

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JAN 18 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Barker, S. B., Building
other names/site number Dunn Brothers Inc. Building

2. Location

street & number 333 South Main Street not for publication
city, town Condon vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Gilliam code 021 zip code 97823

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>1</u>	_____ Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official [Signature] Date January 10, 1989
Oregon Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) _____

[Signature] Entered in the National Register 2/20/89
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce: Trade/Department Store
Commerce: Trade/Business
Commerce: Trade/Warehouse

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Vacant: not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian/Italianate

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone: basalt
walls Brick
Terra cotta
roof Metal: steel
other Ceramic tile (stoop)
Glass unit (transoms)

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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SUMMARY:

The Barker Building was built to house the S. B. Barker Company, a general merchandise store serving the needs of the local ranchers. The second floor was constructed as office space to provide additional rental income and was accessed via a stairway from the ground floor rear door on the building's south facade. Two additions, the first built between 1911 and 1917 and the second built sometime after 1936, served as warehouses at the west end of the building. The east, or front, facade of the building faces Main Street. The south side, facing Spring Street, was originally constructed with a central opening, with awning, and two smaller arched openings (photo no. 6). Only the rear entry remains in use today, the other two are visually evident but have been infilled with matching brick. The building, in good general condition, was constructed in 1903 in a simple version of the Italianate style, of rather poor quality, locally produced brick. The entire building was painted prior to 1910 (photo no. 9), which has helped to preserve the soft brick and mortar. Simon Barker remodeled the building's storefront about 1916 to it's present configuration with a central recessed entry porch and tiled stoop. The original pressed metal ceiling of the first story has been preserved in excellent condition. The original interior plaster remains on the walls but needs repair in several locations near the floor level of the first story. Partition walls in the second story were removed after Dunn Brothers, Inc. moved into the building in 1926. The second story has been open since that time, used variously for retail display and storage. The owner of the building, which is currently vacant, plans to restore the first story for a retail business and remodel the second story for leased office space, similar to the building's original use. More recent changes to the building include a metal awning above the storefronts, plywood covers over the textured glass unit transom panels in the storefronts, three small windows added in each of the north and south exterior walls at the first story, and veneer brick covering lower portions of front facade where original brick has deteriorated.

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SITE & SETTING:

The Barker Building is located at the intersection of Spring and Main Streets at what is now the south edge of downtown Condon. A wood frame building, constructed in 1889 (photos no. 4 and 5), previously occupied the site and was the original location of the S. B. Barker Co. store. This intersection is at the center of the original town plat of Condon. Photographs dating from the 1890's and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps from 1910 confirm that the intersection was the commercial center of town as well. Location of the railroad north of town in 1905 influenced the subsequent commercial growth north along Main Street which is evident today. Condon is located in a shallow valley with Main Street sloping from north to south and most cross streets sloping down to Main Street. The building site itself slopes more than a foot from north to south along Main Street and about three feet from west to east along Spring Street. To provide access at the front of the building the rear corner was placed approximately three feet below grade. Surface drainage and possibly some springs under the building have caused deterioration of the original first story wood flooring, much of which has been replaced with concrete over the years, leaving only about 1500 square feet of original flooring intact.

Several other early nineteenth century buildings front Main Street on the same block (photo no. 9). Immediately north of the building are two single story, wood frame, western storefront buildings, circa 1900, which are presently vacant and needing repair. Further north on the block a one story stone building, built in 1906, now houses the town's newspaper. This building has a pressed metal ceiling badly water damaged, and has had its storefront replaced recently. Slightly further to the north a pair of nearly identical one story, Italianate commercial buildings remain, the older of the two, the first brick building in Condon, was built by Ed Dunn in 1902 for the Dunn Bros. store and still retains its original storefront, the other has been entirely remodeled.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS:

The plan of the original two story building is rectangular, measuring 50'-7" on the Main Street facade, by 90'-0" along the south facade, for a total of 4550 square feet per floor. The first single story addition at the rear (west end) of the building extends 20'-7" to the west with it's floor 3'-3" above the original building's first floor level to accommodate the slope of the site. The second rear addition is also one story and extends another 22'-7" west with it's floor 4'-10" above the original building's, again to accommodate the sloping site. Both additions are the full width of the original building. Thus the overall ground plan measures 50'-7" by 133'-4", approx. 6750 square feet.

The building's first story front facade is organized into four approximately equal bays. Since the storefront remodel about 1916, the outer two bays have been display windows with marble sills and the center bays have framed a recessed entry porch, with two pairs of entry doors. The basic character of the original 1903 storefronts, which had central display windows and entries in the outer bays, was retained in the remodeled storefronts,

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with only their function changing. The second story facade is divided into three bays, each with a pair of double-hung windows (photo no. 18).

The original two story building, as well as the two additions, consist of exterior masonry bearing walls with wood framed roofs. In the two story portion, the brick walls are twelve inches thick, constructed in common bond pattern, narrowing to eight inches thick above the roof structure at the parapet. Bearing walls on the two additions are eight inches thick. The second floor of the original building consists of nominal 2 x 12 inch floor joists at 16 inches on center supported by pockets in the brick bearing wall at one end and by a nominal 10 x 13 inch solid timber beam running east/west down the center of the building. This main beam has decoratively chamfered edges and is supported on nominal 10 x 10, inch wood columns, also with chamfered edges. An interesting detail (photo no. 24), is the 10 x 10 inch chamfered beam bearing blocks above the columns which distribute the beam loads and form a composite beam of increased shear strength at the column faces. The second story roof/ceiling structure is similarly detailed (photo no. 29) with slightly smaller members, the columns being nominal 8 x 8 inch in size. The roof joists, nominal 2 x 8 inch, are supported off the 2 x 12 ceiling joists with 2 x 4 posts and 2 x 6 diagonal members, which create a simple truss structure. The first story ceiling height is 13'-10" and the second story's is 12'-0", with a 15'-0" floor to floor height.

Both west additions have wood framed roofs spanning east/west between bearing walls and constructed similarly to the ceiling/roof structure of the original two story building. Neither addition has had any ceiling finish, both have concrete, slab-on-grade floors.

The original building is constructed of common bond brick walls with headers every six or seven courses. The storefront bay openings and the central entry on the south wall are spanned by 'H' shaped, cast iron lintels. The window openings and the two smaller entries on the south side are capped by slightly projecting segmental arches. A rectilinear corbeled band wraps above and between the arched window openings, reinforcing the three-bay organization of the upper facade. The simple cornice consists of horizontal bands of corbeled brick, as do the remaining twelve of sixteen original chimneys above the perimeter walls.

The first addition is constructed mostly of brick matching the original building with some terra-cotta structural tile used on the west and north walls. A pair of wood doors (photo no. 22) on the south wall are spanned by a segmentally arched opening which matches the detailing on the original building. The second addition is constructed of terra-cotta structural tile. A 7'-0" wide, metal clad, sliding door opens to Spring Street on the south side and a pair of sliding, metal clad fire doors connects the two additions. Both additions need re-roofing to make them water tight. Both additions have concrete floor slabs.

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EXTERIOR FEATURES:

The storefront window system, including the recessed porch, are all wood framed and painted. The one pair of remaining original entry doors (photo no. 15) have not been painted on the interior and display the beautifully grained oak of the entire storefront. A second pair of doors were removed in the recent past, stored on the premises and replaced with a modern hollow metal door for security reasons. The current owner plans to return this second pair of doors to their original location. The entry porch, recessed within the two center bays of the facade, measures approximately eight feet deep by 22 feet wide. The ceiling is wood panelled in a bead and groove pattern. The stoop slopes approx. 1" to the foot, to meet the sidewalk level at it's northern extreme, and is surfaced primarily with white, hexagonal ceramic mosaic tile. Green and white square tiles are used for the border pattern as well as for a center panel reading "BARKER'S" (photos no. 16 and 17).

Transom panels above the storefront windows and recessed porch contain 4" by 4" by 1/2" thick, leaded, textured glass units in four panels approx. 8 feet wide by 4 feet high. Each panel of glazing has a center section of twelve glass units, 4 units wide by 3 units high, which open for ventilation (photo no. 28). The panels are currently covered with plywood on the exterior and gypsum board on the interior, installed in recent years to block sunlight.

Two more pairs of original doors are evident on the building's exterior besides the front entry doors already described. Of the three original entries on the building's south facade, two openings were infilled at about the same time that the storefronts were remodeled (photo no. 20), the current locations of the doors is not known. The third, rear entry serving the stair still has the original pair of glazed stile and rail doors remaining and in good operating condition (photo no. 21). Also, the arched opening into the first of the two warehouses still has its original wood panel stile and rail doors remaining, in fair condition.

The west end of the building originally had three door openings with exterior stairs up to grade, one of which remains, providing access to the two additions. The other two openings are evident from inside the first addition but have been bricked in. A second stairwell exists at one of the infilled doors suggesting that perhaps two of the openings were used into the warehouse for a time.

The second story windows are all double-hung, rectangular windows with arched wood panels above, filling in below the segmentally arched brick openings. All of the windows are of uniform size, within construction tolerances, however those on the front facade are paired (photo no. 18) under wider arched openings and the wood infill panels are embellished with a raised, floral design. Other than on the front facade, the windows do not display any regularity of spacing, apparently being located to accommodate the original interior room arrangement rather than exterior aesthetics. The five south side windows were removed from their frames after being damaged by a severe hailstorm and their current locations are not known. Painted plywood panels (photo no. 19) fill the openings. All four windows on the north side are intact but three have been covered with

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plywood on the interior to accommodate floor to ceiling storage shelving. All four west side windows also remain and have not been covered.

At the first story the only original double-hung windows were located in the west wall of the building. Two openings are evident from inside the main floor retail space, by window frames high on the wall. The glazed portions have been covered over on the room side but can be seen from the warehouse addition. A third opening is located directly behind the stair. It is not evident from inside the building and has no glazing in it. Historic photos indicate that there were sixteen brick chimneys originally around the perimeter of the building. Most served oil heaters in the individual offices on the second floor. Twelve of the chimneys remain and, though not elaborately detailed, they are in fair condition. Several pressed metal cover plates on the second story walls mark locations of the original flue openings.

INTERIOR ORGANIZATION AND FEATURES:

The first story has always been one large open retail space, originally with center storefronts and entrances in the outer bays. Constructed in this way, the ground floor would have accommodated two businesses nicely. Interior photo no. 7, taken in 1907 shows grocery shelving reaching nearly to the ceiling effectively dividing the store into two departments. This photo also shows a raised mezzanine in the rear of the store, perhaps with storage below since no warehouses existed yet at this time. The raised mezzanine level would also account for the higher windows in the west wall. When the building's storefronts were remodeled in 1916, a central Main Street entrance was created suitable only for a single business on the first floor.

The second story was constructed with partitions to enclose several leased offices and two toilet rooms. Though undocumented, local history indicates that these offices were later used as boarding house type apartments for a short period of time.

The rear stair was open to the first story at one time, but has been enclosed by walls built on top of the handrail and a door at the stair's lower landing. The stair construction appears to be original but there is some question as to whether it was originally open to the first floor retail space. Local residents suggest there may have been an enclosed vestibule at the rear entry serving the stair, thus separating first and second story tenants.

Sometime after J. D. Burns moved Dunn Brothers Inc. into the building, he gutted the second story for additional retail space leaving the toilet rooms intact, as they are today (photo no. 29). Possibly at this time the stair vestibule was removed as the stair now serves to connect the first and second floor activities. Evidence of patched plaster on the second floor walls and discolorations on the original wood flooring make it possible to trace the locations of several of the original partitions.

The most dramatic interior feature of the building is the first story pressed metal ceiling (photos no. 24 through 27). The ceiling is in excellent condition with virtually

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no damage or alteration. Suspended fluorescent light fixtures have been added requiring a small surface conduit to be installed at the ceiling, but no disruption to the ceiling is apparent. Several different patterns of ceiling tiles and border strips were used to create the highly decorative ceiling. The center beam running east/west through the building divides the ceiling in two identical sections. Each section is bordered on all sides, except at the rear wall and stairwell where the ceiling has been terminated without a border. The border is composed of four separate strip mouldings, the outer most being an 8" deep coved strip with a leaf pattern, next a narrow bead molding about 2 inches wide with an egg and dart type pattern, then a flat strip about 8 inches wide with a low relief pattern of intersecting lines and finally another bead molding about 4 inches wide in a leaf pattern. Within the border just described, the main ceiling is composed of simple square tiles in a geometric pattern with floral patterned border tiles.

In 1916 Barker traveled to Chicago on business and while there ordered new fixtures for his store, including three new cash registers and various display cases. One of the cash registers, reputed to be the first motorized model made, remains in the building and was in use through 1986 when Dunn Bros. Inc. closed. Most, if not all of the oak casework purchased in 1916 is also in the building stored in one of the warehouses. The present owner plans to use both the cash register and the casework in renovating the building.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce
Agriculture
Architecture
Politics/government

Period of Significance

1903-1918
1926-1938

Significant Dates

1903

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Barker, Simon Bradbury (1863-1918)

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Carey, Charles, History of Oregon, Chicago-Portland, 1922, The Pioneer Historical Publishing Company.
- Gilliam County Historical Society, A Pictorial History of Gilliam County Oregon, 1983, Taylor Publishing Company.
- Gilliam County Historical Society, The History of Gilliam County Oregon, Dallas Texas, 1981, Taylor Publishing Company.
- Lockley, Fred, History of the Columbia River Valley from The Dalles to the Sea, Chicago, 1928, The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company.
- The Morning Oregonian, Wealthy Oregonian Dead, Portland, Monday, October 14, 1918.
- The Oregon Daily Journal, Simon Barker Dies in Chicago, Victim of Typhoid Pneumonia, Portland, October 14, 1918.
- The Oregonian, Barker Estate \$656,798, Portland, April 19, 1919.
- Thouvenal, Miriam C., Hisotry of Gilliam County, Condon, 1952, not published (original manuscript and scrapbook of photos and newspaper clippings).
- Burns, John D., Biographical note concerning James D. Burns, letter dated October 28, 1988.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.2 acres (less than one) Condon, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

A 10 | 721060 | 501126310
 Zone Easting Northing

C _____ | _____ | _____

B _____ | _____ | _____
 Zone Easting Northing

D _____ | _____ | _____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is located in NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 10, Township 4S, Range 21E, Willamette Meridian, in Condon, Gilliam County, Oregon. It is legally described as Lot 6 and East 34 feet of Lot 7, Block 4, Original Town of Condon, and is otherwise identified as Tax Lot 7600 at said location. Gilliam County Assessor Map Ref. No. 4S 21 10CA.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary reflects the legally recorded urban lot lines historically associated with this property, including the original two-story building and the two single-story additions at the west end of the original building.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gail A. Sargent, Architect

organization Lynch Fitzgerald & Associates, A.I.A. date August 15, 1988

street & number 215 SW First Street telephone (503) 276-8625

city or town Pendleton state Oregon zip code 97801

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Significant Person

Burns, James Dunn (1880-1968)

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GENERAL SUMMARY

The historic general store at the northwest corner of the intersection of Main and Spring streets in the central business district of Condon, government seat of Gilliam County, was built in 1903 for Simon Bradbury Barker, a successful rancher and organizer of the community's first bank. Barker arrived in Condon in 1887. The subject building meets National Register Criterion C as a notably well-preserved turn of the century mercantile building of the kind which once typified important main street establishments in eastern Oregon. It was a replacement for the wood frame general mercantile outlet which Barker had operated on the site since 1893. It was the second building of brick construction in the town, and the first to exceed the height of one story. Barker leased the second floor as office space.

Today, the Barker Building remains one of only four two-story masonry buildings on Main Street dating from the period of Condon's major growth, commencing shortly after 1900. Including two single-story additions to the rear elevation, the building measures 50 x 133 feet in its ground plan. It has walls of common bond brick construction and a post and beam interior framework. While the facade is exceedingly straightforward, it is not without stylistic character, most of which is derived from a continuous string course of molded brick which forms stilted, square-arched dripstones above three regularly-spaced window bays which are fitted with paired, double-hung sash, the juxtaposition of which presents the effect of a strong central mullion. The window heads are framed with plain label surrounds composed of radiating brick and brick knees. Thus, a High Victorian Italianate, or possibly something of a Jacobethan touch was given to an otherwise plain front, and the effect was heightened by a early paint scheme which emphasized the dripstone string course and created keystones on the arch heads and bandings on piers and pilasters. A simple corbelled cornice and corbelled second story corner pilasters finish the front. Brick flues projecting above the parapet are wholly intact.

The ground story originally was divided into four structural bays. The center bays were display windows, and the other two contained recessed entries. It is reported that about 1916, the proprietor, who had by this time moved his permanent residence to Portland, sought to bring the storefront configuration up to date and filled the outer bays with display windows and recessed the entrance behind the center pier. It was at this time the mosaic tile stoop was laid, and transoms, or toplights were filled with prism glass which is still in place, although painted over on the exterior. As is typical of stores of the period,

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the interior was divided into two aisles by a central row of columns supporting a longitudinal beam. The fancy embossed metal ceiling cover remains in place throughout.

The Barker Building strikingly conveys the character it had in the years when it was owned by S. B. Barker. For this reason it is significant under Criterion B as well as C because it is the Condon property most importantly associated with the commercial leader of the community. Barker had extensive sheep ranch holdings in the county and organized and headed the Gilliam County Bank from 1899 onward. This, the first substantial building in the business district, is an indication of Barker's striving to bring up-to-date merchandising to the customers who flocked here from surrounding ranches. The S. B. Barker Company was incorporated in 1905. Two years later, Barker moved his family to Portland, but he continued to maintain his house and business in Condon until shortly before his death in 1918. The store continued in use for its original purpose to 1986, virtually unaltered. The long period of association with James Dunn Burns, manager of Dunn Brothers, Inc., successors in ownership and operation of the building, commenced in 1926. It was during this period that the back room of the store was the place where political decisions were made in Gilliam County in the early 20th Century. Burns served both as mayor and as long-time County Judge and during the Great Depression was a stabilizing financial force for farmers and ranchers equal to, if not greater than, local banks.

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SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Barker building is primarily significant under criteria B for its association with prominent Oregon businessman Simon Bradbury Barker (photo no. 1). A second significant person associated with the property for many years was Gilliam County businessman James D. Burns (photo no. 2), who operated Dunn Bros. Inc. from the Barker building. The building is secondarily significant under criteria C because it is the best preserved example of turn-of-the-century, masonry, commercial architecture in Gilliam County. The property represents the historic themes of the evolution of commerce and agriculture in the county, by its historic uses in service to the region, as well as its association with S.B. Barker. It was the second brick building constructed in Condon and the first of more than one story. As such, it represented state-of-the-art, local, commercial construction techniques of its day with several subsequent structures copying various elements of its structural system. The building also represents Condon's greatest period of economic development and growth, which peaked about 1910 leaving only a handful of two story masonry buildings in the city. As previously stated, the property's commercial and agricultural significance are due both to its historic uses and to its association with S.B. Barker. Its architectural significance is due to its well preserved condition in lacking any major alterations during the last seventy years. And finally, the building's political and governmental significance is due to the public service records of its past owners and business proprietors, S.B. Barker, J.D. Burns and J.O. Burns, who were all active in local government and played major roles in the economic and political history of the area.

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

William F. Potter built the first settler cabin in the Condon area at Summit Springs in 1879. Indians and early explorers had used the spring for many years as a camping area and to water livestock. Potter filed a homestead claim on the area now known as Condon in 1884. Also in that year, David Trimble asked Harry C. Condon, an attorney from Alkali (now Arlington), to assist him in obtaining a post office for the new community on the agreement that it be named Condon. The original plat, filed by Potter in 1885, consisted of eight city blocks with Main Street running north and south for four blocks and Spring Street crossing Main immediately north of Summit Springs. The spring, central to the original town of Condon, was capped and a pump installed in the center of Main Street running water into a wooden trough to provide water for both the local ranchers and their livestock. Around this intersection the town of Condon developed and the adjacent site and structure of the S.B. Barker Building was a prominent element of the intersection (photos no. 3 and 4). The Condon Hotel located on the southeast corner of the intersection in 1885, Downing's General Merchandise store went up on the southwest corner in 1888, and J.H. Miller built a store building on the northwest corner about 1889 which was later occupied by the S.B. Barker Co. Other major enterprises of the 1890's included the original Dunn Bros. general merchandise store, half a block south on Main Street, the Summit Hotel, one block east on Spring Street, an Armory Hall and blacksmith shop, located one block west on Spring Street, and Condon's first livery stable, one block to the north on Main Street.

Simon Bradbury Barker, October 8, 1863 to October 13, 1918, was one of the town's early pioneer settlers, arriving in Condon from Athens, Maine about 1887. Barker first earned his living working on sheep ranches, and soon saved enough of his earnings to start purchasing his own flock. By 1893 he had joined F.M. Pliter and W.L. Barker (a step brother, perhaps) in incorporating the Barker Pliter Stock Company and had begun to amass large tracts of agricultural land. Also in 1893 he opened the S.B. Barker Co. general merchandise store in the one story, wooden false front building (photo no. 5) built by Miller who had purchased the land from Wm. Potter four years earlier. Barker married Anna Laura Clarke in 1895, who had moved to the nearby town of Lonerock with her family and was teaching school there. Barker organized Gilliam County Bank in 1899, and incorporated it in 1905, serving as the bank's president until his death in 1918. About 1906, Gilliam County Bank acquired the First National Bank and changed its name to First National Bank of Condon. In continuous operation since that time, the bank is now owned by First Interstate Bank and is the only bank located in Condon today.

While S.B. Barker was beginning to build his empire in Gilliam County, brothers Jim and Ed Dunn went into business with early pioneer J.H. Miller opening a general merchandise store called Miller & Dunn. By 1893 Miller left the store and it became Dunn Brothers, managed by Ed Dunn. In 1896, the Dunn's purchased a one story, western false front building half a block south of Barker's store, from which Dunn Brothers operated until 1902. In 1898, the Dunn's nephew, James Dunn Burns, moved to Condon to help out in the store. In 1900, the Dunn's purchased another lot half a block north of Barker's store.

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In 1902 they constructed the city's first brick building on it and moved their general store business into it. Dunn Brothers incorporated in 1904 with Ed Dunn, M.C. Dunn and James Dunn Burns listed as stockholders.

Meanwhile, Barker's business was expanding with the town's growth. In 1905, Barker incorporated the S.B. Barker Company, listing himself and two in-laws (possibly his wife's brothers), M.O. (Myron ?) Clarke and M.C. (Colby ?) Clarke as joint stockholders, see photo no. 7, (Colby and Myron are on the left behind the counter). Several sources, including a profile of Barker written in the 1905 book, "An Illustrated History of Central Oregon", a profile written by Karen Dyer and published in "The History of Gilliam County", and a 1952 History of Gilliam County, by Miriam C. Thouvenel, indicate that Barker replaced his wood frame store building in 1903 with a two-story brick building, Condon's first, to house his store on the first floor and professional offices on the second. Barker purchased several lots directly behind the store building, on which he built a home for his family. Barker also continued to be active in his ranching business, acquiring an estimated 9,000 acres of land and 12,000 head of sheep by the year 1905. He is on record as being the largest taxpayer in Gilliam County from which we may assume that he was also the county's largest landowner. In 1907 Barker moved his family to Portland to pursue business interests there. He continued to maintain his home in Condon, until 1917, and also manage his Gilliam County businesses from his new location.

About 1916, Barker remodeled the building's storefront, according to granddaughter Karen Barker Thee, and built the first brick warehouse at the building's west end, replacing a separate wood frame warehouse that stood west of the building previously (as seen on the 1910 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map). Also in 1916, Barker ordered new display cases and cash registers for his business, planning to pick them up the following year on his next trip to Chicago. The fixtures arrived in Condon by train, and most are still in the building today. After Barker's death, his family operated the store for only a few years, closing it in the early 1920's and leaving the building vacant until 1926. Among his many business activities, Barker was an original stock holder in Mutual Life Insurance Company, was treasurer of Fithian-Barker Shoe Co. of Portland, was secretary, treasurer and director of Oregon Life Insurance Company, owned at least two apartment buildings in Portland, orange groves in California and land in Montana and Wyoming. He was also Treasurer of Gilliam County for six years prior to 1905.

Barker's business prowess was recognized early in his career by his peers. A profile on him in the 1905 book, 'An Illustrated History of Central Oregon' sites Barker's business and ranching success as demonstration that "...Mr. Barker is one of the most skillful, enterprising, and sagacious business men in this part of the state." This same article describes Barker's store building as "...a magnificent brick structure well fitted for the mercantile business and stocked with as fine a collection of goods as can be found in this part of the state. He...is one of the leading merchants of central Oregon." By 1905 Barker was the longest continuous merchant in Condon. The profile claims that despite his "...magnificent fortune in the business world...", Barker was well respected by everyone who knew him "...by his upright bearing, by his manliness and by his unswerving integrity."

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Articles in the Portland newspapers on October 14, 1918, the day after his death, described Barker as a "...rancher, banker and businessman, one of the wealthiest men in Oregon.", and as a "...well known stockman of Oregon and Portland property owner." The articles site his rise from poverty to affluence as an inspiring example and indicate that Barker had large land and stock interests in Montana and Wyoming as well as in Oregon. An article in the Oregonian in 1919 valued Barker's estate at nearly \$657,000, nearly \$12 million in todays dollars, quite incredible considering his humble beginnings and the relatively short span of years it took to acquire. Among his assets were \$55,000 in bank deposits, \$87,000 worth of stock in the First National Bank of Condon, \$22,000 worth of wool clippings, The Barker Apartments at 685 Irving, in Portland, worth \$40,000, agricultural land in Gilliam and Wheeler counties valued at \$176,000, livestock and equipment worth \$61,000, and a brick store building in Condon worth \$7800. A 1928 profile in "History of the Columbia River Valley" claims that Barker was "...one of the largest wheat growers and most successful sheep breeders in the state." and that "...his death on October 13, 1918, was a great loss to his community and state."

By 1916, both of the Dunn's had left Condon and James D. Burns bought out Dunn Brothers' name, inventory and fixtures, leasing the building from remaining Dunn relatives until 1926, at which time he leased the Barker building and moved Dunn Bros., Inc. into it. Dunn Brothers Inc. finally purchased the building in 1936, after which the second warehouse structure was added at the building's west end. Another alteration reportedly made by Burns was the removal of the partition walls from the second floor sometime after 1926. Dunn Brothers Inc. always occupied both floors of the building using the second floor for display and storage. Burns' brother Gerald also apparently owned stock in Dunn Bros. Inc., but James D. was always the manager. Burns' son, James O. Burns, began working in the store as a boy, buying out his father and uncle in 1945. James D. continued to work at the store until his death in 1968, with James O. managing it from 1945 until his death in 1986. Since that time the building has been vacant. James D. and son James O. Burns both held the positions of Condon mayor and Gilliam County Judge during their lifetimes.

James Dunn Burns arrived in Condon at the age of 18 in 1898, virtually penniless, to work for his uncles, Jim and Ed Dunn, in the fledgling general store they had established in 1893 and which was a competitor of Simon Barker for the local trade. He slept on a cot in the back room, earning \$35 per month, \$25 of which he sent home to his family in Ohio. By 1905, he had purchased control of the business, and by 1910 he had brought his parents and seven brothers and sisters to Condon to reside.

In 1905, when the waters of Willow Creek in neighboring Morrow County ravaged the town of Heppner in one of the most devastating floods in Oregon history, Dunn Brothers depleted its entire stock of blankets, bedding, food and supplies to help the victims.

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In 1913, after James Burns was elected mayor of Condon, he took down the hitching rails, paved the streets and closed the sporting houses, much to the chagrin of the cattlemen and sheepmen of that era. By 1916 his principal competition, the S. B. Barker Company, had closed its general store and Dunn Brothers was the preeminent mercantile firm in the community. In due course, Dunn Brothers acquired and moved into the S. B. Barker Building, where the firm remained until closing its operations in July, 1986, upon the death of Burns' son, James O. Burns, who had managed the store since 1945 or 1946.

As Simon Barker clearly had been the dominant figure in Gilliam County from 1890 to the time of his death in 1918, so James Dunn Burns was the dominant figure in the county from the 1920s onward. In 1922, he was defeated in a race for Gilliam County Treasurer because he was a Roman Catholic, and the Ku Klux Klan, then prominent in eastern Oregon, made his religious faith an issue. The eventual demise of the Klan in Gilliam County owed in part to Burns. The headquarters of the anti-Klan forces was the gathering place around the stove in the back of Dunn Brothers store.

In 1926, notwithstanding the Klan, Burns was elected Gilliam County Judge and, thereafter, was re-elected five times to six-year terms before he retired in 1962. His son, James O. Burns, succeeded him in that office. During the 36 years in which Burns the elder presided over the affairs of Gilliam County, much of the County's business was conducted out of the Barker/Dunn Brothers Building. The store was also the Democratic party headquarters for eastern Oregon campaigns of Governor Al Smith's presidential bids in 1928 and 1932.

Another historically significant aspect of the Dunn Brothers period of occupancy of the building relates to the plight of Gilliam County farmers during the Great Depression. In the years when the rains did not come, the homesteads and farmsteads withered, and poverty overcame the county. The Dunn Brothers store stood between the utter collapse of a great number of farmers and ranchers and ultimate recovery. Burns extended unlimited credit in order that they could feed their families, supply their farms and buy the seed wheat they could not raise and, also, he advanced them funds to keep going. The loans to his customers were made possible by Burns' network of contacts built up in the Portland business and political community which enabled him to personally borrow funds against his life insurance, his personal assets and his name. Thus, during the Depression, Dunn Brothers became a bigger factor than the local banks in holding together the area's farm economy and, in effect, served as a bank. Hundreds of thousands of dollars in credit and loans were extended, all without the benefit of one mortgage and without one foreclosure because of default. The remembrance of this service among Gilliam County farming and ranching families, even today, runs so deep that the Barker/Dunn Brothers Building at Spring and Main Streets in Condon is the place most vividly associated with James D. Burns.

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SIGNIFICANCE:

The building possesses many significant qualities. It has not been moved from its original location and in fact much of its original historic setting still exists today. Its neighbors to the north, a pair of wood framed buildings dating from the early 1900's, essentially retain their original appearance minus signage and wooden canopies over the sidewalks. The Barker Building has also retained its original character. The few alterations made to the building have not obliterated or covered up its original appearance, thus encouraging its restoration now at nominal cost. The construction materials are rather ordinary and, in fact, need some repair. However, they are all still evident with virtually no 'modern' materials added, except a recent metal awning, which would detract from the building's historic feeling. Certain features, such as the metal ceiling on the first story, the decorative beam and column design and the tiled stoop, lend the building a special feeling of quality and historic integrity, which set it apart from other structures in the city. The building is widely known in the

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community today as the Dunn Bros. Building since that business occupied it between 1926 and 1986. The Burns family, which operated Dunn Brothers during that time were also well known in the community, the two store managers having served both as Condon Mayors and Gilliam County Judges. The property has lost its primary association with its Simon Barker over the years but not its importance as the most respected business addresses in town. Barker's influence on the community's development is unquestionable, even though many of Condon's residents would not even recognize his name.

The Barker Building meets National Register Criteria B and C. The outstanding career of Simon Barker from sheep tender to his prominent position in both local and state-wide business circles establishes him as one of Condon's most important citizens and certainly the most successful of his day. The Barker Building is the only building remaining in Condon that was built by Barker. The First National Bank Building was also associated with Barker since Barker was its president after his own Gilliam County Bank took it over. However, the First National Bank was started by a man named Farnsworth and the building was also initiated by him. With the exception of the second warehouse addition to the Barker Building, all major exterior alterations to the building were completed while Barker was still alive and directing business at the store. Therefore the building's appearance today can be directly attributed to Simon Barker. Besides its association with Barker, the building stands on its own architecturally. Though obviously not a high style example for its time, the building honestly represents turn of the century architecture in Condon and Gilliam County, being the first two story brick building constructed and setting an example that other structures followed. Actually, the building's lack of high stylistic qualities suggests that Barker recognized that the Italianate buildings, so popular in small towns at this time, were falling from popularity. The building thus represents a transition period between the Italianate and more modern styles that followed. Beyond its style, the building is without question the best preserved, or most originally intact, example of Gilliam County's early commercial architecture. The town of Arlington, approximately 40 miles north on the Columbia River, was not as isolated as Condon and its architecture may have been more developed, however, the town site was relocated as dams were constructed on the river and none of the early buildings remain.

The property's primary period of significance spans from the date of its construction, in 1903, through Simon Barker's death, in 1918. This is the period in which Barker owned the building and operated the S.B. Barker Co. from it, Thus the period in which it was associated with Barker. The second period of significance, 1926 through 1938, represents the historic time span that the building was occupied by Dunn Brothers Inc., and operated by James D. Burns. Though the Burns family actually carried on business from the building until 1986, the years since 1938 are not yet eligible for historic significance.

The commercial and agricultural significance of the building both arise out of Barker's illustrious life as both a prominent rancher and a prominent businessman in the state. Additionally, the S.B. Barker Company was the largest general merchandise store in Condon, established to supply the local ranchers with everything they needed, from food and clothing to appliances and agricultural equipment. The fact that the first Barker store located at the main watering spot for livestock in the community points out the

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ranchers' importance to Barker's business and success and, conversely, his importance to the agricultural community as a supplies merchant. The economy of Condon has been based on agriculture since its earliest beginnings and the business of agriculture is where Simon Barker began to accumulate his fortune. The building not only represents the commercial success of Simon Barker but, at the local level, also represents the long term commercial occupancy of Dunn Brothers Inc. Under only two family ownerships, this company operated continuously in Condon for 93 years, from 1893 to 1986. Most of that time, at least since 1916, the business was controlled by the Burns family, of considerable local importance. As well as their prominence in business and local politics, the Burns family was also highly regarded for their community spirit. One notable example was related by James D. Burns neice-in-law, Arleta Burns of Pendleton, who can remember as a little girl growing up in Condon that James D. Burns extended credit to the town's people during the depression for a whole year, at no interest. Payment was due after harvest, and the bill was discounted if paid in full.

The property's political and governmental significance stem from the community service records of the building's three owners. Barker served a treasurer of Gilliam County for six years prior to 1905, the exact dates not being available at the County Courthouse. James D. Burns, major stockholder in Dunn Brothers Inc., served as the Mayor of Condon from 1911 to 1914 and as Gilliam County Judge from 1927 to 1962. James O. Burns, the building's third proprietor served as Mayor of Condon in 1953 and 1954 and succeeded his father as Gilliam County Judge, serving from 1962 to 1977.

To summarize, the Barker Building is probably the most significant historic building still standing in Condon today. Not only is it integral to local history and the development of the community but, because of Simon Barker's achievements, it has attained importance on a state level. The building represents the best and the brightest persons of its time and still stands intact as a monument to that former time. Its placement on the National Register of Historic Places will help to encourage its future protection. The preservation and restoration of this building will provide an important link to the past and could be a key factor in the future preservation and development of Condon's historic central business district.

COMPARABLE BUILDINGS EVALUATION

Buildings evaluated as comparable to the Barker Building include all of the two story commercial buildings in Condon built between 1900 and 1920.

First National Bank Building, 1903.

Northwest corner of Main and Summit Streets.

This building was built in 1903 by Farnsworth, the original organizer of the First National Bank in Condon. The two story, masonry building measures 50 feet wide, Main Street frontage, and 100 feet long. It was originally an ornate Italianate building of higher architectural style than the Barker building. However, the first story facades were almost completely remodeled in 1919 in the Colonial Revival style. The alteration is not compatible with the building's original character and

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 11

style, disturbing entrances, proportions, bay organization and surface materials. Particularly sad is the loss of the semi-circular arched windows with round awnings on the south facade and one large picture window on the east side which had a large, semi-circular stained glass window above it. At the second floor, ten of eighteen original double-hung windows, including all of those fronting on Main Street, have been removed and the openings infilled with plywood siding and smaller aluminum windows. The interior of the building has been extensively remodeled, destroying most of its historic character. The building originally had an elaborate parapet with lantern-shaped finials, a corner plaque with the date of construction, and several more chimneys than remain today.

Reisacher/Jackson Building, 1905.

Southwest corner of Main and Gilliam Streets.

This is the first building in Condon to be constructed of imported brick, which was a lighter color than the native brick used on the Barker and First National Bank Buildings. The style of the building shows more influence of the Colonial revival style, with its wide architrave band, very shallow arches over the windows and lack of bay organization. This building's appearance is more modern than the Barker Building. Similar to the Barker Building however, the Main Street facade is composed of storefronts on the first story, most of which are intact, and pairs of double-hung windows at the second story. The simple cornice is of stamped metal with no brackets or other articulation. On the interior the building has a decorative column and beam structural system which is identical to and, apparently copied from, the Barker Building. However, the originally plastered ceilings and some of the interior walls have been replaced with textured sheet rock. No original fixtures or hardware are evident inside the building and the spatial organization has been altered somewhat over the years. The building is currently undergoing remodeling.

Bank Block Building, 1906.

Northwest corner of Main and Gilliam Streets.

This building is constructed of concrete masonry "cast stone" units of unknown origin. The Main Street storefronts have been completely altered although masonry columns and cast iron lintels still suggest the original bay organization. Cast lintels cap the single and paired windows at the first and second stories. The second floor windows are still intact but the ground floor windows have been removed and filled in with smooth faced concrete block to about half way up with glass block above that. The front parapet panel, with the building's name and date of construction, is still intact. The interior has been completely remodeled, both its spatial organization and its materials are new. An acoustical tile ceiling has been installed in much of the main floor and even this is in a state of disrepair.

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Section number Photos Page 1

PHOTO NO.: 1
BARKER, S. B., COMMERCIAL BUILDING
CONDON, GILLIAM COUNTY, OREGON
PHOTOGRAPHER: Unknown
DATE: c. 1900
NEGATIVE LOCATION: L.F.& A., A.I.A.,
215 S.W. First, Pendleton OR 97801
VIEW: Portrait, S.B. Barker

PHOTO NO.: 2
BARKER, S. B., COMMERCIAL BUILDING
CONDON, GILLIAM COUNTY, OREGON
PHOTOGRAPHER: Unknown
DATE: c. 1930
NEGATIVE LOCATION: L.F.& A., A.I.A.,
215 S.W. First, Pendleton OR 97801
VIEW: Snapshot, Mr. & Mrs. James D. Burns

PHOTO NO.: 3
BARKER, S. B., COMMERCIAL BUILDING
CONDON, GILLIAM COUNTY, OREGON
PHOTOGRAPHER: Unknown
DATE: c.1889
NEGATIVE LOCATION: Gilliam Co. Hist. Soc.
Hwy 19, Fairgrounds, Condon OR 97823
VIEW: Downing's store & Summit Springs.

PHOTO NO.: 4
BARKER, S. B., COMMERCIAL BUILDING
CONDON, GILLIAM COUNTY, OREGON
PHOTOGRAPHER: Unknown
DATE: c. 1890
NEGATIVE LOCATION: Gilliam Co. Hist. Soc.
Hwy 19, Fairgrounds, Condon OR 97823
VIEW: Main & Spring St. intersection w/
Barker store bldg. on corner.

PHOTO NO.: 5
BARKER, S. B., COMMERCIAL BUILDING
CONDON, GILLIAM COUNTY, OREGON
PHOTOGRAPHER: Unknown
DATE: c. 1892
NEGATIVE LOCATION: Gilliam Co. Hist. Soc.
Hwy 19, Fairgrounds, Condon OR 97823
VIEW: East facade early Barker building.

PHOTO NO.: 6
BARKER, S. B., COMMERCIAL BUILDING
CONDON, GILLIAM COUNTY, OREGON
PHOTOGRAPHER: Unknown
DATE: 1903
NEGATIVE LOCATION: L.F.& A., A.I.A.,
215 S.W. First, Pendleton OR 97801
VIEW: East and south facades Barker building
as originally constructed.

PHOTO NO.: 7
BARKER, S. B., COMMERCIAL BUILDING
CONDON, GILLIAM COUNTY, OREGON
PHOTOGRAPHER: Unknown
DATE: 1907
NEGATIVE LOCATION: L.F.& A., A.I.A.,
215 S.W. First, Pendleton OR 97801
VIEW: Interior looking west, clerks, l to r,
Colby & Myron Clarke, Oscar Veach, Ted
Palmer.

PHOTO NO.: 8
BARKER, S. B., COMMERCIAL BUILDING
CONDON, GILLIAM COUNTY, OREGON
PHOTOGRAPHER: Unknown
DATE: c. 1910
NEGATIVE LOCATION: L.F.& A., A.I.A.,
215 S.W. First, Pendleton OR 97801
VIEW: Barker delivery wagon on Main St.

PHOTO NO.: 9
BARKER, S. B., COMMERCIAL BUILDING
CONDON, GILLIAM COUNTY, OREGON
PHOTOGRAPHER: Unknown
DATE: 1910
NEGATIVE LOCATION: L.F.& A., A.I.A.,
215 S.W. First, Pendleton OR 97801
VIEW: Main St., Barker bldg. at left

PHOTO NO.: 10
BARKER, S. B., COMMERCIAL BUILDING
CONDON, GILLIAM COUNTY, OREGON
PHOTOGRAPHER: Unknown
DATE: c. 1930
NEGATIVE LOCATION: L.F.& A., A.I.A.,
215 S.W. First, Pendleton OR 97801
VIEW: Interior Dunn Bros. looking N.W.

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Section number Photos Page 2

PHOTO NO.: 11
BARKER, S. B., COMMERCIAL BUILDING
CONDON, GILLIAM COUNTY, OREGON
PHOTOGRAPHER: Unknown
DATE: c. 1930
NEGATIVE LOCATION: L.F.& A., A.I.A.,
215 S.W. First, Pendleton OR 97801
VIEW: Interior Dunn Bros. looking west,
(similar to view in photo # 7).

PHOTO NO.: 12
BARKER, S. B., COMMERCIAL BUILDING
CONDON, GILLIAM COUNTY, OREGON
PHOTOGRAPHER: James E. Lynch
DATE: 7/88
NEGATIVE LOCATION: L.F.& A., A.I.A.,
215 S.W. First, Pendleton OR 97801
VIEW: Looking N.W. @ south & east
facades.

PHOTO NO.: 13
BARKER, S. B., COMMERCIAL BUILDING
CONDON, GILLIAM COUNTY, OREGON
PHOTOGRAPHER: James E. Lynch
DATE: 7/88
NEGATIVE LOCATION: L.F.& A., A.I.A.,
215 S.W. First, Pendleton OR 97801
VIEW: South facade.

PHOTO NO.: 14
BARKER, S. B., COMMERCIAL BUILDING
CONDON, GILLIAM COUNTY, OREGON
PHOTOGRAPHER: James E. Lynch
DATE: 7/88
NEGATIVE LOCATION: L.F.& A., A.I.A.,
215 S.W. First, Pendleton OR 97801
VIEW: Looking north along east facade
at storefronts.

PHOTO NO.: 15
BARKER, S. B., COMMERCIAL BUILDING
CONDON, GILLIAM COUNTY, OREGON
PHOTOGRAPHER: James E. Lynch
DATE: 7/88
NEGATIVE LOCATION: L.F.& A., A.I.A.,
215 S.W. First, Pendleton OR 97801
VIEW: Pair of main entry doors.

PHOTO NO.: 16
BARKER, S. B., COMMERCIAL BUILDING
CONDON, GILLIAM COUNTY, OREGON
PHOTOGRAPHER: James E. Lynch
DATE: 7/88
NEGATIVE LOCATION: L.F.& A., A.I.A.,
215 S.W. First, Pendleton OR 97801
VIEW: Tile stoop, border detail.

PHOTO NO.: 17
BARKER, S. B., COMMERCIAL BUILDING
CONDON, GILLIAM COUNTY, OREGON
PHOTOGRAPHER: James E. Lynch
DATE: 7/88
NEGATIVE LOCATION: L.F.& A., A.I.A.,
215 S.W. First, Pendleton OR 97801
VIEW: Tile stoop, central panel detail.

PHOTO NO.: 18
BARKER, S. B., COMMERCIAL BUILDING
CONDON, GILLIAM COUNTY, OREGON
PHOTOGRAPHER: James E. Lynch
DATE: 7/88
NEGATIVE LOCATION: L.F.& A., A.I.A.,
215 S.W. First, Pendleton OR 97801
VIEW: East facade, typical 2nd story window.

PHOTO NO.: 19
BARKER, S. B., COMMERCIAL BUILDING
CONDON, GILLIAM COUNTY, OREGON
PHOTOGRAPHER: James E. Lynch
DATE: 7/88
NEGATIVE LOCATION: L.F.& A., A.I.A.,
215 S.W. First, Pendleton OR 97801
VIEW: South facade, typical 2nd story window

PHOTO NO.: 20
BARKER, S. B., COMMERCIAL BUILDING
CONDON, GILLIAM COUNTY, OREGON
PHOTOGRAPHER: James E. Lynch
DATE: 7/88
NEGATIVE LOCATION: L.F.& A., A.I.A.,
215 S.W. First, Pendleton OR 97801
VIEW: South facade, filled-in central
opening @ first story.

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Section number Photos Page 3

PHOTO NO.: 21
BARKER, S. B., COMMERCIAL BUILDING
CONDON, GILLIAM COUNTY, OREGON
PHOTOGRAPHER: James E. Lynch
DATE: 7/88
NEGATIVE LOCATION: L.F.& A., A.I.A.,
215 S.W. First, Pendleton OR 97801
VIEW: South facade, rear entry doors.

PHOTO NO.: 22
BARKER, S. B., COMMERCIAL BUILDING
CONDON, GILLIAM COUNTY, OREGON
PHOTOGRAPHER: James E. Lynch
DATE: 7/88
NEGATIVE LOCATION: L.F.& A., A.I.A.,
215 S.W. First, Pendleton OR 97801
VIEW: South facade of first warehouse,
original paired doors.

PHOTO NO.: 23
BARKER, S. B., COMMERCIAL BUILDING
CONDON, GILLIAM COUNTY, OREGON
PHOTOGRAPHER: James E. Lynch
DATE: 7/88
NEGATIVE LOCATION: L.F.& A., A.I.A.,
215 S.W. First, Pendleton OR 97801
VIEW: First floor interior looking west.

PHOTO NO.: 24
BARKER, S. B., COMMERCIAL BUILDING
CONDON, GILLIAM COUNTY, OREGON
PHOTOGRAPHER: James E. Lynch
DATE: 7/88
NEGATIVE LOCATION: L.F.& A., A.I.A.,
215 S.W. First, Pendleton OR 97801
VIEW: First floor, column and beam
detail.

PHOTO NO.: 25
BARKER, S. B., COMMERCIAL BUILDING
CONDON, GILLIAM COUNTY, OREGON
PHOTOGRAPHER: James E. Lynch
DATE: 7/88
NEGATIVE LOCATION: L.F.& A., A.I.A.,
215 S.W. First, Pendleton OR 97801
VIEW: First floor, ceiling detail.

PHOTO NO.: 26
BARKER, S. B., COMMERCIAL BUILDING
CONDON, GILLIAM COUNTY, OREGON
PHOTOGRAPHER: James E. Lynch
DATE: 7/88
NEGATIVE LOCATION: L.F.& A., A.I.A.,
215 S.W. First, Pendleton OR 97801
VIEW: First floor ceiling, border detail.

PHOTO NO.: 27
BARKER, S. B., COMMERCIAL BUILDING
CONDON, GILLIAM COUNTY, OREGON
PHOTOGRAPHER: James E. Lynch
DATE: 7/88
NEGATIVE LOCATION: L.F.& A., A.I.A.,
215 S.W. First, Pendleton OR 97801
VIEW: First floor ceiling, S.E. corner
detail.

PHOTO NO.: 28
BARKER, S. B., COMMERCIAL BUILDING
CONDON, GILLIAM COUNTY, OREGON
PHOTOGRAPHER: James E. Lynch
DATE: 7/88
NEGATIVE LOCATION: L.F.& A., A.I.A.,
215 S.W. First, Pendleton OR 97801
VIEW: Typical transom panel over storefronts,
from interior.

PHOTO NO.: 29
BARKER, S. B., COMMERCIAL BUILDING
CONDON, GILLIAM COUNTY, OREGON
PHOTOGRAPHER: James E. Lynch
DATE: 7/88
NEGATIVE LOCATION: L.F.& A., A.I.A.,
215 S.W. First, Pendleton OR 97801
VIEW: Second floor interior looking N.E.

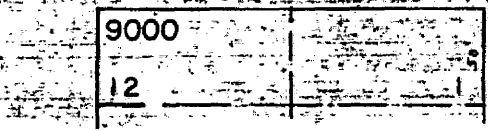
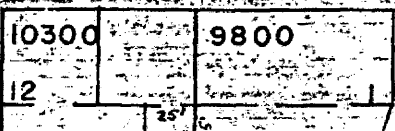
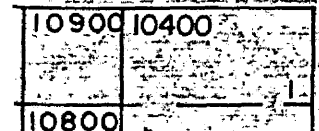
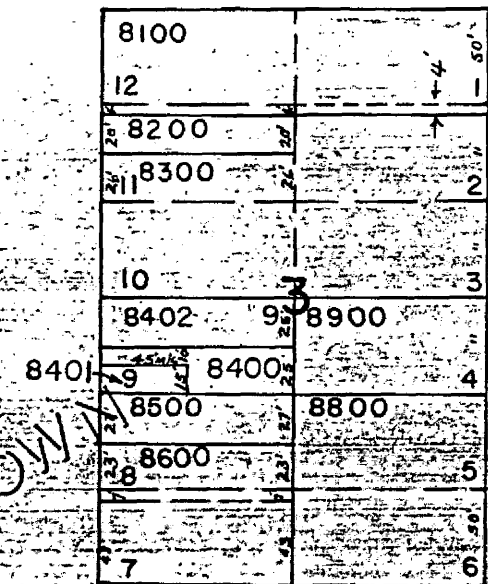
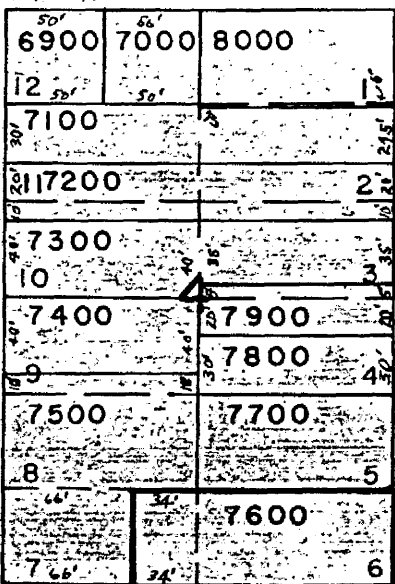
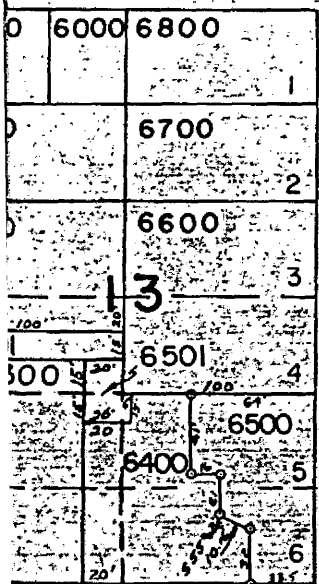
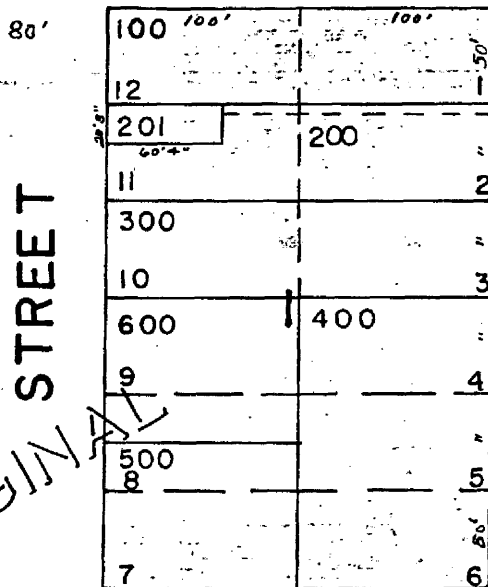
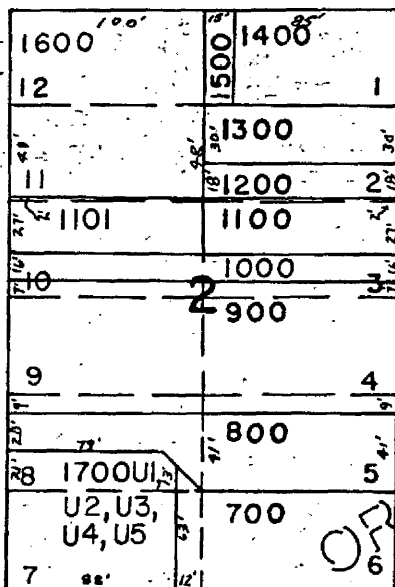
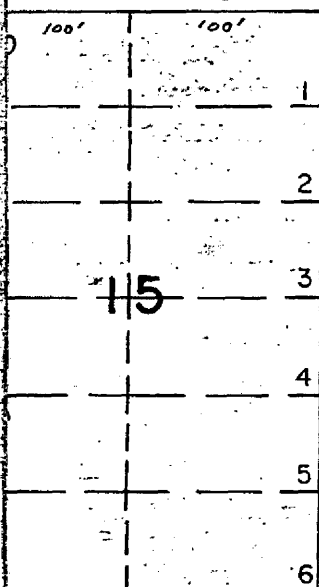
PHOTO NO.: 30
BARKER, S. B., COMMERCIAL BUILDING
CONDON, GILLIAM COUNTY, OREGON
PHOTOGRAPHER: James E. Lynch
DATE: 7/88
NEGATIVE LOCATION: L.F.& A., A.I.A.,
215 S.W. First, Pendleton OR 97801
VIEW: Second floor, typical interior window
frame detail.

S R 2 I E W M.
UNTY

4 S 2 I 10 C A
CONDON

CANCELLED NO.

TL 4700	12902	4400
9100	6401	8301
9701	6402	3400
9600	6502	8601
5300	6503	
4201	6504	
	8700	



STREET

STREET

STREET

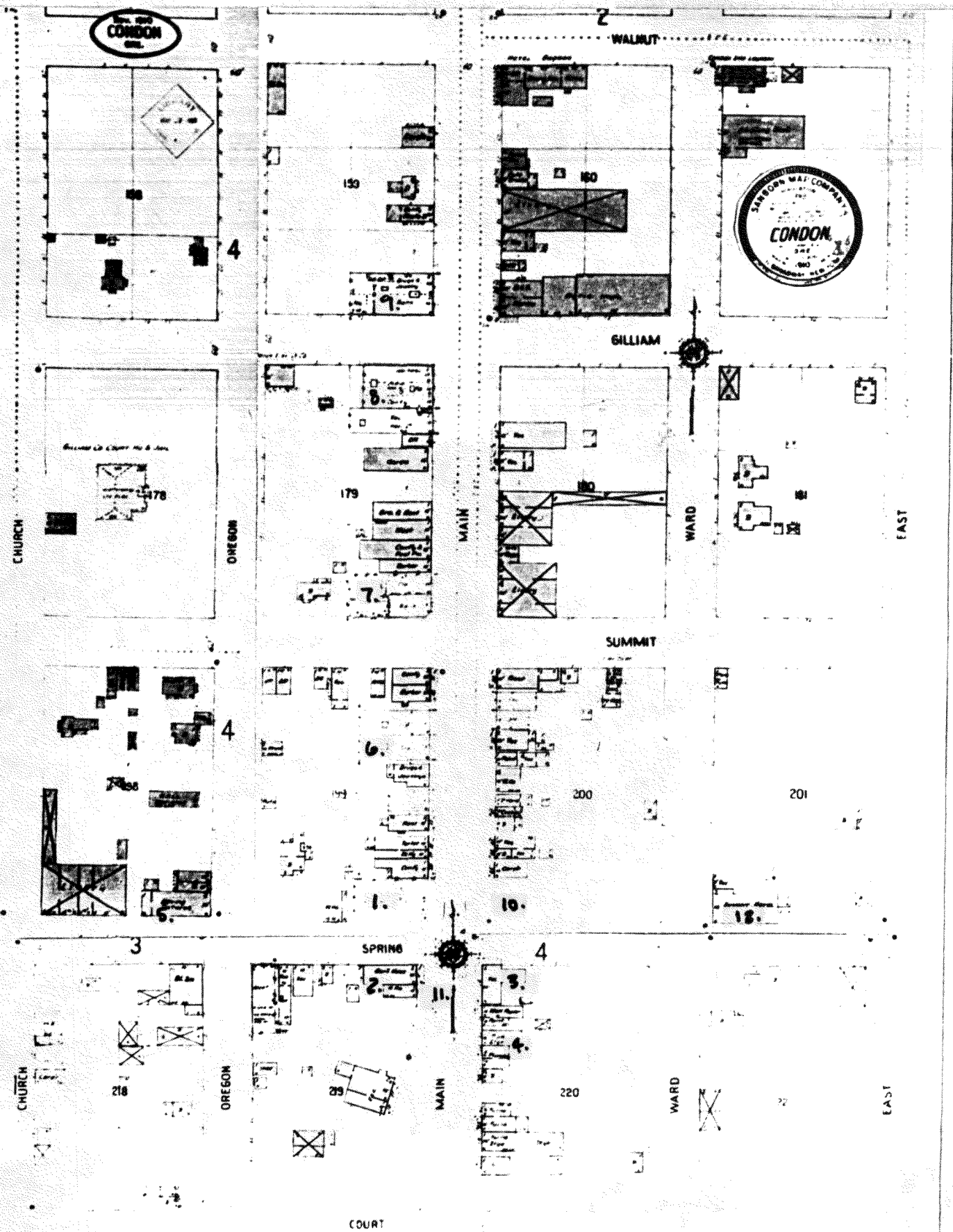
STREET

STREET

STREET

ORIGINAL

ROW



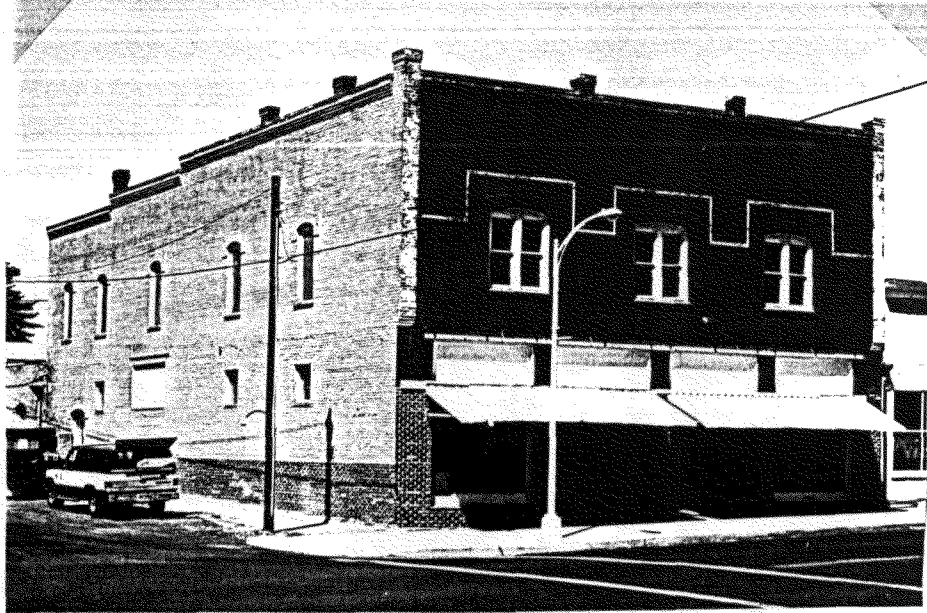
LEGEND: 1910 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. S.B. Barker Building-1903 | 5. Armory Hall - 1892 | 9. Bank Building -1906 |
| 2. Orig. Downing store - 1888 | 6. 2nd Dunn Bros. - 1902 | 10. Site of Potter cabin |
| 3. Orig. Condon Hotel - 1885 | 7. 1st Nat.'l Bank - 1903 | 11. Summit Springs |
| 4. 1st Dunn Bros. - c.1893 | 8. Reisacher Building - 1905 | 12. Original Summit Hotel |

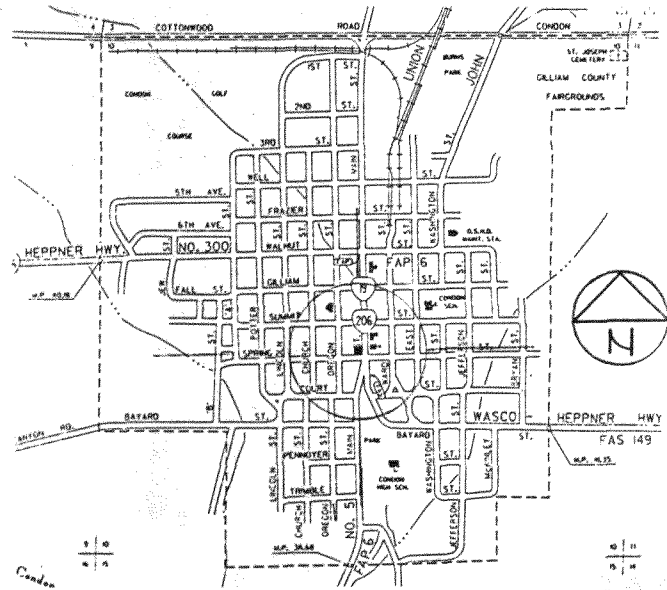
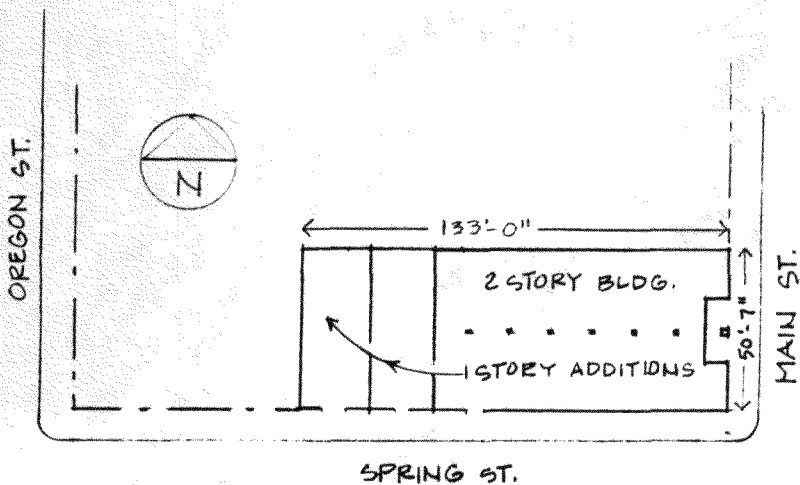
OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
 HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM - TWO

NAME: Barker, S.B., Building
 ADDRESS: 333 S. Main Street
Condon, Oregon 97823

T/R/S: T4S R21 FWM
 MAP NO. 4S 21 10CA TAX LOT: 7600
 QUADRANGLE: N $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10



NEGATIVE NO.: _____ SLIDE NO.: _____



GRAPHIC & PHOTO SOURCES: Site map - Lynch Fitzgerald & Assoc., Town Map - City of Condon, Photographs - Lynch Fitzgerald & Assoc.

SHPO INVENTORY NO.: _____