



July 10, 2019

RE: Salem All-Star Grant, Salem Culture and Heritage Forum

Discover Salem, Oregon: Capitol Cornerstones – Vinyl Electrical Box Wrap Project

Final Report

Summary of Project: The Salem Culture and Heritage Forum worked to wrap electrical boxes around the City of Salem with a vinyl material designed like a museum panel. The boxes are now a source of historic information about the area directly adjacent to the box location. In partnership with a large number of groups detailed below, the Forum is excited to present the final product of this work.

These relatively inexpensive, graffiti-resistant, vinyl panels are an efficient and fun way to work towards Goal 1 of the Heritage's Commission's *Economic Development/Tourism Goal*. Otherwise uninteresting electrical boxes have been turned into informative panels that feature both historical and current information about organizations that enliven Salem's cultural landscape.

In addition, the panels are in line with the Forum's goal of "Heritage Tourism Partnerships." The many groups who worked with the Forum to install these panels exemplify the kinds of partnerships these projects can provide. The Forum has also met its goal of "Product Development" by adding to the physical landscape of the city with historical and cultural information.

While this project was overall very successful, there were a few challenges. This project has a remaining panel to install – the Indigenous History panel to be located at State and Cottage Streets. Due to the delayed translation of text into a Kalapuyan dialect, the installation of this panel will be completed by the end of July 2019.

One other issue was one of the initially indicated groups declined to be involved due to their own current work load. In order to still meet the required number of panel sides indicated in the grant agreement, two panels which were initially planned as two-sided were given an extra side. These panels were the Chinatown Panel and the Indigenous History panel. With this change, the same

number of sides originally indicated has been produced, but there are seven locations instead of eight.

One of the most rewarding parts of the project was the ability to work closely with a large group who are interested in Salem history. Not only did we receive support from the participating organizations, but also the Downtown Advisory Board, the Salem Main Street Association, and several City of Salem departments.

These vinyl wraps offer a relatively inexpensive yet high impact way to bring history to where people are. We are grateful to the Oregon Heritage Commission and the Oregon Cultural Trust for their support of this project! Thank you!

Salem Culture and Heritage Forum

Related documents:

Below:

1. Map of installed panels
2. Final installation photo and final mock-up

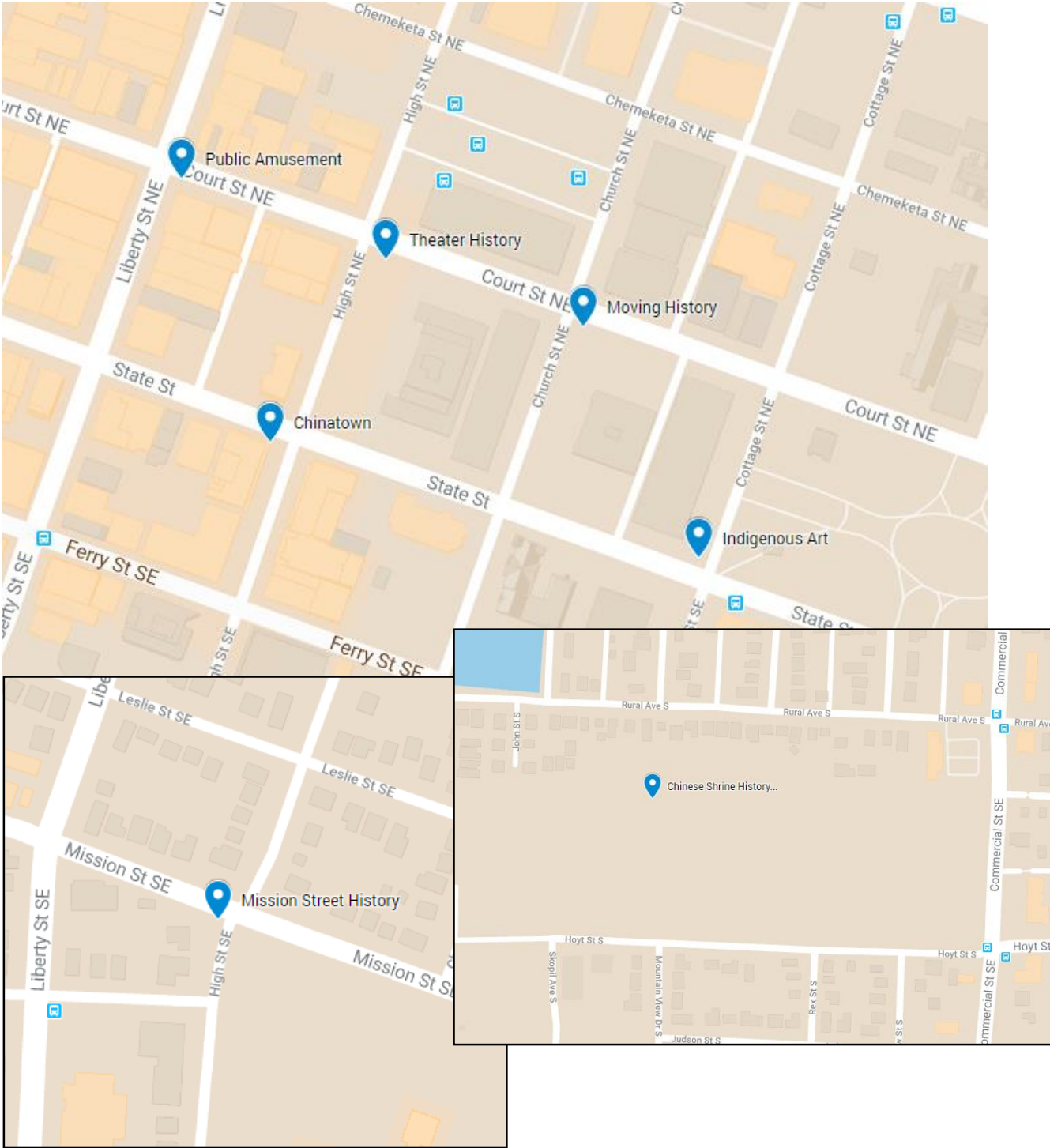
In separate attachments:

1. Financial Information

Due to large file size, viewable proofs available at this shared link:

<https://cityofsalem.sharefile.com/d-s48ecae748da47af9>

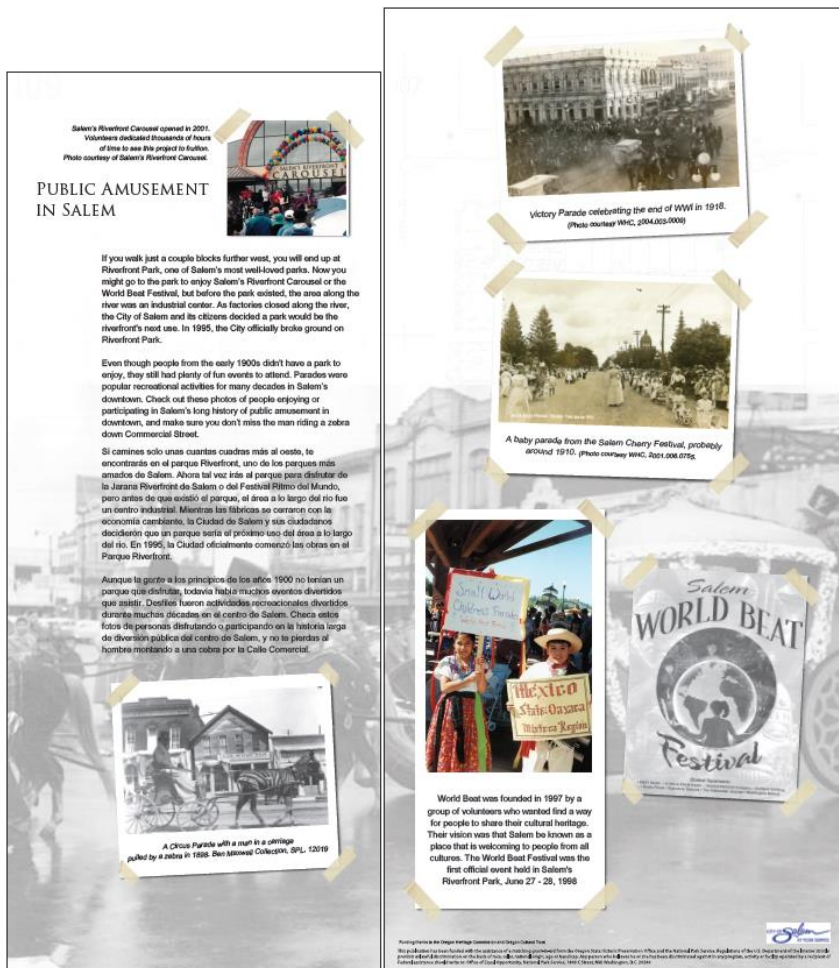
Mapped locations:



Topics, Partners, Proof, and Installed Panels:

Funding text crediting the Oregon Heritage Commission and Oregon Cultural Trust located near the bottom of each panel.

- Public Amusement (Liberty and Court Streets):
 - Types of amusement in Salem. Modern day festivals like World Beat or activities like the Salem Riverfront Carousel. Historic focus on parades in Salem.
 - Partners: Salem Multicultural Institute, Salem Riverfront Carousel
 - Translated into Spanish



- Theater History (Court and High Streets):
 - History of many theaters in Salem's downtown. Including Bligh's Capitol Theater, Ye Liberty Theater, and the modern-day Elsinore and Grand Theatres.
 - Partners: Elsinore Theatre, Enlightened Theatrics, Grand Theatre
 - Translated into Spanish



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- Salem's Moving Past**
- The first building in Salem was the first house built in the city. It was built in 1792 and was the first building to be built in the city. It was the first building to be built in the city. It was the first building to be built in the city.
- Older Buildings in Salem**
- The first building in Salem was the first house built in the city. It was built in 1792 and was the first building to be built in the city. It was the first building to be built in the city.
- The Willamette Heritage Center, located at 1313 Mill Street, is now home to some of Salem's most significant homes that advocates worked to move from their original locations.
- The Jason Lee House, built in 1841 by Jason Lee's Methodist Mission party and the oldest remaining frame structure in the Pacific Northwest, was originally located near the intersection of Broadway and Liberty just north of Mill Creek.
- El Centro del Patrimonio Willamette, ubicado en 1313 Calle



- Mission Street History (High and Mission):
 - History of Mission Street individuals include the Bushes, Lord and Schryver, and Deepwood residents.
 - Partners: Bush House Museum (Salem Art Association), Deepwood Museum and Gardens, Lord and Schryver Conservancy
 - Translated into Spanish



The History of Mission Street

Mission Street, from the late 19th century to the mid-20th century, was home to several prominent Salem families. Former Governor William P. Lord's family lived on the northeast corner of Mission and High Streets. Asahel Bush and his family had a home in what is now Bush's Pasture Park, and over the decades the Queen Anne Victorian home at 12th & Mission was home to three families (Potts, Bingham and Browns). The home's first owner Alice Brown Powell named the estate Deepwood in 1935.

In 1929, Elizabeth Lord (1887-1978), William's daughter, and Edith Schryver (1901-1984) established their landscape architecture firm in the Lord residence, which was a first for women in the Northwest. Throughout the 1930s and 1940s, Lord & Schryver designed a series of garden rooms at Deepwood for Alice Brown and assisted Sally Bush in developing a notable collection of flowering trees. They also worked with Salem architect Clarence Smith to design a home and office, in the backyard of the Lord property, which complemented their garden design for Gaiety Hollow.

Lord & Schryver retired from practice in the late 1960s after designing over 250 Northwest gardens including numerous residential, civic and governmental commissions. Today Salem residents and visitors may experience Mission Street's rich history by visiting Bush House Museum and the Bush Barn Art Center, Deepwood Museum & Gardens, and Gaiety Hollow.

La Historia de la Calle Misión

La Calle Misión, desde los finales del siglo 19 hasta las primeras del siglo 20, fue hogar a varias familias prominentes de Salem. La familia del antiguo Gobernador William P. Lord vivió en la esquina nordeste de las calles Misión y High. Asahel Bush y su familia tuvieron una casa en lo que actualmente es el Parque Pasto de Bush, y a lo largo de las décadas la casa en estilo de Reina Ana de la Arquitectura Victoriana en las Calles Misión y 12 era la casa de tres familias (Potts, Bingham y Browns). La última dueña lo llamó la Finca Deepwood en 1935.

En 1929, la hija de William, Elizabeth Lord (1887-1978) y Edith Schryver (1901-1984) establecieron su firma de arquitectura del paisaje en la residencia de Lord, lo cual fue una primera para las mujeres del Noroeste. Durante las décadas 1930 y 1940, Lord & Schryver diseñaron una serie de cuartos de jardín en Deepwood para Alice Brown y asistieron a Sally Bush en desarrollar una colección notable de árboles floríferos. También trabajaron con el arquitecto de Salem Clarence Smith en diseñar una casa y oficina, en el jardín de atrás de la propiedad Lord, los cuales complementaron el diseño de su jardín para Gaiety Hollow.

Lord & Schryver se jubilaron de práctica a finales de los años 1960 después de diseñar más de 250 jardines en el Noroeste incluyendo a varias comisiones residenciales, cívicas, y gubernamentales. Hoy en día los residentes de Salem y visitantes pueden experimentar con la historia de la Calle Misión al visitar El Museo de la Casa Bush y El Centro de Arte Bush Barn, El Museo y Jardines de Deepwood, y Gaiety Hollow.

Background Overlay - Gaiety Hollow Bulb Planting Plan from 1938-1939. (Special Collections & University Archives, University of Oregon Libraries, Eugene, Oregon) Deepwood Estate, c. 1931. State of Oregon Library

A 1940 view of Lord & Schryver's "Scot Garden" at Deepwood.
(State Photo Library, 1960s)

The Tatar Old Rose Collection near Bush House Museum and Bush Barn Art Center, c. 1970
(Lord & Schryver)

The 1996 Old Rose Garden Capital
(Gaiety Hollow, c. 2000)

Elizabeth Lord and Edith Schryver in 1929
(Gaiety Hollow, c. 1929)

Bush Family in 1913; left to right, are Estate Bush Thayer (1856-1942), A. N. Bush (1856-1925) and Sally Bush (1865-1945) with their father Asahel Bush II (1824-1913)
(Bush House Museum)

Gaiety Hollow in 1944
(Clarence Schryver & University Archives, University of Oregon Libraries, Eugene, Oregon)

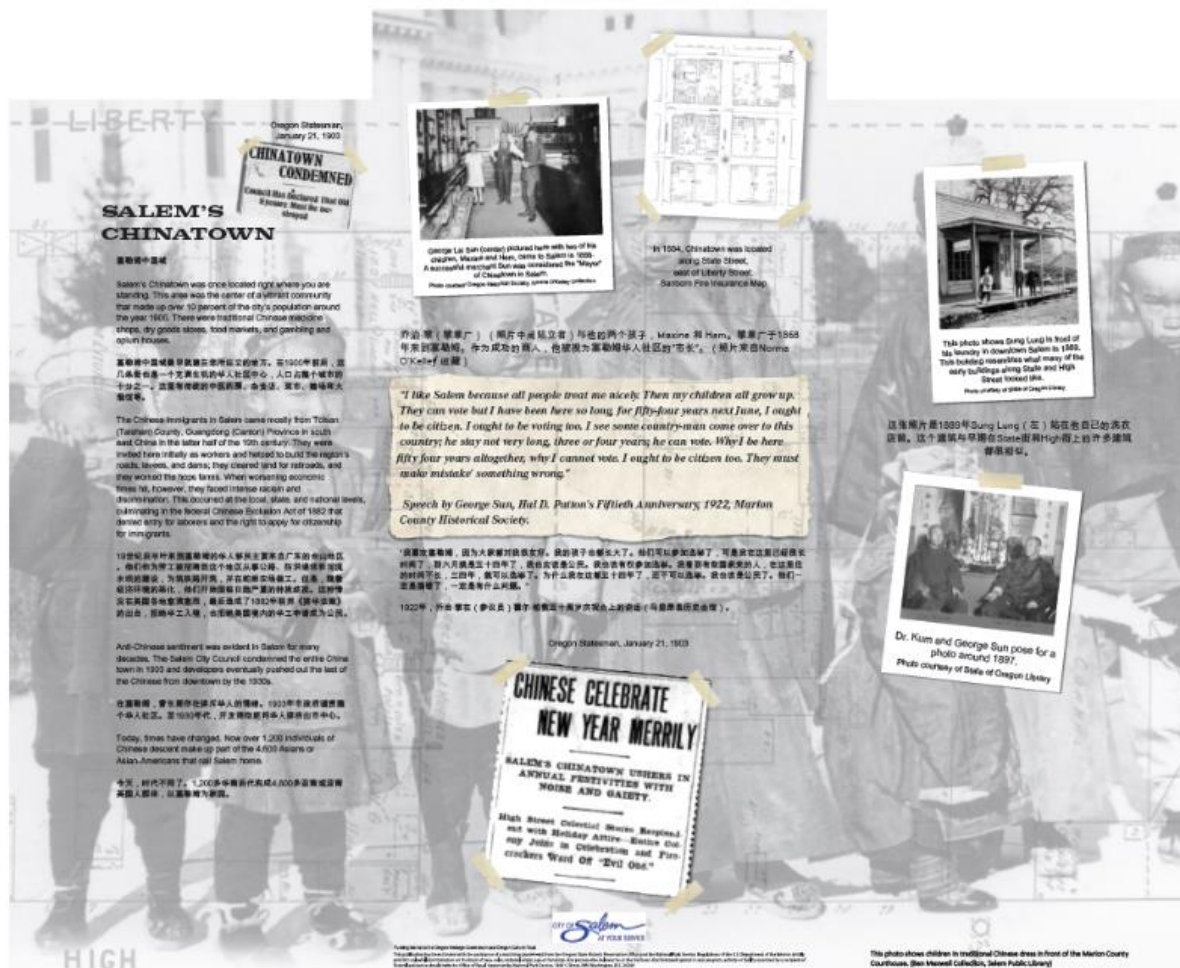
The Bush House, c. 1905
(Bush House Museum)

A contemporary view of Deepwood Museum & Gardens' Lord & Schryver landscapes.
(Photo by Ron Cooper, Gaiety Hollow Museum & Gardens)

OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF OF YOUR COUNTY

Planning provided by the Oregon State Department of Transportation and Oregon State University. The staff of the Oregon State Department of Transportation and Oregon State University are grateful to the staff of the Oregon State Department of Transportation and Oregon State University for their assistance in the development of this project. The staff of the Oregon State Department of Transportation and Oregon State University are grateful to the staff of the Oregon State Department of Transportation and Oregon State University for their assistance in the development of this project. The staff of the Oregon State Department of Transportation and Oregon State University are grateful to the staff of the Oregon State Department of Transportation and Oregon State University for their assistance in the development of this project.

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- LIBERTY
- SALEM'S CHINATOWN
- LIBERTY CONDENSED
- NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS
- STOP



- Chinese Ceremonial Table (Salem Pioneer Cemetery):
 - History of the Chinese section of the Salem Pioneer Cemetery, including the historical and modern use of a ceremonial table used during Qingming – similar to American Memorial Day.
 - Partners: Salem Pioneer Cemetery, Chinese Shrine Advisory Committee
 - Translated into Chinese



Chinese Funerary Traditions at the Salem Pioneer Cemetery

嘉勒姆开拓公墓的华人丧葬传统

If you walk about 200 feet to the northwest of this box, you will arrive at the remnants of an altar that Chinese residents who lived in Salem used in the remembrance of the dead around the turn of the twentieth century. 如果您从此向东北方向走200英尺，您就会来到一处遗址。那是二十世纪初期住在嘉勒姆的华裔用来缅怀逝去的先人的祭台。

Sue Lai Sun, the son of George Lai Sun, the "Mayor" of Chinatown around this time, described using the concrete table during Qing Ming, similar to the American tradition of Memorial Day.

Sue Lai Sun是当时华人社区的“市长”苏治琴的儿子。他描述清明节时人们在这个水泥祭台前祭奠，类似美国的国殇纪念日。

In the Chinese section of the cemetery there was a large slab, raised to make a table. At the back was a raised portion filled with dirt next to it was an open oven. 在本墓园的华人区，有一个高出地面的水泥台，后面是隆起的土堆，旁边是一个祭灶。

The Chinese incense ... were lighted, and set into the burner. 香烛点燃后，置于香炉。

Then the men knelt and recited prayers for the dead. Rising, they folded each specially shaped paper around a narrow strip of paper in an intricate manner, bowed three times, lighted the paper from the candles, bowed again, and tossed the burning paper into the oven. 祭奠者跪下，为亡人折纸。起身后，折叠纸成冥币，鞠三躬，点燃冥币，再鞠躬，最后将冥币置于祭灶。



Salem Pioneer Cemetery

Key to Documented Chinese Burials and Grave Markers

Per tradition, many of the Chinese people who were buried in this cemetery were disinterred and returned to their family burial grounds in China. However, many remain especially women and children. This map shows some of the known remaining burials. To honor these people and those whose names are lost to history, the tradition of Qing Ming has been revived at the cemetery.

依照传统，埋葬在这里的许多华人的尸骨后来大都迁回他们在中国的家族墓地。但是，还有很多多留在这里，特别是妇女和儿童。这张地图标明了已知的尚留存在这里的墓穴。为了向这些知道名字和那些不知名字的先人表达敬意，我们在此墓地复兴起清明祭祀的传统。





- Basketry has its own special language to describe the methods used to make them. This technical description would help someone who did not know how to weave this basket design learn how.

Indigenous History

This purse was woven by Connie Graves out of twined juncus and beargrass.

Connie Graves (Kalapuya and Umpqua, born 1955)
Purse
2011
Twined juncus and beargrass
12" x 7" x 1.5"
Collection of the Halls Fort Museum of Art, Willamette University
The George and Colleen Hoyt Weaving Arts Fund, 2011.008.001
Photo credit: Dale Peterson

Twined Plain, open stich, close braid, up to the right one band cross weaves (crossing 2 over under)
Auxiliary: 3 strand braid, one row at turn up, one row below rim
Start: 4 x 4 crossed 2 rows it's then pairs both ways added for 13 rows, then single
Options: warps braided and added in adjacent weaves moving and added up around same tag and into weaves
Materials: Parallel hand double Cordouan One row crossed weaves braid crossing 2 forwards and back, counterband

This basket is woven from juncus rush warp and weft.

Grand Ronde Basket
Twined, plain, close, over paired warps, rightwards, 5-twist.
Auxiliary: 2 rows open crossed warps, 2 strand braid
4 rows in paired rows at turn up, 2 rows below rim
Start: small end of braid twisted in 8 rows, with beeching warps on 3 sides.
Options: warps added in 1/4, Weave: old moving ends curled around new tag and up into warp.
Rim: Horizontal Braid, 1 row 3 braid, 5, wefted.
Materials: juncus Rush warp and weft.

Indigenous History

Woven in 2011, this basket is much like those woven by members of the Kalapuyan band during the turn of the nineteenth century.

Connie Graves (Kalapuya and Umpqua, born 1955)
Basket
2011
Twined juncus and beargrass
12" x 7" x 1.5"
Collection of the Halls Fort Museum of Art, Willamette University
The George and Colleen Hoyt Weaving Arts Fund, 2011.008.002
Photo credit: Dale Peterson

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