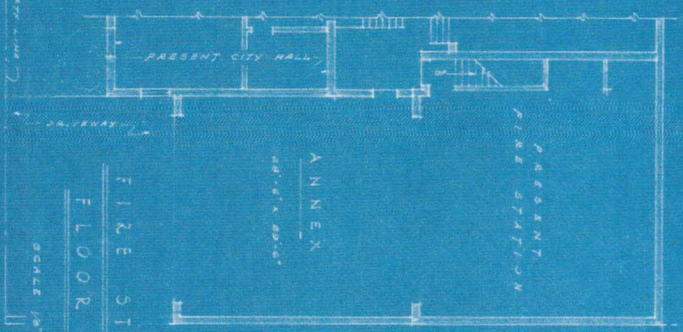
WEST ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



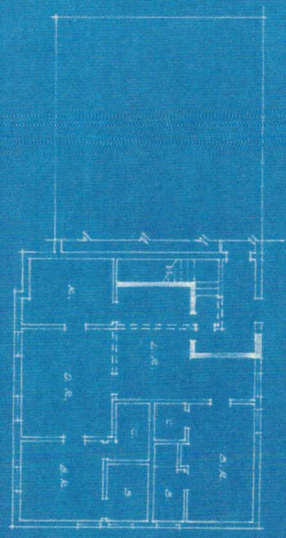
SITE PLAN

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

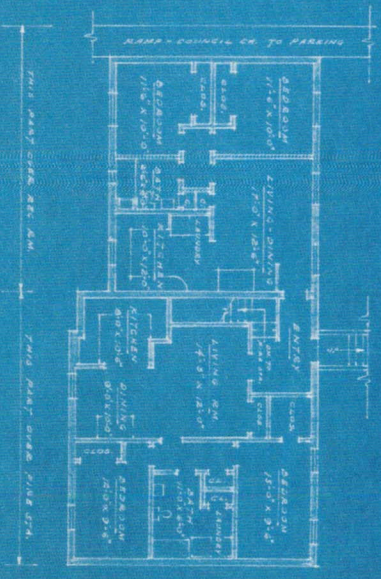


FIRE STATION FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



MINIMUM CONCRETE IN EXISTING APARTMENT AREA IS COVERED BY A FOUNDATION.



APARTMENTS - FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

PROPOSED SITE DEVELOPMENT ALTERATIONS AND ADDITION

TOLEDO CITY, OH

CITY OF TOLEDO - TOLEDO, OH

F. MARION STODOL, ARCHITECT

203 RICHES BUILDING
PELHAMD - OREGON

1978

TOLEDO CITY HALL

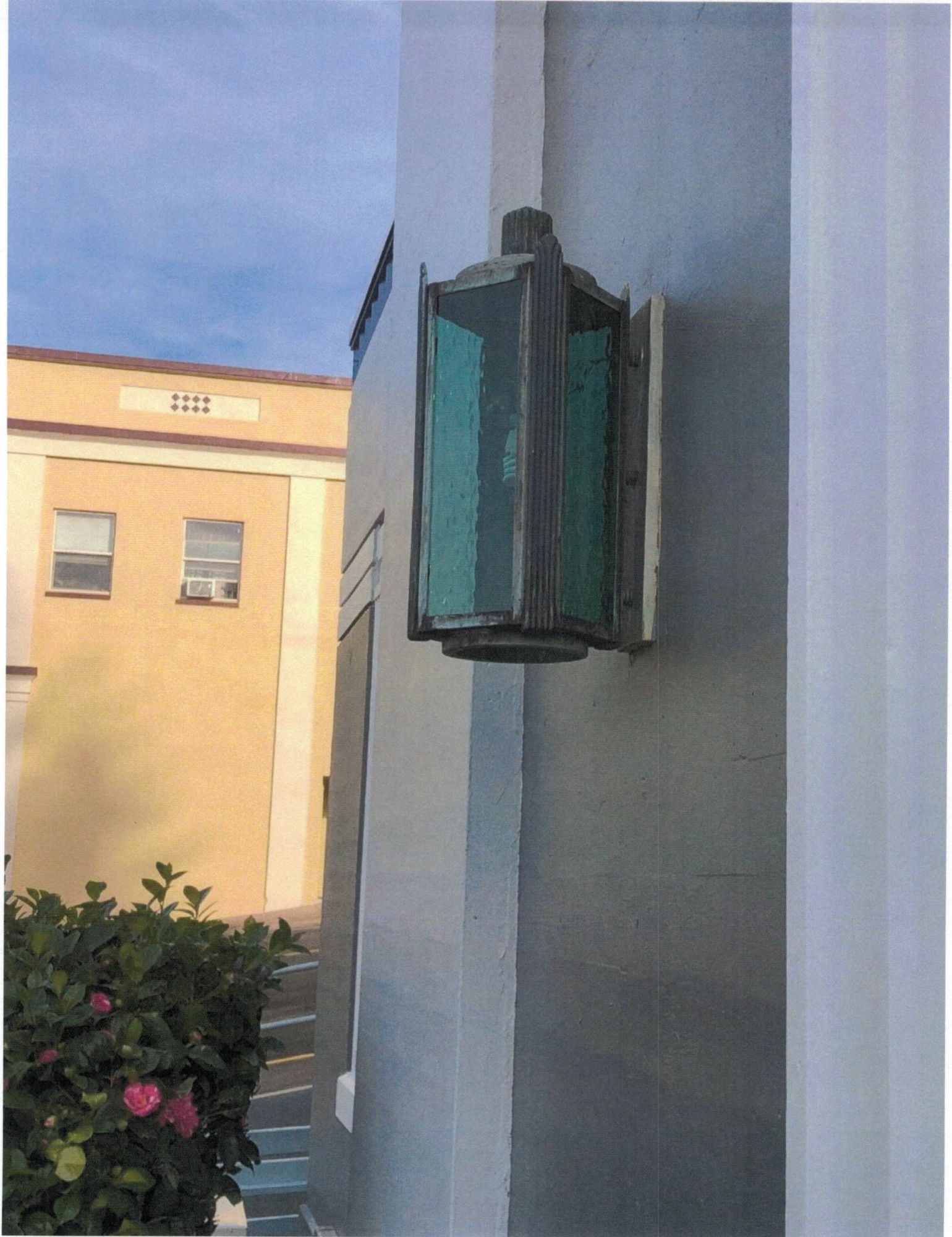


<p>SCALE 1" = 10'-0"</p>		<p>ED MAC COLLIN AIA ARCHITECT • PLANNER 412 EAST 1ST ST. NE - SALEM, OREGON 97301 • (503) 555-7771</p>	<p>TOLEDO CITY HALL TOLEDO, OREGON</p>
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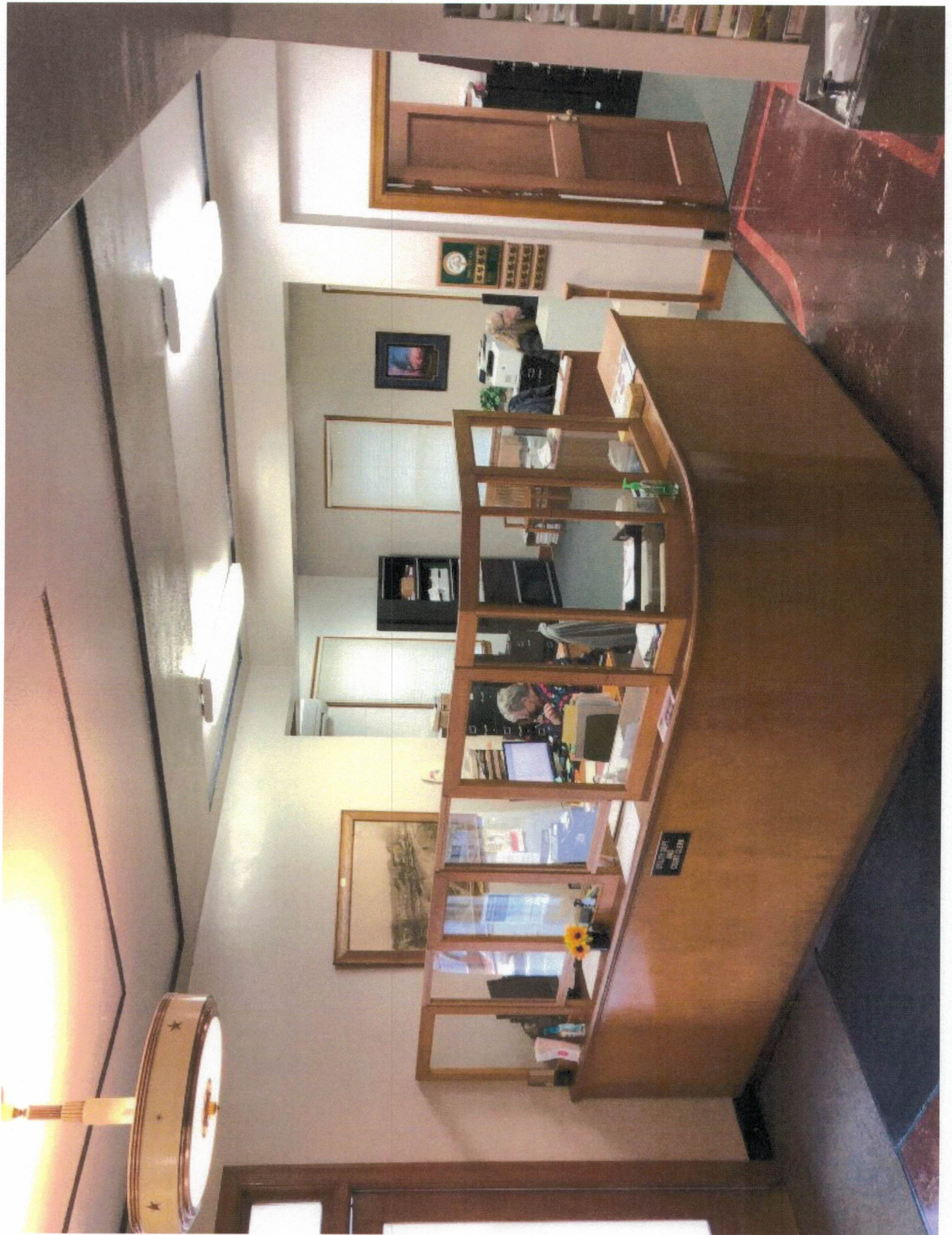










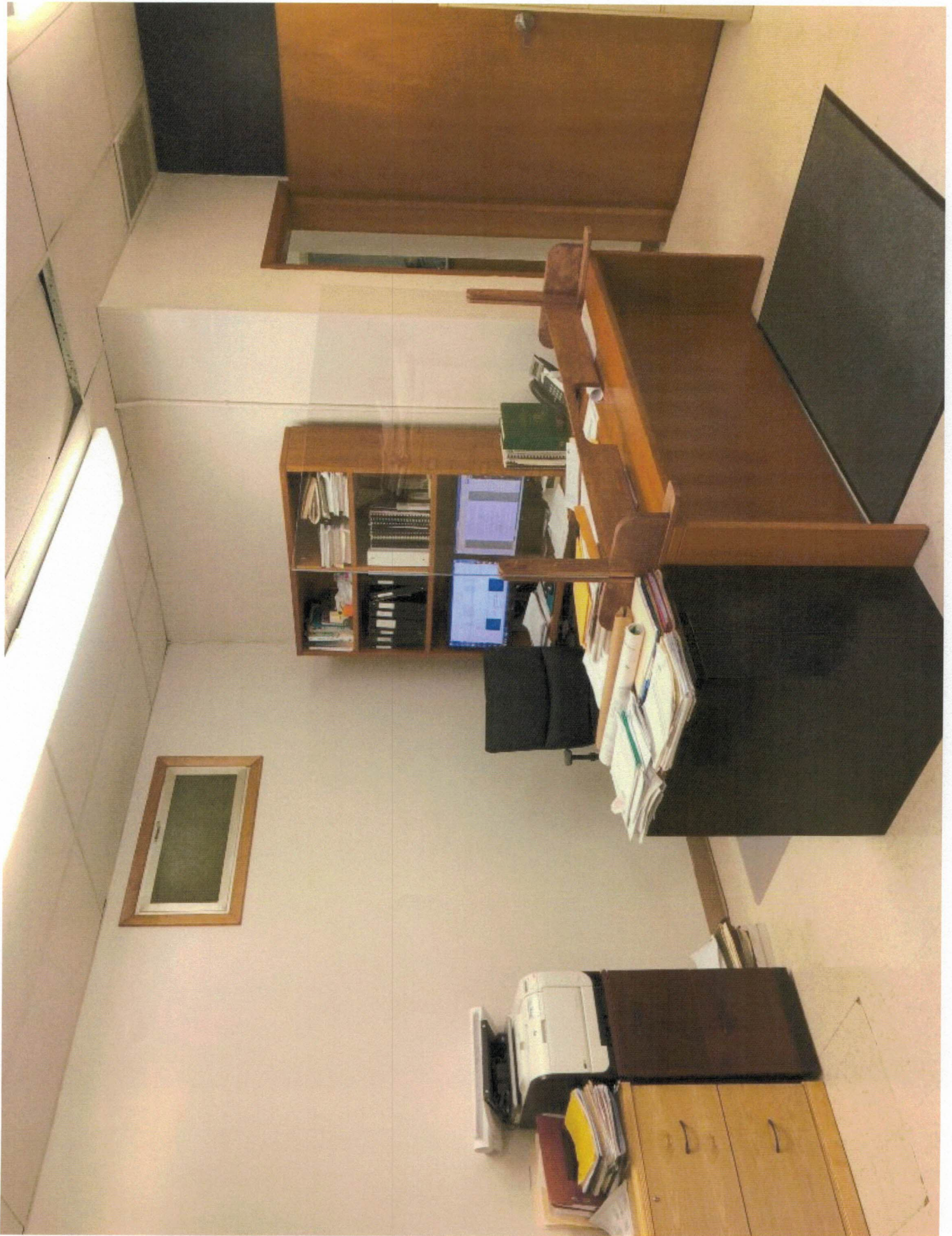




A-22



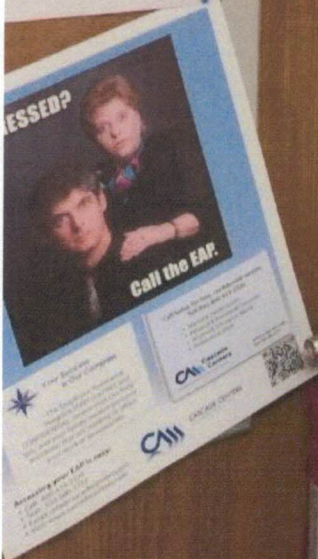






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OREGON FILM TRAIL

SOMETIMES A GREAT NOTION

1971

Ken Kesey's novel of the same name was adapted into a 1971 film directed by Paul Newman, who co-starred with Henry Fonda and Lee Remick. It was filmed entirely within Lincoln County in the summer of 1970, and many Toledo and east Lincoln County residents were hired as extras in the film.



DID YOU KNOW?

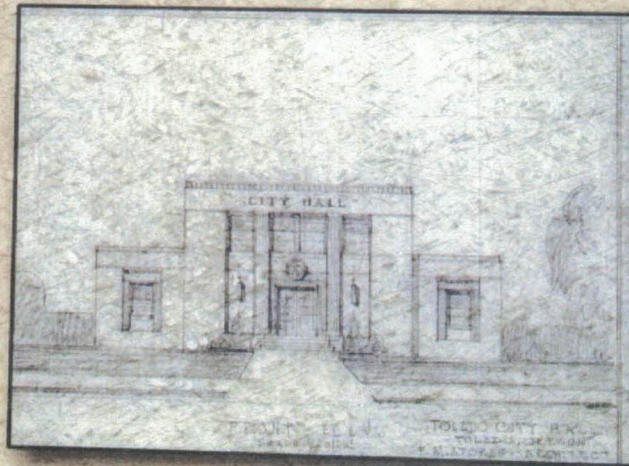
When it was released in 1971, *Sometimes A Great Notion* was shown at the Ross Theater, located across from Toledo City Hall. The Ross Theater served for decades as the town's cinema before being removed in 1991.

Main S

Presented by
Toledo History



Toledo City Hall was built in 1939 as a WPA (Works Progress Administration) project. It is noted as a "fine example of a poured-in-place Art Deco building" by the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office. Note the original double wooden front doors in this early photograph. The City has worked to keep the building as intact as possible, keeping original windows, light fixtures and historically correct paint colors. Toledo's incorporation date with the Oregon Secretary of State is listed as 1905; however, a mayor and aldermen were named in 1893 and the City began passing ordinances. The Toledo Fire Department was housed next to City Hall in what now serves as City Council chambers. The bell out front is the original fire bell and is displayed at the Toledo Fire Department today. A fire siren located on the roof blew at noon every day.



Architect F.M. Stokes' drawing of Toledo City Hall

This project is supported in part by a grant from the Oregon Heritage Commission and the Oregon Lincoln County Cultural Coalition and Siletz Tribal Charitable Contribution Fund. Technical assistance provided by the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office and Toledo History Center.