HISTORIC PRESERVATION TRACKING PROJECT

CITY OF CORVALLIS, OREGON

by

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City of Corvallis, Oregon

ABSTRACT: This paper discusses the methods used to create a maintainable tracking system for used by the City of Corvallis' Planning Division for the purpose of historic preservation. The system includes a Microsoft Access2000 database and an ArcView GIS component. In addition to this, there is a web site component of the project that is discussed. This is an informational site that displays information contained in the Access database for public use.

Introduction

The first historical society was founded in Massachusetts in 1789. However, it was not until 1858 when the Mount Vernon Ladies Association purchased 200 acres of George Washington's estate for the purpose of preservation that preservation in the United States became much of an issue. Heading this association was Ann Pamela Cunningham from South Carolina. She was the regent of the association and her friends were assigned to various states as vice-regents with "Lady Managers" in each county and town. Ms. Cunningham developed the preservation model that was to be used for the next 75 years and, although she helped create the notion that preservation is for private citizens rather than the government, she was only interested in preserving sites that were related to important national figures (Pinyerd, 1999).

The government did not have much involvement in preservation until the 1900s when the Antiquities Act of 1906 was passed as an attempt to protect archaeological sites on federal lands in response to looting in the southwest. Then, in 1910, the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities was founded by William Sumner Appleton. With the founding of this society came, for the first time, the idea of saving a monument for its architectural or aesthetic value. The National Park Service (NPS) took over the management of nine national monuments when it was founded in 1916. In 1931 the first historic district was created and zoned as such in Charleston, South Carolina and, with it, the notion of preserving historic sites at the local level. The Historic Sites Act, a national policy to preserve historic sites for public use, was passed in 1935, and finally the National Historic Preservation Act was passed in 1966. The passing of this Act created the extensive structure of historic preservation that exists today (Pinyerd, 1999).

The structure of historic preservation in the United States is divided into three main tiers. At the national level it is run by the National Park Service, which is part of the U.S. Department

of the Interior. The NPS maintains an official list, the National Register (authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966), of historic resources that are significant to the nation's history and prehistory. A historic resource can be any one of a variety of things: a building, a structure, a site, or an object. This includes houses, schools, factories, monuments, tunnels and roads, bridges, and even archeological sites. "A National Register property of special importance to the nation as a whole may be additionally designated a National Historic Site (NHS) or National Historic Landmark (NHL)." (Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, 2000)
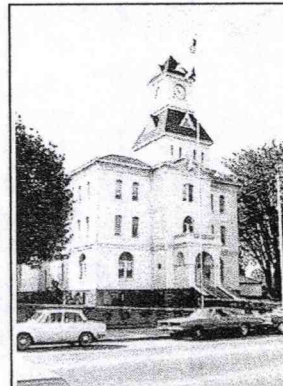
Figure 1. The Benton County Courthouse, built in 1888, is listed at the state level on the National Register. It is the oldest active courthouse still in use for its original purpose in Oregon (photo taken by Elisabeth Potter, 1970).

There are approximately 74,000 historic resources listed on the National Register. These include all historic areas in the NPS, more than 2,300 National Historic Landmarks, and properties that have been nominated by governments, organizations, and individuals across the country because they are significant to the nation as a whole, to a state, or to a particular community (National Park Service, 2002). (See Figures 1 through 3 for examples.)
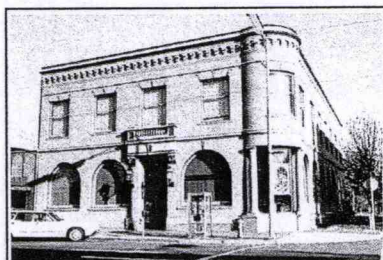
Figure 2. The Benton County State Bank, built in 1907, is also listed on the National Register at the state level and is located in downtown Corvallis (photo taken by Elisabeth Potter, 1978).

The next level of historic preservation is administered in each state by State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO). "State Historic Preservation Offices accept, review, and submit nominations to the National Register" (Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, 2002a). Oregon's SHPO, established within the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department in 1967, manages and administers programs for the protection of the

state's significant historic and prehistoric resources (Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, 2002b).

Certified Local Governments (CLG) such as Corvallis represent the third tier of historic preservation. "Local governments meeting local, state, and NPS requirements may strengthen their preservation efforts by achieving Certified Local Government status. In turn, they become eligible to receive valuable technical assistance as

Figure 3. The John A. Bexell House was built in 1926 for Mr. Bexell and his wife. One of the reasons it is listed on the National Register is because of Mr. Bexell's association with Oregon Agriculture College where he worked as Dean of the School of Commerce for five years (photo taken by Lynn Ketchum 1991)

well as apply for small grants through their State Historic Preservation Offices" (National Park Service, 2001c). This CLG designation allows local governments like Corvallis to process permits locally and have locally designated resources as well (see Figure 4).

Although Corvallis' Historic Preservation Advisory Board (HPAB) was officially established in 1982 by Ordnance 82-101, this "seven member volunteer Board has been

Figure 4. The Nash & Florence Taylor House, built in 1926 and known to neighborhood residents as "the pink house" for the past 25 years, is one of several Norman Farmhouses in the area. It is included in the College Hill Historic District (photo taken by Dave Pinverd 1998)

successfully inventorying and listing significant resources on the Corvallis Register of Historic Landmarks and Districts since 1976" (City of Corvallis, 1997a). The City of Corvallis obtains grants from the State to conduct annual surveys of historical resources for the HPAB to review. "These historic resource survey forms are prepared in conformance with State and Federal standards, and generally include a photograph of the resource, the style and history of the structure, history of previous residents, a statement of significance, a site plan of the resource and a location map" (City of Corvallis, 1997b). Once the surveys are prepared, the HPAB determines which resources are most

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significant to the history of Corvallis and then requests permission from the owner of each resource to place a Historic Preservation Overlay (HPO) on those properties. If the owner denies permission, no further action is taken; however, if the owner grants permission, the issue is sent to the Land Development Hearings Board and the issue is decided there.

Corvallis' historic resources are located, for the most part, in downtown Corvallis as well as in the area north of Monroe Avenue to Tyler Avenue and west of 6th Street all the way to 35th Street (see Figure 5). There are currently 1009 resources that have been surveyed. Of these, 535 have been inventoried, 251 have an HPO, and 160 are listed on the National Register (135 of which are part of the Avery-Helms Historic District). At present, this district is the only historic district in Corvallis but there are two others pending: the College Hill and North College Hill Historic Districts (see Appendix A). The Avery-Helms district is roughly bounded by Jefferson Avenue to the north, D Avenue to the south, and 2nd to 6th Streets on the east and west. The College Hill district will include Harding Elementary School and be bounded by Polk Avenue to the north, Johnson Avenue to the south, and 26th through 36th Streets on the east and west, respectively. Finally, the North College Hill district will be bounded by Harrison Boulevard to the north, Monroe Avenue to the south, Kings Boulevard on the east, and 27th Street on the west.
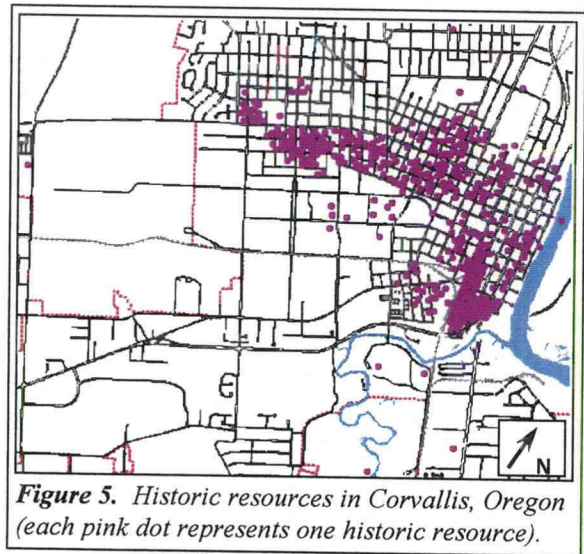

Figure 5. *Historic resources in Corvallis, Oregon (each pink dot represents one historic resource).*

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Background

Originally, all of the City's files on historic resources were stored in filing cabinets according to several filing systems. GIS files containing information on historic resources and Historic Preservation Overlays had been developed in 1997 but there was no mechanism for ongoing maintenance, the majority of properties with HPOs had corresponding parcel tags in Permit*Plan (the City's computerized permit tracking system), and there was a currently existing historic preservation web site with information on all of the historic resources for which intensive surveys had been performed prior to October 1997.

My project came about due to some difficulties the City was experiencing coordinating all of the historic resource information. Dave Pinyerd, a historic preservation consultant who contracts with the City, was just putting the final touches on a Historic Preservation database (the Database) he had created that would store all of the historic resource information for Corvallis in a manageable way. Another problem was that, without an efficient way to maintain the GIS files, there was an increased potential for the data contained there to become out of date. Because these files are used as a base for things like the placement of parcel tags in Permit*Plan and the creation of zoning maps, it is important that they be accurate so that the City's planning and development services staff can advise people appropriately and permits are not given to do work that is not allowed under Historic Preservation regulations. In addition to this, several new surveys have been done and a new historic district, Avery-Helms, was listed on the National Register since the Historic Preservation web site was created and, therefore, needed to be included.

Objectives

I began this project by updating and verifying all of the information in the Database. This information was then used as a base to create new GIS files and to create updated Adobe Acrobat *.pdf* files associated with the web site. The creation of current GIS files was especially important because this is the information used to place parcel tags in Permit*Plan on properties with HPOs (see Figures 6 and 7), to create zoning maps, and to create updated interactive imagemaps for the Historic Preservation web site.
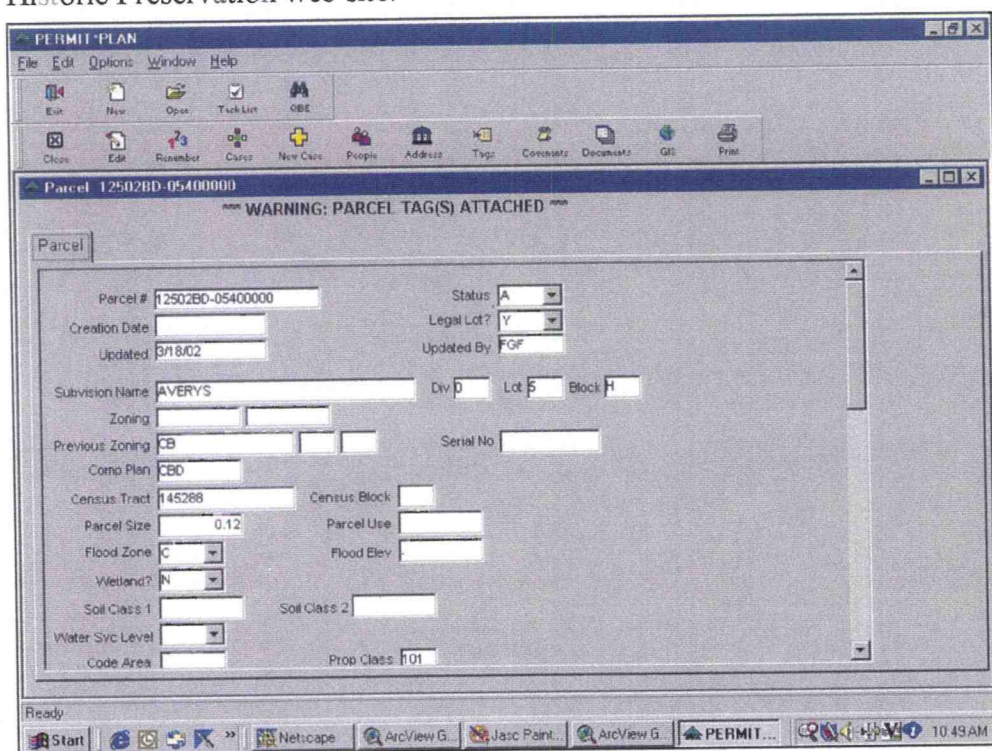
Figure 6. Screen that appears in Permit*Plan when a parcel tag is attached to a property.
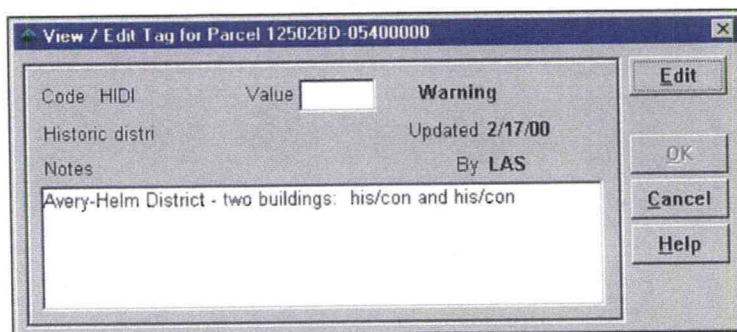
Figure 7. Historic Preservation Overlay parcel tag in Permit*Plan.

Methods and Results

A variety of research methods were used during the course of this project. The first phase of the project consisted of general research, data compilation, and ground truthing to insure that the information contained in the Historic Preservation Database was accurate. The second phase of the project was more technical in nature. This phase involved the creation of GIS files based on the Database, which in turn were used to create imagemaps for use in the revision of the Historic Preservation web pages, to place parcel tags in Permit*Plan on properties with Historic Preservation Overlays, and to allow for visual display and analysis of historic information (see Figure 8). From this, a variety of products were produced.

Flowchart of Project Methods

```
        Compilation and Verification of
        Historic Preservation Database
                 Information

                      │
        ┌─────────────┼─────────────┐
        │             │             │
                  Creation of    Creation of
                   .pdf Files     GIS Files
                      │             │
 Creation of          │        Creation of
 Database Maintenance │        Image Maps
 Files                │             │      Integration of
        │             │             │      GIS Files with
        │             │             │      Permit*Plan
        │          Revision of      │             │
        │          Historic Preservation         │
        │          Web Pages                      │
        │             │                           │
        └─────────────┼───────────────────────────┘
                Creation of Final Report
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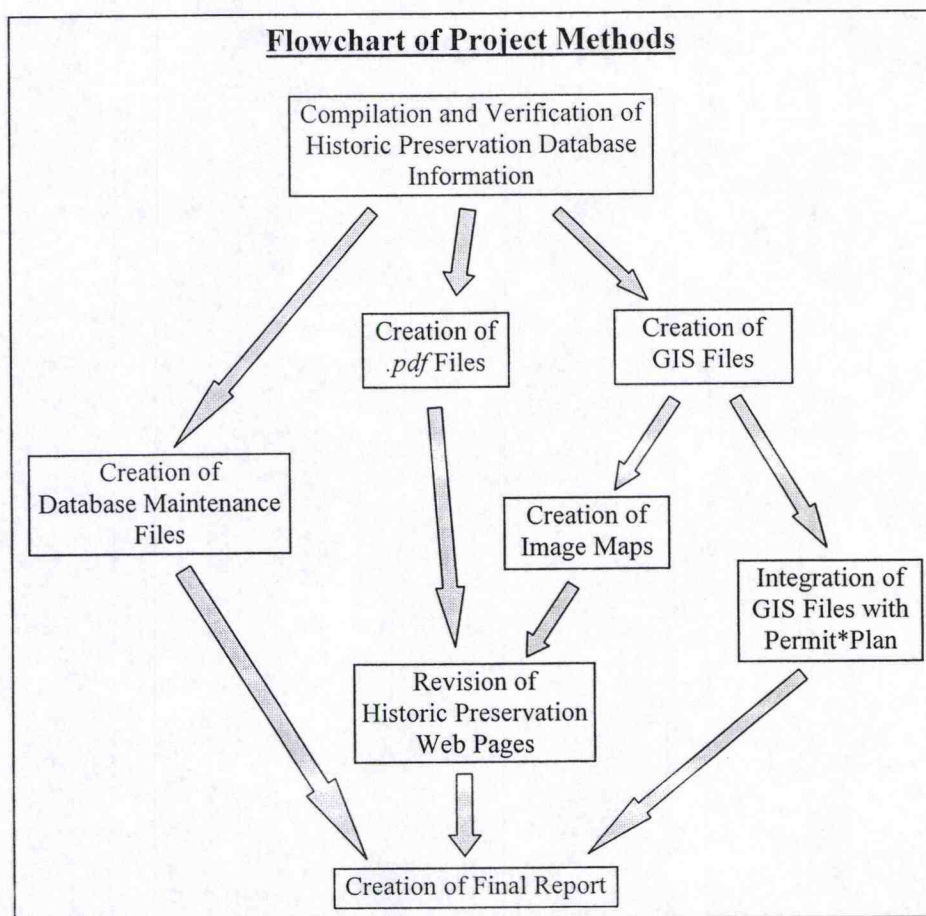
Figure 8. Flowchart representing the process followed during the course of the project.

Historic Preservation Database

This database was created by Dave Pinyerd at the request of Kathy Gager, the associate planner in charge of the City's historic preservation program. It was created in Microsoft Access97 but is now stored as a Microsoft Access2000 program and is quite large. It originally contained 112 fields in the Survey Data table (the main data table in the Database) and 900 records. The number of fields was later increased to 115 to allow for greater efficiency when manipulating information in the City's ArcView GIS files. The number of records was first reduced due to duplicate records and later increased to more than 900 with the addition of the resources located in the Avery-Helms Historic District. The grand total is now 1009 due to the addition of several buildings on the Oregon State University (OSU) campus (see Appendix B). Each record includes at least one photographic image of the resource (some have two) and approximately 375 records include two additional digital images: a location map and a site plan.

Methods

The structure of the Historic Preservation Database had just been finalized when I began this project, but some of the data were incorrect or incomplete and some resources had not yet been included. My first task was to research any missing data, enter them into the Database, and then verify all of the data contained there. A variety of sources were used. Records of Historic Preservation Overlays were found in the records of the National Register and in the Planning Department's Zoning District Change files in a variety of locations. This information was collected and entered manually. Current owner data were obtained from the County Tax Assessor's database. This information was entered into the Database by use of an Access Update query. Not all of the data transferred completely due to duplicate serial numbers and inconsistencies between the two databases so all remaining data were entered manually. Some

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records were lacking or contained incorrect serial numbers, map and tax lot numbers, and block and lot numbers. This information was obtained from ArcView GIS files maintained by the City and was entered manually. In addition to this, some resources were not included in the Database. The majority of these resources were located in the Avery-Helms Historic District and were entered manually based on the information recorded in the Avery-Helms nomination to the National Register.

Once this was done, the address and any associated addresses for each resource and its corresponding photographic image were verified. To do this, a field checking form (see Appendix C) was created and about two weeks were spent checking the records listed in the Database. Although it was more efficient to do this on foot, it was necessary to do part of it by car due to inclement weather.

As with any project, there were a few complications. The main problem encountered was the size limit associated with an Access database: 2 gigabytes. This problem was originally encountered during the first couple of weeks working on this project. It was unclear at first what was causing the problem. First, a *compact and repair* function was performed to see if that would solve the problem (due to the large size of the Database, it was not possible to do this on the computer I was using at the City so Dave Pinyerd took a copy of the database home, ran the *compact and repair* function there, and then sent the Database back on a CD). This worked for a while, but when new photo images were added and problems began again, it was apparent that it had something to do with the photo images. The next solution was for Dave to upgrade the photo images from Access97 to Access2000 and this also worked for a while. The last time that this problem occurred, our solution was to remove the Photo Data, Location Map Data, and Site Plan Data tables from the Database completely, create a separate database for each of them and

then link the tables back into the main Database (it wasn't until much later that it was discovered that the size limit for an Access database is 2 gigabytes).

Results

With all of the information correctly entered into the Database, the City now has an efficient way to store and manage its historic preservation resource data. An added benefit is that the Database can also be used to verify the placement of parcel tags in Permit*Plan. In addition to this, three reference files were created for the purpose of providing guidance regarding future use of the Database (see Appendix D). The Data Field Map is a list of the fields listed in the Survey Data table of the Database and an explanation of the type of information contained in each. The Database Definition File is a list of all the tables, queries, forms and reports found in the Database and an explanation of the purpose of each. Finally, the file titled "Kathy's Guide to Working with the Historic Preservation Database" is a step-by-step set of instructions that explains how to use and maintain the Database.

Geographic Information System (GIS) Files

Methods

Upon analysis of the existing GIS files available and consideration of the tasks to be accomplished, it was decided that it would be better to start fresh rather than amending the existing files. There were originally six GIS files that had been developed for various purposes in previous years as part of historic preservation contracts. Our projected outcome would include only two or three GIS files, depending on time allowances, for planning purposes. One file would be a point file identifying all historic resources that have been the subject of an intensive survey. This file would be the base file and would serve mostly as an informational reference. The second file would also be a point file, but this one would identify all regulated properties

(i.e., those subject to an Historic Preservation Overlay). This file would be used to track resources on the zoning map and in Permit*Plan to ensure that they are treated appropriately and would, therefore, be more regulatory in nature. Finally, the third file, if time allowed, would be a shapefile correlated to the specific structures located on a property within the historic districts. Each of the buildings in this third file would be coded to indicate its historic significance: historic contributing, historic non-contributing, or non-historic non-contributing. Another factor that was taken into consideration during the planning phase of this part of the project was maintenance. Issues such as who would be responsible for maintenance, how often the data would be maintained, and a general idea of how the maintenance would be performed were discussed. A consensus was reached that there would be periodic exports from the Historic Preservation database for maintenance and a regular update schedule would be determined.

The first step was to identify specific fields in the Historic Preservation database that would need to be transferred into ArcView. Because all of the information to be included in ArcView came straight from the Survey Data table in the Database, a new database was created that consisted of a copy of this table only. All records for resources that are not listed on the National Register or have not been the subject of an intensive survey were then deleted because they would not be used in the GIS files. This new database then needed to be exported to ArcView. There were two ways to do this. The first attempt used a *join* function in ArcView but this caused truncation of the data from the new database so it was decided that the *geocoding* function would be a better choice. To do this, an ODBC connection was created to bring the new Access database into ArcView. The Access database was then *geocoded* based on the data contained in the City's official address database. This proved to create only a minor obstacle: there were just over 40 addresses that did not match exactly. Upon further investigation, it was

found that most of these could be reconciled by adjusting the address being used for a resource in the Historic Preservation database (the official address used by the City was entered into the Street field and any remaining addresses were included in the Associated Address field). A number of the remaining anomalies were due to the fact that the parcel was vacant so addresses were assigned to these parcels by Vicki Druliner, a Permit Specialist for the Development Services Division. The remaining anomalies were due to resources that do not have addresses (i.e. the train engine in Avery Park, the tree canopy along Jefferson Avenue, and the buildings on the OSU campus). The database was then re-*geocoded* and the remaining 34 points for these resources were entered into the GIS table (see Figure 9).
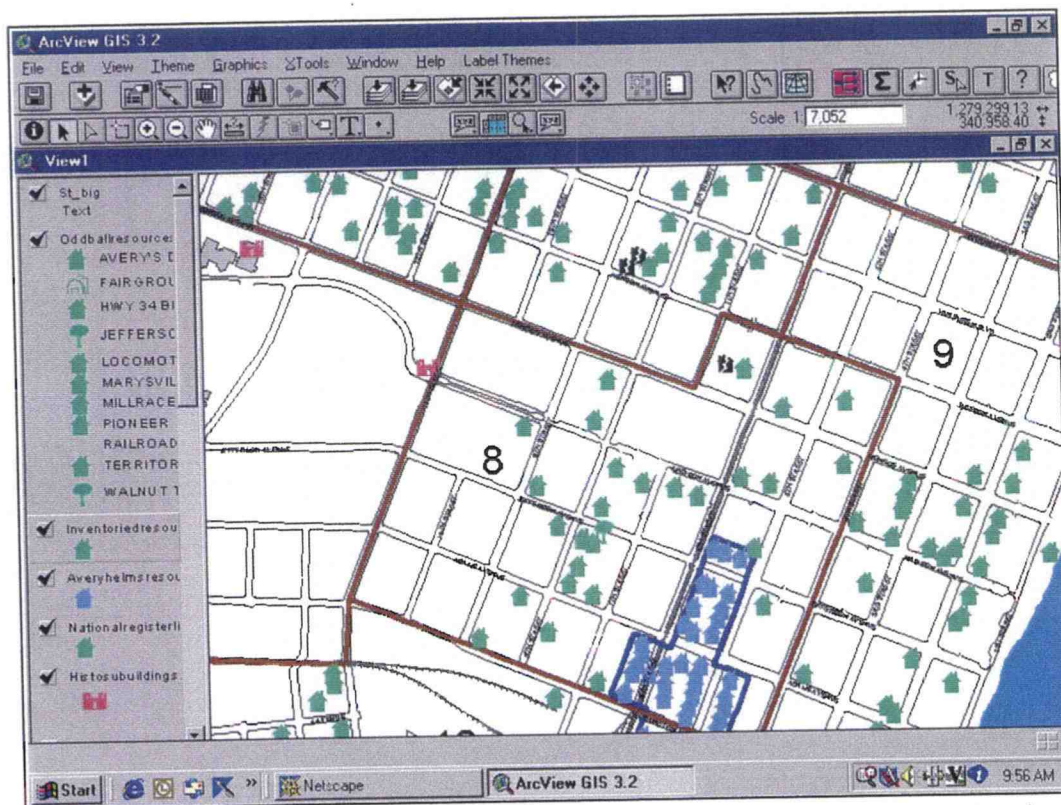

Figure 9. *Finalized view of historic resources GIS file in ArcView, including points entered manually.*

Results

The GIS work described above resulted in one main point-based dataset from which subsets could be created. One subset has been created for the properties with Historic Preservation Overlays for use with the zoning map (see Appendix E) and Permit*Plan, and several others have been created for various aspects of the imagemaps to be included on the web site. Unfortunately time did not allow for the creation of the building-based shapefile so this will be kept in mind for a future effort.

Web Page Revisions

The City's Historic Preservation web site had not been revised since October 1997, and some of the information contained on the historic resources listed on this site has changed. In addition to this, new intensive surveys have been completed and the Avery-Helms Historic District has been established. Therefore, these web pages needed to be revised. The 1997 version consists of interactive imagemaps with hot links to *.pdf* files containing information about historic resources in Corvallis based on the data in the Historic Preservation database (see Figure 10). New
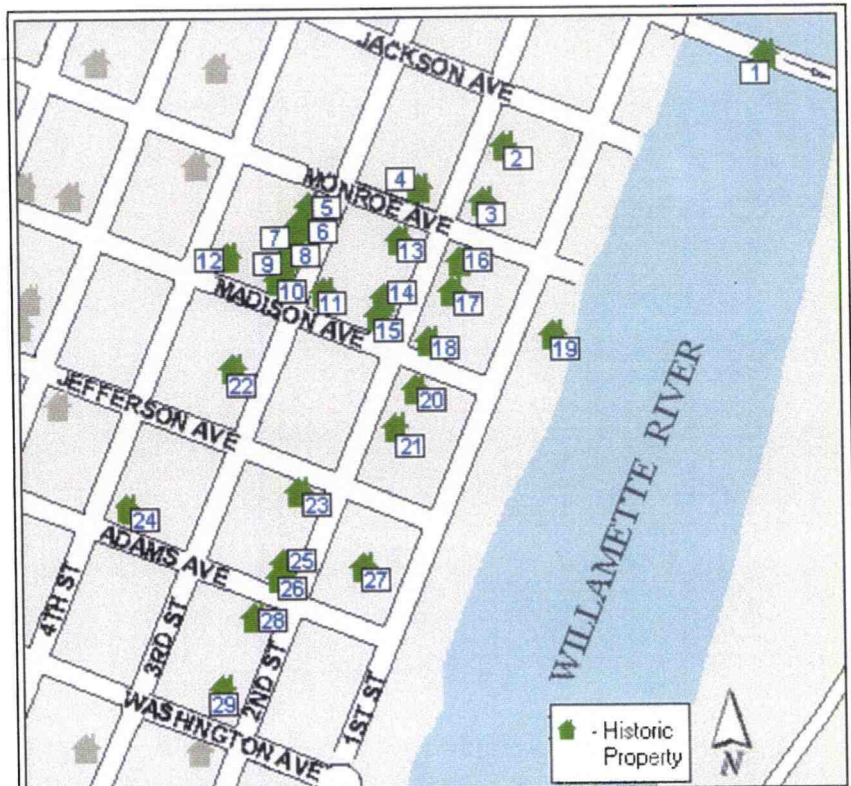

Figure 10. *Interactive imagemap used on current Corvallis Historic Preservation web site.*

New imagemaps with current information needed to be created. The information used to do this was obtained from the main GIS point file.

Methods

Dave Pinyerd had created a report based on a query of all records marked in the Database as having received an intensive survey. New queries were also created based on the historic district in which a resource is located. In addition to this, revised reports were created based on the Historic and Description fields in the Database rather than the Statement of Significance field to reflect a recent change in the method of reporting information to SHPO. Adobe Acrobat was then used to print a new *.pdf* file for each resource listed on the National Register and for each one that has been the subject of an intensive survey (see Appendix F). Once printed, the *.pdf* files for those already on the Historic Preservation web site were linked to the appropriate web page while the remaining *.pdf* files were saved according to their respective categories (resources within the Avery-Helms Historic District or resources surveyed for the Corvallis 2000 Survey) and held for entry when the web pages were revised.

The main GIS file created for the purpose of revising the web pages was an address-based point file and was correlated to all of the intensively surveyed historic resources. This file was then queried and new data subsets were created for: 1) resources listed on the National Register, 2) resources that have been demolished, 3) resources that are part of the Avery-Helms Historic District, 4) resources located on the OSU campus, and 5) resources other than houses. A sixth subset was later created that included only resources not included in the five subsets mentioned above for visual clarity of the symbols used on the imagemaps. Several boundaries were also drawn: one was drawn for the fifteen area boundaries located on the Historic Preservation web page and another boundary was drawn for the Avery-Helms Historic District. Two new

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boundaries will also need to be drawn, and appropriate colors chosen for each, upon

establishment of the College Hill and North College Hill Historic Districts. Once this was done, colors and symbols were chosen to coordinate with the existing color scheme of the Historic Preservation web pages (see Figure 11).

Figure 11. *Basic design of revised imagemap for Corvallis Historic Preservation web site.*
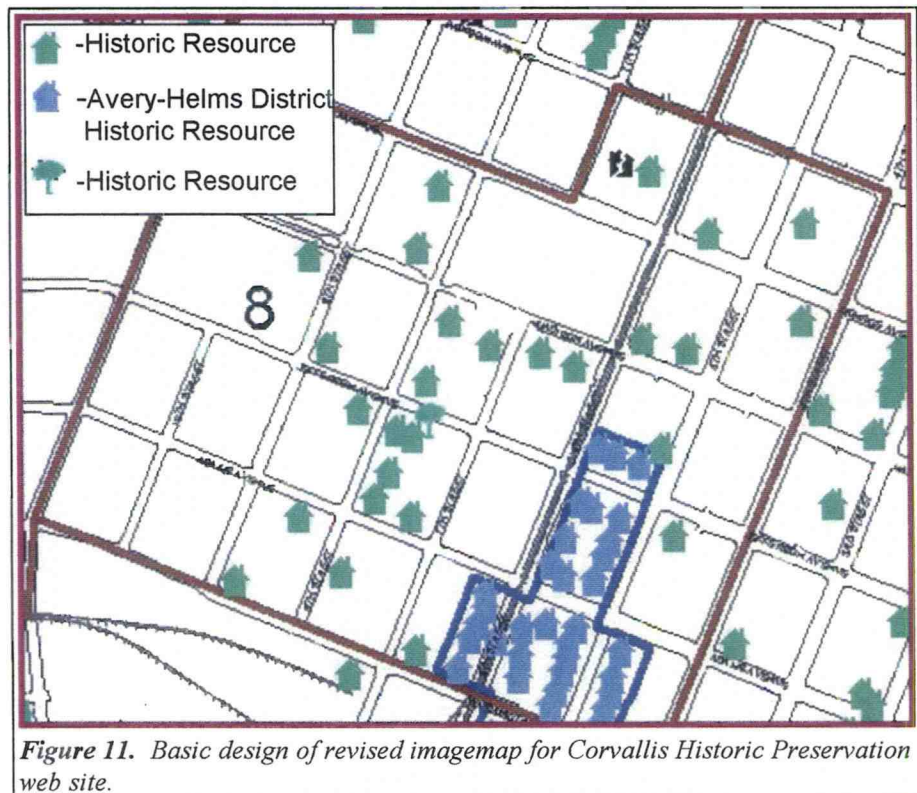
In order to finish the web page revisions, images of the map created with these GIS datasets will need to be imported into Paint Shop Pro (or another graphics editing program), then transferred to the *.html* files, and the remaining *.pdf* files will need to be posted. To create the interactive maps, a screenshot of each web page area will be copied and pasted into Paint Shop Pro and revised for visual clarity as needed. The imagemapping tool will then be used to create a clickable area around each house on the map image and a link to the appropriate *.pdf* file will be correlated to this area. Once this is done, the imagemap will be exported to the appropriate *.html* file and these revised files will be posted to the Historic Preservation web site with their corresponding *.pdf* files.

Results

Unfortunately, time did not allow for the completion of the imagemapping process and the subsequent posting of the revised *.html* files to the Historic Preservation web site. However, information about the resources currently listed on the web site has been updated with re-printed *.pdf* files and there are only a few steps remaining to complete the revision of this site. The *.pdf* files for all intensively surveyed resources not list on the 1997 version of the web site have already been printed and are stored in a folder ready to be posted upon completion of the imagemapping process. A map has been created using the subsets of historic preservation data created from the main GIS point file and the symbols and color scheme have been determined; only the labels remain to be placed and this could be done in either ArcView or Pain Shop Pro. Once the map created with ArcView has been converted to an imagemap and included in the *.html* files, it should be a simple matter to post these revised *.html* and the *.pdf* files to the internet.

Conclusion

Overall, this project was very successful. The Historic Preservation database and accompanying GIS files should prove to be valuable tools for the City. It appears that the Database will be especially useful because it will assist not only in the storage of historic resource information, but also in the maintenance of the GIS files and the accuracy of parcel tag placement in Permit*Plan. Aside from a few problems associated with the size allowance of databases created with Microsoft Access, the software used for this project worked well. For future attempts, however, an SQL database would be preferable due to the increased size allowance for databases created with this software.

If I had more time, I would like to have created a GIS polygon file based on buildings for use in the historic districts. At some point SHPO may be requesting counts of structures based on their contribution (historic contributing, historic non-contributing, etc.) to their respective historic districts. Because there can be more than one building on a parcel, it is not currently possible to do this on a parcel level; it would therefore be very helpful to have a GIS file that has all of this information in it.

Another aspect of this project that intrigued me was the revision of the City's Historic Preservation web site. Due to time constraints, I was unable to complete the web page portion this project. With I more time, I would have liked to have been able to see this part of the project through to the end (fortunately, I was able to run through the process of how it will be done). The new maps look very promising and will be more informative.

Another thing I would like to have been able to do is work on creating a database-driven web site to replace the current one (this is a relatively new technology). This type of site would eliminate the need to re-print and re-post the *.pdf* files each time the information for a resource is

changed because the data would come straight from the database and so would be equally current. However, there is the matter of hardware availability and readiness to move in this direction. Although the time projected time spent on maintenance of a database driven website should be less once the website is operational, the amount of time it would take to get it to that point and the amount of storage space required for such a site are considerably greater than for the current website. However, this is the likely direction for the future. It was also suggested that, if the City's Historic Preservation website were to be database driven, it might be better to store it on an in-house server rather than an external one. In addition to this, there would need to be someone with enough time to be able to maintain the prospective site.

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Alice Grucza. GIS Coordinator, Public Works Department. City of Corvallis. Corvallis, Oregon.
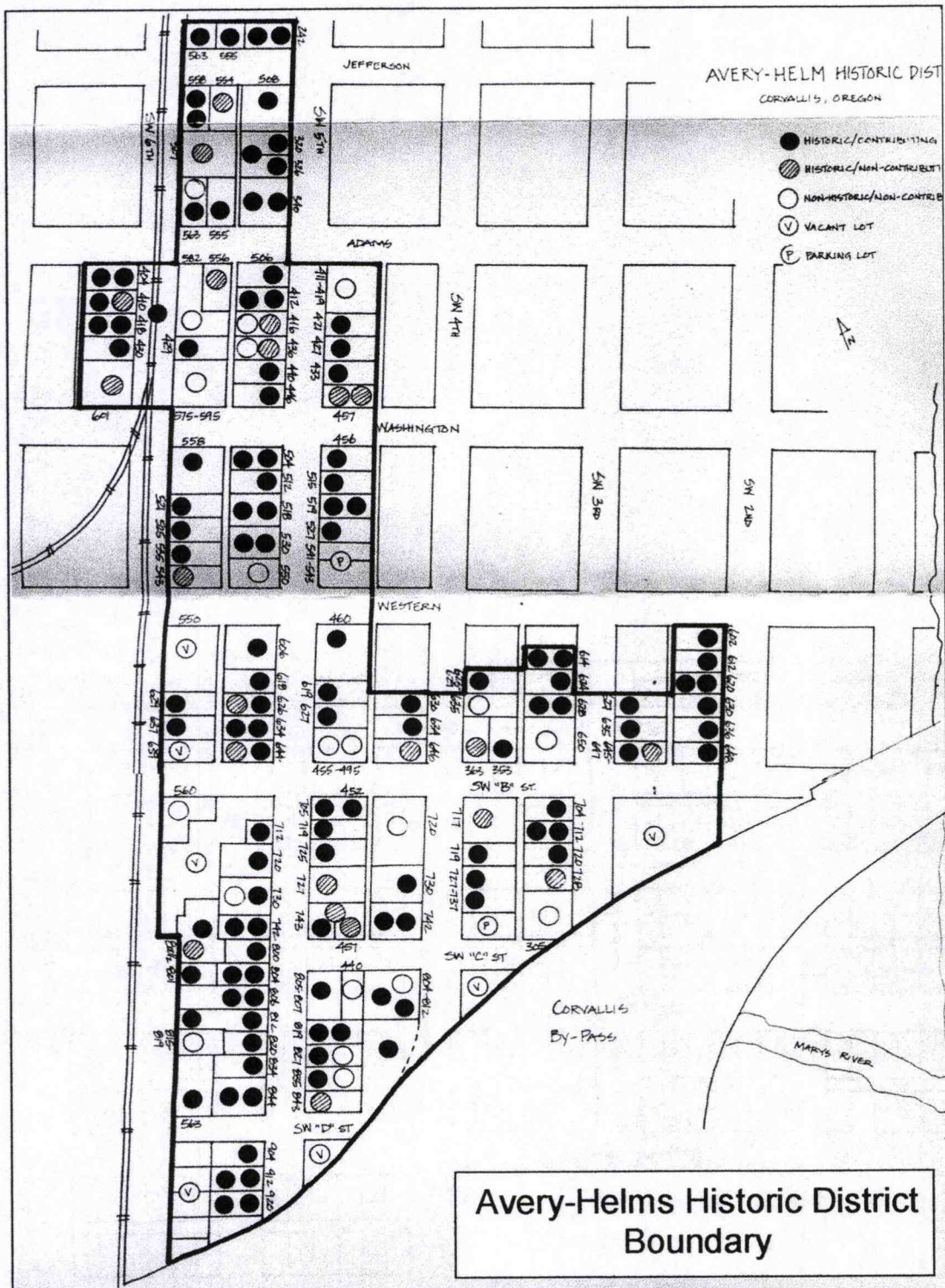Gale Farley. MIS Technician, MIS Department. City of Corvallis. Corvallis, Oregon.
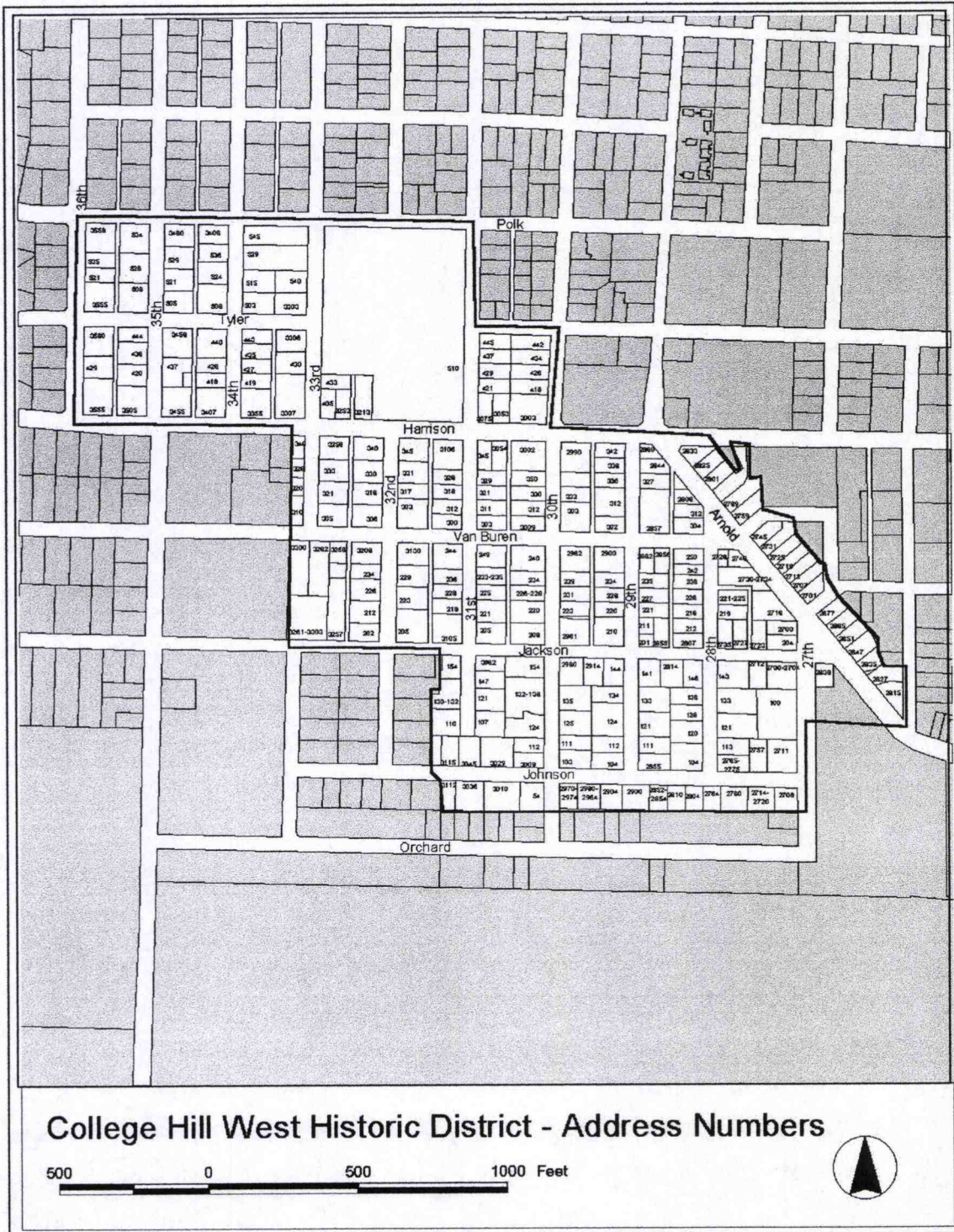Dave Pinyerd. Historic Preservation Consultant. Historic Preservation Northwest. Eugene, Oregon.
Linda Sarnoff. University Planning Manager, Facilities Services: Planning Crew. Oregon State University. Corvallis, Oregon.
Kathy Seeburger. Associate Planner, Planning Division. City of Corvallis. Corvallis, Oregon.

Appendix A

Avery-Helms Historic District Boundary

College Hill West Historic District - Address Numbers

500   0   500   1000 Feet

Proposed Boundary of the
North College Hill Historic District
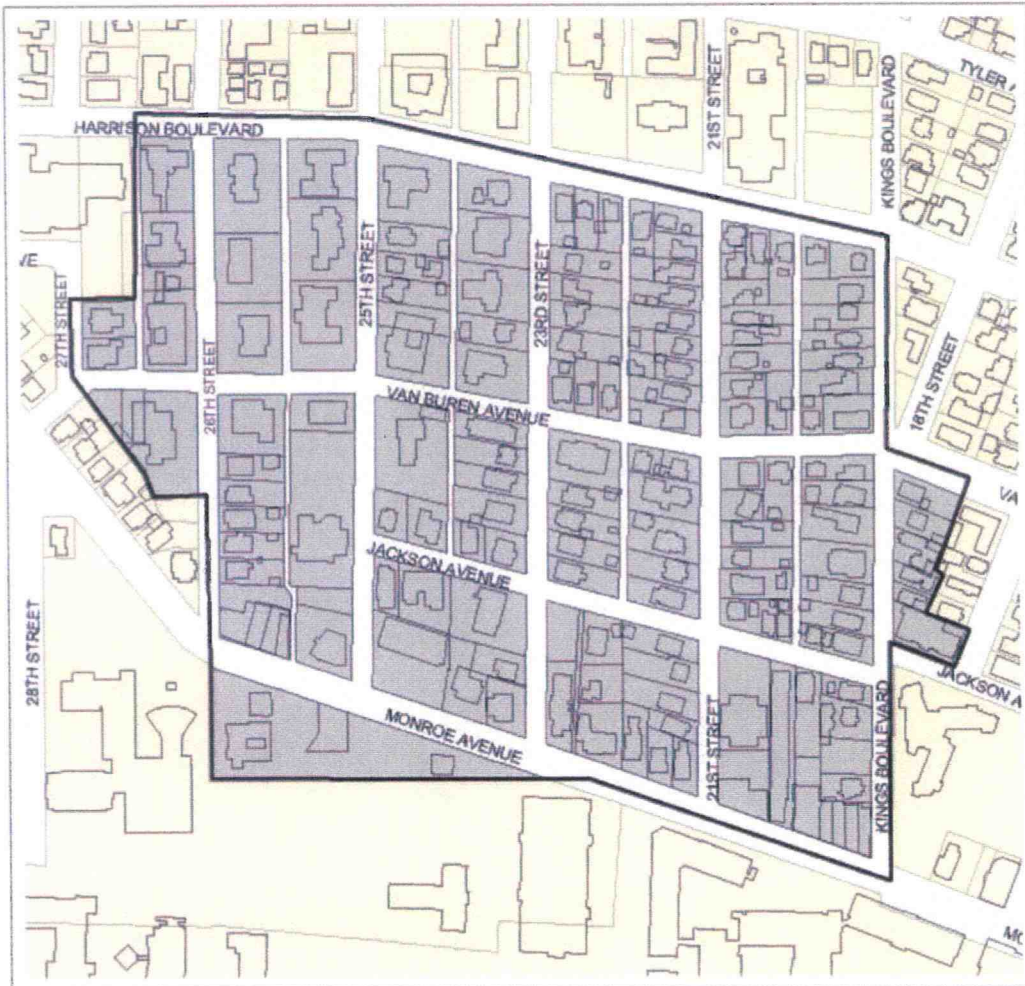
Rev. 03/05/02

Appendix B

Street	Account	County	City	Locati	Townsh	Range	Secti	Quarter Secti	Quad Ma	Latitude	Longitude
143 NW 10TH ST	121289	Benton	Corvallis	Urban	11S	05W	35	CB	Corvallis		
222 NW 10TH ST	120547	Benton	Corvallis	Urban	11S	05W	35	CB	Corvallis		
306 NW 10TH ST	120315	Benton	Corvallis	Urban	11S	05W	35	CB	Corvallis		
320 NW 10TH ST	120323	Benton	Corvallis	Urban	11S	05W	35	CB	Corvallis		
328 NW 10TH ST	120331	Benton	Corvallis	Urban	11S	05W	35	CB	Corvallis		
402 NW 10TH ST	119697	Benton	Corvallis	Urban	11S	05W	35	CB	Corvallis		
619 NW 10TH ST	117949	Benton	Corvallis	Urban	11S	05W	35	BD	Corvallis		
627 NW 10TH ST	117949	Benton	Corvallis	Urban	11S	05W	35	BD	Corvallis		
1002 SW 10TH ST	144406	Benton	Corvallis	Urban	12S	05W	02	BC	Corvallis		
1003 SW 10TH ST	144505	Benton	Corvallis	Urban	12S	05W	02	BC	Corvallis		
1012 SW 10TH ST	144398	Benton	Corvallis	Urban	12S	05W	02	BC	Corvallis		
1020 SW 10TH ST	343831	Benton	Corvallis	Urban	12S	05W	02	BC	Corvallis		
1027 SW 10TH ST	144471	Benton	Corvallis	Urban	12S	05W	02	BC	Corvallis		
1028 SW 10TH ST	144372	Benton	Corvallis	Urban	12S	05W	02	BC	Corvallis		
1041 SW 10TH ST	144463	Benton	Corvallis	Urban	12S	05W	02	BC	Corvallis		
1042 SW 10TH ST	144356	Benton	Corvallis	Urban	12S	05W	02	BC	Corvallis		
724 SW 10TH ST	138689	Benton	Corvallis	Urban	12S	05W	02	BB	Corvallis		
726 SW 10TH ST	138671	Benton	Corvallis	Urban	12S	05W	02	BB	Corvallis		
730 SW 10TH ST	138663	Benton	Corvallis	Urban	12S	05W	02	BB	Corvallis		
804 SW 10TH ST	138937	Benton	Corvallis	Urban	12S	05W	02	BB	Corvallis		

Street	Map	TLN	Addition	Block	Lot	Historic Name
143 NW 10TH ST	11535CB	16300	Nicholas' First	27	5 & 6	Sigma Nu Fraternity
222 NW 10TH ST	11535CB	8700	Chase's	2	2	None
306 NW 10TH ST	11535CB	6300	Chase's Second	1	1 & 2	Strange House
320 NW 10TH ST	11535CB	6500	Chase's Second	1	3	Jones-Gabel House
328 NW 10TH ST	11535CB	6600	Chase's Second	1	4	Schultz-Leeper House
402 NW 10TH ST	11535CB	100	Chase's Third	2	1	Brown House
619 NW 10TH ST	11535BD	4100	Unknown	NA	NA	None
627 NW 10TH ST	11535BD	4100	Unknown	NA	NA	None
1002 SW 10TH ST	12502BC	6800		6	6	
1003 SW 10TH ST	12502BC	7800	NB&P Avery's Second	3	5	Floyd and Linda Spurlin House
1012 SW 10TH ST	12502BC	6700	N.B. & P. Avery's Secon	6	5	E. E. & Anna Larned House
1020 SW 10TH ST	12502BC	6601				
1027 SW 10TH ST	12502BC	7500		3	2	
1028 SW 10TH ST	12502BC	6500				
1041 SW 10TH ST	12502BC	7400		3	1	
1042 SW 10TH ST	12502BC	6300		6	1	
724 SW 10TH ST	12502BB	11000				
726 SW 10TH ST	12502BB	10900				
730 SW 10TH ST	12502BB	10800				
804 SW 10TH ST	12502BB	13600	N.B. & P. Avery's Secon	4	6	C. A. Troxel Speculative House

Street	Building Name	Cluster	Associated	Associated Co	Associated Ad	Owner
143 NW 10TH ST			Modern gable roo	0		SIGMA NU
222 NW 10TH ST	Debrito residenc		Historic single-ba	0		DEBRITO DANIEL N
306 NW 10TH ST	White residence		Historic shed/gar	0		WHITE D CHRISTIN
320 NW 10TH ST	Vidana Residenc		None	0		VIDANA JESUS S &
328 NW 10TH ST	Rudisill rental pro		Modern gable sh	0		RUDISILL ERNEST
402 NW 10TH ST	Kitson/Yu rental		Historic bay gara	0		YU KITSON SZEWAI
619 NW 10TH ST	Lumm rental pro		Historic single-ba	0		LUMM MARJORIE L,
627 NW 10TH ST	Lumm rental pro			0		LUMM MARJORIE L.
1002 SW 10TH ST				0		WELTZIN WALLACE
1003 SW 10TH ST			Two car garage t	0		PETTIGREW CATH
1012 SW 10TH ST			None	0		SANDERS ROGER J
1020 SW 10TH ST				0		BERRIGAN KATHLE
1027 SW 10TH ST				0		BARDEEN IDALANE
1028 SW 10TH ST				0		SMITH GARY M & N
1041 SW 10TH ST				0		CLARK K LAWRENC
1042 SW 10TH ST				0		DONOVAN SYLVIA
724 SW 10TH ST				0		TAYLOR MICHAEL
726 SW 10TH ST				0		BARTHOLOMEW JE
730 SW 10TH ST				0		LOZA RICARDO & J
804 SW 10TH ST			None	0		ANDERTON CLIFFO

Street	Owner Address	Owner City State ZIP	Owner Phone	Owner Type	Category	Constru	Circa
143 NW 10TH ST	625 SE CHESTER AVE	CORVALLIS OR 97333-1222		Private	Building	1926	☑
222 NW 10TH ST	222 NW 10TH ST	CORVALLIS, OR 97330		Private	Building	1920	☑
306 NW 10TH ST	24630 LLEWELLYN RD	CORVALLIS, OR 97333-950		Private	Building	1912	☑
320 NW 10TH ST	320 NW 10TH ST	CORVALLIS, OR 97330		Private	Building	1912	☑
328 NW 10TH ST	2605 SW 49TH ST	CORVALLIS, OR 97333-132		Private	Building	1901	☑
402 NW 10TH ST	4926 SW CORBETT AVE #204	PORTLAND, OR 97201		Private	Building	1921	☐
619 NW 10TH ST	600 DEER VALLEY ROAD GAR	SAN RAFAEL, CA 94903		Private	Building	1890	☑
627 NW 10TH ST	600 DEER VALLEY ROAD GAR	SAN RAFAEL, CA 94903		Private	Building		☑
1002 SW 10TH ST	1002 SW 10TH ST	CORVALLIS, OR 97333-425		Private	Building	1915	☑
1003 SW 10TH ST	1003 SW 10TH ST	CORVALLIS, OR 97333		Private	Building	1925	☑
1012 SW 10TH ST	1012 SW 10TH ST	CORVALLIS, OR 97333-425		Private	Building	1927	☐
1020 SW 10TH ST	1020 SW 10TH ST	CORVALLIS, OR 97333		Private	Building	1910	☑
1027 SW 10TH ST	P O BOX 1785	CORVALLIS, OR 97339		Private	Building	1945	☑
1028 SW 10TH ST	504 NW 3RD ST	CORVALLIS, OR 97330-640		Private	Building	1900	☑
1041 SW 10TH ST	564 SW 3RD ST	CORVALLIS, OR 97333		Private	Building	1945	☑
1042 SW 10TH ST	2245 NW 13TH ST	CORVALLIS, OR 97330		Private	Building	1915	☑
724 SW 10TH ST	36250 SE HURLBURT RD	CORBETT, OR 97019		Private	Building	1910	☑
726 SW 10TH ST	742 NW 12TH ST	CORVALLIS, OR 97330		Private	Building	1905	☑
730 SW 10TH ST	4884 SW ROSEBERRY ST	CORVALLIS, OR 97333		Private	Building	1910	☑
804 SW 10TH ST	316 SW WASHINGTON AVE	CORVALLIS, OR 97330		Private	Building	1910	☐

Street	Original Use	Current Use	Secondary Current U	Theme	Secondary Theme
143 NW 10TH ST	Fraternity	Fraternity		Education	20th Century Archi
222 NW 10TH ST	Single-family residen	Single-family reside		20th Century Architectu	
306 NW 10TH ST	Single-family residen	Single-family reside		20th Century Architectu	
320 NW 10TH ST	Single-family residen	Single-family reside		20th Century Architectu	
328 NW 10TH ST	Single-family residen	Single-family reside		20th Century Architectu	
402 NW 10TH ST	Single-family residen	Single-family reside		20th Century Architectu	
619 NW 10TH ST	Single-family residen	Single-family reside		19th Century Architectu	
627 NW 10TH ST	Single-family residen	Single-family reside			
1002 SW 10TH ST					
1003 SW 10TH ST	Single-family residen	Single-family reside		20th Century Architectu	
1012 SW 10TH ST	Single-Family Resid	Single-Family Resid		20th Century Architectu	
1020 SW 10TH ST					
1027 SW 10TH ST					
1028 SW 10TH ST					
1041 SW 10TH ST					
1042 SW 10TH ST					
724 SW 10TH ST					
726 SW 10TH ST					
730 SW 10TH ST					
804 SW 10TH ST	Single-Family Resid	Multi-Unit Residence		20th Century Architectu	

Street	Style	Secondary Styl	Architect	Builder	Conditio	Integrity	Plan	Numbe	Moved
143 NW 10TH ST	Tudor		Lee Thomas (?)	H.E. Wilder	Good	Unknown	Complex	2.5	☐
222 NW 10TH ST	Bungalow		Unknown	Unknown	Good	Unknown	Rectangle	1.5	☐
306 NW 10TH ST	Vernacular		Unknown	Unknown	Good	Unknown	Rectangle	1.5	☐
320 NW 10TH ST	Vernacular		Unknown	Unknown	Good	Unknown	Rectangle	1.5	☐
328 NW 10TH ST	Vernacular		Unknown	Unknown	Fair	Unknown	Rectangle	2.0	☐
402 NW 10TH ST	Bungalow		Unknown	Unknown	Good	Unknown	Rectangle	1.0	☐
619 NW 10TH ST	Italianate		Unknown	Unknown	Good	Unknown	Complex	2.0	☑
627 NW 10TH ST			Unknown	Unknown	Good	Unknown		2.0	☑
1002 SW 10TH ST	Bungalow				Fair	High			☐
1003 SW 10TH ST	Vernacular	Period Revival	Unknown	Unknown	Good	High	Rectangle	1.0	☐
1012 SW 10TH ST	Bungalow			Unknown	Good	High	Rectangle	1.0	☐
1020 SW 10TH ST	Vernacular	Pyramidal			Good	Medium			☐
1027 SW 10TH ST	Minimal Tract				Good	High			☐
1028 SW 10TH ST	Vernacular				Good	Low			☐
1041 SW 10TH ST	Colonial	Cape Cod			Good	Medium			☐
1042 SW 10TH ST	Bungalow				Fair	Medium			☐
724 SW 10TH ST	Vernacular	Foursquare			Good	Medium			☐
726 SW 10TH ST	Vernacular				Good	Medium			☐
730 SW 10TH ST	Bungalow				Good	High			☐
804 SW 10TH ST	Craftsman			C. A. Troxel?	Good	High	Rectangle	1.5	☐

Appendix C

Photo Field Checks

Image	*Corrections*

Address 143 NW 10TH ST   *Image Name* 10t_nw_143

Associated Addresses:

Correct Address: Yes ___ No ___

Actual Address of Image: _____

Sketch of Actual Structure at 143 NW 10TH ST

Address 222 NW 10TH ST   *Image Name* 10t_nw_222

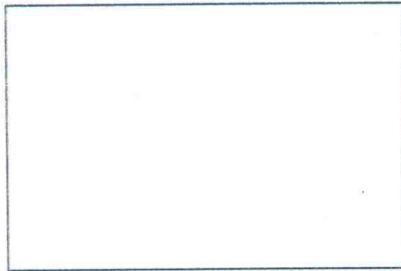*Associated Addresses:*

Correct Address: Yes ___ No ___

Actual Address of Image: _____

Sketch of Actual Structure at 222 NW 10TH ST

Address 306 NW 10TH ST   *Image Name* 10t_nw_306

Associated Addresses:

Correct Address: Yes ___ No ___

Actual Address of Image: _____

Sketch of Actual Structure at 306 NW 10TH ST

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Corrections

Correct Address: Yes ___   No ___

   Actual Address of Image: _____

   Sketch of Actual Structure at 320 NW 10TH ST _____

Address 320 NW 10TH ST _____ *Image Name* 10t_nw_320 ___

Associated Addresses:

Correct Address: Yes ___   No ___

   Actual Address of Image: _____

   Sketch of Actual Structure at 328 NW 10TH ST _____

Address 328 NW 10TH ST _____ *Image Name* 10t_nw_328 ___

Associated Addresses:

Correct Address: Yes ___   No ___

   Actual Address of Image: _____

   Sketch of Actual Structure at 402 NW 10TH ST _____

Address 402 NW 10TH ST _____ *Image Name* 10t_nw_402 ___

Associated Addresses:

Address 619 NW 10TH ST _____ Image Name 10t_nw_619

Associated Addresses:

Correct Address: Yes ___ No ___

Actual Address of Image: _____

Sketch of Actual Structure at 619 NW 10TH ST _____

Address 627 NW 10TH ST _____ Image Name 10t_nw_627

Associated Addresses:

Correct Address: Yes ___ No ___

Actual Address of Image: _____

Sketch of Actual Structure at 627 NW 10TH ST _____

Address 1002 SW 10TH ST _____ Image Name 10t_sw_1002

Associated Addresses:

Correct Address: Yes ___ No ___

Actual Address of Image: _____

Sketch of Actual Structure at 1002 SW 10TH ST _____

32

Address 1003 SW 10TH ST_____ *Image Name* 10t_sw_1003

Associated Addresses:

Correct Address: Yes ___ No ___

Actual Address of Image: _____

Sketch of Actual Structure at 1003 SW 10TH ST_____

Address 1012 SW 10TH ST_____ *Image Name* 10t_sw_1012

Associated Addresses:

Correct Address: Yes ___ No ___

Actual Address of Image: _____

Sketch of Actual Structure at 1012 SW 10TH ST_____

Address 1020 SW 10TH ST_____ *Image Name* 10t_sw_1020

Associated Addresses:

Correct Address: Yes ___ No ___

Actual Address of Image: _____

Sketch of Actual Structure at 1020 SW 10TH ST_____

Address 1027 SW 10TH ST _____ Image Name 10t_sw_1027 ___
Associated Addresses:

Correct Address: Yes ___ No ___

Actual Address of Image: _____

Sketch of Actual Structure at 1027 SW 10TH ST _____

Address 1028 SW 10TH ST _____ Image Name 10t_sw_1028 ___
Associated Addresses:

Correct Address: Yes ___ No ___

Actual Address of Image: _____

Sketch of Actual Structure at 1028 SW 10TH ST _____

Address 1041 SW 10TH ST _____ Image Name 10t_sw_1041 ___
Associated Addresses:

Correct Address: Yes ___ No ___

Actual Address of Image: _____

Sketch of Actual Structure at 1041 SW 10TH ST _____

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Appendix D

Data Field Map
(Historic Resources Database)

Account - Tax assessor's serial/account number

Addition - Name of addition

Alterations - Exterior alterations and additions

Alternate Parcel - Assigned point or alternate parcel number

Archaeology - Known archaeological features

Architect - Name of architect

Associated Count - Number of associated resources not including this one

Associated Addresses - All addresses (not already listed in Street field) associated with this resource

Associated - Description of resources associated with this resource

Basement - Does the resource have a basement? (Y/N)

Bibliography - Bibliographic references

Block - Block number; "0" if Odd Lot

Builder - Name of builder

Building Name - Building's common name

Category - Is the resource a building, structure, district, site, or object?

Circa - Is construction date approximate? (Y/N)

City - City in which resource resides

City Date - Improvement date from City

Cluster - Name of resource group or cluster

Condition - Condition of resource (Excellent, Good, Fair, or Poor)

Construction Date - Date resource was constructed

County - County in which resource resides

Current Use - Current use for building

Decorative Surfacing - Decorative exterior element material

District Contribution - Resource classification within district (Historic Contributing(1), Historic Contributing(2), Historic Non-Contributing, Non-Historic Non-Contributing)

Do Intensive - Do intensive survey? (Y/N)

Done Intensive - Has an intensive survey been done? (Y/N)

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Foundation - Foundation material

Framing - Structural frame

Historic District - If in a district, name of historic district

Historic Name - Historic name of resource (usually as determined by SHPO)

History - History of resource

HPAB Ranking - Ranking given upon review by HPAB (Prime Significance, Significant, Noteworthy, Historically Interesting, Not Significant)

Image Name - File name for digital image *(street_direction_number* format)

Integrity - Integrity of resource (Excellent, Good, Fair, or Poor)

Landscape - Landscape features

Latitude - GPS latitude (*99 99 99 N* format)

Local Number - Local historic inventory number

Location - Rural, Town, or Urban?

Longitude - GPS longitude (*999 99 99 W* format)

Lot - Lot number or describe lot

Map - Assessor's map number

Moved - Has the resource been moved? (Y/N)

Notes - Any notes associated with resource

NR Listed? - Is the resource listed on the National Register? (Y/N)

Number of Stories - Number of stories (expressed as a decimal)

Original Survey - In what survey did this resource get surveyed?

Original Use - Original use for building

Owner Consent - Has the owner's consent been Given, Denied, or No Response (denied)?

Owner Type - Private, Local Government, State, Federal or Mixed?

Owner City State ZIP - Owner's city, state and ZIP code as it appears on tax assessor's records

Owner Consent Required - Is the owner's consent required? (Y/N)

Owner Phone - Owner's phone number

Owner Address - Owner's street address as it appears on tax assessor's records

Owner Consent Date - Date owner consent was given or denied

Owner - Owner's name as it appears on tax assessor's records

Permits - Any permit file numbers, order numbers, and dates

Photo Taken By - Name of person who took photo of resource

Photo Number - Frame number(s) for photograph(s)

Photo Roll - Roll number for photograph

Photo Taken When - Date when photo was taken

Physical - Physical description of resource

Plan - Plan shape of resource

Porch - Does the structure have a porch? (Y/N)

Primary Surfacing - Primary exterior surfacing material

Quad Map - Name of quadrangle map

Quarter Section - Quarter section (*XX* format)

Range - Range (*99W* format)

Recorded - Date field data were recorded

Recorder - Name of person who recorded field data

Research SHPO - Researched SHPO files? (Y/N)

Research State Archives - Researched state archives? (Y/N)

Research State Library - Researched state library? (Y/N)

Research Tax - Researched tax records? (Y/N)

Research Interviews - Were any personal interviews done? (Y/N)

Research Permits - Researched building permits? (Y/N)

Research Obituary - Researched obituary index? (Y/N)

Research Local Library - Specify which local libraries were researched

Research University Library - Specify which university libraries were researched

Research Historical Society - Specify which historical societies were researched

Research Other - Specify any other places researched

Research Photographs - Researched historic photographs? (Y/N)

Research Bios - Researched biographical encyclopedias? (Y/N)

Research Sanborn - Researched Sanborn maps? (Y/N)

Research Newspapers - Researched newspapers? (Y/N)

Research City Directory - Researched city directories? (Y/N)

Research Census - Researched census records? (Y/N)

Research Title - Researched title/deed records? (Y/N)

Research Local Histories - Researched local histories? (Y/N)

Roof - Roof form of resource

Roofing - Roofing material

Secondary Current Use - Secondary current use for building

Secondary Theme - Secondary theme of resource

Secondary Style - Secondary style of building

Secondary Surfacing - Secondary exterior surfacing material

Section - Section (*99* format)

Setting - Physical setting of resource

SHPO Number - SHPO inventory number

Significance - Statement of significance

Slide Taken When - Date when slide was taken

Slide Taken By - Name of person who took slide

Slide Roll - Roll number for slide

Slide Number - Slide number(s) for slide(s)

Street - Street address (Put a "?" in front of house number if it's an estimate.)

Style - Primary style of building

Theme - Primary theme of resource

TLN - Tax lot number

Township - Township (*99S* format)

Window - Primary window type

ZDC Order Number - ZDC order number

ZDC Order Date - Date of ZDC order

ZDC Case - ZDC case number

Database Definition File
(Historic Resources Database)

Tables

There are only four tables you will really be working with: Survey Data, Photo Data, Location Map Data, and Site Plan Data. The rest of the tables are just for the purpose of drop-down menus in the forms.

Addition - This table lists the options for which Addition a property belongs to (i.e. Original Marysville, County, Avery's, etc.).

Backup 2/8/02 - This is the most recent Backup of the Survey Data table.

Condition - This table lists the options for Condition of a structure (i.e. Good, Fair, etc.).

District Contribution - This table lists the options for District Contribution (i.e. Historic Contributing(1), Historic Non-Contributing, etc.).

Foundation - This table lists the options for Foundation type.

Framing - This table lists the options for Framing type.

Historic District -This table lists the options for Historic Districts (i.e. Avery-Helms, College Hill, etc.).

HPAB Ranking - This table lists the options for HPAB Ranking (i.e. Significant, Historically Interesting, etc.).

Integrity - This table lists the options for the Integrity of a structure (i.e. Excellent, Fair, etc.).

Location Map Data - This is the table where the Location Map images are stored for all of the structures for which intensive surveys have been compiled.

Owner - This table lists the options for Owner type (i.e. Private, Local Government, etc.).

Photo Data - This is the table where all of the Photo images are stored for every record in the database.

Plan - This table lists the options for Plan type (i.e. Rectangle, Square, etc.).

Preliminary Findings - This table lists the options for Preliminary Findings (i.e. National Register Listed-district, Potentially Eligible, etc.).

Roof - This table lists the options for Roof type (i.e. Complex, Flat, Gable, etc.).

Roofing - This table lists the options for Roofing type (i.e. Composition Shingle, Metal Tile, Slate, etc.).

Styles - This table lists the options for the Style of a structure (i.e. American Foursquare, Art Deco, etc.).

Surfacing - This table lists the options for the Surfacing of a structure (i.e. Brick, Clapboard, etc.).

Survey Data - This is the main table of the database that everything else is linked to. If you need to edit a table directly, this is most likely the one you will be working with. This table includes almost all of the other tables.

Theme - This table lists the options for the Theme of a structure (i.e. 20th Century Architecture, Education, etc.).

Type - This table lists the options for the Type of structure (i.e. Building, District, Site, etc.).

Use - This table lists the options for the Use of a structure (i.e. Airport, Bank, Church Hall, Clock Tower, etc.).

Queries

There are only a few queries in this database that you might have reason to use. (The rest of the queries are ones that Dave Pinyerd set up, but I never worked with and I'm not sure exactly what they do.)

Global Addition/Plat Update - This is one of Dave's queries.

Global Fixes -This is one of Dave's queries.

Global Fixes 1-3 - This is one of Dave's queries.

Owner Info Update-On Account - This query will update the Owner name and address information in the Survey Data table based on the information in the County Assessor's database.

Update Account - This query will update the account numbers in the Location Map, Photo Data, and Site Plan tables from the Survey Data table based on the image names.

Update Circa - This is another one of Dave's queries. It was used to switch the "c." (the old way of marking circa) to a check mark.

Update Intensive - Because there are two fields that have to do with intensive surveys (Do Intensive and Done Intensive), this field was used to put a check mark in every Done Intensive field that also had a corresponding Do Intensive field already checked.

Update New Survey Data - This query can be used to update the Survey Data table with new survey information.

Update Research - This is another one of Dave's queries. It was used to place a check mark in the Research Directory column for each of the records that have had intensive surveys. (You probably won't have any use for this query.)

Update TRS - This query will take the information from the Map field in the Survey Data table and break it up into the respective Township, Range, Section and Quarter Section fields in the Survey Data table..

Forms

Once again, there are only a few forms in this database that you might use. (The rest of them are ones that Dave Pinyerd set up.)

Account Update - This form allows you to type the account number directly into the Photo Data, Location Map, and Site Plan tables all at the same time.

Info From Photos Entry Form - This is one of Dave's forms and appears to be for entering information associated with photos taken for the database.

Location Map Data Entry Form - This form allows you to paste the location map images directly into the Location Map Data table. (The only time you might use it is when you are entering newly surveyed houses into the database.)

Photo Entry Form - This form allows you to paste the photo images directly into the Photo Data table. There are a few more fields that you can fill in than the Location Map and Site Plan entry forms. It also has three extra photo fields so that if you have a new photo image, you can retain the old photo image by pasting it into one of the smaller fields, and still include the new image in the large field.

Recon Entry Form - This is another one of Dave's forms and appears to be for entering a few pieces of quick information gathered during a reconnaissance/windshield survey.

Site Plan Data Entry Form - This form allows you to paste the site plan images directly into the Site Plan Data table.

(The only time you might use it is when you are entering newly surveyed houses into the database.)

Survey Data Entry Form - This is the main form and it allows you to type any pertinent information into a record. (It also has drop-down lists for fields where there are only certain options.)

Survey Management Form - This is one of Dave's forms and appears to be a shortened version of the Survey Data entry form.

ZDC Update Form - This form allows you to type in the ZDC information pertaining to a specific record.

Reports

Just like the tables, forms, and queries, there are only a few of these reports that you will actually be using. Most of them are Dave Pinyerd's and either useful to him when doing contracting work for the City, or just there for examples of what reports can look like.

Archives Form - This is one of Dave's reports. It appears to be a form that Dave uses to record information he finds in the OSU Archives when he does his research.

Assessor Forms - This is one of Dave's reports. It looks like it might be one that Dave uses when he does research having to do with assessor information.

City Directory Forms - This is appears to be another one of Dave's research reports, based on city directory information.

Deed Forms - This one looks like a report that Dave might be using to record information he finds in deed records.

File Folder Labels - This is one of Dave's reports, too. (The name is pretty straightforward.)

Final Report (page 1) - This is your digital version of the first page of the SHPO form.

Final Report (page 2) - This is your digital version of the second page of the SHPO form.

Final Report (page 4) - This is your digital version of the fourth (last) page of the SHPO form.

Final Report (pages 1 and 2) - This is your digital version of the first and second pages of the SHPO form.

Final Report (pages 3 and 4) - This is your digital version of the third and fourth pages of the SHPO form.

Kathy's Photo Report - This was a report I developed for you (*very* quickly) that shows the picture and address of a house. (It was for the purpose of providing this information to the HPAB.)

Permit Forms - This is one of Dave's reports. It's probably one he uses to record information he finds in the City's permit records.

Photo Field Check Report - This is the report I designed to do field checks on houses for the purpose of verifying address and photo accuracy. You probably won't have much need for it, but it could be useful if you had a set of houses you wanted to check.

Photo Labels - This is another one of Dave's reports. He probably uses it to label any photos he takes.

Photo Recon Report - Here is one more of Dave's reports. It appears to be a check-off sheet of places he needs to do intensive surveys on.

Ranking Report - This one is also one of Dave's reports but I can't really tell what he uses it for.

WEB Report (all historic DISTRICT records) - This is one of the reports that you will be using to create the .pdf files for the internet. This report includes all records that have the name of a historic district in the Historic District column of the Survey Data table.

WEB Report (Avery-Helms only) - This is also one of the reports that you will be using to create the .pdf files for the internet. This report includes all the records that say "Avery-Helms" in the Historic District column of the Survey Data table.

WEB Report (based on phys & hist fields) - This is another one of the reports that you will be using to create the .pdf files for the internet. This report is based on records that have had an intensive survey done on them recently. These records do not have any information in the Statement of Significance column of the Survey Data table due to a change in SHPO policy. I have, therefore, altered the original version of the WEB Report so that it displays the Physical and Historic Description fields of the Survey Data table instead.

WEB ***Report (College Hill only)*** - This is also one of the reports that you will be using to create the .pdf files for the internet. This report includes all the records that say "College Hill" in the Historic District column of the Survey Data table.

WEB Report (intensives only) - This is another one of the reports that you will be using to create the .pdf files for the internet. This is the original WEB Report. This report very similar to the WEB Report based on Physical & Historic descriptions but, unlike that one, this report displays the information contained in the Statement of Significance field of the Survey Data table.

WEB Report (North College Hill only) - This is also one of the reports that you will be using to create the .pdf files for the internet. This report includes all the records that say "North College Hill" in the Historic District column of the Survey Data table.

Add a Field

You will need...
· Microsoft Access

Instructions...
2. Open *Microsoft Access*.
3. Open *HISTORIC PRESERVATION* database. (location: *Network Neighborhood\dssql\Historic\Historic Preservation*)
4. Click on *TABLES*.
5. Click (*once*) on the table you wish to add a field to.
6. Click on *DESIGN*.
7. Put the cursor in the first blank cell under the column *FIELD NAME*.
8. Type the name of the field you wish to create.
9. Move the cursor to the right one cell and select the *DATA TYPE* you would like for the new field.
10. Move the cursor to the right one cell and type a brief description of what kind of information will be stored in this field.
11. With the cursor still in the *DESCRIPTION* cell, you can now adjust the general parameters of the field. (This is done at the bottom of the screen under the tab that says *GENERAL*.)
12. Click *SAVE*.
13. Click on *FILE*.
14. Click on *CLOSE*.

You're done! :)

Create a New Query

Note: *There are several queries existing in the database already. These should be sufficient for working with the database so, before you create a new query, check to see if there is one that you can use that has already been created.*

Types of Queries
· *Select* - This query selects specific records from a designated table(s).
· *Make Table* - This query extracts a copy of specific records from a designated table(s).
· *Delete* - This query removes/deletes specific records from a designated table(s).
· *Append* - This query adds specific records to a designated table(s).
· *Update* - This query updates the information in specific fields of a designated table(s).

Note: *The only query I worked with for this database was the UPDATE QUERY so that is the one I will explain here. (I'm pretty sure this is the only one you would need to use but, if for some reason you have to use one of the other queries, there are Query Wizards that can guide you through the creation of the other types.)*

You will need...
· Microsoft Access

Instructions...
15. Open *Microsoft Access*.

16. Open *HISTORIC PRESERVATION* database. (location: *Network Neighborhood\dssql\Historic\Historic Preservation*)
17. Click on *QUERIES*.
18. Double click on *CREATE QUERY IN DESIGN VIEW*.
19. From the *SHOW TABLE* box that pops up, select the tables you will be working with.
20. Click *ADD*.
21. Close the *SHOW TABLE* box.
22. Click on *QUERY*.
23. Select *UPDATE QUERY*.

You now have the tables you will be working with and are ready to concentrate on the bottom half of the screen. (This is where you create the commands that will tell your query what to do.) For a more detailed version of exactly how to set up a query, see *Integrate New Survey Information* below.

In the bottom half of the screen, there is a series of boxes that look like a table. The rows are headed: *FIELD, TABLE, UPDATE TO, CRITERIA,* and *OR*.

- *FIELD* refers to the blank field in the table where you want the new information to go.
- *TABLE* refers to the table to which you are adding the new information.
- *UPDATE TO* refers to the field in the table that contains the information you want to include into the table mentioned above.
- *CRITERIA* allows you to select only certain records based on certain criteria. (For example, let's say you only want to work with records that have a blank in the *HISTORIC DISTRICT* field of the *SURVEY DATA* table. You would type *HISTORIC DISTRICT* in the *FIELD* cell, *SURVEY DATA* in the *TABLE* cell, *IS NOT NULL* in the *CRITERIA* cell, and make sure the box underneath the *CRITERIA* cell is un-checked.)

Note: There is also an option to CREATE QUERY BY USING WIZARD. This could be useful too.

Create a Report

Your best option for this would probably be to use the Report Wizard (in which case you would click CREATE REPORT BY USING WIZARD when you get to step 4 below), but you can also do it manually by following the instructions listed here.

You will need...
- Microsoft Access

Instructions...
24. Open *Microsoft Access*.
25. Open *HISTORIC PRESERVATION* database. (location: *Network Neighborhood\dssql\Historic\Historic Preservation*)
26. Click on *REPORTS*.
27. Double click on *CREATE REPORT IN DESIGN VIEW*.

You will now see what looks like a grid with three grey bars running across it: PAGE HEADER, DETAIL, and PAGE FOOTER. This grid represents your page.

The default is set with a header and footer of 0.25" each and a workable page length of 2". To adjust these, place the cursor over the bar you would like to move. When the cursor changes to a line with an arrow coming out of the top and bottom, click and drag the bar up or down to the desired height. You may also adjust the width of the page (the default is 5") using the same technique.

Selecting a Data Source...

28. Click on *VIEW*.
29. Click on *PROPERTIES*.
30. Click on the *DATA* tab in the *REPORT* box that pops up.
31. Click on the box to the right of *RECORD SOURCE*.
32. Select the desired relationship query. (This will usually be *ALL TABLES LINKED*.)
33. Close the *REPORT* box.

Adding a Field to the Body of the Report...

· Click on the **ab|** button on the box in the upper right of the screen labeled *TOOLBOX*.
· Move the cursor back over to the *DETAIL* section of your report to where you would like the field to be.
· Hold down left mouse button, drag out a box of desired size, and release the left mouse button.
· You now have your first text box which you can move/resize by dragging the little squares that are on the edges of the box.

Adding Information to Text Box...

34. Right click on the area that says *UNBOUND*.
35. Click on *PROPERTIES*.
36. Click on the *ALL* tab in the box titled *TEXT BOX: TEXT* that appears.
37. In the box to the right of *NAME*, type in the name of your text box.
38. Click on the box to the right of *CONTROL SOURCE*.
39. Click on the drop-down arrow.
40. Select the field containing the information you want to appear in your text box.

Note: *There are many other formatting specifications you can determine for you text box in the fields below NAME and CONTROL SOURCE.*

Integrate New Survey Information

You will need...

· Microsoft Access
· A copy of the new survey information in digital (Access) form...preferably on CD.

Instructions...

There are several ways to do this.

· The worst way (most time consuming) would be to re-type all of this information in the database.
· The easiest way would be to create an *APPEND QUERY* and just bring in all the new addresses and related information at once. (This should be relatively simple but, unfortunately, I never was able to figure out how to do it.)
· The next best thing to do is to manually enter all the new addresses and then run an *UPDATE QUERY* to add in the rest of the information for you.

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Open *Microsoft Access*.

Open HISTORIC PRESERVATION database. (location: *Network Neighborhood\dssql\Historic\Historic Preservation*)

Click on TABLES.

Double click on the table titled SURVEY DATA.

Scroll down to the very bottom of the table. (The *very last line* will be blank and will have an asterisk instead of a number in the grey column on the left. *This is the column you will use to add new addresses.*)

Click on the ADDRESS field in the last line of the table.

Enter the address of the house you wish to add. (*Make sure to include either NW or SW and the type of street: ST, AVE, BLVD. **Do not** use any periods. **Do** use all caps. Examples: 345 NW WILMINGTON AVE, 321 SW 2ND ST*)

Move the cursor to the IMAGE NAME field.

Enter the image name for the new address. Note: You will not be allowed to move to another row until you give your new house an image name. (*The image name consists of the first 3 letters/numbers of the street name, an underscore, either "nw" or "sw", another underscore, and the house number. **All characters in the image name are lower case.** Examples: 345 NW Wilmington Ave = wil_nw_345, 1876 SW A St = ast_sw_1876, 654 NW 18th St = 18t_nw_654*)

When you have finished entering all the new addresses and image names, close the table.

Now you are ready to run your update query to add in the remaining information!

Preparation...

Click on FILE.

Click on GET EXTERNAL DATA.

Click on LINK TABLES.

Insert the CD with the new survey information.

Click the drop-down arrow on the box to the right of where it says LOOK IN.

Select drive D: (or which ever one is your CD drive).

Select the database with the new survey information that's on the CD.

Click on LINK.

Select the desired tables you wish to import. (*This should be only one table and will probably be titled something similar to "Survey Data."*)

Click OK. (You will now see the table you just imported, with a little black arrow pointing to it, on your list of tables.)

Getting the Tables...

Click on QUERIES.

Click (*once*) on UPDATE NEW SURVEY DATA. (*If you click twice it will run the query and we don't want to do that yet.*)

Click on DESIGN. (*This will show you which tables are being used and how the query is set up.*)

Click OK when the error message pops up. (*This message appears because the query is currently set up to draw information from the 2001 Survey database.*)

Right click on the box that says *2001*.

Click on REMOVE TABLE.

Click on QUERY.

Click on *Show Table*.

Scroll down the list of tables in the *Show Table* box that pops up until you see the name of the table you just linked to the database and then select that table.

Click on *Add*.

Close the *Show Table* box.

Click on *View*.

Click on *Join Properties*.

Click *New*.

Click on the drop-down arrow to the right of the first box under *Left Table Name*.

Select *Survey Data*.

Click on the drop-down arrow to the right of the first box under *Left Column Name*.

Select *Account*.

Click on the drop-down arrow to the right of the first box under *Right Table Name*.

Select the new table.

Click on the drop-down arrow to the right of the first box under *Right Column Name*.

Select *Account*.

Click *OK*.

Click *OK* again.

Revising the Query...

In the bottom half of the screen, there is a series of boxes that look like a table. The rows are headed: *Field*, *Table*, *Update to*, *Criteria*, and *Or*.

· *Field* refers to the blank field in the Survey Data table where you want the new information to go.

· *Table* refers to the main Survey Data table.

· *Update to* refers to the field in the new table you just added to the query that contains the information you want to include into the database.

· (We won't worry about the other two rows here.)

We will do a few fields at a time so that if something goes wrong, it will only affect a portion of the database. This means that you will have to repeat the following steps and run the query several times.

Click on the cell in the first column to the right of *Table*.

Click on the drop-down arrow that appears.

Select *Survey Data*.

Click on the cell in the first column to the right of *Field*.

Click on the drop-down arrow that appears.

Select the field you want to update. (The field currently here is *Account*.)

Click on the cell in the first column to the right of *Update to*.

Type an open bracket. Type the name of the table with the new information that you just added to the query. Type a period. Type the name of the corresponding field (currently *Account*). Type a close bracket. (Example: *[2001.account]*)

Repeat this process for columns 2 through 7, but using different fields for each column. (i.e. *County*, *City*, etc.)

* If there is a field in the *Survey Data* table that does not have a corresponding field in the new table, do not use it; skip to the next field.

When you are finished, click *Save*.

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Click the *RUN* button. (*This is the red exclamation mark on the tool bar at the top of the screen.*)

A box will pop up in the middle of the screen telling you "x" number of records are about to be updated and asking if this is really what you want to do.

Check to see that the number of records to be updated is the same as the number of records in the database. If it is, click *YES*. (*If it's not, click NO and check to see that all the fields are correctly entered in the database.*)

You're done! :) Now repeat this last section (Revising the Query), changing the field names and re-saving the query each time, until you have updated all the fields with the new information.

Update Owner Information

You will need...
· Microsoft Access
· Assessor.MDB file

Preparation (part 1)...
Download the *Assessor.mdb file* from the internet onto the desktop of your computer.
Open the Tax Assessor's web site: http://www.co.benton.or.us/irm/gis/A&Tdata.html.
Click on the *ASSESSOR.ZIP* link at the bottom of the page.
Follow the instructions to save a copy of the file to the desktop of your computer.

Preparation (part 2)...
41. Open *Microsoft Access*.
42. Open *HISTORIC PRESERVATION* database. (location: *Network Neighborhood\dssql\Historic\Historic Preservation*)
43. Click on *TABLES*.
44. Click on *FILE*.
45. Click on *GET EXTERNAL DATA*.
46. Click on *LINK TABLES*.
47. Click the drop-down arrow on the box to the right of where it says *LOOK IN*.
48. Select *DESKTOP*.
49. Select the Assessor.mdb file you just saved.
50. Click on *LINK*.
51. Select the desired tables you wish to import. (*This should be only one table and will probably be titled something similar to "Assessor Data".*)
52. Click OK. (You will now see the table you just imported, with a little black arrow pointing to it, on your list of tables.)

Getting the Tables...
Click on *QUERIES*.
Click (*once*) on *OWNER INFO UPDATE-ON ACCOUNT*. (*If you click twice it will run the query and we don't want to do that yet.*)
Click on *DESIGN*. (*This will show you which tables are being used and how the query is set up.*)
Click *OK* when the error message pops up. (*This message appears because the query is currently set up to draw information from the last Owner database that was used and is*

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no longer there.)

Right click on the box that says *OWNER INFO*.

Click on *REMOVE TABLE*.

Click on *QUERY*.

Click on *SHOW TABLE*.

Scroll down the list of tables in the *SHOW TABLE* box that pops up until you see the name of the table you just linked to the database and select that table.

Click on *ADD*.

Close the *SHOW TABLE* box.

Click on *VIEW*.

Click on *JOIN PROPERTIES*.

Click *NEW*.

Click on the drop-down arrow to the right of the first box under *LEFT TABLE NAME*.

Select *SURVEY DATA*.

Click on the drop-down arrow to the right of the first box under *LEFT COLUMN NAME*.

Select *ACCOUNT*.

Click on the drop-down arrow to the right of the first box under *RIGHT TABLE NAME*.

Select your assessor table.

Click on the drop-down arrow to the right of the first box under *RIGHT COLUMN NAME*.

Select *SERIAL*.

Click *OK*.

Click *OK* again.

Revising the Query...

In the bottom half of the screen, there is a series of boxes that look like a table. The rows are headed: *FIELD*, *TABLE*, *UPDATE TO*, *CRITERIA*, and *OR*.

· *FIELD* refers to the blank field in the Survey Data table where you want the new information to go.

· *TABLE* refers to the main Survey Data table.

· *UPDATE TO* refers to the field in the new table you just added to the query that contains the information you want to include into the database.

· (We won't worry about the other two rows here.)

There are only three fields we will be working with here so this one shouldn't be too bad.

Note: The first two rows (FIELD and TABLE) are already there and correct so you don't have to worry about those.

In the row titled *UPDATE TO*, you will only be changing the table names. The format for the cells in this row is: open bracket, table name, period, field name, close bracket. (i.e. *[assessor.owner name]*)

1. Columns 1 and 2 are easy; just change *OWNER INFO* to whatever you named the assessor file.

2. Column 3 is a little different. This column combines three of the tax assessor's columns into one column in the database like this: *[owner info.City] & ", " & [owner info.State] & " " & [owner info.Zip Code]*. The only thing you have to remember here is to change *all three* of the *OWNER INFO* references to the name of the assessor file.

When you are finished, click *SAVE*.

Click the *RUN* button. (*This is the **red exclamation mark** along the tool bar at the top.*)

A box will pop up in the middle of the screen telling you "x" number of records are about to be updated and asking if this is really what you want to do.

Check to see that the number of records to be updated is the same as the number of records in the database. If it is, click *YES*. (*If it's not, click NO and check to see that all the fields are correctly entered in the database.*)

You're done! :)

Update .pdf Files on the Internet

You will need...
- Microsoft Access
- Adobe Acrobat Writer

Instructions...

Open *Microsoft Access*.

Open *HISTORIC PRESERVATION* database. (location: *Network Neighborhood\dssql\Historic\Historic Preservation*)

Click on *REPORTS*.

Double click on desired version of *WEB REPORT.*

Find the house you want to update. *You will have to page through the records using the forward & back arrows at the bottom of the page until you get to the record you want...or, if you feel like guessing, there is a box between these arrows where you can type in a page number to go to.)*

Click *FILE*.

Select *PRINT*.

Click the drop-down arrow next to *PRINTER NAME*.

Select *ACROBAT PDF WRITER*.

Click on the dot next to *PAGES*.

In the box next to *FROM*, type the number of the first page you want to print.

In the box next to *TO*, type the number of the last page you want to print.

Select OK.

In the new box (*SAVE PDF FILE AS*) that pops up, click the drop-down arrow next to *SAVE IN*.

Select the desired file destination.

In the box next to *FILE NAME*, type the image name (i.e. har_nw_3307) of the record you are printing.

Click OK.

You're done! :)

Update ZDC Information

You will need...
- Microsoft Access

Instructions...

53. Open *Microsoft Access*.

54. Open *HISTORIC PRESERVATION* database. (location: *Network*

Neighborhood\dssql\Historic\Historic Preservation)

55. Click on *FORMS*.
56. Double click on *ZDC UPDATE FORM*.
57. Click on the box to the right of *STREET*.
58. Click on *EDIT*.
59. Click on *FIND*.
60. In the box to the right of *MATCH*, click on the drop-down arrow.
61. Select *ANY PART OF FIELD*.
62. In the box next to *FIND WHAT*, type the house number of the house you are looking for.
63. If this is not the house you want click *FIND NEXT* until you get to the correct one.
64. Once you find the right house, click *CANCEL*.
65. Enter the *ZDC CASE, ZDC ORDER NUMBER*, and *ZDC ORDER DATE* in the respective boxes to the left of the picture of the house.
66. Repeat steps 5 through 13 until you are done entering all the new ZDC information.

Appendix E

CORVALLIS ZONING MAP EXCERPT
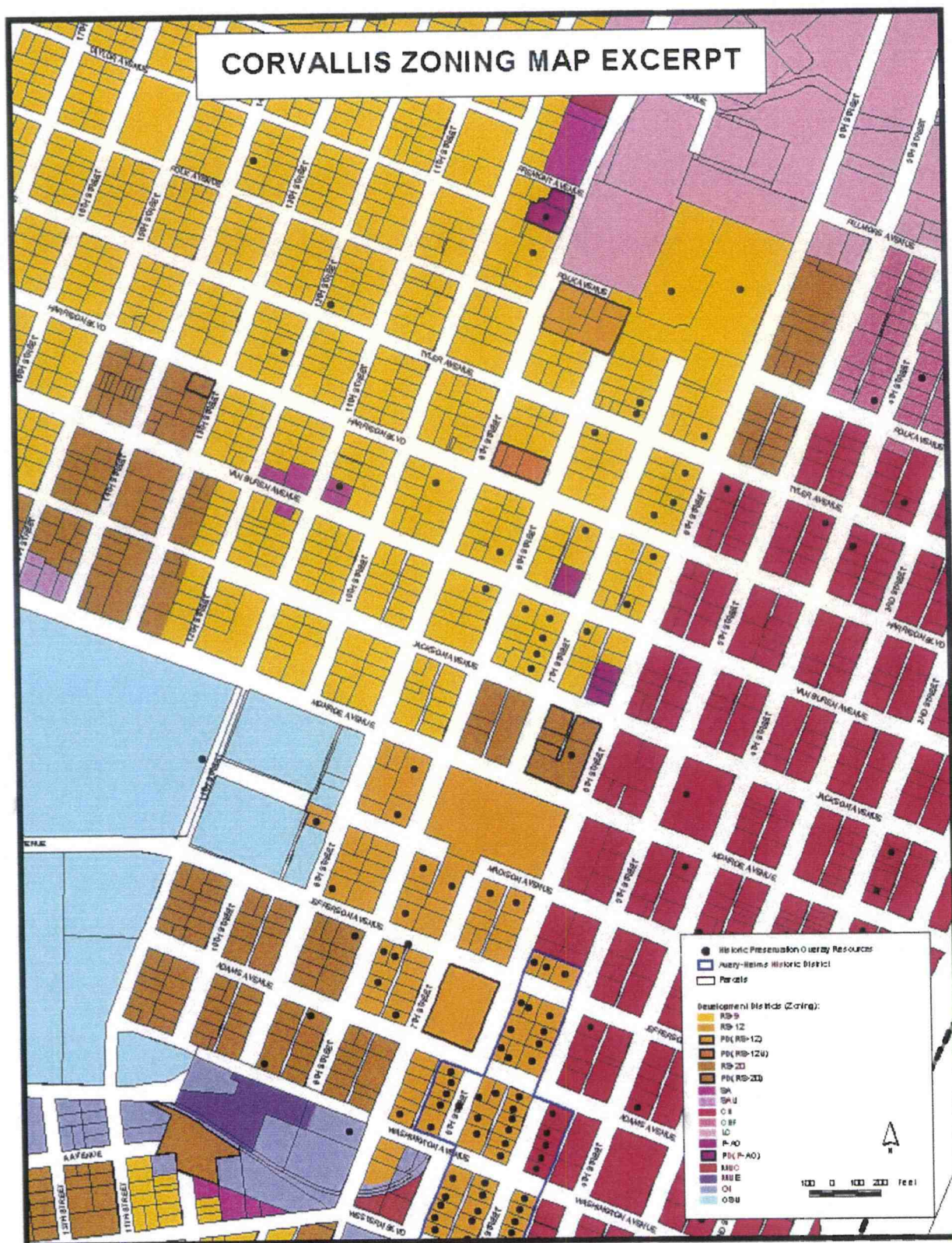
Appendix F

OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM

Historic Name: Georgia Pacific Railroad Landmark

Current Name:

Street: LOCOMOTIVE

City: Corvallis

County: Benton

Owner: None listed

Category: Object   Location: Urban

TRS:

Quad: Corvallis

Map: TLN:

Addition: Unknown

Block: NA   Lot: NA

Original Use: Railroad Station

Current Use: Playground

Secondary Current Use:

Building Date: c. 1920   Moved? ☐

Theme: Transportation

Secondary Theme:

Style: No Style

Secondary Style:

Architect:A Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Condition: Fair

Integrity: Medium

Local Ranking: NA

Plan Shape: NA   Number of Stories: 0.0

Foundation Material: NA   Basement? ☐ Porch? ☐

Roof Form: NA   Roofing Material: NA

Structural Framing: NA

Window Type: NA

Exterior Surfacing Materials: NA

Decorative Surfacing: Refer to Statement of Significance

Decorative Features: Refer to Statement of Significance

Alterations/Additions: Refer to Statement of Significance

Landscape Features: Refer to Statement of Significance

Associated Structures: Refer to Statement of Significance

Known Archaeological Features: Unknown

Setting: Refer to Statement of Significance

Historic Name Georgia Pacific Railroad Landmark
Street: LOCOMOTIVE
Recorder: Stephen Dow Beckham
Recorded:

Map: TLN
TRS: Quad: Corvallis
Local Number: SHPO Number: 35

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Site Plan:

No image recorded

Location Map:
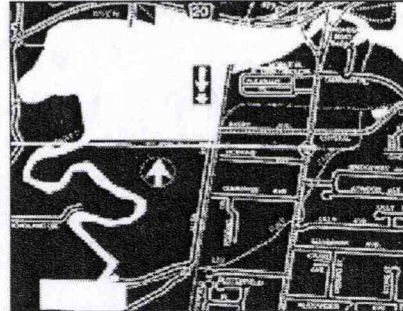
Statement of Significance:

Stephen Dow Beckham, 1976

Georgia-Pacific Corporation presented the City of Corvallis with a steam locomotive which was placed in the Avery City Park. The landmark, a bronze plaque mounted on a concrete base, reads:

"This locomotive presented to the City of Corvallis by the Georgia-Pacific Corporation through the Corvallis Lion's Club. September 28, 1960 A.D."

The locomotive stands nearby.

Historic Name Georgia Pacific Railroad Landmark		Map:		TLN	
Street: LOCOMOTIVE		TRS:		Quad:	Corvallis
Recorder: Stephen Dow Beckham	Local Number:		SHPO Number:	35	
Recorded:					

Historic Name: William Crees House

Current Name:

Street: 1441 NW GRANT AVE

City: Corvallis

County: Benton

Owner: KEIM RAYMOND C
211 E FOURTH PLAIN BLVD
VANCOUVER, WA 98663-3035

Category: Building   Location: Urban

TRS: 11S 05W 26 CC

Quad: Corvallis

Map: 11526CC   TLN: 2303

Addition: North Gate Estates 8th

Block: 11   Lot: 7

Original Use: Single-family residence

Current Use: Single-family residence

Secondary Current Use:

Building Date: 1879   Moved? ☐

Theme: 19th Century Architecture

Secondary Theme:

Style: High Victorian Gothic

Secondary Style:

Architect:A Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Condition: Good

Integrity: Unknown

Local Ranking: Prime Significance

Plan Shape: Complex   Number of Stories: 2.0

Foundation Material: Concrete block   Basement? ☐   Porch? ✔

Roof Form: Gable   Roofing Material: Wood shingle

Structural Framing: Balloon

Window Type: 1/1 double hung

Exterior Surfacing Materials: Shiplap

Decorative Surfacing: Refer to Statement of Significance

Decorative Features: Refer to Statement of Significance.

Alterations/Additions: Refer to Statement of Significance.

Landscape Features: Pear tree remaining from Crees late 19th-century orchard.

Associated Structures: Milk house constructed during the late 19th-century is located at NW corner

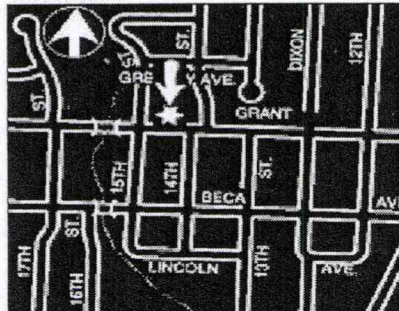Known Archaeological Features: Unknown

Setting: No information

Historic Name   William Crees House
Street: 1441 NW GRANT AVE
Recorder: Burcham & Gallagher
Recorded: 6/15/94
Local Number:

Map: 11526CC   TLN 2303
TRS: 11S 05W 26 CC   Quad: Corvallis
SHPO Number:

Site Plan:

Location Map:

Statement of Significance:

Significance

The earliest extant example of the High Victorian Gothic style in Corvallis (the only other surveyed representation being the 1880 J.C. Taylor House at 510 NW Third St.), the William Crees House appears to meet Criterion (3) for significance as specified in Ordinance 89-30; 216.04.03.03. Architectural distinction is based on its design, rarity and the high level of exterior integrity remaining from its historic period. Based on 19th century lithographs and photographs, houses of this style contributed proportionately to the 19th-century Corvallis landscape. Its association with William Crees, a prosperous 19th-century Corvallis farmer and dairyman, also contributes to the significance of this potential National Register property.

Historical Background

William Crees, a Pennsylvania farmer, moved to Benton county in 1871, purchasing 220 acres approximately 1/2 miles northwest of Corvallis from Lyman Stanford and John Foster. By 1873 he was operating a dairy and producing large quantities of hay for market. "For many years he made a specialty of butter-making [and] in 1873 introduc[ed] into the state the first endless chain dog-power for churning." (Biographical Record of the 'Willamette Valley 1903:1085) He later utilized the Cooley automatic creamer which aided in preventing contamination. Louisa Crees, Crees' third wife, formulated the procedure for mixing and working the butter and it was due to her efforts that William Crees was pronounced a "leader" in the butter-making industry. B.L. Arnold of Oregon Agricultural College pronounced that Mrs. Crees made "the best country butter he had ever seen." The Crees' produced 90 pounds of butter a week and sold it, along with their milk, in Corvallis. In addition to hay and dairy products, Mr. Crees cultivated apple and pear orchards which survived well into the 1940s as evidence of his farmstead.

In 1903, William Crees was serving his second term as a Corvallis City Councilor, leasing his farm out, and "living at ease in [a] comfortable home in the City of Corvallis." Deed information indicates William and Louisa Crees had large real estate holdings in Corvallis and Benton County. The house which they occupied within Corvallis' city limits was located on Third Street between Madison and Jefferson. In 1926, the Crees Building, named for Louisa Crees, was constructed on that site for Gussie Glenn, daughter of William and Louisa Crees.

In 1913, Louisa Crees released all claim to the William Crees House and farm to, among others, Celestia Headrick. During that same year the property was transferred to Celestia and her son, Grover Headrick. In 1940 Headrick sold the property (which at this point included only 54 acres) to Martin H. Baker who parceled out much of the land and developed the North Gate Estates 8th Addition. In 1970 the property turned over to Jacob Middleton who in 1973 sold

Historic Name William Crees House		Map: 11526CC	TLN 2303
Street: 1441 NW GRANT AVE		TRS: 11S 05W 26 CC	Quad: Corvallis
Recorder: Burcham & Gallagher Recorded: 6/15/94	Local Number:	SHPO Number:	

it to the Keim's.

Decorative Features

Stacked bays on south and east elevations with brackets, corbels and attenuated pilasters; cornerboards with classically detailed caps; molded rake board; classically detailed window caps; flattened pediment above second floor balcony windows (full-length) and first floor window adjacent to door; classically detailed and paneled entry door surround with round-headed panels on double entrance doors; openwork porch supports with brackets. Front entry porch and side/rear wrap around verandah; large decorative (corbelled) chimney; four panel door with operating bells.

Alterations

In 1974 the Crees House received a new concrete foundation (replacing the original deteriorated brick foundation, the materials from which were incorporated into a wall and patio paving) and a new cedar shingle roof. During the 1970s, a round window was added in the front gable below the eve; a second floor, shed roofed oriel window was added to the rear a rear deck was added; a metal spiral staircase and protective lean-to was added to the rear; new wooden steps were added to the front porch and the drop siding on the addition to the wing (which houses the dining room) was replaced. The stained glass transom was added in the 1970s. Interior alterations have obscured a minimal amount of the paneled wainscoting and the horsehair plaster walls have been replaced with sheetrock, yet much of the original character and architectural detail work of the interior spaces remains from the historic period.

Historic Name William Crees House		Map: 11526CC	TLN 2303
Street: 1441 NW GRANT AVE		TRS: 11S 05W 26 CC	Quad: Corvallis
Recorder: Burcham & Gallagher	Local Number:	SHPO Number:	
Recorded: 6/15/94			

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