NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 Expires 5/31/2015

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Date Listed 5-23-16
NRIS No. 16000290
Oregon SHPO

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Fairview City Jail

other names/site number N/A

Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

street & number 120 1st St. in Ne-cha-co-kee Park ☐ not for publication

city or town Fairview ☐ vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97024

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: ___ **national** ___ **statewide** X **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria: X **A** ___ **B** ___ **C** ___ **D**

Christine Curran 3.31.16

Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [ ] private
- [X] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	**Total**

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT: Correctional Facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Utilitarian

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: CONCRETE
roof: CONCRETE
other: METAL: Iron/steel (door, hardware)

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity).

Summary Paragraph

The 1915 Fairview City Jail sits on the southern edge of Ne-cha-co-kee Park within the city limits of Fairview. The jail house is a simple, rectangular, concrete building, 10′ x 20′, with 8′ high walls painted with a grey paint. There are open barred windows on the west, north, and east sides of the building. The south-facing front side has a heavy steel door with a padlock. Inside are two cells of equal size on either side of the building and an empty aisle between them. Entry to each cell is through a somewhat ornate iron gate which was furnished with a padlock. At one time each cell contained a cot and a toilet, but these items no longer exist. The jail house, when built, was also furnished with electricity, but that is no longer hooked up.

Narrative Description

Setting

The 1915 Fairview City Jail is located inside the city limits of Fairview, Oregon, an east Multnomah County suburb of just under 10,000 people. It sits in a public right-of-way just inside the southern boundary of Ne-cha-co-kee Park (named for a village and group of Indians that once inhabited the western end of Blue Lake) on a piece of land known as the "Flatiron Block." This "Flatiron Block" served as the location of the Fairview City Hall in 1915, and the jail house was built as an annex to City Hall.

Though the City Hall was eventually abandoned and demolished, the little jail, which sat just to the north of the larger building, was spared. The area just south of the jail house, where the City Hall once stood, is now known as Handy Park. To the north of the jail and slightly west, sitting in the same park, is the historic Heslin House which is now a museum. Main Street runs on the north side of the park, with First Street running along the west side and Fairview Avenue (known in 1915 as Duck Lane) running along the east side. Cedar Street runs along the south point of this strip of land. Fairview Avenue is now a busy thoroughfare allowing traffic to move from the Gresham, Fairview, and surrounding areas to destinations in Portland, locations east of the metro area, and north across the Columbia River.

Exterior Description

The 1915 Fairview City Jail is a plain, utilitarian, 10′ x 20′ concrete building with 8′ high and 8″ thick walls. It has a low pitched (likely 2/12) concrete slab roof with shallow gables appearing on the west and east ends and a 6″ overhang on the north and south sides of the building. On the north and west sides, open windows hold five vertical iron bars each. The east window is a similar size but set in horizontally and also holds five iron bars. The steel door on the front, south side of the jail is painted black and has three 6″ hinges on the left side, and a latch for a padlock on the right opening side. At each hinge is an extra strip of steel riveted across the front of the door. Above the door is a slab of wood with the words "Fairview City Jail" carved into it and in the lower right hand corner is carved the date "1915."

Interior Description

Two cells sit at either end of the jail house with an aisle way between them. The iron gates that open onto the cells sit opposite so inmates could not see each other. The gate openings are framed with steel plates set into the concrete, as is the opening for the main door to the jail. Each cell, as well as the middle aisle way, is equipped with an original ceramic light fixture in the ceiling with conduit running from an electrical junction box on the east wall, down to a 4″ square box with a switch and a two-plug outlet on the south wall close to the doorway.

Alterations

Little is altered on the small jail from when it was first built. It remains in the location of its original building site, and is in good condition. The toilets have been removed, and the cots no longer occupy the cells. It is undocumented as to whether or not the jail received a coat of paint in its early history. The wood sign above the front door-----Fairview City Jail----was carved and added in the 1970s by Oren Olin. Oren served as a Fairview councilman and became Fairview's first chief of police in 1979.

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.)

- [x] 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.

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

1915

Significant Dates

1915, date of construction

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Citizens of Fairview, Builders

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in August of 1915 when the people of Fairview began building their City Jail. As a recently incorporated city, experiencing changes and growing pains, the Fairview City Council decided that it needed to annex a jail to their City Hall. This decision likely resulted from a sense of civic pride on the part of the young city and a desire to promote their town as a stable community where families could feel secure and depend on their local government to look out for the community as a whole, rather than any fears

of crime and disorder, since Fairview experienced little of either. Though seldom used as a disciplinary tool, the jail did serve the community as a sometime shelter for passing hobos and as storage for store goods into the 1960s. After being vacant for several years, it is now serving as a museum.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

The 1915 Fairview City Jail is significant under Criterion A, in the area of Government, at the local level, because it represents the deep pride of a growing and governed city, and the need felt by its residents to organize and regulate themselves. With the coming of the railroad and then automobiles, the citizens found themselves entering into a progressive era with many changes. After their city was incorporated in 1908, the people built a City Hall, made many city improvements, and passed a flurry of anti-vice ordinances.

Although Fairview remained a quiet town with little crime, the new ordinances needed a means to enforce them. One of the punishments stipulated in these new laws was the threat of jail. Therefore, discussions led to the planning and subsequent building of a jail house. The jail represented the commitment of the citizens to maintain order, and their desire to build a town with rules and a sense of direction.

The jail was located just north of the 1912 Fairview City Hall, which proudly stood as a testament to the stability of the citizens of Fairview and to their vision of coming together as a law-abiding society. Though the 1912 Fairview City Hall was abandoned in the early 1960s and razed in 1979, the little jail house remains. It is the only extant structure left within Fairview relating to city government, and is the last original correctional facility remaining in all of Multnomah County.[1] It is in good condition, is loved by the community, and remains on its original building site (part of the original platted Fairview Town site) in what is today a public park. It stands as a reminder to current and future residents of Fairview of their heritage and how past generations worked to build a stable and lasting community. It currently serves as a museum.

Narrative Statement of Significance **(Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)**

The City of Fairview grew out of a small, quiet, farming community. Many of the residents there were descendants of pioneers who received land under the Donation Land Claim Act of 1850. It was a town of churchgoing folks who engaged in baseball games, church socials, family picnics, school and grange activities, and patriotic events.[2]

Though primarily still a farming community, changes came fast to the Fairview area after the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company came through in 1882. First they named the new rail depot Fairview after their town. When it was discovered that a Fairview post office already existed in Coos County, the name Cleone was adopted on March 27, 1883.[3] It is believed that Fairview Postmaster Milton Hosford suggested this name from a station --- Cleo --- on the Southern Pacific Company line south of Coos Bay.[4] By using the initials backward of a nearby lumbering company (Oregon Export Lumber Company) they came up with Cleo. After the Coos County office was abandoned, Cleone was again named Fairview on January 14, 1914.

With the transcontinental railroad bringing Fairview into a progressive era, new occupations were sprouting up, new populations were coming, and a need for new businesses came with them. One of the challenges was to have an established town site. In 1889, in a plan to have a "dry town," Hannah Smith[5] had the city platted on a 520 acre tract of land based on a strict covenant that prohibited the sale or use of alcoholic beverages.

[1] *The Gresham Outlook* "Only a few naughty residents were housed in Fairview jail" 21 August 1975, 13
[2] The grange is an organization that lobbies governments for laws to benefit farmers and also serves as a social outlet for them.
[3] McArthur, Lewis A. *Oregon Geographical Names*, 4th ed., revised and enlarged by Lewis L McArthur (Portland; Oregon Historical Society, 1975), 161
[4] McArthur, 161
[5] Hannah Smith and her husband, Hiram, owned and operated a general store in Oregon City and one in downtown Portland. They

By the early 1900s, more changes were occurring. By 1907 interurban rail cars were transporting people from Portland to Fairview, Troutdale, and other surrounding areas. Civic organizations were sprouting up as were political interests and activities. Newcomers arrived from across the U. S. and Canada, Europe, and even Japan.[6] With all these changes came an interest on the part of the people to have their town incorporated. After presenting a petition to do so in February of 1908, Fairview became formally incorporated within Multnomah County on May 14, 1908.[7]

After incorporation of the city, Fairview set about a campaign of city improvements, and started drawing up a series of new ordinances. One of their first endeavors was to establish a dog pound (most likely a shed or fenced area) and licensing fees for dogs, and the town marshal stayed busy rounding up stray livestock. The Fairview grange succeeded in getting the Portland Library Association to commit to a branch library in a store in Fairview. The electric interurban rail line made a promise to build a waiting room (basically a shelter at the intersection of Duck Lane and Halsey Street). The City Council had the town surveyed for street improvements, and they voted to widen the sidewalks from 8′ to 12′.

By 1912, electricity had come to Fairview, lighting up most homes and businesses. At the same time, street lights were being put up and roads were being graded. The City of Fairview built a "state of the art" city hall, which included a post office, a general store with the library, and city council chambers and offices, and it gave them bragging rights as being the biggest and finest in all of East County. The second level housed a fine dance floor and a stage for theatre and local programs. The City Hall became the central hub of the community and eventually had a gas station and a volunteer fire department.

Soon automobiles became a part of the lives of everyday people which created the need for better roads. With better mobility for work and for pleasure, people wanted to replace the graded dirt roads that they used for their wagons, which often became mud traps in the rain. Out of these events, the State Highway Commission was formed in 1913.[8] One of the agency's first projects was to build the Columbia River Highway, which carried people through the scenic Columbia River Gorge. This highway brought much local and national attention to the area east of Portland, and it gained a reputation as being a real engineering and aesthetic triumph. It soon became a very significant corridor for people coming from all over the area.

In 1914, another new agency was formed, the Multnomah County Road Department.[9] It then became the department's job to build and improve county roads. With the success of the Columbia River Highway, it was decided to improve Sandy Road, which connected Fairview and Troutdale to Portland. At the time, Fairview Avenue (known as Duck Lane at the time) sat level with the surrounding properties of Fairview, and several feet above Sandy Road to the north. The Union Pacific railroad track crossed over Fairview Avenue, and was always considered a dangerous crossing for the people in the area. When the project was finished, Fairview Avenue had been graded to run downhill to meet up with Sandy Road, and the town had a new underpass to carry travelers under the railroad track instead of having to cross over them. Soon after the road improvements were made, a water system was established to serve the principal streets of the city.[10]

All of these events brought more auto-related businesses, along with many travelers through the area, but also brought fears of social decadence to this small, pious town. This caused the people of Fairview to worry about their future. Subsequently, in a move to dictate morality and maintain a sense of order, the City Council proposed and passed a rash of new ordinances.

---

loved the Fairview area, (but never lived there) and invested heavily in the area by buying up Land Claims from early settlers. They eventually netted more than 3000 acres. Over time they donated three school sites and land and cash for two churches.

[6] Dodd, Douglas W. & Peter J. Edwards, *Fairview Cultural Resource Inventory and Historic Context,* (Portland; Columbia Historic Research) 1992, 28

[7] Dodd, Douglas W. & Peter J. Edwards, 27

[8] Dodd, Douglas W. & Peter J. Edwards, 30

[9] Dodd, Douglas W. & Peter J. Edwards, 30

[10] Stone, William, *A History of Fairview,* 3rd ed., expanded by Nancy (Stone) Hoover, (Multnomah County; 2011) 26

At their meeting on February 12, 1915, the city passed ordinances prohibiting prostitutes and bawdy houses or loitering at night, vagrancy, the carrying of concealed weapons, and any sales or giving away of tobacco or alcoholic beverages to minors under the age of 21. They passed ordinances which prohibited any or all drunkenness, profane or vulgar language, and gambling or gambling houses. On February 23, they passed ordinances preventing cruelty to animals and regulating the placement of telegraph, telephone and light poles. They continued in March and April passing a law making it illegal to disturb any public gathering, which included any religious, political, social, fraternal or business gatherings. Still another new law made it illegal to sell, barter or exchange, or bring into the city, or keep in storage any intoxicants. They outlawed operating any dance halls in the city for the purpose of dancing between the hours of 12:00 o'clock on Saturday night and 12:00 o'clock on Sunday night. They later repealed this law. It also became illegal for persons 16 years old and younger to be out in public after the hour of 10:00 p.m. unless accompanied by an adult guardian. Because these new ordinances carried fines and the threat of jail time, it now became necessary to have a building to serve as a jail. This in turn, led to the passing of another ordinance on July 27, 1915, which provided for the construction of such a building.[11]

At the same time that Fairview was experiencing changes to their town, similar changes were taking place in close by communities. Gresham, much like Fairview, was predominantly a quiet, farming town. But feeling the need for self- governance, in 1904 Gresham formed their first city council and elected their first mayor. After seeking to become incorporated, they were successful on February 11, 1905, and proceeded to pass a string of ordinances similar to the ones later passed in Fairview. Although they did allow alcohol to be bought and sold, the heavily religious community required stiff license fees to do so. In 1913, they obtained a grand and beautiful library with the support of philanthropist Andrew Carnegie. By 1914, with much pressure from the Anti-Saloon League, Gresham passed prohibition laws.

Neighboring Troutdale, on the other hand, was known as a rowdy and independent town that had been founded by a feisty sea captain from Maine. In the early 1900s, the small town of Troutdale had six or seven saloons. Stories circulated of drunken patrons lying face down in the streets and often causing disturbances. In an effort to deal with the problems caused by the prolific use of alcohol, Troutdale became incorporated in 1907, and immediately determined the need for a jail and passed many new ordinances. By 1911, Troutdale saw the opening of the Multnomah County Poor Farm in their town, providing housing for 211 residents. In 1912, the Portland Automobile Club built an elegant lodge in Troutdale near the Sandy River and the Stark Street Bridge, and women in Oregon won the right to vote. Two years later Troutdale elected one of the first women leaders in Oregon, Clara Latourell Larsson, as their mayor. That same year Troutdale too outlawed the use of alcohol forcing the saloons to redirect their businesses to ice cream, soft drinks, and candy shops. Not too surprisingly, this led to yet another business----bootlegging. Still later, after the building of the Columbia River Highway, sometimes called "the rich man's road," roadside eateries and auto-oriented businesses sprung up around Troutdale. All these events brought forth a new and progressive era to the area, and east Multnomah County became a sought after place for recreation, and to work and raise a family.

Construction History

At a July 27, 1915, meeting of the City Council of Fairview, ordinance #82 was passed. A motion at a previous meeting put forth by E. E. Heslin, and seconded by Daniel Dunbar, led to the ordinance, which provided for the building of a 10′ x 20′ by 8′ jail, which was not to exceed $400.00. It was to be paid for by the general fund.[12]

A jail building committee was formed which consisted of Daniel Dunbar, E. E. Heslin, and William Brooks. By August 10, 1915, Young's Auto Service was delivering steel at a cost of $2.50, E. E. Heslin was paid $15.00 for hauling gravel to the site, and the council voted to pay $2.50 a day for laborers for concrete mixers for the

[11] *City Council Records*, Fairview, 1915
[12] *City Council Records*, Fairview, 1915

jail. On August 24, the council approved a charge of $3.50 to be paid to Mr. N. Smith for wiring the City Jail with electricity. Another $29.30 was paid to M. Bardee for iron and doors for the jail. J. T. Stillion was paid $21.70 for plumbing in the jail, as a toilet was to be provided for each cell. On September 14,1915, Cedric Stone was paid $5.00 for sand and gravel; E. A. Whitney $5.00 for services and expenses for the jail; C. E. Cree was paid $3.00 for more wiring; and W. E. Adams $23.70 for rivets, iron, labor, and use of tools. Other items paid: Sterling and Kidder Hardware $3.55 for pipe and fittings; G. Kaufman $27.85 for material and labor; R. W. Anderson $14.00 for finishing the concrete; Sun Dial Ranch $88.33 for lumber and cement; J. W. Moller, J. H. Peterson, and R. J. Copeland, $30.00, $17.50, and $21.55 respectively for their labor. Motions were passed on September 28, to pay another $2.50 for labor to J. W. Moller, $20.00 to J. Anderson for labor, and George Burlingame $5.00 for sand and gravel. Honeyman Hardware was paid $5.62 for three padlocks, and R. R. Carleen $10.30 for cots for the jail.

In November a motion was made to get roof paint for the jail, which was supplied by the Sun Dial Ranch. Councilor Albert Stone made a motion in December, and it was seconded by Councilor McKay, that the jail committee be instructed to purchase the necessary toilets for the jail. They also discussed having heat in the jail, but there is no evidence that that ever happened. March 14, 1916, Councilman Heslin informed the council that J. T. Stillion would install toilets in the jail, connect them to the tanks, and complete the job for $47.00. He was later paid $45.00 for his work. By July 11, 1916, Mayor Whitney motioned that the committee on public property arrange to pipe water into the tanks in the jail without delay, after which W.E. Adams and Mitchell Lewis Staver were paid $5.29 and $10.00 respectively for pipe and a ram to furnish water to the City Jail for the toilets.[13]

Comparative Analysis

The 1915 Fairview City Jail is the last original correctional building of its kind still standing in Multnomah County. While other communities in the area had jails, they were often wooden, make-shift structures, and short-lived. Among all the historic structures left in the town of Fairview, the jail remains one of only a few historic structures that has captured the care and attention of the citizens who live there. The integrity of its design, materials, and setting has been maintained over the years. It is a strong symbol of the history of the town's citizens and their determination to govern a well-managed and law-abiding community.

Conclusion

In spite of the rash of new laws, and any fears of disorderliness within their town, there is little evidence that there was ever much need for a jail to exist in Fairview. City records show that a man named Roy Erison was arrested and held on September 12, 1916, to be turned over to the Sheriff the next morning, with no mention of his crime. There are also tales of the jail holding a few Halloween pranksters till midnight, for pick up by their parents, after spending some "cool down" time in the jail. During the Depression years, it is said that the jail was sometimes used to house a hobo for a night or two. In later years it was rented by local storeowners as cold storage for their products. Nevertheless, a small town experiencing growing pains apparently felt the need to build the small jail as a testament to their authenticity as a true, and complete city, ready to govern themselves and able to maintain a civil and orderly society.

[13] *City Council Records*, Fairview, 1915

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Chilton, W. R. editor. *Gresham- Stories of our Past- campground to city*. Gresham: Gresham Historical Society, 1993.

City Council Records, Fairview, 1915.

Dodd, Douglas W., and Peter J. Edwards. *Fairview Cultural Resource Inventory and Historic Context.* Portland, OR: Portland Historic Research, 1992.

McArthur, Lewis A. *Oregon Geographic Names,* 4th ed., revised and enlarged by Lewis L. McArthur, Portland, OR: Oregon Historical Society, 1975.

Nesbit, Sharon. "Only a few naughty residents were housed in Fairview jail." *The Gresham Outlook* 21 August 1975: sec. 5: 13.

Rees, Helen G. *Fairview on Duck Lane.* Portland, OR: by the author, 1988.

Stone, William. *A History of Fairview.* 3rd ed., expanded by Nancy (Stone) Hoover, Multnomah County: Nancy Hoover, 2011.

Wozniacka, Gosia. "From brawling saloon keepers to strolling tourists." *The Oregonian* 27 Sept. 2007: Metro East Neighbors.

Fairview City Jail
Name of Property

Multnomah County, OR
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 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 # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

__X__State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
1	45.539308 N	-122.433400	3		
2			4		

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the historic property includes the physical extent of the jail itself and a 6′ perimeter surrounding the structure on the north, south, and west sides, and a 6″ strip on the east side.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The 1915 Fairview City Jail is sitting inside a public right-of-way located within the city limits of Fairview. The boundaries selected for this property include the jail itself and a reasonable parcel of land to surround it with the east side stopping where the public lot ends.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lael J Larger date 10-23-2015
organization East County Historical Organization telephone 503-465-8146
street & number 60 7th St. email haresmine@hotmail.com
city or town Fairview, Oregon state OR zip code 97024

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Regional Location Map**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Tax Lot Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

Fairview City Jail
Name of Property

Multnomah County, OR
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Fairview City Jail

City or Vicinity: Fairview

County: Multnomah **State:** OR

Photographer: Henry J. Barbe'

Date Photographed: Sept., 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 08: OR_MultnomahCounty_Fairview City Jail_0001
South façade, camera facing north

Photo 2 of 08: OR_MultnomahCountuy_Fairview City Jail_0002
North facade, camera facing south

Photo 3 of 08: OR_MultnomahCounty_Fairview City Jail_0003
East façade, camera facing southwest

Photo 4 of 08: OR_MultnomahCounty_Fairview City Jail_0004
West façade, camera facing east

Photo 5 of 08: OR_MultnomahCounty_Fairview City Jail_0005
South façade with open door: camera facing northwest

Photo 6 of 08: OR_MultnomahCounty_Fairview City Jail_0006
South façade with open front door: camera facing northeast

Photo 7 of 08: OR_MultnomahCounty_Fairview City Jail_0007
South front door, closed: camera facing northeast

Photo 8 of 08: OR_MultnomahCounty_Fairview City Jail_0008
West cell gate open: camera facing northwest

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

List of Figures (Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.

Figure 1. Regional Location Map showing location of Fairview City Jail and surrounding communities.

Figure 2. Local Location Map.

Figure 3. Multnomah County Tax Lot Map (not actually taxed) with property indicated.

Figure 4. Site plan.

Figure 5. Floor plan, Fairview City Jail.

Figure 6. East view of Fairview City Hall facing Duck Lane (Fairview Ave.).

Figure 7. 1915 Fairview City Jail, Harold Newman presiding over a park and jail dedication in August 1977 with north side of 1912 Fairview City Hall showing in photo.

Figure 8. Heslin House Museum which sits in Nechacokee Park north of the Fairview City Jail, June 2013.

Figure 1: Regional Location Map showing location of 1915 Fairview City Jail and surrounding communities.

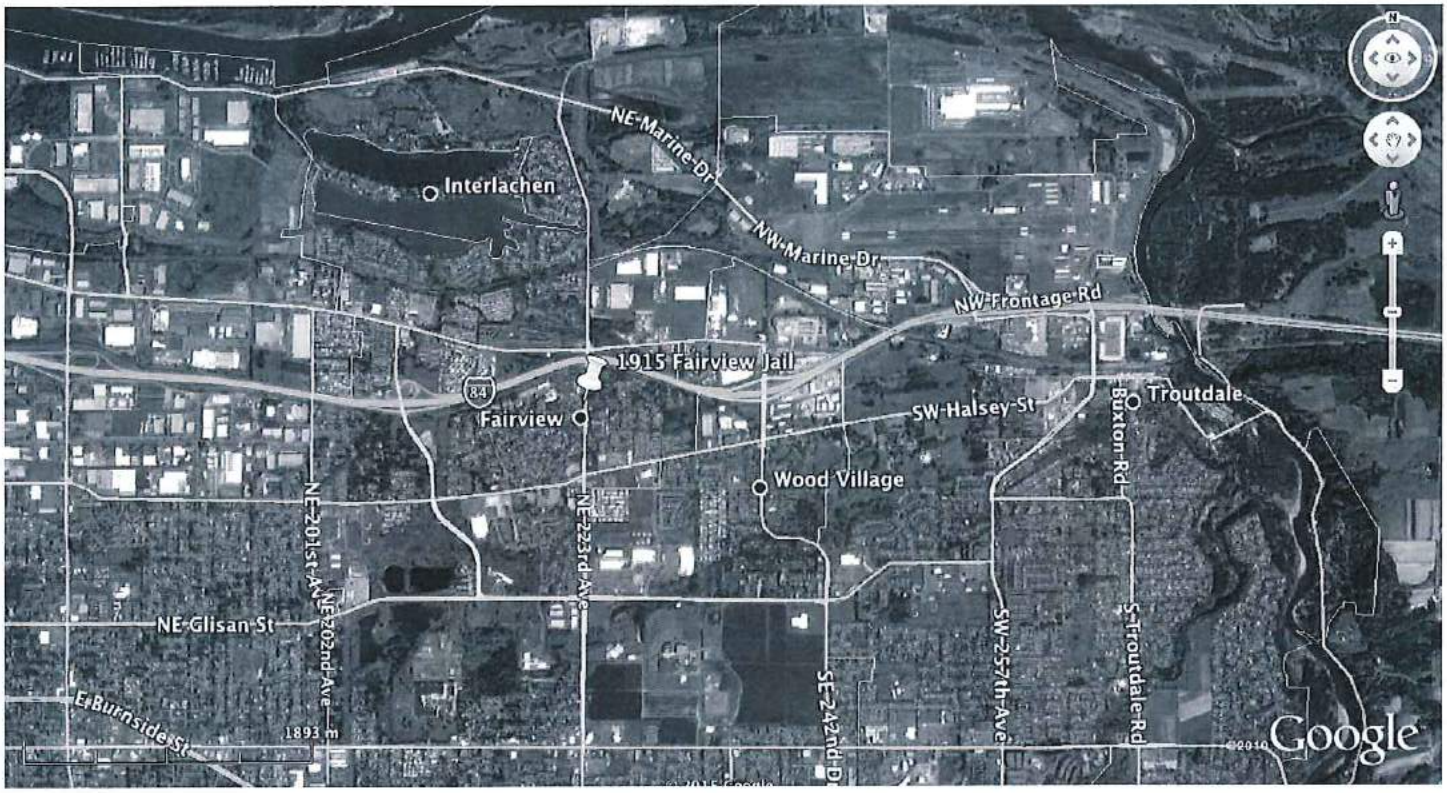

Figure 2: Local Location Map

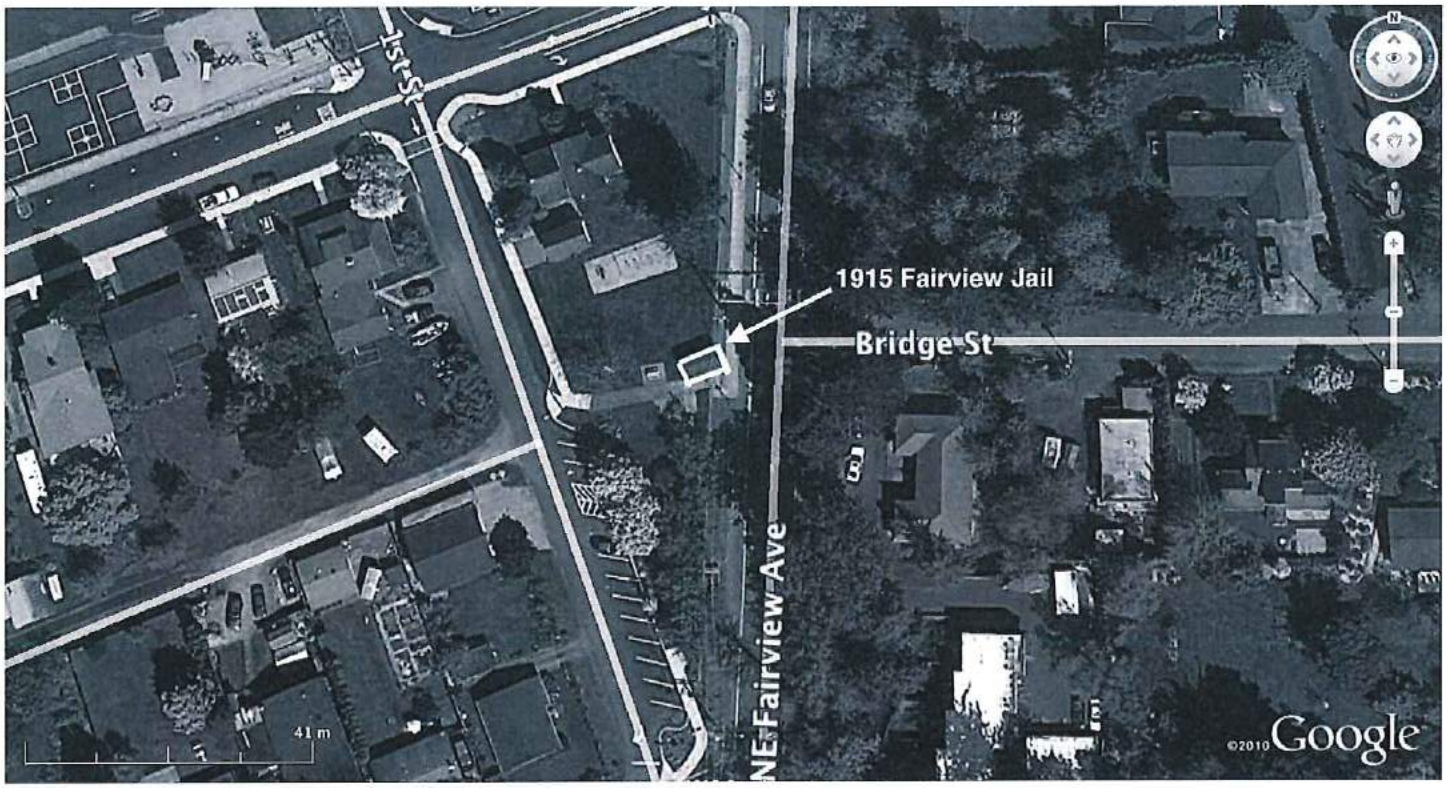

Figure 3: Multnomah County Tax Lot Map (not actually taxed) with property indicated.

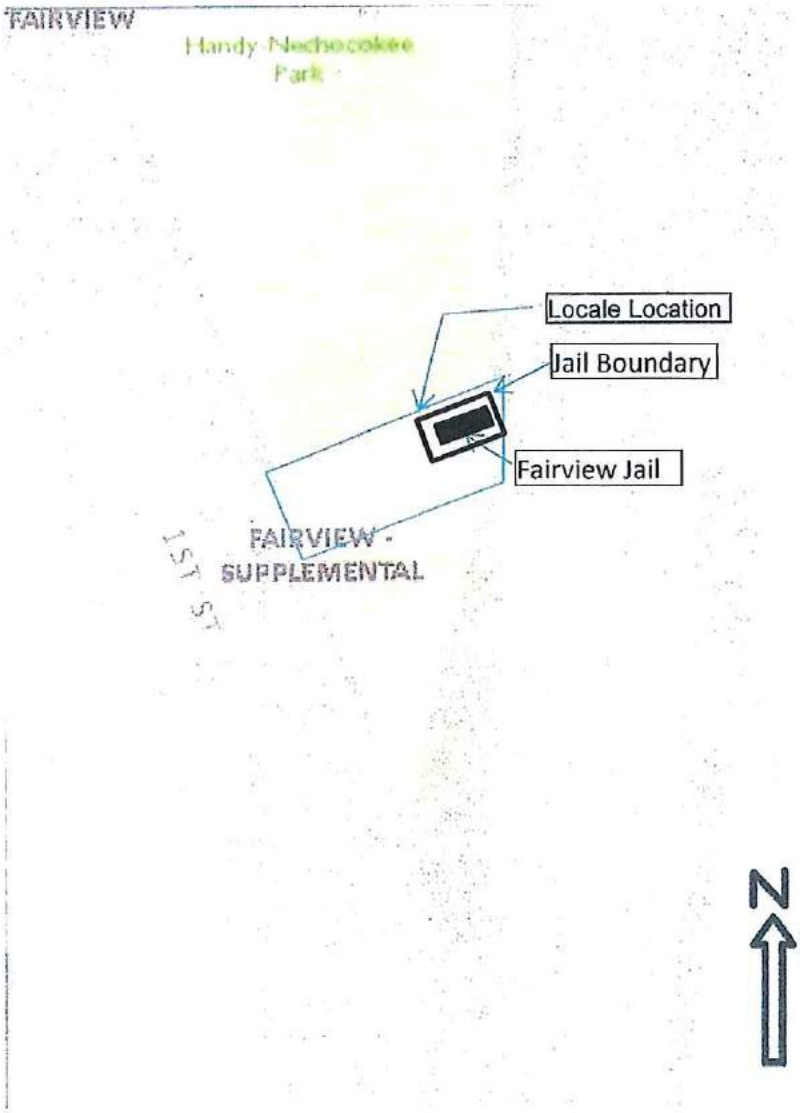

Figure 4: Site plan

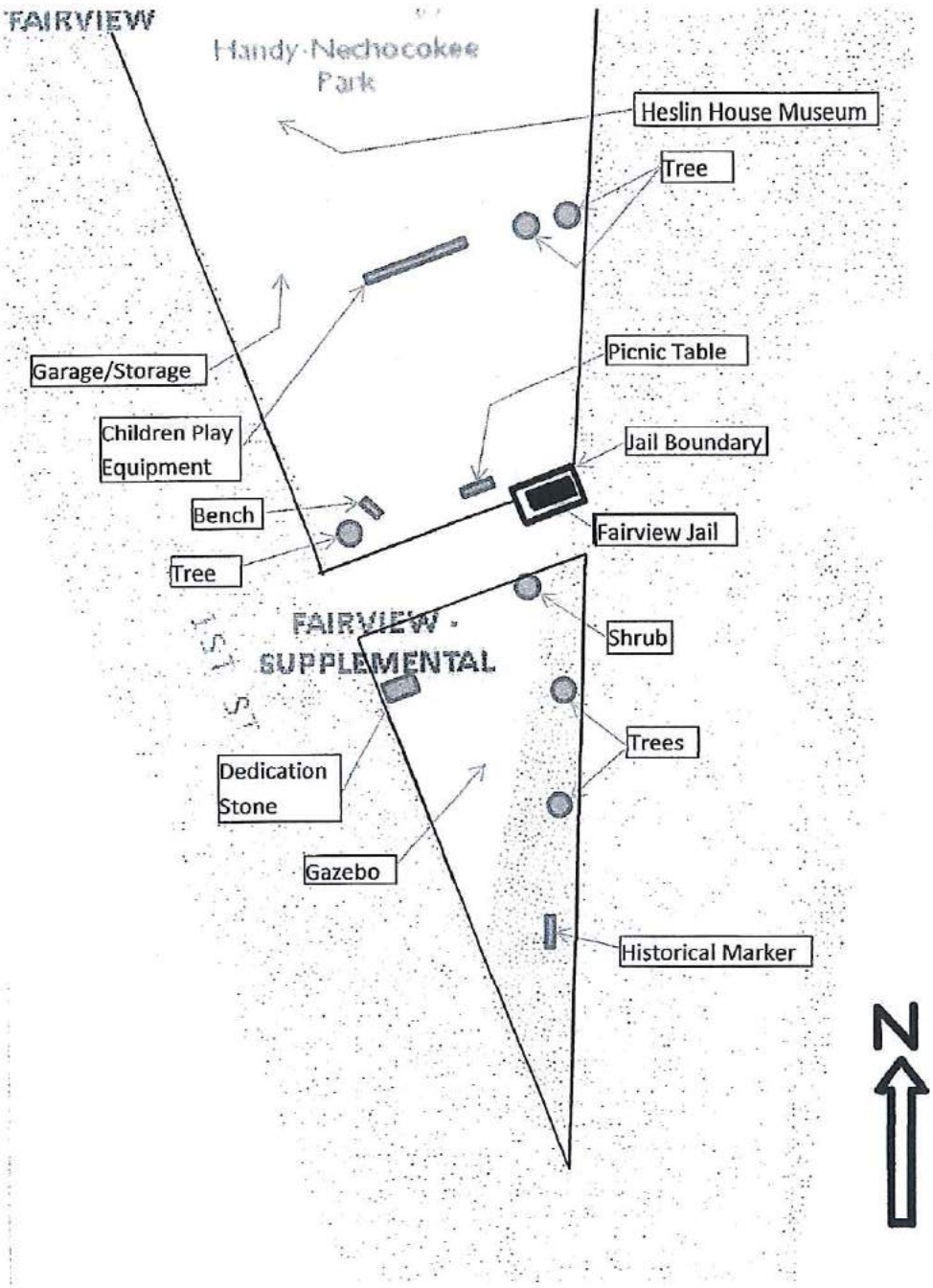

Figure 5: Floor plan, 1915 Fairview City Jail

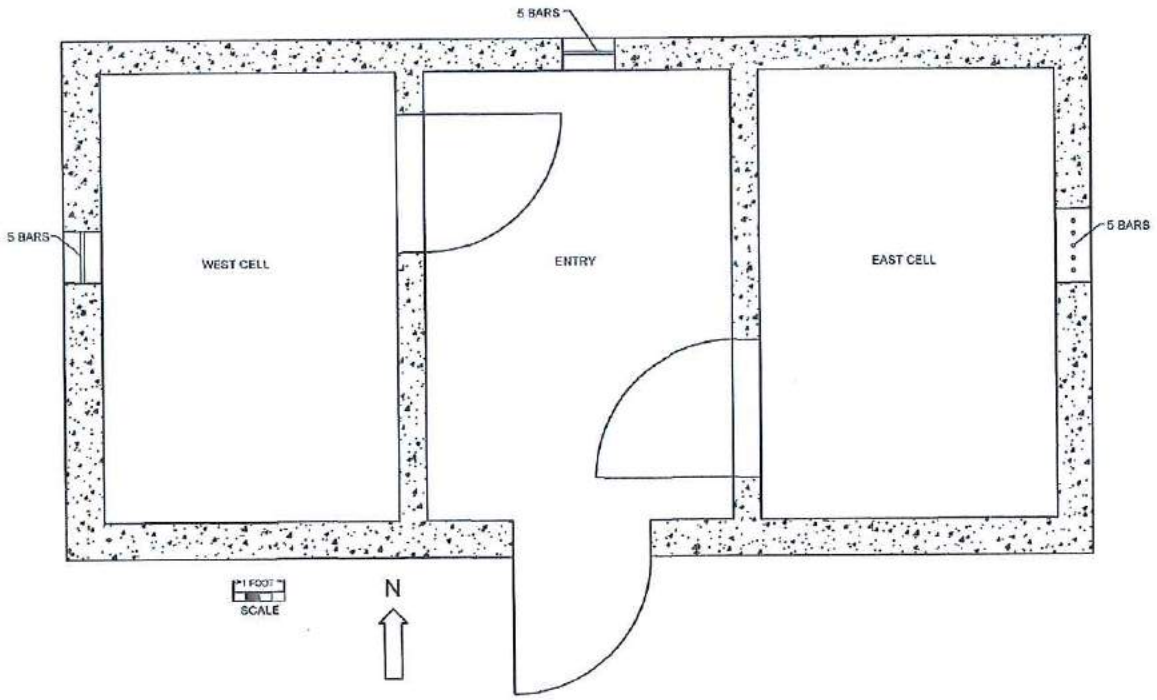

Figure 6: East view of 1912 Fairview City Hall facing Duck Lane (Fairview Avenue)

Figure 7: 1915 Fairview City Jail, Harold Newman presiding over a park and jail dedication in August 1977 with north side of 1912 Fairview City Hall showing in photo

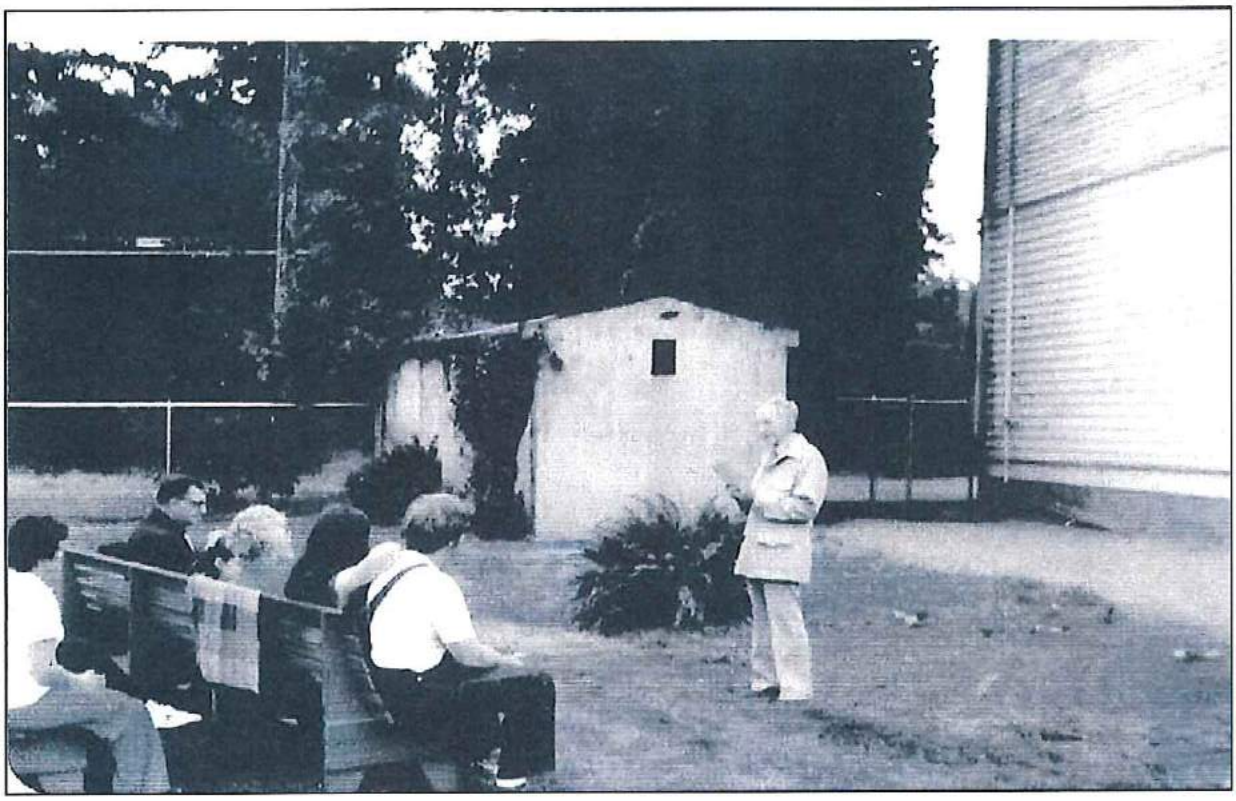

Figure 8: Heslin House Museum which sits in Nechacokee Park north of the Fairview City Jail, June 2013

Photo 1: South façade, camera facing north

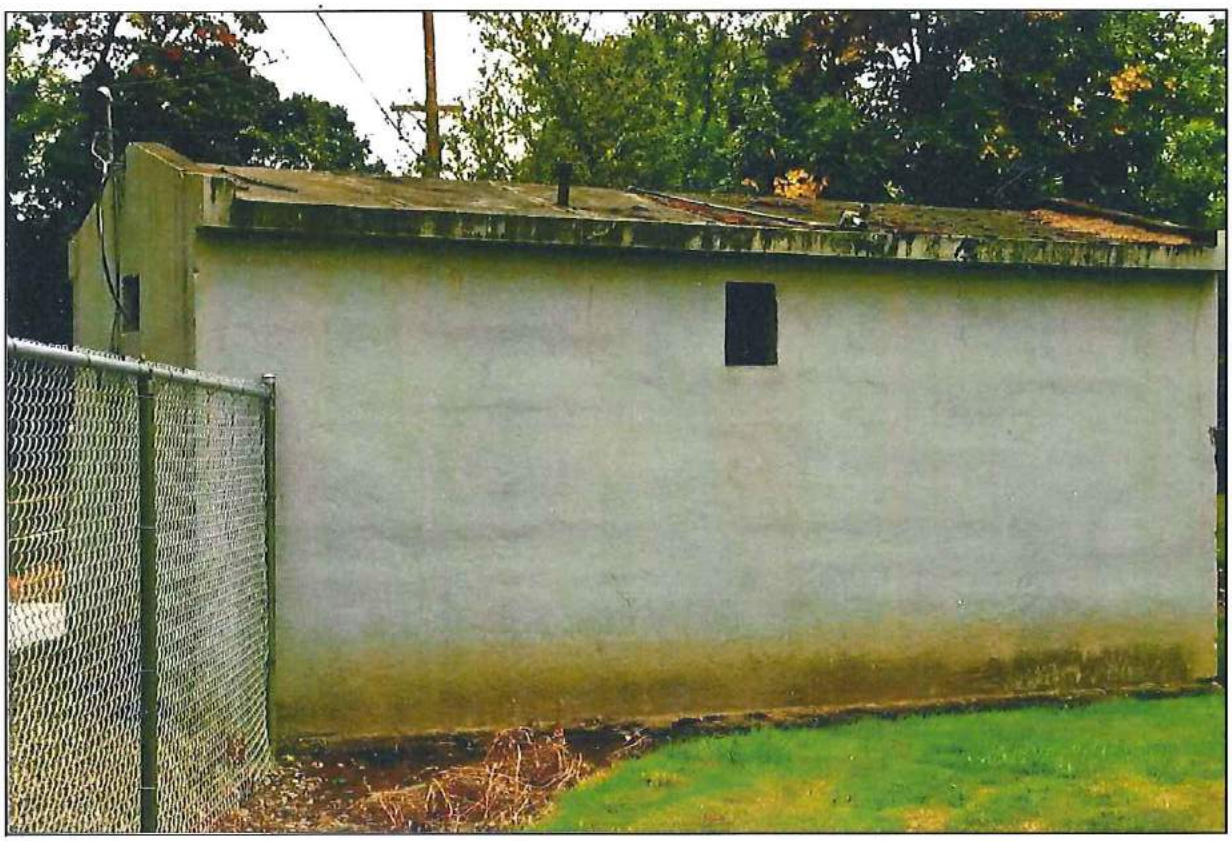

Photo 2: North facade, camera facing south

Photo 3: East façade: camera facing southwest

Photo 4: West façade, camera facing east

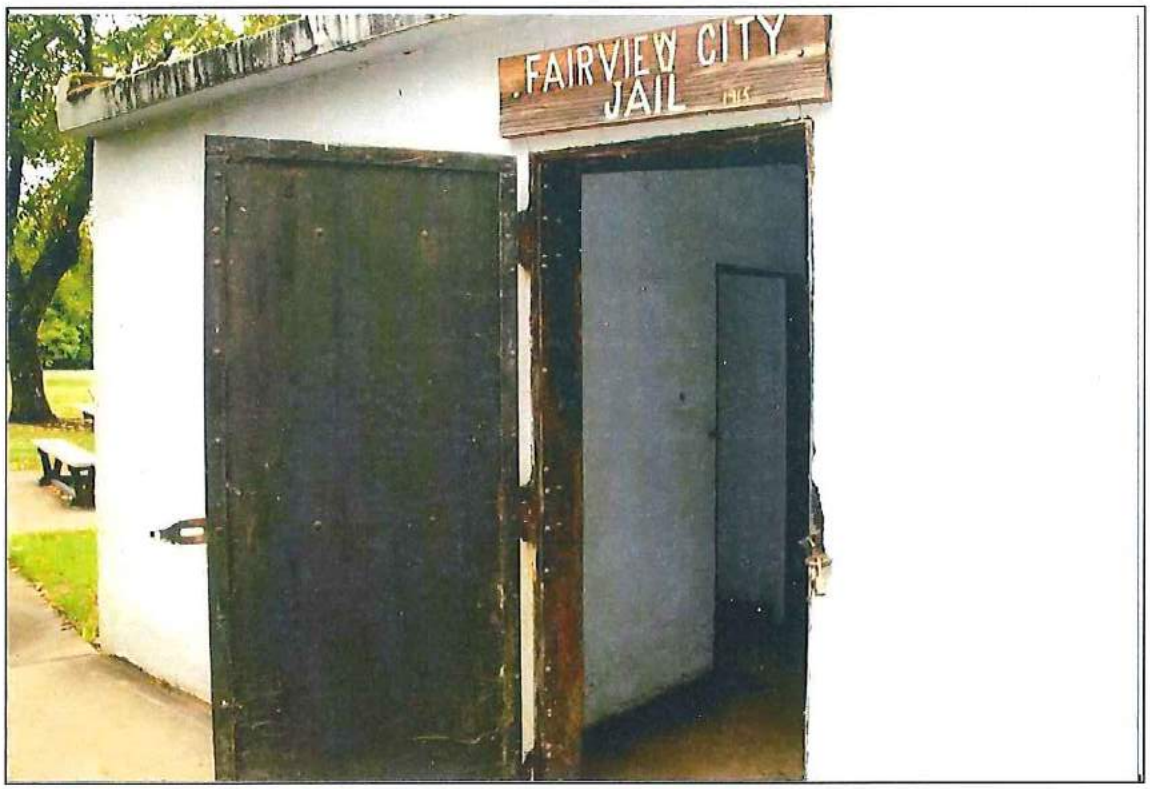

Photo 5: South front door, opened: camera facing northwest

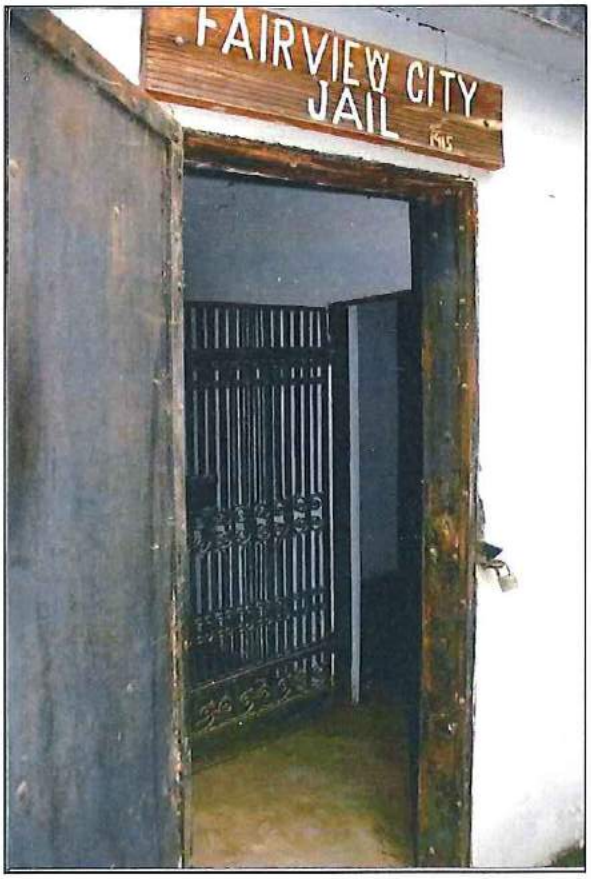

Photo 6: South front door, opened: camera facing northeast

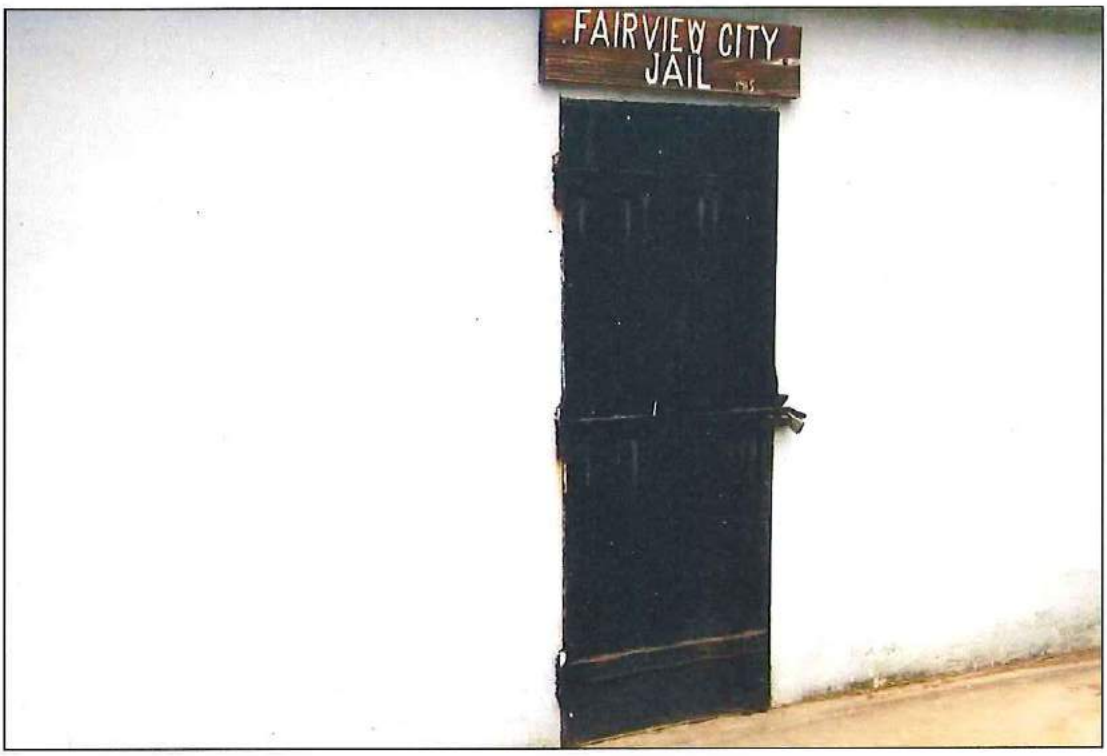

Photo 7: South front door, closed: camera facing northeast

Photo 8: West cell gate, opened: camera facing northwest