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101 High Street NE
Masonic Temple

223-233 High Street NE
T.G. Bligh Building

237-245 High Street NE
Arthur Moore Building

102 - 110 Liberty Street NE
McGilchrist Building

105 - 135 Liberty Street NE
Gray Building

120 Liberty Street NE
Roth Company Building

145-147 Liberty Street NE
Eckerlen Building

155 Liberty Street NE
Skiff Building/Montgomery Ward

189 Liberty Street NE
Reed Opera House

229 State Street
Smith & Wade Building

236 State Street
Meredith Building

241 State Street
Salvation Army Building

246 State Street
Catlin & Linn Building

315 - 333 State Street
Durbin Building

351 - 367 State Street
Farrar Building

356 State Street
J.K. Gill Building

360 - 372 State Street
Adolph Block

379 - 383 State Street
Pomeroy Building

388 State Street
*First National Bank, Old/Capitol
Tower/Livesley Building*

508 - 524 State Street
Bligh Building

Salem, Oregon

Historic Downtown Walking Tour



“There is no better way to enjoy the historic assets of a community than walking up close to a historic building and experiencing the past. Salem abounds in these opportunities, and places both financing and volunteer efforts into maintaining and promoting their enjoyment.”

- Janet Taylor, former Mayor of Salem

Why is Historic Preservation Important?

Historic Preservation buildings are aesthetically pleasing and are a diversion from the multitude of glass-and-steel buildings. Countless projects have demonstrated that historic buildings can be transformed into modern, workable spaces. Some warehouses have even been converted into housing and former stock yards have become thriving marketplaces. Preserved buildings also attract visitors. Visitors enjoy the sense of being “someplace”, not just “anywhere”. Perhaps the most important reason to save old buildings is that they make up our collective memory.

Preserving Salem’s historic resources affords each person the opportunity to interpret and appreciate the values and ways of life of those who lived and worked here before us. Preservation establishes a sense of place to which each of us can connect and reveals what we value. It is through the dedication of individuals working together in the community that the Salem Downtown Historic District has been designated and is a tangible link from the past, through the present, to the future.

What is the Salem Downtown Historic District?

The Salem Downtown Historic District was officially listed in the National Register of Historic Places on September 28, 2001. The district is a seven block area roughly bounded by Chemeketa, High, Ferry, and Front Streets. There are total of 92 buildings, 67% of which contribute to the historic character of the district. The district is historically significant for its association with a regional response to the discovery of gold in California, the commercial response to the development of agriculture in the Willamette Valley, and the development of the Oregon Territory, and later the State of Oregon. The district is also architecturally significant for its collection of a variety of commercial architectural styles.

Walking Tour Map Building Key

1. Burker Building
2. Marion Car Rental and Park
3. Ladd and Bush Bank Building
4. Catlin and Lynn Building
5. Manning Company Building
6. Boise Building
7. Former White’s Feed Store
8. Smith and Wade Building
9. Salvation Army
10. US National/Pioneer Trust Building
11. Watkins-Dearborn Building
12. Capitol National Building
13. Bush-Breyman Block
14. The Only remaining section of Bush and Brey Building
15. Starkey-McCulley Building
16. Benjamin Forstner Store Building/South First National Bank Block
17. South Eldridge Block/Greenbaum Block
18. Pearce Building
19. Steeves Building/Court Street Dairy Lunch
20. Paulus Building
21. Reed Opera House
22. Stuesloof Building
23. Electric Building/Anderson Sporting Goods
24. Moore Building
25. T.G. Building
26. Site of the Old City Hall
27. Odd Fellows Hall and Annex
28. Former Marion County Courthouse Building
29. Masonic Temple
30. Elsinore Theatre
31. John Hughes Company/New Salem Hotel Building
32. Hubbard Building/Oregon Building
33. McGilchrist Building
34. Hughes-Durbin Building
35. McCormack Building
36. Skiff Building
37. Eckerlan Building
38. Gray Building
39. Pomeroy Building
40. Farrar Building
41. Bayne Building
42. J. K. Building
43. Adolph Building
44. First National Bank/Old Capitol Tower/Livesley Building
45. Site of the Former Guardian Building

Salem Historic Downtown Walking Tour

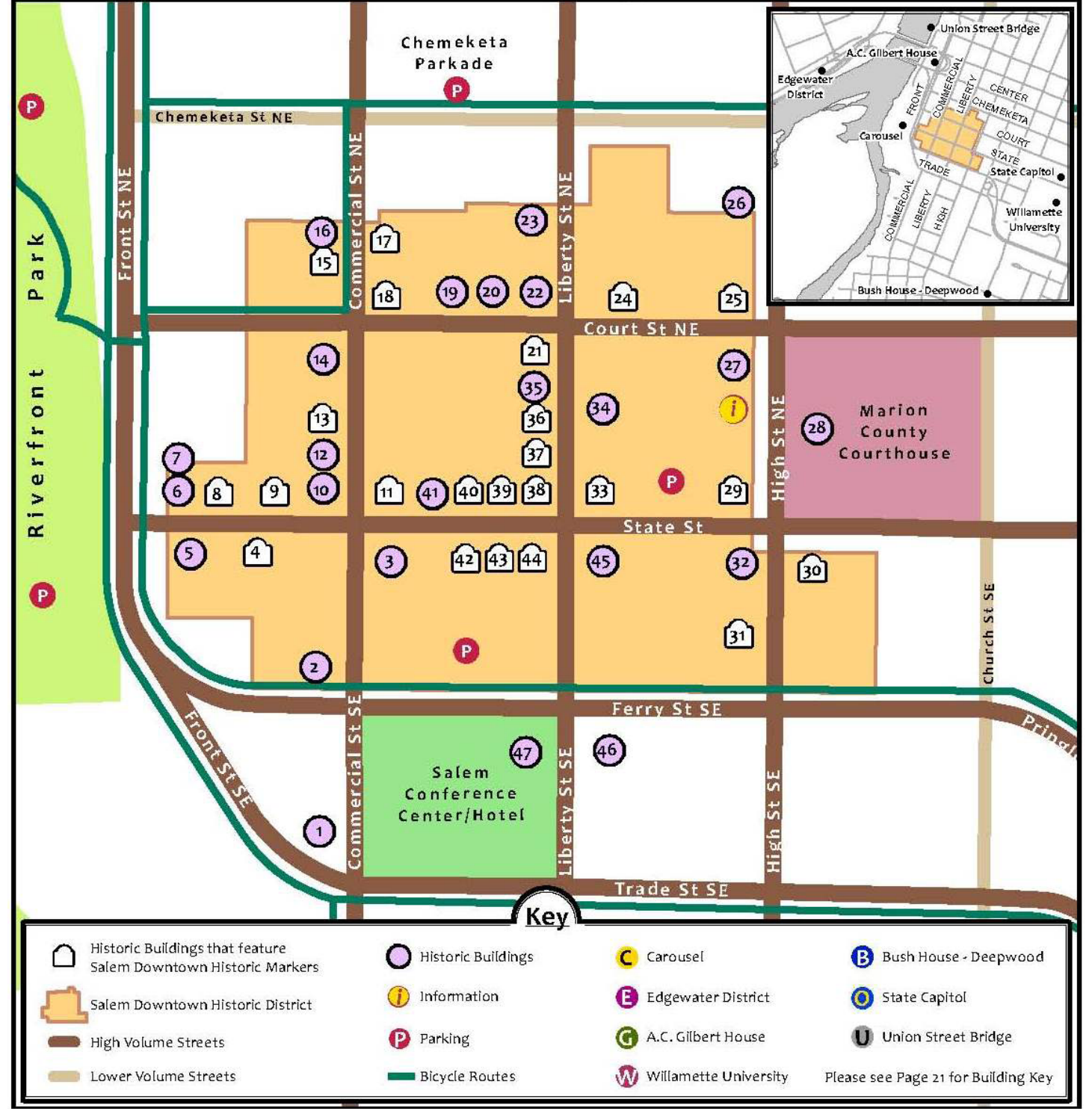


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“Once upon a time, before shopping malls and giant parking lots, Salem families could find everything they wanted within a few downtown blocks; they could buy furniture, appliances, hardware and nursery plants for their homes; keep professional appointments or visit the bank; go to a movie, attend church or watch a parade; have a soda at the counter of a drug store or dine in one of several restaurants; shop in a variety of small retail establishments answering every household need. People of modest means lived downtown on the second floors above the shops and the more prosperous walked the few blocks from their fine homes. It was, in fact, the model of current Urban Redevelopment. The following self-guided walk will recall that Salem – and typical American towns – years ago.” – Virginia Green



Celebration for the opening of the Center Street Bridge, 1918.

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Denotes historical properties that feature
Salem Historic Downtown Markers

The best place to begin your historical tour of Downtown Salem is at the interpretive panel on the stairway landing at the Ferry and Commercial Street corner inside the Salem Conference Center where you can look out at the City's beginnings.

The tour suggested in this brochure leads you through time, to experience some of the significant sites that share the fascinating story of Salem's history. It begins in 1847 and continues through the present day.

1. Burke Building, 267 Commercial Street SE

The earliest use of the 1890 Burke Building was as a fruit and produce house with the Illahee Club upstairs. In 1912, this club merged with the Board of Trade. In 1922, the Board of Trade became the first Salem Chamber of Commerce.

2. Marion Car Rental and Park, 195 Commercial Street SE

The Marion Car Rental and Park was built in 1950. Following World War II, efforts to accommodate cars in downtown encouraged the removal of older buildings for the construction of car parking facilities. The Marion Car Rental and Park replaced the Holman Building, built in 1857. Originally planned as a hotel, it became a legislative hall after the first Capitol burned in 1855. Many of Oregon's laws were passed here. Attempts to save the building for civic use were unsuccessful.




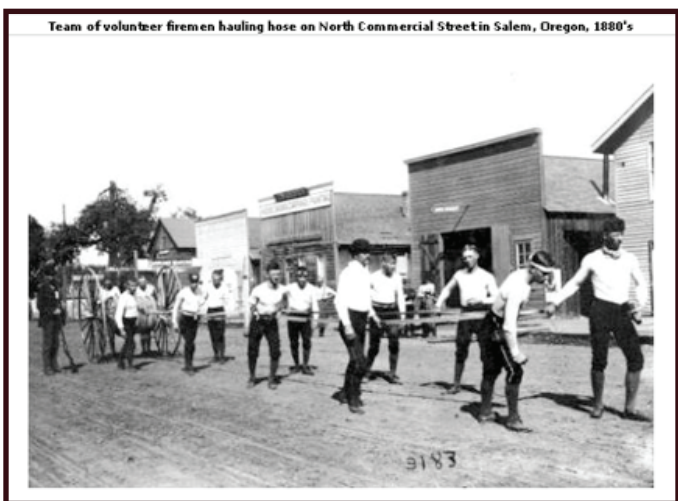
The Holman Building

3. Ladd and Bush Bank Building, 302 State Street

Salem's first financial institution, the former Ladd and Bush Bank, was founded in 1869. Ashael Bush II (1824-1913), the founder, was a prominent figure in Salem's financial and political history. In 1967, the building was renovated and expanded on State Street.

4. Catlin and Lynn Building, 246 State Street

 The 1908 Catlin and Lynn Building is built on the site of the Tiger Engine Fire House, No. 2, organized in 1869. It continued as a volunteer organization until 1893 when the City created a paid fire department that moved into the Court House Fire Station. Its earliest commercial use was for auto storage and repair.



5. Manning Company Building, 210 State Street

The 1905 Manning Company Building replaced a wooden building occupied by blacksmiths and carriage makers. Salem Seed and Implement Co. was located in this building for many years. Later, it served as the local Studebaker dealer.


6. Boise Building, 217 State Street

The original owner, R. B. Boise, Jr. was a well-known northwest journalist and owner of the Oregon Statesman. The building reflects the original design of architect Fred Legg who also designed structures at the Oregon State Fairgrounds.


7. Former White's Feed Store

The abandoned 1911 White's Feed Store (on Front Street behind the Boise Building) is not in the Downtown Historic District, but is important to Salem history. By the early 1920s, D. A. White had immense warehouses on Front and Water streets, fostering a wholesale and retail seed business with operations throughout the U.S. and in Europe. The building remained in White family ownership until the mid-1980s.

8. Smith and Wade Building, 229 State Street

 The 1870 Smith and Wade Building was purchased by the Boise family. By the 1920s the west half housed George E. Waters, Inc., a wholesale cigar distributor; the east half was home to the Gospel Mission. It maintains the appearance of its 1910 renovation.

9. Salvation Army, 241 State Street

 Arriving in Salem in the early 1890s, the Salvation Army had many activities that revolved around practicing Christian principles, especially charity. They became recognized as one of the leading religious groups contributing to prison reform, visiting the sick and elderly and helping feed the hungry. The Salvation Army owned this building between 1930 and 1968.


10. U.S. National/Pioneer Trust Building, 109 Commercial Street NE

The U.S. National Bank/ Pioneer Trust was the first steel and concrete fire-resistant building in Salem and included all the latest banking conveniences when built in 1909 by J. P. Rogers, owner of the U.S. National Bank of Salem. After acquisition of Ladd and Bush Bank by U.S. National Bank in 1940, it became Pioneer Trust.



Looking north at Commercial and State Street intersection, late 1930s.


11. Watkins-Dearborn Building, 110 Commercial Street NE

 Directly across the street is the 1870 Watkins-Dearborn Building. When Samuel Adolph and his brother-in-law Edward Rostein opened their Real Estate and General Insurance business in 1931, their office was in this building and remained so until 1963.

12. Capital National Bank Building, 129 Commercial Street NE

The 1880 Capital National Bank Building, adjoining Pioneer Trust, was remodeled in 1892 to this Richardsonian Romanesque style and remodeled again in 1950 by James L. Payne, Salem architect. Placing the modern front onto the building required reinforcing the stone top stories, consisting of over 100 tons of stone.

13. Bush-Breyman Block, 135-147 Commercial Street NE

 Continuing north, the Bush-Breyman Block has always housed retail stores. Constructed in 1889, the original building was twice the size. The Bush north portion was damaged by fire and subsequently demolished. A solitary post is the only reminder.


14. The Only Remaining Section of the Bush and Brey Building, 155 Commercial Street NE

The section of the Bush and Brey Block at 179-197 Commercial Street NE was occupied from 1924 until 1970 by the popular Busick & Sons Grocery.




Bush-Breyman Block and Bush and Brey Block buildings on Commercial Street, looking toward the Court Street intersection.

15. Starkey-McCully Building, 231-233 Commercial Street NE

 Only 70 of the original 120 feet of the Starkey – McCully Building remain. The cast iron decoration is believed to be the oldest of its kind in Oregon. It was built in 1867 by Asa McCully and John L. Starkey with money from the California Gold Rush.


16. Benjamin Forstner Store Building/ South First National Bank Block, 241-247 Commercial Street NE

 Benjamin Forstner Store Building/South First National Bank Block was built in 1887 when wooden buildings were being replaced by brick buildings. Forstner's royalties from the invention of an electric motor and the Forstner Bit made him a very wealthy man.




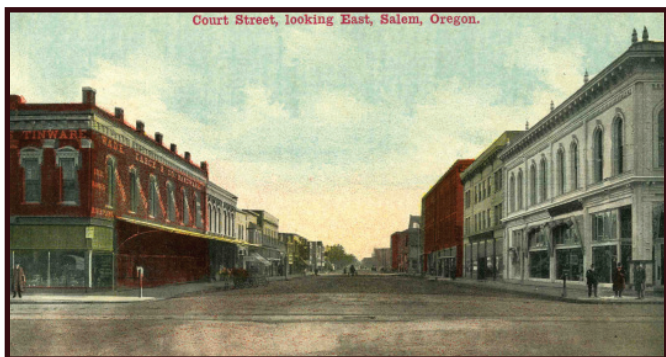
The west side of Commercial Street from Court to Chemeketa Streets just after 1887.

17. South Eldridge Block/Greenbaum Building, 240-254 Commercial Street NE

 On the east side of Commercial Street is the South Eldridge Block /Greenbaum Building. It originally extended south to the end of the block. Wilbur Boothby most likely designed and developed the property in 1890. The third generation of the family continues to operate “Greenbaum’s Quilted Forest” at this site.

18. Pearce Building, 305-321 Court Street NE

 This building was remodeled in 1940 for two Pearce sisters: Dorothy and Helen. Both were well-known local educators. The sisters had acquired the property from their father, George Pearce, owner since 1885.



Pearce Building and Breyman's White Corner at Commercial Street, early 1900s.


19. Steeves Building/Court Street Dairy Lunch, 347 Court Street NE

Glen Morris founded The Court Street Dairy Lunch in 1929 as Salem's first "fast food" restaurant. The restaurant continued to be owned and operated by three generations of the Morris family until 1994. The walls are decorated with historic photos.

20. Paulus Building, 355-357 Court Street NE

The 1907 Paulus Building was previously the site of Sung Lung Washing and Ironing. The present building was constructed to provide space for a furniture store. In 1931, Paulus divided the space: Doughton's Hardware occupied the west end of the building for almost sixty years (1934-1991).

21. Reed Opera House, 189 Liberty Street NE

 The 1870 Reed Opera House once housed the Oregon Supreme Court and State Library on the third floor, a 1,500-seat auditorium on the second, and seven stores at street level. It closed in 1900 after the opening of the Grand Theater. The interior was then redesigned for Joseph Meyers and Sons (and later Miller's) Department Store. After a major rehabilitation of the building in 1976, the building became the focal point of a major downtown redevelopment.

22. Steusloff Brothers Building, 399 Court Street NE

The Steusloff Brothers Building, originally built in 1902, had Queen Anne stylistic features, but was transformed in 1948 after Claude, Ivan and Muriel Steusloff took out a mortgage against the property to remodel their meat market into the Modern style. The family also owned the former Valley Meat Packing Company. Jackson Jewelers have been located here since 1944.


23. Electric Building/Anderson Sporting Goods, 241 Liberty Street NE

The 1920s Portland General Electric Building, and Yeater Hardware next door, underwent many changes since the buildings were constructed in the 1920s. The Anderson Sporting Goods store included both. Recent renovations have restored both facades.




In this 2007 photograph, the historic Electric Building facade just peeks from beneath the Anderson Sporting Goods store covering.

24. Moore Building, 409 Court Street NE

 The 1916 Moore Building is in the western half and the 1906 Skiff Block, with Queen Anne architecture, is in the eastern half of the building.

25. T.G. Bligh Building, 223-233 High Street NE

 The 1923 T. G. Bligh Building has housed the Olson Florist since 1926. In 1922, Thomas Gregor Bligh bought this property from the Salem Elks Fraternal Organization. In 1927, the building was sold to Charles P. Bishop, owner of Pendleton Woolens Mills.

26. Site of the Old City Hall

The empty lot beyond the T.G. Bligh Building was the location of the City Hall demolished in 1972. At the southwest corner of Chemeketa and High is a parking lot with a plaque identifying this as the site of the Old City Hall.



1959 photograph of the old City Hall taken from Chemeketa Street.

27. Odd Fellows Hall and Annex, 195 High Street NE

At the southwest corner of Court and High Streets is the former Odd Fellows Hall, designed in Richardson Romanesque style. The Grand Theater opened in 1900, providing popular entertainment. Its use declined after the Elsinore Theatre was built in 1927 and it closed in 1950. It has recently reopened.



1930s photo showing the old City Hall and 1924 Doughboy statue on Courthouse lawn.

28. Site of former Marion County Courthouse Building


In 1952, the present Marion County Courthouse building

replaced the Victorian building pictured here.




Behind the Courthouse in this 1903 photograph is the Post Office, now on Willamette University campus and renamed the Gatke Building. Beyond that is the former classic State House, which burned in 1935 and was replaced on the same site by the modern Capitol. The First Methodist Church is to the right.


29. Masonic Temple, 495 State Street

 The Masonic Temple was built in 1912 in Mediterranean/ Moorish style designed by Ellis F. Lawrence who also designed the Elsinore Theatre and the Hubbard Building. Terra cotta is liberally used for exterior decoration. This six-floor building on the northwest corner was vacant for a period of years, but has recently been remodeled and contains offices.

30. Elsinore Theatre, 170 High Street SE

 The historic Elsinore Theatre opened in 1926 with a DeMille silent film, “The Volga Boatman”. This theatre featured film, stage shows and, for a time, movies with Vaudeville. The Elsinore has been restored as one of the few remaining examples of Tudor Gothic theatre design.

31. John Hughes Company/New Salem Hotel Building, 153 High Street SE

 The John Hughes Company/New Salem Hotel was built in 1924. Previously, Salem’s Chinatown existed on this block. Retail shops occupied the first floor while the “New Salem Hotel” provided lodging above. John Hughes opened a mercantile store in 1863 that became one of the most important businesses in the Willamette Valley.


32. Hubbard Building/Oregon Building, 494 State Street

The 1913 Hubbard or Oregon Building was the Salem depot for the Oregon Electric Railway, whose Salem-to-Eugene tracks ran down High Street. After 1921, during the ownership of Harry Hawkins and Thomas Roberts, the building housed Metropolitan Stores, Sears, and law offices.



Hubbard Building looking west on State Street.

33. McGilchrist Building, 102 Liberty Street NE

 At the northwest corner of Liberty and State Streets is the 1916 McGilchrist Building. The family was prominent in the commercial, social, and agricultural life of the community. They retained an interest in the McGilchrist Building into the 1960s.



In a 1920s view of the same intersection, the McGilchrist Building and Masonic Temple are on the left, the Guardian Building and Hubbard Building on the right. In the distance is the State House and the First Methodist Church.


34. Hughes-Durbin Building, 160 Liberty Street NE

Remnants remain of the 1916 Hughes-Durbin Building. In the 1920s it became the home of J.C. Penney and remained so for the next several decades. It is more recently remembered as the Metropolitan, a variety retail store.


35. McCornack Building, 177 Liberty Street NE

Adjoining the Reed Opera House, the McCornack Building was built in 1902 to house a furniture store. From 1921 to 1947 it was popular as “Worth’s Department Store”, considered one of the best retail establishments in Salem.

36. Skiff Building, 155 Liberty Street NE

 The 1936 Skiff Building was, for several decades, the local Montgomery Ward. A recent restoration has converted the upper floors into residential rental spaces responding to the need for downtown living accommodations.


37. Eckerlen Building, 145 Liberty Street NE

 The recently restored 1894 Eckerlen Building was built by the Gray brothers. Eugene Eckerlen bought the property in May 1909. In 1936, Bishop’s Men and Boys Wear moved here and remained through the 1960s.




Looking south on Liberty are the Reed Opera House, the Skiff Building, Bishop’s Men and Boys Wear, the Gray Building and, across State Street, the Livesley Building.


38. Gray Building, 105 Liberty Street NE

 In 1891, the three Gray brothers constructed this two-story building. In early 1900, Charles Gray sold the building to Russell Catlin and James R. Lynn. The present owners are direct descendants of Russell Catlin.

39. Pomeroy Building, 379-383 State Street

 Constructed as a rooming house in 1860, Charles T. Pomeroy and A. A. Keene purchased it in 1925 and remodeled it into two retail stores. Audrey Pomeroy managed a jewelry store at this location into the 1990s. Her brother had an adjoining optical shop. A central staircase (with a skylight) divides the two stores.

40. Farrar Building, 351 State Street

 Over the years, several businesses have occupied retail space in the 1917 Farrar Building. Midget Market occupied shop space until 1964. The store at 363 State Street was originally the Central Cigar Store. From 1930, until 1981, it was the Smoke Shop. It not only sold cigars, but also served food and drinks at a long double counter; billiard and cards were played in the back. Eventually, it became a community institution, serving farm and other transient laborers in the Salem area.


41. Bayne Building, 335 State Street

The 1902 Bayne Building has been the home of numerous retail businesses such as a bakery and the Little King Restaurant. The OK Barber Shop is a long time occupant in the western half.




The Patton Building, a pioneer-merchandising establishment was demolished at this south side of State Street when the bank was extended to the alley.


42. J.K. Gill Building, 356 State Street

 East of the site of the former Patton Building, the J.K. Gill Building was constructed in 1868, making it one of the oldest in the historic district. On May 15, 1869, the First Presbyterian Church of Salem was organized on the upper floor of this building. The prominent Northwest book dealer, J.K. Gill, constructed it.

43. Adolph Block, 360-372 State Street

 The Adolph Block originally housed the Sam Adolph Saloon, a butcher shop and jewelers. After a fire in 1880, this brick building was constructed here to replace the wooden ones that had been destroyed.

44. The First National Bank/Old Capitol Tower/Livesley Building, 388 State Street

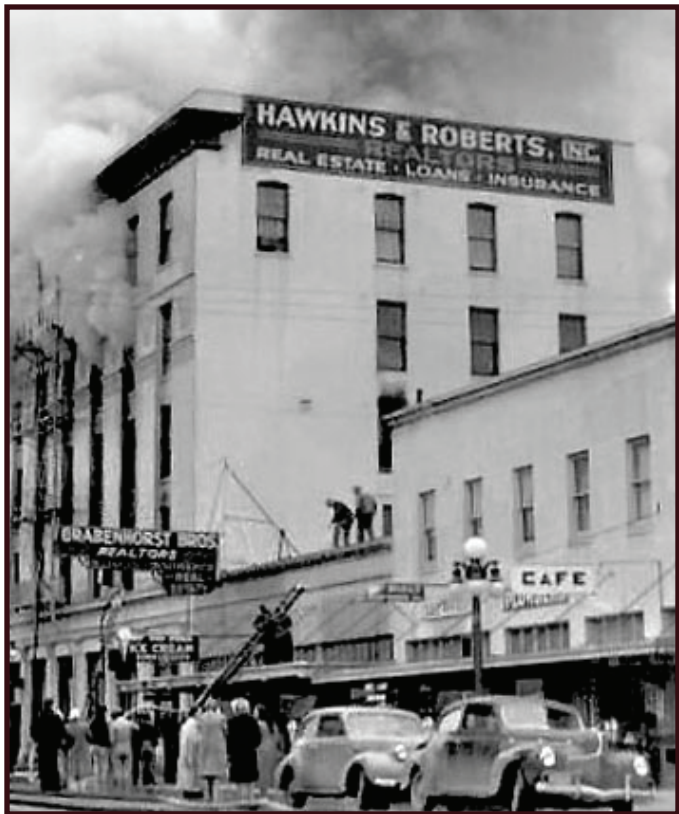
 The Old Capitol Tower (Livesley Building) is Salem's only skyscraper at 11 stories tall. This building was financed by Thomas A. Livesley, a leading hop grower who served terms as Salem's mayor and in the state legislature. The Livesley Building has elaborate ornamentation on the north and east elevations from the eleventh floor upward to the parapet. The outer bay has a standing human figure with stylized wings surrounding it. Bearded human faces in bas-relief decorate the upper section of wall. Statuary of griffins is at both the northwest and northeast corners of the building.



State Street looking west in the 1930s was defined by the Masonic Temple on the right (at High Street) and the Pioneer Trust at Commercial. To the left is the Livesley building at Liberty Street.

45. Site of the former Guardian Building, 404 State Street

To the east, across Liberty Street from the Livesley Building, is now the Key Bank building. It was built on the site of the former four-story Guardian Building that burned on November 3, 1947. It had been a prominent location for professional offices.



In this 1947 photograph, residents standing on Liberty Street watch the Guardian Building burn. A fire escape is located at the front of the structure where smoke is rising from the fourth story of the five-story concrete and brick building. A dark cloud of smoke has gathered over the building. Cars are still parked along the curb in front of neighboring businesses. These businesses include Grabenhorst Bros. Realtors, The Pike Ice Cream Shop, the Bible Book House, a plumbing business, and a cafe. Two men are on the roof of the ice cream shop.

46. Site of the former Crystal Ballroom

On the southeast corner of Ferry and Liberty Streets is a building which was the Crystal Ballroom. With dancing on the main and second floors, and a swimming pool in the basement, this was a center of entertainment for many years.



The building that replaced the Crystal Ballroom retains its original appearance.

47. Site of the former Marion Hotel

Oregon's largest hotel, the finest north of San Francisco, opened here as the Chemeketa House on December 26, 1870. Renamed the Marion Hotel, it was the political and social center of the city until destroyed by fire in 1971.



This concludes our tour where it began, at the Salem Conference Center, the site of the former Marion Hotel.

Acknowledgements

A Special Thank You is extended to the following volunteers who contributed their time and expertise to this project:

Virginia Green

Local Historian and Columnist for the Statesman Journal

Julie Osborne

Historic Preservation Professional

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Local Historian and Historic Property Owner

Amy Vandegrift

Director of Development, Willamette Heritage Center at the Mill

John Ritter

Local Historian and Retired Professor of History, Linfield College

We thank all of our supporters and partners:

- **SHINE** <http://salem-heritage-network.blogspot.com/>
- **Oregon Historical Photograph Collections, Salem Public Library, Oregon** <http://photos.salemhistory.net/>
- **SalemHistory** <http://www.salemhistory.net/>



The Salem Downtown Historic Walking Tour brochure is funded by a Preserve America Grant administered by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

Preserve America is an initiative that encourages and supports cultural, economic and educational benefits of historic preservation and heritage tourism.



Did You Know....

- ◇ Many stores in downtown Salem were connected by tunnels under the sidewalks and streets. Most shops used their basement for storage. An easy way to transport goods from street level to basement was to use an elevator. You can see elevator openings covered by metal plates throughout downtown. The glass blocks and small arched windows at street level in alleys provided enough light for clerks in the storage rooms. These purple/blue glass bricks can be seen in the downtown area. According to rumors, tunnels provided an escape for errant persons visiting “speakeasy businesses”. Another rumor claims that there is a buried tunnel that served as a Chinese opium den underneath a Salem street. Today the tunnels are filled in; the basement and elevator doors are sealed over.

- ◇ Most of the early buildings in the historic district were composed of bricks made at the State prison between 1880 and 1930. These bricks can be identified by bubbles on their surface. Many were used for the construction of buildings and roads.

- ◇ The name of each horse drawn streetcar line reflected its destination. State Street was called Prison Row and for years the streetcar was drawn by a horse named “Lockup”. Center Street was called Asylum Street.

- ◇ Salem had hundreds of horses traveling through the downtown area; one horse produced 40 lbs of manure a day. It could make crossing the road on foot hazardous; that is why the curbs are so high on the Reed Opera House block.

- ◇ *A temporary jail was located on the upper level of the historic Roth Company Building (former Oyster Bar) located at 120 Liberty Street NE. Look for the bars in the upper windows.*

- ◇ *Salem's 1800s Chinatown was located on Liberty Street, south of Court Street. The Chinese workers lived in crowded rented tenements that were subject to fire or demolition in order to build new structures. The Paulus Building is on the site of the Sung Lung laundry. Although the 1892 Exclusion Act closed immigration and restricted where the Chinese could live and work, many became prosperous businessmen and their floats were seen in the early Cherry City Festival parades. By 1920, only a remnant of Chinatown remained on High Street.*

- ◇ *Before 1972, the area south of Trade Street, along Pringle Park and the Civic Center, was an industrial area containing breweries and canneries.*

- ◇ *From 1908 to 1933, there was a inter-urban electric train connection between Salem and Portland. The terminus of the line was the political and entertainment center of downtown at the State and High Street intersection in front of the Marion County Courthouse, having just passed the City Hall. The Central Stage Terminal and Hotel, across the street, and the Senator Hotel, a block north, accommodated visitors. The Elsinore and Capitol theatres were a few steps away. The Post Office (now Gatke Hall on the Willamette University campus) was one block east, and beyond that, Willson Park and the Statehouse. The trip from Portland took an hour-and-a-half, cost 25 cents, and there were 33 trains a day at the height of its service.*

We sincerely appreciate the support of the property owners who have chosen to participate in the Salem Historic Marker program. The cast-bronze historic markers which display the historic name, the date the building was constructed and an interesting historic story about the building have been installed on the following historic buildings:

110 Commercial Street NE

Watkins-Dearborn Building

135 - 147 Commercial Street NE

Bush-Breyman Block

174-188 Commercial Street NE

Breyman Brothers Block

201 - 211 Commercial NE

Anderson Building

231 - 233 Commercial Street NE

Starkey-McCully Building

240 - 254 Commercial Street NE

South Eldridge Block/Greenbaum Building

241-247 Commercial Street NE

Benjamin Forstner Store/South First National Bank Block

305 - 321 Court Street

Pearce Building

339 Court Street

Enright-Halik Building

340 Court Street

New Breyman Block

409 Court Street

Moore Building

153 - 191 High Street, SE

John Hughes Company/New Salem Hotel Building

170 High Street, SE

Elsinore Theatre