

Dallas, Oregon Reconnaissance Survey Report



For City of Dallas

By Historic Preservation Northwest

August 6, 2020

Dallas, Oregon: Reconnaissance Survey Report

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Front Cover: Looking at the west side of Main Street from Court Street around 1906. This view remains relatively unchanged today. (Polk County Historical Society)

Project Overview

Historic Preservation Northwest (HPNW) was hired by the City of Dallas to perform a historic resources reconnaissance-level survey (RLS) of the downtown core and to write a Multiple Property Document (MPD) for the historic commercial core. The reconnaissance survey of the downtown core provided an inventory of the resources built in a survey area pre-defined by the City. Armed with the information from the reconnaissance survey plus extensive research, an MPD for the downtown commercial core was created.

Multiple Property Document (MPD)

A Multiple Property Document (MPD) is a federal government form that provides a framework to nominate individual properties and historic districts that share a similar time period, geographic distribution, historic theme(s), and/or importance to the National Register. For example, an MPD could focus on one-room school houses in Oregon, an influential architect in Oregon, or properties related to the boom-time development of an Oregon city. An MPD also identifies what qualities historic resources must possess to be eligible for the National Register under the MPD. Criteria under an MPD could include a time period or geographic area, or specify that properties must retain certain physical characteristics. While an MPD is not a National Register nomination in itself, future preparers can use an MPD as a guide to create individual nominations for selected properties that meet the MPD qualifications. Together, an MPD and one or more accompanying National Register nominations are called a Multiple Property Submission (MPS).

Although an MPD is more difficult and time-consuming to prepare than a National Register nomination for a single property or historic district, it does have several advantages. For example, once an MPD is created, it is easier to nominate qualifying resources. Properties that would not be individually eligible for the National Register can sometimes be listed under an MPD as well. An existing MPD is also easier to expand to include new types of resources, as long as these new properties share a similar history to those already listed.

Historic Context Themes

The study encompasses historic resources within the downtown core of Dallas. The Oregon Statewide Inventory Historic/Cultural Themes list is the basis of the thematic categories and chronological periods utilized in this study. These categories and periods were established by the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the National Park Service. The broad themes characterizing the development and architectural features of the survey area include: Settlement, Education, Religion, Transportation and Communication, Commerce and Urban Development, and Manufacturing.

Temporal Boundaries

The temporal boundaries established for the survey area correlates with chronological periods established by SHPO, although the time line is somewhat modified to correspond with the

specific historical events that took place in the survey area. The study commences at the time of the earliest Anglo-American settlement within the greater Dallas area, 1841, and concludes in 1970, the 50-year evaluation threshold.

Native Peoples of Oregon (10,000 BP - 1855)

Native peoples inhabited the Pacific Northwest for thousands of years before the arrival of European explorers and settlers, as evidenced by archaeological sites dating to 10,000 years “before the present.” (The terminal date for the BP time scale is 1950, reflecting the emergence of practical radiocarbon dating in the 1950s.) The Dallas area is believed to have been inhabited by the Tualatin band of the Kalapuya. The arrival of Europeans beginning in the late 1790s destroyed their way of life. Within 50 years, native populations were decimated by disease, genocide, and settlement patterns that prevented their traditional food gathering practices. Following a war in 1855 between the natives and the US Army, the remaining members of the Tualatin band were confined to the Grande Ronde reservation.

Exploration (1792 - 1811)

In 1792, Captain Robert Gray became the first Anglo-American to explore the coast of the Pacific Northwest. Years later, Lewis and Clark traveled down the Columbia River, spending the winter of 1805 mapping the territory and recording the people, plants, and animals they encountered. Their report created great interest in the Pacific Northwest and prompted commercial exploration. Fur companies began arriving in Oregon, with Wilson Price Hunt establishing Fort Astor in 1811 as a post for the Pacific Fur Company.

Fur Trade and Missions (1812 - 1847)

The fur trade continued to expand in the early 1800s by both American and British companies. In 1821, the powerful Hudson Bay Company took over the holdings and posts of other traders, and later established their headquarters at Fort Vancouver. About this time, American missionaries began arriving in the Pacific Northwest. In 1834, Jason Lee, a Methodist missionary, traveled through Fort Vancouver prior to establishing a mission for the Kalapuya in the Willamette Valley. Within the next decade, missions were founded at Oregon City, The Dalles, and Clatsop Plains. While the missions had mixed results in assimilating the Native Americans and converting them to Christianity, they were successful in creating enclaves of settled lands and encouraging western migration. The Great Migration in 1843 brought more than 800 people over the Oregon Trail, with another 3,000 following two years later.

Settlement and Statehood (1848 - 1859)

The first pioneer to settle in the vicinity was James A. O’Neal (also O’Neil), who arrived around 1843, and built a gristmill slightly to the west of present-day Dallas. The proximity of the mill attracted additional settlers, who went on to establish Cynthian on the north side of Rickreall Creek. When Polk County was established by Oregon’s provisional legislature in 1845, Cynthian was chosen as the county seat. By 1850, Cynthian boasted a purpose-built courthouse, a boarding house, and at least one general store, but growth stalled for lack of a reliable water source. By 1852, around the same time that Cynthian was renamed Dallas, the process of moving the town south of La Creole River began. A new town, taken from the Donation Land Claims of John Eakin Lyle (20 acres), Solomon Shelton (32 acres), and John H. Lewis (40 acres), was platted. At least part of the proceeds from the sale of lots was to go toward establishing a new educational institution, the La Creole Academy. By 1856, the move was essential-

ly complete. The La Creole Academy had its first building and the Cynthian courthouse was demolished. In 1857 Dallas's first jail was constructed on Court Street.

Civic Growth (1860 - 1884)

In 1860, Dallas was still a rural settlement with dirt roads and animals roaming the streets. However, it soon witnessed the growth of a modest business and professional community and the arrival of many influential residents, despite its lack of direct access to a navigable river or railroad line. Several newspapers serving Polk County were based in Dallas and likely reflected their readership's Republican/Union or Democratic/Secessionist leanings. In 1874, Dallas was incorporated as a town, with a trustee style of government.

Progressive Era (1885 - 1913)

This period was one of prosperity and development for Dallas, as evidenced by the construction of stately homes and new businesses. In 1887 a purpose-built town hall was constructed at the corner of Church and Court Streets. The city hall would move multiple times until the present building at Court and Jefferson was completed in 1936. In 1891 Dallas was chartered by the state legislature and changed to a council type of government. The community witnessed the founding of its first bank, library, and public school, and the establishment of fraternal organizations. Timber was becoming the big influence in local economic development.

The Motor Age (1914 - 1945)

Automobiles supplanted wagons and provided new economic opportunities both locally and for those who could travel easily to other communities, such as Salem, for employment. The Great Depression substantially impacted the economy of the community; however, the region fared better than many due to its long growing season and income from forest products. World War II helped revive Dallas with a boost to the agricultural sector.

The Atomic Age (1946 - 1983)

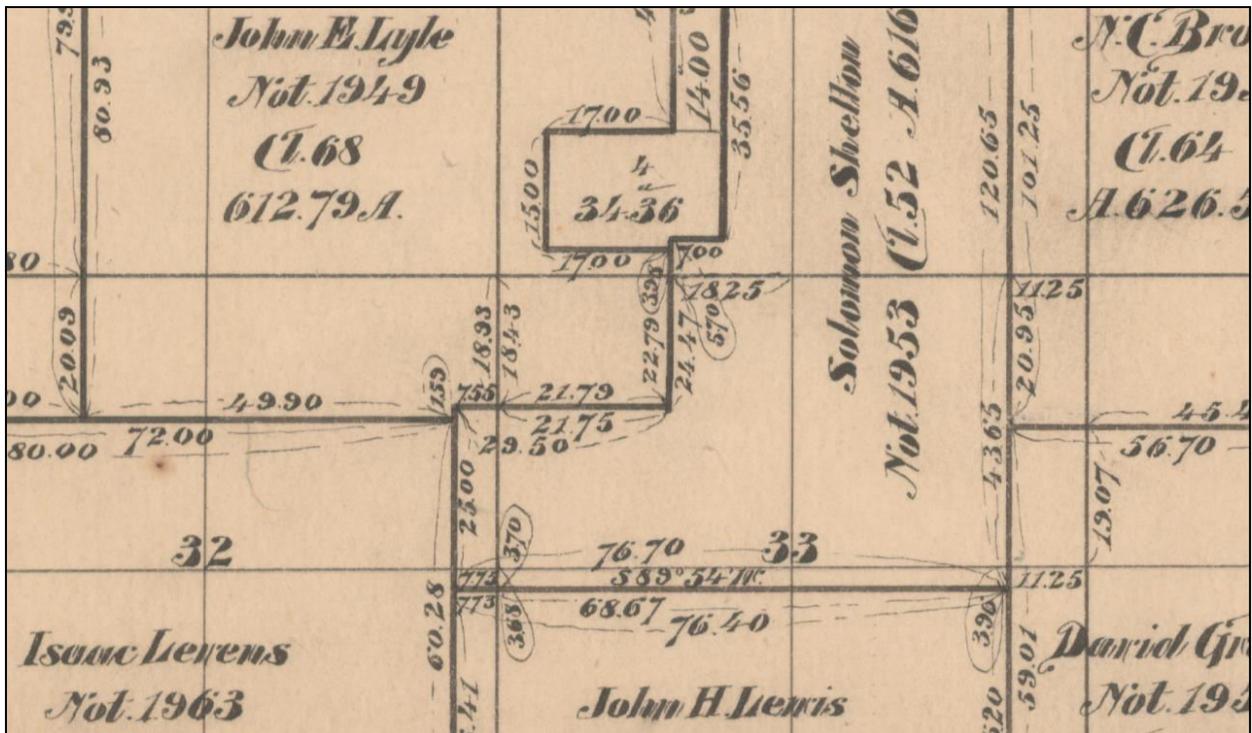
With the dropping of the atom bomb during World War II, Dallas entered the Atomic Age along with the rest of the world. The end of WWII ushered in a post-war economy similar to that of the 1920s after WWI. All sectors of the US economy boomed and Dallas felt the effects. Homes were constructed at a fast pace and new businesses were established. But as the decades rolled by, the area's economic base evolved in unexpected ways that curbed growth and kept Dallas a relatively small town.

Spatial Boundaries

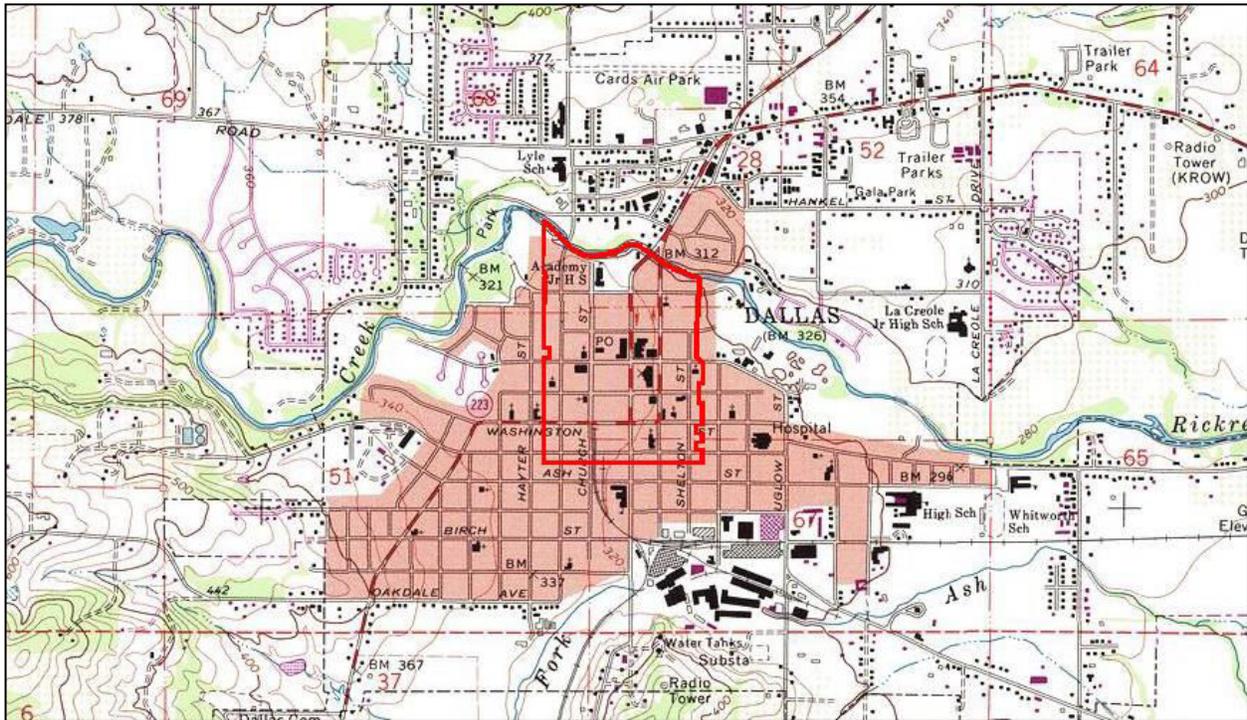
The special boundaries for this reconnaissance survey and MPD corresponds to the downtown commercial core of Dallas. The original Euro-American settlers in this area staked large claims, often up to 640 acres (one square mile) in size, so the population was quite sparse in the Dallas area for many years after initial Euro-American settlement. Dallas is contained within Sections 32 and 33 of Township 7 South and Range 5 West from the Willamette Meridian in Polk County, Oregon.



1853 GLO (General Land Office) map of the area that was to become Dallas. The La Creole River runs east-west through the center. The Polk County Courthouse is shown on the north side of the river before its move from Cynthian to the south side of the river in 1856 where it remains today in the center of Dallas.



1863 cadastral map of the area that was to become Dallas. The map shows the land grants of John Lyle, Solomon Shelton and John Lewis that all contributed acreage to create the core of Dallas.



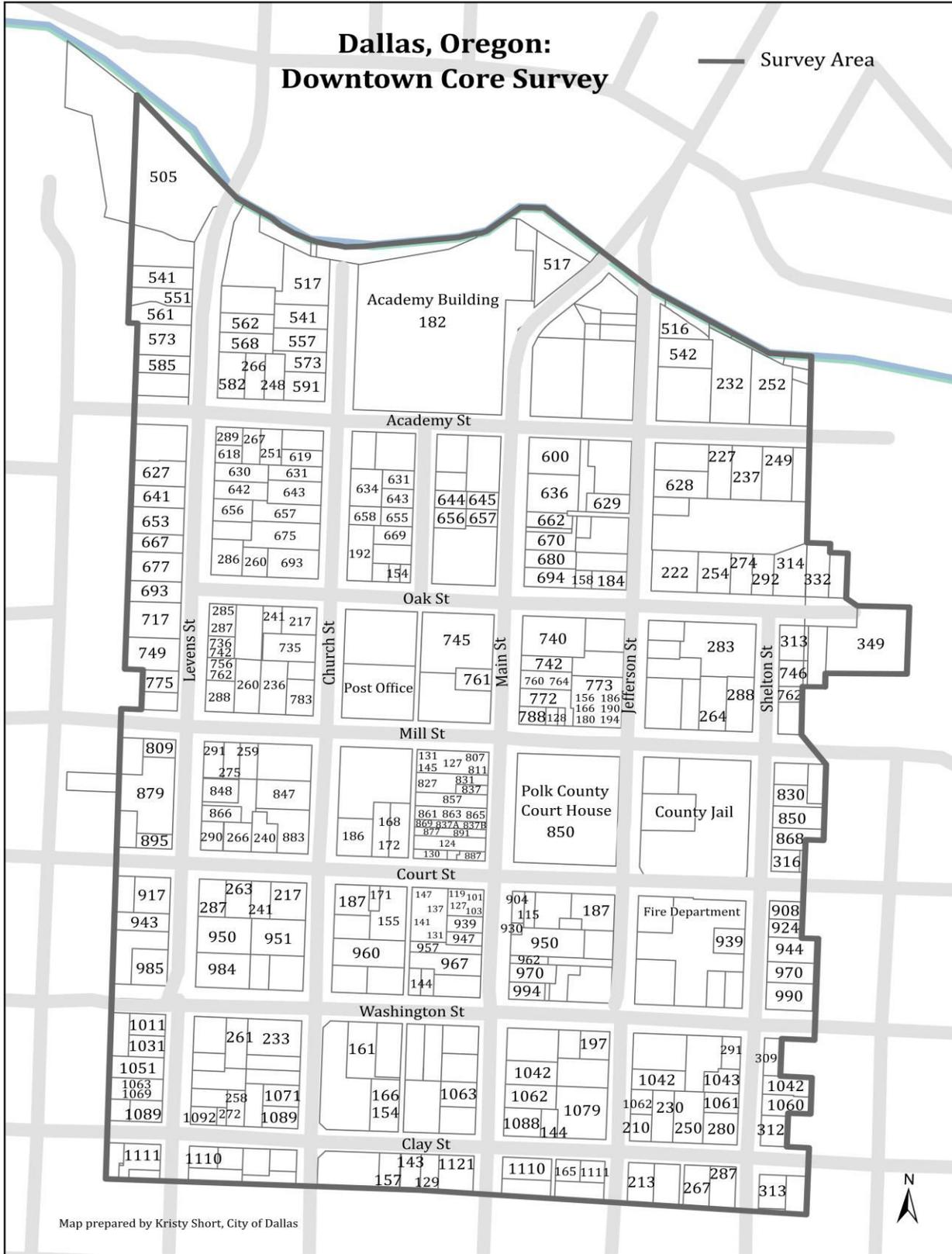
USGS topographic map 7.5 series of Dallas in 1986. The reconnaissance survey area is bounded in red.



Google aerial from 2020 showing the reconnaissance survey area superimposed over the photo in red.

Dallas, Oregon: Downtown Core Survey

— Survey Area



Map prepared by Kristy Short, City of Dallas

Fieldwork Techniques

For this reconnaissance survey project, the survey area was defined by the City of Dallas. The survey area covered the historic downtown core plus a buffer of residential structures surrounding it. David Pinyerd and Bernadette Niederer of Historic Preservation Northwest performed the reconnaissance field work in July 2019. The project followed the latest “Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resource Surveys in Oregon” by the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office. The survey was also conducted in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Preservation Planning.

Resource Themes

This section describes the historic resources found in the survey area as defined by theme. Each theme is in turn described by the resource types applicable to that theme in the survey area. We surveyed 225 addressed properties and categorized the resources by theme. They range in construction date from 1870 to 2000. Some of the properties have multiple themes; therefore, the aggregate count of individual themes will be higher. Themes applicable to the survey area are: residential, education, religion, commerce, social, government, manufacturing, funerary, and health care. Only the residential and commercial themes are well represented in the survey area.

Residential

Despite the inclusion of a commercial downtown, the residential theme is by far the most prominent in the survey area. A full 68 percent (151 resources) of the inventoried properties are domestic in function. Houses span nearly 100 years of construction, from 1870 to 1967. Most are single-family homes with only nine that are multi-unit structures.

The following is a breakdown of the residential theme into its stylistic sub-themes. There are many domestic architectural styles recognized by the State Historic Preservation Office covering the period from 1870 to 2000; however, not all styles are represented in the survey area. The following is a discussion of the styles appearing in the survey area in a roughly chronological order. An example from the survey area with address is provided for each style with accompanying photo by David Pinyerd unless otherwise noted.

Italianate (1860-1890)

The Italianate style was built in Oregon between around 1860 and 1890. Like Gothic Revival, it is also a style popularized by Downing and Davis meant to romanticize the villas found in Northern Italy. It is characterized by a very low pitch hipped roof, projecting eaves with brackets, tall windows, bay windows, and ornamentation that simulates stone. The house at 591 SW Church Street, built around 1905, is the best example of the style in Dallas.



Queen Anne (1880-1905)

The Queen Anne style is characterized by asymmetrical massing, wrap-around porches, and a variety of decorative surfacing materials. Towers are a common feature, as are a variety of window types and turned decorative elements. The style dates back to the 1876 US Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, where the British sought to re-create the era of Queen Anne in their pavilion buildings. The style was most popular in the Willamette Valley from 1880 to 1900 for wealthier families. The Lovelady House (1887) at 990 SE Shelton Street is an excellent example of a Queen Anne. There were 23 houses flagged as Queen Anne in the survey area, most of which were simpler Queen Anne Cottages.



Colonial Revival (1890-2000)

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



Colonial Revival houses started appearing at the turn of the century in Oregon. The full complement of classical decorative elements was applied to symmetrical forms. An excellent example is the Dutch Colonial Revival substyle at 883 SW Church Street (1932) with its gambrel roof and matching detached garage.

In the 1920s, Colonial Revivals found their way into catalogs in a bungalow form. Naturally symmetrical with minimal classical detailing, they usually were side gabled with multi-lite sashes. Interest in reviving our true colonial heritage at Williamsburg kept the Colonial Revival going through the 1930s. Designers in the late 1930s and 1940s used the Colonial Revival by either applying its elements to minimal tract dwellings or recreating colonial antecedents. The Cape Cod variant was a 1- to 1-1/2-story, side-gabled house, three bays wide with a central entry. It often had multi-lite windows, shutters, and exterior chimneys. The Williamsburg variation is basically a Cape Cod with gabled dormers. Colonial Revivals are still being built today though with minimal detailing and improper form.

Even with the style's popularity, only five resources in the survey area were flagged as "Colonial Revival."

Foursquare (1895-1920)

Less of a style than a form, the foursquare is a hip-roofed, two-story house with a square plan two rooms deep and two rooms wide. Sometimes called a box house or classic box, the foursquare was a common style in Oregon around the turn of the century, from around 1900 until 1915. Foursquares usually have full-width front porches and dormers. Decorative elements are usually confined to the rafter tails and the porch. The only example is at 312 SE Clay Street (c.1900).



Craftsman (1905-1915)

The term "Craftsman" is derived from the house designs published by Gustav Stickley in his *Craftsman Magazine* from 1901 to 1916. Not only were house plans produced by the magazine, but a whole way of life was advocated within its pages. Through natural materials, hand craftsmanship, good air circulation, sterile bathrooms and kitchens, and generous living spaces, a family could find health and happiness within a Craftsman's walls. The Craftsman is often considered the rich cousin to the bungalow, as both developed at the same time. They shared many elements such as a low-pitched roof, wide eaves with exposed rafter tails and brackets, full deep porches with tapering posts and solid rails. The Craftsman goes beyond the bungalow by being typically two stories in height and presenting a variety of decorative surfacing and window types.

The Craftsman period was short-lived and ended by 1915 primarily due to high building costs. Rarely is a Craftsman seen in Oregon before 1905. The house at 675 SW Church Street (c.1910) is an excellent example that employs the traits of a Craftsman. There are 29 resources flagged as "Craftsman" in the survey area.



Craftsman Bungalow (1910-1925)

The bungalow enjoyed enormous popularity in Oregon primarily because it arrived at a time of tremendous growth in the State. The bungalow was economically accessible to many people and its construction materials were readily available. Its popularity is shown in the large numbers of bungalows found in the survey area.

A bungalow is most readily categorized by its size of 1 to 1-1/2 stories. Like the Craftsman, the bungalow is characterized by a low-pitched roof, wide eaves with exposed rafter tails, and brackets. A front porch is critical to the style, as it was to the Queen Anne; however, the bungalow integrates the porch into the building, allowing for a smoother transition from the inside to the outdoors. The porches are wide and are frequently delineated by solid rails with truncated, tapered columns. Also like the Craftsman, bungalows sheath themselves in rustic materials, such as shingles, brick, clinkers, river rock, and stone. A variety of window types are present, often making use of leaded glass treatments. The house at 240 SW Court Street (1912) is an excellent example of a Craftsman bungalow.



The bungalow evolved somewhat during its popular period of 1910 to 1930. Basically, the style moved from a highly-ornamented, Arts and Crafts-influenced structure to a simpler, more affordable home. This can be seen at the house at 749 SW Levens Street (c.1935). There are 29 resources flagged as “bungalow” in the survey area, most of which are Craftsman Bungalows.



English Cottage (1920-1940)

The English Arts and Crafts movement influenced the bungalow movement, but it saw its American realization in the Tudor Revival style. Built almost exclusively in the 1920s before the Depression, typical characteristics of the style are steeply pitched roofs with multiple gables and half-timbering. The combination of materials, such as brick, wood siding and stucco, for sheathing is typical. Several window types with multiple panes, often casement with leaded, diamond panes, are a requirement.

A subset of the Tudor style is the English Cottage. (There are no examples in the survey area of residential Tudor, only English Cottage.) The English Cottage has all of the elements of the Tudor, but is usually smaller and often has rolled eaves. It will have multiple siding and window types. Often it has a cat slide roof near the entry. Like the Tudor, it has a steeply pitched roof and may even have some half-timbering in the gable. Chimneys are large and prominent. The house at 230 SE Clay Street (c.1940) is a good example.



Minimal Traditional (1930-1950)

In response to the Great Depression of the 1930s, houses became less elaborate, but still favored traditional forms and influences. Minimal Traditional houses are simplified, less expensive versions of the eclectic period revival houses of the 1920s. For example, Minimal Traditional houses often feature simplified Colonial detailing and an elaborate exterior wall chimney. The type remained popular in the period immediately following World War II, when resources were still limited and rapid construction was necessary. Buildings are almost always 1-1/2 stories, with medium slope roof pitches and minimal eave overhang. When structures are side-gabled they often feature a smaller front-facing gable. Porches are reduced and often limited to a covering over the front door. A decent example is the house at 254 SE Oak Street (c.1940). There are 15 resources flagged as “Minimal Traditional” in the survey area and all but the one shown are non-contributing due to alterations.



A typical Minimal Traditional house has:

- A small footprint and 1-1/2 stories.
- Gabled roof forms with shallow or no eaves.
- Limited ornament, often Colonial or Tudor style.
- Detached, single-car garage (early phase); later small attached garages, recessed relative to the façade.
- Wood lap, raked wood shingle, or asbestos shingle siding.
- Windows with multi/1 or multi/multi configuration.
- Room layout with public rooms up front, bedrooms and bath in back.

World War II-Era Cottage (1935-1945)

The World War II-Era Cottage appeared shortly before the beginning of WWII and remained popular until a few years after the war. The economic depression of the 1930s, followed by material shortages in the war years, lead to a simplification of residential architecture.

After WWII, with the peacetime economy beginning to rise, materials were still in short supply with demand for housing exacerbated by the influx of returning GIs and their new families. As a response, new houses were built rapidly and with little ornamentation, often in large subdivisions. These houses were also small, corresponding to the small size of young families, but were designed with future additions in mind. Because of their simplicity and low cost, these houses made the dream of home ownership possible for an unprecedented number of people.



Unlike Minimal Traditional houses which, as the name implies, reference traditional architectural forms, World War II-Era Cottages look forward to a modern age. An increased emphasis on the horizontal plane is reinforced by one-story construction and a newly popular window configuration with panes of glass that are wider than they are tall. A good example can be found at 573 SW Church Street (1938). There are nine resources flagged as “WWII-Era Cottage” in the survey area.

A typical World War II-Era Cottage has:

- A small footprint, around 700 sq ft., with 35'x20' being common.
- Both hip and gable roofs are common, usually eaveless.
- A front entry that is barely sheltered, if covered at all.
- Moderate ornamentation, mostly Colonial in style, such as fluted pilasters or shutters.
- Symmetrical façade.
- A detached single-car garage (early stage), though around 1945, small, attached, single-car garages become common.
- Wood lap or raked wood shingle cladding. Drop siding and original asbestos shingles are less common. Only one siding type usually exhibited.
- Windows with panes that are wider than they are high, usually in a 2/2 configuration.

Early Ranch (1945-50)

The Ranch style originated with California architects in the mid-1930s and was the most popular style of architecture from the 1940s through the 1960s. Early Ranches continue the same themes set forth by the Minimal Traditional and WWII-Era Cottage styles. The trend toward increased horizontality continues with one-story buildings and roofs with low-pitches. Multiple siding types begin to appear, particularly novelty drop siding types with added grooves and Roman brick, both of which further emphasize horizontality; however, there are no more than two siding types. Though houses continue to be small, often less than 1000 square feet, they begin to spread across their lots and usually have attached garages. A good example can be found at 627 SW Levens Street (1951).



A typical Early Ranch has:

- A small, one-car, attached garage.
- A long side facing the street with a garage on one end, public rooms in the front, and bedrooms in the back.
- An asymmetrical façade.
- Increased emphasis on horizontal plane.
- Windows with horizontally oriented panes.
- More than one cladding type, though no more than two.

Ranch (1950-1965)

As the Ranch style progressed, houses tended to maximize facade width and increasingly appeared to “sprawl,” especially when placed on large lots. Attached garages began to have

room for two large cars, emphasizing the increased dependence on the automobile and symbolizing urban sprawl in its very form, and are in line with the front of the house. The Ranch style is dominated by asymmetrical, one-story plans with low-pitched roofs and moderate overhangs. Public rooms such as living rooms have large picture windows that are usually fixed, occasionally flanked by narrow sliders. Private rooms tend to have short windows that are set high in the wall, also with sliding sashes. Though wood window sashes still exist, steel and especially aluminum become more prevalent. While Ranches rarely have outright ornament, facades are often decorated with one or more siding types. When the accent cladding is brick, incorporated planters are often present. Some Ranches also have shallow inset porches with iron or wood porch supports, a feature with precedents in the partially enclosed patios and courtyards of the original Spanish Colonial ranches. A superb example can be found at 283 SE Oak Street (1947). There are only nine resources flagged as “Ranch” in the survey area.



A typical Ranch has:

- A larger footprint than the Early Ranch, usually more than 1000 square feet.
- An attached garage, often a two-car garage in line with the front of the house.
- A long side facing street with garage on one end, but often public rooms in the middle and bedrooms at the other end.
- An asymmetrical façade but usually a rectangular footprint.
- Gabled or hipped roof form with eaves.
- Decoration limited to multiple siding types, planters, and shutters.
- Roman brick, raked wood shingles, wood lap siding, and vertical boards as common cladding materials, often applied in combinations of two or three types.

Commerce

Since the reconnaissance survey encompassed the historic downtown core of Dallas, there are numerous commercial structures in the survey area lining primarily Main Street along with its cross streets of Court and Mill. There are 60 buildings (27%) flagged as commercial within the survey area. The number is actually higher today because some domestic structures have been rehabbed for commercial use; however, the statistic only takes into account original use of the building. Commercial structures are some of the oldest buildings in survey area dating to as early as 1889 along Main Street. The National Register eligibility of the commercial buildings is quite strong with 45 deemed contributing, with 15 non-contributing resources.



Dallas's historic commercial core, the part that most corresponds to the classic image of "Main Street USA," lies on Main Street between Court and Oak Streets. Like many of its brethren across the nation, Main Street was directly and indirectly shaped by fire. The Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for 1884 shows the west side of Main Street with one- and two-story commercial buildings facing Courthouse Square. A series of fires (1889 and 1896) resulted in a downtown constructed of fire resistant brick. The 1902 issue of the Sanborn Map shows the result of the reconstruction. Tightly spaced commercial buildings with party walls, still one- or two-stories in height, now lined the west side of Main facing a courthouse that replaced an immolated predecessor in 1899-1900.

A typical "Main Street" commercial structure built before 1930 is one- to two- stories in height and has a flat roof. The top of the façade is often ornamented with a cornice, though these were often removed in later years due to maintenance and safety concerns. The primary cladding is brick, sometimes covered with stucco. The ground floors are defined by storefronts with large glazed openings. Second story windows are primarily double-hung. The buildings from the 1890s may show Italianate influences with arched second story windows, such as the Brown Building (1889) at 861-865 Main Street. Slightly later buildings show the influence of the Chicago style with its wider, three-part window openings, as well as the neoclassical influence of the Beaux-Arts, as seen in the IOOF Lodge (c.1900) at 837 Main Street.



The conversion to car culture was essentially complete by the end of World War II. Later commercial structures no longer needed to be in a downtown cluster in order to provide easy access for customers. What they needed instead was parking and an eye-catching gimmick to entice passing motorists. Today's La Herradura (c.1950) at 994 Main Street, ticks all the boxes: corner location outside the downtown core, drive-up, parking, and a large lighted sign.



At the beginning of the Modern Period, most businesses were housed in two- and three-story buildings located in the downtown core. The structures were owned by local business people and rarely conformed to a single style or design. By the 1960s, the sprawl mentality had a firm grasp on commercial architecture. This is evinced by single-story buildings spread out along main arteries and encircled by parking lots.

Education

There was only one educational building in the survey area but it was an important one, the former La Creole Academy at 182 SW Academy Street. The original goal of the town of Dallas on the south side of the La Creole River was to finance an academy by selling lots – property sales is what successfully funded the school. The original school on the site was demolished in 1924, and then the current façade built in 1939. As with schools, it continued to expand with a large remodel in the 1990s and its name was simplified to The Academy and is now the Dallas Community Resource Center. Concrete bleachers still remain in the southeast corner from the former baseball field.



Religion

There are numerous religious buildings within the survey area. There are four buildings flagged as “church-related” and most of them are imposing structures. Three of them are already listed on the local register and all are from the early 1900s. The First Christian Church (c.1915) at 1079 SE Jefferson Street is the only building in the survey area that could be classified as Tudor Revival with its half-timbering, and is one of those listed on the local register.



Social

The oldest social hall that remains is the former Odd Fellows Hall (1890) at 904 Main Street. It has the most ornate façade in Dallas and has a high level of integrity. Its form is typical of such establishments in the late 19th- and early 20th centuries with fraternal spaces on the upper floor and commercial spaces at ground level.

The other two social halls are the current Odd Fellows Hall (c.1900) at 837 Main Street and the Masonic Lodge (c.1910) next door at 827 Main Street. Both are arranged in the same format with commercial at the street level and meeting spaces upstairs; however, the Masons meet on the third floor, the only three-story building in town.



Manufacturing

The manufacturing theme is represented by only one of the inventoried properties in the survey area: the Dallas Tannery. It was such an important historic resource that it was listed on the National Register in 1980. Unfortunately, the tannery was torn down in 2014. One building remains, the former scale house. A shed-portion of the tannery was incorporated into a new residence but the portion is unrecognizable today as part of the tannery operation.



Funerary

The Bollman Funeral Home at 694 Main Street retains a great deal of its integrity. It was a purpose-built funeral home in 1890 and remodeled into a bungalow in 1910. To the east of the building at 158 SE Oak Street are shop buildings formerly associated with the funeral home. The Bollmans bought the existing funeral home from the Chapmans in 1934, and the Bollmans still operate it today.



Health Care

The health care theme is represented by only one resource within the survey area, a modest dental office from the 1950s. It does not have any features that could identify it specifically as a dental office or other health care facility.

Government

There are five resources that fall into the government theme within the survey area: the city hall, the county courthouse, the current library, the Carnegie library, and the former post office. The new fire station and post office were too new to survey. The Polk County Courthouse (1899-1900) is already on the local register. The City Hall and Carnegie Library should both be considered for the local register.



Findings

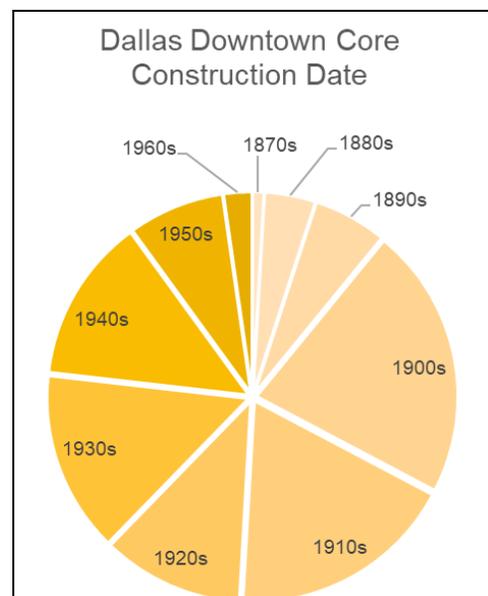
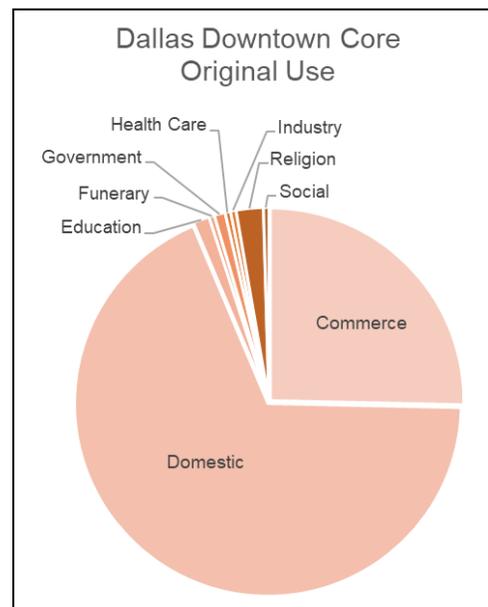
The eclectic character of the survey area comprising the original town core grew out of early commercial, domestic, and educational interests. Therefore, a wide variety of themes are represented within the survey area from domestic to religious, from commercial to funerary. The downtown area has been home to Dallas's working-, middle-, and upper-class for over 160 years, and the neighborhood's diverse collection of building types, styles, ages, and sizes reflect different building trends throughout this time span. The neighborhood's historic houses range from high-style Victorian-era mansions to middle-class Craftsman bungalows and modest cottages of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Many historically significant commercial and religious buildings remain in the core.

There were 225 addressed properties within the survey area over 45 years of age and selected by the City for HPNW to survey. Of the 225 addresses, 222 contained principal structures and 3 were vacant lots. An additional 44 secondary structures, such as stand-alone garages and permanent storage buildings, were found associated with those principal buildings and recorded.

Of the 222 principal structures, there are currently 152 residential buildings, 56 commercial buildings, 5 churches, 5 government buildings, and 4 miscellaneous buildings or structures. Almost half (51%) were built before 1920. Architectural styles range from Italianate to Ranch. A map at the end of this section color codes construction dates to reveal concentrations of older and newer resources in the survey area.

Of the 222 principal structures, 14 are listed on the local register with 2 already listed individually on the National Register. We found an additional 127 resources to be EC or Eligible/Contributing. In addition, we found 11 resources to be ES or Eligible/Significant beyond the 14 already on the local register. These 11 are the properties we recommend adding to the local register and are listed in the Recommendations section of this report.

Deciding whether a building is eligible for local or National Register listing during a reconnaissance survey involves the evaluation of its historic integrity. A building's key character-defining features are its plan, cladding, and windows. If two of the three key features are intact, then the building is recorded as contributing. If two of the three key features are not intact, then the building is recorded as non-contributing. At the end of this section is a color-coded map of the survey area that

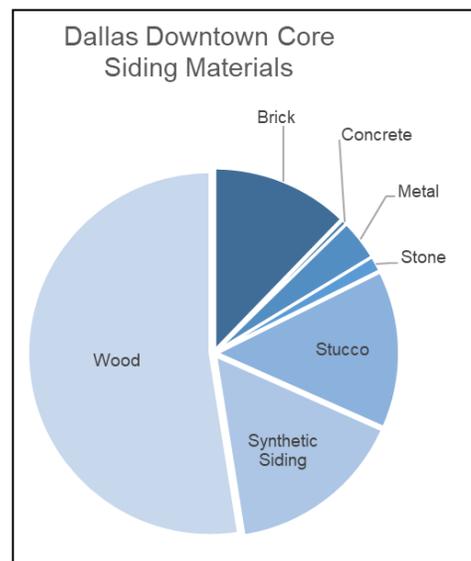
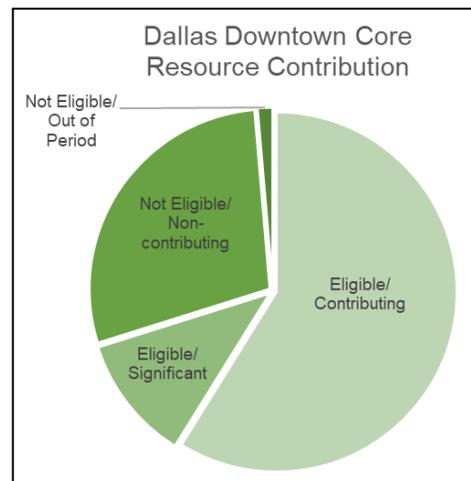
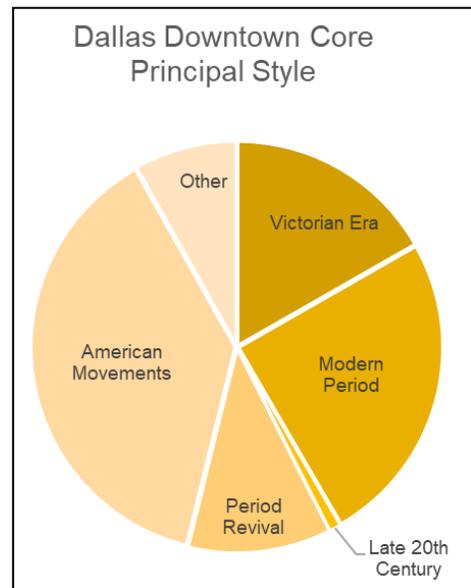


reveals concentrations of contributing resources.

A reconnaissance-level survey provides a quick look at an area to find potential historic districts, find resources that could be individually listed, and assesses if growth pressures are impacting historic resources negatively. Only architectural features were taken into account; there was no effort to research or gather any history on individual buildings during this survey. That effort takes place during intensive-level survey or during the National Register writing process.

Exterior cladding is character defining and is a statistic that SHPO collects. We were surprised to notice during this survey how many buildings had only one siding type. Usually, especially in residences built between 1910 and 1960, there are at least two and often three types of siding on a house. For example, Craftsman bungalows often have horizontal siding up to its belt course and shingles above the belt course. But during this reconnaissance, we found almost exclusively mono-clad houses. We usually see houses with a single siding type when a house has been re-clad in Hardi-plank or vinyl. It is rarer to see whole streets of houses that appear to have their original siding and that siding is wood lap only or stucco only.

That said, we found wood (52%) to be the principal siding type in the survey area. It “out clad” all other siding types combined. This was not unexpected in such a wood-rich region of Oregon as Dallas.



Listed Resources

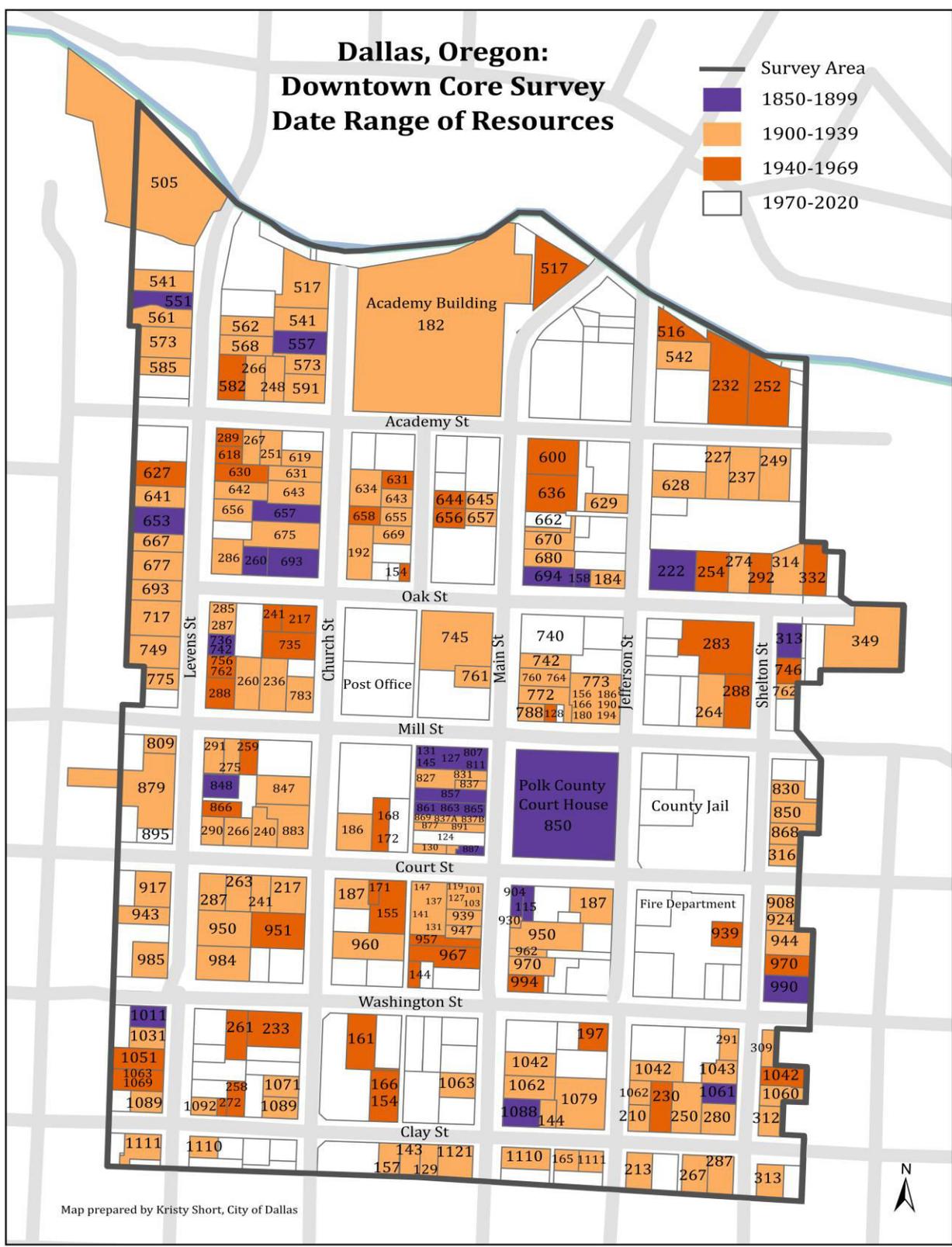
Fourteen resources within the survey area are already listed on local register, and two of those (A.K. Wilson Building and the Dallas Tannery) are also on the National Register:

Locally Listed Properties within Survey Area			
Address	Historic Name	Built	NR Listed
783 SW CHURCH ST	Dallas Evangelical Church	1904	
1079 SE JEFFERSON ST	First Christian Church	c.1915	
505 SW LEVENS ST	Dallas Tannery	1903	1980**
848 SW LEVENS ST	Walter Williams House	1879	
879 SW LEVENS ST	First Presbyterian Church	c.1930	
807 MAIN ST	Abel Uglow Building	c.1890	
811 MAIN ST	Craven Hardware Store	c.1890	
837 MAIN ST	IOOF Lodge	c.1900	
850 MAIN ST	Polk County Courthouse	1899	
861-865 MAIN ST	Brown Building	1889	
887 MAIN ST	A.K. Wilson Building	c.1900	1998
904 MAIN ST	Old IOOF Lodge	1890	
1121 MAIN ST	Biddle-Soehren House	c.1900	
131-139 SW MILL ST	Abel Uglow Annex	c.1900	

** The Dallas Tannery is on the National Register but it should be removed as it was demolished in 2014, and only a small fragment of the site remains (the scale house).

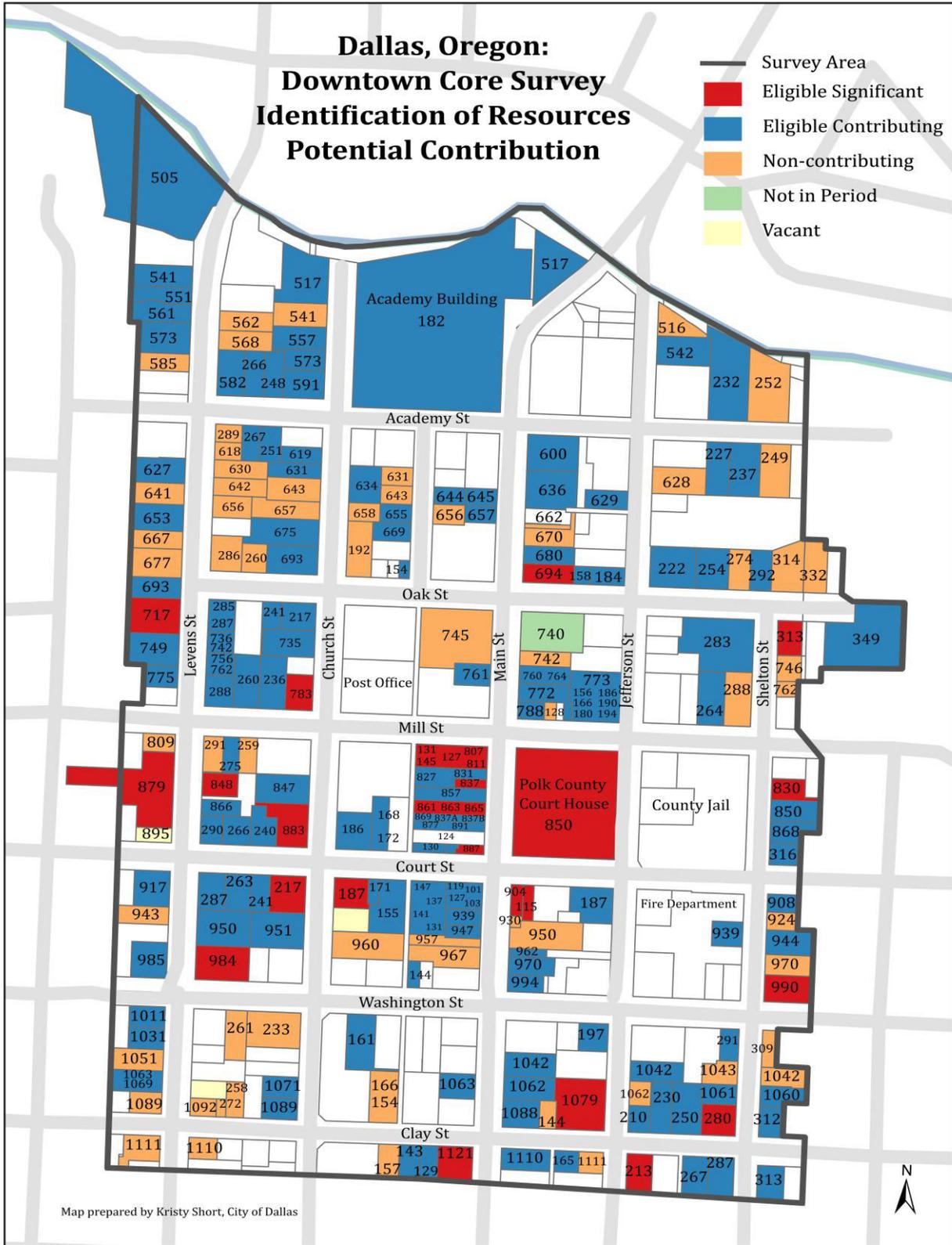
Dallas, Oregon: Downtown Core Survey Date Range of Resources

-  Survey Area
-  1850-1899
-  1900-1939
-  1940-1969
-  1970-2020



Dallas, Oregon: Downtown Core Survey Identification of Resources Potential Contribution

-  Survey Area
-  Eligible Significant
-  Eligible Contributing
-  Non-contributing
-  Not in Period
-  Vacant



Map prepared by Kristy Short, City of Dallas

Evaluation

This section presents an overview of surveyed properties, and analyzes information collected during field work. For the purposes of this report, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria have been used for the evaluation process. Dallas also has a local register of significant properties. Like the National Register, the local register is an honorary designation.

National Register of Historic Places Eligibility

The NRHP is the official recognition by the US government of cultural resources worthy of preservation. Designation through the National Register offers protection to a district or property only in cases where the threatening action involves a “federal undertaking.” If the federal government is not involved, then the listing on the National Register provides the property or district no protections. Listing on the National Register does not restrict a private property owner from altering or demolishing an individually listed resource, or in the case of a district, a contributing or non-contributing resource. However, there are specific reviews of alterations and demolitions that are required by the City at the local level since the Dallas Development Code (DDC) recognizes the Local Landmarks Register.

The NRHP establishes four basic criteria by which the level of a resource’s contribution to the nation’s cultural heritage can be gauged. These are then qualified by the level at which they contribute: local, statewide, and national. These criteria dictate that resources:

- A: Be associated with events** that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B: Be associated with the lives** of persons significant in our past; or
- C: Embody the distinctive characteristics** of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D: Are likely to yield information** important to our understanding of prehistory or history.

The determinations of eligibility were made by HPNW as a “point in time,” cursory estimation. Changes made to buildings over time may result in a building becoming eligible, or ineligible, for listing. The National Park Service makes the formal determination on eligibility for National Register listing through the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The Historic Landmarks Advisory Commission can recommend resources be added to or subtracted from the local register; however, the authority to modify the local register rests with City Council.

Assessment of Historic Integrity

Historic integrity can be thought of as the level of authenticity of a resource. It refers to the intactness of historic form and original construction materials. As such, integrity is integral to a resource’s ability to convey its historic significance. Alterations, whether historic or contempo-

rary, were examined for compatibility. “Condition” of a historic resource should not be confused with historic integrity. Condition is generally defined as “state of repair.” In other words, a building can be in poor condition but retain a high degree of historic integrity.

Seven Criteria for Evaluating Historic Integrity

The NRHP defines integrity as the ability of a property to convey its significance, and measures integrity by applying seven criteria: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

There must be identifiable evidence in all or some of the following aspects of integrity for a historic resource to be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Some aspects are more important than others in conveying significance, and these are determined on an individual basis. The seven aspects of integrity are:

1. **Location** refers to the physical components occupying the same locations upon which they were built. Exceptions to this can be buildings moved during the period of significance for institution-related functions.
2. **Design** involves the planning of the site, including the placement and layout of circulation networks, land uses and activities, water systems, buildings, structures, and objects.
3. **Setting** encompasses the physical environment that exists with regard to a historic building, site, structure, object, or landscape. Changes in vistas, topography, and vegetation are some of the variables to consider when evaluating setting.
4. **Integrity of materials** extends not only to the typical items such as building materials, but also to the physical material of a site’s vegetation related to land uses and activities.
5. **Workmanship** speaks to the manner in which people build the functional and decorative elements of their environment. The quality of construction and materials, or rather the changes in those factors in a given property, may indicate when alterations/renovations occurred.
6. The **feeling** generated by a property’s physical components represents those intangible experiences characterizing its identity. Components include view corridors, vistas, scale, and design of the buildings, landscaping, and the ability to move along historic circulation networks.
7. **Associations** represent those connections between a property’s physical components and the functions associated with the period of significance. These associations remain the strongest through the presence of extant historic building and continuation of original use and/or ownership, such as residences which remain under domestic use.

Generally speaking, the historic properties surveyed for this project exhibited varying degrees of integrity as related to the seven criteria listed above. Most buildings retain integrity of location, but there was great variety among buildings according to the other six criteria. Alterations observed in the field were recorded and factored into NRHP eligibility consideration.

Eligibility for Multiple Property Document

As described at the beginning of this report, a Multiple Property Document (MPD) is a framework for nominating properties that meet certain criteria defined within the MPD to the National Register. The reconnaissance survey pointed to creating an MPD of commercial properties in the Dallas downtown core.

To make a preliminary decision about contributing and non-contributing resources, we used an objective algorithm that evaluates three key features of buildings according to their degree of intactness. These character-defining features are: plan, windows and cladding. Levels of intactness are: intact, slightly altered, moderately altered, and extensively altered. For more detail, see the Findings section.

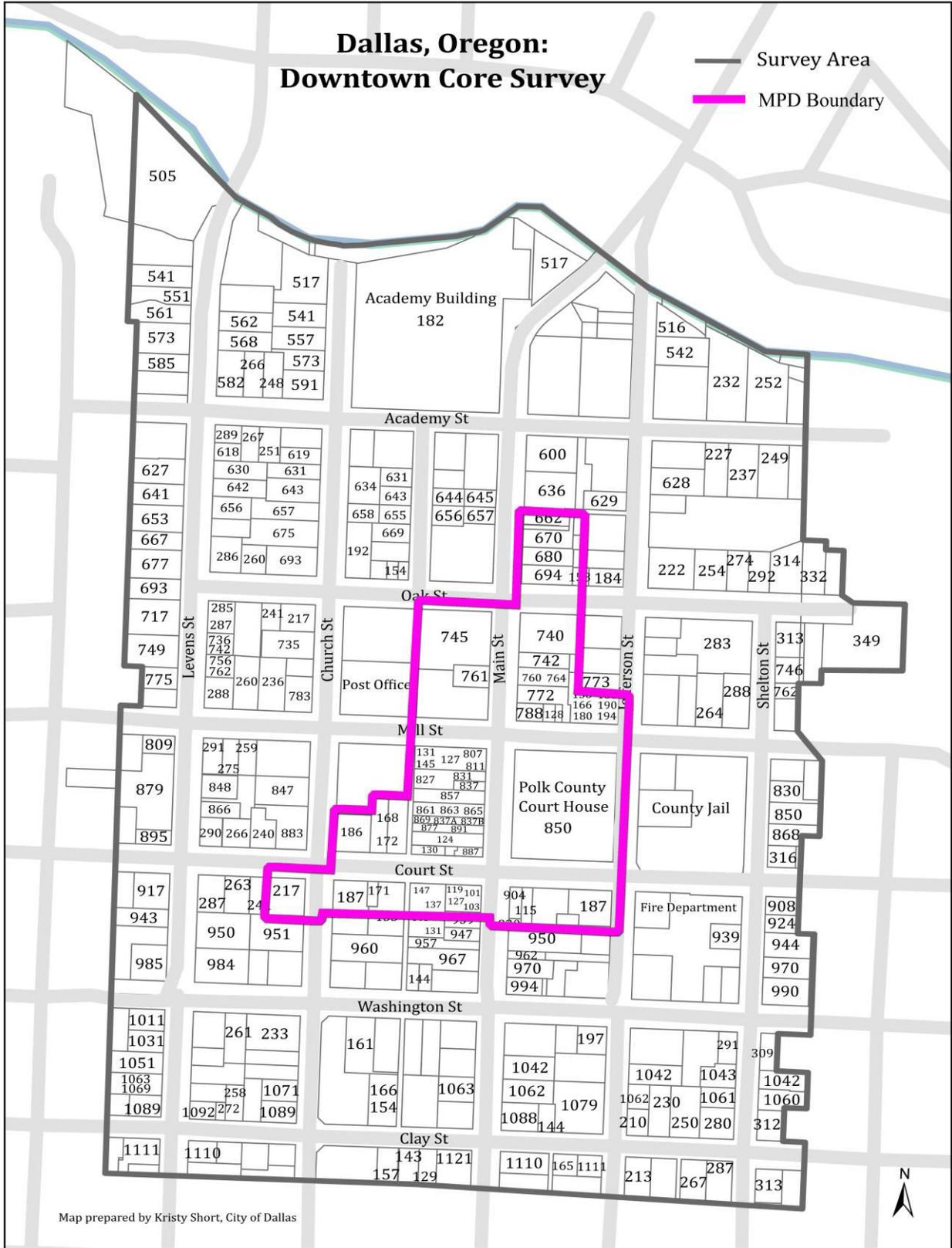
1. If constructed after 1970, a building was considered “non-contributing” to an MPD. This seemingly arbitrary date corresponds to the rule-of-thumb, 50-year-old cutoff date used by the National Register.
2. If a building had “extensive” alterations to any of the three key features, it would be considered non-contributing.
3. If the building had “moderate” alterations to two or more key features, say moderate alterations to windows and cladding, then the building would be considered non-contributing.
4. However, a non-contributing building could be “elevated” to contributing if additional research concluded that the building was associated with a significant individual or event.

Coupled with contribution are four MPD boundary descriptors: historical, physical, temporal, and integrity. We try to find **historical** boundaries for an MPD, a place traditionally defined by history. In the survey area, the commercial “downtown” is a historical area with traditional “boundaries.” No “new” downtown has risen over time within Dallas to usurp the designation “downtown.” We try to find **physical** boundaries for an MPD, such as a river or highway. For the downtown, Rickreall Creek forms a physical boundary on the north edge. **Temporal** boundaries outline areas that show development occurring around the same time, such as a subdivision. In the commercial downtown, the construction spike centered on 1890-1900 is a good indication of a temporal boundary. And **integrity** can be used to separate an area of low physical integrity from one of higher integrity. Most of the buildings within the downtown area have good integrity.

Looking at the four boundary determiners, a MPD boundary can be drawn around the commercial core, as the map shows on the following page. The historical boundary is what is considered “downtown” Dallas along Main Street. The temporal and integrity boundaries would be formed by the intact, 1890-1910 core period of construction. The physical boundaries are provided by Rickreall Creek on the north and take in properties on both sides of Main, Court and Mill Streets.

Dallas, Oregon: Downtown Core Survey

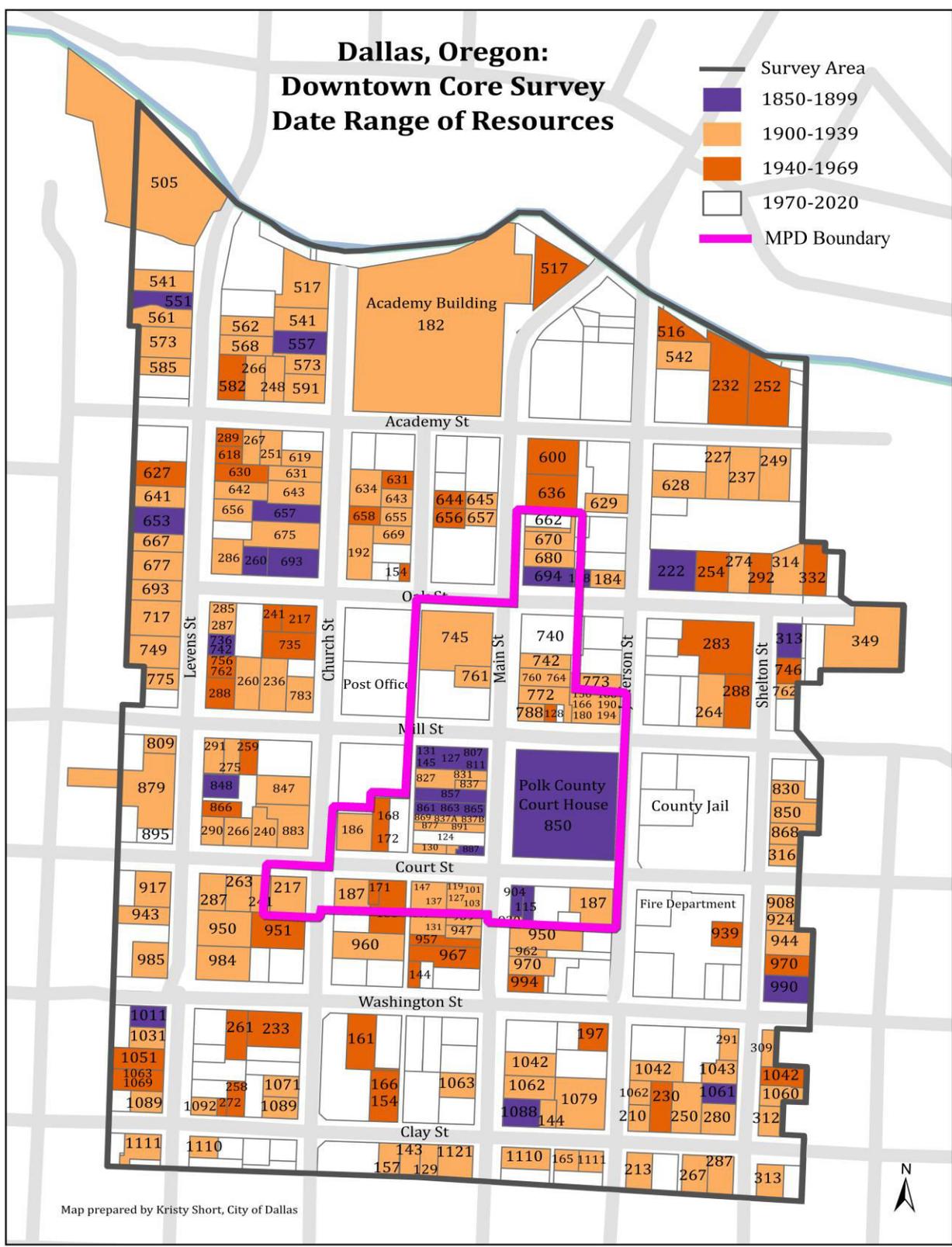
-  Survey Area
-  MPD Boundary



Map prepared by Kristy Short, City of Dallas

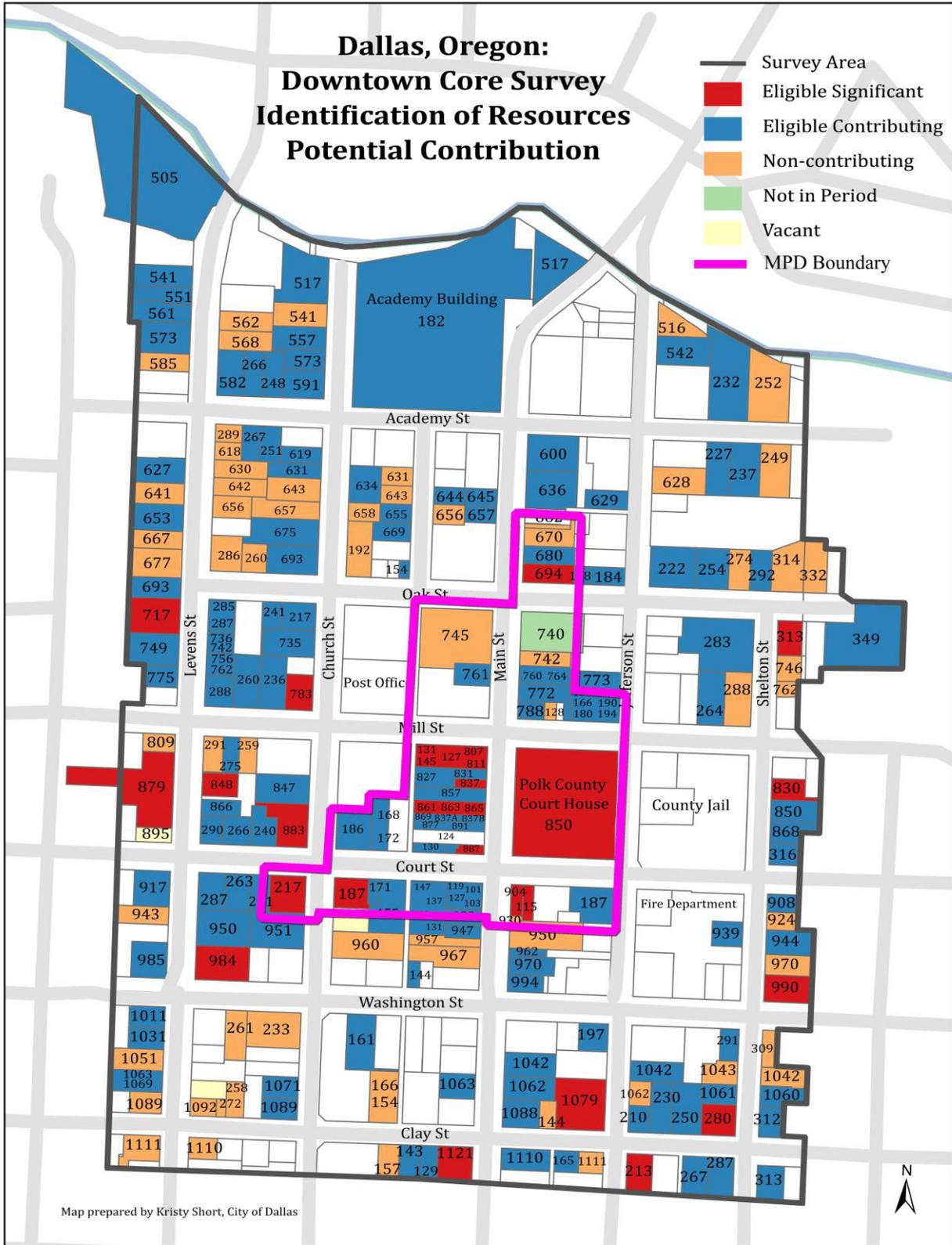
Dallas, Oregon: Downtown Core Survey Date Range of Resources

-  Survey Area
-  1850-1899
-  1900-1939
-  1940-1969
-  1970-2020
-  MPD Boundary



Dallas, Oregon: Downtown Core Survey Identification of Resources Potential Contribution

-  Survey Area
-  Eligible Significant
-  Eligible Contributing
-  Non-contributing
-  Not in Period
-  Vacant
-  MPD Boundary



Recommendations

Out of this reconnaissance survey came the strong impression that the downtown commercial core of Dallas is worthy of preservation. The City is reluctant to pursue a commercial historic district but is receptive to a Multiple Property Document (MPD). The MPD allows owners of commercial properties to add their eligible properties by their own volition to the National Register. Therefore, an MPD has been drafted as part of this project for the historic commercial core of Dallas. The draft MPD has been submitted to the City and edited by the Historic Landmarks Advisory Commission (HLAC). It is the City's responsibility to carry it through the SHPO and the nomination process.

Buildings within the Multiple Property Document Boundaries			
Address	Historic Name	Built	Eligibility
115 SE COURT ST	Dalton Furniture Co.	1890	ES
187 SE COURT ST	Dallas City Hall	1936	EC
101-127 SW COURT ST	Dallas National Bank	1911	EC
124 SW COURT ST		c.1920	EC
130 SW COURT ST		c.1920	EC
131-147 SW COURT ST		c.1910	EC
155-159 SW COURT ST		c.1950	EC
167 SW COURT ST		c.1950	EC
168-170 SW COURT ST		1951	EC
171 SW COURT ST		1953	EC
186 SW COURT ST	J.B. Thompson Building	1909	EC
187 SW COURT ST	Carnegie Library	1912	ES
217 SW COURT ST	Apostolic Faith Church	c.1910	ES
660-662 MAIN ST		c.1900	NC
670 MAIN ST		c.1900	NC
680 MAIN ST		c.1900	EC
694 MAIN ST	Bollman Funeral Home	c.1890	ES
740 MAIN ST		c.2000	NP
742 MAIN ST		c.1900	NC
745 MAIN ST		c.1910	NC
760-764 MAIN ST		c.1900	EC
761-771 MAIN ST		1911	EC
772-780 MAIN ST	Guy Brothers Store/Domino's	c.1900	EC
788 MAIN ST	Mountain States Power Company	c.1920	EC
807 MAIN ST	Abel Uglow Building/Dallas City Bank	c.1890	ES
811 MAIN ST	Craven Hardware Store	c.1890	ES
827 MAIN ST	Sanders Building/Blue Garden/Masonic Hall	c.1910	EC
837 MAIN ST	IOOF Lodge	c.1900	ES
850 MAIN ST	Polk County Courthouse	1899	ES
857 MAIN ST	Crider Building	1889	EC
861-865 MAIN ST	Brown Building	1889	ES

Buildings within the Multiple Property Document Boundaries			
Address	Historic Name	Built	Eligibility
869 MAIN ST	Locksmith Keys	c.1900	EC
873-877 MAIN ST		c.1900	EC
887 MAIN ST	A.K. Wilson Building	1900	ES
904 MAIN ST	Old IOOF Lodge	1890	ES
930-936 MAIN ST		c.1900	NC
939 MAIN ST		1912	EC
947 MAIN ST		c.1915	EC
950 MAIN ST	Dallas Public Library	1990	NC
957 MAIN ST		c.1940	NC
962 MAIN ST		c.1910	EC
967 MAIN ST		1953	NC
970-976 MAIN ST	Majestic Theater	c.1910	EC
994 MAIN ST		c.1950	EC
128-140 SE MILL ST		1948	NC
156 SE MILL ST		1912	EC
166 SE MILL ST	Dallas Theater	1912	EC
180-194 SE MILL ST	New Scott Hotel	c.1900	EC
131-139 SW MILL ST		c.1900	ES
145 SW MILL ST		c.1910	NC

Those resources marked with an “EC” in the Contributing column would “eligible” under the criteria for listing using the MPD. Those marked with an “NC” in the Contributing column would be “not eligible” under the criteria for listing using the MPD. Buildings “not eligible” are either too altered or not built within the period of significance (1880-1940) of the MPD. If a historic building is flagged as “not eligible” because of alterations, there is the possibility the building could be restored to “eligible.” Those resources marked with an “ES” in the Contributing column are both “eligible” and “significant.” We recommend those resources flagged with “ES” be added to the City’s local register as they are significant representatives of Dallas’s history.

Next Steps for the MPD

The last step of this project consists of submitting the draft MPD to State Historic Preservation Office for review, and then having HPNW incorporate the edits. Once those edits are incorporated, the Historic Landmarks Advisory Commission (HLAC) and the City Council can choose to proceed with the submission of the MPD to SHPO for registration of the MPD by the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP). Once ACHP accepts the MPD, SHPO will forward the MPD to the Keeper of the National Register in Washington DC. The Keeper then can send it back to SHPO for edits or list the MPD in their records.

Once the MPD is adopted, it will then be the City and HLAC’s task to advertise the MPD’s availability to property owners within the MPD’s boundaries. The MPD will make the paperwork for “eligible” properties easier to complete for inclusion on the National Register.

Next Steps for the Local Register

There are 25 properties flagged as ES or Eligible/Significant in the survey. These are the most significant properties within the survey area. Of those, 11 are already on the Local Register. In addition, we found 14 more resources that are Eligible/Significant and should be considered for the Local Register by the Historic Landmarks Advisory Commission.

Eligible/Significant Resources to be Considered for Local Register			
Address	Historic Name	Built	Eligibility
883 SW CHURCH ST		1932	ES
213 SE CLAY ST	Joseph Craven House	1900	ES
280 SE CLAY ST	Gerlinger House	1925	ES
115 SE COURT ST	Dalton Furniture Co.	1890	ES
187 SW COURT ST	Carnegie Library	1912	ES
217 SW COURT ST	Apostolic Faith Church	1910	ES
717 SW LEVENS ST	Staats House	1901	ES
984 SW LEVENS ST		1939	ES
694 MAIN ST	Bollman Funeral Home	1890	ES
807 MAIN ST	Abel Uglow Building/Dallas City Bank	1890	ES
811 MAIN ST	Craven Hardware Store	1890	ES
313 SE OAK ST	Judge John J. Daly House	1885	ES
830 SE SHELTON ST	Living Faith Fellowship Church	1930	ES
990 SE SHELTON ST	T.J. Lovelady/Henry Campbell House	1887	ES

Several property owners within the survey area have opted out of consideration for listing on the Local Register. The properties that should not be considered for any designation are:

Resources Where Property Owner Has Opted Out			
Address	Historic Name	Built	Eligibility
251 SW ACADEMY ST		c.1930	EC
783 SW CHURCH ST	Dallas Evangelical Church	1904	ES
292 SE OAK ST		c.1940	EC
313 SE OAK ST	Judge John J. Daly House	c.1885	ES
830 SE SHELTON ST	Living Faith Fellowship Church	1930	ES

Appendix A – Reconnaissance-Level Survey

This appendix contains the reconnaissance-level survey (RLS) of the area delineated by the City of Dallas as the downtown core. This basic “windshield” survey in July 2019 included all properties recorded by the City as over 45 years of age plus those we found while surveying that were obviously over 45 years of age. The properties are listed in address order. Five of the resources in the report have a gray bar struck through them. These are the properties in which the property owners opted out of the survey and any subsequent listing.

Architectural Survey Data for Dallas Downtown RLS 2019 Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

Address/ Property Name	Ht	Eval/ NR	Yr(s) Built	Materials	Arch Classifs/Styles	Orig. Use/ Plan (Type)	RLS / ILS Dates	Listed Date	
182 SW Academy St Dallas High School <i>The Academy, Polk County Resource</i>	2	EC	1924	Stucco	Art Deco	School School Block	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: Windows replaced. Non-contributing pavilion on lot - circa 1990. Contributing concrete risers for baseball field.</i>									
227 SE ACADEMY St	1	EC	c.1915	Horizontal Board	Craftsman	Single Dwelling Bungalow	7/23/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement, early addition</i>									
232 SE ACADEMY St	1	EC	1952	Horizontal Board Roman Brick	Ranch (Type)	Single Dwelling Ranch w/Garage	7/23/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement</i>									
237 SE ACADEMY St	1	EC	c.1920	Cedar Rake Shingle	Craftsman	Single Dwelling Bungalow	7/23/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement; contributing ADU at rear</i>									
248 SW ACADEMY St	1	EC	c.1900	Horizontal Board	Queen Anne	Single Dwelling Period Cottage	7/23/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: newer foundation; contributing detached garage at rear</i>									
249 SE ACADEMY St	1.5	NC	c.1910	Horizontal Board Wood Sheet	Craftsman	Single Dwelling Bungalow	7/23/2019		
<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement</i>									
251 SW ACADEMY St	1	EC	c.1930	Horizontal Board Shingle	Craftsman	Single Dwelling Bungalow	7/23/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: railing incompatible; contributing detached garage at rear; PROPERTY OWNER HAS OPTED OUT OF THE SURVEY AND DOES NOT WISH TO PARTICIPATE</i>									
252 SE ACADEMY St	1	NC	c.1955	Cedar Rake Shingle	Ranch (Type)	Single Dwelling Ranch/Rambler	7/23/2019		
<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, garage infill</i>									
266 SW ACADEMY St	1	EC	c.1900	Horizontal Board	Queen Anne	Single Dwelling Period Cottage	7/23/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: railing incompatible; contributing detached garage at rear</i>									
267 SW ACADEMY St	1	EC	c.1930	Horizontal Board	Craftsman	Single Dwelling Bungalow	7/23/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: railing incompatible; contributing detached garage at rear</i>									

Architectural Survey Data for Dallas Downtown RLS 2019 Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

Address/ Property Name	Ht	Eval/ NR	Yr(s) Built	Materials	Arch Classifs/Styles	Orig. Use/ Plan (Type)	RLS / ILS Dates	Listed Date	
289 SW ACADEMY St	1	NC	c.1940	Vinyl Siding	English Cottage	Single Dwelling Period Cottage	7/23/2019		
<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement</i>									
517 SW CHURCH St	1.5	EC	1936	Cedar Shake Shingle	Craftsman	Single Dwelling Bungalow	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: stair incompatible; contributing detached garage at rear</i>									
541 SW CHURCH St	2	NC	c.1900	Vinyl Siding	Late 19th/20th Amer. Mvmts: Ot	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement</i>									
557 SW CHURCH St	1	EC	c.1890	Horizontal Board	Vernacular	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement</i>									
573 SW CHURCH St	1	EC	1938	Cedar Shake Shingle	WWII Era Cottage (Type)	Single Dwelling WWII-Era Cottage	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: intact</i>									
591 SW CHURCH St	2	EC	c.1905	Horizontal Board	Italianate	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: compatible additions</i>									
619 SW CHURCH St	1	EC	1916	Horizontal Board	Craftsman	Single Dwelling Bungalow	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement</i>									
631 SW CHURCH St	1	EC	c.1910	Horizontal Board	Queen Anne	Single Dwelling Period Cottage	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement, incompatible porch rail; contributing detached garage at rear</i>									
634-640 SW CHURCH St	1.5	EC	1900	Horizontal Board	Late 19th/20th Amer. Mvmts: Ot	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement; contributing detached garage at rear</i>									
643 SW CHURCH St	1	NC	c.1930	Horizontal Board	English Cottage	Single Dwelling Period Cottage	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, entry porch; non-contributing detached garage at rear</i>									

Architectural Survey Data for Dallas Downtown RLS 2019

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

Address/ Property Name	Ht	Eval/ NR	Yr(s) Built	Materials	Arch Classifs/Styles	Orig. Use/ Plan (Type)	RLS / ILS Dates	Listed Date	
657 SW CHURCH St	1	NC	c.1880	Cedar Shake Shingle	Late 19th/20th Amer. Mvmts: Ot	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/8/2019		
				<i>Comments: NC: removal of all historic features</i>					
658 SW CHURCH St	1	NC	1949	Wood Sheet	WWII Era Cottage (Type)	Single Dwelling WWII-Era Cottage	7/8/2019		
				<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement</i>					
675 SW CHURCH St	2.5	EC	c.1910	Horizontal Board Shingle	Craftsman	Single Dwelling Bungalow	7/8/2019		
				<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement; contributing detached garage at rear</i>					
693 SW CHURCH St	1.5	EC	c.1890	Horizontal Board	Late 19th/20th Amer. Mvmts: Ot	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/8/2019		
				<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement, attached garage</i>					
735 SW CHURCH St	1	EC	c.1950	Cedar Shake Shingle	English Cottage	Single Dwelling Period Cottage	7/8/2019		
				<i>Comments: EC: intact; contributing detached garage at rear</i>					
783 SW CHURCH St	1	ES	1904	Horizontal Board	Queen Anne Gothic Revival	Religious Facility Other Residential Type	7/8/2019		
Dallas Evangelical Church				<i>Comments: EC: early concrete stairs; PROPERTY OWNER HAS OPTED OUT OF THE SURVEY AND DOES NOT WISH TO PARTICIPATE</i>					
847 SW CHURCH St	1	EC	c.1930	Horizontal Board	Craftsman	Single Dwelling Bungalow	7/8/2019		
				<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement</i>					
883 SW CHURCH St	1.5	ES	1932	Standard Brick	Colonial Revival	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/8/2019		
				<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement; contributing detached garage at rear</i>					
950 SW CHURCH St VACANT	0	UN				Vacant/Not in use	7/8/2019		
				<i>Comments: Vacant lot</i>					
951 SW CHURCH St	2	EC	1964	Stone:Other/Undefined Horizontal Board	Modern Period: Other	Business Other Commercial/Public	7/8/2019		
				<i>Comments: EC: window replacement</i>					
960 SW Church St	1	NC	c.1905	Cement Fiber Siding	Vernacular Queen Anne	Single Dwelling Central Passage	7/8/2019		
				<i>Buhler & Meyer CPAs</i> <i>Comments: NC: siding replacement, window replacement, rear addition to east.</i>					

Architectural Survey Data for Dallas Downtown RLS 2019
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

Address/ Property Name	Ht	Eval/ NR	Yr(s) Built	Materials	Arch Classifs/Styles	Orig. Use/ Plan (Type)	RLS / ILS Dates	Listed Date		
1071 SW CHURCH St	1	EC	c.1910	Cedar Shake Shingle	Vernacular Craftsman	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/8/2019			
				<i>Comments: EC: early siding replacement, aluminum storms</i>						
1089 SW Church St	1	EC	c.1915	Horizontal Board	Vernacular	Single Dwelling Bungalow	7/8/2019			
				<i>Comments: EC: window replacement; non-contributing garage around corner</i>						
129 SW CLAY St	1	EC	c.1910	Shingle Horizontal Board	Craftsman	Single Dwelling Bungalow	7/8/2019			
				<i>Comments: EC: intact</i>						
143 SW CLAY St	1	EC	c.1920	Shingle Stucco	Craftsman	Single Dwelling Bungalow	7/8/2019			
				<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement</i>						
144 SE CLAY St	1	NC	c.1935	Vinyl Siding	Minimal Traditional	Single Dwelling Other Late 20th Century Type	7/8/2019			
				<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement</i>						
154 SW CLAY St	1	NC	c.1940	Synthetic Wood Siding Shingle	Ranch (Type)	Multiple Dwelling Double House/Duplex	7/8/2019			
				<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement</i>						
157 SW CLAY St	1	NC	c.1900	Vinyl Siding	Queen Anne	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/8/2019			
				<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement</i>						
165 SE Clay St	1	EC	c.1910	Horizontal Board	Vernacular Queen Anne	Single Dwelling Bungalow	7/8/2019			
				<i>Comments: EC: intact; non-eligible garage to rear</i>						
210 SE CLAY St	1	EC	1937	Horizontal Board	WWII Era Cottage (Type)	Single Dwelling WWII-Era Cottage	7/8/2019			
				<i>Comments: EC: intact; contributing detached garage at rear</i>						
213 SE CLAY St Joseph Craven House	1.5	ES	c.1900	Horizontal Board	Queen Anne	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/8/2019			
				<i>Comments: EC: incompatible porch rail</i>						

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Table with 9 columns: Address/Property Name, Ht, Eval/NR, Yr(s) Built, Materials, Arch Classifs/Styles, Orig. Use/Plan (Type), RLS / ILS Dates, Listed Date. Includes 10 rows of property data with corresponding photos on the right.

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Address/ Property Name	Ht	Eval/ NR	Yr(s) Built	Materials	Arch Classifs/Styles	Orig. Use/ Plan (Type)	RLS / ILS Dates	Listed Date	
101-127 SW Court St Dallas National Bank	2	EC	1911	Standard Brick Stucco	Commercial (Type) Late 19th/20th Period Revivals:	COMMERCIAL: General 2-Part Block	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: Window openings changed on the east elevation. Material changes on wall on over half of the lower portion of the building.</i>									
115 SE Court St IOOF Building <i>Dalton Furniture Store; Short Step Inn</i>	2	ES	1890	Brick:Other/Undefined Cast Iron	Commercial (Type)	Department Store 2-Part Block	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: ES: eligible significant for local listing</i>									
124 SW Court St <i>[vacant]</i>	1	EC	c.1920	Stucco	Commercial (Type)	COMMERCIAL: General 1-Part Block	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: non-descript but intact</i>									
130 SW Court St <i>Eclipse Computers</i>	1	EC	c.1920	Stucco	Commercial (Type)	COMMERCIAL: General 1-Part Block	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: non-descript but intact</i>									
131-147 SW Court St <i>Country Financial, Northwest Sporting</i>	1	EC	c.1910	Stucco Roman Brick	Commercial (Type)	COMMERCIAL: General 1-Part Block	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: Storefronts replaced.</i>									
155-159 SW Court St <i>Edward Jones, Court Street Hair</i>	1	EC	c.1950	Concrete Block	Modern Commercial (Type)	COMMERCIAL: General 1-Part Block	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: Garage (151 SW Court) attached at rear. Storefront/entry altered.</i>									
167 SW Court St <i>Grandma's Attic</i>	1	EC	c.1950	Stucco	Commercial (Type)	COMMERCIAL: General 1-Part Block	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: non-descript but intact</i>									
168-170 SW Court St <i>Mid-Valley Rehabilitation</i>	1	EC	1951	Stucco Roman Brick	Commercial (Type)	COMMERCIAL: General 1-Part Block	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: Original storefront.</i>									
171 SW Court St <i>Clear Paths</i>	1	EC	1953	Stone:Other/Undefined	Modern Commercial (Type) International	COMMERCIAL: General 1-Part Block	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: non-descript but intact modern</i>									
186 SW Court St J.B. Thompson Building <i>Rabbit's</i>	3	EC	1909	Standard Brick	Commercial (Type)	COMMERCIAL: General 2-Part Block	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: Storefront heavily altered.</i>									

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187 SE Court St Dallas City Hall	2	EC	1936	Rug Face Brick	Art Deco Vernacular	City Hall 2-Part Block	7/8/2019			
				<i>Comments: Complex addition on west side. Stair added on south façade, ADA ramp added on north façade. Window alterations on east façade c. 1970.</i>						
187 SW Court St Carnegie Library	1	ES	1912	Standard Brick Poured Concrete	Renaissance Revival	Library Commercial/Industrial Block	7/8/2019			
				<i>Comments: National Register nomination prepared, but not submitted to National Park Service. Daylight basement.</i>						
217 SW Court St Apostolic Faith Church	1	ES	c.1910	Standard Brick Glazed Brick	Renaissance Revival	Religious Facility Commercial/Industrial Block	7/8/2019			
				<i>Comments: Daylight basement.</i>						
240 SW COURT St	1	EC	1912	Shingle	Craftsman	Single Dwelling Bungalow	7/17/2019			
				<i>Comments: EC: incompatible porch rail; contributing detached garage at rear</i>						
241 SW COURT St	1.5	EC	c.1910	Horizontal Board	Colonial Revival	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/17/2019			
				<i>Comments: EC: full window replacement</i>						
263 SW COURT St	1	EC	c.1915	Horizontal Board Shingle	Victorian Era: Other	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/17/2019			
				<i>Comments: EC: incompatible porch rail</i>						
266 SW COURT St	1.5	EC	1938	Cedar Rake Shingle Horizontal Board	English Cottage	Multiple Dwelling Period Cottage	7/17/2019			
				<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement; contributing detached garage at rear</i>						
287 SW COURT St	1	EC	c.1920	Shingle	Craftsman	Single Dwelling Bungalow	7/17/2019			
				<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement</i>						
290 SW COURT St	1.5	EC	c.1900	Horizontal Board Cedar Rake Shingle	Queen Anne	Multiple Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/17/2019			
				<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement</i>						
316 SE COURT St	1	EC	c.1925	Stucco	Mediterranean Revival	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/17/2019			
				<i>Comments: EC: intact; contributing detached garage at rear</i>						

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516 SE JEFFERSON St	1.5	NC	1946	Synthetic Wood Siding	Minimal Traditional	Single Dwelling Other Late 20th Century Type	7/23/2019			
				<i>Comments: NC: removal of all historic features</i>						
542 SE JEFFERSON St	1.5	EC	c.1900	Horizontal Board	Late 19th/20th Amer. Mvmts: Ot	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/23/2019			
				<i>Comments: EC: garage addition</i>						
628 SE JEFFERSON St	2	NC	c.1930	Horizontal Board Synthetic Wood Siding	Other / Undefined Craftsman	Business Church/Meetinghouse	7/23/2019			
				<i>Comments: NC: incompatible front addition</i>						
639-643 SE Jefferson St	1	EC	c.1920	Horizontal Board	Utilitarian Craftsman	Meeting Hall Social/Amusement Hall	7/8/2019			
				<i>Affordable Upholstery Comments: Daylight basement on east side.</i>						
1042 SE JEFFERSON St	1.5	EC	c.1905	Horizontal Board	Late 19th/20th Amer. Mvmts: Ot	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/23/2019			
				<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement; contributing detached garage at rear</i>						
1062 SE JEFFERSON St	1.5	NC	c.1930	Vinyl Siding	English Cottage	Single Dwelling Period Cottage	7/23/2019			
				<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement</i>						
1079 SE Jefferson St First Christian Church	2	ES	c.1915	Horizontal Board Standard Brick	Tudor Revival	Religious Facility Church/Meetinghouse	7/8/2019			
				<i>Comments: ES: intact, though added stair & ADA ramp on west side</i>						
1111 SE JEFFERSON St	1	NC	c.1905	Vinyl Siding	Queen Anne	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/23/2019			
				<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement</i>						
505 SW Levens St Dallas Tannery, The <i>Muir & McDonald Company</i>	1	EC NRI	c.1915	Horizontal Board Metal Sheet	Utilitarian	Industrial Storage	7/8/2019	11/6/1980		
				<i>Comments: Tannery demolished in 2014. One non-contributing house (part of former tannery), one contributing detached shop building (former scale house) from tannery era.</i>						
541 SW LEVENS St	1	EC	c.1920	Horizontal Board	Minimal Traditional	Single Dwelling Other Late 20th Century Type	7/8/2019			
				<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement; incompatible porch</i>						

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551 SW LEVENS St Andrew B. Muir House	1.5	EC	1870	Horizontal Board	Queen Anne	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/8/2019	
<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement</i>								
561 SW LEVENS St Walter S. Muir House	1	EC	1924	Horizontal Board	Craftsman	Single Dwelling Bungalow	7/8/2019	
<i>Comments: EC: early porch infill; contributing detached garage at rear</i>								
562 SW LEVENS St	2	NC	c.1900	Vinyl Siding	Late 19th/20th Amer. Mvmts: Ot	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/8/2019	
<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement; non-contributing detached garage at rear</i>								
568 SW LEVENS St	2	NC	c.1900	Metal Sheet	Late 19th/20th Amer. Mvmts: Ot	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/8/2019	
<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement</i>								
573 SW LEVENS St	1.5	EC	c.1920	Horizontal Board Shingle	Craftsman	Single Dwelling Bungalow	7/8/2019	
<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement; contributing detached garage at rear</i>								
582 SW LEVENS St	1	EC	c.1950	Stucco	Ranch (Type)	Multiple Dwelling Ranch/Rambler	7/8/2019	
<i>Comments: EC: alum storms</i>								
585 SW LEVENS St	1	NC	c.1935	Cedar Shake Shingle	Minimal Traditional	Single Dwelling Other Late 20th Century Type	7/8/2019	
<i>Comments: NC: window replacement</i>								
618 SW LEVENS St	1	NC	1947	Metal Sheet	WWII Era Cottage (Type)	Single Dwelling WWII-Era Cottage	7/8/2019	
<i>Comments: NC: siding replacement</i>								
627 SW LEVENS St	1	EC	1951	Horizontal Board	Ranch (Type)	Single Dwelling Ranch/Rambler	7/8/2019	
<i>Comments: EC: intact</i>								
630 SW LEVENS St	1	NC	c.1940	Metal Sheet	Minimal Traditional	Single Dwelling Other Late 20th Century Type	7/8/2019	
<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement</i>								
641 SW LEVENS St	1.5	NC	1914	Vinyl Siding	Craftsman	Single Dwelling Bungalow	7/8/2019	
<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement, porch reconfig</i>								



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642 SW LEVENS St	1.5	NC	c.1925	Vinyl Siding	Minimal Traditional	Single Dwelling Other Late 20th Century Type	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement</i>									
653 SW LEVENS St	1	EC	c.1890	Horizontal Board	Queen Anne	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: intact</i>									
656 SW LEVENS St	1.5	NC	c.1925	Vinyl Siding	Minimal Traditional	Single Dwelling Other Late 20th Century Type	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement</i>									
667 SW LEVENS St	1.5	NC	c.1930	Vinyl Siding	Minimal Traditional	Single Dwelling Other Late 20th Century Type	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement</i>									
677-681 SW LEVENS St	1	NC	c.1900	Synthetic Wood Siding	Vernacular	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement; non-contributing apartment behind</i>									
693 SW LEVENS St	1	EC	c.1935	Metal Sheet	English Cottage	Single Dwelling Period Cottage	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: intact; contributing detached garage at rear</i>									
717 SW LEVENS St Staats House	2	ES	1901	Horizontal Board Shingle	Queen Anne	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: early tower removal</i>									
736 SW LEVENS St	1	EC	c.1880	Horizontal Board	Vernacular	Multiple Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement</i>									
749 SW LEVENS St	1	EC	c.1935	Horizontal Board	Craftsman	Single Dwelling Bungalow	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement; contributing detached garage at rear</i>									
756 SW LEVENS St	1	EC	1948	Stucco	International	Multiple Dwelling Other Late 20th Century Type	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: alum storms</i>									
775 SW LEVENS St	1	EC	c.1925	Horizontal Board	Craftsman Colonial Revival	Single Dwelling Bungalow	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement</i>									

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809 SW LEVENS St	1	NC	c.1910	Synthetic Wood Siding	Minimal Traditional	Single Dwelling Other Late 20th Century Type	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement, incompatible porch</i>									
848 SW Levens St Williams, Walter, House	1.5	ES	1879 1925	Horizontal Board Wood:Other/Undefined	Gothic Revival Italianate	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: ES: eligible for local listing; moved to site in 1925.</i>									
866 SW LEVENS St	1.5	EC	c.1940	Cedar Shake Shingle	English Cottage	Single Dwelling Period Cottage	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement</i>									
879 SW LEVENS St First Presbyterian Church	1	ES	c.1930	Horizontal Board	Gothic Revival	Religious Facility Other Residential Type	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: large addition, entry reconfigured</i>									
895 SW LEVENS St VACANT	0	UN				Vacant/Not in use	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: Vacant lot</i>									
917 SW LEVENS St	1.5	EC	c.1930	Cedar Shake Shingle Horizontal Board	English Cottage	Single Dwelling Period Cottage	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: early plan reconfiguration; contributing detached garage at rear</i>									
943 SW LEVENS St	1	NC	c.1935	Vinyl Siding	English Cottage	Single Dwelling Period Cottage	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement</i>									
950 SW LEVENS St	1	EC	1936	Metal Sheet	Mediterranean Revival	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement; contributing detached garage at rear</i>									
984 SW LEVENS St	2	ES	1939	Standard Brick	Art Deco	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: intact</i>									
985 SW LEVENS St	1.5	EC	c.1935	Cedar Shake Shingle Stucco	English Cottage	Single Dwelling Period Cottage	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement, incompatible porch; contributing detached garage at rear</i>									
1011 SW LEVENS St	2	EC	c.1880	Horizontal Board	Italianate	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement</i>									

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1031 SW LEVENS St	1.5	EC	c.1925	Horizontal Board	Craftsman	Single Dwelling Bungalow	7/8/2019		
				<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement, early porch infill</i>					
1051 SW LEVENS St	2	NC	1967	Horizontal Board Wood Sheet	Modern Period: Other	Multiple Dwelling Other Commercial/Public	7/8/2019		
				<i>Comments: NC: window replacement</i>					
1063 SW LEVENS St	1	EC	c.1940	Horizontal Board	Craftsman	Single Dwelling Bungalow	7/8/2019		
				<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement</i>					
1069 SW LEVENS St	1	EC	c.1930	Cedar Rake Shingle	Vernacular	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/8/2019		
				<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement; incompatible porch</i>					
1076 SW LEVENS St DEMOLISHED	0	UN				Vacant/Not in use	7/8/2019		
				<i>Comments: Vacant lot</i>					
1089 SW LEVENS St	1	NC	c.1910	Horizontal Board	Vernacular	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/8/2019		
				<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement</i>					
1092 SW LEVENS St	1	NC	c.1915	Synthetic Wood Siding	Queen Anne	Single Dwelling Period Cottage	7/8/2019		
				<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement; non-contributing detached garage at rear</i>					
1110 SW LEVENS St	1	NC	c.1900	Vinyl Siding	Queen Anne	Single Dwelling Period Cottage	7/8/2019		
				<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement</i>					
1111 SW LEVENS St	1.5	NC	c.1930	Vinyl Siding	Craftsman	Single Dwelling Bungalow	7/8/2019		
				<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement; non-contributing detached garage at rear</i>					
517 MAIN St Riverside Inn	2	EC	1966	Horizontal Board	Contemporary	Multiple Dwelling Other Commercial/Public	7/17/2019		
				<i>Comments: EC: full window replacement</i>					

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608 Main St <i>Yami Teriyaki</i>	1	EC	c.1965	Vertical Board Roman Brick	Modern Period: Other	Restaurant Other Commercial/Public	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: intact former restaurant now vacant</i>									
636 Main St Wells Fargo	1	EC	1968	Standard Brick Metal: Other/Undefined	Modern Commercial (Type)	Financial Institute Other Commercial/Public	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: intact bank</i>									
645 Main St	2	EC	c.1900	Horizontal Board	Italianate	Single Dwelling Foursquare (Box)	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: Small addition to the south. Windows changed to vinyl.</i>									
657 Main St <i>Polk Community Development Corporation</i>	1.5	EC	c.1920	Horizontal Board	Colonial Revival	Single Dwelling Central Passage	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: ADA ramp added. Clipped gable roof. Vinyl windows and shuttered added to main façade.</i>									
660-662 Main St <i>Hot Rod Hair</i>	2	NC	c.1900	Standard Brick Cement Fiber Siding	Commercial (Type)	COMMERCIAL: General 2-Part Block	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: NC - Façade materials changed. Storefront windows and openings changed including possible removal of transom windows.</i>									
670 Main St	1	NC	c.1900 c.1930	Stucco Poured Concrete	Commercial (Type)	COMMERCIAL: General 1-Part Block	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: Currently vacant. 1930s stucco addition to façade.</i>									
680 Main St <i>House of Floors</i>	1	EC	c.1900	Stucco	Commercial (Type)	COMMERCIAL: General 1-Part Block	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: non-descript period commercial building</i>									
694 Main St Bollman Funeral Home	1	ES	c.1890 c.1910	Shingle	Bungalow (Type)	Mortuary Bungalow	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: ES: funeral parlor with early alterations</i>									
740 Main St <i>Plain & Fancy Gifts</i>	1	NP	c.2000	Stucco Concrete Block	Commercial (Type)	COMMERCIAL: General 1-Part Block	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: NP: new building replaced earlier resource</i>									
742 Main St <i>Vacant</i>	1	NC	c.1900	Stucco	Commercial (Type)	COMMERCIAL: General 1-Part Block	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: Currently vacant. Façade removed, work in progress.</i>									
745 MAIN St	1	NC	c.1910	Stucco	Contemporary	Business Other Commercial/Public	7/17/2019		
<i>Comments: NC: façade infill</i>									

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760-764 Main St <i>Vacant</i>	2	EC	c.1900	Stucco	Commercial (Type)	COMMERCIAL: General 2-Part Block	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: Storefront remodeled.</i>									
761-771 Main St <i>Polka Dots Thrift Store</i>	1	EC	1911	Stucco	Commercial (Type)	Specialty Store 1-Part Block	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: Storefront remodeled, transom covered in plywood.</i>									
772-780 Main St Guy Brothers Store <i>Domino's Pizza</i>	1	EC	c.1900	Stucco	Commercial (Type)	COMMERCIAL: General 1-Part Block	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: Storefronts altered.</i>									
788 Main St Mountain States Power Company <i>Pressed Coffee & Wine Bar</i>	1	EC	c.1920	Stucco	Commercial (Type) Mediterranean Revival	COMMERCIAL: General 1-Part Block	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: adaptive reuse of Mountain States Power Company office building</i>									
807 Main St Uglow, Abel, Building <i>Dallas City Bank; First American Title</i>	2	ES	c.1890	Stucco Cast Iron	Commercial (Type)	COMMERCIAL: General 2-Part Block	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: Cast iron denotes former entrance on north side.</i>									
811 Main St Craven Hardware Store <i>Ben Franklin Building, Dallas Antique Mall</i>	2	ES	c.1890	Brick:Other/Undefined	Commercial (Type) Queen Anne	COMMERCIAL: General 2-Part Block	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: ES: altered storefront</i>									
827 Main St Sanders Building <i>Blue Garden Restaurant; Masonic Hall</i>	3	EC	c.1910	Standard Brick Pigmented Structural Glass	Commercial (Type)	COMMERCIAL: General 2-Part Block	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: Vitrolite façade early alteration.</i>									
837 Main St IOOF Lodge <i>Brixius Jewelers</i>	2	ES	c.1900	Brick:Other/Undefined	Commercial (Type)	COMMERCIAL: General 2-Part Block	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: ES: intact</i>									
850 Main St Polk County Courthouse	2	ES	1899 1966	Sandstone Wood:Other/Undefined	Romanesque International	Courthouse Other Commercial/Public	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: ES: 1966 International style addition.</i>									
857 Main St Crider Building <i>Some Things</i>	2	EC	1889	Stucco Standard Brick	Commercial (Type) Italianate	COMMERCIAL: General 2-Part Block	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: "Crider 1889" on cornice. Upper windows plywood covered.</i>									
861-865 Main St Brown Building <i>Four Seasons Styling Salon</i>	2	ES	1889	Brick:Other/Undefined Cast Iron	Commercial (Type) Italianate	COMMERCIAL: General 2-Part Block	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: "Brown 1889" on cornice.</i>									

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Address/ Property Name	Ht	Eval/ NR	Yr(s) Built	Materials	Arch Classifs/Styles	Orig. Use/ Plan (Type)	RLS / ILS Dates	Listed Date	
869 Main St <i>Locksmith Keys</i>	2	EC	c.1900	Standard Brick	Commercial (Type)	COMMERCIAL: General 2-Part Block	7/8/2019		
				<i>Comments: Transom covered.</i>					
873-877 Main St <i>Zumalogic (877)</i>	2	EC	c.1900	Standard Brick	Commercial (Type)	COMMERCIAL: General 2-Part Block	7/8/2019		
				<i>Comments: EC: storefronts altered</i>					
887 Main St Wilson, A.K., Building	2	ES NRI	1889 c.1950	Brick:Other/Undefined Cast Iron	Commercial (Type) Italianate	COMMERCIAL: General 2-Part Block	7/8/2019	7/31/1998	
				<i>Comments: Construction date given on façade is 1889.</i>					
904 Main St IOOF Lodge <i>Bee Hive Store; Platinum Salon & Spa</i>	2	ES	1890	Cast Iron Stucco	Commercial (Type) Italianate	COMMERCIAL: General 2-Part Block	7/8/2019		
				<i>Comments: "Dallas Foundry 1890" on the cast iron.</i>					
930-936 Main St <i>Heidi's Barber Shop, A Light in the</i>	1	NC	c.1900 c.1960	Wood Sheet	Commercial (Type)	COMMERCIAL: General 1-Part Block	7/8/2019		
				<i>Comments: NC - Circa 1960 additions to façade. Awnings added, window and door types changed.</i>					
939 Main St <i>Dallas Event Center</i>	1.5	EC	1912	Standard Brick	Commercial (Type)	COMMERCIAL: General 2-Part Block	7/8/2019		
				<i>Comments: EC: storefront altered</i>					
947 Main St <i>Just Stuff</i>	1	EC	c.1915	Standard Brick Wood:Other/Undefined	Commercial (Type)	COMMERCIAL: General 1-Part Block	7/8/2019		
				<i>Comments: EC: storefront altered</i>					
950 Main St <i>Dallas Public Library, Senior Center</i>	1	NC	c.1930 1990	Standard Brick Wood:Other/Undefined	Late 20th Century: Other	Library 1-Part Block	7/8/2019		
				<i>Comments: NC: "1990" construction date on the Library, complete remodel of the c.1930 building. The Senior Center is at the rear (east side) of the building.</i>					
957 Main St <i>[vacant]</i>	1	NC	c.1940 c.1970	Wood:Other/Undefined	Commercial (Type)	COMMERCIAL: General 1-Part Block	7/8/2019		
				<i>Comments: NC - Diagonal wood siding added - façade alteration c. 1970. Mansard roof added c. 1970.</i>					
962 Main St	1	EC	c.1910	Stucco Standard Brick	Commercial (Type)	COMMERCIAL: General 1-Part Block	7/8/2019		
				<i>Comments: EC: storefront altered</i>					

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Address/ Property Name	Ht	Eval/ NR	Yr(s) Built	Materials	Arch Classifs/Styles	Orig. Use/ Plan (Type)	RLS / ILS Dates	Listed Date	
967 Main St <i>Ugo's Pizza Parlor</i>	1	NC	1953 c.1970	Wood:Other/Undefined Concrete Block	Commercial (Type)	COMMERCIAL: General 1-Part Block	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: NC - Diagonal wood siding - façade alteration c. 1970. Mural on south elevation of historic Dallas.</i>									
970-976 Main St <i>Majestic Theater, Miller Business Solutions</i>	2	EC	c.1910	Stucco Standard Brick	Art Deco	COMMERCIAL: General 2-Part Block	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: Projecting triangle marque. Mural of government official Polk and Dallas with American flag on south elevation.</i>									
994 Main St <i>La Herradura</i>	1	EC	c.1950	Stucco Roman Brick	Modern Commercial (Type)	Restaurant Drive-In Restaurant	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: intact corner drive-thru restaurant</i>									
1042 Main St <i>The Blush Girls, Shear Perfection Hair</i>	1.5	EC	c.1900	Horizontal Board	Queen Anne	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: altered to commercial from residential</i>									
1062 MAIN St	1	EC	c.1900	Horizontal Board Shingle	Queen Anne	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/17/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement, incompatible porch rail</i>									
1063 MAIN St	1.5	EC	1905	Cedar Rake Shingle	Late 19th/20th Amer. Mvmts: Ot	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/17/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement, incompatible porch rail</i>									
1088 MAIN St Hayter House	1.5	EC	c.1890	Horizontal Board Shingle	Victorian Era: Other	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/17/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: early additions; contributing detached garage at rear</i>									
1110 MAIN St	1.5	EC	c.1910	Shingle Horizontal Board	Queen Anne	Multiple Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/17/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement, new foundation</i>									
1121 Main St Biddle-Soehren House	1.5	ES	c.1900	Horizontal Board Shingle	Queen Anne Stick	Single Dwelling	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: ES: intact; contributing detached garage SW of house</i>									
128-140 SE Mill St <i>J Chez Salon, TNT Insurance</i>	1	NC	1948	Standard Brick	Commercial (Type)	COMMERCIAL: General 1-Part Block	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: NC: Façade remodel</i>									

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Address/ Property Name	Ht	Eval/ NR	Yr(s) Built	Materials	Arch Classifs/Styles	Orig. Use/ Plan (Type)	RLS / ILS Dates	Listed Date	
131-139 SW Mill St Uglow, Abel, Annex <i>Dallas Alteration Center, Fosters</i>	1	ES	c.1900	Stucco Cast Iron	Commercial (Type)	COMMERCIAL: General 1-Part Block	7/8/2019		
145 SW MILL St	1	NC	c.1910	Stucco Roman Brick	Contemporary	Business Other Commercial/Public	7/17/2019		
156 SE Mill St <i>Courtyard Coffee Shop</i>	1	EC	1912	Stucco Roman Brick	Commercial (Type)	COMMERCIAL: General 1-Part Block	7/8/2019		
166 SE Mill St Fox Theatre <i>Dallas Theater</i>	2	EC	1912	Standard Brick Roman Brick	Commercial (Type)	COMMERCIAL: General 2-Part Block	7/8/2019		
180-194 SE Mill St New Scott Hotel <i>The Decorated Wall, Carly's Closet</i>	2	EC	c.1900	Stucco Roman Brick	Commercial (Type)	COMMERCIAL: General 2-Part Block	7/8/2019		
236 SW MILL St	2	EC	c.1910	Horizontal Board	Craftsman	Business Bungalow	7/17/2019		
259 SW MILL St	1.5	NC	c.1940	Metal Sheet	Minimal Traditional	Single Dwelling Other Late 20th Century Type	7/17/2019		
260 SW MILL St	1	EC	c.1910	Horizontal Board	Victorian Era: Other	Business Other Residential Type	7/17/2019		
264 SE MILL St	1	EC	c.1900	Horizontal Board	Victorian Era: Other Queen Anne	Single Dwelling Period Cottage	7/17/2019		
275 SW MILL St	2	EC	c.1910	Horizontal Board	Late 19th/20th Amer. Mvmts: Ot	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/17/2019		

Evaluation Codes: ES=eligible/significant EC=eligible/contributing NC=not eligible/non-contributing NP=not eligible/out of period UN=undetermined/lack of info XD=demolished
 NR Status Codes: NRI=individually listed NHD=listed in Hist Dist NRB=listed individually and w/i Hist Dist NHL=listed as National Hist Landmark NS=listed as part of an NRI

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Table with columns: Address/Property Name, Ht, Eval/NR, Yr(s) Built, Materials, Arch Classifs/Styles, Orig. Use/Plan (Type), RLS / ILS Dates, Listed Date. Includes 10 rows of property data with corresponding photos on the right.

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Address/ Property Name	Ht	Eval/ NR	Yr(s) Built	Materials	Arch Classifs/Styles	Orig. Use/ Plan (Type)	RLS / ILS Dates	Listed Date	
254 SE OAK St	1.5	EC	c.1940	Horizontal Board	Minimal Traditional	Single Dwelling Other Late 20th Century Type	7/17/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement; contributing detached garage at rear</i>									
260 SW OAK St	1.5	NC	c.1890	Vinyl Siding	Colonial Revival	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/17/2019		
<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement</i>									
274 SE OAK St	1.5	NC	c.1930	Vinyl Siding	English Cottage	Single Dwelling Period Cottage	7/17/2019		
<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement; non-contributing detached garage at rear</i>									
283 SE OAK St	1	EC	1947	Horizontal Board	Ranch (Type)	Single Dwelling Ranch/Rambler	7/17/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement</i>									
285 SW OAK St	1.5	EC	c.1900	Horizontal Board	Late 19th/20th Amer. Mvmts: Ot	Multiple Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/17/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement</i>									
286 SW OAK St	1	NC	c.1925	Wood Sheet	English Cottage	Single Dwelling Period Cottage	7/17/2019		
<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement</i>									
292 SE OAK St	1	EC	c.1940	Horizontal Board	WWII Era Cottage (Type)	Single Dwelling WWII-Era Cottage	7/17/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement; PROPERTY OWNER HAS OPTED OUT OF THE SURVEY AND DOES NOT WISH TO PARTICIPATE</i>									
313 SE OAK St	2	ES	c.1885	Horizontal Board	Queen Anne	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/17/2019		
<i>Comments: ES: early additions; PROPERTY OWNER HAS OPTED OUT OF THE SURVEY AND DOES NOT WISH TO PARTICIPATE</i>									
314 SE OAK St	1	NC	c.1930	Wood Sheet	Other / Undefined	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/17/2019		
<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement</i>									
332 SE OAK St	1.5	NC	c.1940	Vinyl Siding	WWII Era Cottage (Type)	Single Dwelling WWII-Era Cottage w/Garage	7/8/2020		
<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement, garage infill</i>									

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Address/ Property Name	Ht	Eval/ NR	Yr(s) Built	Materials	Arch Classifs/Styles	Orig. Use/ Plan (Type)	RLS / ILS Dates	Listed Date	
349 SE OAK St	1.5	EC	c.1920	Shingle	Craftsman	Single Dwelling Bungalow	7/17/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: intact; ; non-contributing detached garage at rear</i>									
631 SW ROBB St	1	NC	c.1945	Vinyl Siding	WWII Era Cottage (Type)	Single Dwelling WWII-Era Cottage	7/23/2019		
<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement</i>									
643 SW ROBB St	1	NC	c.1935	Shingle	Minimal Traditional	Single Dwelling Other Late 20th Century Type	7/23/2019		
<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, carport; non-contributing detached garage at rear</i>									
644 SW ROBB St	1	EC	c.1945	Synthetic Wood Siding	WWII Era Cottage (Type)	Single Dwelling WWII-Era Cottage	7/23/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: siding replacement</i>									
655 SW ROBB St	1.5	EC	c.1910	Horizontal Board	Late 19th/20th Amer. Mvmts: Ot	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/23/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement, ornamentation later</i>									
656 SW ROBB St	1	NC	c.1945	Synthetic Wood Siding	WWII Era Cottage (Type) Minimal Traditional	Single Dwelling WWII-Era Cottage	7/23/2019		
<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement</i>									
669 SW ROBB St	2	EC	c.1905	Horizontal Board	Italianate	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/23/2019		
<i>Comments: EC: early porch infill</i>									
746 SE SHELTON St	1.5	NC	c.1940	Vinyl Siding	Minimal Traditional	Single Dwelling Other Late 20th Century Type	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement</i>									
762 SE SHELTON St	2	NC	c.1920	Synthetic Wood Siding	Vernacular	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/8/2019		
<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement</i>									
830 SE SHELTON St	1	ES	c.1930	Vertical Board	Modern Period: Other	Religious Facility Other Commercial/Public	7/8/2019		
Living Faith Fellowship Church	<i>Comments: EC: 1960s tower addition; PROPERTY OWNER HAS OPTED OUT OF THE SURVEY AND DOES NOT WISH TO PARTICIPATE</i>								

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850 SE SHELTON St	1.5	EC	c.1930	Horizontal Board Shingle <i>Comments: EC: intact</i>	Craftsman	Single Dwelling Bungalow	7/8/2019	
868 SE SHELTON St	1	EC	1937	Horizontal Board Shingle <i>Comments: EC: some window replacement; contributing detached garage at rear</i>	English Cottage	Single Dwelling Period Cottage	7/8/2019	
908 SE SHELTON St	1	EC	c.1910	Horizontal Board <i>Comments: EC: some window replacement; non-contributing detached garage at rear</i>	Vernacular	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/8/2019	
924 SE SHELTON St	1	NC	c.1910	Vinyl Siding <i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement</i>	Vernacular	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/8/2019	
939 SE Shelton St <i>Fire & EMS Administrative Building</i>	1	EC	c.1940	Horizontal Board <i>Comments: vacant</i>	Minimal Traditional Colonial Revival	Single Dwelling Central Passage	7/8/2019	
944 SE SHELTON St	1.5	EC	1925	Horizontal Board <i>Comments: EC: some window replacement</i>	Craftsman	Single Dwelling Bungalow	7/8/2019	
970 SE SHELTON St	1	NC	1948	Vinyl Siding <i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement</i>	WWII Era Cottage (Type)	Single Dwelling WWII-Era Cottage	7/8/2019	
990 SE SHELTON St T.J. Lovelady House/Henry Campbell Hou	2	ES	1887	Horizontal Board <i>Comments: EC: compatible restoration</i>	Queen Anne	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/8/2019	
1042 SE SHELTON St	1	NC	c.1940	Metal Sheet <i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement</i>	Minimal Traditional	Single Dwelling Other Late 20th Century Type	7/8/2019	
1043 SE SHELTON St	1.5	NC	c.1900	Horizontal Board <i>Comments: NC: window replacement, garage addition</i>	Late 19th/20th Amer. Mvmts: Ot	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/8/2019	
1060 SE Shelton St	1	EC	1906	Horizontal Board <i>Comments: contributing garage to rear</i>	Vernacular Queen Anne	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/8/2019	



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1061 SE SHELTON St	2	EC	c.1890	Horizontal Board	Italianate	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/8/2019			
				<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement, carport, early addition</i>						
144 SW Washington St	1	EC	1942	Stucco	Commercial (Type)	COMMERCIAL: General 1-Part Block	7/8/2019			
<i>Dallas City Cleaners</i>				<i>Comments: EC: non-descript commercial</i>						
161 SW Washington St	1	EC	c.1950	Roman Brick Vertical Board	Late 20th Century: Other	COMMERCIAL: General Service Bay/Business	7/8/2019			
<i>Jake's Garage</i>				<i>Comments: EC: non-descript commercial</i>						
197 SE Washington St	1	EC	c.1950	Standard Brick Concrete Block	International	Clinic 1-Part Block	7/8/2019			
<i>Mid-Valley Dental Associates</i>				<i>Comments: EC: non-descript clinic</i>						
233 SW WASHINGTON St	1	NC	1942	Wood Sheet	Contemporary	Business Other Commercial/Public	7/17/2019			
				<i>Comments: NC: façade infill</i>						
261 SW WASHINGTON St	2	NC	1946	Stucco Standard Brick	Contemporary	Business Other Commercial/Public	7/17/2019			
				<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, façade remodel</i>						
291 SE WASHINGTON St	1	EC	c.1905	Horizontal Board	Late 19th/20th Amer. Mvmts: Ot	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/17/2019			
				<i>Comments: EC: some window replacement, early addition, incompatible porch rail</i>						
309 SE WASHINGTON St	1.5	NC	c.1905	Vinyl Siding	Queen Anne	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	7/17/2019			
				<i>Comments: NC: window replacement, siding replacement, over-garage addition</i>						

Total Resources Identified: 225