

To request translation or disability-related accommodations, please contact us at **AMayernik@clackamas.us** | 503-742-5920.

Si quiere solicitar servicios de traducción o adaptaciones para la discapacidad, contáctenos en/al **AMayernik@clackamas.us** | 503-742-5920.

Чтобы запросить перевод или приспособления, связанные с инвалидностью, пожалуйста, свяжитесь с нами по: **AMayernik@clackamas.us** | 503-742-5920.

Щоб попросити переклад або спеціальні послуги для осіб з особливими потребами, зверніться до нас, скориставшись такими контактними даними: **AMayernik@clackamas.us** | 503-742-5920.

如需翻译服务或残障相关的协助，请与我们联系： **email** | 503-742-5920。

Để yêu cầu dịch vụ dịch thuật hoặc điều chỉnh liên quan đến tình trạng khuyết tật, vui lòng liên hệ với chúng tôi qua [email](mailto:AMayernik@clackamas.us) | 503-742-5920.



**Clackamas County**  
[www.clackamas.us](http://www.clackamas.us)

INTENSIVE LEVEL SURVEY  
Scope of Work

Name of Property: Clackamas County Courthouse Date(s) of Site Visit July 16, 2020

Required:

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

Street Address 801 Main Street City Oregon City

Latitude: 45.358740 Longitude: -122.607441

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

The courthouse is in the center of historic downtown Oregon City. The building faces south toward Main Street, lined with historic buildings containing small businesses and restaurants. Along the north side of the courthouse is McLoughlin. Eighth Street runs along the west side of the building. It goes downhill so that the basement is at ground level on this side. Small buildings with offices are across Eighth Street from the courthouse. On the northeast side of the courthouse block is a McMenamin's restaurant, housed in the former jail. The courthouse parking lot exits onto Ninth Street via an easement in the middle of the block. The police department is housed in a building on the corner of Ninth Street and Main Street. Between this building and the courthouse is Liberty Plaza, a brick paved park, with seating areas. An addition to the courthouse on the east side has been faced with brick and is stylistically compatible with the older building. A clock tower on the addition faces the square.

The building at the southeast corner of the block is the Oregon City First National Bank Building, now the Clackamas County Law Center. It was built in 1946 and is a stucco, two-part vertical block structure. (Oregon Historic Site Form for Clackamas County Courthouse)

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

Vegetation surrounding the courthouse includes plantings on either side of the main stairway at the front of the building. The courthouse is on partition plat 2012-015, lot 4400, zoned as mixed use, downtown district. It is in several overlay zones, including Geologic Hazard, Natural Resource, and Willamette River Greenway. The lot is 40,744 square feet. A parking lot to serve employees of the courthouse is adjacent to the building on the northeast side. Access to the parking lot is from an easement to Ninth Street.

The property includes one building with an extensive addition on the east side. Two monuments are also on the property: one to the Old Oregon Trail, dating from 1946, and the second to honor William Simon U'ren, dating from 1977.

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

The courthouse is a three-story brick building with a full basement, rectangular shaped with transepts at the north and south ends. The exterior facing of the courthouse is horizontally divided by three white cast stone courses, one at the basement and one each above the second and third floors. The basement is sheathed with ashlar stone or cement blocks. Above the stone basement wall is a band separating the cement exterior from the brick facing of the upper three floors. The narrow course above the second floor is an architrave-cornice, a row of classically influenced chevrons and stylized floral designs banded above and below by moldings. Above the third floor windows is a wide band vertically and evenly divided by flutes and fillets, suggesting spaces where use of pilasters has been eliminated. The flutes and fillets fit classical proportions, and the fact that the pilasters are absent is characteristic of “stripped classicism” or “Stripped Modernism”.

The metal roof is flat. Windows are double-hung wood frame. The primary siding of the building is brick, and construction is reinforced concrete. The brick exterior is evenly divided by a combination of designs, including one pattern of repeated squares of convex curves using stacked headers and stretchers and another pattern of stacked headers and vertical stretchers.

The most complete decorative details are on the south side, or front of the building. The front façade is divided into sections, horizontally by the courses discussed above and vertically by transepts at each end, by large brick rectangular pilasters topped with half-figures of helmeted warriors holding pyramid-topped obelisks decorated with the All Seeing Eye or Eye of Providence and sun rays. Centered over the front entrance is a carved medallion depicting a hand holding the scales of justice over water. The scales of justice, the standing eagles, and the “All Seeing Eye” or Eye of Providence (it is on the reverse of the great seal of the United States) are representative of justice, symbols particularly suitable to a courthouse. These decorative details also suggest the stability and permanence expected from government. The symbols of the eye and sun rays are also reminiscent of Egyptian symbols and were frequently used in art deco décor. The organic acanthus branches beside the figures are symbols, in Christian tradition of pain, sin, and punishment, and stylized “feathers” (characteristic of art deco) on the warriors’ helmets and arms are rendered as art deco details as well.

Two large fluted columns in cast stone flank the front door. Atop each column is a standing eagle holding an open book, a symbol of law. Each column has an octagonal cast stone base and a stylized egg design on its narrow capital.

A narrow band in cast stone above the main south door and below the sill for three windows is divided into thirds, decorated with chevrons separated by blocks with dart and acanthus leaves. A red awning has been added below the windows. Bronze trim surrounding the oak double door displays beautiful art deco-inspired layered chevrons, acanthus leaves, and pine cones. The transom above the double doors are oak panels.

The west side doors are also double and made of oak. Over the doors are transom windows. Bronze trim around the double doors is similar to the trim around the main door. The doors flanked by columns topped by standing eagles. The columns appear split by a long narrow awning over the doors and wall.

The back and east sides of the building are simpler. The east side is mostly obliterated by the 2013 addition discussed below under the section on the history of development of the property.

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

Clackamas County courthouse was first on this site in 1884 when the second courthouse building was constructed. It was a Second Empire style structure designed by John B. LoRomer of Neer and LoRomer. It had a clock in the dome, and a jail in the basement with windows that looked out onto the street. A nine-foot tall statue of a woman named Lady Justice (currently on view in the stairwell of the first floor), carved from redwood and painted white, was gifted to the courthouse by County Judge "Colonel" William L. White in the late 1800s. The statue was mounted from the gable on the Main Street side of the building.

By 1930, the building was overcrowded, deteriorating, and declared a fire trap. A PWA grant of \$90,000 was obtained in 1935 to construct a new courthouse. Portland architect F. Marion Stokes designed the new building in art deco – Egyptian Revival style, popular during the 1930s in public works buildings. The contractor was Glen L. Hord, whose bid was \$194,700.

The old courthouse was demolished in 1936 and laying the foundation for the new building began on March 26, 1936. A cornerstone was laid in the southwest corner of the building. Construction of the courthouse required 83,121 labor hours, 20,000 sacks of cement, 4500 cubic yards of gravel, 50,000 board feet of Clackamas County grown and manufactured lumber, and 90,000 bricks that were manufactured in Yamhill County. The building was completed in 1937. The building is 152.5 feet from north to south and 100 feet from east to west. The courthouse provided 60,000 square feet of floor space when constructed. Tennessee marble was used in the hallways. Small-flake marble wainscoting was used in the courtroom.

The costs of the building increased through construction. The contractor was paid an additional \$9000 for unanticipated excavation to locate bedrock. Additional federal funding of \$24,000 was provided to cover weather stripping, terrazzo floors, oak doors and trim. Construction of the Clackamas County courthouse in Oregon City began on March 26, 1936 and was completed in 1937 at a total cost of \$273,000. Governor Charles Martin dedicated the courthouse on March 20, 1937.

Clackamas County has grown from a sparsely populated rural county to a crowded suburban one. The population that the courthouse was built to handle has increased from 50,000 to nearly 420,000. The courthouse is too small and crowded to handle the court which is the third busiest in the state of Oregon. Remodels and alterations to the building have been attempts to relieve the stresses on the building. In 1966 a major renovation was undertaken. The Weston Construction Co., Portland was awarded a contract for \$139,600, to raise the roof over the former jail area and add a fourth floor to provide additional courtroom space. At the same time, some windows were filled in with brick. Awnings were added over the entrances. More recently, a ramp was added to the main south entrance to the courthouse for handicap access.

To provide space for some offices, the county considered renovating the 1921 Liberty Theater to the east of the courthouse. The theater was too deteriorated and was demolished in February, 2004. In place of the theater, a brick square was constructed with trees. A pergola was built by inmates. Some functions were moved to a renovated building on the same block on the corner

of Ninth and Main streets that was named the Ralph M. Holman Law Center after a former local circuit court judge (1950-1965) who also served on the Oregon Supreme Court (1965-1980). The Holman building houses the jury assembly room, law library, treatment courts, and court interpreters.

In 2013 state funds were provided to build an addition to the east of the original courthouse building. The addition houses the circuit, tax, and bankruptcy courts. To handle criminal cases with more security, it also provides a separate holding area and an additional separate elevator to some courtrooms. Faced with brick, the addition is stylistically compatible with the 1937 courthouse and adjoins brick-paved Liberty Plaza to visually unify to the building, addition, and plaza. LRS Architects designed the 5,765 square foot addition, and Hoffman Construction acted as contractors. The addition is approximately 34.5 feet from north to south and 32.75 feet from east to west.

The courthouse still needs to be replaced to correct features that put victims in close proximity to defendants, require criminal defendants to travel the same halls as the public, impede easy access and egress through entrances and exits, and don't provide adequately sized courtrooms. Defects in the building also include exposed wires along walls, walkways, and seating areas; poor ventilation; and foundation issues that make the building seismically unsound. In early July, Clackamas County Commissioners approved a proposal to have a private developer assume the maintenance of the courthouse for 30 years in order for Clackamas County to develop the design and construction costs for a new courthouse. In December, 2020, the Commissioners approved a plan to enter a public-private partnership whereby the private partner would finance, design, and build a new courthouse.

- **Site sketch;**

See attachments A-1 through A-3 from Google Maps and Clackamas County Tax Assessor online maps.

Attachment A-1 – Copy of Google Map showing Clackamas Courthouse block bordered by McLoughlin Boulevard, 9<sup>th</sup> Street, Main Street, and 8<sup>th</sup> Street.

Attachment A-2 – Clackamas County Tax Assessor Map 2 2 E 31AB showing lot 4400 with the Clackamas County Courthouse and the easement to 9<sup>th</sup> Street.

Attachment A-3 – Clackamas County map showing the courthouse location on lot 4400.

- **Floor plan sketches;**

Attachment B-1 – Ground floor

Attachment B-2 – First floor

Attachment B-3 – Second floor

Attachment B-4 – Third floor

Attachment B-5 and B-6 – Elevations of courthouse by Schumaker & Mears, 1979

Floor plans and elevations from Recorder of the City of Oregon City.

- **Current photographs**

Attachment C-1 – Photo of Clackamas County Courthouse. Gary Halvorson, Oregon State Archives photo

Attachment C-2 – Photo of the main door to the courthouse, S Munro photo

Attachment C-3 – Photo of the south side of the building showing brickwork, column with eagle, and pilaster with helmeted figure, S Munro photo

Attachment C-4 – Detail photos of the scales of justice and helmeted figure, S Munro photo

Attachment C-5 – Detail of the main south door, S Munro photo

Attachment C-6 – Side, west door, S Munro photo

Attachment C-7 – Detail of side, west door, S Munro photo

Attachment C-8 – Photo of 2013 addition and Liberty Plaza pergola, S Munro photos

Attachment C-9 – Cornerstone at southwest corner of building and west and north corner of building, S Munro photos

Attachment C-10 – Plaques on courthouse grounds: 1977 plaque in honor of William Simon U'Ren and 1946 plaque in honor of Old Oregon Trail, S Munro photos

Attachment C-11 – Photos of stone sculpture on Liberty Plaza and back of Holman Center building and easement, S Munro photos

- **Bibliography**

Amick, Steven. "Chambers await Clackamas County judge," *Oregonian*, December 9, 1987

Amick, Steven. "County courthouse project on track," *Oregonian*, August 21, 1986

Amick, Steven. "Demolition signals final lights out for Liberty Theater," *Oregonian*, February 19, 2004

"Circuit court suite okayed," *Oregonian*, September 23, 1959

Clackamas County Courthouse, Oregon Historic Site Form, 6/18/2009

Clackamas County Permits

Clackamas County Tax Assessor online maps

“Clackamas lets work,” *Oregonian*, September 2, 1960

“Court offices flooded,” *Oregonian*, October 7, 1960

“Delay likely in start of health center,” *Oregonian*, July 21, 1960

Deschutes County Courthouse, Reconnaissance Survey Form, Downtown Bend, 2013

Downtown Oregon City, Clackamas County-Owned Properties, Summary and Zoning Requirements

“Elevator to halt,” *Oregonian*, March 27, 1960

Ellis, Bob. “A pergola for the plaza,” *Oregonian*, August 13, 2004

<https://www.clackamas.us/courthouse>, accessed March 17, 2021

<https://www.hoffmancorp.com/project/courthouse-renovation/>, accessed March 17, 2021

Hunsberger, Sarah. “County angles for extra red soils complex space,” *Oregonian*, May 13, 2002

Jackson County Courthouse, National Register of Historic Places Inventory, nomination form, 1986

Joe, Fredrick D. “Clackamas County Courthouse,” *Oregonian*, June 17, 2004

Linn County Courthouse, Oregon Inventory of Historic Properties, Historic Resource Survey Form, 1990

Mayes, Steve. “Public plaza proposed for theater site,” *Oregonian*, December 19, 2003

Perry, Antoinette and Mari Miller, compilers. “Lady Justice In Clackamas County: The History of the Clackamas County Courthouse,” n.d.

Stites, Sam. “Clackamas County mulls private partner to build courthouse,” *Portland Tribune*, July 8, 2020

Tillamook County Courthouse, State of Oregon Inventory Form, Historic Sites and Buildings, 1974

Tsao, Emily. “County courthouse crowding is an issue,” *Oregonian*, June 17, 2004

U.S. Courthouse, National Register nomination form

"Year in review 2004 A look back," *Oregonian*, December 30, 2004

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

The Clackamas County courthouse is significant as a rare New Deal resource in Oregon City. It was funded through PWA support that made construction of the building possible and provided needed employment to the builders. It is also unique in its architectural style, particularly the richness of art deco details. The 2013 addition is stylistically in keeping with the original building. The presence of Liberty Plaza and associated landscaping has created a valuable gathering space for people who had business or work at the courthouse. Although the addition covers the original east side exterior of the courthouse, the stylistically significant south and west sides remain in original condition. A distracting exception to their original appearance is the use of awnings over both doors. The building retains integrity of style and construction. The courthouse is locally significant as the center of legal matters in one of Oregon's most populous counties. In addition, it is the only example of "stripped classical" architecture in Oregon City. I believe it is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

**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 second of two entries to the courthouse is through the west door to the basement. The basement houses the file room; a grand jury room; a jury waiting room; the district attorneys' offices and support services; security checkpoint; mechanical, boiler, and maintenance room; restrooms; and stairs and elevator to the upper floors. The main stairway is a single flight from the ground to the center of the first floor, but is a double-return stair from the first to the third floors.

The main entry to the building is by the south door to the first floor. The first floor houses the sheriff's office; offices for civil matters including the cashier, probate, family and protective orders, a counter for payments of court-appointed attorneys, collections, small claims, and landlord-tenant matters; and two courtrooms with adjacent judges' offices and chambers. Access to the addition is on the east side of the first through third floors.

The most important room of the interior, Courtroom 1, is on the second floor, across from the stairwell. The room has been stripped of its original wainscoting, judge's bench, jury's box, and audience seats. A photograph of the original interior of Courtroom 1 hangs outside the door. Other courtrooms and judges' chambers are on this floor and on the third floor.

See above section on History of Development of the Property for description of alterations to the building.

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

Historical photos may be in the collection of the Clackamas County Historical Society. Outside Courtroom 1 is a photo of the original interior furnishings.

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

Clackamas County owns the building and has been the owner since acquiring the property for the second courthouse building in 1884.

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

See Attachment B-1 through B-4 for scaled floorplans and B-5 and B-6 for elevations.

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

The Clackamas County Courthouse is architecturally similar to other PWA-funded properties in Oregon with similar civic purposes, such as the nearby Newberg Post Office – Yamhill County brick was used on both building, and both are embellished with similar art deco details. Clackamas County courthouse is associated with Liberty Plaza that borders it on the east side of the building. Courthouse business is conducted at the Ralph M. Holman Law Center housed in a renovated building at the corner of Ninth Street and Main Street. The courthouse building is larger and more distinctive than any of the other structures around it.

- **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.).**

The Clackamas County courthouse should be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to significance under Criterion A. The Courthouse received funding through the PWA. As a public works project of the New Deal, the Clackamas County courthouse is a visible reminder that its construction put to work local architects, contractors, crafts people, and builders. Locally in Oregon City, the courthouse is the largest and most distinctive government building in the city and county. In its responsibility for servicing legal needs for residents of the county, including probate, family law, evictions, and tax matters, as well as more serious civil and criminal cases, the courthouse symbolizes the legal aspects of county life. It is significant under Criterion A as a public works project and as a local representative of the federal government.

Under Criterion C, the courthouse is good local example of PWA construction and representative of “stripped classicism” or “stripped modernist architecture and art deco details. It is significant under Criterion C and is unique in the richness of art deco details on the exterior. It is an important example of its style in public works construction.

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

Clackamas County courthouse is larger but more similar to the **Newberg Post Office** (1936) than any of the state’s county courthouses built under the PWA or WPA. The two buildings are both brick buildings with similar art deco details on the exterior. The Newberg Post Office was designed by Louis A. Simon, U.S. Department of the Treasury. The brick walls are divided by

horizontal white stone or terra cotta courses. The building's has a rectangular shape with transepts on the east and west ends, similar to features of the courthouse. The chevrons and Fleuron-like flowers on the bands of the Newberg Post Office and the flattened egg and dart designs in the white square rectangle below the band are art deco details. The square frieze above the band shows a triangle with an organic symmetrical pair of spirals that are flanked by flowers.

Of Oregon's 36 counties, New Deal funding was significant in the construction of three courthouses – Clackamas County, Deschutes County, and Linn County. PWA funding also supported the Saint Joseph hospital in LaGrande, county seat of Union County. This building, designed by the same Portland architectural firm as the courthouses for Linn and Deschutes counties, was turned into the Union County courthouse. Federal funding under the PWA may have been made available to Hood River County where A.E. Doyle acted as architect to convert the 1910 Hood River courthouse in 1937. The Clackamas County courthouse is unique in Oregon City and distinctive among PWA-funded resources in Oregon. It is a good example of Stripped Classicism and has an unusual number of art deco details on the exterior.

Contemporary courthouses in Oregon include the **U.S. courthouse** in Portland (1931) designed by Morris Whitehouse and listed in the National Register. Most if not all funding for the U.S. courthouse was local but, as a federal courthouse, it may have been supported through federal funding available preceding the PWA. Morris H. Whitehouse, of the same firm that designed the Oregon State Library, designed the U.S. courthouse, more recently called the Gus Solomon courthouse. It does manifest some stylistic similarities to Clackamas County courthouse in use of brass and bronze décor. Two other county courthouses built before the New Deal but funded partially with federal assistance are Jackson County and Tillamook County.

The **Jackson County courthouse** (1932) is similar in style to the Clackamas County courthouse. The limestone and terracotta building is more restrained than the Clackamas County courthouse. The architect was John G. Link, Inc. and contractor was L.H. Hoffman. Link was born in Germany in 1868 or 1870 and studied at the Royal Academy of Industries in Landau. After he migrated to the United States between 1885 and 1887, he lived in Denver, Buffalo, and St. Lewis before settling in Montana (1906). He moved to Chicago in 1930 and lived there until his death in 1947. There is no confirmation that he was licensed as an architect in the state of Oregon, but he was selected from a group of five architects under consideration to design the Jackson County courthouse. Although the courthouse was not funded under the PWA, its style and art deco decorative details which include flattened stylized eagles sculpted into the corners of the building, classically-inspired dentils in the cornice, and fenestration place it stylistically in the "stripped classical" or Modernist tradition. Jackson County courthouse is listed in the National Register.

The **Tillamook courthouse** (1932) was designed by Ellis Lawrence, Ormand R. Bean, and William Holford of the firm Lawrence, Holford, Allyn & Bean. L.H. Hoffman served as contractor. This building is a two-story brick building with a heavy horizontal band around the top perimeter. The roof is flat. Its brick exterior resembles the Clackamas County courthouse. Free-standing Doric columns border the front entrance, one on each side of the door, creating an imposing effect. The attached square brick pilasters widen slightly at the base creating a monumental, ancient, perhaps Egyptian impression. There are flattened decorations on the exterior pilasters. Lucia Wiley painted a fresco, "Building the Morning Star" in 1950 for the south lobby of the

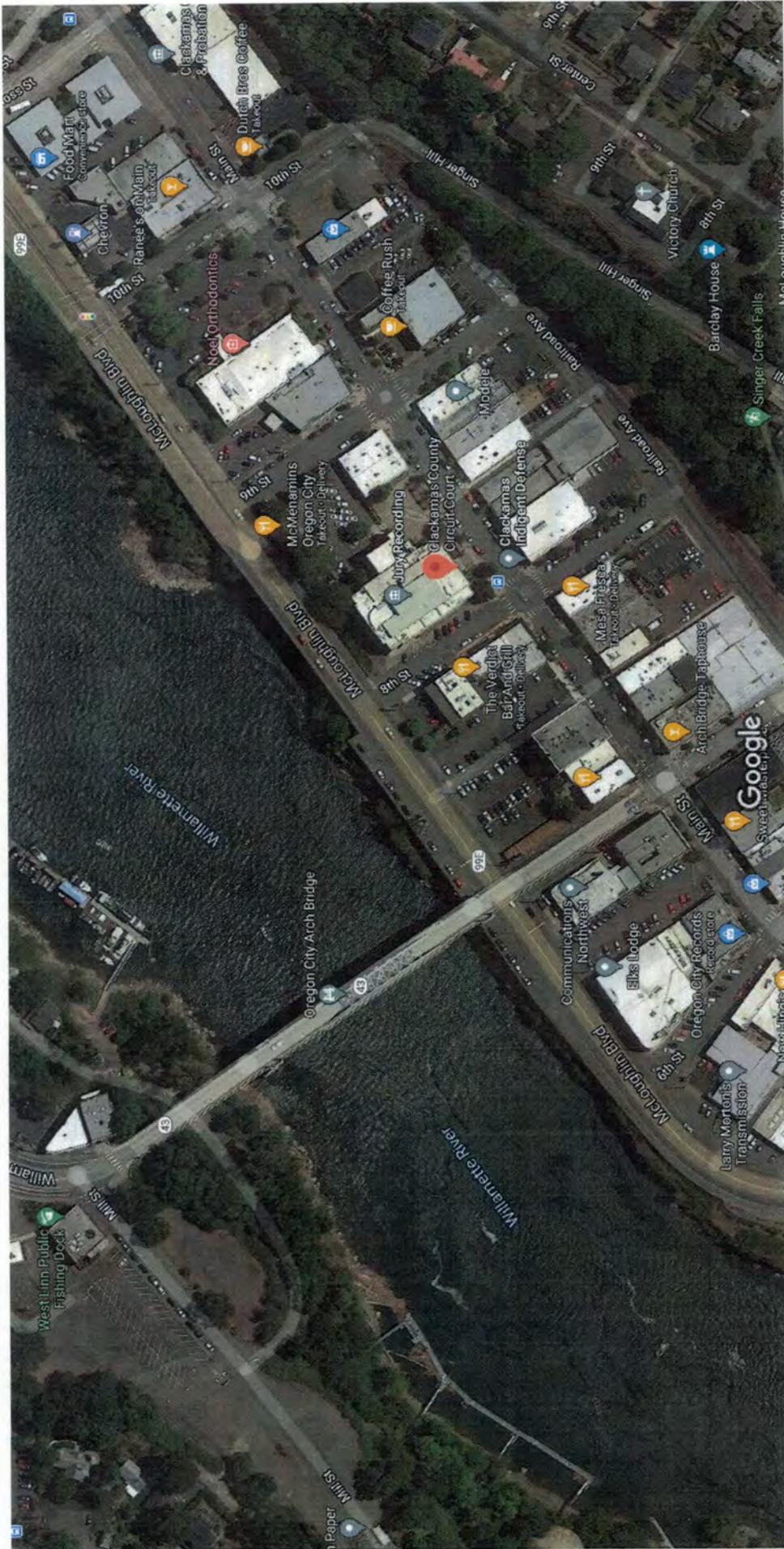
courthouse. The fresco illustrates early settlers building the first boat which gave them contact with the world outside the county. Eligibility of the Tillamook County courthouse for listing in the National Register is in part due to its Modernist, Stripped Classical style but also due to the Wiley fresco which was commissioned after the New Deal was closed.

The **Linn County courthouse** (1941) was funded partly through the PWA and partly through \$345,000 of county funds. It was designed by Portland architects, Tourtellotte and Phillips. The Linn County courthouse was one of John E. Tourtellotte's last projects and one of two buildings he designed with Truman E. Phillips. The other was a proposed City Hall for Portland that was not built. Tourtellotte died in 1939 while the Linn County courthouse was under construction. ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_E.\\_Tourtellotte](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_E._Tourtellotte)) It is a monumental three-story structure with exterior Doric columns over a portico. Construction is reinforced concrete and wall surfacing is stucco. It has a flat roof with a stepped parapet. In the wings on each side of the main entry are seven bay windows. The windows are one-over-one double hung and have panels with simple medallions between the second and third floor. Fluted pilasters divide the windows and form the corners. A pattern of three stars and stripes is in a course over the third-story windows. A classically proportioned cornice with dentils under a plain band extends around the building. Double brass doors under a marble panel form the entrance. A large window above the entry doors is divided by vertical and horizontal panes. A clock with Roman numerals is in a stone square above the central entry. The classical elements (columns, clock, and dentils) are features of Classical Revival architecture. The proportions, fenestration, and art deco decoration (stars and stripes) suggest the "stripped classical" style common to many PWA structures. The building has an addition on the west side dating from 1967 and an exercise area on the roof added in 1988.

The **Deschutes County courthouse** (1940) was designed by Truman E. Phillips of Tourellotte and Phillips, and the contractor was Stien Brothers and George H. Buckler Co. It reflects stylistic similarities to the Clackamas County courthouse. The three-story building has a penthouse on the flat roof. The construction is reinforced concrete over stucco. The rectangular building with a central entry section and transept-like extensions at each corner. Pilasters divide the three sets of windows in each wing. Each window has six horizontal panes. A simple semi-circular arch is over each window on the third floor. Stones have been set in a concentric semi-circle above the arch, with a keystone in the center. The central rectangular section over the double doors is bordered by a set of double rectangular pilasters with decorative vertical lines at the top. A chevron pattern with three parallel lines extends across the center of the section near the top of the building. A large vertically-oriented multi-paned window in the center section is topped by an arch with a multilayered archivolt. Original windows have been replaced with bronze aluminum sashes. A sky bridge has been constructed to the Justice Center building (1978). The building's appearance is otherwise little altered, and it should be eligible to be listed in the National Register.

The façade of the **Union County courthouse** (1938-1940) bears a resemblance to Deschutes County courthouse even though it was designed to be Saint Joseph Catholic Hospital. The resemblance is in the PWA-WPA aesthetic – simplified lines with classical elements (pilasters) and art deco details (chevrons). The four-story hospital faces north and is a white concrete structure. The main entrance of the Union County building is on the east end of the north front and projects out from the long horizontally oriented building. A narrow square tower, formerly topped by a cross, rises behind the entrance. Belt courses run the length of each floor. The roof

is flat. Rows of vertically oriented six-pane windows are between the belt courses on each floor. The central entrance is oriented vertically with pilasters decorated at the top with parallel vertical incised lines and a horizontal band of chevrons. These are similar to the pilasters on the Deschutes County courthouse. An empty niche in the front section may have contained a statue of Saint Joseph when the building was operated as a hospital. A ground floor corridor connected the hospital with another two-story building. Other buildings in the hospital group included a convent, chapel, laundry, and furnace room. The exterior surfaces appeared like ashlar where wood strips were inserted into the plywood forms when setting concrete. The forms were removed, a brush coat of Portland cement was applied, and a fine granite sand was blasted to form an integral surface. ("Sand-Surfaced Concrete Hospital," *Architectural Record*, vol. 30, no. 8, 08//1941, p. 92, as quoted in Alan Michelson, *Pacific Coast Architecture Database, 2005-2020 and US States/O-L/Oregon/Union County*) In 2008 this building was labeled as the worst county office in the country. It still contains some county offices but most have moved to another building. It is not in good repair. Because of the changed function from hospital to county offices and deteriorated condition, the building may not be eligible for listing in the National Register.



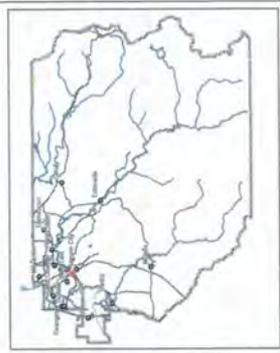
Imagery ©2021 Maxar Technologies, Metro, Portland Oregon, State of Oregon, U.S. Geological Survey, Map data ©2021 100 ft

2 2 E 31AB  
 OREGON CITY  
 N W 1/4 N.E. 1/4 SEC. 31 T.2S. R.2E. W.M.  
 CLACKAMAS COUNTY

D. L. C.  
 OREGON CITY CLAIM (UNRECORDED)

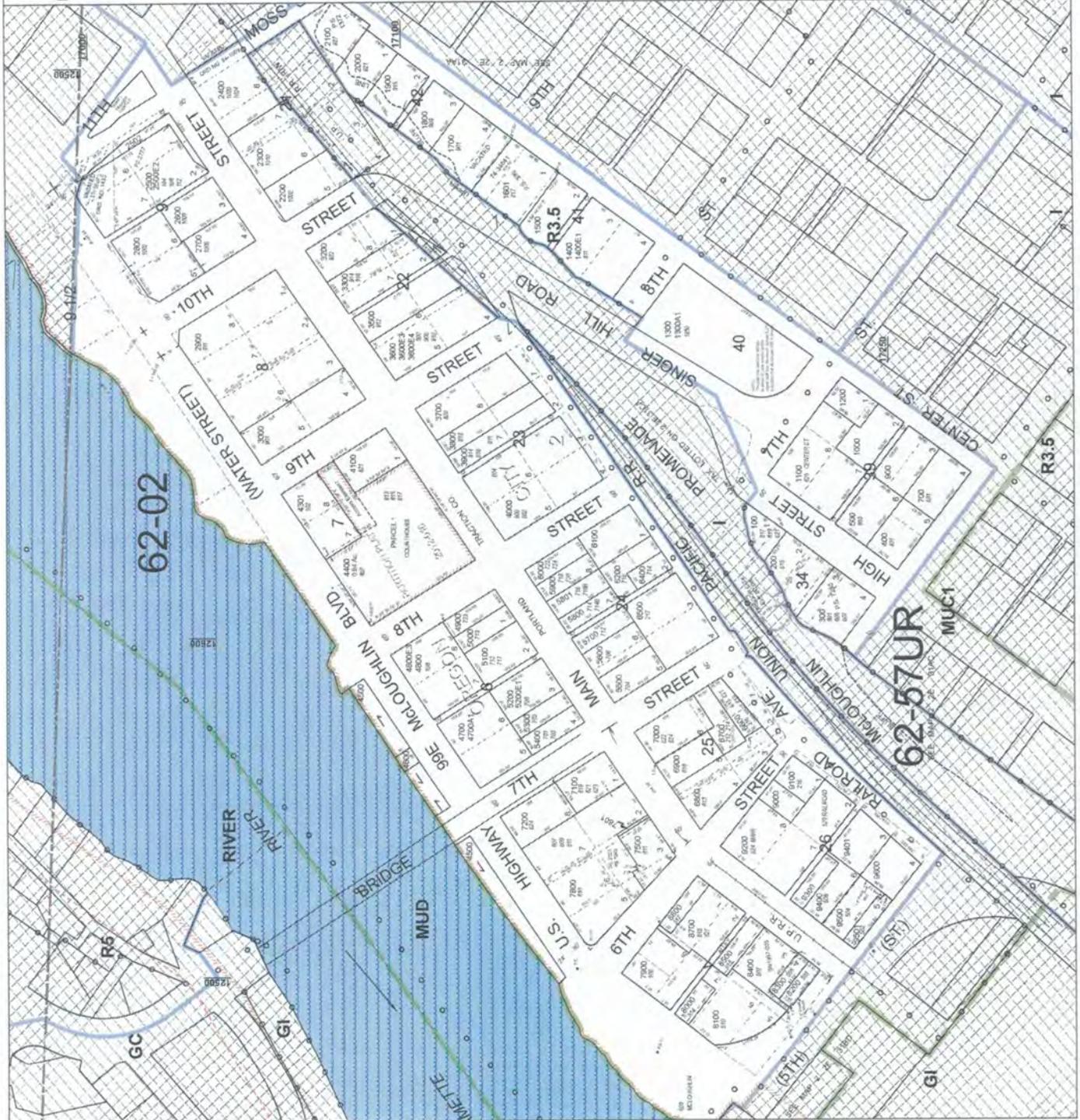
Calculated Taxlots

- Parcel Boundary
- Private Road ROW
- Historical Boundary
- Railroad Corridor
- Tax Code Lines
- Map Index
- Water Lines
- Water
- Plots
- Land Use Zoning
- Corner
- Section Corner
- 1/16th Line
- Cont. Lot Line
- D.L.C. Line
- Meander Line
- P.L.S.S. Section Line
- Historic Corridor 40
- Historic Corridor 20



THIS MAP IS FOR ASSESSMENT  
 PURPOSES ONLY

2 2 E 31AB  
 OREGON CITY



A-2







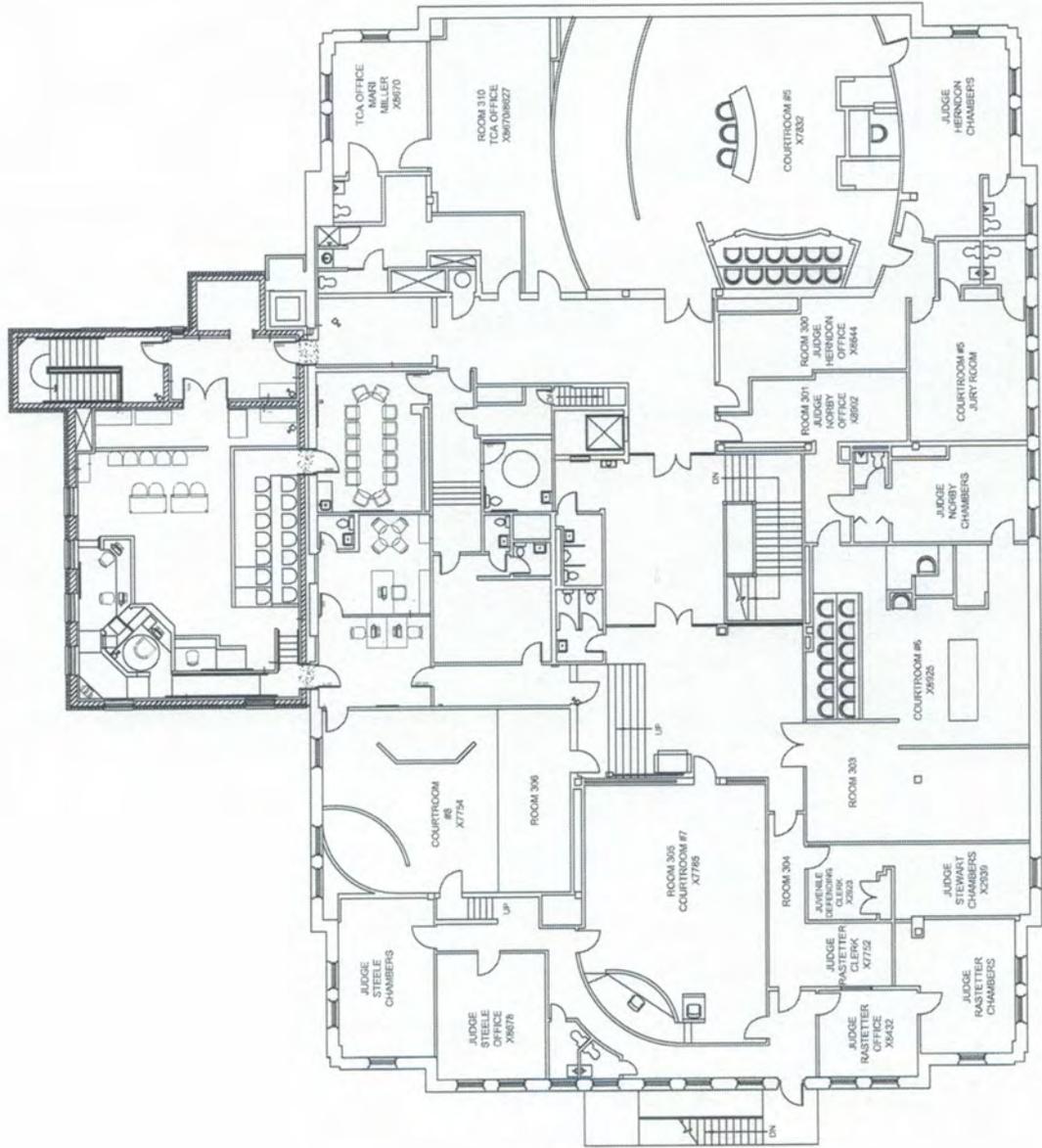

  
**NORTH**
  
**SECOND FLOOR**



Scale  $\frac{1}{16}'' = 1'$



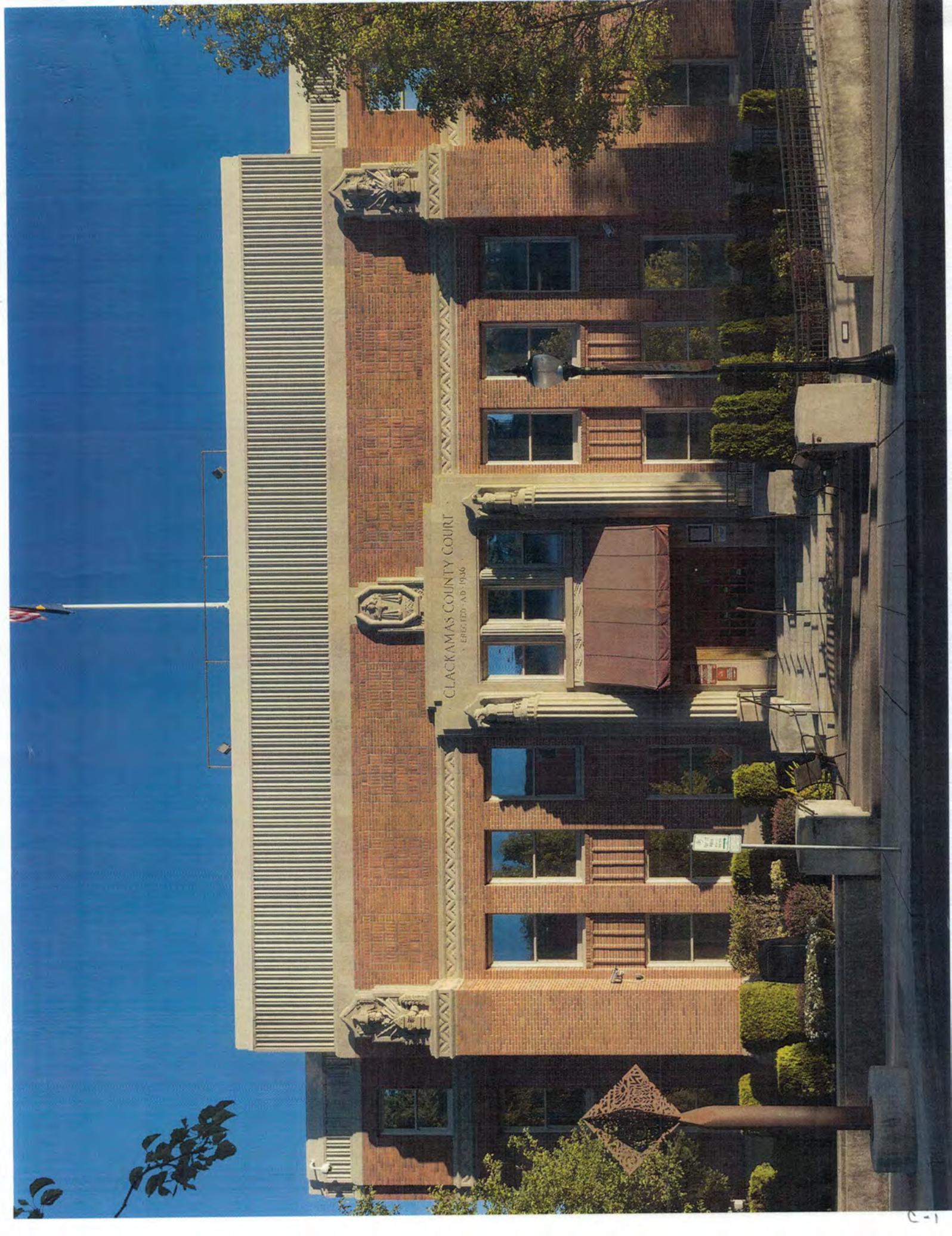
THIRD FLOOR



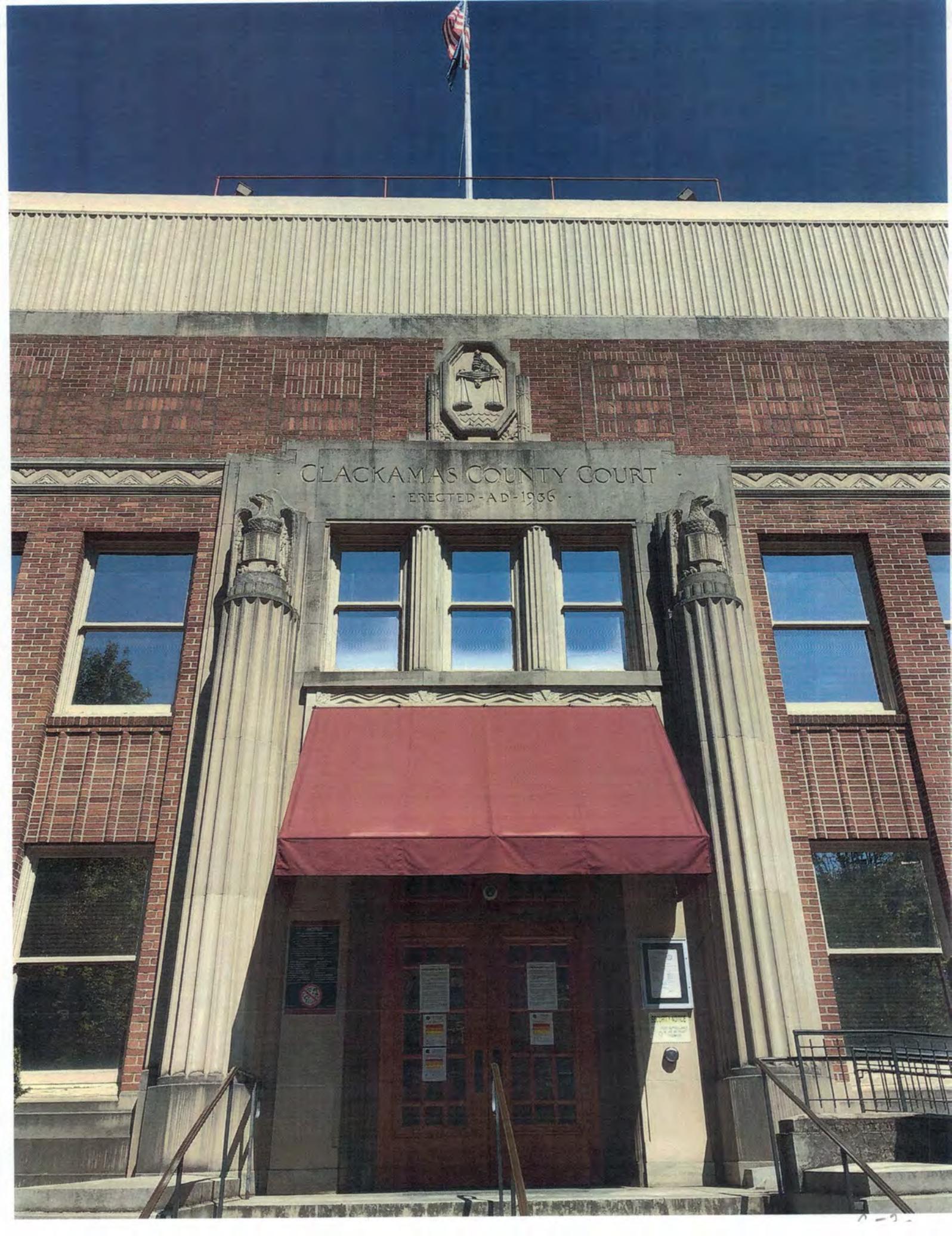
Scale  $\frac{1}{16}'' = 1'$







CLACKAMAS COUNTY COURT  
ERECTED - A.D. 1936

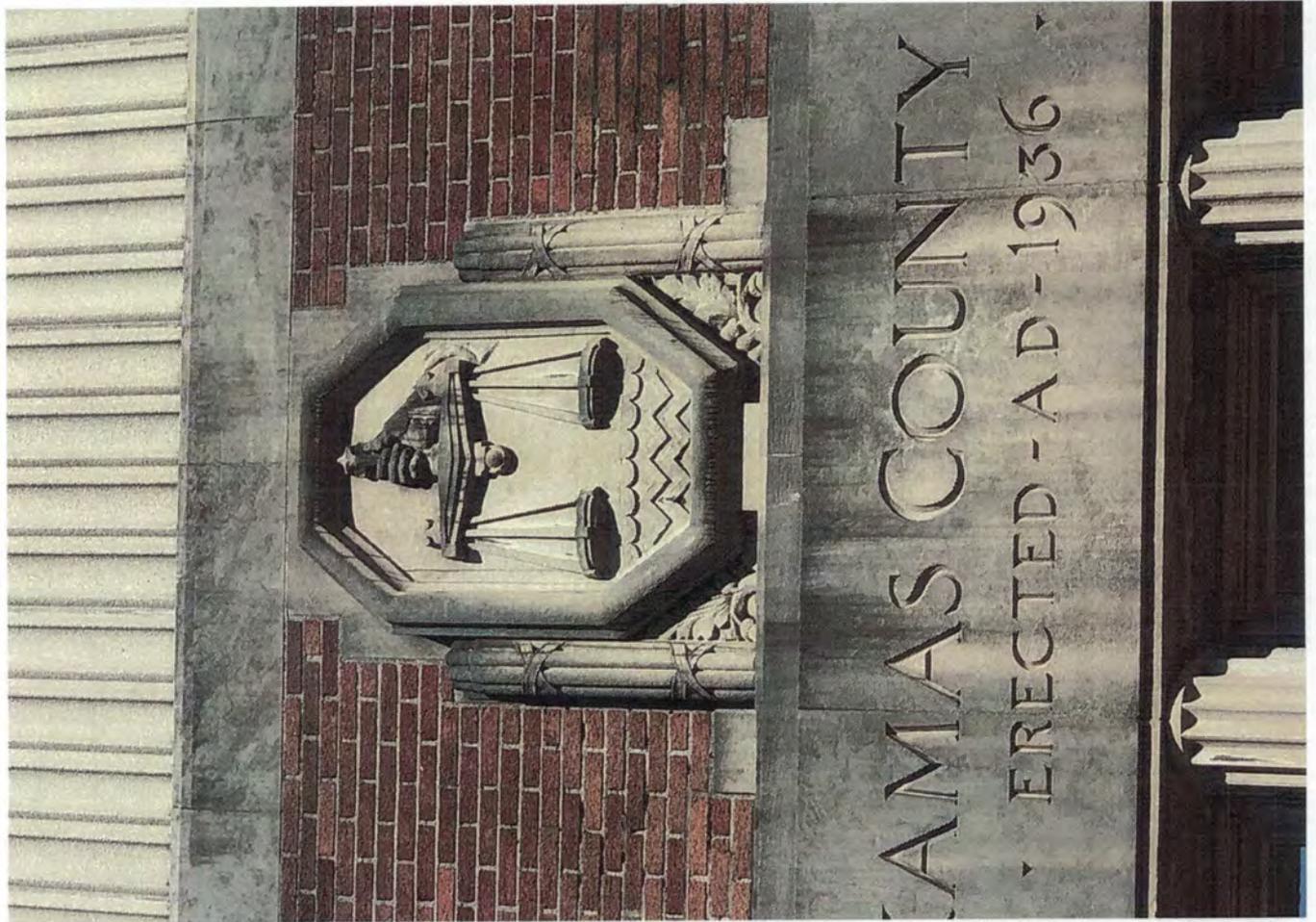


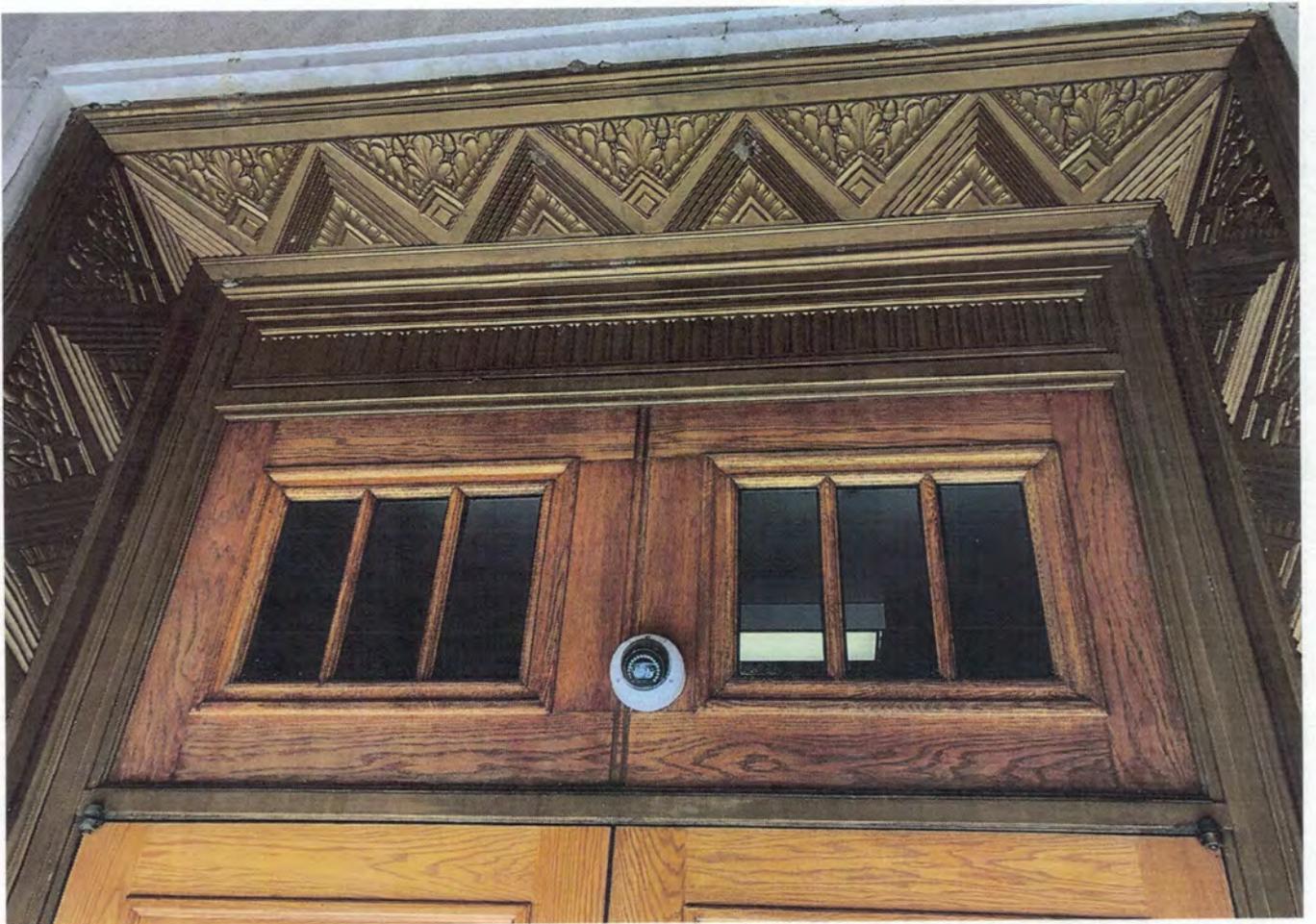
CLACKAMAS COUNTY COURT  
ERECTED - AD - 1936





KANSAS COUNTY COURT  
ERECTED - A.D. - 1936





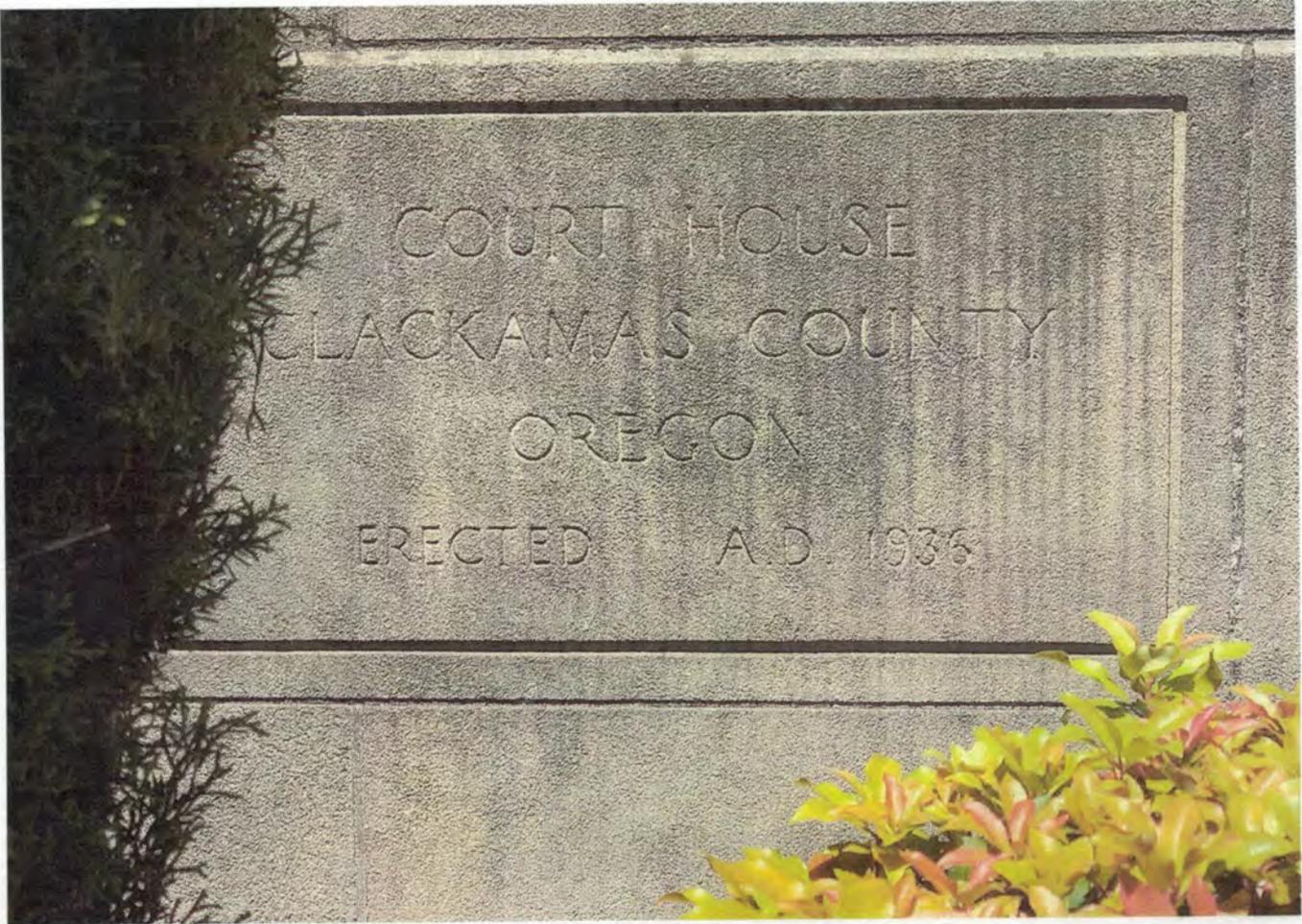
C-5





C-7





c-9

## OLD OREGON TRAIL

IN 1846 THE GREAT MIGRATION OF ox TEAMS AND COVERED WAGONS ARRIVED AT OREGON CITY, BLAZING THE OLD OREGON TRAIL THROUGH TO THE VALLEY OF THE WILLAMETTE, MAKING A TWO-OCEAN COUNTRY OF THE UNITED STATES.

## BARLOW ROAD

IN 1846 SAMUEL K. BARLOW AND PHILIP FOSTER BUILT A CUT-OFF TO THE OLD OREGON TRAIL, SOUTH OF MT. HOOD, ACROSS THE CASCADE RANGE. IN THE FALL 1852 WAGONS ARRIVED AT OREGON CITY OVER THIS ROAD.

## OREGON CITY

ONCE KNOWN AS WILLAMETTE FALLS, NAMED OREGON CITY BY DR. JOHN McLOUGHLIN, WHO HAD IT PLATTED IN 1842. CAPITAL OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT 1843-9; CAPITAL OF OREGON TERRITORY 1849-50; OREGON SPECTATOR, FIRST NEWSPAPER WEST OF MISSOURI RIVER, EST. 1846. FIRST PROTESTANT CHURCH (METHODIST) WEST OF ROCKIES, 1844; FIRST INCORPORATED TOWN WEST OF MISSOURI RIVER, 1844; CREATION OF FIRST CATHOLIC ARCHDIOCESE IN THE WEST, 1846; FIRST MASONIC LODGE WEST OF THE ROCKIES, 1848; FIRST LONG DISTANCE ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION LINE IN UNITED STATES, OREGON CITY TO FORTLAND, 1889.

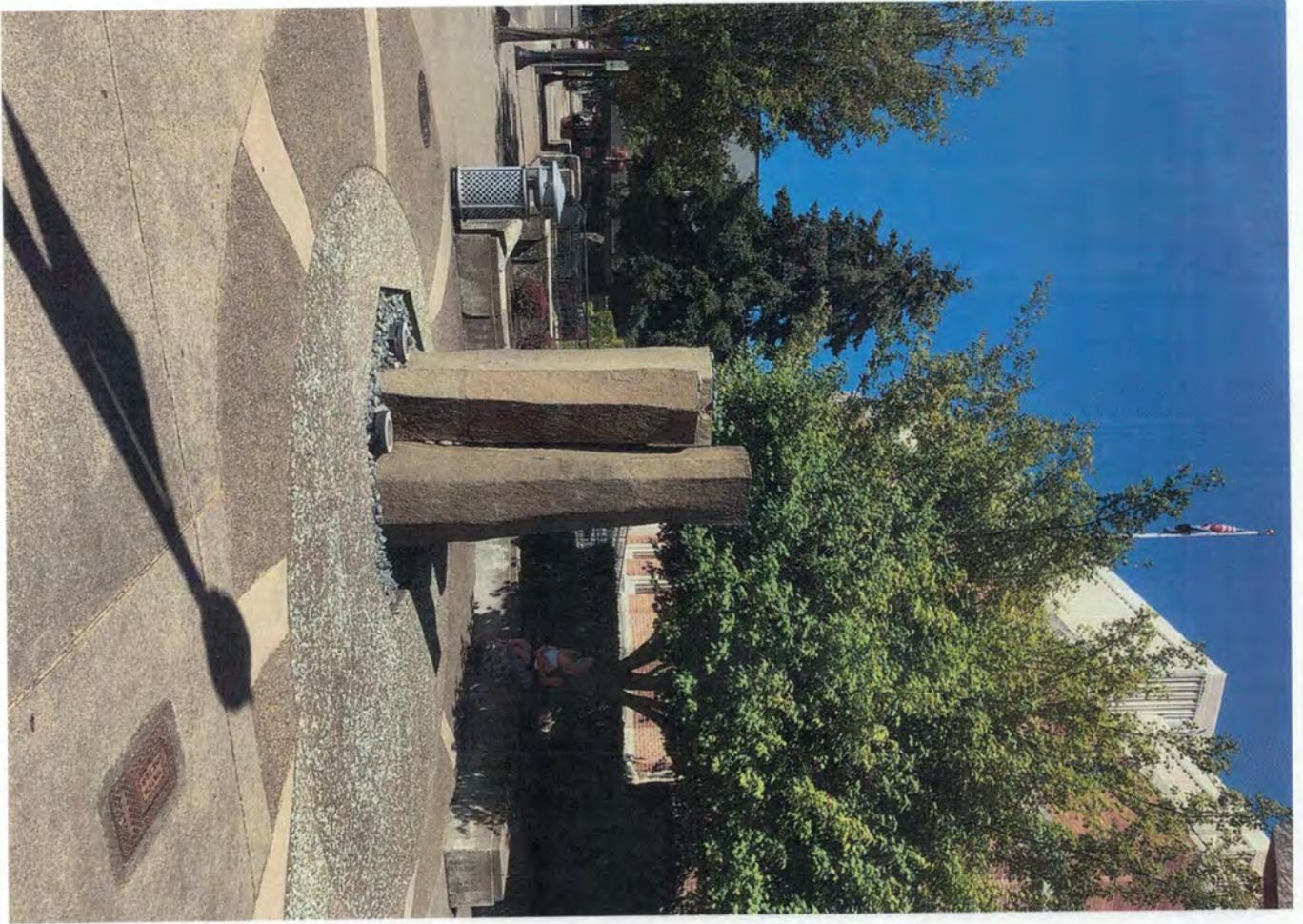
SPONSORED BY OREGON COUNCIL, AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, BEING ERECTED BY OREGON CITY CHAPTER OF SEPTEMBER, 1917.



## IN HONOR OF WILLIAM SIMON U'REN BLACKSMITH · LAWYER · POLITICAL REFORMER

AUTHOR OF OREGON'S CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR THE INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM & RECALL GIVING THE PEOPLE CONTROL OF LAW MAKING AND LAWMAKERS AND KNOWN IN HIS LIFETIME AS FATHER OF OREGON'S ENLIGHTENED SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT THIS MEMORIAL IS DEDICATED IN GRATITUDE BY THE OREGON CITY HILLTOP BOOSTERS AND BY FRIENDS AND ADMIRERS ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE OF OREGON.

APRIL 1977



C-11