

KLAMATH FALLS CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

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October 30, 1986

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KLAMATH FALLS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT

The following study is an inventory of cultural resources in the oldest districts of Klamath Falls, Oregon. For the purposes of this study, "cultural resources" are defined as the material structures which comprise the city--that is, the buildings, streets, railroads, bridges, canals, viaducts, and other tangible evidence of human habitation. This aspect of culture, which is often referred to as material culture, is--of course--only a small portion of the immensely complex accumulation of knowledge that makes up what we understand by the term "culture" in general. Henry Glassie, who is perhaps the best known American scholar in this field, explains the relationship between the two senses of "culture" in the following way:

Culture is intellectual, rational, and abstract; it cannot be material, but material can be cultural and "material culture" embraces those segments of human learning which provide a person with plans, methods, and reasons for producing things which can be seen and touched. (Glassie, 1968, p.2)

Our first purpose, then, is to identify the tangible evidence of human habitation in Klamath Falls and to interpret the "plans, methods, and reasons" that lie behind it. In this way, the project serves to document and interpret the material culture of the city that was extant during the survey period, 1985-1986. An additional objective of this project is to foster an appreciation of the community by enhancing our understanding of both its uniqueness and its participation in the broad pattern of human events.

An inventory of the total accumulation of Klamath Falls' built environment would be well beyond the scope of this or any similarly scaled study. For this reason, the agencies funding the project have placed the following general restrictions on it:

- a) the materials in the inventory must be at least 50 years old
- b) the inventory is restricted to the city limits
- c) the inventory is limited to above ground resources

The first stipulation focuses the project on the historic period and those elements of the city which have endured at least fifty years. Fifty years does not make something a permanent part of Klamath Falls, of course, but this requirement allows us to exclude those elements of the city which have not stood the test of time or which are likely to be discarded for aesthetic, economic, or functional reasons. Not all of the buildings that are fifty years old are historic, but they are at least durable and that qualification alone makes them worthy of consideration. The second stipulation restricts the study to the current (1985) city limits. Klamath Falls has incorporated many new sections since 1935, however, and much of what is now city--at least in the technical sense--was not city at the time of our cut-off date. For this reason, the study concentrates on those portions of Klamath Falls which are the oldest.

The final stipulation is that the items in the inventory must be above ground. This automatically excludes unexcavated sites that may have archaeological or historical importance. The rationale for this

exclusion is a logical one: obviously we cannot know what is underground until we excavate it and we cannot excavate all of the survey area. In practical terms, this stipulation also removes from the inventory historical sites that are well known but offer no remaining structures to identify them. The site of the Moore Brothers' second sawmill, for example, is rich in associations with the city's growth during the turbulent years around the turn of the century. Nothing remains of the mill now, however, and the site itself has been altered by freeway construction. Excavations in the area would probably turn up artifacts associated with the mill, but since nothing remains above ground, the mill site is beyond the scope of our project.

The buildings and other structures that have been included fall into three broad categories. Primary resources are those buildings or structures with important historical and architectural associations with Klamth Falls' development. Secondary resources are those with some associations, but rather minor ones. Many of the secondary resources have been chosen more for their value as representative examples of architectural styles or for their participation in social patterns than for their individual significance. Both primary and secondary resources are well-preserved--that is, they retain most of their original characteristics and have a minimum of alteration. The third category of resources, the contributing class, is made up of buildings whose age of 50 years can be documented, but whose characteristics and condition make them unsuitable for inclusion as secondary resources. Many of these buildings have had extensive

alterations. The rating system that the project used is reprinted in the Methodology section of this report.

In addition to the data collected by the survey, this report also includes summaries of archaeological and architectural information, an historical overview of the city, and an extensive bibliography. The summary history was included to offer a concise chronology of Klamath Falls' development. It is not to be taken as a piece of serious historiography, but simply as an overview of events and characters which might help readers locate specific buildings within a general historical context. The summary is undocumented, but derives largely from secondary accounts.

As a final introductory point, we should note that this project is the second inventory of Klamath Falls sites. The first inventory was completed in 1976 by Stephen Dow Beckham under contract to the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office. The 1976 survey consists of twenty-three major sites chosen from the entire city. These sites are generally the most conspicuous or significant structures in Klamath Falls, such as the Goeller house and the Balsiger Motor Company building. Since these sites have been surveyed, they have not been included in this study. We have, however, included copies of the original survey forms and discussed some of the sites in our analyses of the survey districts.

METHODOLOGY

Since the scale of the project was not large enough to permit a building-by-building survey of the entire area currently included in the city, we divided the project into two phases. The first phase, largely completed during 1985 field season, continued the work of the 1975 survey, identifying prominent sites located in all areas of the city. The second phase of the project was a building-by-building survey of those areas of the city which demonstrated the highest concentration of pre-1935 structures. The second phase of the project was completed during the 1986 field season.

Phase I

We identified conspicuous historic, architectural, and archaeological sites throughout Klamath Falls by pooling the results of four independent surveys. The first of these was a survey of previous archaeological work done in the city. Because of the general restrictions on below-ground resources, the archaeological survey was limited to isolating areas of the city where a high probability of archaeological potential had been demonstrated by previous studies. Most of these previous investigations concentrated on the Moore Park area on Upper Klamath Lake and the Link River Canyon both in Moore Park on the west side of the river and in the Buena Vista addition including Conger Avenue on the east side of the river. The second survey was a search for structures identified in an overview of Klamath Falls' history. The overview provided us with a list of seventeen historic

themes, thirty-two notable persons, and six general sites closely identified with the city's development. We then searched out places identified with the historic themes (mill sites, for example), residences identified with the notable persons, and specific structures on the general sites. In the last category, for example, we identified the Conger Orchard as a general site and the Nicholson house as a specific structure associated with it. The historic overview produced a rather extensive list of sites, many of which no longer had structures on them.

The third contribution to the list of potential sites came from an architectural survey of the city conducted during the summer of 1985. This survey identified thirty-six structures which had intrinsic architectural merit regardless of their historic importance (or lack of it.) The fourth and final contribution to our list of potential sites came from a list of sites selected by the Klamath Falls Historic Preservation Committee. The Historic Preservation Committee contributed a list of fifty-eight sites, structures, and properties for consideration.

Assembling the three lists of sites from the historic era revealed two points. First--and somewhat predictably--there was a good deal of overlap. The same buildings appeared on the historic list, the architectural list, and the Preservation Committee's list. The second point was that the sites tended to be concentrated in certain areas of the city. These areas became candidates for the areas to be surveyed in the second phase of the study. When we had eliminated duplication

and sites that did not meet the basic requirements of the project, we were able to confirm in the field forty-five sites.

Phase II

The second phase of the project required us to select portions of the city suitable for a building-by-building survey. The advantages of this type of survey are that it produces data about the survival and integrity of older structures and that it allows us to consider those structures in their context--i.e. the neighborhoods that now surround them. The disadvantage of this type of survey is that it may expend the project's resources on less significant sites. For this reason, our first objective in choosing the survey areas was to find areas likely to provide us quality sites. Our criteria became the following:

- a) Age of the area
- b) Geographical integrity
- c) Density of pre-1935 development
- d) Diversity of themes
- e) Number of previously identified sites

In effect, our method of selecting the survey areas was analogous to an archaeologist's choice of places to dig. The first two survey areas were rather obvious choices: the main street areas and the railroad/industrial area. These two areas were old, rich in historic associations, and offered varied themes. They were also highly visible as districts in the city. The next choice would need to be a residential district, and here our difficulties increased. Possibilities included these:

Hot Springs addition
Mills addition
First addition
Riverside addition
Buena Vista addition
Fairview addition

Each of these residential areas had the requisite characteristics to some degree, but our final choices were restricted to one or two at most if we were to finish the project by the 1986 deadline. Our choices were the northern residential district (including the First addition, Ewuana Heights, and a portion of the Nichols addition) and the residential area to the west of Link River (including the Riverside addition, the Lakeside addition, and a portion of West Klamath Falls). These areas offered the highest density of pre-1935 buildings as well as good concentrations of historically significant structures. The Hot Springs addition and the Mills addition were the next two choices, but the first four areas presented us with a total of c. 1000 potential sites, and this was the practical maximum for the project.

The field portion of Phase II began with a determination of what structures were in each district fifty years ago. Once this determination had been made, we proceeded to verify which structures were still in place. In many instances--especially in the Railroad and Klamath additions--few structures had survived. Once we were able to confirm that a structure was fifty years old, we began an analysis following the criteria below.

(24 possible points)

- A. Person: Associated with the life or activities of a person, group, organization, or institution that has made a significant contribution to the Community, State, or Nation.

6 points - Has particularly strong associations with the life of a person, group organization, or institution of significant contribution.

3 points - Has strong associations with the life of a person, group, organization, or institution of significant contribution.

2 points - Has association with the life of a person, group, organization, or institution of significant contribution.

0 points - Has no notable association with the life of a person, group, organization, or institution of significant contribution.

- B. Event: Associated with an event that has made a significant contribution to the Community, State or Nation.

6 points - Has a particularly significant contribution to the Community, State or Nation.

3 points - Has a strong association with an event that has made a significant contribution to the Community, State or Nation.

2 points - Has some association with an event that has made a significant contribution to the Community, State or Nation.

0 points - Has no notable association with an event that has made a significant contribution to the Community, State or Nation.

- C. Patterns: Associated with, and effectively illustrative of, broad patterns of cultural, social, political, economic, or industrial history in the Community, State or Nation.

6 points - Has particularly strong association with broad patterns of cultural, social, political, economic, or industrial history in the Community, State or Nation.

3 points - Has strong association with broad patterns of cultural, social, political, economic,

or industrial history in the Community, State or Nation.

2 points - Has some association with broad patterns of cultural, social, political, economic, or industrial history in the Community, State or Nation.

0 points - Has no notable association with the broad patterns of cultural, social, political, economic, or industrial history in the Community, State or Nation.

- D. Information: Resource has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

6 points - Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information that is extremely important in prehistory or history.

3 points - Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information that is important in prehistory or history.

2 points - Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, some information related to prehistory or history.

0 points - Is unlikely to yield any important information regarding prehistory or history.

Architecture
(25 possible points)

- A. Style: Significance as an example of a particular architectural style, building type, or convention.

4 points - Especially fine or extremely early example if many survive; excellent example if few survive.

2 points - Excellent or very early example if many survive; good example if few survive.

1 point - Mediocre example if many survive; good if few survive.

0 points - Of little particular interest.

- B. Design/Artistic Quality: Significance because of quality of composition, detailing and craftsmanship.

4 points - Excellent

2 points - Very Good

1 point - Good

0 points - Fair or Poor

C. Materials/Construction: Significance as an example of a particular material or method of construction.

4 points - Especially fine or extremely early example if many survive; good example if few survive.

2 points - Excellent or very early example if many survive; good example if few survive.

1 point - Good example

0 points - Of little particular interest

D. Integrity: Significance because it retains its original design features, materials and character.

4 points - No changes or very minor changes

2 points - Minor changes which do not destroy the overall character.

1 point - Major changes to portions of the site, building, structure or object with remainder intact, or overall character changed but recoverable through restoration.

0 points - Altered substantially (includes extreme deterioration).

E. Rarity: Significance as the only remaining or one of few remaining properties of a particular style, building type, design, material or method of construction.

4 points - One of a kind.

2 points - One of a few remaining.

1 point - One of several.

0 points - One of many.

Environment
(12 possible points)

A. Landmark: Significance as a visual landmark.

4 points - A site, building, structure, or object which may be taken as a symbol for the community or region as a whole.

2 points - A conspicuous and well-known structure, site, building or object in the context of the Community or the County.

1 point - A conspicuous and well-known site, building, structure or object in the context of the neighborhood.

0 points - Not particularly conspicuous or well-known.

- B. Setting: Significance because the current land-use surrounding the property contributes to the integrity of the pertinent historic period.

4 points - Excellent

2 points - Very Good

1 point - Good

0 points - Fair to Poor

- C. Continuity: Significance because the property contributes to the continuity or character of the road, neighborhood or area.

4 points - Of particular importance in establishing the character of an area.

2 points - Of importance in establishing or maintaining the character of the area.

1 point - Compatible to the dominant character of the area.

0 points - Incompatible with the dominant character of the area.

Applying these criteria yields a point score which allows for a numerical comparison of various sites. The criteria are weighted to favor the integrity or current condition of the structure. They also tend to favor historical associations and the original quality of the structure. We divided the structures into the following three

categories:

Primary Importance - Individually the most important sites, buildings, structures, or objects in Klamath Falls, distinguished by outstanding qualities of architecture, relationship to the environment and historical associations.

Secondary Importance - Sites, buildings, structures, and objects which are not of outstanding distinctiveness or rarity architecturally, may have experienced some loss of environmental integrity, but have sufficient historical significance to make them worthy of preservation.

Minor Importance - Sites, buildings, structures and objects which are less significant examples of architectural, structural and environmental context, and have less historical relation to the city. This may include the loss of distinctive, original design, and often insensitive remodeling. Severe deterioration may also have occurred. Loss of architectural integrity and significant alteration of the environmental setting in these cases have severely detracted from the historical significance of the site, building, structure, or object.

Throughout the project, sites in categories one and two received analysis for inclusion in the state inventory. Sites in category three were listed by survey district with the exception of minor sites in the original townsite, which were also analyzed for inclusion in the state inventory. Of the forty-five sites selected from throughout the city, all but twenty-three were in one of the survey districts. Since the context of a site is important, we included those sites in their districts rather than separating them.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

HABITATION AND SUBSISTENCE

The city of Klamath Falls covers one of the northern Great Basin's most diverse and continuously occupied prehistoric sites. A combination of natural geographic features added to a wealth of floral and faunal resources allowed for a dense seasonal and semi-permanent population of native peoples.

Water-lily seeds (wocus) formed the basis for "lakeshore" cultures as did the concentrations of chub, millet, and clams. In addition to the lake and marsh resources, the falls on the Link River provided fishing opportunities as several weirs were added in the vicinity of the falls. The short length of the Link River made it an intensively used and traveled area as it connects the large body of Klamath Lake with the smaller Lake Euwana.

Habitation sites in the immediate area of the city of Klamath Falls took the form of villages and encampments which provide base stations for both seasonal and yearly subsistence patterns. Lodges were most likely formed of sticks and mats and may have been both permanent and portable. These were most likely set in level areas along the Link River and on the lakeshores at advantageous access to

wocus patches and fishing spots. No geologic features such as rock overhangs or caves have been identified that may have been used as permanent shelters in the study area.

In addition to the lake and river based resources, adjoining marsh and uplands provided more faunal resources such as waterfowl, small mammals, and big game.

Previous Surveys

The first useful documentation of sites within the immediate vicinity of Klamath Falls came in 1930 by Leslie Spier, an ethnographer. He writes of three sites that are wholly or partly within the city limits of Klamath Falls. The first site, iwau wone ("against the side hill") occupied the lower Link River and took in the falls and both banks centered in the area of the Favell Museum.

Hopkins (1978) did the only formal survey of this site, and recorded scatters of lithic material in the Conger Heights subdivision area. Hopkins found no evidence of crematoria that Spier described in this site area. Spier described these as piles of ashes "only a few feet high and less than thirty feet in diameter" (Hopkins 1978, after Spier, 1930). These features if ever encountered would be archaeologically priceless and protection cannot be overemphasized.

The second site, iu 'lalone ("on the end") covered a larger area from the upper end of the falls of the Link River up to Klamath Lake,

especially where Klamath Lake enters the Link River. Spier mentioned this was the largest village of the southern lake people and also wrote of two geologic formations, K! Taiginkis ("hole through the rock") and Lalau' Klot ("flat"), a hill west of the bay. Spier also mentions a second cremation pile above "hole through the rocks."

The third site, weka 'els ("fallen tree"), appears to be in the Moore Park area and intersected by the road. (Hopkins, 1978 after Spier, 1930).

These three "sites" are more logically composed of several smaller sites and would include a burial excavated on Front Street (Klamath Falls Herald News 1947) and several fish weirs (Sacramento Bee 1959) in the vicinity of the falls.

In summary, these three major site areas are formulated:

1. Lower Link River, from the falls downstream to Lake Ewauna on both sides of the river; north shore Lake Ewauna.
2. Upper Link River, from the falls upstream to the outlet of the lake and then on the east shore of Klamath Lake.
3. Moore Park Area, from the outlet of Klamath Lake west through Moore Park for 1 1/2 miles.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Like most towns east of Oregon's Cascade mountains, Klamath Falls got its start 120 years ago during the 1860's. This was a time when people in the western part of the state were pushing to the east beyond the coastal valleys that had been settled first and were moving into the vast range and timber lands that lay between the Cascades and the Rocky Mountains.

Geography determined the townsite's location. With Upper Klamath Lake to the north and Lower Klamath Lake to the south, the banks of Link River seemed like a natural place to take up residence. In fact, people had been living along Link River for the past 10,000 years. Evidence of these early settlements confirms the continuity of people's habits through historic and prehistoric times.

The first European to enter the Klamath country had been Finan McDonald, a Hudson's Bay Company trapper, in 1825-26. Later in 1826 trapper Peter Skene Ogden led an expedition of 43 people down the Deschutes to the Klamath. The first American expedition to reach the area was led by John C. Fremont in 1843.

Jesse and Lindsay Applegate entered the Klamath region in 1846, leading a party of 15 men from the Willamette Valley in search of a southern route from Fort Hall. The route they opened, variously known as the South Road and the Applegate Trail, was used by immigrants to Oregon for many years.

The Klamath Indian Reservation was established in 1864 at Ft. Klamath for the Ouxkanees, Modocs, and some Paiutes. The first sawmill in the basin was built by the government at the agency in 1872. The first Indian agent was Capt. Lindsay Applegate of Ashland, a leader of the South Road Expedition and member of a family destined to play a prominent role in Klamath County history.

The first permanent settler in the Klamath country was Wendolen Nus, who arrived in 1866. Fast on his heels came George Nurse. George Nurse was the city's father. He began with a trading post, expanded his operations to include a ferry in 1867, then built a bridge across Link River in 1869. Three years later he planted apple trees, a sure sign of permanent settlement. He became the first postmaster, the first hotel keeper, the first livery stable operator. Later on, he gave the settlement its first school. In 1878, he platted the town and called it Linkville.

The building that Nurse donated for the school was a one-room, perhaps 12 X 16 structure with a small porch in front. The lot, near the intersection of Ninth and Main streets, remained a school site until 1928. The original building was later dragged across the street by Ludwig Beihn and converted into a woodshed, but a new school was built on the Nurse site in 1885.

Linkville became famous during the Modoc War of 1873 because it was a center for military and news media activities. Residents

afterward said that this fame helped Linkville grow.

After the war Linkville grew faster. Although still a village without industry, it briefly became the seat of the newly-created Lake County in 1874, and a tax list the following year reveals four taxpayers with gross property values in excess of \$5,000: Calby and Co. (\$119,190), George Nurse (\$17,110), Applegate Brothers (\$16,200), and Small Brothers (\$8,367).

Linkville was briefly challenged as regional center by a community two miles south, near the Klamath River. First called Lakeport, then Merganser, the town briefly boomed--or rather popped--and then died. Linkville had the superior geographic and economic positions.

In 1877, Moore Brothers erected the Klamath country's first private sawmill. Fifteen men worked at the water-powered mill to produce 7,000 board feet of lumber daily. The lumber was used to construct buildings in Linkville and on nearby farms. This was the beginning of a local industry that less than two generations later would claim for itself the largest sawmill in Oregon and the largest box manufacturing facilities in the nation.

In 1878, the Linkville Water Ditch Company was incorporated. To irrigate town lots, the firm placed a headgate on the Link River near Upper Klamath Lake to divert water into a small ditch dug through Linkville. In 1884, rancher William Steele bought an interest in the company, then enlarged the canal and extended it 15 miles into the

sagebrush-covered Klamath Valley. The resulting increase in the value of the irrigated land from \$1.25 to \$10.00 an acre revealed clearly that money could be made if water was moved to the right places.

After Steele's death four years later, the Klamath Falls Irrigation Comapny was organized to operate the canal. It repeatedly enlarged the ditch--now known as the Ankeny-Henley Canal--until it irrigated about 4,000 acres of land. By that time (1905) larger irrigation projects were starting.

Linkville's population was 250 by 1880. The community was divided into two areas. "Bunch Town" was the early business district (now Conger Avenue) near the Link River bridge. The road east had buildings strung out on both sides of it and consequently was called "String Town." In the 1800's was a typical frontier community. Stockmen, irrigators, land speculators, timber operators, and other "boomers" lent color to the crowds.

The development of new additions to Linkville began with George Nurse. After Alexander Miller's death, H. M. Thatcher became Nurse's store partner. Together, in 1880, they platted West Linkville. Nichols Addition was next, platted in 1885 by W. J. Nichols and Quincy Brooks. Fifteen years later the Klamath Addition was platted. Four years later three new additions were platted to accommodate a population rise, and four more additions the next year.

Linkville became the seat of Klamath County when it was cut from

Lake County on October 17, 1882. Two years later county authorities rented a small frame building to serve as their courthouse. The community center, where concerts, debates, school affairs, and the like were held, was the Presbyterian Church. Built early in 1884, it was the only church in Linkville until a Methodist mission was established in early 1890's.

The premier issue of the town's first newspaper, the Linkville Weekly Star, came off the press in May 1884. Among its advertisers were R. S. and C. S. Moore, manufacturers of rough and planed lumber. Charles Sumner Moore and his brother Rufus bought out their father's interest in the pioneer sawmill about 1887. The mill was moved to Lake Ewauna and modernized. The brothers sold it to the Innis-Clark Lumber Co. in 1910. Below the Moore Brothers' mill on Link River Thomas Martin built the area's first flour mill about 1885. Martin had to give seed wheat to farmers to assure enough wheat for his mill.

The county was building, too. A new courthouse was erected in 1888 for \$3,500.00. A new jail was added for the same amount. But county judge G. W. Smith objected to building the courthouse because he said it didn't serve the county's wants.

In 1889, when Linkville incorporated and received a city charter, its population was 384. Although a depression in the late 1880's had slowed growth, Linkville boasted a sawmill, a flour mill, a sash and door factory, a brewery, seven retail stores, four saloon, three hotels, three blacksmith shops, three livery stables, a harness shop, a

butcher shop, a telegraph office, a newspaper, four doctors, four lawyers, and a troop of the First Oregon Cavalry.

That was also the year that the county court designated the Link, Klamath, and other rivers as public highways for log transportation. Linkville had the beginnings of an industrial base.

Then growth jarred to a standstill. During 1889 a fire destroyed most of "Bunchtown," causing \$50,000 worth of damage. Three years later another fire did between \$20,000 and \$30,000 worth of damage. The fires, coupled with the economic depression, harmed Linkville so badly that it did not recover until the late 1890's.

By that time the town had a new name. Ira Leskeard said that Linkville was a small town name, that something else was needed. "Klamath Falls" was suggested, the name coming from the 60 foot drop between Upper Klamath Lake and Lake Ewauna. The post office officially adopted that name in 1893, the town in 1894.

By 1895 the population of Klamath Falls was 452. Irrigation systems were being dug throughout the area. H. V. Gates obtained a franchise for the town's first water and electric light systems and had them operating before year's end.

Fraternal societies also arrived. When George Baldwin built a stone store at the corner of Main and Payne Alley, he suggested that the Ancient Order of United Workmen--to which he belonged--build its

hall on top of it. This was the first lodge hall in town. It was used for social and religious meetings as well as fraternal get-togethers until converted into a National Guard drill room in 1927.

By the decade's end Klamath Falls residents believed their town was big enough to merit a railroad. When big railroads did not agree, local businessmen incorporated a railroad company to lay tracks from Klamath Falls to the Cascades. The effort was abandoned within two years, but the desire for a railroad was not.

Another local effort was more successful. The big stores in Klamath Falls were George T. Baldwin and the firm of Reames, Martin and Company. The principals in the latter, Alexander Martin, Sr. of Oakland and E. R. Reames, organized the town's first bank. Martin became president of the Klamath County Bank, then president of the First National when it merged with Klamath County in 1911. The First National had been organized in 1903. Two other banks, the American Bank and Trust Company and the First Trust and Savings Bank, were established soon afterward.

Klamath Falls had recovered from the depression of the early 1890's. Log rafts pulled by steamers from Keno arrived at its mills with increasing regularity. Everyone realized that if rails ever reached Klamath Falls its lumber industry would reach its potential.

In the interim, steamboats paddled across the upper and lower lakes carrying passengers, freight, mail, and excursion parties. The

Klamath Falls High School band played aboard steamboats during some of the excursion runs. But, while that was a nice way to spend a lazy summer day, the steamers were primarily for business.

In 1905 two projects began that would end Klamath Falls' image as an idyllic village: the Klamath Reclamation Project and the Southern Pacific's scheme to build rails to the town.

Local residents had devised a plan to irrigate the Klamath Basin. They petitioned the Department of Interior for federal support after the Bureau of Reclamation's chief engineer told a Klamath Falls audience that he believed they could get federal aid. Eventually the Department agreed to undertake the great project.

In May 1905 the Bureau of Reclamation bought two existing canal systems whose property lay between the upper lake and the areas the BOR wanted to irrigate. The first water from the Klamath Reclamation Project was delivered in 1907, but work on it was far from complete. A BOR engineer stated in 1912 that 188,045 acres would be irrigated by the project, which transformed the lower county from a grazing to an agricultural region and which is still being expanded.

The project had an immediate impact upon Klamath Falls. Federal dollars poured in, creating new jobs, attracting new businesses, and supporting more people. Construction began on dozens of new buildings, including the Baldwin Building, the Melhase Building, and the Klamath High School. A horse-drawn trolley even began operating. Other signs

of growth included the organization of the Klamath County Chamber of Commerce in 1905, the Klamath Falls City Library in 1906 (the county library appeared seven years later), and the town's first hospital in 1909.

The second development that turned Klamath Falls into a boom town was the arrival of rails. A Southern Pacific subsidiary called the California and Northeastern Railroad announced plans in 1905 to build tracks through Klamath Falls. Another Southern Pacific firm, the Klamath Development Company, acquired large amount of local land in anticipation of the boom that would follow the arrival of the tracks. Southern Pacific finally showed its hand the following year by announcing that it had bought the California and Northeastern.

Before the railroad, getting local products to national markets required slow and costly transport by freight team over the mountains to the nearest railhead. For heavy products--like lumber or potatoes--the cost of transportation was too high to leave any profit for the producer. With the railroad, however, access to the outside world was suddenly a reality.

To mark Klamath Falls' connection with the twentieth century, the Klamath Development Company began building the magnificent White Pelican Hotel. At the time the hotel was finished in 1911, it was the most spectacular hostelry east of the Cascades. Klamath Falls had seen nothing like it. Three stories high, built of brick, large, modern, and sumptuous, it boasted such refinements as elevators, dumb waiters,

a ladies' lobby, and Turkish baths in the basement. Its builders intended the White Pelican to be a landmark as well as a hotel, and until the fire that destroyed it in 1926, it symbolized the city's new-found enthusiasm for modernity, sophistication, and the refinements of urban life.

The connection between Klamath Falls and California had scarcely been completed when the city began clamoring for railroad to the north or to the west. On the heels of the Southern Pacific, then, came other railroads in profusion. By 1931, the Great Northern and Western Pacific lines connected to the city and rails now ran in every direction from Klamath Falls. Rachael Applegate Good--who wrote a splendid history of Klamath County--witnessed the completion ceremony in Beiber, California on November 11, 1931.

The program begun by James J. Hill in the midst of the depression of 1873 had been consummated during the depression of 1931. After six men had put the last rail in place, using a compressed-air rig for spike driving and bolting, Mr. James took the sledge hammer rather awkwardly, but managed to hit the handsome spike...amid the whirr of movie cameras and the cheers of the crowd.

Klamath Falls now had seven spokes in her railroad wheel: the Great Northern and Southern Pacific to the north; the Southern Pacific to the southwest; the Modoc Northern and Great Northern to the southeast; The Oregon, California, and Eastern to the east; and the Weyerhauser Timber Company railroad to the west.

What brought all the railroads, of course, was the lumber industry. Prior to 1909, lumber had been manufactured in Klamath Falls, but without the railroad to connect the city to distant markets, most of the lumber produced in the Basin was consumed in

the Basin. The first large mill was the Pelican Bay Lumber Company, which began production in 1912. As market for lumber increased during the World War I years, more mills were built in the city and in surrounding communities. A few of the mills were owned by firms outside the area--and most of the lumbermen were immigrants from California or the Lake states--but once the industry took root in the Klamath country, it took over. An article in the American Lumberman in 1912 touted Klamath Falls as a "metropolis in miniature" and offered the following jingle:

Klamath Falls,
Where Fortune calls--
Oregon's Spokane.

Sawmills appeared at Klamath Falls and by the nearby lakes. The Pelican Bay Lumber Co., on the upper lake, produced lumber, lath, and box. The Klamath Manufacturing Co. bought the California Packing Box shock plant in 1912 and the Innis-Clark mill on Lake Ewauna in 1916, rebuilding the latter on the Upper Klamath Lake.

Other big mills that started in or moved into the Klamath country of Oregon and California included the Ewauna Box Company in 1912, the Algoma Lumber Co. in 1912, the Dorris Lumber and Box Co. in 1913, and Lamm Lumber Co. in 1915, the Modoc Lumber Co. in 1916, the Big Lakes Box Co. in 1917, the Chelsea Box Co., the Crater Lake Box Co., the Shaw-Bertram Lumber Co. in 1920, and the Swan Lake Lumber Co. Thanks largely to the railroad and to timber that sold for \$2.50 per thousand board feet, by 1923 there were 39

sawmills and eight box factories employing 4,200 people in the Klamath Basin.

Some of these mills, such as Lamm, Swan Lake, and Long-Bell, were located in or just outside Klamath Falls. Three mills--Pelican Bay, Shippington, and Boy Scout--were located north of Klamath Falls in Pelican City. This town, whose population once approached 4,000 people, was annexed into Klamath Falls in 1983.

Perhaps the most successful of these 47 companies was Ewauna Box. It began as a box factory beside Lake Ewauna in 1912 and later added a sawmill and planer. A new mill was built on a 53-acre track between South Sixth Street and Lake Ewauna in 1920. It became the largest box factory west of the Mississippi, employing 500 people in its mill and 100 in the woods. Weyerhaeuser bought it in 1948.

Even while Klamath Falls' population boomed because of the influx of timber industry employees, the city and county became bogged down politically by one of those fights where neither side will compromise. This bitter controversy lasted 13 years.

It began innocently enough in 1909 when the county decided to build a new courthouse in downtown Klamath Falls. In January 1910, however, the Klamath Development Company offered a free five-acre courthouse site in their Hot Springs Addition. Downtown

businessmen protested that Hot Springs was outside the city limits of the county seat, but voters overwhelmingly chose it in a special election.

Construction of the Hot Springs courthouse began in July 1912. Soon so many lawsuits were filed against the county for contracting illegal indebtedness that it couldn't issue warrants to pay its bills.

In 1918 the county court was told by architects that the huge Hot Springs courthouse was structurally unsound and should be abandoned. Despite public outcries, the court awarded a \$131,775 contract to J. M. Dougan of Portland to build a new courthouse next to the old, original courthouse on Main Street still being used. Although a recall election was initiated and a lawsuit filed to prevent work on any courthouse other than the one at Hot Springs, Dougan began building the third courthouse in March 1918.

On April 22, the county judge was recalled. The new judge, Robert H. Bunnell, ordered Dougan to stop construction. The county court declared that no legal contract existed with Dougan. Dougan ignored the court's order and continued to build. The court then filed suit to try to recover the \$41,548 advance already paid him.

In early 1919 Dougan finished the third courthouse. The court wouldn't pay for it. Dougan sued. The Dugan courthouse sat

unused until it was converted into a temporary hospital during the influenza epidemic. Although it was soon used for students from overflowing Central School, the county court refused to let county officials or employees move there from their cramped quarters in the first courthouse.

In August 1919 the county court approved architectural plans for finishing the Hot Springs courthouse. Even when the State Supreme Court ruled for Dougan, ordering the county to pay him the balance due and to recognize his building at the county courthouse, the county court budgeted \$50,000 for work on the Hot Springs building.

The battle continued into and through 1921 and into 1922. Finally, the Klamath Development Company demanded the return of its title deed, saying the county was in forfeiture. The county sued to prevent losing title. In September 1923 the Oregon Supreme Court upheld a lower court decision in the company's favor that stated that the Dougan building was Klamath County's courthouse. This ended the controversy.

At the end of the 1920's, Klamath Falls had a population of 16,000. This made it Oregon's largest town east of the Cascades. Baker, which had held this distinction since the 1860's, had stopped growing, and no other town--including Pendleton, Bend, Ontario, or Lakeview--was even close.

Although the Cascade mountains are sometimes more of a psychological barrier than a real one, they served to isolate Klamath Falls from the larger cities to the west and to make it into a regional center. With its superb rail connections, its solid employment base, and its urban attractions, the city drew human and material resources from other east side communities. It also sold goods and services to those communities. Its warehouses and stores served as distribution points for manufacturers throughout the nation. Its foundries produced machines and parts for central Oregon's industries. Its stockyards shipped livestock to markets back east. Its hotels and restaurants offered a welcome diversion for travelers tired of sagebrush and small town amenities. The prophecy that Klamath Falls would become "Oregon's Spokane" seemed to be coming true.

Several large new sawmills went into operation during the decade. The Shaw-Bertram Lumber Co. mill was located at the south end of Lake Ewauna. The Kesterson Lumber Co. mill was built in 1920 on the site of old Merganser. The Ellingson family established their lumber yard and planer on South Sixth Street.

But none of these had as much impact on Klamath Falls as did the construction of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. sawmill four miles south of town. Weyerhaeuser purchased the millsite on the Klamath River in 1923, but its involvement in the region dates back to 1892 when O. C. Applegate described the area's prospects to Frederick Weyerhaeuser during a visit to Minneapolis. The

Weyerhaeuser organization began buying timber in Klamath Basin in 1904 and by 1925 owned 450,000 acres of it.

Weyerhaeuser started building a sawmill in 1928 after rival railroads broke the Southern Pacific monopoly. The mill began operation in January 1930. The sawmill had an annual capacity of 200,000,000 board feet. Soon a planer, dry kilns, and a box factory were added. For a time it produced more pine lumber than any other sawmill in the United States.

Fueled by Weyerhaeuser and the timber industry generally, Klamath Falls grew from a town to a city during the 1920's. Architect Howard Randolph Perrin arrived in 1922 to build large public buildings like the Armory and many of the city's grander private houses. Willard D. Miller's Willard Hotel, built in 1927, was the largest hotel in southern Oregon. Schools began overcrowded, new schools were built, and the new schools became overcrowded. The area's many Italian residents organized a Sons of Italy Lodge in 1924. A year later there were enough Swedes in the county to found a Vasa Order of America lodge. As is true of most boom towns, though, toughs with a ready eye for a quick if sometimes illegal profit also came.

During these years, the character of the city was formed. Two buildings that went up during 1930 represent that character quite clearly. After the White Pelican Hotel burned in 1926, the site at the intersection of Main and Esplanade Streets remained vacant

until 1929 when Elmer Balsiger purchased it and proposed to build a garage there. The resulting building--Balsiger Motor Company--was considerably more than just a garage; it was one of the most impressive structures in the state. The building was designed in the popular Egyptian style by Portland architect Tourtilotte and Hummell and finished at a cost of nearly \$150,000. With an area of over 45,000 square feet, it was the largest car dealership in Oregon and, significantly, carried the second largest inventory of new cars. Business on this scale confirmed the city's position as a regional marketing center.

Several blocks down Main Street, the First National Bank of Oregon was also building in 1930. Again, the result was a structure designed to be as impressive as it was serviceable. Incorporating the latest innovations in materials and the best standards of design and workmanship, the bank called attention to the prosperity that Klamath Falls enjoyed. The building's style--Art Deco--was new and very exciting. Explaining the building's decorative motif--and the expressive potential of modern architecture in general--left the reporter from the Evening Herald a little breathless:

The building is further designed to in a measure express the chief industries of the state of Oregon, and to a degree some of its geological featurizations. At the pinnacles one may find erosive formations suggestive of the triangular creations of the building's parapet. The sculpted panels typify the forests and timbering, and the doughty lumberjack with his ax, who has for a background the modern artist's conception of man's greatest friend, the sun, and a display of the elements in the form of a stoke of lightning.

The building's cost--\$350,000--was a large sum for a three story building in 1930, but it was taken as a sign of confidence in the city and evidence to discount what another reporter called "the theory that the depression has been thus far felt to any extreme in this community."

Of course, the depression was eventually felt, and in the late 1930's the industrial growth of Klamath Falls began to decline. During the past 50 years, the city has grown slowly, adding only 2,000 people to its 1930 population. But the character of Klamath Falls still reflects the social and economic forces that shaped it 50 years ago. There is still a burchtown and a stringtown. Commerce and industry still lie at the heart of the community. And it still serves as a marketplace for southcentral Oregon.

KLAMATH FALLS ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

The following overview of Klamath Falls' architecture considers "architecture" in the broad sense to include both formal and vernacular forms and to encompass incidental structures as well as buildings. The overview is arranged by survey district and by themes, which include the following:

- Industry
- Commerce
- Government
- Education
- Transportation
- Cultural Organizations
- Agriculture
- Habitation

The overview is intended to provide interpretive information about each district, including analyses of the significance of specific themes. Comprehensive lists of all sites in the four survey districts follow the overview.

The majority of early structures in Klamath Falls were of wood construction, and--as in many towns of the period--fire had an enormous impact. On September 6, 1889 a large fire destroyed most of the business section. Commercial structures and homes on both sides of Main Street were lost. Although rebuilding was slow, new buildings eventually were erected. In April, 1892 a second large fire devastated the district. Two years later, in 1894, business buildings were

destroyed at the west end of the town in a third serious fire. The devastation of the fires and the seriousness of a depression during the 1890's delayed Klamath Falls' development during the decade.

Between 1900 and 1910 Klamath Falls experienced heavy building as reclamation and railroad development boomed. For example, one source states that 90 buildings were constructed during the summer of 1905 (Echoes, 16, p. 44). Many of the extant older residences in the Riverside survey district and the North Residential survey district date from this period. The homes reflect the stable economic climate of that decade. The most elaborate of the older residences, the Goeller House, was completed in 1905. Many of the commercial and institutional buildings constructed during this period were replaced later by more modern structures.

A second period of economic development coincided with the growth of the railroads between 1920 and 1940. Seven rail lines ran through the community after 1920 and highway development brought additional people to and through Klamath Falls. This period saw the construction of several important buildings which comprise the commercial area of Klamath Falls today. Many reflect period styles, others express the characteristics of Art Deco and Moderne styles which flourished during these years. On land where the White Pelican Hotel stood, Balsinger Ford erected its Egyptian Revival structure. The First National Bank Building was erected in 1930. Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church (1929), the United Methodist Church (1929), the Federal Building (1930), and the U. S. National Bank (1939), are among buildings which

date from these years.

Construction of industrial structures and residences also flourished during the 1920-1930 period. This was the era of mill building in Klamath Falls, and the long low structures proliferated until they dominated the eastern shore of Lake Ewauna. A panoramic photo taken in 1925 (History of Klamath County, p. 24-5) shows four mills on the lake, each with the distinctive dometopped ^{WJ&W PCC} sawdust burner. Other industrial activities were often tied to the lumber mills or the railways. Three foundries making iron castings for the mill machines flourished during the 1920's on Spring Street, sheet metal fabricators supplied the mills with waste-collection systems, and machine shops turned and milled steel parts. Each of these operations required buildings in the conventional industrial style--steel siding, multi-paned industrial sash, and clerestories running the length of the ridgeline.

Klamath Falls' period of settlement and growth coincided with a period that two economic historians have recently called America's "golden age of housing" (Doucet and Weaver, 1985). During the years between 1870 and 1920, single family housing throughout America underwent profound changes in technology, construction materials, design, financing, and availability. The result is that Klamath Falls--like most western towns--has extensive neighborhoods of middle class single family residences. The architecture of many of these neighborhoods is repetitive, but the houses themselves represent important social data.

The two dominant styles for residences were the Spanish Colonial style and the nearly ubiquitous Craftsman-influenced bungalow. The Spanish Colonial style found its greatest application in multi-unit buildings, especially court apartments and duplexes. Single family residences in the Spanish style are less common. The range of the Craftsman style runs from formal applications like the Rogers house, which was built by the Johnson Brothers in 1917, to small vernacular cottages built by their owners.

Perhaps the most important fact about Klamath Falls buildings is that so many of them were built during the 1920-1930 period. The town's population during those years went from under 4,500 to over 16,500. More significantly, after 1930, the population remained stable, with a general trend of decline in the incorporated area and a spread into the suburbs. In many instances, then, the buildings that were built during the 1920's remain in place. The city offers a diversity of architectural styles, but a surprising continuity of chronology.

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MAIN STREET SURVEY DISTRICT

OVERVIEW

The commercial district of Klamath Falls as surveyed for this inventory encompasses a long, narrow band between the north side of Pine Street and Walnut Street on the south. It extends from the Link River Bridge on the west eastward to Twelfth Street and comprises thirty-four blocks.

The growth of the commercial district of Klamath Falls began in 1867 when George Nurse established his ferry on Link River (McArthur, 1974). Nurse opened a trade and lodging post that year and is credited with filing for the townsite of Linkville. A post office was opened in the community in 1871. In 1872 the U.S. Land Office was located here and George Nurse was chosen as registrar. That year Linkville had approximately 40 inhabitants, a store, post office, hotel, blacksmith shop, feed stable and several residences (Shaver, et. al., 1905). In 1874 Lake County was formed and Linkville was established as the temporary county seat. The following year twelve buildings stood near the rough wooden bridge which replaced the ferry (Good, 1941). The new community was located well with ample level land for growth. In addition to its proximity to an important navigational point on the lake system, the townsite had good access to north-south and east-west road. Samuel and Emily Dicken (1985) describe the factors which determine Klamath Falls' boundaries:

The restriction to growth of the various parts--business, residence and industrial--are both natural and manmade. To the north of the original settlement on the east bank of low Link River is a steep hill, limiting commercial but not residential. To the south is the shore of Lake Ewauna, so the central business district grew to the north-east in a narrow belt. As the CBD (Central Business District) grew beyond the hill slope, it spread out both to the north and south. This situation gave the core of the city a rectangular street pattern, oriented northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast. The coming of the railroad in 1909 restricted the growth of the city on the southeast. (p. 14)

1800's

The economy thrived as strong commercial ties developed between the Rogue River Valley and Klamath Falls. In September of 1889 an extensive fire destroyed most of the business district near the Link River. The wooden structures which had burned on both sides of Main Street were slowly replaced. In April, 1892 a second fire destroyed the struggling district. Additional fires in September, 1893 and July, 1894 further devastated the town. The destruction wrought by the fires and a serious depression between 1893 and 1897 effectively delayed further development during the last decade of the 19th century. The Sanborn Map Company 1898 map of Klamath Falls reveals a sparsely settled Main Street consisting of frame houses and business buildings near the west end.

1900-1910

The 1907 Sanborn Map Company print of Klamath Falls indicated only masonry buildings in the commercial district--three of stone and two of brick. Buildings were concentrated near the Link River and lightly distributed toward the east end of Main Street. Pine and Klamath Street consisted primarily of frame residences. When the first Southern Pacific train from Weed entered Klamath Falls in 1909 a burst of economic expansion began. The population of Klamath Falls, which had numbered 447 in 1900, was counted at 2,758 in 1910 (OSU, 1958, p. 4).

This survey discovered no resources in the commercial district which dated from the 19th century. Two are included in the Statewide Inventory and may be counted for this period--the Klamath County Courthouse (1887-1888) and the AOUW-Baldwin Hardware Store Building (1899-1900). Five residences and nine commercial or institutional buildings, were constructed between 1901-1910. Three resources from the Statewide Inventory and two properties on the National Register of Historic Places were constructed during this decade--a total of nineteen.

1911-1920

The years 1911-1920 saw extensive growth in Klamath Falls and the population reached 4,801 in 1920 (OSU, 1958, p. 4). The Ewauna Box Factory was organized in 1912 and employed a large number of Klamath Falls residents. Schools, churches, fraternal and civic buildings all were constructed. On July 3, 1917 the Evening Herald reported that

Klamath Falls could boast:

... a \$250,000 hotel, a \$45,000 passenger depot, a \$25,000 Carnegie Library, a \$50,000 city hall, a \$50,000 Elk's home, and asphalt pavement which covers more than five miles of city streets. (p. 1)

In 1919 the same newspaper announced that the biggest building year since 1911 was underway and that the town was experiencing a housing shortage. Between February and July of that year thirty-one building permits had been granted in Klamath Falls including five business buildings of "fireproof construction" (Evening Herald, Ap. 30, 1919). One hundred twenty-seven residential building permits were granted during 1920 and twenty-nine business building permits were awarded. (Evening Herald, Jan. 7, 1926)

Thirty-two buildings from the period 1911-1920 are included in the commercial district. Five are residences and twenty-seven are commercial or institutional in character. One resource from this decade appears on the Statewide Inventory.

1921-1930

During the period 1921-1930 Klamath Falls experienced its most intense growth. The population grew from 4,801 in 1920 to 16,093 in 1930. (OSU, 1982, p. 4) Critical events occurred during the decade which affected growth in Klamath Falls. In 1922 the Green Springs Highway between Klamath County and the Rogue Valley was opened on an all-year basis. The highway between Klamath Falls and Bend, was completed soon after, as was the rail line between Weed and Eugene.

The Great Northern Railway line built through Klamath Falls in 1927. Klamath Falls experienced a nine million dollar building program, construction of over fifteen miles of paved streets, construction of several new mills, and the erection of many new buildings. A government census bureau report declared that Klamath Falls had experienced the greatest growth in relation to population of any city in the United States between 1923 and 1928. During these years 2,465 new structures were raised, of which approximately 1800 were new homes. Each year between 1921 and 1930 building gains increased substantially over the previous year. In 1924, for example, the Evening Herald announced that as of July the city had experienced a 91 percent gain in building over the first six months of 1923. (OSU, 1982, p. 4) By the fall of 1925 Klamath Falls was second in building accomplishments in the state for the first nine months of year. On April 30, 1926 the Evening Herald published the building record of the previous three years:

April, 1923	\$16,760
April, 1924	\$50,425
April, 1925	\$99,815
April, 1926	\$169,313

In spring, 1927 building expenditures had already reached \$956,784 and by November, 1928 the building had doubled that accomplished in 1927. The first official steps were taken toward regulation of building construction early in 1927 and in April of that year the first building code was passed. Building investments for 1929 reached two million dollars.

Forty-seven commercial or institutional buildings in the central district were constructed between 1921 and 1930. The Statewide Inventory contains three buildings from this decade.

After the stock market crash in 1929 growth occurred much more slowly. Although the city of Klamath Falls gained only 404 citizens between 1930 and 1940, at least four major resources, the First National Bank, the Montgomery Ward's Building, the U. S. National Bank and the Pacific Northwest Bell Building were constructed in that decade. Limitations to the city's expansion were particularly affected by the terrain and the development of outlying areas. The greatest development occurred south of the city at Altamont. By 1930 this area had two precincts with a population of 2,246. Ten years later the population of this area numbered 6,558. Samuel Dicken (1985) describes the economic conditions which existed after 1930:

Shortly, the economy of the Basin was affected; commodity prices fell and the demand for lumber and agricultural products crops and livestock, declined sharply, and unemployment increased. The effect was heightened by the drought. Several businesses failed, as did some banks...(p. 5-4)

The Great Depression began in 1929 and lasted until the preparation for World War II stimulated the timber and agricultural industries... The growth rate of population, so rapid previously, declined in this period. But immigration continued and the "baby boom" following World War II brought the natural increase, temporarily, back to normal or even above it. (p. 5-1)

1931-1940

Fourteen buildings and one bridge in the commercial area are

included in the survey for the years 1931 to 1940. All of the buildings are commercial or institutional in nature. Nine buildings dated post-1940.

Distribution of Buildings by District

The defined boundaries of the Klamath Falls commercial district had a significant effect on the pattern of building development between the years 1900-1930. In the early part of the century buildings were erected on the west end of Main Street and by 1920 the length of the thoroughfare had scattered brick and frame buildings. With the period of large population growth, 1920 to 1930, intense building occurred on Main Street, particularly between Seventh and Twelfth Streets. Most older frame buildings and several early brick structures were destroyed to make way for new buildings. (Approximately four older frame buildings stand today on Main Street.) Generally the greatest concentration of pre-1915 buildings on Main Street stand between Second and Fifth Streets, and the greatest concentration of 1920-1929 buildings lies between Seventh and Twelfth Streets in Klamath Falls.

No resources exist within the commercial district which represent the themes of Prehistory, Exploration, Fur Trade, Indian/White Relations, or Agriculture. All buildings and one structure express the themes of Commerce and Industry; Government, Politics and Military Activities; Culture or Science and Engineering.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

A total of eighty-five resources represent the theme Commerce and Industry. The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Building is the sole building associated with Communication. One structure, the Link River Bridge, represents the sub-category, Transportation. The remaining eighty-three buildings are associated with Service and Distribution of Goods. There are two banks, eleven hotels or major apartment buildings, seven garage/auto agency structures, thirty-three buildings exclusively used as stores, and thirty-one buildings which are devoted partially to shops and partially to apartments.

The resources which represent the theme Commerce and Industry are distributed widely within the area defined as the commercial district. Main Street, from Second Street to Twelfth Street contains the highest density of buildings. A few empty lots on Main Street are offered for parking. The oldest structures, for example, the Melhase-Page-Stratton Building (1905), the Hurn Building (1908), the Emma Block (1905), and the Murdock Building (1910), are all located toward the west end of Main Street between Second and Fifth Streets. A few entrepreneurs selected sites further east on Main Street during the first decade of the century. The Lake Hotel Building (1906 est.) at Twelfth and Main Streets, the Biehn Building (1905) between Sixth and Seventh on Main Street, and the Jacobs Block (1909) at Sixth and Main are examples. Other buildings related to Commerce are distributed along Main Street and range in date of construction from 1910 to the mid 1940's. In general, buildings' construction dates increase as one progresses east

on Main Street. Pine Street, originally residential in character, contains seven of the nine residences included in the survey. Much of the south side of Pine Street has been converted to large municipal parking lots or to modern office or motel complexes. Two major commercial structures the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company Building (1940) and the Montgomery Ward Building (1939), stand on Pine Street within one block of each other. With one exception, the resources related to garage/auto agency operations stand on Klamath Avenue and Walnut Avenue. The general rise in automobile use in the 1920's encouraged the construction of several service buildings along these two streets, primarily in residential use up to that time. The eleven hotels or major apartment buildings are distributed on each of the four streets examined in this survey. One stands on Pine Street, one on North Second Street, three on Walnut Avenue, and six on Main Street. Four of the hotels on Main Street are located between Tenth and Twelfth Streets. The Collins Building or Hotel Hall Annex, stands at the corner of Fifth and Main Streets. The Willard Hotel is located at Second and Main Streets. The two banks both stand on Main Street near the center of the commercial district.

Architecture of Commercial and Industrial Buildings

A wide range of styles is evident among buildings in the Klamath Falls commercial district. The Colonial Revival, Bungalow, Art Deco and Modernistic Styles, as well as the Period Styles--Georgian, French Renaissance, Mission, Spanish colonial, Italian Renaissance, and

Classical are each represented. In addition, a sizeable number of commercial style and vernacular style buildings appear. Klamath Falls also has numerous architect-designed buildings. Several "permanent resident" architects, (most notable is Howard R. Perrin), A. F. Heide, George R. Wright, Charles Coseboom, R. E. Wattenburg and Ivan Smith, all created buildings associated with Commerce and Industry in Klamath Falls. Distinguished architects from other cities made important contributions. A. E. Doyle and Pietro Belluschi, both worked on the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. Building. H. H. Winner of San Francisco was architect for the First National Bank; Jamieson Parker, was architect of the Williams Building. The firm Aandahl, Sutton and Whitney designed the U. S. National Bank. James Dougan designed the Klamath County Courthouse. Tourtellotte and Hummel were architects for Balsiger Motor Company already listed on the State Inventory. E. E. McClaren, Charles James, Robert Orr, and P. M. Reidy, also worked in Klamath Falls. Portland and San Francisco provided most of these architects--there was a particularly strong bond between northern California and Klamath Falls during the period of railroad construction in the 1920's.

Howard R. Perrin arrived in Klamath Falls in 1922 to assist with construction of the Pine Tree Theatre and remained to practice in that city until his retirement in the mid-1960's. He designed many important buildings including the Willard Hotel, the Hirvi Building, and the former Golden Rule Building. At least fifteen commercial buildings included in this survey were designed or extensively remodelled under Perrin's direction. Most of the post-1920 buildings

were constructed of materials from the Klamath Brick and Tile Company. The commercial district contains both unity, found with a high proportion of a commonly used material, and variety, evident in the many kinds of brick and brick patterns.

Distinguished examples of style in architecture are represented in Klamath Falls. The Art Deco Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Building, (1939-40) is the finest example of four in that style. Two Modernistic Style buildings, the Star Theatre Building (1915/1940 est.) and the U. S. National Bank (1937-38) are both fine examples of the style. The Montgomery Ward Building (1939) is in the Period Georgian Style; the four Period Mission Style buildings are best represented by the Willard Hotel, (1926-27), the W. O. Smith Building, (1919-1920), and Jim's Tire Service Building, (1925). The Oregon Bank Building (1929-1930) is of the Period Gothic Style. The Period Italian Renaissance Style is best represented in two buildings, the Collins Building (1919-1920) and Williams Building (1926-1927). The Hotel Cascade Building (1925-1926) presents the Period Classical Greek Style. Perhaps the finest of thirty vernacular buildings is the Melhase/Page-Stratton Building, (1905). Of five buildings in the commercial design, the Lake Hotel Building (1906 est.) is the primary example. Fifty buildings relating to Commerce and Industry have suffered extensive alterations. Outstanding buildings included in the Statewide Inventory also contribute particularly fine stylistic examples of the commercial district including the Period Colonial Library, the Period Egyptian Balsiger's Motor Company, the Art Deco First National Bank and the American Renaissance Klamath Falls City Hall.

Significance of Commercial and Industrial Buildings

Many of the commercial businesses are significant to Klamath Falls as examples of business enterprises during the periods 1900-1910, 1911-1920, 1921-1930 and 1931-1940. Twelve buildings related to Commerce and Trade qualify as primary resources. Among these the Melhase/Page-Stratton Building most clearly represents significant commercial buildings which date from the first decade of this century. Built by the prominent Melhase family, it remains the oldest and most intact of these resources. The W. O. Smith Building is (1919-1920) significant to Klamath Falls for its association with the distinguished newspaper publisher and printer whose name it bears. The Arcade Hotel (1919-1920) was the first major hotel constructed to meet the new demands of crowded housing. The Winters Building, (1920-1921), constructed to provide shop space for prominent jeweler Herman J. Winters, was fitted upstairs with apartments. The White Pine Apartment Building (1924 est.), constructed mid-decade on Pine Street, is significant as one of the largest structures raised to that date purely for residential purposes. In 1926-1927 two major buildings were built on Main Street, the Willard Hotel, designed by Howard Perrin, and the Williams Building, designed by Jamieson Parker. The Willard Hotel is significant as a representative of the Period Mission Style, and for its association with prominent contractor W. D. Miller. The Williams Building is significant as a unique example of the Period Italian Renaissance Style, and for its associations with architect Jamieson

Parker and local businessman Dayton Ogden Williams. In 1927-1928 the Pelican Hotel was constructed for George Christie of Sacramento and was devoted to housing the fast-growing population. The Hirvi Building, which housed the Hotel Elk, was built in 1930. The building is significant for its association with Howard R. Perrin, architect, and with Jacob Hirvi, local businessman who financed its construction. In 1929-30 the first of three major banks to be constructed within a ten year period was erected. The Oregon Bank, in the Period Gothic Style survives as a significant representative of the thriving economy which the community enjoyed that decade. (A second, The First National Bank, was constructed in 1930.) The third bank, the U. S. National Bank, was constructed in the depths of the Depression (1937-1938). It is an excellent example of the Modernistic Style, and of the work of Aandahl, Sutton and Whitney. Finally, the construction of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. Building (1939-1940), followed a decade of plans to erect a new company building in Klamath Falls. The building is distinguished for its association with two prominent architects, A. E. Doyle, designer of the original building, and Pietro Belluschi, architect for the first major addition in 1948. The building also is significant as a symbol of the rapidly expanding population of Klamath Falls, which required ever increasing telephone facilities between 1920 and 1940.

The Link River Bridge (1931), is the sole structure included in this portion of the survey and is associated with the theme of Transportation. It is considered a primary resource for its significance as the entrance was to Klamath Falls from the west.

All of the above primary resources relating to Commerce and Industry substantially retain their architectural character and integrity.

Among the properties which ranked secondary, several retain historic significance but have suffered through remodelling. The Collins Building, the Swansen Building, the Murray, Hopka and Wayman Buildings, the Lake and Kerns Hotels, the Richard Melhase Building, the Grizzle Building, and the Golden Rule Building are resources within this category. Others remain basically architecturally intact, but lack a high level of historic significance. These buildings include Jim's Tire Service Building, the Arcade Garage, the Bisbee and Crater Hotels, the Landis Building, and the Bussard Building. Some buildings have substantial historic significance, but extensive alterations have destroyed their historic associations. Examples include the Imperial Garage Building, the Loomis Building, the Sugarman Building, the Hurn and Murdoch Buildings, the Grimes Building, the Chambers Building, the Jacobs Building, the Emma Block, and the Melhase Building.

Only one of ten residences received a secondary ranking; the others were of minor significance. The Uerlings House, associated with a prominent early businessman, is the oldest residence standing on Pine Street--the only representative on that street of dwellings constructed by early residents. It has received some exterior remodelling.

All of the primary and secondary buildings have local significance

to Klamath Falls and the county. A few, notably the Williams Building, the U. S. National Bank Building, the Oregon Bank Building, the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Building have potential state significance for their associations with prominent architects.

GOVERNMENT, POLITICS AND MILITARY ACTIVITIES

There are only two resources related to Government, Politics and Military Activities; the Klamath County Courthouse, located in the center of a block set aside for county government activities, and the Klamath County Jail, located on the southwest corner of the same block. (Other buildings, the City Library, the City Hall and a former Courthouse building are included in the State Inventory.)

Architecture of Government Buildings

The Klamath County Courthouse (1918-1919) designed by James Dougan, is a prominent representative of the Period Classical Greek Style, distinguished by bilateral symmetry, brick facing material, terra cotta, and an entablature. The Klamath County Jail (1926-1927) is vernacular in style, and blends successfully with the Courthouse.

Significance of Government Buildings

The Klamath County Courthouse is a significant primary building. It is important architecturally as an example of the work of James Dougan, and it has been the focus of critical Klamath County events.

The building survived a fifteen year struggle between opposing forces in Klamath Falls to determine the location of a courthouse in Klamath Falls. This structure, supported by those who wanted county government centered in the heart of the town, was retained for use.

The Klamath County Jail has substantial significance as an important part of the county's governmental system for the past sixty years. Designed by Howard Perrin, it stands just southwest of the Courthouse.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ten resources are included in the survey which represent a cultural theme. Five buildings are associated with fraternal or patriotic activities. Three are theatres, one is related to humanitarian activities, and one is a former church, now devoted to humanitarian work. Of the five fraternal/patriotic buildings, one, the American Legion Veterans Memorial Building is located on the southeast corner of the Courthouse block. The Moose Lodge stands on Pine Street, the V.F.W. and the Masonic Hall are on Klamath Avenue and the former Scandia/Eagles Lodge is located on Walnut Avenue.

Architecture of Organizational Buildings

Three of the five structures associated with fraternal or patriotic activities have been substantially altered. The Scandia Hall, (1920) or Eagles Lodge as it was later known, remains intact and

accurately reflects the context within which it was created. It remains the most important building representing this aspect of the cultural theme. The V.F.W. Hall, the Masonic Lodge, and the Moose Lodge have been substantially altered and as a consequence have suffered a loss of historic integrity. The American Legion Veterans Memorial Building, designed by Howard R. Perrin, remains basically intact and is now used by the county for additional governmental office space.

Significance of Organizational Buildings

The Scandia Lodge and the Veteran's Memorial Hall remain the most significant of the buildings in this category. The Scandia Lodge was constructed for lodge purposes by an active group and has remained in use for fraternal use since that time. It retains both architectural and historical integrity. The Veteran's Memorial Hall retains its architectural character and is significant to Klamath Falls as the result of an extensive effort to honor veterans after World War I. The other three fraternal resources are each housed in buildings which were constructed originally for other purposes. Each of the three buildings has received extensive alteration, greatly diminishing their architectural and historic significance.

Three former theatres remain, all located on Main Street. Buildings which housed the Pine Tree, the Star, and the Liberty theatres have received extensive interior and exterior alterations, and are no longer recognizable as theaters. All three received a minor

ranking.

One resource is associated with religion, the former Covenant Church, now serving as the Klamath Falls Gospel Mission. This building, constructed in the mid-1930's, has experienced considerable alteration and received a minor ranking.

One resource is associated with humanitarian activities--the Salvation Army Building. This structure has been drastically remodelled and retains none of its original character.

Blackburn Hospital (1912) is the sole resource associated with medicine. This important building, the first in Klamath Falls to be constructed specifically as a modern hospital, is architecturally intact and of substantial significance to Klamath Falls for its importance in the field of medicine. It received a primary ranking.

All of the primary and secondary cultural buildings have substantial local significance.

CONCLUSIONS

The central business district of Klamath Falls has a rich variety of resources associated with the themes of Commerce and Industry, Government, Politics and Military activity, and Culture. One hundred and sixteen buildings and one structure (a bridge) were surveyed in the areas between the Link River and Twelfth Street on both sides of Main

Street and the south side of Pine Street; between Center Street and Twelfth Street on both sides of Klamath Avenue, and between Fourth and Twelfth Streets on the south side of Walnut Avenue.

The commercial district of Klamath Falls also contains a rich variety of architectural styles. This wealth is directly attributable to the interest of entrepreneurs from Northern Oregon and California in Klamath Falls during expansive times. Successful individuals and institutions had the money, sophistication and pride to commission special buildings from accomplished architects.

Pine Street has suffered extensively from the removal of older buildings and the formation of large block-sized municipal parking lots. Eight of the ten residences included in the survey are on Pine Street; only one of these has a rank above minor. Cohesion along the south side of Pine Street has been effectively destroyed by parking lots and modern building construction.

Klamath and Walnut Avenues were used for residential and shop purposes for many years. Common use of the automobile led to the construction of several automobile related businesses, garages and agencies along these street. Other businesses also were erected including stores, apartment houses and civic buildings. These streets also are scattered with modern structures which destroy their historic cohesiveness. The highest percentage of primary and secondary buildings occur along Main Street with the greatest percentage of primary resources lying between Second and Twelfth Streets.

(Consideration of the buildings already on the State Inventory and the National Register of Historic Places further enhances this pattern.) Ten of the sixteen primary buildings identified in this survey stand on Main Street; one primary structure, a bridge, lies across the Link River; one stands on Walnut Street; one stands on Fifth Street near Walnut, two are on Pine Street; and one, the Blackburn Hospital, lies outside the commercial business district.

A study of both primary and secondary buildings from this survey, and of the potential primary buildings already on the State Inventory and National Register of Historic Places, suggests possible historic district boundaries: Main Street from Second to Twelfth Street, joined with Pine Street from Seventh to Twelfth, Klamath Avenue from Third to Sixth and the block of Fourth to Fifth on Walnut.

Examination of the distribution of primary and secondary buildings reveals that the south side of Main Street appears the most intact. The block between Fourth and Fifth Street on Main has the greatest concentration of older buildings (including two on the State Inventory and one on the National Register); but two have received extensive exterior alteration. A substantial number of the buildings on Main Street which received a minor ranking could be restored. Temporary modern materials obscure original architectural features.

Klamath Falls has historical resources of great significance to the community and to the state. It is critically important that particularly significant buildings be identified and protected enabling

the city to retain the high number of unique resources which enrich its commercial district.

NORTH RESIDENTIAL SURVEY DISTRICT

OVERVIEW

The North residential survey district is composed of three additions to the original townsite. W. J. Nichols and Quincy Brooks platted the Nichols Addition in 1885 and G. H. Woodbury and L. B. Yaden platted the First Addition in 1904 (Shaver, 1905). Ewauna Heights was platted in 1909. The survey district includes all of the First Addition, bounded on the north and west by Upham and Uerlings Streets, and on the south east by Pine. The district boundaries split the Nichols Addition at Pine Street on the south. The boundary then moves north along Eleventh Street to the A Canal. The area thus described represents the residential adjunct to the Main Street commercial district. Pine Street--the southern border--is a transition street between residential and commercial properties. The other boundaries are essentially lines of convenience. After the first few blocks above Pine Street, development thins out. The difficulty of building on the steep terrain restrained development of the lots on Lincoln, Grant, McKinley, Roosevelt, and Mt. Whitney Streets. Although the survey area was not completely developed during the historic period, there has been relatively little development since the historic period. The result is an area of consistent architecture, representing residential styles in the 1910-1930 period.

Only two themes are represented in the extant structures in the North Residential survey district. They are Habitation and Cultural Organizations--specifically hospitals and churches. The survey district is predominantly residential, with single family residences and multi-family residences both represented. The multi-family residential structures in 1930 consisted mainly of apartment buildings. For the most part, these catered to middle class clientele, offering the amenities associated with individual households. The profusion of boarding houses, rooming houses, residential hotels, row houses, and courts that characterized multi-family dwellings in the Industrial survey district was not a feature of the North Residential survey district. Hospitals and churches in the district date back to the Presbyterian church built at Third and Pine streets in 1885 and the Samaritan Hospital built at Sixth and High in 1911 (Good, 1941). Since then, several other churches including the Methodist Episcopal Church, the First Presbyterian Church, Sacred Heart Catholic Church, and the First Christian Church have located in the survey district. Following the closure of the Samaritan Hospital in 1912, the Klamath Valley Hospital provided medical services in the survey district after 1919.

Other themes historically important in the district but no longer represented by existing structures include the theme of commerce--especially retail--and education. Schools in the district originally included Fremont School and the Klamath High School.

HABITATION

Historically, the survey area developed from north to south. The Nichols Addition at the northern end of the district was an early middle class residential area. Sanborn maps from 1908 show 37 homes in the section. Further south in the district, development was spotty, with an additional 62 homes in the First Addition and Ewauna Heights areas. Pine and High Streets filled up first, then as level ground was built over, the developers climbed to Washington and Jefferson Streets. During the first decade of this century, the most prosperous families built in the Riverside district, particularly on Riverside Street. During the 'teens and 'twenties, the northern residential district--especially Ewauna Heights--became fashionable, and by the 1930's the Hot Springs area was the most prestigious neighborhood. The Moore brothers, for example, were Klamath Falls notables before the turn of the century. They built their residences in the Riverside district on their own land, of which they had over 20,000 acres according to Charles Moore's obituary. The Daggett family, coming into prominence a generation later, built in Ewauna Heights in the 1920's. Later yet, in the 1930's, the Evening Herald was touting the Hot Springs district as the town's center of gracious living.

Architecture of the Residences

Nineteenth Century Eclectic and Vernacular

The Gowen House or Auntie Gowen House is often regarded as the oldest standing residence in the city. There are other candidates for this distinction, but the dispute is not likely to be resolved because documentation to verify the date of construction has so far eluded searchers (Borgman, 1974). When Martin Frain, Klamath County pioneer, purchased the property in 1892, the house had been there for several years. The structure is a simple one and one-half story frame house of c. 350 square feet. Additions bring the total up to 500 square feet. Ornamentation is confined to turned columns on the porch, which old photographs show as an early if not original part of the structure (Borgman, 1974, p. 40). In addition to the Gowen family, the house has figured into the lives of other Klamath Falls residents including the Applegates, Kuykendalls, and Houstons.

The Benson house was built in 1892. Judge Henry L. Benson was district attorney and later circuit judge for the First Judicial District of Oregon, including Josephine, Jackson, Klamath, and Lake counties. The house is an example of the Nineteenth Century eclectic style, with some Queen Anne characteristics. The design features two octagonal towers, a front-facing gable end sided with fish scale shingles, decorative bargeboards, a multiplicity of roof forms, and turned ornamental porch columns. The Worden house, occupied by the William Worden family, was built in a similar style a few years later. This house offers a sufficiently varied roof silhouette to earn the local title "the house of seven gables." Framing details include a central gabled portion, gable dormers, a veranda surrounding the front, and a tower with a conical roof. The front-facing gables (there are

three) are ornamented with elaborate bargeboards, fish-scale shingles, and an arched window at the center of the gable end suggesting a Gothic detail. Other details include lattice work panels, a bay, and a decorative oval window in front. This house is second only to the Goeller house in its adherence to the tenants of the late Nineteenth Century taste.

The Slough house on Washington and the Samaritan Hospital on High Street were both built after the turn of the century. Although their style is plainer than the styles of the Worden and Benson houses, they still demonstrate some features of the eclectic styles. The Slough house was framed with a gable roof with a hipped dormer. A gable addition has been grafted onto the north side of the building. The front facing gable end has cornice returns, a bay, and an arched window in the center. The porch has decorative columns and a railing, and the lower front windows have diamond panes on the upper sash. The Samaritan Hospital was built as a residence in 1906. Its structural elements include a two story central portion with a gable roof, an octagonal tower, and a front-facing gable dormer. Decorative aspects include pedimented gable ends at the peaks, cornice returns at the first story joist line, and a weathervane at the peak of the tower cap. Comparison with an early photograph (Herald and News, Feb. 6, 1986) indicates that sections of the veranda have been enclosed to enlarge the first floor rooms.

These four houses are representative examples of the earliest building in the North Residential survey district. They are all in

good condition, having been restored during the last ten years. Other examples of early residences vary in condition and in integrity, as many have been converted to apartments or other uses. Houses built in the 1890-1910 period are distributed throughout the survey district, with concentrations at the lower elevations. Although individual houses are in better repair than the early houses on Riverside Street, this survey district does not offer the concentration or the architectural complexity of the Riverside area.

Arts and Crafts and Prairie Style

These early Twentieth Century styles are represented very sparingly in the Northern Residential district, but they are interesting transitions in design and materials from the earlier styles to the styles that dominated the 1920's.

The Dietsche house is a vernacular design that shows a strong influence of the Prairie Style. The house was built c. 1924 for Dr. Deitsche and his family, who arrived in Klamath Falls in 1922. The Prairie School elements in the design include the horizontal massing, the projecting eaves and cornices, and the narrow casement windows on the second floor. The wooden siding and the flat roof, however, are not Prairie School characteristics, and may be the builder's adaptations to local building practices.

The Jacobs house dating from the World War I years, was built in the shingle style made popular by Maybeck and other California

architects. The house features front-facing gable and shed dormers, and a full length veranda built within the roofline of the central gable. The porch is supported by battered wooden pillars covered with shingles. The foundation of the house is uncoursed ashlar, which also makes up the porch, pillar bases, and a retaining wall in front. Fenestration consists of mullioned casement windows in front, and double hung windows throughout the rest of the house. The entire house was originally shingled. The Yaden house was built at the top of Fifth Street hill during the early 1920's. The design elements here are close to the precepts of the Arts and Crafts movement, including a steeply pitched gable roof and multiple shed dormers. The material is stone, with uncoursed basaltic ashlar on the lower story, and coursed blocks on the dormers. Openings in the stonework are arched, and the building has a flat-roofed stone portico on the south gable end.

The Dadmun house at 615 Lincoln is an example of the Arts and Crafts style modeled on the English country house (Clark, 1983, p. 143). The house has a steeply pitched roof, large flush gable dormer, smaller shed dormer, casement windows, arched entry, and a small arched window set near the apex of the flush gable dormer. The siding material is stucco. The house was built in 1926 by the current owner, Dorothy Dadmun Hammacher and her first husband, Orin Dadmun. Dadmun drew the plans for the house himself and finished construction in four months during the winter of 1926. The original plans are still in Mrs. Dadmun's possession. The house caused quite a stir when it went up, according to Mrs. Dadmun, because it was the first house with a steep roof in the neighborhood.

Bungalow Style

Stucco and stone, materials associated with the Arts and Crafts movement, were important for the dominant residential styles in Klamath Falls during the 1920's. These styles were the Bungalow or Craftsman style, and the Spanish Colonial Revival or Mission style. Because the 1920's were the great building period for Klamath Falls, these two styles are particularly important for understanding the city. Both styles produced distinctive structures, both were indigenous to the West Coast, and both carried with them certain social ideas.

In Marion Dean Ross' analysis, "the bungalow style, inspired largely by California work, was acclimated and became an important part of the Oregon scene" (1959, p.13). Factors that made the bungalow popular throughout Oregon (and other western states) are complicated, but surely part of its popularity came from its broad mass appeal.

It was in Southern California that the Bungalow, the apotheosis of William Morris' notion of a proletarian art that he could never himself attain, found its true home. Here a young family on the make, a sick family on the mend, or an old family on meagre savings could build a woodsy place in the sun with palm trees and a rose garden. The California bungalow, whatever its size or quality of workmanship, was the closest thing to a democratic art that has ever been produced. (Gebhard and Winter, 1944, p. 19-20)

Evidence from Klamath Falls bungalows supports the point. Except for the Charles Moore house and the Lorenz house, bungalows in the city were middle class residences. The wealthy generally preferred at first

the high Victorian eclectic styles and later the historic period styles including colonial revival.

For immigrants coming to the west coast from the crowded cities of Europe or the East coast, the bungalow's horizontal expansiveness and airy openness must have exercised a special appeal. Most Klamath County immigrants, however, came from rural areas in Oregon or the midwest. As was the case in other cities east of the Cascades, many residents moved into towns after coming to the areas as homesteaders. The Central Oregon climate does not favor subsistence agriculture; most homesteaders soon found their dreams victims of late frosts, early snows, and withering desert winds. The enticements of life in town included regular paychecks from a job in the mills and an orderly life made up of well built houses, paved streets, and running water. The bungalow style appealed to displaced homesteaders because it was modern, but at the same time traditional.

The Craftsman style, justified in contradictory terms, met varied pressures of the day. On one hand, the style depended on technological innovations in heating, lighting, and window glass, and was merchandised as a solution to the household problems of dust, germs, and inefficiency. On the other hand, the Arts and Crafts movement invoked and sought to replicate such traditional American symbols as the farmhouse and its furnishings... (Cohen, 1980. p.294)

Another appealing aspect of the Craftsman bungalow was its use of familiar materials and construction methods. Evidence from oral sources suggests that many of Klamath Falls' early residents built their own houses--a carryover from the homesteading period that

persists in Central Oregon today. The fact that Klamath Falls did not require building permits until 1927 favored this practice. The Craftsman style emphasized carpentry, and the designs invited the viewer to consider the building's structural details. The result was a style of building that used lumber in a conspicuous fashion and relied upon ordinary carpenters' skills to provide the ornamentation. Since the mills offered sub-grade lumber to their employees at giveaway prices, the temptation to "put up" a house must have been well-nigh irresistible, particularly for homesteaders new in town and still in straitened financial circumstances. Here was a house that could be built on weekends using local materials and still look stylish.

Two smaller bungalows that exemplify local applications of the style are the Sterns house on Tenth Street, and the Melhase house also on Tenth. Melhase was a rancher who moved to town for his retirement in 1922. He had built a commercial building previously. Sterns was a millworker at the Ewuana Box Company. According to oral sources, both owners built their own houses.

The Sterns house, like the Melhase house is c. 1000 square feet. This size house in 1920 was midrange between the average range for inexpensive houses (650-1100) and expensive (900-1400), according to Doucet and Weaver (1985, p. 583). The Sterns house is oriented with the eave side to the front, and has an eave extension to form a porch that ends in a gable at the north side of the house creating a covered entry from a car in the drive. This arrangement is a neat solution to the problem of entering the house from a vehicle in inclement weather.

The Melhase house has a gable end entry and a veranda the full length of the end. The Sterns porch has a stone foundation and pillar bases, while the Melhase house--which is brick--has a set of parallel-sided brick pillars supporting a hipped roof over the porch. Craftsman style detailing on the Sterns house includes battered pillars, decorative upper sashes on the windows, extended rafter tails, and purlins supporting the bargeboards. On the Melhase house, detailing includes Flemish bond brickwork, arched headers between the porch pillars, decorative vertical banding on the gable end, and purlins extending under the bargeboards.

One of the largest and most conspicuous bungalows in the city is the Lorenz house, built in c. 1910 by Albert Cook. Lorenz, a successful businessman, bought the house in 1925 and occupied it for thirty-five years. The house features the overhanging eaves and shed dormer that are characteristic of the design. The eaves on the main structure and the dormer are supported by purlins instead of brackets; this is usually a feature of early bungalows in Klamath Falls. The Harry Goeller house on Pine Street is a later example of the pattern. The house is brick, with a stone porch which includes bases for the battered pillars supporting the extended roof. Two low arches are set in the uncoursed ashlar on the porch. The windows are set in similar arches in the brickwork on the house. The eaves are supported by decorative brackets on the main roof and on the dormer. The windows are four-over-one double hung sashes, and there is a decorative corbel on the chimney. The only feature of the house that is not characteristic of the bungalow style is the use of fascia boards instead

of exposed rafter tails at the eave end of the main gable and the dormer.

Spanish Colonial Revival and Mission Style

If the Craftsman bungalow carried with it implications of modern efficiency and traditional style, as Judith Cohen contends, the Spanish Colonial Revival style carried a rather different message.

Popular and widespread as the Craftsman aesthetic became, it was, nevertheless, the Spanish Colonial Revival (or more broadly the Mediterranean Revival) of the 1920's which captured the imagination of the popular and professional journals, and architects and critics in the East as well as the West. Here was a style with the storybook romance associated with Californians--one into which Americans, tired of the nastiness of war and modern life could retreat. (Gebhard and Winters, 1977, p. 20)

In Klamath Falls, the association with California was especially strong. Since the coming of the Southern Pacific Railway in 1909, Klamath Falls enjoyed a closer relation with California than most other Oregon cities. Indeed, the only railroad out of town led south until the completion of the Natron Cutoff over the Willamette Pass to Eugene in 1926. Rachel Applegate Good's biographical sketches of local residents (1941) reveals a great deal of coming and going between Klamath Falls and the Bay Area during the 1920's and 1930's. Many people sent their children south for their education, and many residents re-located to or from California cities. The Mission style then, would have been a tangible reminder of California visits--sunshine and sophistication to contrast with the long winters and persistent smell of sawdust at home. The Mission buildings were

emphatically different from the frame buildings that proliferated in Oregon's towns and homesteads. White stucco walls, red tile roofs, and the arched entries were not results that the average homesteader-turned-millworker could produce in his "spare time."

Perhaps for this reason, the Spanish Revival style was largely confined in Klamath Falls to multi-unit buildings rather than single family homes. The materials and the stylistic idiom must have been uncomfortable to the typical owner-builder. In California, the style was aimed at the mass market:

The typical Mission bungalow was patterned after the design of John Knapp, who at the end of the century attempted to create a mass domestic vernacular in the Mission style. The original model, featured in the California Architect and Building News for May 1899, was constructed of whitewashed stucco and was advertised to sell for \$1,500. Although emphasis on economy gave the cottage a simplicity that might pass for authenticity, its chief characteristic is the sacrifice of substance for sham. (Kirker, 1973, p. 125)

But in Klamath Falls, the "mass domestic vernacular" was Craftsman inspired, and the Mission style was left to other buildings.

The most elaborate of the Spanish Colonial Revival buildings in the North Residential survey district is the Marion Apartment building, located on Sixth Street. The structure is a three-story building with a facade that includes a series of ornamental crests on the parapet, and vertical rows of terra-cotta escutcheons at the corners. The windows are six-paned casement sashes with molded terra-cotta surrounds and large decorative panels set between them. The entry is tiled and ornamented with a swan's-neck pediment. The net effect of this

exuberant Churrigueresque detailing is a building that stands out in Klamath Falls--as it probably would in any Oregon city. The owner, Marion J. Barnes, had the structure designed and built by "a San Francisco outfit" whose name has--unfortunately--been lost.

More typical than the Marion is the Burton building on High Street. This is a much plainer building, used first as a rooming house and later converted to apartments. The stucco walls are without ornamentation, and the double-hung windows are grouped in threes, but consist of simple one-over-one sashes. There is an arched portico in front with a shed roof covered with red tile. The top of the parapet also has a red tile course, suggesting a hipped roof. On the south side of the building, a gateway extends the facade, and around the front, a trellis supports some vines. The original owner, G. H. Burton, was from Wisconsin, and his wife Sarah was from California. The rental units at 429-433 Seventh Street are similar in many respects, although they were built a few years later in 1926. The units feature plain stucco walls, flat built-up roofs, double-hung windows with simple wooden surrounds, and straight unrelieved parapets. The entries and front windows are covered by projecting tile roofs which establishes the "Spanish" character of otherwise completely plain structures. The owner was Lester C. Olfield, a local banker.

In 1927 Earl Whitlock's new residence on Sixth Street became one of the most conspicuous Spanish Colonial Revival buildings in town. A photograph taken during the construction (Herald and News, Feb. 6, 1926, p. 8) establishes that the building remains essentially as it was

built. The central portion is a two-story gable roofed structure; the porch is a circular turret with a conical roof, and there is a flat roofed extension on the building's south gable end. Detailing includes tiled awnings over the front windows, iron railings over the second-story windows, and tuff voussoirs surrounding the entry arch.

Historic Period Styles

The third element in Klamath Falls' mix of residential architecture during the 1920's and early 1930's was the historic period style favored by some of the town's more prosperous residents. The Daggett house on Washington Street, is a particularly good example of this style and the building practices associated with it. Claude H. Daggett--usually called "Doc"--was born in Iowa, moved to California as a child, and came to Klamath Falls in 1889. After several years in the grocery business, he entered the lumber business with the Crisler Lumber Company. In 1912, Crisler Lumber Company became the Ewauna Box Company, and Daggett was a corporate officer. He became president of the firm in 1935, after it had become the largest box company in the west, and Klamath Falls' largest employer. In 1926, the Daggett family decided to build a home; design, materials, and location would be chosen to reflect the family's status in the community. The site, on top of Ewauna Heights, was chosen for its "commanding position" according to the Evening Herald's reporter (Oct. 3, 1926) as well as its superb view "in every direction." For design, Howard Perrin "...local architect, drew the plans for the spacious home which will be one of the show places of southern Oregon. Built of brick, the home

will be Colonial type, similar to those in the extreme south" (Evening Herald, Sept. 4, 1926). Even the brick was special--made by the Willemina Clay Products Company and chosen over local brick because of its deep red color (Evening Herald, Oct. 3, 1926). Obviously this house was not meant to be an efficient-yet-folksy bungalow nor conjure up any "storybook romance" associations with California; it was a solid, symmetrical structure built to be slightly imposing and to remind the viewer of traditional values and perhaps traditional virtues as well.

Perrin's creation, as built by H. E. Roskamp, was a rectangular two story structure containing fifteen rooms in c. 5000 square feet. The hipped roof projected over the walls as eaves enclosed with fascia and soffits. The lower story featured iron railings in front of the windows and two pairs of turned columns with flat capitals at the entry. Upper story windows were fitted with shutters. The total cost of the building was \$35,000--a substantial sum for 1926. Ironically, in 1929 the Daggetts sold the house and moved to a smaller home in the more fashionable Hot Springs district (Evening Herald, Aug. 27, 1929).

Lumbermen seemed to favor Ewuana Heights through the 1920's, however. Claude Daggett's brother Junior, who was an insurance agent and an assistant secretary of Ewauna Box owned the house at 103 Washington Street. This residence was built in the Dutch Colonial style, associated with the Colonial Revival at the turn of the century and the Colonial period style popular during the 1920's (Clark, 1984). The house has the gambrel roof and flush shed dormer characteristic of

the form. Another lumberman--Gus Krause, manager of Klamath Lumber and Box--built on High Street nearby. The Krause house was built in the Norman Farmhouse style, which features an asymmetrical building with a steep gable roof, arched entry, and a gable porch with one side extending farther than the other.

C. B. Crisler, who was the senior partner in Ewauna Box Company, came to Klamath County as a homesteader in 1897. After moving to town, he opened a butcher shop, prospered, and entered other businesses including lumber and banking. His residence was completed in October of 1927 (Evening Herald, Oct. 17, 1927) at a cost of \$18,000 (Evening Herald, April 29, 1926). The structure was designed by George Wright in a mixed style which emphasized the rather stark lines of the two-story "L" shaped building. The house is built of brick, with a tile roof and lacks any ornamentation beyond cornice returns on the closed eaves and an arched ventilator at the apex of the gable end. Another imposing brick home designed by Wright was the Wattenburg house, also built in 1927. Wattenburg was a successful local contractor who was nevertheless able to lavish attention on his own residence in what must have been a very busy year (Evening Herald Aug. 8, 1927). The resulting structure is brick with closed eaves, cornice returns, arched entry, and a front-facing gable dormer with a pedimented gable end.

Significance of Residential Buildings

Residential structures in the North residential district are significant for their association with historic personages or for their architectural merits. The Gowen, Benson, McMillan, Crisler, Wattenburg, Lorenz, Daggett, and Whitlock houses all combine historic associations, architecture, and good physical condition to make them worthy candidates for continued preservation efforts. Houses of secondary significance--as listed in the site forms--are also for the most part in relatively good condition, although they do not have the important associations with local history. Many of the more modest homes in the district, particularly in the Nichols Addition, remain in a noteworthy state of preservation. For the most part, these have not been the object of restoration efforts, but were simply well built and well designed structures that have been properly maintained. These residences make an important contribution to the character of the district.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organizations in the North Residential district are represented by the Klamath Valley Hospital complex and the Sacred Heart Catholic Church complex. Although the Samaritan Hospital building participates in this theme, it is architecturally (and historically) a residence. The Klamath Valley Hospital site includes the two wings of the hospital and the Valley Hotel. The Sacred Heart complex includes the church and the rectory on the site. The related Sacred Heart Academy (now School) is on a separate site and is not architecturally related to the

church-rectory-parish hall complex.

Architecture of Organizational Buildings

The Sacred Heart Church and Rectory were designed in 1929 by the architectural firm of Barrett and Logan, and built in the same year by the E.J. Barrett Co. of Portland. The five month construction period was remarkably short for so imposing a structure. The buildings, which the Evening Herald described as a "fine architectural triumph...for people of the Catholic faith," were designed "in the Romanesque style" (Nov. 23, 1929). Both feature brick walls and terra cotta tile roofs. Additional features include arched windows and entries, corbeling on the gable ends, and half columns projecting from the walls at the corners. The design incorporates an 82' bell tower, which has a domed roof and a ring of bells. The walls are buttressed, and there are two banding courses in the brickwork. The rectory is a plainer building with a hipped roof, gable entry, double hung windows, and concrete headers above the windows and doors. All brickwork on both buildings is coursed in a simple running bond.

The Sacred Heart school was also designed in a style incorporating Romanesque elements. The architect, A.F. Heide, used a recessed entry and a triangular crest on the parapet to lend symmetry to the original structure. Decorative features include a banded cornice, and a flattened arch over the front doors "of oak and plate glass" lighted by custom made lamps "of art glass and steel" (Evening Herald, July 14, 1920). Additions to the building in 1950, 1952, and 1960 have obscured

the original plan.

The Klamath Valley Hospital was designed by Portland architect E. E. McClaren for Warren Hunt, a Klamath falls physician who served as Klamath County Health Officer. As the structure was built by R.E. Wattenburg, it had a concrete first story and brick second and third stories. The flat roof was surrounded by a parapet with a modest cornice at its base. The building's facade incorporates a Classical pediment at the entry with Ionic columns and brick quoins. Windows are one-over-one double hung. In 1928 a second wing was built to the north, and the Valley Hotel was added one lot further north. The second wing duplicates the plan of the first wing, but the hotel includes an arched entry with iron grillwork instead of the Classical motif. Other features of the hotel match the rest of the complex. Visually, the three buildings appear as one.

Significance of the Organizational Buildings

Although the organizational buildings in this survey district are significant as individual structures, their significance to the district is secondary to the residences. The organizational buildings are currently in good condition. The Sacred Heart Church, Rectory, and school are all in use. The Valley hospital-hotel complex is partially vacant, but remains in good condition, at least on the exterior. Historically, the buildings are important to the development of the community, and as such deserve recognition. The location of the Valley Hospital makes it appropriate for continued conversion to office or

retail space.

CONCLUSIONS

The North Residential survey district varies rather widely in its integrity and its development. Of the 110 buildings originally located between Pine and High streets on the southeast border of the district, only 42 remain. Buildings that were razed have been replaced by new structures. Those that remain have been altered. At the western edge of the district, on the other hand, the level of integrity is much higher, with most of the original residences still standing, and many in essentially unaltered condition. In the central portion of Ewauna Heights (map 32 BD), for example, there were 73 buildings in 1935. Currently, only six have been removed. Those remaining are in good condition with slight alterations, for the most part. The northern parts of the survey district--the First and Nichols additions--offer islands of continuity within the 59 platted blocks of residences that constitute this area. In practical terms, there is probably not enough concentration of historic or architectural significance to consider either of these two areas continuous districts. Ewauna Heights, however, might be appropriate for nomination as an historic district because it does combine the qualities of historic significance with architectural quality and geographic coherence.

RIVERSIDE SURVEY DISTRICT

OVERVIEW

This survey district is comprised of three additions: the West Klamath Falls Addition, the Lakeside Addition, and the Riverside Addition. The West Klamath Falls Addition was originally platted by George Nurse and H. M. Thatcher in 1880 as West Linkville (Shaver et. al., 1905). This makes it the first addition to the original Linkville townsite. The other additions in the survey district were platted early in Klamath Falls' history--Lakeside in 1905 by Paul Breitenstein, and Riverside a few years later.

As it developed, the west side of Link River was a complete community including residences, industry, and railroad service. The Moore Brothers relocated their mill from the Link River canyon to a site on Lake Ewauna in 1887. This industry provided an employment base for the neighborhood and led mill workers to build there. The Moore brothers also built their houses in the area. The Moore brothers and their associates made Riverside Street a fashionable residential district early in the century. In 1910, they sold the mill to the Clark-Innis Lumber Company, who sold it in turn to the Klamath Manufacturing Company in 1916 (Good, 1941). The Klamath Manufacturing Company re-located the mill to a site on Upper Klamath Lake in 1916, and the original mill site was not redeveloped. In 1930, the Great

Northern Railway extended a spur to the old site, but its service has been limited to a single warehouse at the end of the spur.

In 1910, the Moore family donated land for Riverside School, which was built at the top of the hill. Since that year, the Riverside district has grown slowly, adding a few houses during the 1920's but very few after. The district had added only four houses in recent years, making it perhaps the most uniform district in the city. It is now a neighborhood of single family residences. The exceptions are the school, a nearby apartment house built as a "teacherage," the warehouse on Riverside Street, and a commercial building at the corner of Riverside and Main. A large auto camp occupied the site at the west end of Link River bridge during the 1930's and 1940's, but it has been demolished.

HABITATION

Riverside Street, which fronts the lake, is the location of the oldest and most interesting houses in the district. At the corner of Riverside and West Main Street is the Rufus Moore house, a Queen Anne style cottage built in c. 1903 and currently owned by the Klamath County Art Society. The house is small (c. 1000 square feet) and single story, but has been finished with many features of the 19th century eclectic style. Conspicuous among these is the veranda wrapping around the south and east sides of the building, with turned decorative columns and a decorative railing. The front-facing gable end is sided with fish-scale shingles and adorned at the apex with a

spool-and-spindle ornament. Next to the Rufus Moore house is the Baldwin house at 142 Riverside. Judge Baldwin was a prominent Klamath Falls entrepreneur and civic leader. The house has been converted into an apartment house and, unfortunately, many of the original details have not endured. The structural configuration, however, is consonant with other houses on the block. The multi-level roof, turret with conical cap, and the veranda remain. Additions on the north side of the building detract from the original design, and none of the original siding or ornamentation remains. Next to the Baldwin house is the Witherow house. The original owner was Charles Witherow, who came to Linkville in 1881, serving the community as postmaster and county clerk before entering the real estate business. The Witherow house was built in the Colonial Revival style, which was just gaining popularity at the time of its construction. The structure is a roomy two-story house with gambrel roof and a front-facing gambrel dormer. A recent addition to the rear of the house has been tastefully done, preserving the character of the original design.

Two houses south of the Baldwin house is the Goeller house--the best known residence in Klamath Falls. Goeller built the house himself in 1905, completing the scheme of decoration over a period of several years (Goeller interview). The design was adapted from a Barber pattern book (The Cottage Souvenir No. 2, Design 56) according to Clark (1983). Since Goeller was a carpenter himself, as well as owner of a planing mill, the house became something of a hobby to him. The resulting structure has been described as having "the maximum conceivable decoration" and has been characterized as a "Moorish

confection" by W. K. Huntington (Vaughan and Ferriday, 1974, p. 297).

Farther south, at 346 Riverside is the Castel house. This house was built for Antone Castel, another "mover and shaker" in Linkville and Klamath Falls. Castel was elected county surveyor in 1902, served as postmaster, and built a brewery in town in 1903 (Shaver, et. al., 1905). The house was built in 1905, according to Fred Goeller, Jr., which would make it a very early example of the bungalow style in Klamath Falls. The house was built of native basalt, set with arched windows, and sided on the gable ends with shingles. The obligatory dormer is shed style, with the extended eaves on the main gable and dormer supported by exposed purlins. A notable feature of the construction of the Castel house is the use of cants--sixteen inch square timbers--to serve as posts and header for the shed form porch roof.

Next to the Castel house is the best preserved home on the Riverside Street--the Alfred Carlson house, which is the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Goeller, Jr. The Carlson house was built by Robert Wattenburg in 1908 in a vernacular style that combines some features of the 19th century eclectic styles with some characteristics of the bungalow style. The building has mixed roof forms including a hipped main roof, hip extension on the south, hipped front porch, and front-facing gable dormer. Fan light windows which ornament the front and a pendant decoration on the front facing gable end suggest the 19th century styles, but the restrained horizontal siding and the exposed structural elements including rafter tails and purlins suggest the

later style.

The Elliott house at 532 Riverside was also built with some of the features of the 19th century eclectic styles. The house has a simple one and one-half story gable roofed central structure, but there is an octagonal turret at the southeast corner and a front-facing gable dormer. The gable end is highly ornamented, including cornices and a decorated pendant. The original veranda is no longer on the house, however, and the original siding has been replaced with aluminum simulated bevel siding.

In addition to these houses on Riverside Street, there are several other contributing houses, and a few newer ones built after the end of our survey period. The residential streets above Riverside Street are the locations of other houses that retain a high level of integrity. Noteworthy among them are the Wells house at 210 Rogers, the Breitenstein house at the corner of Main and Carroll, and the Charles Moore house on Grand. The Breitenstein house was built by Paul Breitenstein according to an oral source. Since Breitenstein was a contractor and early developer (Shaver et. al., 1905) this seems probable. Breitenstein platted the Lakeview addition, which consists of three streets on the hillside--Carroll, Lewis, and Rogers. The house is a square structure with a hipped roof and four hipped dormers. Framing details on the first story include a large bay set under the roof on the northeast corner and a porch which serves as a balcony rather than an entry. The eaves of both the main roof and the dormer roofs are finished in a curved cornice, a detail which suggests the

Italianate style.

The Wells house and the Charles Moore house are both examples of early bungalow construction. The Wells house was built for J. Percy Wells, superintendent of schools in Klamath County from 1920-40. The house features a veranda on the south and east sides, hipped roofs and horizontal siding. Exposed structural elements include rafter tails and porch headers. The Charles Moore house is sited on a promontory overlooking the Link River and the city. Extensive grounds add to the character of the setting, which includes deciduous trees and an expansive lawn. The house is oriented with its south side, a gable side, facing the street and its front overlooking the promontory. The current siding material is cedar shake, which probably replaced the original material in c. 1950. In addition to his many business interests in Klamath County, Charles Moore was an owner of the Selling building in Portland and served a term as state treasurer.

At the top of the hill is Riverside School, the oldest existing school in the Klamath Falls system. The building is a brick structure built in a Romanesque style, with hipped roof and some arched windows. Additions include a cafeteria in 1919 and a gymnasium in 1930. Although the building itself is rather plain, the site is superb, with a view of the city, Link River canyon and Lake Ewauna.

SIGNIFICANCE AND CONCLUSIONS

The central portion of the Riverside survey district represents a nearly unique combination of historic and architectural sites in Klamath Falls. Also, as a district, it displays a high level of integrity. Of the 42 structures in place in the central portion (map 38-09-32CB) in 1930, only seven have been removed. Since there are only four new buildings in the area, the result is a neighborhood that remains essentially as it was built during the years between 1900 and 1935. The historic significance of the residences on Riverside street is unquestionable, as is the role that the district played in the city's growth during its early period. These two factors--historic significance and district integrity--must be balanced when evaluating the district, however, with the general condition of the structures. Unfortunately, many have been altered substantially in both form and function. Most of the grand residences on Riverside street have been shorn of their decorative features, cloaked with hastily-built additions, and converted to multi-family units. The result is that the quality of the buildings is inconsistent. While some retain their integrity, others have been altered beyond restoration.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY DISTRICT

OVERVIEW

This survey district is composed of the Klamath Addition, the Canal Addition, the Hollister Addition, the Railroad Addition, the Second Railroad Addition, and the western portion of the Industrial Addition. Although the survey district is by far the largest of the four surveyed, it offers clear historic and geographical continuity. The shore of Lake Ewauna which follows an east-west axis on the southern edge of the district was the location of most of the saw mills in Klamath Falls. To the east of the mill area, the railroad yards run in a north-south axis on the eastern edge of the district. Most of the other manufacturing industries in the city are located near the yards. Between the rail yards and the lake shore, and roughly parallel to the lake shore, runs South Sixth Street, which is the beginning of the road to the eastern parts of the county and Lakeview. Here was historic Stringtown, the ragged extension of commercial buildings east along South Sixth that began before the turn of the century and continues to be a factor in Klamath Falls urban development.

The structures that remain from the historic period (1935) in this area fall into five categories. Obviously industrial and transportation-related structures are most conspicuous. Extant examples include the ruins of the Ewauna Box Company planing mill, the

industrial buildings on Spring and Market Streets, and the railroad station, freight depot, roundhouse, and riptrack. The third theme is commerce, with some special commercial structures including automotive dealerships and repair shops, hardware dealers, and warehouses. Oil distribution facilities--including jobbers' tank racks--are another distinctive type of commercial structure in this area.

A fourth theme is agriculture, represented here in an indirect way through industrial structures affiliated with agricultural enterprises. Creameries were important components of the agricultural economy. After the reclamation projects provided water for irrigation early in the century, the production of alfalfa became an important part of the agricultural scene in Klamath County, particularly in the higher altitude locations. Alfalfa is a high quality dairy feed, so milk production followed alfalfa production. Marketing dairy products beyond the local area required creameries to produce butter and cheese which could be shipped by rail. Consequently we see a number of creameries developing after the advent of irrigation and the railroad. Meat packing is another agriculture-based industry represented here by the old Swift packing plant. The sale of agricultural implements is an example of agriculture-related commerce.

The fifth theme in the industrial survey district is habitation. Housing in this district was mostly built during the 1920-1930 period to accommodate mill and railroad workers who were employed nearby. Single-family houses and multi-family units are both well represented. The architecture is decidedly vernacular, with the Craftsman style and

the Spanish Colonial style being the most discernible influences. An exception to this pattern is the Klamath addition, which has some early residences on block eighty-five. These houses display fish-scale shingles, pedimented gable ends, and other characteristics of nineteenth-century eclectic styles.

An interesting aspect of domestic architecture in the industrial survey area is the variety of multi-unit housing types. Family units include apartment buildings, court apartments, and row houses. Accommodations for single people--especially working men--were available in residential hotels, boarding houses, and rooming houses. Sanborn maps for the 1920-1931 period also list cabins, presumably small family units, and in one instance--tents. When applied consistently, the various terms distinguish different designs for the buildings. A rooming house, for example, did not serve meals, while a boarding house did. Similarly, a residential hotel did not serve meals nor did it have restaurant facilities. Court apartments in Klamath Falls were often built in Spanish Colonial style, generally in two or three unit structures. Row houses, on the other hand, consisted of at least five units per structure and generally adhered to vernacular style. Only one extant multi-unit building in the survey district was built in the Moderne style, which was more popular in other parts of the city.

INDUSTRY

During the 1920's three major saw mills were located in the survey area. The Ackley Brothers mill was at the foot of Klamath Street, the Big Lakes mill was on South Sixth, and the Ewauna Box Company mill was also on South Sixth. Smaller plants were located on Spring Street (the Drake mill) and on South Sixth (the Ellingson mill). The Big Basin Lumber Company, which was a retail firm, also operated a planing mill at the corner of Main and Spring Streets. For the large mills, the characteristic buildings were wooden structures with timber frames and horizontal siding. Head rigs were housed in separate buildings with the massive bull chains upon which the logs rode up out of the ponds providing a distinctive feature.

The powerhouses were also distinctive. These buildings housed the boilers and in some cases the turbines that generated electricity for the mill machines. The powerhouses were typically masonry structures--either brick, terra cotta tile or concrete. The planer sheds were of lighter construction since their machinery was smaller than the turbines or head rigs and carriages. These buildings generally featured the long clerestories that are so closely identified with saw mill buildings. Other features of the typical mill site included the burner, which in Klamath Falls was usually a cylinder with a dome on top. Connecting the various parts of the mill was a network of steel pipes--locally called blow pipes-- which transported the sawdust and planer waste to the burner.

Unfortunately, none of the original sawmills is extant. The

Ackley Brothers mills has been torn down and the site is currently occupied by the Modoc Lumber Company. The Big Lakes and Ewauna Box Company mills have been removed and their sites are built over. Only the southernmost of the mills--the Ewauna Box Company planing mill--remains as a discernible set of ruins. The burner and the shell of the power house are still in place, but none of the mill buildings remains. The smaller mills are also gone, and the Big Basin Lumber Company plant no longer includes the old planer shed.

Architecture of Industrial Buildings

Industrial structures that remain in the district tend to fall into two basic groups. The commoner of the two are masonry or brick buildings with flat roofs and a raised parapet in front. Examples of this type include the Klamath Falls Creamery building, the Dunham Garage, the City Creamery building and the Rees Blow Pipe Company. These buildings feature steel industrial sash windows, a vehicle door, and a flat roof with built-up roofing. Ornamentation is restricted to a single rectangular crest on the parapet, which is centered in the front of the building and provides a bilateral symmetry not available from the windows and doors.

The second type of industrial buildings are timber framed buildings with a gable roof and steel siding. As Lewis McArthur points out in his discussion of industrial structures in the "motor age," (Vaughan and Ferriday, 1974), the advent of galvanized steel sheet had a profound effect on industrial buildings in the Northwest and

throughout the nation. Examples of this type include the Klamath Duntile Manufacturing Co., and the Klamath Machine and Locomotive Works. A variation of this type uses terra-cotta tile with a gabled roof of galvanized steel. The Mason-Ehrman building and the Evans Salvage building are examples of this variation. The terra cotta tiles that were popular for industrial--and some residential--construction were manufactured locally by the Klamath Brick and Tile Company.

These three industrial building types were generalized structures capable of housing a variety of operations. Indeed, many of the buildings were occupied by a bewildering variety of tenants. More specialized structures that were built for single purposes offered little adaptability. The Klamath Concrete Pipe Company erected a large structure in 1921 that served as a bunker or hopper for storing materials. The massive rafters were built from 12" X 22" timbers 20' long. The rest of the building's frame was built to a proportional scale. Galvanized steel sheets form the roofing and siding material and the building was built without windows. The site has been in continual industrial use since c. 1910 when a cooperage was located there. Recently the tenant has been a welding firm. Another highly specialized structure is the complex of buildings that houses the Klamath Ice and Storage Company. The buildings associated with this firm include several cold storage warehouses and an ice-making plant. Buildings went up in 1910, 1919, 1935, 1947, 1957, 1961, 1965, 1966, 1967, and 1968. The final building, which is not in the survey since it is not on the original site, was a 47,000 square foot frozen food

warehouse which was the largest transit storage freezer on the west coast (Herald and News, June 17, 1971). Although the dates of construction and the builders vary, the older buildings display a continuity of design, featuring steel siding and gable roofs with low pitches.

With the exception of Klamath Ice and Storage Company's new warehouse, which was designed by Klamath Falls architects Howard and Starbuck, the industrial buildings were generally designed and built by the owners. Calvin Peyton, for example, assembled the structures on Klamath Concrete Pipe Company property, which he owned and operated (Peyton interview). The Klamath Ice and Storage Company buildings went up under the watchful eye of Andy Collier, who operated the firm for nearly 50 years (Ragland interview). The pattern of activity on these projects put the owner in the position of a contractor and a foreman. The owner knew what was needed for a building, had the design "in mind," and began construction when funds and time became available. The regular employees might serve as a construction crew during slack time, or a crew could be hired for the occasion. Rough carpentry was not considered a skilled trade during the 1920's, and was well within the purview of most laborers. The wooden frame and steel siding method of construction was especially suited to this rather casual building practice. The fact that building permits were not required in Klamath Falls until 1927 also favored the practice.

Masonry buildings tended to be built by contractors rather than owners, since the material was more demanding than lumber and steel

sheet. The Mason-Ehrman Company occupied a large warehouse on Spring Street. The firm's business was providing groceries in wholesale quantities to logging camps and some retailers. This involved purchasing supplies in carload lots and repacking them for shipment by rail to the camps. The warehouse was a brick building built in c. 1920 by George McCollum, a local masonry contractor. The design of the building is not remarkable, but the quality of McCollum's workmanship is noteworthy. The building has a full basement with concrete walls and ground-level windows. First-floor windows have wooden header over them faced with brick and projecting brick sills beneath them. The windows are also fitted with steel security bars.

TRANSPORTATION

Klamath Falls' romance with railroads began when the Southern Pacific came to town in 1909. Since then, six more railroads have served the city, establishing it as a major junction for rail service. The railroads that have had the largest impact on the city have been the Southern Pacific (represented by the main line from California, the Natron Cut-off line north to Eugene, and the Modoc Northern to Alturas) and the Northern Pacific (represented by the main line north to Bend and south to Beiber, California). The Oregon, California, and Eastern Railroad--running east to the Sycan Valley--and the Weyerhauser Railroad were largely logging roads.

Architecture of Transportation Buildings

The Southern Pacific and the Great Northern both built passenger stations. The Southern Pacific's still stands, looking much as it did in 1916 when it was built. As was Southern Pacific's policy, the architecture is Mission style, with stone and stucco construction, projecting eaves, ornamental quoins, and arched windows. The version of Mission style that Southern Pacific favored, however, probably owes more to architect H.H. Richardson's influence than to the California missions (see Kirker 1973 p. 123-4 for a discussion of the Southern Pacific station style). A more subdued companion structure, the freight depot, was built nearby at the same time. As H. R. Grant (1978) points out, country railroad stations throughout the west made important architectural statements about both the railroad line and the community. Certainly the striking architecture of the station suggested the sunshine and sophistication of California to the local residents. The Northern Pacific station was located on South Sixth near the present viaduct. Built in the late 1920's, the building was demolished in 1968 for the Klamath Ice and Storage Company's warehouse.

Unlike the stations, the industrial buildings associated with the railroads were utilitarian structures, conservative in design and clad with the ubiquitous galvanized steel. The roundhouse where locomotives were maintained is the best known of these structures. The riptrack, another maintenance building, was built in 1926 by the O. C. & E. railway. The building is essentially a huge shed with two tracks running the length of it. The entire east and west sides are fenestrated. On the east side, two projecting bays provide additional light. Another structure in the yard area is the powerhouse which

housed the boilers that generated steam for the entire yard. The design feature most noticeable on this building is a short clerestory which has lost its windows.

Freight warehouses and a set of livestock corrals were also a part of the rail yards, but these structures have not endured. The current freight warehouse is a recent reconstruction, and the corrals are completely gone.

COMMERCE

Commerce--as opposed to industry--was confined to the main streets in the Industrial survey district. South Sixth, East Main, and to a lesser extent Fifth and Seventh streets provided all of the commercial frontage. The Klamath addition--Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh streets--was an early commercial district, but did not enjoy the prestige of Main Street. The Sanborn Map for 1908 shows a tannery on Fifth; two stores, an office, a stable, and a restaurant on Sixth; and a feed yard on Seventh. By 1921, an apartment building, a boarding house, and the Big Lakes mill appears on Fifth; another shop, a rooming house, and six automobile businesses appear on Sixth; and an automotive business begins on Seventh. In 1931, Sixth street has an additional four automotive firms, a farm implement company, a laundry, two restaurants, and a junk dealer, a tobacconist, and four unidentified stores.

On South Sixth street, automotive businesses have been an important part of the neighborhood since the early 1920's.

Dealerships, repair shops, and accessory shops all figure into the mix, which was for a while--at least--an "auto row" (Vaughan and Ferriday, 1974, p. 454). This pattern began with the stables and feed lots before the advent of automobiles, and continues today with motorcycle dealers, parts stores, and repair shops. Klamath Falls' best known building--Balsiger Motor Company--is the most elaborate car dealership in the city (if not in the state). Although the automotive buildings in this survey district are not as sophisticated as the Balsiger building's Egyptian style, they do demonstrate some common design features. They are single story buildings with large showrooms in front featuring display windows and automobile doors. The service area is separate from the sales area, so the resulting design tends to be rather disorganized. Some dealers solved this problem by locating the building on a corner with the main street entrance for "sales" and the side street for "service."

Architecture of Commercial Buildings

Two of the largest dealerships on Sixth Street were Ostendorf Dodge and the Dunham Motor Company. Both buildings are brick; the Dunham building had a single storefront design and the Ostendorf building has frontage on both Sixth and Plum streets. The Sixth street side of the Ostendorf building has been altered by a large sign, but the Plum Street side preserves the original facade, which includes a band of light brick above the windows and a triangular crest on the parapet over the entry. This feature suggests a gable end or pediment over the entry and helps the building's visual organization. Ostendorf

solved the spatial organization problem by having "sales" on Sixth and "service" on Plum: Dunham located his sales room in the Sixth street building and his service department in another building on Spring street.

Two larger commercial buildings not associated with automotive business are the J. W. Kerns building on Sixth and the Big Basin Lumber Company on East Main. These structures illustrate opposite patterns of commercial development. The Big Basin Lumber Company building is essentially a large warehouse for storing lumber. It was built with Howe trusses, plywood siding, and composition roofing--a "modern" improvement over the original building which went up in 1909 and was removed from the site to make room for the current structure in 1930. The building has the characteristics of a mill building, and when it was built the firm manufactured lumber as well as selling it. Recently, the company has added office and showroom space in front. The Kerns building on the other hand, was built as a front office for a prospering commercial firm. The construction is brick, and the architect--probably Howard Perrin--provided some modest ornamentation. As the firm matured from 1926 when the building was built, however, it added on a series of four large seed and feed warehouses at the rear. These were hastily built in the timber frame and sheet-metal mode, and are presently rather dilapidated.

Neighborhood commercial structures are represented in this survey district by the Chapman Cleaners building and a store which is now a residence at 1927 Wantland. The Chapman Cleaners building was built of

concrete block in a plain commercial style with flat roof and no ornamentation beyond a rectangular crest in the parapet over the door and an openwork course in the corner bond. The store on Wantland was built in the Spanish Colonial or Mission style, again with a flat roof and triangular crest over the entry. The parapet design of the Wantland building suggests a pediment with diagonal lines running to the central portion.

HABITATION

With the exception of a single block in the Klamath addition, most of the residences in the commercial-industrial survey district were built during the industrial boom that Klamath Falls experienced during the 1920's. Prior to 1920, there were scattered residences throughout the district, but during the crush for housing that accompanied the industrial expansion, all available space was built over. For example, on the long block of Broad Street between the corners of Oak and Klamath, there were five residences in 1921. Ten years later there were seventy-two units available for family or individual occupancy. Significantly perhaps, only eighteen of these remain today. In 1924, according to the Evening Herald, eighty-one new building permits were issued during the month of August (Sept. 3, 1924) which set a record. The next year, 1925, set another record for housing starts in the city (Evening Herald), Dec. 28, 1925). Klamath Falls was second only to Portland in total housing starts that year. In 1927, housing starts reached the million dollar mark by May; in 1929, they exceeded two million dollars.

For the most part, of course, the newspaper accounts of Klamath Falls' building records refer to the solid middle-class housing in the hillside additions north of Main street and in the Hot Springs addition. Residences in the industrial area were often built by their owners, frequently made of the same lumber that the owner-builders helped manufacture. Most mills had a policy of selling lumber to their employees at reduced prices. Rental units built to house the mill and railroad workers also went up without too much fanfare.

Architecture of Residences

On block eighty-five and continuing north on Walnut street in the Klamath addition are the oldest extant houses in the survey district. Block eighty-five was formerly a part of a residential neighborhood that extended toward Lake Ewauna before the Ackley Brothers mill was built there in 1905. The houses were modest, built around the turn of century in vernacular forms that show a variety of influences. Perhaps most representative of this group is the Hunsaker house at 414 Walnut street. Robert and Laura Hunsaker built the house in the late 1890's. Hunsaker (1864-1926) was originally from Douglas County, Oregon, and his wife from Lake County, California. Hunsaker's parents had brought the family to Linkville in 1886, and Robert--the oldest--remained in Klamath Falls, where he engaged in "buying, selling, trading horses" for his entire life (Good, 1941, p. 412).

As originally conceived, the house was built in what Henry Glassie

calls the "I" pattern (Glassie, 1974). This form, which is a 19th century rural vernacular design common to most of the U.S., is a rectangular structure with a central entry on the long (or eave) side. There is a central chimney and a bi-lateral spatial organization within the house. Most examples are two-story, but the Hunsaker house is one and one-half stories. On the rear of the house, a gable addition was built and shed additions were built onto the gable addition. The gable addition is a common modification of this type; the resulting structure is T-shaped and usually relocates the entry to the gable addition so that first structure--the "I" house--changes its orientation from eave-side-front to gable-end-front. Changing a building's point of entry in a rural setting is relatively easy, but in an urban setting with platted lots and established streets it is nearly impossible. Consequently, the Hunsaker house retains its original entry and the additions accumulate in the rear of the house in a rather capricious fashion.

In the same block are located the Dunham house and the houses at 331 Fourth street and at 402 Walnut. The house at 402 Walnut--which unfortunately is not associated with any particular resident--is a vernacular structure showing some eclectic formal touches in the pedimented gable end. The bottom cornice has been built over, but the fish scale shingles are intact as is the ornamental device in the center of the gable end--perhaps originally a segmented arch window in the Gothic mode. The house at 331 Fourth is similar to the Hunsaker house except that it was built as a saltbox--a common adaptation of the "I" pattern on the eastern seaboard, but unusual in central Oregon.

The house could have been modified to this pattern, but examination of the roofline reveals that it was asymmetrical when built.

The Dunham house is a large bungalow built c. 1906 by Ed Dunham, a pioneer entrepreneur in the neighborhood. Dunham owned land in the area and participated in several businesses. He is best known as an early automobile dealer on Sixth street, selling Reo, Franklin, and finally Studebaker automobiles. Dunham's bungalow is a characteristic example of this common and durable design. The extended roof and bargeboards are supported by purlins instead of brackets--usually a sign of early bungalow construction in Klamath Falls. The front porch is covered by extended eaves, and the obligatory dormer is in the conventional shed configuration. The native stonework on the front porch is a later addition, according to the current owner.

Farther north on Walnut street is another example of the bungalow style, but built a decade later (1917) of less conventional materials. This is the Mitchell house located at 514 Walnut Street. The Mitchell house was built by Willard Miller, the Klamath Falls contractor who distinguished himself by building homes and commercial buildings from concrete block of his own manufacture. Like other block buildings, the Mitchell house has been preserved with very few changes, although this is the earliest Miller building in the survey district. Features of the house include horizontal siding on the gable ends, decorative bargeboards and a cast watertable molding between the concrete foundation and the first course of block. Since this cast molding appears on none of the other Miller buildings, we must assume that it

did not prove satisfactory. For a biographical sketch of Willard Miller, see Rachel Applegate Good's The History of Klamath County, Oregon (1941, p. 243). Another well preserved residence on Walnut is the Frankford house. This is a vernacular building which displays the huge ridged hip roof with gable dormers often associated with the French Renaissance style. Frankford, who had the house built at the time of World War I was a prosperous fuel merchant (Good, 1941).

On the extreme eastern edge of the survey district on Owens, Richmond, and Adams streets is another residential area comprised of single-family homes. Representative examples of the houses in this area are difficult to choose because of the diversity of building types and conditions, but the Signalman's house on Eldorado street and the bungalow at 518 Owens are noteworthy for their high integrity. The Signalman's house is located at the northern end of the railroad yards. It served as a residence for the signalman, whose duties required him to live on the yard. Southern Pacific built the house, and the result was a neat bungalow with a hipped roof and an attractive front porch. Over the front is a large ventilating louver which detracts from the symmetry of the house. If the house was a standard Southern Pacific design for company-provided housing, then the louver may have been designed as a concession to the hot central California summers. The bungalow on Owens street also have remained essentially as it was built. The design features a porch extending from one half of the front-facing gable, and the conventional Craftsman-inspired touches are all displayed. The foundation of this house was of native stone, a detail common to bungalows throughout the city.

The Owens street house represents a "proper" bungalow, not far removed from the designs suggested in The Craftman magazine or the pattern books that popularized the style. Most of the small houses in this part of the survey district, however, were considerably more modest. These houses--averaging c. 300 to 400 square feet of floor space--were built as rental units during the 1920's; some have become more permanent residences in the intervening years. Many are in poor repair, and most have been modified to enlarge them or modernize their appearance (see Cromley, 1982, for a discussion of modernizing early 20th century buildings). The four units at 1931-1937 Wantland and the house at 1126 Owens are in good repair, however, and remain essentially as they were built.

In each case, the basic structures are rectangular buildings with gable roofs and entries at the gable ends. This concept of a structure is basic to European cultures, according to Henry Glassie (1968), and has literally numberless applications in residential and utility buildings.

A distinctive building form, typified by a rectangular floor plan, a door in one gable end, and a gable roof which projected forward over the door, was carried across Europe as part of the neolithic complex, and continued to be employed commonly into the Iron Age on much of the Continent (p. 8).

The builders of these houses (or cabins) chose the design because it was familiar to them and easily built. It was also inexpensive to build and used materials readily available. The materials that were manufactured included the windows and doors and the siding. Bevel

siding was the common choice, with the boards set three and one-half inches to the weather. So common was this choice, in fact, that the pine mills produced siding milled to resemble three courses of bevel siding on a single board. A form this rigidly conceived would seem to leave little room for innovation, but builders were free to vary the pattern once they understood its possibilities.

When we consider the three houses in question, it is apparent that the variation occurs in the choice of porch framing designs. The houses themselves are essentially the same although there are windows on the gable ends of the Wantland street houses, none on the Owens street house, bargeboard brackets on the Wantland street houses and none on the Owens street house. The Wantland street houses are built with a gable roofed porch at 1931 and a shed roof porch at 1937. The Owens Street house had a gable roofed porch, but the roof is supported by complicated curved brackets. The Wantland street builder varied the design of the houses to achieve an aesthetic effect; there is no functional or economic expedience in varying plans, even when the plans are as rudimentary as his must have been. Similarly, the Owens street builder needed special materials (2 X 12 or 2 X 14 lumber) and special equipment (a bandsaw) to make the brackets. In each case, the builder worked to achieve what was meant to be seen as a pleasing variation of the familiar pattern.

In another version of small single family dwellings, we find the separate units connected together in long rows. These units, which were common in Klamath Falls, were more similar to row houses than to

conventional apartments. Each carried its own street number and each was responsible for its own utilities. They were built in a variety of styles, with the bungalow-type predominating. Since these units have little commercial appeal now, few of them remain. The units at 232-238 East Main are representative examples.

More attractive than the row houses and longer lived as viable rental units were the court apartments. These were actually duplexes and triplexes built with lawns and landscaping. In the Industrial survey district, all were built in the Spanish Colonial style. The resulting buildings were squarish stucco structures, with arched entries and flat built-up roofs. Touches of tile work and ornamented parapets embellished otherwise plain buildings. Two sets of units on South Ninth street illustrate the characteristics of the design. The buildings at 323-327 South Ninth Street were owned by Rose Keesee, widow of Henry Keesee, who was a prominent Klamath Falls attorney. The Keesee units have a pediment over the entries, arched porches, and some landscaping. The windows are double hung with six lights on each sash. The result is an attractive building that has endured over fifty years of rather hard use.

As Kirker reminds us, however, the Spanish Colonial or Mission style, as manifested in "sterile little bungalows" with their "meager plaster-and-lath arches" is noteworthy not for its architectural significance--which was slight--but for its role in American life in the first quarter of this century. More conventional apartment buildings were available in the district as well. The Lee apartments

were a two-story frame building that rambled along Fifth street with little apparent architectural pattern. The roof framing changes from hip to shed to gable as the apartments consumed neighboring buildings and added them to its substance. A more coherent design was provided by Howard Perrin for the Audley Apartments built by Ralph Audley Eggers in 1929. The architectural mix includes a Mediterranean tile roof, an eyebrow dormer, and an entry with a steeply gabled roof reaching the ground in Norman Farmhouse style. The building is impressive, however, and was arguably the best address in the survey district during the 1930's.

What may have been the worst address in the district was the Elm Hotel--a residential hotel notorious for its association with prostitution. The Elm was built in c. 1922 as a retirement project by Captain Wickstrom, who had been a steamboat operator on the lakes. After Wickstrom sold the building, it was used as a brothel for several years. The style of the building is completely functional, with no ornamentation beyond brick window surrounds.

SIGNIFICANCE AND CONCLUSION

The Industrial survey district represents a very important part of Klamath Falls' history. It was the industry that located here that made Klamath falls flourish, and in a large part determined its character. The railroad and the lumber industry, along with agriculture-related commerce and manufacturing industries produced the

economic strength that enabled the city to rise to regional dominance during the 1920's and to survive the 1930's.

Unfortunately, material vestiges of this historic process are not well preserved, nor are they well distributed throughout the survey area. Individual sites, however, are noteworthy. The Southern Pacific passenger station and the freight depot are good examples of buildings that are significant and that remain in good condition. They are worthy of recognition and preservation. The same is true of the roundhouse, and perhaps the riptrack. Industrial structures have not fared as well as the transportation buildings, but one that has a high potential interest is the old burner on the Ewauna Box Company mill site. This burner design was popular in Klamath falls, but was rare in other parts of the state. The burner might be even be dismantled and re-erected in another location that has better public access. residences in this survey area have individual merit, but collectively they are probably less significant than residences in other parts of the city.

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SITE LIST

MAIN STREET SURVEY DISTRICT

Map 38-09-29-DD

Street	Tax Lot	Date	Theme
<u>Primary</u>			
1111 Main	6400	1930	Commerce
1120 Pine	6600	c.1924	Commerce
<u>Secondary</u>			
1124 Main	5900	c.1906	Commerce
<u>Contributing</u>			
1211 Main	6000	1938	Commerce
1218 Main	7100	c.1906	Habitation
1136 Pine	6700	c.1910	Habitation
1154 Pine	6900	c.1910	Habitation

MAIN STREET SURVEY DISTRICT

Map 38-09-32AA

Street	Tax Lot	Date	Theme
<u>Primary</u>			
714 Main	14800	1920	Commerce
716 Main	14900	1926	Commerce
740 Main	15000	1937	Commerce
901 Main	8900	1929	Commerce
1014 Main	6800	1928	Commerce
1036 Main	7000	1919	Commerce
839 Walnut	11500	1920	Cult. Org.
<u>Secondary</u>			
1100 Klamath	2100	c.1921	Commerce
700 Main	14600	1921	Commerce
803 Main	9400	1928	Commerce
809 Main	9500	1928	Commerce
831 Main	9700	1929	Commerce
1001 Main	7700	1920	Commerce
1112 Main	1300	1923	Commerce
1040 Main	7100	c.1928	Commerce
1108 Main	1400	c.1920	Commerce
1114 Main	1200	1929	Commerce
9th and Pine	8800	1939	Commerce
115 11th	1500	1928	Commerce
230 11th	4700	1925	Commerce
11th and Walnut	2200	1928	Commerce
<u>Contributing</u>			
808 Klamath	10900	c.1925	Commerce
821 Klamath	10400	c.1925	Commerce
829 Klamath	10500	1921	Commerce
830 Klamath	10700	1925	Commerce
706 Main	14700	1921	Commerce
820 Main	10100	c.1925	Commerce
822 Main	10000	c.1925	Commerce
823 Main	9600	c.1925	Commerce
1008 Main	6700	c.1936	Commerce
1015 Main	7600	c.1935	Commerce
1022 Main	6900	c.1915	Commerce
1023 Main	7400	c.1909	Commerce
1029 Main	7300	c.1935	Commerce
1030 Main	9800	c.1925	Commerce
1035 Main	7200	1928	Commerce
1039 Main	7200	1928	Commerce
823 Walnut	11100	1934	Commerce
1010 Pine	8000	1915	Cult. Org.

1117 Walnut	2300	1910	Habitation
1129 Walnut	2500	c.1915	Habitation
8th and Klamath	10300	c.1920	Commerce
117 8th	9300	c.1925	Commerce
121 9th	6700	c.1926	Commerce
128 11th	2100	1930	Commerce
127 11th	1600	c.1936	Commerce

MAIN STREET DISTRICT SURVEY

Map 38-09-32AB

Street	Tax Lot	Date	Theme
<u>Primary</u>			
Link River			
Bridge	na	1931	Transportation
120 8th	3700	1939	Commerce
<u>Secondary</u>			
507 Main	13000	c.1919	Commerce
525 Main	12800	c.1915	Commerce
617 Main	5900	1905	Commerce
619 Main	5900	c.1915	Commerce
625 Main	5700	1912	Commerce
635 Main	5500	c.1910	Commerce
634 main	5400	c.1920	Commece
729 Main	4000	1928	Commerce
737 Main	3900	c.1925	Commerce
6th and Klamath	4900	1926	Commerce
121 6th	5000	c.1915	Commerce
121 7th	3600	c.1930	Commerce
<u>Contributing</u>			
623 Klamath	4700	c.1927	Commerce
517 Main	12900	c.1912	Commerce
527 Main	12600	c.1915	Commerce
610 Main	5100	1909	Commerce
618 Main	5100	c.1918	Commerce
620 Main	5200	c.1920	Commerce
626 Main	5300	1920	Commerce
701 Main	4400	1919	Commerce
711 Main	4300	c.1915	Commerce
721 Main	4200	c.1915	Commerce
7th and Klamath	4500	1929	Commerce

MAIN STREET SURVEY DISTRICT

Map 38-09-32AC

Street	Tax Lot	Date	Theme
<u>Primary</u>			
202 Main	1000	1905	Commerce
203 Main	5500	1926	Commerce
Main and 3rd	1600	1918-9	Government
130 5th	1700	1919	Commerce
<u>Secondary</u>			
221 Main	5400	1929	Commerce
306 Main	1600	1926	Commerce
323 main	4900	1924	Commerce
334 Main	1600	1925	Commerce
522 Main	3500	1912	Commerce
216 Pine	5800	c.1915	Habitation
129 2nd	5600	1924	Commerce
<u>Contributing</u>			
400 Klamath	400	c.1928	Cult. Org.
418 Klamath	200	1913	Cult. Org.
515 Klamath	3100	c.1923	Cult. Org.
220 Main	1200	c.1905	Commerce
230 Main	1300	c.1910	Commerce
239 Main	5300	1919	Commerce
412 Main	2100	1911	Commerce
407 Main	4300	1910	Commerce
421 Main	4100	c.1935	Commerce
422 Main	2300	1905	Commerce
427 Main	4000	c.1920	Commerce
431 Main	3800	c.1935	Commerce
435 Main	3800	1908	Commerce
540 Main	3600	1918	Commerce
135 2nd	5700	c.1915	Habitation
136 3rd	6000	c.1910	Commerce
124 4th	5200	1924	Commerce
122 5th	1800	1937	Commerce

MAIN STREET SURVEY DISTRICT

Map 38-09-32AD

Street	Tax Lot	Date	Theme
<u>Secondary</u>			
724 Klamath	2200	c.1925	Commerce
225 6th	2800	1926	Commerce
<u>Contributing</u>			
520 Klamath	9600	c.1925	Commerce
703 Klamath	3200	1934	Commerce
521 Walnut	9400	c.1945	Commerce

MAIN STREET SURVEY DISTRICT

Map 38-09-32BD

Street	Tax Lot	Date	Theme
<u>Secondary</u>			
130 1st	7700	c.1900	Commerce
<u>Contributing</u>			
76 Pine	7600	c.1915	Habitation

MAIN STREET SURVEY DISTRICT

Map 38-09-32DB

Street	Tax Lot	Date	Theme
<u>Contributing</u>			
136 Main	600	1925	Commerce

NORTH RESIDENTIAL SURVEY DISTRICT

Map 38-09-29CD

Street	Tax Lot	Date	Theme
<u>Secondary</u>			
721 Mt. Whitney	10100	c.1930	Habitation
821 Mt. Whitney	5800	c.1930	Habitation
610 Upham	6900	c.1930	Habitation

Contributing

911 8th	4100
915 8th	4400
1123 8th	7000
1127 8th	7100
804 9th	3700
815 9th	2900
826 9th	3800
833 9th	3000
905 9th	3100
908 9th	4600
930 9th	4900
934 9th	5000
905 Prospect	2800
911 Prospect	2700
921 Prospect	2600
931 Prospect	2500
1001 Prospect	2100
822 Roosevelt	4000
710 Mt. Whitney	10500
720 Mt. Whitney	10600
721 Mt. Whitney	10100
727 Mt. Whitney	10000
730 Mt. Whitney	10700
735 Mt. Whitney	9900
800 Mt. Whitney	5400
805 Mt. Whitney	5500
808 Mt. Whitney	5300
815 Mt. Whitney	5600
817 Mt. Whitney	5700
821 Mt. Whitney	5800
826 Mt. Whitney	5200
700 Doty	9100
712 Doty	9300
722 Doty	9400
730 Doty	9500
736 Doty	9600
807 Doty	6500
810 Doty	6300
811 Doty	6600

834 Doty	6000
616 Upham	6800
630 Upham	6700
736 Upham	900
800 Upham	800
834 Upham	400
840 Upham	300
731 Rose	1200
741 Rose	1300
745 Rose	1400
811 Rose	1500
819 Rose	1600
827 Rose	1700
835 Rose	1800
839 Rose	1900
840 Rose	2400
913 Rose	2000

NORTH RESIDENTIAL SURVEY DISTRICT

Map 38-09-29DC

Street	Tax Lot	Date	Theme
<u>Primary</u>			
429 Eighth	16700	1920	Cultural Organization
<u>Secondary</u>			
825 Grant	19300	c. 1930	Habitation
919 High	15500	c. 1918	Habitation
933 High	15300	1908	Habitation
927 Lincoln	11800	c. 1921	Habitation
803 Lincoln	18100	c. 1920	Habitation
634 Eighth	20500	c. 1905	Habitation
327 Ninth	15900	c. 1908	Habitation
407 Ninth	14600	c. 1920	Habitation
505 Ninth	13300	c. 1920	Habitation
534 Ninth	17500	c. 1926	Habitation
617 Ninth	1220	c. 1920	Habitation
623 Ninth	10900	c. 1906	Habitation
708 Ninth	19600	c. 1920	Habitation
432 Tenth	13700	1921	Habitation
630 Tenth	11400	1919	Habitation
632 Tenth	11300	c. 1930	Habitation
<u>Contributing</u>			
818 Grant	18600		
824 Grant	18800		
829 Grant	18000		
914 Grant	11000		
914 1/2 Grant	11000		
920 Grant	11200		
923 Grant	8800		
925 High	15400		
815 Jefferson	16800		
829 Jefferson	17100		
913 Jefferson	13200		
920 Jefferson	13500		
924 Jefferson	13600		
927 Jefferson	13100		
703 Lincoln	21200		
717 Lincoln	21000		
727 Lincoln	20900		
813 Lincoln	18200		
814 Lincoln	17700		
824 Lincoln	17600		
825 Lincoln	18300		
909 Lincoln	12000		

914 Lincoln	12500
915 Lincoln	11900
920 Lincoln	12600
931 Lincoln	11700
929 Lincoln	11600
818 Prospect	20200
830 Prospect	20100
912 Prospect	10100
948 Prospect	9900
925 Washington	13900
929 Washington	14100
931 Washington	14100
933 Washington	14000
937 Washington	14000
525 Eighth	18000
529 Eighth	17900
531 Eighth	17800
705 Eighth	20300
612 Eighth	20700
615 Eighth	19300
619 Eighth	19200
625 Eighth	19100
635 Eighth	19000
309 Ninth	15600
317 Ninth	15800
319 Ninth	15800
327 1/2 Ninth	15900
331 Ninth	16000
332 Ninth	15000
339 Ninth	14700
336 Ninth	14900
406 Ninth	16100
410 Ninth	16200
411 Ninth	14400
414 Ninth	16300
419 Ninth	14500
429 Ninth	14600
500 Ninth	17200
512 Ninth	17300
525 Ninth	12300
526 Ninth	17400
533 Ninth	12400
604 Ninth	18400
616 Ninth	18500
626 Ninth	18600
634 Ninth	18700
635 Ninth	10900
703 Ninth	10800
713 Ninth	10700
716 Ninth	19700
719 Ninth	10600
720 Ninth	19800
727 Ninth	10500
728 Ninth	19900

730 Ninth	20000
737 Ninth	10400
747 Ninth	10300
749 Ninth	10200
320 Tenth	15200
326 Tenth	15100
352 Tenth	14800
420 Tenth	13900
426 Tenth	13800
504 Tenth	13000
514 Tenth	12900
534 Tenth	12700
610 Tenth	11500
714 Tenth	9000
718 Tenth	9100
722 Tenth	9200
754 Tenth	9500
826 Tenth	9600
828 Tenth	9700

NORTH RESIDENTIAL SURVEY DISTRICT

Map 38-09-32 AB

Street	Tax Lot	Date	Theme
<u>Primary</u>			
223 Sixth	6400	1927	Habitation
537 High	1600	1910	Habitation
230 Sixth	11700	1927	Habitation
607 High	7100	1911	Cultural Organization/ Habitation
815 High	800	1929	Cultural Organization
<u>Secondary</u>			
324 High	11500	1926	Habitation
425 Fifth	10900	1930	Habitation
701 Jefferson	1700	1930	Habitation
228 Seventh	6700	c. 1905	Habitation
429 Seventh	2000	c. 1926	Habitation
715 Jefferson	1800	c. 1921	Habitation
406 Sixth	11200	c. 1930	Habitation
524 High	11800	1928	Habitation
<u>Contributing</u>			
514 High	11900		
518 High	11900		
615 High	7000		
622 High	6600		
623 High	5900		
639 High	6800		
500 Jefferson	10800		
520 Jefferson	10600		
603 Jefferson	9600		
620 Jefferson	8900		
629 Jefferson	9300		
708 Jefferson	2000		
718 Jefferson	2200		
730 Jefferson	2400		
614 Lincoln	9800		
616 Lincoln	9900		
513 Washington	10700		
521 Washington	10500		
613 Washington	8300		
620 Washington	7800		
621 Washington	8200		
625 Washington	8100		
639 Washington	8000		
707 Washington	2900		

715 Washington	2900
723 Washington	2800
217 Fifth	12000
231 Sixth	6500
321 Sixth	7200
324 Sixth	11500
325 Sixth	7300
326 Sixth	11400
340 Sixth	11300
345 Sixth	7400
406 Sixth	11200
414 Sixth	11100
411 Sixth	8500
415 Sixth	8600
422 Sixth	10300
434 Sixth	10200
535 Sixth	8700
533 Sixth	9700
320 Seventh	7900
421 Seventh	2100
426 Seventh	9100
510 Seventh	9200
528 Seventh	10100
228 Eighth	3100
506 Eighth	900
512 Eighth	1000
520 Eighth	1100
526 Eighth	1200
530 Eighth	1300
304 Ninth	300
310 Ninth	400
318 Ninth	500
320 Ninth	600
232 Ninth	800

NORTH RESIDENTIAL SURVEY DISTRICT

Map 38-09-32 AC

Street	Tax Lot	Date	Theme
<u>Primary</u>			
217 Pine	6800	1904	Habitation
219 Pine	6700	1927	Habitation
403 Pine	8400	1919	Cultural Organization
415 Pine	8300		Commerce
439 Pine	8100	1901	Habitation
203 Third	6500	1919	Habitation
210 Fourth	7500	c. 1885	Habitation
<u>Secondary</u>			
313 High	10100	c. 1920	Habitation
329 High	10200	c. 1900	Habitation
419 High	13400	c. 1925	Habitation
235 Third	7800	1919	Habitation
331 Third	9800	c. 1928	Habitation
235 Fourth	8500	c. 1920	Habitation
334 Fourth	9400	c. 1905	Habitation
226 Fourth	700	c. 1930	Habitation
<u>Contributing</u>			
212 High	7100		
224 High	7200		
339 High	10300		
412 High	8600		
420 High	8600		
422 High	8800		
432 High	8900		
438 High	9000		
205 Pine	6900		
303 Pine	7700		
314 Washington	9700		
204 Third	6500		
217 Third	7700		
226 Third	7400		
234 Third	7300		
325 Third	9900		
325 Fourth	8500		
913 Fourth	7600		
227 Fifth	9100		

NORTH RESIDENTIAL SURVEY DISTRICT

May 38-09-32 BA

Street	Tax Lot	Date	Theme
<u>Primary</u>			
630 Fifth	5800	1927	Habitation
<u>Secondary</u>			
403 Lincoln	5300	c. 1925	Habitation
406 Lincoln	5200	c. 1926	Habitation
615 Lincoln	300	1926	habitation
329 Washington	13100	c. 1918	Habitation
529 Fifth	2000	c. 1920	Habitation
608 Sixth	400	1929	Habitation
625 Sixth	600	1921	Habitation
<u>Contributing</u>			
105 Grant	17700		
128 Grant	17900		
133 Grant	17500		
210 Grant	15300		
215 Grant	16400		
219 Grant	16300		
220 Grant	15400		
225 Grant	16200		
315 Grant	10300		
321 Grant	10200		
327 Grant	10100		
328 Grant	10800		
337 Grant	10000		
426 Grant	5900		
437 Grant	6600		
524 Grant	1200		
201 Jefferson	13099		
219 Jefferson	13800		
227 Jefferson	13700		
237 Jefferson	13600		
315 Jefferson	12200		
318 Jefferson	12700		
331 Jefferson	12100		
410 Jefferson	4500		
409 Jefferson	4400		
420 Jefferson	3700		
421 Jefferson	4300		
429 Jefferson	4200		
435 Jefferson	4100		
505 Jefferson	3000		
515 Jefferson	2800		
511 Jefferson	2700		

522 Jefferson	4900
529 Jefferson	2600
535 Jefferson	2500
135 Lincoln	18200
202 Lincoln	14000
211 Lincoln	14900
218 Lincoln	14100
220 Lincoln	14200
223 Lincoln	14800
224 Lincoln	14300
227 Lincoln	14700
310 Lincoln	11500
317 Lincoln	11100
322 Lincoln	11700
328 Lincoln	11800
409 Lincoln	5400
417 Lincoln	5500
522 Lincoln	2100
529 Lincoln	1600
535 Lincoln	1500
538 Lincoln	3200
609 Lincoln	400
617 Lincoln	200
619 Lincoln	100
210 McKinley	16900
224 McKinley	17100
312 McKinley	9700
316 McKinley	9800
317 McKinley	9300
329 McKinley	9200
339 McKinley	9100
408 McKinley	8300
420 McKinley	8200
422 McKinley	8200
424 McKinley	8100
315 McKinley	8800
410 McKinley	7300
421 McKinley	7700
429 McKinley	7800
309 Washington	13300
319 Washington	3200
415 Washington	3400
421 Washington	3300
431 Washington	3200
439 Washington	3100
325 Second	14000
435 Second	1800
515 Second	13900
615 Second	5000
624 Second	18100
632 Second	18000
705 Second	16600
725 Second	16700
728 Second	17400

735	Second	16800
324	Third	900
405	Third	13400
411	Third	13500
422	Third	20100
429	Third	12600
535	Third	11400
604	Third	14500
620	Third	15600
629	Third	10600
632	Third	15700
700	Third	15800
711	Third	10400
712	Third	15900
714	Third	16000
421	Fourth	3600
405	Fourth	3500
532	Fourth	11900
627	Fourth	6200
905	Fourth	7500
920	Fourth	8500
420	Fifth	3900
430	Fifth	4000
505	Fifth	2900
521	Fifth	2000
530	Fifth	5000
627	Fifth	1100
628	Fifth	5800
629	Fifth	1000
534	Sixth	2400

NORTH RESIDENTIAL SURVEY DISTRICT

Map 38-09-32 BD

Street	Tax Lot	Date	Theme
<u>Primary</u>			
213 Cedar	11200	1905	Habitation
137 High	5100	c. 1890	Habitation
31 Pine	11300	1904	Habitation
45 Pine	11101	1927	Habitation
125 Pine	6400	1920	Habitation
79 Washington	9100	1927	Habitation
229 Washington	1200	1928	Habitation

Secondary

232 Cedar	11400	c. 1905	Habitation
234 Ewauna	10900	c. 1904	Habitation
123 High	5300	c. 1910	Habitation
219 High	300	1920	Habitation
229 High	200	c. 1927	Habitation
60 Uerlings	10000	1909	Habitation
103 Washington	4500	c. 1922	Habitation
131 Washington	4300	1908	Habitation

Contributing

233 Cedar	10800
227 Ewauna	8300
228 Ewauna	11000
22 High	11500
39 High	10700
73 High	8800
79 High	8700
85 High	8600
104 High	5600
112 High	5800
126 High	5900
131 High	5200
303 High	500
121 Jefferson	3600
124 Jefferson	4000
131 Jefferson	3500
139 Jefferson	3400
222 Jefferson	1900
234 Jefferson	2100
102 Lincoln	2900
114 Lincoln	3000
122 Lincoln	3100
128 Lincoln	3200
65 Pine	8200
73 Pine	8000

79 Pine	7900
83 Pine	7800
103 Pine	6700
111 Pine	6600
115 Pine	6500
133 Pine	6300
104 Washington	4600
120 Washington	4700
119 Washington	4400
130 Washington	4800
202 Washington	600
203 Washington	1500
213 Washington	1400
216 Washington	700
220 Washington	800
221 Washington	1300
237 Washington	1100
234 First	8500
423 First	3900
614 First	9800
224 Second	6100
234 Second	6000
318 Second	5000
330 Second	4900
416 Second	4300
425 Second	1600
426 Second	4200
429 Second	1700
434 Second	4100
524 Second	3300

RIVERSIDE SURVEY DISTRICT

Map 38-09-32 CB

Street	Tax Lot	Date	Theme
<u>Primary</u>			
120 Riverside	7500	1903	Habitation
142 Riverside	7600	1900	Habitation
204 Riverside	7700	1903	Habitation
210 Rogers	3800	c. 1920	Habitation
304 Grand	100	1912	Habitation
Cypress & Lippencott	na	1019	Education
<u>Secondary</u>			
710 Lippencott	1300	c. 1928	Habitation
136 Lewis	6200	c. 1920	Habitation
158 Lewis	6800	c. 1926	Habitation
132 Carroll	7000	c. 1908	Habitation
100 Main	7300	c. 1905	Habitation
<u>Contributing</u>			
125 Riverside	7500		
203 Riverside	2300		
238 Riverside	8000		
300 Riverside	8100		
139 Mill	1900		
100 Carroll	7400		
110 Carroll	7300		
120 Carroll	7100		
126 Carroll	7100		
140 Carroll	6900		
114 Lewis	6000		
122 Lewis	6100		
501 Cypress	3700		
301 Main	4200		
153 Octavia	2900		
110 Georgia	3200		
124 Georgia	3000		
136 Georgia	2800		
807 Lippencott	1300		

RIVERSIDE SURVEY DISTRICT

Map 38-09-32 CC

Street	Tax Lot	Date	Theme
<u>Secondary</u>			
200 Lewis	2300	c. 1926	Habitation
<u>Contributing</u>			
205 Lewis	2200		
235 Lewis	1800		

RIVERSIDE SURVEY DISTRICT

Map 38-09-32 CD

Street	Tax Lot	Date	Theme
<u>Primary</u>			
346 Riverside	600	1905	Habitation
406 Riverside	700	1908	Habitation
<u>Secondary</u>			
532 Riverside	1700	1903	Habitation
<u>Contributing</u>			
416 Riverside	800		
430 Riverside	1000		
444 Riverside	1100		
446 Riverside	1300		

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY DISTRICT

Map 38-09-32 AA

Street	Tax Lot	Date	Theme
<u>Primary</u>			
303 Eighth	11800	1929	Habitation
414 Walnut	8200	1917	Habitation
<u>Secondary</u>			
323-27 Ninth	4100	c. 1928	Habitation
415-19 Ninth	3400	c. 1928	Habitation
818 Walnut	11800	c. 1918	Habitation
830 Oak	12800	1927	Habitation
<u>Contributing</u>			
334 Oak	12900		
900 Oak	3400		
913 Oak	4000		
915 Oak	3900		
Oak & Commercial	2900		
302 Commercial	2800		
312 Eleventh	4600		
327 Ninth	4100		
413 Ninth	3300		
404 Walnut	4200		
908 Walnut	4200		
912 Walnut	4300		
916 Walnut	4400		
924 Walnut	4500		
1118 Walnut	2700		

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY DISTRICT

Map 38-09-32 AD

Street	Tax Lot	Date	Theme
<u>Secondary</u>			
435 Oak	10400	1908	Habitation
402 Walnut	10000	c. 1905	Habitation
414 Walnut	9900	c. 1905	Habitation
331 Fourth	10100	c. 1905	Habitation
303 Fifth	8300	c. 1920	Habitation
310 Fifth	9600	1920	Habitation
613 Fifth	6700	1923	Habitation
401 Sixth	4500	c. 1920	Commerce
424 Sixth	7900	1926	Commerce
435 Sixth	4800	1925	Commerce
330 Seventh	4000	c. 1930	Commerce
<u>Contributing</u>			
325 Fifth	8500		
335 Fifth	10500		
320 Sixth	8800		
430 Sixth	7700		
510 Sixth	7100		
530 Sixth	7600		
603 Sixth	5900		
623 Sixth	6000		
705 Sixth	6300		
709 Sixth	6300		
726 Sixth	6500		
Sixth & Walnut	8000		
330 Seventh	4000		
505 Eighth			
511 Eighth			
420 Walnut	9800		
411 Oak	10200		
632 Oak	4300		
520 Plum	7200		
811 Plum	13300		
819 Plum	13400		
824 Plum	300		
834 Plum	200		
840 Plum	100		

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY DISTRICT

Map 38-09-33 BA

Street	Tax Lot	Date	Theme
<u>Secondary</u>			
232 E. Main	11700	c. 1925	Habitation
314 E. Main	10900	c. 1928	Commerce
406 Owens	6700	1930	Habitation
264 Eldorado	13800	moved	Transportation
<u>Contributing</u>			
146 E. Main	10000		
148 E. Main	10100		
208 E. Main	11000		
210 E. Main	11100		
212 E. Main	11200		
214 E. Main	11400		
216 E. Main	11500		
218 E. Main	11600		
220 E. Main	11600		
230 E. Main	11700		
244 E. Main	11800		
246 E. Main	11900		
316 E. Main	16800		
435 Richmond	16000		
411 Richmond	16600		
426 Richmond	16500		
436 Richmond	15000		
515 Richmond	16300		
424 Adams	15200		
430 Adams	15100		
436 Adams	15000		
1737 Oak	12000		
1715 Oak	12400		
311 Eldorado	13200		
331 Eldorado	12800		
431 Eldorado	14100		

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY DISTRICT

Map 38-09-33 BB

Street	Tax Lot	Date	Theme
<u>Secondary</u>			
Main & Spring	100	var.	Commerce
1320 Main	2000	1923	Industry
201 Commercial	4100	c. 1930	Habitation
428 Spring	10000	1927	Industry
468 Spring	10000	c. 1930	Industry
226 Broad	4400	c. 1930	Habitation
248 Broad	4500	c. 1920	Habitation
<u>Contributing</u>			
202 Spring	1200		
431 Spring	10500		
438 Spring	10000		
402 Market	8700		
300 Broad	4600		
330 Broad	4400		
226 Broad	4400		
321 Broad	5100		
428 Broad	8300		
217 Commercial	3700		
229 Commercial	3900		
309 Commercial	3400		

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY DISTRICT

Map 38-09-33 BC

Street	Tax Lot	Date	Theme
<u>Secondary</u>			
467 Spring	100	1925	Commerce
473 Spring	100	1920	Commerce
612 Spring	1100	c. 1918	Commerce
661 Spring	500	1910	Commerce
700 Spring	9500	var.	Industry
553 Market	2100	1927	Commerce
610 Market	2500	c. 1920	Industry
805 Market	8800	1916	Industry
730 Sixth	7600	1926	Commerce
<u>Contributing</u>			
431 Commercial	5800		
525 Commercial	6000		
735 Commercial	7600		
428 Broad	5200		
524 Broad	4800		
632 Broad	4300		
503 Spring	200		
610 Spring	900		
616 Spring	900		

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY DISTRICT

Map 38-09-33 BD

Street	Tax Lot	Date	Theme
<u>Secondary</u>			
1936 Vine	6100	c. 1930	Habitation
foot of Vine	na	c. 1928	Industrial
518 Owens	500	1926	Habitation
728 Owens	4800	1925	Habitation
<u>Contributing</u>			
1830 Orchard	2700		
1941 Orchard	1100		
1943 Orchard	1000		
1945 Orchard	900		
542 Owens	600		
530 Owens	600		
636 Owens	4300		
644 Owens	4400		
700 Owens	4500		
708 Owens	4600		
715 Owens	4700		
806 Owens	6300		
828 Owens	6400		
830 Owens	6500		
836 Owens	6600		
521 Adams	1300		
608 Adams	2900		
612 Adams	2900		
617 Adams	3500		
1941 Vine	4900		

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY DISTRICT

Map 38-09-33 CA

Street	Tax Lot	Date	Theme
<u>Secondary</u>			
SP Yards	na	1926	Transportation
932 Owens	800	1928	Habitation
1126 Owens	3800	1930	Habitation
1927 Wantland	4100	c. 1930	Commerce
1931 Wantland	400	c. 1930	Habitation
<u>Contributing</u>			
848 Owens	100		
914 Owens	400		
918 Owens	500		
924 Owens	600		
930 Owens	700		
1022 Owens	3200		
1034 Owens	3300		
1048 Owens	3400		
1124 Owens	3700		
1138 Owens	3900		
1246 Owens	100		
1903 Wantland	2000		
1907 Wantland	2100		
1913 Wantland	2200		
1916 Wantland	5300		
1919 Wantland	2300		

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY DISTRICT

Map 38-09-33 CB

Street	Tax Lot	Date	Theme
<u>Secondary</u>			
953 Spring	300, 400	var.	Commerce
830 Market	1900	c. 1920	Commerce
<u>Contributing</u>			
851 Spring	300		
833 Broad	2100		