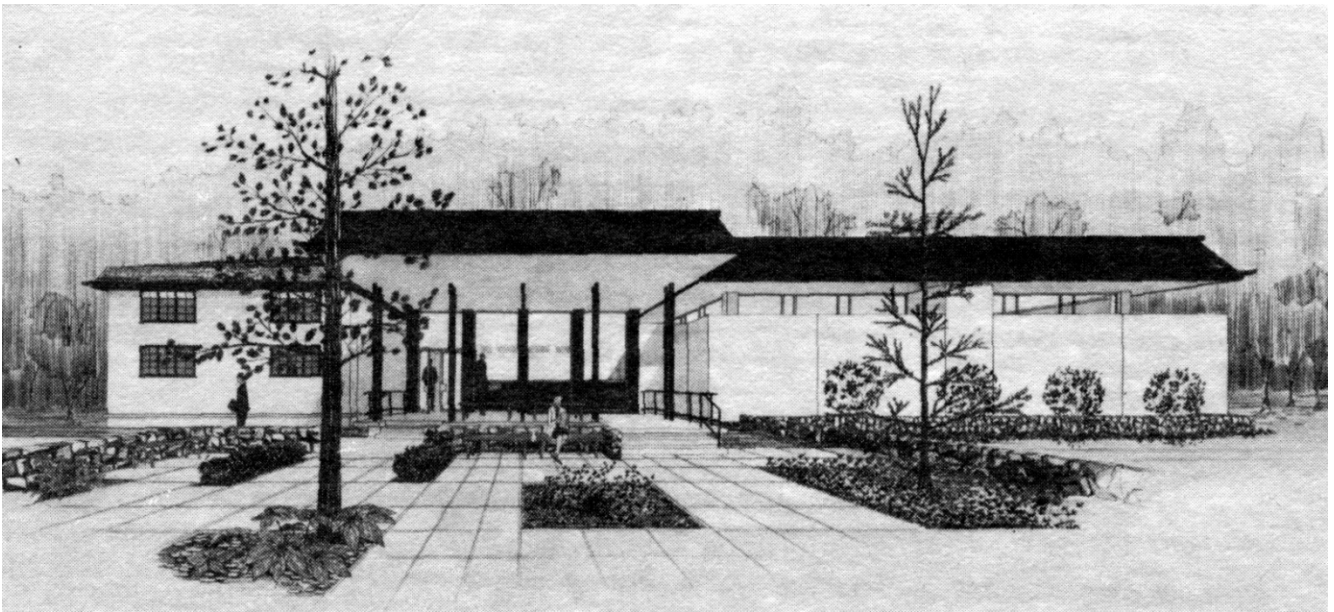


State-level Documentation for the Ledding Library, Milwaukie, Oregon



Rendering of the Ledding Library (1964 addition center and right), dedicated January 1965. (Note: not as built)



Northwest corner of the building, photo by PMA, February 2018

This document is produced in partial mitigation for a determination of adverse effect to the existing Ledding Library, which is to be demolished and replaced with a modern library facility. See case # 18-0679. The Memorandum of Agreement between the City of Milwaukie and the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, effective February 5, 2019, requires the City of Milwaukie to produce this documentation as “Stipulation A.”

I. Architectural Description:

The existing Ledding Library’s address is 10660 SE 21st Avenue, Milwaukie, Oregon, 97222. Its location is in downtown Milwaukie, Oregon at the northeastern corner of SE 21st Avenue and SE Harrison Street, kitty-corner to Milwaukie City Hall. Portland Waldorf School also lies at a close southeastern proximity to the library on the southern side of Harrison Street. A portion of Spring Creek that has been converted into a neighboring duck pond serves as the library’s eastern boundary, and the library’s parking lot serves as its northern boundary. The parcel that the library shares with Scott Park, previously known as Lewelling Park, is approximately 1.77 acres.

Although the existing Ledding Library is a single building, it contains two significant resources that each play a role in the history of Milwaukie. The original Ledding House, architect or builder unknown, was constructed circa 1906 in a Prairie School farmhouse style of architecture. It served as a single-family residence until 1964 when it was adapted and altered for use as part of the Ledding Library. Boyd Jossy designed the new library in a Modern style combining the popular Mansard roof aesthetic of the time with a modular expression. His design incorporated the original house as administrative office space on the northern end of the facility. In 1987, architect Raymond J. Bartel designed the Clark King addition to match the appearance of the rest of the building (*see diagram of these three major pieces, next page*).

The library has stucco-clad exterior walls that support three cedar-shake mansard parapet roofs, one above the c.1906 structure and the other two above the 1964 and 1987 additions. The library volumes are all rectilinear in plan. The later additions are single-story with a full basement that is daylit towards the east as the grade drops towards the pond, while the northern volume has two above-grade levels.

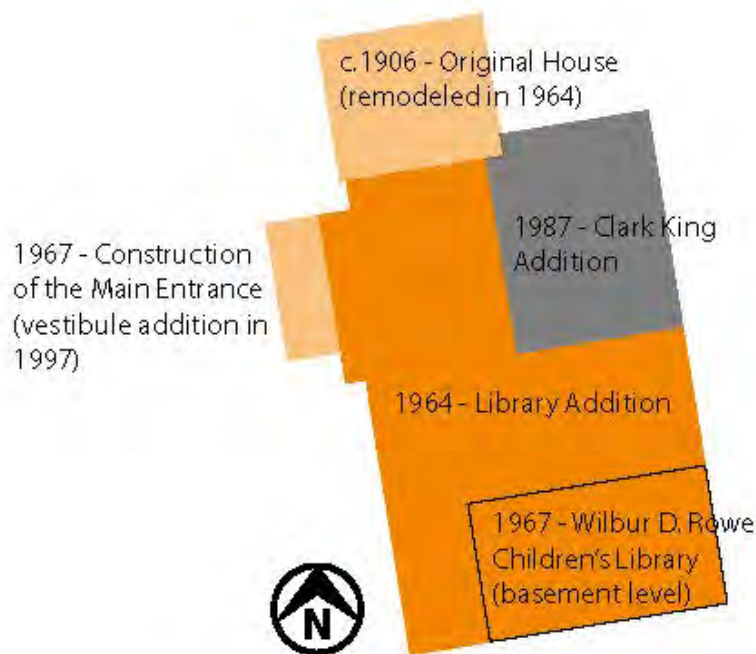
The main entrance to the library, which faces west towards SE 21st Avenue, has an aluminum storefront vestibule that protrudes outward from the core lobby. Paved concrete steps lead up to this entrance from SE 21st Avenue, and a second set of steps as well as a paved ramp provide access from the parking lot north of the building to the main entrance. A small set of covered steps also lead up to a private side entry door from the parking lot on the north elevation.

Double-hung wood multi-pane windows are located primarily on the northern and eastern elevations of the northern library volume (the original residential structure), with modern aluminum-frame windows on the ground floor level of the western elevation. Aluminum-frame clerestory casement windows, inset below the roof eave, are a feature of all sides of the 1964 addition and the 1987 addition. The Adult Reading Room, on the east façade, protrudes outward with a glassy volume clad in aluminum storefront glazing from the body of

the building. (This feature is visible in a 1966 newspaper photo, Archive image #15). Below the reading room, two full-height, triple-pane aluminum storefront windows provide light into the Children’s Library on the basement level. The Clark King addition (1987) contains four inset clerestory casement windows on its eastern wall and two windows of the same kind on its northern wall.

The first floor of the 1964 addition contains a central lobby space where the front desk is situated. The Clark King addition is directly east of this space, and the 1964 adult library south of this space. A set of stairs leads down to the basement level from the main lobby. Two restrooms are located at the bottom of the stairs, outside the Children’s Library. An elevator leads from the first-level main lobby to the lower level of the Clark King addition that is half of the Children’s Library. Two restrooms are located next to this elevator on this level. The other half of the Children’s Library is located south of the Clark King addition and below the 1964 adult library. A mechanical room and staff room are located west of the original Children’s Library; a basement storage area with the elevator service room is located west of the Clark King addition and north of the restrooms.

The first-floor plan of the northern volume consist of a large work room, a restroom, and a janitorial closet in the northern half. A staff area and circulation office are along the southern wall abutting the 1964 addition. The original staircase of the c.1906 structure leads up to the second floor from this staff area. The plan at this level has a central hallway encapsulated by three equally-sized rooms and one unenclosed room. A small storage closet exists on the eastern end of the hallway, and a slightly larger closet occupies the western end.



View 1: Diagram of major additions to the building over time.

Exterior Alterations:

The existing Milwaukie Ledding Library was constructed in three phases. The first phase was the original Ledding House, a two-story Prairie School farmhouse structure built around 1906, possibly as late as 1910. The 1964 addition is comprised of a single above-grade story and one below-grade floor that receives daylighting

to the east. The 1964 addition expanded the total area of the building to approximately 8,770 square feet. The construction of the Children's Library on the lower level of this addition began in 1964 but was not completed until 1967. The third phase of construction was the 1987 Clark King addition on the eastern elevation that increased the facility by 3,275 square feet. In 1997, several alterations were made to the building, including the expansion of the main entrance.

II. **Building History and Context:**

The history of the Ledding Library is a story of Milwaukie's compelling passion for education and community effort to cultivate a public library, with the famous Luelling pioneer family at its forefront. Efforts to establish a library in Milwaukie date back to Milwaukie's early history when Alfred Luelling founded a circulating library in 1889. Books were stored in the law office of Thomas Lakin, Justice of the Peace, at the corner of Main and Washington Streets until the building burned down after only a few months of library service.

A second attempt in 1910 led an interested party of community members to meet with City Council, obtaining permission to convert a room in the old City Hall for library use. Books from this library were later donated to the new grammar school when it was completed in 1916.

Traveling book stations were then supplied by the Oregon State Library and circulated in a few Milwaukie homes until 1926 when the Perry family agreed to provide space for the library in their pharmacy. Members of the community helped to build bookshelves, SERA funds were used to hire a librarian, and the Oregon State Library donated approximately two hundred additional books.

In 1934, the library was moved to the Council Chamber in the old City Hall building. Dorothy M. Winters was hired as the first official city librarian in 1935, and the first Library Board was appointed in 1936. The library was then moved again when the new City Hall building was completed in 1937, and Ruth Smith was hired as the city's second librarian in 1940. Many individuals and groups contributed money, books, and service to the library in its initial years of establishment. As a result, Friends of the Milwaukie Library formed in 1952 to represent the various volunteer groups, including the PTA, that provided services to the library.

In 1961, Florence Olson Ledding passed away and bequeathed her property, collection of books, and a \$5,000 fund for new books to the City of Milwaukie. She asked that her home be reconstructed into the "Ledding Library" as a memorial to herself and her late husband, Herman Ledding. With the help of a successful \$150,000 bond measure, the Ledding home and property became the present-day library for an already well-established history of library development.

Florence had moved to Milwaukie, Oregon with her mother Sophronia Vaughn Olson, a leader in the suffrage movement, in 1881 (*see 1911 Oregonian article, Archival image #13*). Sophronia married Seth Lewelling (originally Luelling) of the well-known Lewelling pioneer family, when Florence was a teenager. Florence studied law at the University of Oregon, taught school, and then passed the Oregon bar exam. She was the first woman in the United States to be appointed as referee in bankruptcy court and one of the state's first female

attorneys. She was also the first secretary of Oregon's Democratic Legislative League, and owner and operator of the *Clackamas County Independent* local newspaper for a period of time. As such, Florence was a very progressive and politically active person who supported an equal right to an education for all. Towards the end of her life, she willed her property to the City of Milwaukie with the request that the library be used for "the furtherance and advancement of education, learning, literature and science [...] for the use and benefit of all people, regardless of race, age, station in life, color, sex or religious faith".

In 1964, voters in Milwaukie approved a \$150,000 Library bond issue that was used to construct the library addition on the southern elevation of the original Ledding house. The property address was changed to 820 SE 21st Avenue that year, and then changed to 10660 SE 21st Avenue at a later date. The 1964 library design clad all exterior walls of the facility, including the walls of the original house, in stucco (*see 1964 elevation drawings, Archival images 7-10*). Two cedar-shake mansard parapet roofs were constructed, one adding to (but not replacing) the hipped roof over the original structure and one over the new addition. While the drawings show the new roof having copper mansard roof panels, cedar-shake roofs were constructed. The Wilbur D. Rowe Children's Library was completed and open for public use by 1967.

The two-story Clark King addition was constructed in 1987 against the east-facing exterior wall of the library's main lobby, which originally exhibited four full-height curtain wall panels. The addition was designed to be compatible with the appearance of the 1964 addition, and the only major difference to the simple design was the spacing of its clerestory windows. The 1987 addition has four large casement clerestory windows on the ground-floor level of the eastern façade and four aluminum-frame casement windows on the basement level. Two large casement clerestory windows provide light into the ground-floor level on the northern façade as well. The second phase included construction of an elevator shaft and the completion of the interior of the lower floor.

The main entrance was expanded in 1997 to include a split-frame aluminum storefront vestibule. Other exterior improvements were made to the library additions as well. Glazing was replaced on the eastern façade of the children's library. Significant landscaping took place around the northern and western sides of the library to develop a more defined entry space and to create a transitional paved outdoor space between the parking lot and library. New bike racks and planting were also installed north of the building within this transitional space. A second set of concrete entry steps was added on the southern side of the existing set of steps. The paved ramp and set of steps that lead from the parking lot to the library northwest of the building were constructed as well.

Major interior improvements were made to the library in 1997. A new front desk area was installed in the northwestern corner of the lobby and new book stacks and work tables were arranged in the reading room and Clark King addition. A new HVAC system was installed in the Main Reading Room and entrance lobby. This may have also been around the time that carpeting and lighting systems were installed in the lobby, reading rooms, children's library, Clark King levels, and circulation improvements in the c. 1906 structure.

History of the House Structure

The original house was built in about 1906 (possibly a few years later) by Herman and Katherine Loeding, on a piece of centrally located property in Milwaukie on Harrison Street. Herman F. Loeding, their son, was 29 years of age when the family moved to Oregon. Ownership of the property, however, is somewhat murky. A deed

exists which conveys an area of land, including the current library property, to Herman Loeding from Richard and Hannah Scott, 1906. It is unclear why the Scotts would sell Herman Loeding, a German immigrant from Massachusetts with no known family relation to the Scotts, their property, and is also uncertain how the Scotts had acquired a portion of land that overlapped land that appeared to simultaneously belong to Seth Lewelling, and was passed via Florence's mother Sephronia to Florence Lewelling.

Seth Lewelling was the brother of Henderson Luelling, one of the original pioneer party who travelled with Lot Whitcomb and William Meek to reach (and establish) Milwaukie in 1848. Seth followed within a couple of years. The Luelling family, including Henderson's son Alfred Luelling, established a very successful nursery and orchard business and for some time also ran a sawmill. Seth Lewelling—who changed the spelling of his surname later in life—married Florence's mother Sophronia, his second wife, after her arrival to Milwaukie. Seth Lewelling had acquired a portion of the Lot Whitcomb Donation Land Claim that was part of the original plat for the City of Milwaukie, from Lot Whitcomb's daughter, Wilhelmina Whitcomb. In 1924, Florence inherited this land, known as Lewelling Park, that included the existing library lot, from her stepfather.

Herman F. Ledding (originally Loeding until approximately 1927) had a claim as noted earlier to a similar portion of land, which appears to have included the current library lot. Nevertheless, Herman filed an affidavit in 1924, describing his claim to the land at the same time that Florence filed her own affidavit describing her inheritance from Seth Lewelling. Florence Olson Lewelling and Herman Ledding got married later that year in San Francisco, suggesting that they may have decided to file affidavits to resolve the confusion of land ownership and to consolidate their property assets as a married couple. Herman would have been about 47 years of age at the time of his marriage. By 1926, Florence and Herman Ledding appeared in local directories residing at 2015 Harrison Street.

A 1925 Oregonian obituary notes that Mrs Katherine Loeding, who was survived by several sons including Herman F. Loeding, was a long-term Milwaukie resident who had built a house with her husband Herman in 1906 on Harrison Street (*see Archival image #12*). The 1910 census places the family on Harrison Street in Milwaukie, with Herman (junior) at 32 years of age, so it is likely that the house was already built by the elder Loedings by that date. Photographs dated 1910 and 1915 display the house and two figures in front of it, who were likely Herman Ledding's parents Herman and Katherine (*see Archival image #1*). Assuming that Spring Creek is the body of water that appears next to the original house in a historic photograph, the main entrance was located on the northern façade and the chimney on the western elevation. The house had a hipped roof with the shorter ends of the house's rectangular plan on its northern and southern elevations. The exterior of the main house was originally cedar-shake sheathing. A wrap-around (mostly) uncovered veranda encircled three sides of the house, with the north side of the house having a full covered porch at the entry and a smaller roof at the south side (*see Archival image #4*). The Sanborn map 1928-1936 (*Archival image #5*) shows a 2-story house with a one-story volume on its north side, but this is confusing when compared to the earlier photos that clearly show a full porch roof on the entry side (north?) plus a partial width roof on the opposite side (south?). The porches may have been removed and an addition constructed before 1928.

According to an interview with Florence Ledding in 1939, "The house, while not new, was of the better sort of architecture, somewhat formal in type, of two stories, with roofless porches or terraces surrounding it." The

Leddings likely rotated their house 90 degrees clockwise sometime between 1940 and 1952, probably in response to a street adjustment that extended 21st Avenue further north. A 1952 USGS aerial photograph displays the roofline of the house with gable ends directed in a west-to-east orientation rather than its original north-to-south orientation, suggesting that the house had been rotated 90 degrees prior to 1952. A comparison of the chimney's location in the circa 1910-1920 photographs with Boyd Jossy's instructions to infill a hearth that was located on the north side of the house in 1964 provides evidence that the house had been rotated *clockwise* prior to 1952 (see *Archival image #7*). This is slightly puzzling because the original entry side of the house appears to have been on the north, so rotating the house clockwise would put the entry side on the east rather than the west towards 21st Avenue. At any rate, the 1952 aerial photograph shows a rough layout of what is now 21st Avenue forming on the western side of the property. The Leddings may or may not have changed their address in response to the street adjustment, but a more in-depth analysis of city directories and street adjustment permits from the late 1940's to the early 1950's might yield valuable information about the original orientation of the house and the Leddings' rationale for rotation. Likewise, the 1952 location of the house on the site differs from the position of the house that appears on the 1964 architectural plans, suggesting that the house had been "relocated" (as described on the 1964 plans) further north specifically in preparation for library construction. Accordingly, it is quite possible that the house was moved twice.

In the end, the land that Florence Ledding bequeathed to the City of Milwaukie in 1961 had belonged to at least two separate pioneer families, the Luelling and Whitcomb families, each of which had played a significant role in the development of the city at different points in time. Florence's specific request that her property become a library to support the growth of public education in the city is a representation of the legacy that the family left behind in the development of Milwaukie.

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Oregon Historic Site Record for 10660 21st Avenue (Ledding Library).

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From the City of Milwaukie Ledding Library Archives:

Clippings from *The Milwaukie Review*, various dates

Clippings from *The Oregonian*, various dates

Clippings from *Milwaukie Messenger*, various dates

Clipping from *(The Milwaukie) Press*. 01 December 1967

Clippings from *North Clackamas News*, various dates.

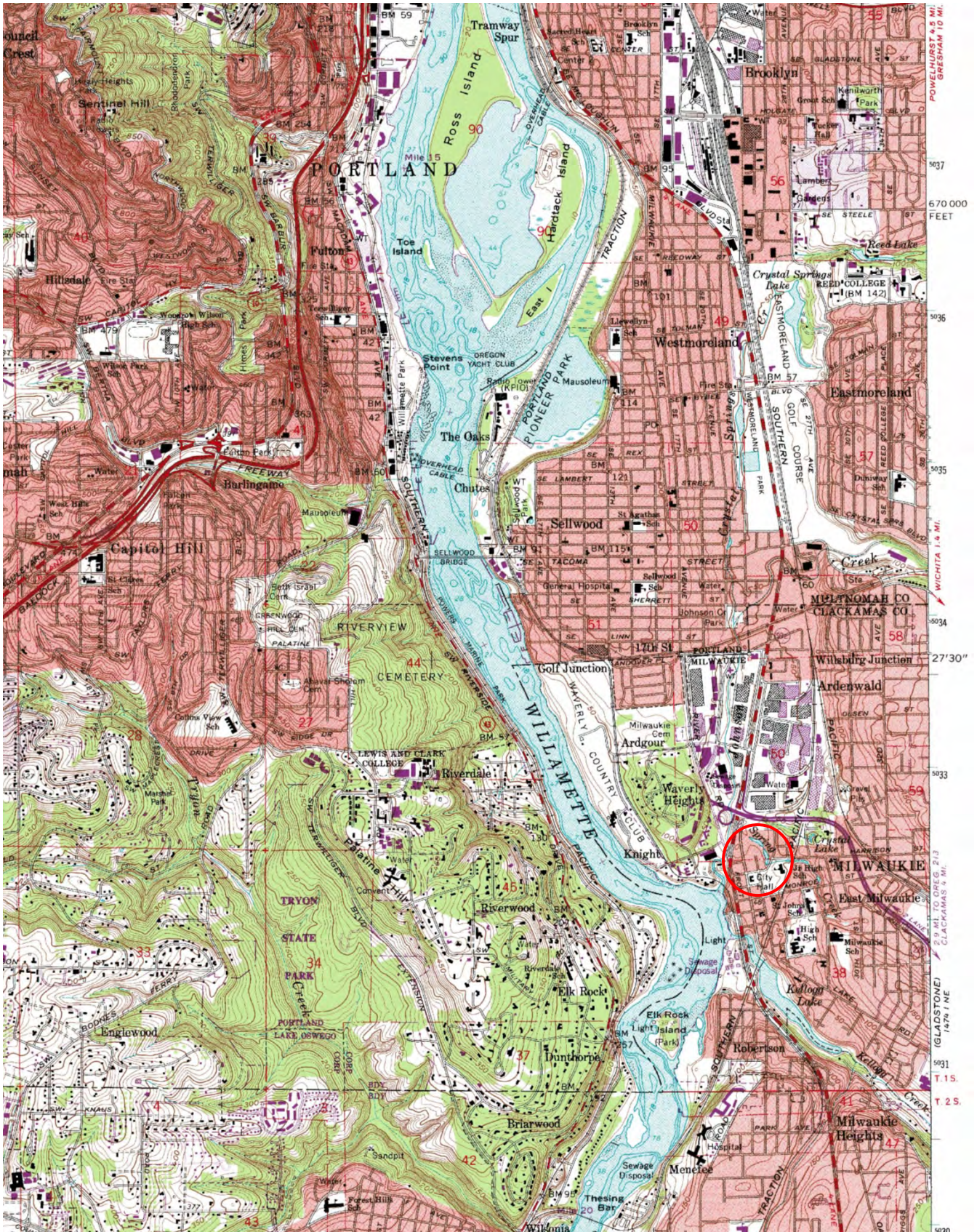
Deed Records of Clackamas County (various)

Black and white photographs of Ledding Library interior. *City of Milwaukie Ledding Library*. 1968.

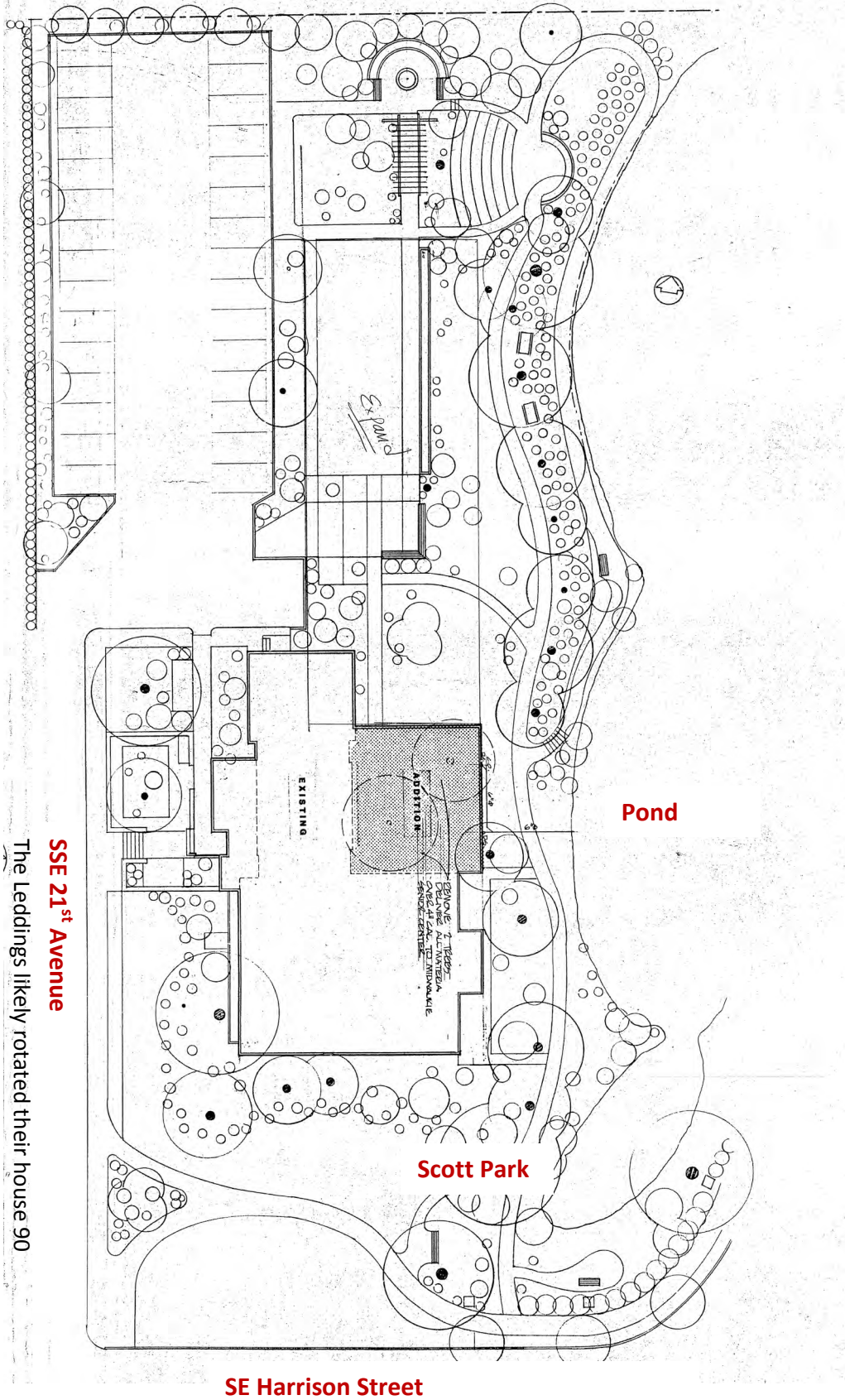
Circa 1910-1920 historic photographs of Ledding House. *Milwaukie Museum*.

Circa 1910-1920 historic photographs of the Ledding House. *Oregon Historical Society*.

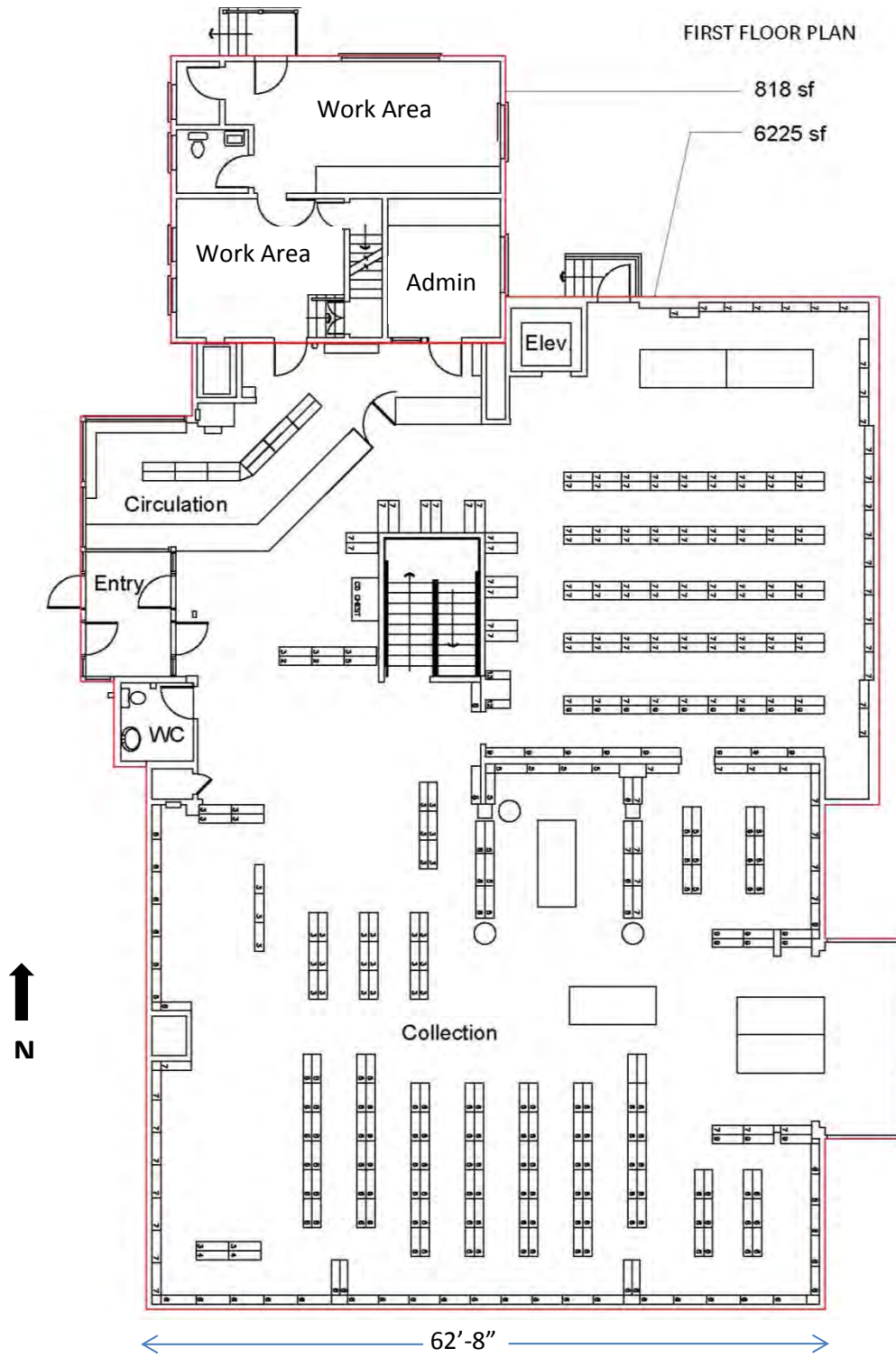
IV. USGS Map "Lake Oswego" quadrangle (partial). Site is circled in red.



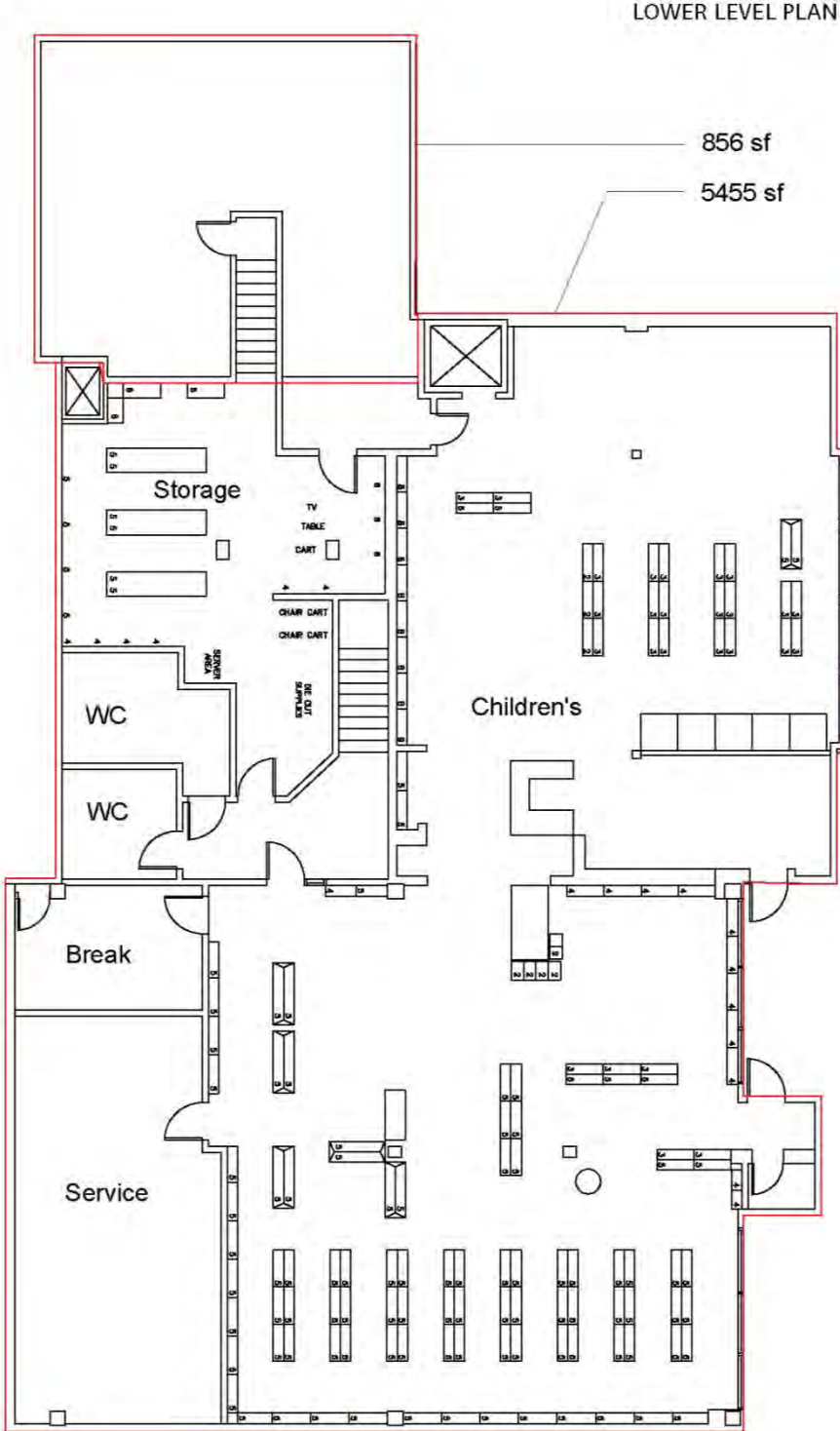
V. **Site Plan** (showing 1986 addition to the building in grey, parking lot, and landscaping)



VI. **Scale Floor Plans:** Ledding Library, plans by Hacker Architects (Building Assessment Report, 2017)



Scale at 8.5x11: 1/16th inch = 1'-0"



Scale at 8.5x11: 1/16th inch = 1'-0"

VII. **Photographs:** Ledding Library, taken in February 2018 by PMA unless otherwise noted.



1. Northwest corner of the building



2. North face of library (original residential volume)



3. East face of original residential volume on right; north face of Clark King addition on left



4. Primary entry on the west side of the building



5. Looking east at the c.1906 volume (left) and the 1997 enclosed entry vestibule (right)



6. Southwest corner of the building



7. Photo posted on Google Street View, October 2018 after vegetation was removed. Front (west) façade



8. South face of the building



9. Interior, main reading room volume, looking southeast



10. Interior, main reading room volume, looking northwest



11. Interior, 1987 addition volume, looking east



12. Interior view at upper level of c. 1906 structure, looking downstairs and southwest.



13. Interior, upper level of c1906 structure, looking west



14. Interior, upper level of c1906 structure, looking northeast.

VIII. **Archival Materials:** as noted



1. Image c.1910 House likely with its owners at that time, Katherine and Herman Loeding



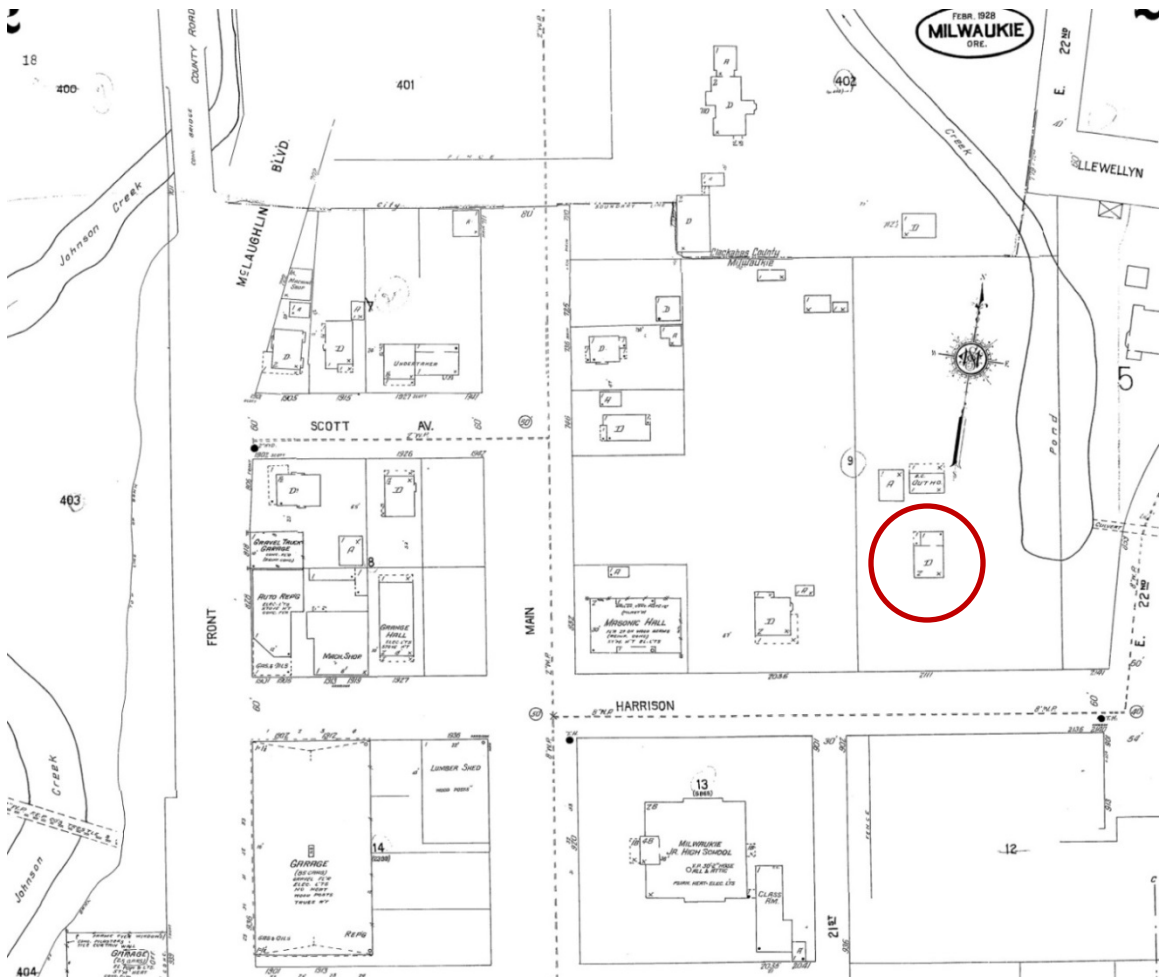
2. Image c. 1915 House from approximately the same angle (likely looking northeast)



3. Original Loeding House image (Oregon Historical Society). Date is c. 1910-20. Likely looking northwest



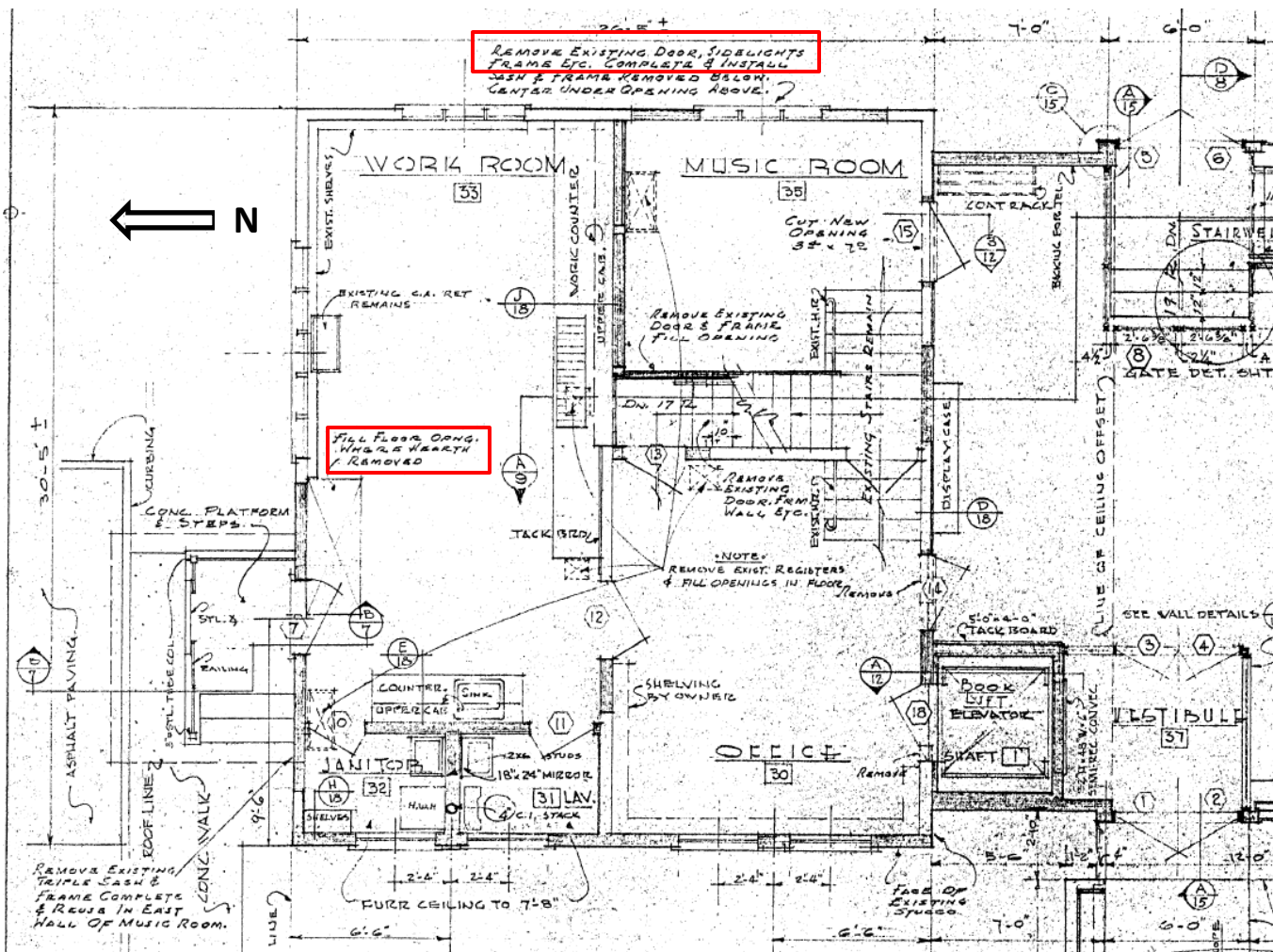
4. Original Loeding House, likely looking south at main entry. Date is c. 1910-1920.



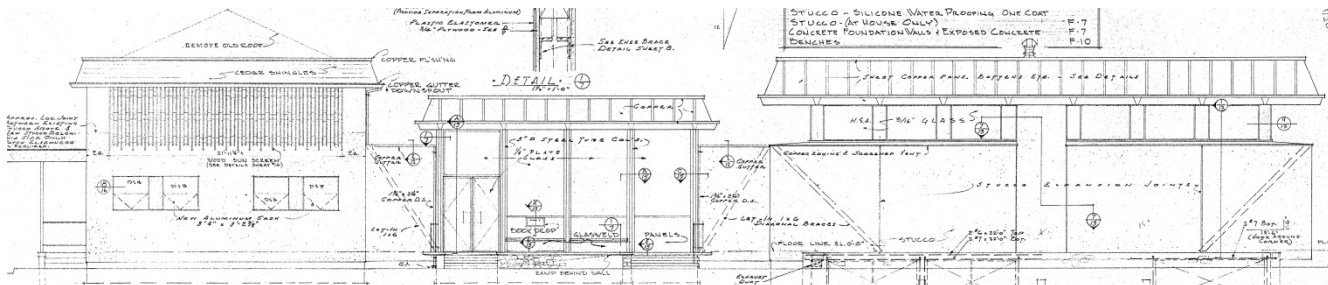
5. Sanborn Map, Milwaukie Oregon, Sheet 2, 1928-1936 showing a one-story northern volume (note that the only earlier Sanborn map, 1928, shows the same structures and orientation on the site).



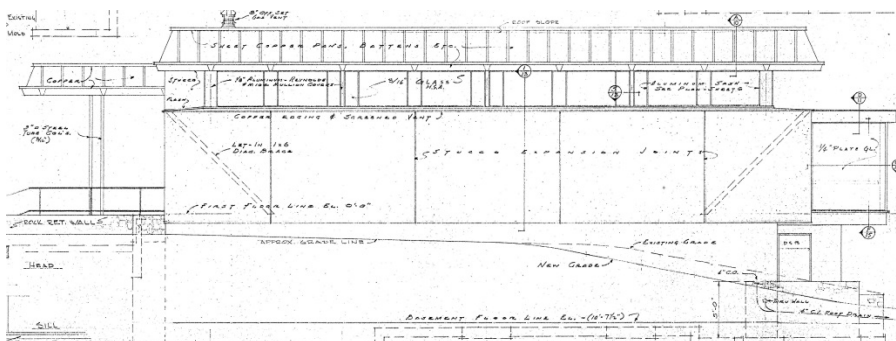
6. USGS Aerial, 1952, showing the new roadway extension of 21st on the west side of the property.



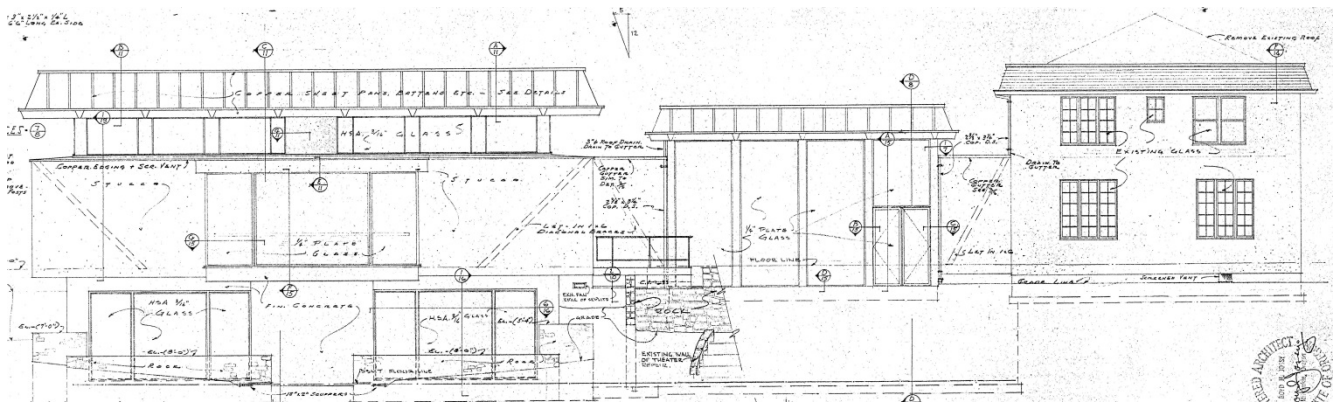
7. (partial) Ground Floor Plan, 1964 (Boyd Jossy plans, Ledding Library) showing original residential volume only



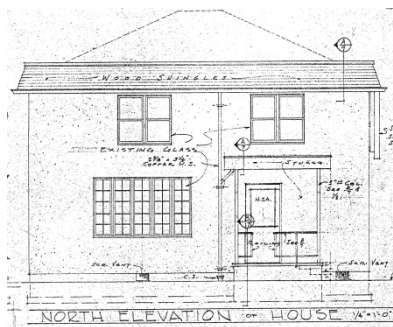
8. West Elevation, 1964 (from sheet 7 of Boyd Jossy plans, Ledding Library)



9. South Elevation, 1964 (from sheet 7 of Boyd Jossy plans, Ledding Library)



10. East Elevation, 1964 (from sheet 8 of *Boyd Jossy plans, Ledding Library*)



11. North Elevation, 1964 (from sheet 8 of *Boyd Jossy plans, Ledding Library*). This was originally the chimney wall.

Mrs. Katherine Loeding.

Mrs. Katherine Loeding, 73, resident of Milwaukie, Or., for nearly 20 years, died at her home there Monday. Funeral services were held Thursday at Finley's chapel in this city and interment was at the Milwaukie cemetery. Mrs. Loeding was born in the Canton Schwyz, Switzerland. She came to Roxbury, Boston, with her parents in 1869. She married Herman Loeding in 1876 and in 1878 moved to Chicago, Ill., where Mr. Loeding was engaged in business. After coming to Oregon they built a house on Harrison street in Milwaukie in 1906, in which they made their home.

Survivors include two sons, Herman F. Loeding of Milwaukie, and Dr. Charles Loeding of Portland, and one daughter, Mrs. R. C. Evans of Los Angeles.

12. *Oregonian* article, February 8 1925, p21



A WOMAN WATCHER AT THE POINT
THE INCORPORATED BUT ILLIGIBLENT
ON RIGHT HAND WOMEN ASSOCIATION
ELECTION DAY

of office, she appealed to the women. They nominated him on an independent ticket, and by vigorous canvassing elected him. Since then there has been no question about the renomination of Judge Lindsay whenever an election has drawn near.

Belva Lockwood, Twice Candidate for President.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood, by her candidacy for the Presidency of the United States, did much to focus public attention to the possibility of women holding public office and stimulate interest on the part of women in public affairs. Mrs. Lockwood was nominated for President in 1844 and again in 1888 by the Equal Rights party. A few years ago she was a candidate for Governor of New Hampshire.

A woman who has done real work in politics is Mrs. Judith Ellen Foster, of Washington, D. C. She achieved National fame as a Republican campaign orator, and was for some time on the staff of the Republican National Committee, to which she rendered valuable service, not only as a speaker, but as an organizer. Mrs. Foster is a lawyer. Before removing to Washington, she practiced her profession for a number of years in Iowa. She was one of the leaders of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and was for years superintendent of the legislative department of that organization.

Mrs. Francis Squire Potter, who is professor of English literature in the University of Minnesota, has given much time to political work. She is one of the originators of the political settlement idea, and has been invited to many of the largest cities in the country to superintend the establishment of such settlements in those places.

A somewhat similar work is being done by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, of New York, who is prominent as a leader in the Woman's Suffrage movement.

Famous Social and Political Reformers East and West.

Economic questions are so closely bound up in politics, practically speaking, that anyone who tried to bring about reforms in such matters is pretty sure to bump up against political conditions. This is the experience of Miss Florence Kelley, who has for several years been general secretary of

the National Consumers' League. As secretary of that organization, Miss Kelley has conducted many legislative campaigns, and has succeeded in obtaining the passage of a number of laws embodying the economic reforms which are the object of that organization. Her work requires her to address legislative bodies and committees frequently, and she always gets an attentive hearing, as she is an eloquent speaker.

Miss Kelley has been a student of economic conditions for a good many years, and before she began her present work she had practical experience in the enforcement of economic legislation, having been for four years

State Inspector of Factories in Illinois.

Women took a prominent part in the campaign for the initiative and referendum in Oregon in 1894-95, and several became prominent as effective platform orators. Among those who gained distinction in this way were Mrs. Sophronia Luelling, wife of Seth Luelling, one of the leaders in the movement, and Miss Florence Oles, each of whom made many addresses during the contest, and contributed very appreciably to the success of the reform movement.

Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, although, strictly speaking, she may not be "in politics," certainly has an influence that is often felt in political directions. It is said that no civic enterprise or reform of any importance is undertaken in Chicago without Miss Addams being consulted, and that her opinion frequently counts for as much as do the wishes of political leaders.

There are several women in Chicago who have attained prominence through work that has been more or less political in its bearings. There is, for instance, Miss Margaret A. Haley, leader of the Teachers' Federation, which has recently become a member of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Miss Haley led a successful fight to make public utility corporations pay franchise taxes. She came to make that fight through her championship of the teachers, whose salaries had been cut. When she voiced a protest in their behalf, she was informed that the revenues from taxation were not sufficient to warrant maintaining the teachers' salaries at the former level. That set her to investigating.

(Concluded on Page 7.)

Rites Held for Herman Ledding, Leading Citizen ^{April 29 1954}

One of Milwaukie's best-known personalities, Herman Frank Ledding, died suddenly Sunday morning at his Milwaukie home.

A member of the Oregon bar and a man noted as a patron of the Milwaukie Library and other community cultural projects, Mr. Ledding lived in his fine home at the very center of Milwaukie. He and Mrs. Ledding, who survives him, have one of the largest private libraries in Oregon, and have kept it up to date with many new books every year.

Mr. Ledding managed the extensive properties owned by Mrs. Ledding and himself, much of the business property on which downtown Milwaukie stands. In spite of his direct interest in taxation, Mr. Ledding was a leading supporter of development of Milwaukie schools, and took much pride in his advocacy of better public schools here.

Herman Frank Ledding was born in Boston, October 21, 1877. As a young man he came to Chicago, where he worked for Marshall Field. In 1906 he came to Oregon, where he married Miss Florence Llewellyn, daughter of one of Oregon's historic families.

He is survived by his sister, Mrs. Robert Evans of Long Beach, Calif.

Mr. Ledding was on the streets of Milwaukie as usual on Saturday. Sunday he arose to get breakfast for himself and Mrs. Ledding, who has not been well, but then lay down on his couch before completing his chore. Mrs. Ledding found him unconscious in a few minutes, and when help was summoned he had expired.

Milwaukie City Council and Chamber of Commerce, of both of which he had been a member, passed resolutions of respect and sympathy.



It was just like Herman Ledding not to have had a studio portrait for many years. In our search for a recent photo we came upon this characteristic snapshot taken by his neighbor and friend, Mrs. Dick Williams. Milwaukians will long remember this warm smile and the 'informal' attire which he usually appeared around town.

13. (LEFT) Oregonian article, "The American Woman in Politics," October 1, 1911, p5

14. (ABOVE) Article from Milwaukie Review (?) April 29, 1954

Ledding Meeting Room, Host to City Gatherings

By Zenas Olson

What has been going on inside the Library building is fully mirrored in the plans and activities on the Library grounds. This phase is being cared for by the Milwaukie Beautification Committee, headed by Mrs. James Routson. John Herbst, Landscape Architect, has prepared a comprehensive diagram and planting chart for the entire area, and considerable progress has been made toward its realization.

Sidewalks and lawns were installed on the South side, largely under the supervision of Harold Miller, a Milwaukie landscape expert, who made substantial donations of his time and equipment to hasten the task and thus present a "lived-in" look for this civic institution. Miller, under a large grant from the Milwaukie Garden Club, is proceeding with sidewalk construction, and plantings near the front entrance.

A beautiful sundial and a Japanese stone lantern have been donated, and await installation when conditions warrant. Individuals and organizations of the community have come forward with donations of money, services and acceptable plant materials, which will be incorporated into a beautiful garden setting. Inquiries are being received looking to memorial gifts, and plans are reaching completion for a Book of Remembrances to record such donations. Citizens of



IN JUST ONE YEAR of operation, the Ledding Library of Milwaukie has established itself as a community center, an object of community cooperation and beauty. Zenas Olson explains here and on page five how the facility has grown and how you can help its future. —Review Photo.

15. *Milwaukie Review* article, January 26 1966, p11, showing the adult reading room volume on east side



16. 1986 construction photo looking northwest

Ready or not, wing on its way

By LLOYD WOODS
Staff Writer

Rain or shine, completed or not, a new addition to Milwaukie's Ledding Library will be dedicated Saturday, according to Joe Sandfort, a senior librarian.

Friday, as construction workers bustled about the second floor of the new Clark King wing, Sandfort pointed to the bare walls and floors and said, yes, within a week the walls would be painted and the floors would be carpeted in time for this Saturday's 2 p.m. dedication and reception.

Speakers Saturday will be Milwaukie Mayor Roger Hall, Merri Buel of U.S. Rep. Ron Wyden's staff, and Carol Swedberg, representing the King estate.

The 3,275-square-foot addition to the 11,770-square-foot library — more than one-third increase — was made possible by a \$131,000 bequest from the late Clark King, a long-time Milwaukie resident and regular library patron.

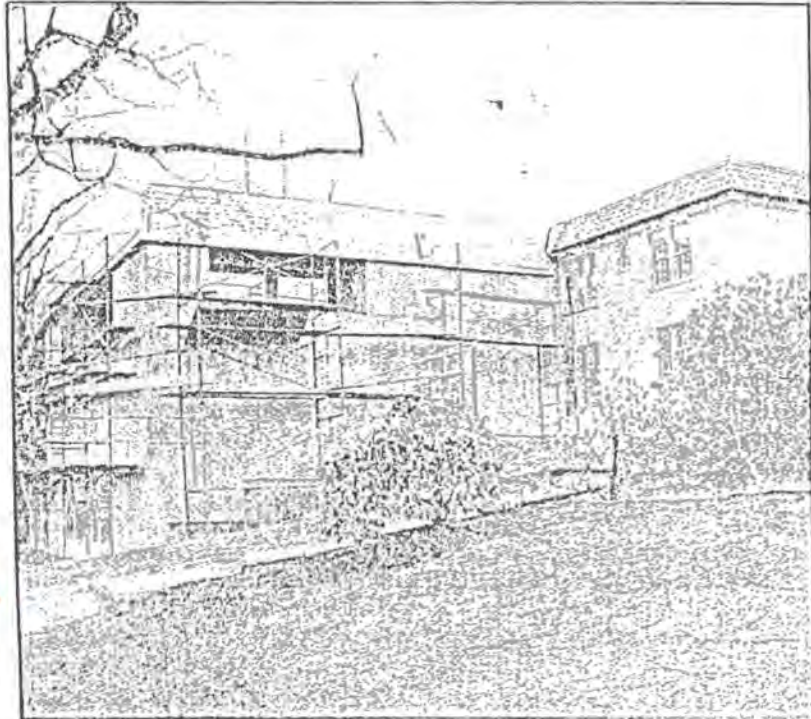
The new wing will be used to increase the size of the juvenile library and to shelve the approximately 10 percent of the library's 55,000-book collection now stored in the basement, Sandfort said.

A small area of the new addition will be used for a meeting room that will be available for public use, Sandfort said.

Additional funds are needed for book shelves and furniture for the upper level of the new wing and for completion of the interior of the lower level, Sandfort said.

Also to be added when more funding is available, Sandfort said, is an elevator.

A \$100,000 federal grant is being sought by the city, and various fund-raising activities will be plan-



NEW WING — The new Clark King wing of the Ledding Library of Milwaukie will be dedicated with speeches, music and refreshments Saturday. The new wing increases the library's size by more than one-third.

ned soon to finance the projects, Sandfort said.

Also being added to the library during this phase of construction is a wheel-chair accessible bathroom, making "the library more accessible for handicapped people," Sandfort said.

Construction of the new wing began in November. Sandfort said that though the noise has been bothersome at times, the younger

patrons seemed to enjoy all the activity.

Music at Saturday's public dedication will be provided by the North Clackamas String Ensemble and John Duval, a jazz guitarist. The Friends of Ledding Library will furnish refreshments.

Ledding Library is at 10560 S.E. 21st Ave., Milwaukie, next to the Safeway store.