

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DRAFT

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instruction in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classifications, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Coolidge-McClaine Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly Coolidge St. to Silver Creek and W. Main St. to Charles St. not for publication

city or town Silverton vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Marion code 047 zip code 97381

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide _____ locally.

Signature of certifying official/Title - Deputy SHPO Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
____ 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):	_____	_____

Coolidge-McClaine Historic District
Name of Property

Marion, Oregon
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many as apply)

- private
- public - local
- public - state
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
76	43	buildings
		sites
1	0	structures
		objects
77	43	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
- DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling
- RELIGION: Religious Facility
- LANDSCAPE: Park
- COMMERCE: Specialty Store

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
- DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling
- RELIGION: Religious Facility
- LANDSCAPE: Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Bungalow
- Colonial Revival
- Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation: concrete
- walls: wood
- roof: asphalt, wood, metal
- other: _____

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

See continuation sheets.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing).

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1878-1935

Significant Dates

1890 - Brown's Addition "A"
1912 - Park Side Addition

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B removed from its original location
- C a birthplace or grave
- D a cemetery
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F a commemorative property
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance Within the past 50 years

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Adolphus (Jake) Fielding McClaine
Ai Coolidge
Louis J. Adams

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite books, articles, and other sources used in preparing the form on one or more continuation sheets) See continuation sheets

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36CFR67) 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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

Coolidge-McClaine Historic District
Name of Property

Marion, Oregon
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approximately 26 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 _____
Zone Easting Northing
2 _____

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing
4 _____

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David Pinyerd, Bernadette Niederer, and Melissa Stoller, Historic Preservationists

organization Historic Preservation Northwest date August 31, 2007

street & number 1116 11th Ave SW telephone 541-791-9199

city or town Albany state OR zip code 97321

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation sheets

Maps: A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Name various

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

General Description

Silverton is located east of Salem in Marion County in the heart of Oregon's Willamette Valley. The town straddles Silver Creek, the town's namesake and reason for being. In 1846, James Smith and John Barger established a sawmill on the creek and a small settlement, Milford, began to grow. In 1854, Milford was abandoned and the businesses that had started there moved downstream to the current site of Silverton. In 1854, Polly Crandall Coon platted a 14-block town site along the east side of Silver Creek. Although the town site was probably first known as Silver Creek, it began to be called Silverton by September 1855. After half a century of slow growth, Silverton experienced a building boom during the early part of the twentieth century when fifteen new plats were registered in the city. In 2006, the City of Silverton had 8,915 residents in 3.5 square miles.

Silverton has one National Register historic district, the Silverton Commercial Historic District, established in 1987. The district is roughly bounded on the west by Silver Creek, High Street on the north, First Street on the east, and Lewis Street on the south. The Coolidge-McClaine Neighborhood is located south across Silver Creek from the Commercial Historic District. Silverton also has two individually listed resources: the Gordon House (1964) at 879 West Main Street and Calvary Lutheran Church and Parsonage (1891) at 314 Jersey Street.

Methodology

The City of Silverton contracted with Historic Preservation Northwest to do a windshield survey of the three historic home concentrations identified in the 1996 Silverton Historic Context. The three areas were referred to as the Historical Northwest, the Historical Northeast, and the Historical Southwest. After touring with the newly formed Historic Landmarks Commission, it was decided by the consultants and the commission to focus on the Historical Southwest area and work towards a historic district. The decision was based on the high concentration of intact houses and the neighborhood's cohesiveness.

To determine boundaries in the Historical Southwest area, the consultants walked the area recording basic information, such as integrity, style and construction date, and took photos of each resource. The area examined was bounded roughly by Silver Creek on the east, Coolidge & McClaine City Park on the southeast, Ross Avenue on the southwest, Fairview Street on the west, and McClaine Street on the north. This area was roughly four times the area of the Coolidge-McClaine Neighborhood. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, particularly the 1922 and 1939 maps, were then examined to further assess the developmental boundaries.

After the initial walking survey, the consultants performed a reconnaissance survey within the rough boundaries. The surveyed area is basically bisected east-west by Main Street. The south side of Main Street had filled in near Silver Creek by 1922. The area is formed by the Brown's Addition "A" (1890) and the Park Side Addition (1912). The area along Jerome Avenue was still undeveloped on the 1939 Sanborn and was not filled in until the 1950s. The houses north of Main Street behind the properties that front Main Street first appear for the most

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

part on the 1939 map. Those that already existed first appeared on the 1922 map; however, a good portion of those have disappeared or have poor to fair integrity. Therefore, these findings, plus a good to excellent integrity degree of integrity, led to a natural boundary line for the district. After presenting the results, the Historic Landmarks Commission agreed to the line.

Statistics

Within the boundaries of the Coolidge-McClaine Historic District there are 82 tax lots. Of the 82 tax lots, 73 were found to be occupied by structures. The remaining nine tax lots had no structures on them. Of the 73 structures, there were 69 houses, 1 church, 1 park entry, 1 restroom, and 1 commercial building. In addition, there were 47 outbuildings giving a total of 120 permanent structures in the district.

Based on a period of significance from 1878 to 1935 and integrity, 73% or 53 of the principal structures in the district represented the period of significance, with only 5% or 4 historic non-contributing and 22% or 16 non-historic non-contributing. Of the 120 permanent structures, 77 were historic contributing for a total of 64% contribution. The remaining 43 structures were historic non-contributing (5) or non-historic non-contributing (38). Throughout the district, there is strong sense of a residential construction boom in the 1910s and 1920s. In fact, 45 or 62% of the principal structures within the boundary were built between the years 1910 and 1930.

Architectural Styles

Nearly all of the buildings within the Coolidge-McClaine Historic District are houses. Only three buildings out of 72 are not houses (one church, one restroom, and one commercial building). One structure is also included in the survey, the entrance gates to Coolidge & McClaine City Park, c.1910. By far the most common building style is the Bungalow (29) with 40% of the total. After Bungalow, there was a scattering of eleven other styles throughout the district. The second most common styles were Vernacular (10) and Colonial Revival (8).

Vernacular (1880-1910)

“Vernacular structure” defines a building that is most likely to be constructed at a certain time in a specific location. It is those ordinary structures, often owner-built, that are constructed in a style typical to an area with materials available locally. Unfortunately, that strict definition envelops most buildings that have defined styles. For example, Queen Anne was a common style, built of materials available locally; however, it would not be labeled as “vernacular.” Therefore, the vernacular label has come to be applied to those simple buildings that do not have any stylistic elements for classification. Gable-front, side-wing buildings with 1/1 windows are typically referred to as vernacular, as are the side-gabled, one-story, circa 1900 buildings. A good example is the house at 140 Fiske Street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Queen Anne (1876-1905)

The Queen Anne style is characterized by asymmetrical massing, wrap-around porches, and a variety of decorative surfacing materials. Towers are a common feature, as are a variety of window types and turned decorative elements. The style dates back to the 1876 U.S. centennial exposition in Philadelphia, where the British sought to re-create the era of Queen Anne in their pavilion buildings. The style was most popular in the Willamette Valley from 1880 to 1900. Only three Queen Annes were identified within the district boundary, the epitome being 216 West Main Street.

Colonial Revival (1910-1940)

The Colonial Revival style is actually a series of phases of revival from the 1890s until the present. The first phase occurred after the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago generated interest in America's past. The expression first came to Oregon as the application of colonial elements onto Queen Anne forms. Greek Revival elements used in the late 18th century came back into vogue in the form of columns, dentil courses, modillions, Palladian windows, and pilasters. Queen Annes became simpler and more restrained after 1900, as the colonial elements were applied.

Pure Colonial Revival houses started appearing around 1900 in Oregon. The full complement of classical decorative elements were used and applied to symmetrical forms. It is symmetrical and detailed with classical elements, but its verticality and massive front gable show its chronological ties to the Queen Anne. The earliest Colonial Revival in the district is 114 Coolidge Street (c.1917).

In the 1920s, Colonial Revivals found their way into catalogs in a Bungalow form. Naturally symmetrical with minimal classical detailing, they usually were side gabled with multi-light sashes. Interest in reviving the colonial heritage at Williamsburg kept the Colonial Revival going through the 1930s. Designers in the late 1930s and 1940s used the Colonial Revival by either applying its elements to minimal traditional dwellings or recreating colonial antecedents. The Cape Cod variant was a one- or one-and-a-half story, side-gabled house, three bays wide with a central entry. It often had multi-light windows, shutters, and exterior chimneys. The Williamsburg variation is basically a Cape Cod with gabled dormers. Colonial Revivals are still being built today though with minimal detailing. The newest Colonial Revival in the district is 205 Coolidge Street (c.1941).

The Dutch Colonial Revival is a variant on the Colonial Revival and follows the same chronology. Its character-defining feature is a second story concealed in a gambrel roof. Houses of this style have classical detailing and usually include dormers. Dutch Colonials just after 1900 in Oregon are generally front gabled with fine detailing. Early Dutch Colonials usually had gambrel-roofed dormers. Dutch Colonial Revivals from

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

the 1920s through 1940s are primarily side gabled. They also became much larger and turned to large shed dormers. The addition of a sunroom on later colonials appears to be quite common. Only one Dutch Colonial was found within the boundaries, 446 West Main Street (c.1913).

Craftsman (1905-1915)

The term "Craftsman" is derived from the house designs published by Gustav Stickley in his Craftsman Magazine from 1901 to 1916. Not only were house plans produced by the magazine, but a whole way of life was advocated within its pages. Through natural materials, hand craftsmanship, good air circulation, sterile bathrooms and kitchens, and generous living spaces, a family could find health and happiness within a Craftsman's walls. The Craftsman is often considered the rich cousin to the Bungalow, as both developed at the same time. They shared many elements such as wide eaves with exposed rafter tails and brackets, and full porches with tapering posts and solid rails. The Craftsman goes beyond the bungalow by presenting many different window types, a variety of decorative surfacing, and is generally two stories in height. The Craftsman period was short-lived and ended by 1915 primarily due to high building costs. Rarely is a Craftsman seen in Oregon before 1905. Three Craftsmen were found within the district, the two best being 301 West Main Street and 423 West Main Street.

Bungalow (1915-1930)

The Bungalow enjoyed enormous popularity in Oregon primarily because it arrived at a time of tremendous growth in the state. The Bungalow was economically accessible to many people and its construction materials were readily available. The district reflects that with 40% of the total houses being Bungalows.

A Bungalow is most readily categorized by its size of 1 to 1-1/2 stories. Like the Craftsman, the Bungalow is characterized by a low-pitched roof, wide eaves with exposed rafter tails, and eave brackets. A front porch is critical to the style; however, the Bungalow integrates the porch into the building, allowing for a smoother transition from the inside to the outdoors. The porches are wide and are frequently delineated by solid rails with truncated, tapered columns. Also like the Craftsman, Bungalows are clad in rustic materials, such as shingles, brick, river rock, and stone. A variety of window types are present, often making use of leaded glass treatments. A strong grouping of Bungalows can be found along Coolidge Street. The best examples are 216 Coolidge Street and 232 Coolidge Street.

Period Revivals (1925-1935)

In addition to revivals of early American building types, in the mid-1920s, there was a resurgence of the English Cottage. These typically have steep roofs, brick or stucco and half-timber walls, round-top doorways. The unique feature of the style was the shingled imitation of a thatched roof's rolled eaves, though the feature is not

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

always present. These residences were particularly popular in the suburbs of the late 1920s and early 1930s. There is one English Cottage in the district at 240 Coolidge Street.

World War II-Era Cottage (1935-1950)

The World War II-Era Cottage appeared shortly before the beginning of World War II and continued until a few years after the war. The economic depression of the 1930s led to this simple style of architecture, which often lacked decorative detailing. World War II Cottages tended to be relatively small, one-story structures, with hipped or gable roofs. The overall shape is square or rectangular.

During World War II there was a shortage of materials and housing. After the war, with the peacetime economy just beginning to start up, materials were still in short supply with demand for housing exacerbated by returning GI's and their new families. As a response, new houses were built rapidly and with little ornamentation, often in large subdivisions. These houses were also small, corresponding to the small size of young families, but designed with future additions in mind. Because of their simplicity and low cost, the minimal house made the dream of home ownership possible for an unprecedented number of people. Only one WWII-era Cottage was identified and that was at 121-123 Fiske Street.

Ranch (1935-1970)

“The Ranch” originated with California architects in the mid-1930s and was the most popular style of architecture from the 1940s through the 1960s. Ranch houses, which tend to maximize facade width and have attached garages, appear to “sprawl” out, especially when placed on large lots. The ranch style thrived on the increased dependence on the automobile, as it was no longer necessary to live in proximity to bus and streetcar lines, symbolizing urban sprawl in its very form. This style is dominated by asymmetrical, one-story plans with low-pitched roofs and moderate overhangs. It is characterized by large picture windows in the living area, decorative iron or wooden porch supports, and either wood or brick wall cladding. Partially enclosed patios or courtyards were influences from early Spanish Colonial precedents. Four Ranches were identified within the district, the best example being 105 Welch Street.

Contemporary (1950-1980)

Contemporary refers to architect-designed, high-style fusions of the International and Ranch styles. With an influential architecture program at the University of Oregon, this house style is found throughout Oregon, often in very simple houses. Contemporary houses may have flat or low pitched gabled roofs. Flat roofs reflect the influence of the International Style. Exposed structural members, such as beams or posts, support wide roof overhangs. Many of these one-story dwellings employ a variety of exterior surfacing materials, such as wood, brick, and stone, which are often used in conjunction with each other. Contrasting wall textures and materials are often joined by windows of unusual shape and placement. As with most modern styles, no traditional

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

detailing is used to frame windows or otherwise embellish the exterior. Only the Methodist Church at 203 West Main Street reflected this style.

Conclusion

The Coolidge-McClaine Historic District is an intact residential neighborhood concentrated in the 1910s and 1920s. It contains houses of some of the most important people in Silverton's history. The district has a breadth of architectural styles, though the bungalow style dominates with 40% of the total. The period of significance is represented by 73% of the principal structures in the district, with only 5% historic non-contributing and 22% non-historic non-contributing. In addition to the houses, the district has two parks, one commercial building, and one church. The district's boundaries are clearly delineated by Silver Creek to the east, a park to the south, and newer residential development to the west and north.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

Introduction

By 1845 emigrants began to settle in the vicinity of present day Silverton. In 1846 James Brown, a native Kentuckian who had helped lead a group of overland travelers to the Oregon country, arrived at Silver Creek in October that year. Here he claimed land in part of the future site of Silverton. Peter Cox, a native of Virginia, who traveled west that same year, claimed land just west of the future Silverton town site. One year later in 1847, John Barger, a native Missourian, settled on what became a 640-acre donation land claim that included the southern part of Silverton. By 1848 several other settlers had claimed land in the surrounding Silverton hills. The increase in settlers and the growth of industry in the area marked the beginning of a new town on Silver Creek. In 1854, Polly Crandall Coon platted a 14-block town site along the east side of Silver Creek. Although the town site was probably first known as Silver Creek, it began to be called Silverton by September 1855. After half a century of slow but steady growth, Silverton experienced a building boom during the early part of the twentieth century when fifteen new plats were registered in the city, including the Park Side addition, platted by one of Silverton's most prominent families, the Coolidges. The new plat would be home to many of Silverton's most respected citizens and community leaders.

The proposed Coolidge-McClaine Neighborhood District of Silverton is eligible under Criterion A for its association with early Willamette Valley settlement. Its settlement was based on milling operations and as an agricultural center. The town developed into a center of business and industry. The Coolidge-McClaine Neighborhood District is also eligible under Criterion B for its association with Silverton's most prominent civic and business leaders. Additionally, the district is eligible under Criterion C for its excellent examples of residential architecture of both the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The district boasts a variety of styles including Queen Anne, Bungalow, Craftsman, English Cottage, and Colonial Revival. The period of significance stretches from 1878-1935.

Early Exploration

Over two hundred years ago, the present site of Silverton was at the periphery of overlapping territories occupied by Native Americans, the Kalapuya and the Molala. Between the late 1700s and the 1830s, when European explorers and fur traders ventured into the Pacific Northwest, several different groups of Kalapuya occupied the Willamette Valley from the falls at present day Oregon City to the Umpqua River watershed. One dialectic band of the Kalapuya, the Ahantchuyuk or Pudding River Indians, ranged over country west of Silver Creek and south of the Pudding River's convergence with the Willamette.

The arrival of non-natives in the Willamette Valley brought about the gradual depletion of the Kalapuya's subsistence economy. Beginning on a small scale in the early 1810s when retired fur trading company employees began settling on French Prairie between the Pudding and Willamette rivers, and continuing into the 1830s when Jason Lee's Methodist Mission was founded further upstream on the Willamette, cultivating, livestock grazing, and fence-building practiced by these early French Canadians and Euro-American settlers

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

encroached on the Ahantchuyuk band's food-gathering territory. In 1838 about 26 families lived on French Prairie; in 1841 they numbered 61 families.

Continued white encroachment on native territory and physical removal of Indians by the passage of laws completed the collapse of the Kalapuya culture in the middle-Willamette valley in the 1840s and 1850s. Glowing reports of the Willamette Valley's mild climate and promising potential for farming encouraged the first large overland migration to the region in 1842. The following year, nearly 900 emigrants traveled over the Oregon Trail; some settled on land in the hill country (Waldo Hills) southwest of present-day Silverton and on prairie grasslands (Howell Prairie) to the west. In 1845, 3,000 more settlers arrived in Oregon country; some settled in the Waldo Hills and on Howell Prairie.

Settlement and Early Transportation

The prairies of the Willamette Valley, particularly their wooded margins, provided an ideal environment for pioneer settlement. The edges of the grassy prairies did not require clearing forests, and their rich soils invited the cultivation of wheat and vegetables as well as grazing. Douglas fir for shelter and fencing, and oak for firewood could be obtained from nearby stands. Early settlers often selected land near these prairie-woodland borders. By the mid-1840s, settlement in the middle Willamette Valley no longer remained concentrated around French Prairie, but extended into desirable prairie-forest margins in the Salem and Eola hills, Rickreall Valley and the Dallas area, and eastward into the Silver Creek area.

Soon after early settlers had taken up some of the most desirable land in the Waldo Hills, on Howell Prairie, and along Butte and Abiqua creeks in 1844 and 1845, several emigrants settled on land in the vicinity of present-day Silverton. These early settlers included the aforementioned James Brown who settled on part of the future site of Silverton, Peter Cox, who settled just west of the future town site, John Barger who settled on the southern part of Silverton, and James Smith, a native Virginian, who along with Barger erected a lumber mill on Silver Creek about two miles upstream from the future town site.

In 1848 settlement activity near present day Silverton was interrupted by an event that occurred far from Silver Creek, the discovery of gold in northern California. Eager fortune seekers, including many from the Oregon Territory became part of a mass migration to the California gold fields. John Barger and James Brown both joined the flood of Silver Creek country pioneers who headed south in 1848 and 1849. By 1850, those who had remained in the Oregon Territory began realizing that money could be made from supplying the California miners with agricultural products, like flour, meat, and fruit, and with lumber shipped over the Columbia River and the Pacific to San Francisco. Increased market demands and the influx of currency from California bolstered trade opportunities. The Gold Rush stimulated commercial farming and industry, as well as the growth of towns, where grist and sawmill operations and supplies for farmers were located. Additionally, the promise of free land for farming provided by the 1850 Donation Land Claim Act helped induce many overland emigrants to seek economic opportunities in the Oregon Territory, rather than the California gold fields.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

In the 1850s, changes in the Silver Creek country reflected the combined positive effects of the California Gold Rush and the Donation Land Claim Act. Between 1851 and 1854, many overland immigrants arriving in the Oregon Territory filed land claims in and around the future town site of Silverton. In 1851 Dr. Benjamin Davenport and his wife Sarah claimed 320 acres south of Silverton in the Waldo Hills. That same year, Ai Coolidge and two brothers, all natives of Ohio, filed claims on land southeast of the future Silverton town site. During the winter of 1850-1851, Ai Coolidge cut logs for pioneer settler Beuford Smith, who had recently begun operating a sawmill not far from the existing mill of John Barger and James Smith. To serve the needs of the growing number of settlers in the area, other businesses began over the next several months, including a general merchandise store opened by Ai Coolidge and a flourmill constructed by Beuford Smith. The stream of settlers continued over the next two years with the arrival, in 1852, of Paul and Sarah Crandall and their married daughter Polly, who planned to join her husband Thomas Coon on land just north of John Barger's land claim. In 1853 Waite and Holland erected the first commercial building, a general merchandise store, on part of the Barger donation land claim. On nearby land along Silver Creek, John Barger and James Smith, who abandoned their first flourmill, began erecting a new mill in 1854. Soon a blacksmith shop also opened for business. That same year, Polly Crandall Coon, following the death of her husband in January 1854, platted a fourteen-block town site along the east side of Silver Creek and began selling the lots. All of these simultaneous activities marked the beginning of the new town on Silver Creek.

Over the next decade, Silverton's business and industrial section slowly expanded in response to the local needs of settlers in the surrounding farming district. In 1855 several buildings were moved from the adjacent site of Milford (where Barger and Smith's original mill had been located), where the steeply sloping hillsides converging on Silver Creek limited future expansion, to Silverton's platted town site that offered level, relatively easy-to-purchase, 99 x 132-foot lots for about \$25.00 each.

By the mid-1860s, adjoining one- and two-story false-fronted, wood frame commercial buildings lined the creek side of Water Street and stood along both sides of Main Street between Water and First Streets. Silverton's founding and its initial growth as a center of business and industry benefited somewhat from its close proximity to a territorial road. This road afforded the town access to outside markets. Territorial roads were twelve-foot wide public roads, cleared of trees, logs, and other obstructions, built for the purpose of connecting sizeable towns. In the early 1850s, the territorial road crossed Silver Creek slightly north and west of Silverton's future platted town site.

Improvements made to the territorial road contributed somewhat to Silverton's slow but continued growth in the 1860s. The construction of the first brick commercial building in 1868 at the corner of East Main and First Streets signaled local merchants' sense of confidence in Silverton's future. By then Silverton's business district consisted of three general merchandise stores, a harness shop, two blacksmith shops, two wagon shops, a drug store, a carding machine, and two gristmills. In 1870 Silverton's population numbered around 150.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

Silverton witnessed some growth during the 1870s. In 1873 the town was second in size, after Salem, in all of Marion County. In addition to its other businesses the town now supported two saloons, a bookshop, boot maker, carpenter, and cooper, three physicians, and attorney, and a justice of the peace. Industrial enterprises included a sash and door factory and a new flourmill. By the late 1870s Silverton's population reached around 200.

Railroads and Industrial Growth

The railroad arrived in Silverton in 1880. The arrival of the railroad insured reliable access to markets allowing Silverton to become the main shipping point for one of the most productive farming regions in the Willamette Valley. By the mid-1890s, two trains ran twice daily between Silverton and the Southern Pacific's main line through the Willamette Valley.

The arrival of iron rails in Silverton impacted the town's growth and character during the next two decades. The rail connection stimulated population growth. Between 1880 and 1890 the town grew from 400 to around 500. Anticipating future growth and expansion, community residents sought to incorporate Silverton in 1885. By the mid-1890s, Silverton had nearly tripled in size, with a total population of about 1,500.

In response to anticipated and real population growth, Silverton's planned streets and residential neighborhoods began to extend beyond the original 1854 town plat. The greatest concentration of dwellings in the 1890s however, existed in the original Silverton plat. In 1894 *The Oregonian's Handbook* reported that "new buildings are being erected in different parts of the city, and the vacant lots within the corporate limits are rapidly being occupied by a good class of houses." Some residences, the handbook noted, "are almost palatial in the handsome appearance of their superstructure."

The removal of Silverton's old oak signaled an end to the town's pioneer era and character, and represented but one of many landscape changes that took place between 1880 and the early 1900s. Railroad-induced growth encouraged the surveying of five new plats, and in 1889 and 1890, extended a noncontiguous orderly grid pattern of streets and blocks to flatter sections of Silverton, north, south, and west of the original town plat. This included Brown's Addition "A" in 1890 in the southwest corner of the intersection of Main Street and Silver Creek.

Outside of town farmers with newly purchased land removed trees to enlarge areas of arable land. In the 1890s, agriculture near Silverton became more diversified due to diminishing size of farms. The productivity of farms scattered around the countryside in the early 1900s enabled Silverton to become an established shipping center for not only wheat and flour but also hop bales, fruit, English walnuts, livestock, and hogs, along with other farm produce.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Industrial Expansion in the Motor Age & Great War Years

Farming continued as one of the primary occupations for those living and working in the hills and on the flatter land around Silverton in the early twentieth century. Colorful, lavishly illustrated booklets produced around 1910 by the Silverton Commercial Club and the Southern Pacific Railroad promoted Silverton's many agricultural assets to prospective newcomers. Silverton became the center of one of the most productive and profitable hop-producing districts in the country from the early twentieth century until the 1920s, when prohibition nearly wiped out the liquor industry and hop production.

Willamette Valley farmers prospered especially during World War I, when demands from war-torn Europe for American agricultural products increased dramatically. Between 1914 and 1919, crop prices more than doubled overall. Fischer Flouring Mills on South Water Street barely kept up with increased war-time demands for flour. Increased fruit production during the 1910s encouraged the founding of the Silverton Food Products Company fruit cannery in 1921.

Although the majority of farmers used horsepower before 1914, during and after World War I the gasoline-powered tractor, truck and automobile gradually replaced draft animals. Agricultural and even town landscapes changed in significant ways as a consequence. On farms, machine sheds replaced barns, feed storage sheds, and fenced grazing fields associated with work horses. In town, blacksmith shops, livery stables, and hitching posts gradually disappeared from the scene and were eclipsed by garage and machine shops. Railroads continued to provide the primary means of transporting farm products to market.

In the early twentieth century Silverton became more than a thriving farming town. Silverton emerged as a leading regional shipping center for another land-based resource, timber. Beginning in 1899, lumbering in the Pacific Northwest expanded rapidly. Silverton, ideally located not only on a Southern Pacific branch rail line but in close proximity to extensive stands of timber on the lower Cascade slopes to the east and southeast, contributed to and greatly benefited from Oregon's lumber industry boom. During the 1910s and early 1920s, Silverton rose to become the largest lumber-producing town in the Willamette Valley by 1923, with two of the largest mills being the Silverton Lumber Company and the Silver Falls Timber Company. The Silverton Lumber Company, founded 1906, began constructing modern mill building on January 1, 1907. The Silver Falls Timber Company became incorporated in 1903. Originally a logging operation, the company began construction of a mill in 1916.

The arrival of the large-scale Silverton Lumber Company and Silver Falls Timber Company milling operations profoundly impacted and transformed the town. From a small quiet farming community with a population of around 1,200 in 1905, Silverton grew into a bustling lumber town of nearly 4,000 people by the mid-1920s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Coolidge-McClaine Neighborhood Residential Architecture

Silverton experienced enormous residential growth as a result of the town's four-fold increase in population between 1906 and the mid-1920s. Local land speculators registered a total of fifteen new plats between 1907 and 1924, three of which lay outside the one-square mile incorporated city limits. Nearly all the lots encompassing Coolidge Street and Jerome Avenue had been sold and built up with large, substantial bungalow houses by 1922. Smaller bungalows cropped up in adjoining neighborhoods.

Dwellings representing a wide array of construction methods, sizes, and architectural styles have been built in Silverton since Euro-American settlement began in the Silver Creek area in the late 1840s and throughout its settlement era. As Silverton entered the railroad era, new architectural styles became popular. The Queen Anne style, built in Oregon between 1870 and 1905, became one of America's favorite styles during the late Victorian era. Several examples of the Queen Anne style can be found on or near Silverton's original platted town site.

Inspired by the 1876 Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia, the Colonial Revival style focused on the colonial period of American history. It made its appearance in Oregon between 1890 and 1915 and coincided with Silverton's emergence as a lumbering town in the motor age.

The Arts and Crafts movement struck Oregon between 1885 and 1915, during Silverton's railroad and early lumbering eras. Out of Arts and Crafts were spawned first the Craftsman and then the Bungalow style. The bungalow became enormously popular in Silverton and the rest of Oregon between 1910 and the mid-1920s, when the town quadrupled in population during its lumber boom period. Silverton's continued growth as a lumber town also coincided with emerging popularity of "revival" styles of architecture, which were common in Oregon between 1925 and 1935.

The McClaine House, built around 1878, and located at 216 West Main Street, is an excellent early example of the Queen Anne style of architecture, most popular in Oregon from around 1880 to 1900. Adolphus (Jake) Fielding McClaine and his wife Sophronia E. Cavanagh built this house around 1878. Jake McClaine, prominent Silverton banker, was born in Sagamore County, Illinois, January 11, 1832. Following the death of his father, he lived with Abner Allen, with whom he moved west in 1852 to Salem, Oregon. McClaine settled in Silverton, Oregon in 1859. That year, he and Ai Coolidge combined their capital to buy land and stock. They purchased a sawmill, a flourmill at Milford, and engaged in merchandising. In 1880 Jake McClaine and Ai Coolidge, one of Silverton's earliest businessmen, opened the Coolidge & McClaine Bank on Main Street in Silverton. They constructed a building in 1882 for the bank operation and built a new structure in 1890. The bank continued operation and in 1922 yet another building was erected.

Jake McClaine married Sarah Porter Coolidge, who died in 1871. His second wife was Sophronia E. Cavanagh, who died in 1892. Jake McClaine died in Silverton on April 7, 1899. The house on West Main Street became the property of the McClaine heirs. Minnie McClaine, daughter of Jake and Sophronia, and her husband, Dr.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Charles W. Keene, occupied the house for many years. The August 23, 1912 *Silverton Appeal* noted that “extensive improvements are being made upon the McClaine residence in the way of an addition on the west side.” Clarence Whittier Keene was born June 5, 1875 at Fairfield, Oregon, to David M. and Elizabeth Campbell Keene. Clarence Keene graduated from the University of Oregon in 1896 and received his M.D. degree from the same institution in 1901. After interning at the County Hospital in Portland, Oregon, he practiced briefly in Canyon City and in Medford, Oregon. Following post-graduate work at Harvard University and in Europe, Dr. Keene opened an office in Portland, Oregon where he specialized in orthopedic surgery. In 1911 he moved to Silverton to open his medical practice. He helped found the Silverton Hospital in the 1910s and 1920s. Dr. Keene married Minnie McClaine on July 15, 1903. She served for many years as president of the Coolidge & McClaine Bank.

Clarence Keene was active in Silverton affairs affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the Marion County and Oregon State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. He died July 25, 1948 at his home on West Main Street at the age of 73. Minnie Keene died in December 1965.

The Adams House at 116 Jerome Avenue, built in the late 1880s, is another excellent example of the Queen Anne style of architecture. The house was built for Louis J. and May (Coolidge) Adams, who purchased the property from Silverton bank president Ai Coolidge and his wife, Sarah, in 1888. Louis J. Adams was born January 30, 1862 at Portsmouth, Ohio, a son of Frank and Barbara Peters Adams. Educated at the public schools of Portsmouth and at Smith College in the same city, Adams came to Oregon in 1884 where he worked first as a store clerk and, later, at a flourmill. In 1888 he married May Coolidge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ai Coolidge. Soon after their marriage, Louis Adams began working as a legal consultant for the Coolidge & McClaine bank. He studied law in the office of George G. Bingham of Salem and was admitted to the bar in 1897. Soon after, he opened his own practice in Silverton. May Coolidge died March 29, 1899, leaving four young children.

The Coolidge House at 301 West Main Street, built 1912-13, is an excellent example of the Craftsman style. Eva Coolidge had the house constructed at the time the Park Side addition (encompassing Coolidge Street and Jerome Avenue) was being platted by the Coolidge family. The April 19, 1912 issue of the *Silverton Appeal* announced: “Miss Eva Coolidge also intends erecting an up-to-date residence upon her property just opposite the George Hubbs place...when completed it will be one of the nicest pieces of property in the city.”

Eva Coolidge, born August 22, 1856 in Silverton, was one of six children born to Ai and Sarah F. Allen Coolidge. Ai Coolidge, a native of Ohio born in 1823, came overland to Oregon in 1851 and settled along Silver Creek. He opened a general store in Milford and soon afterward moved it to the newly platted town site of Silverton. His successful business enabled him to purchase several thousand acres of land around Silverton and he became instrumental in the early development of the community and Marion County. In 1868 and 1870, he served as a Marion County commissioner. He rebuilt the early Silverton flourmill and co-founded, with Adolphus (Jake) McClaine, the Coolidge & McClaine Bank in 1880.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

Following Ai Coolidge's death in 1908, Eva Coolidge became president of the Coolidge & McClaine Bank. She had the distinction of being the only woman bank president in Oregon in the 1910s. Seven years after construction of her house on West Main, she died unexpectedly on February 28, 1919 at age 63.

Soon after her death, Myron C. and Edith M. Woodard bought the house and took up residence. Myron C. Woodard was born in 1875 in Watertown, Wisconsin. He was first employed in the timber industry in Minnesota where he trained in all aspects of the business. In 1908 he moved to Oregon where he built the Westport Lumber Company plant at Westport. He moved to Silverton in 1912 and became associated with the Silver Falls Timber Company. While still managing the Westport Lumber Company Mr. Woodard started construction of a railroad to timber stands in the Cascade Range foothills about thirty miles east of Silverton. Silver Falls Timber Company began operation in 1916. M.C. Woodard moved permanently to Silverton that year. Myron Woodard had a prominent and successful career. He was founder and president of the Silver Falls Timber Company and a director of the First National Bank of Portland.

The Adams House at 423 West Main Street is an excellent example of the Craftsman style. Louis J. Adams had this house built for his new family in 1912. Louis J. Adams had become an Oregon State senator in 1902 and served as city mayor in 1905 and again in the mid-1910s. Louis Adams died in 1931 at age 69.

According to a 1919 issue of the *Silverton Appeal* newspaper, Charles A. and Francis Adams Reynolds moved into the Adams house in 1919; they purchased it in 1924. Charles Reynolds joined the Coolidge & McClaine Bank in the late 1910s as an assistant cashier. He worked in that capacity until the late 1920s when he became vice president of the bank. In the mid-1930s, he was elected to the Silverton City Council. The Reynolds owned and occupied the property until 1941.

The Peter & Claire Loar House, located at 211 Coolidge, was constructed by Dr. Peter Loar in 1912 in the Bungalow style. The Loars moved to Silverton in 1910, where Dr. Loar took up the post of Silverton health officer. Dr. Loar served in this capacity for 38 years before retiring in 1949. During that time, Dr. Loar became instrumental in establishing the Silverton Hospital. He served as president of the Marion-Polk Medical Society and was a member of state and national medical associations. Active in civic affairs, Dr. Loar was a long-time member of the Silverton Planning Commission and president of the Cascade Highway Association. He also helped lead a movement to establish Silver Falls State Park. Loar played a key role in building the community swimming pool, the water filtration plant, and the city's sewage system.

The John H. & Emma Brooks house was constructed 1915 in the Bungalow style and is located at 216 Coolidge. John and Emma purchased the property from Eva Coolidge. John served as the Silverton postmaster for many years before his death in the early 1920s. Emma continued to reside in the house until 1928, when she sold it to William L. and Helen L. McGinnis. William ("Mac") McGinnis, prominent lumberman of the Silverton area, was born in San Francisco. He served many years as production manager and superintendent of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

the Silver Falls Timber Company until it was closed in 1945. Mr. McGinnis had a keen interest in baseball. In 1936 he organized, coached, and managed the Silver Falls Timber Company baseball team, known as the "Red Sox." He also served as chairman of the Silverton Athletic Commission. McGinnis Field at Silverton High School was named in his honor.

Located at 114 Coolidge is the Fred & Grace Callister house. The Callister House, constructed in 1917, was designed in the Colonial Revival style. Fred E. and Grace H. Callister purchased this property from Eva Coolidge in July 1916 and had the house built that year. The Callisters came to Silverton from Spokane around 1912. Fred gained employment as a cashier and manager of the Coolidge & McClaine Bank, Silverton's first and longest-lived bank. In 1920 the Callisters moved to San Francisco. They sold the house to George and Ethel Hubbs. In 1902 the Hubbs family moved to Silverton and that same year Hubbs, along with Perry Burch, founded Burch, Hubbs & Company real estate. Hubbs was active in organizing the Silverton Chamber of Commerce and served as its secretary and manager for 29 years. Additionally, he sat on the Marion County Board of Education for 32 years and assisted in founding the Silverton Hospital. He was on the city council for many years and for more than 20 years he served as the city recorder and police judge. He retired from public affairs in 1941. Mary Burch Hubbs, long active in the Silverton Women's Club, was instrumental in establishing a library on the second floor of Silverton's City Hall.

Another important resource located within the proposed Coolidge-McClaine Neighborhood district is Coolidge & McClaine Park. The United States' growing enthusiasm for an aesthetic appreciation of nature and outdoor sports activities of all kinds found expression in Silverton soon after the Silverton Lumber Company came to town. In 1909, longtime bankers Ai Coolidge and Jake McClaine donated a large, densely wooded tract of land along the bank and hillside west of Silver Creek near the center of town to the city for a public park. Coolidge & McClaine Park, with its rustic cobblestone and concrete entrance gate at the end of Coolidge Street, soon became a popular gathering place. According to one writer in the mid-1920s, "Silverton had one of the finest natural parks on the Pacific Coast in which is located a free public swimming pool."

Decline and Depression

Since 1906, fires from Silverton's two mills' refuse burners illuminated the night sky. By 1925, however, it became increasingly difficult to supply the mills with adequate timber. In 1926, after 20 years in operation, the Silverton Lumber Company closed down.

With the loss of 250 to 300 mill jobs in town, Silverton residents hoped to see the town's economy bolstered by an historically-important, natural resource-based activity, farming. Following World War I, however, agricultural conditions had changed radically since the early twentieth century. In contrast to Silverton's pre-lumber town days, agricultural development had become increasingly tied to worldwide events and market conditions making it difficult for agriculture to boost Silverton's sagging economy at the end of the 1920s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

The Great Depression had a profound impact on Silverton and the nation. In the Northwest, the disastrous economic decline of the early 1930s dealt its hardest blow to those who depended on extractive industries, timber and agriculture, for a living. The New Deal programs initiated by President Franklin Roosevelt, such as the Works Progress Administration, helped to put many Silverton residents back to work.

Conclusion

The Coolidge-McClaine Neighborhood of Silverton is located in the area where some of Silverton's earliest settlers had located their claims, and later where many of Silverton's most prominent residents made their homes. The neighborhood developed as a home for the city's leading businessmen and civic leaders, as well as professionals and the working class. The district represents the diverse people who lived in Silverton and retains a high level of integrity in its structures.

Coolidge-McClaine Historic District
Name of Property

Marion, Oregon
County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

City of Silverton. Plat Map, 1913.

Evans, Gail E.H. *Silverton, Oregon: Historic Context Statement*. City of Silverton, 1996.

Evans-Hatch, Gail E.H. *Silverton, Oregon: Cultural Resource Inventory*. City of Silverton, 1997.

McEachern, Philip Duncan. *Silverton: The Morphology of an Oregon Town*. Master's Thesis, University of Oregon, 1990.

Polk's Salem and Marion County Directories. 1889, 1892, 1895, 1901, 1904, 1907, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1920, 1923, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1933, 1940, 1942, and 1944.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Silverton, Oregon. 1890, 1892, 1903, 1906, 1915, 1922, and 1939.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the north corner of Lot 14 of Brown's Addition "A" to the City of Silverton, Marion County, Oregon; thence southwest along West Main Street to the intersection with McClaine Street; thence northwest along McClaine Street to the north corner of tax map 61W34DA, lot 2900; thence in a southwesterly direction along the northwestern boundaries of the tax lots along West Main Street; thence south at the intersection with Center Street; thence northeast at the southern corner of tax map 61W34DA, lot 9300; thence southeast at the intersection of tax map 61W34DA, lot 9500; thence following along the southern edge of 61W34DA, lot 9600; thence northeast at the intersection with the southeast boundary of tax map 61W34DA, lot 9700; thence northeast along the southeastern boundary of tax map 61W34DA, lot 10500; thence northeast along Apple Avenue; thence southeast along the southwestern boundaries of the tax lots along Coolidge Street; thence southwest at the intersection with Charles Street; thence following the boundary of the Coolidge & McClaine City Park to Silver Creek; thence northward along Silver Creek following the eastern property boundaries to the point of beginning at the north corner of Lot 14, Brown's Addition "A."

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the Coolidge-McClaine Historic District are affected by historical, visual and physical factors, and roughly follow the residential development shown on the 1922 Sanborn map for Silverton. The eastern edge is bounded by Silver Creek, the water feature essential to Silverton's early existence. Around its southern edge, the district encompasses Coolidge & McClaine City Park, the city's first park and the recreational hub for the city ever since. The central western edge follows the residential development from the 1920s along Coolidge Street. The northwestern edge jogs towards the west up Liberty Hill to follow the development of residential housing from the early 1900s. The northern edge then follows the streetscape along West Main Street created by the housing of the late 1800s, which drops back down Liberty Hill to Silver Creek and the bridge into Silverton's Downtown Historic District.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 1

Photographs of the Coolidge-McClaine Historic District were taken by David Pinyerd on 2/21/07 and 3/5/07. The original negatives are in the possession of the City of Silverton, Community Development Dept., 306 S. Water St., Silverton, OR 97381.

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------|-----|-------------------|
| 1. | 305-306 APPLE AV | 39. | 134 FISKE ST |
| 2. | 310 APPLE AV | 40. | 135 FISKE ST |
| 3. | 314-316 APPLE AV | 41. | 139 FISKE ST |
| 4. | 201 CHARLES ST | 42. | 140 FISKE ST |
| 5. | 111 COOLIDGE ST | 43. | 141 FISKE ST |
| 6. | 114 COOLIDGE ST | 44. | 143 FISKE ST |
| 7. | 205 COOLIDGE ST | 45. | 144 FISKE ST |
| 8. | 206 COOLIDGE ST | 46. | 148 FISKE ST |
| 9. | 211 COOLIDGE ST | 47. | 154 FISKE ST |
| 10. | 212 COOLIDGE ST | 48. | 158 FISKE ST |
| 11. | 215 COOLIDGE ST | 49. | 162 FISKE ST |
| 12. | 216 COOLIDGE ST | 50. | 170 FISKE ST |
| 13. | 219 COOLIDGE ST | 51. | 116 JEROME AV |
| 14. | 222 COOLIDGE ST | 52. | 317-319 W MAIN ST |
| 15. | 223 COOLIDGE ST | 53. | 203 W MAIN ST |
| 16. | 226 COOLIDGE ST | 54. | 215 W MAIN ST |
| 17. | 227 COOLIDGE ST | 55. | 216 W MAIN ST |
| 18. | 231 COOLIDGE ST | 56. | 301 W MAIN ST |
| 19. | 232 COOLIDGE ST | 57. | 302 W MAIN ST |
| 20. | 235 COOLIDGE ST | 58. | 308 W MAIN ST |
| 21. | 240 COOLIDGE ST | 59. | 401 W MAIN ST |
| 22. | 243 COOLIDGE ST | 60. | 407 W MAIN ST |
| 23. | 246 COOLIDGE ST | 61. | 411 W MAIN ST |
| 24. | 247 COOLIDGE ST | 62. | 412 W MAIN ST |
| 25. | 303 COOLIDGE ST | 63. | 412 W MAIN ST |
| 26. | 309 COOLIDGE ST | 64. | 418 W MAIN ST |
| 27. | 317 COOLIDGE ST | 65. | 423 W MAIN ST |
| 28. | 101-109 FISKE ST | 66. | 424 W MAIN ST |
| 29. | 110 FISKE ST | 67. | 430 W MAIN ST |
| 30. | 111 FISKE ST | 68. | 435 W MAIN ST |
| 31. | 119 FISKE ST | 69. | 436 W MAIN ST |
| 32. | 121-123 FISKE ST | 70. | 442 W MAIN ST |
| 33. | 122 FISKE ST | 71. | 443 W MAIN ST |
| 34. | 122 FISKE ST | 72. | 446 W MAIN ST |
| 35. | 124 FISKE ST | 73. | 449 W MAIN ST |
| 36. | 128 FISKE ST | 74. | 450 W MAIN ST |
| 37. | 129 FISKE ST | 75. | 410 S WATER ST |
| 38. | 133 FISKE ST | 76. | 105 WELCH |