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NATIONAL REGISTER

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name LaDow Block

other names/site number Laatz Apartments

2. Location

street & number 201-239 SE Court Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Pendleton N/A vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Umatilla code 059 zip code 97801

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James Hamrick 9/31/92
Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy SHPO Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	<u>Patrick Andrews</u> Signature of the Keeper	<u>10/22/92</u> Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)	_____	_____

LaDow Block
Name of Property

Umatilla, Oregon
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade: specialty stores
Domestic: multiple dwelling
Social: meeting hall
Recreation and Culture: theater

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade: specialty stores
Domestic: multiple dwelling (vacant)

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone: limestone
walls brick

roof stone: slate

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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The LaDow Block consists of two buildings, a 28' wide by 80' deep building on the west end of the block built before 1884 (building appears on 1884 Sanborn Insurance Map), and a 172' wide by 80' deep building on the remainder of the site built in 1890 (building is not on 1889 Sanborn Map, but is shown on 1890 map). Both buildings are 2 story brick construction, built in the Late Victorian, Italianate style, the later building being a few feet taller than the earlier. Contractor, John Cahoon, who worked in Pendleton until his death in 1893, is noted by his widow in 1937 as having built the LaDow building, probably referring to the later portion, possibly both. No record was found of an architect's involvement with either portion. Designed as a 'speculative' commercial building, the storefronts were occupied by various specialty stores, including the city's post office in bay one from 1890 to 1896, with offices, a lodge hall, the LaDow Opera House and a few apartments at the second level. The ground floor has been continuously occupied by specialty shops, while the second floor was entirely remodeled over time, finally containing 17 apartments and 2 large storage rooms, all of which have been vacant since a fire in the late 1950's destroyed one of the main stairs. The building is in very good condition structurally, with minor settlement noted only in the north west corner of the earlier building where some cracking can be seen in the exterior wall. The exterior walls though structurally sound, show the ravages of age and weather, and are in need of repair. The interiors of the retail spaces are in good condition, with original flooring, ceiling, wall and trim materials visible in many locations. Some original trim, and many lighting and plumbing fixtures have been removed from the second floor apartments, but the original materials in the walls, floors, ceilings, windows, doors and trim are generally intact in very good condition throughout. Plaster damage is found in a few locations on ceilings and walls where roofing or skylights have leaked over the years. Room arrangements in most apartments are functional as is, with some requiring minor modification in the toilet areas. The second floor does not meet current Uniform Building Code requirements for exiting. Future occupancy would require addition of a stair at each end of the building.

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DESCRIPTION, continued

SITE

The LaDow Block occupies lots 5 through 8 of Block 8 of the Original Town of Pendleton plat. Its primary, 200 foot long facade fills the north side of Court Street between S.E. 2nd and S.E. 3rd Streets. This main facade actually is oriented about 24 degrees east of true south as the street grid is not based on compass directions but instead roughly follows the Umatilla River. From the earliest times, Court Street has been the Main route through town following the river from east to west, with the central business district of town also oriented east-west along the more or less level bottom land beside the river. Main Street bisects the business district, connecting the North Hill and South Hill residential areas to downtown and each other. The oldest commercial buildings in town lie along these two arterials, Court Street and Main Street with the adjacent streets being built up in the early part of the 20th century. The LaDow Block is at the eastern extreme of early commercial development, located about halfway between Main Street and the Umatilla County Courthouse.

BASIC STRUCTURE

Both of the buildings comprising the LaDow block, are of similar construction, with stone foundation, brick exterior and masonry bearing walls, wood framed floors and roof structure. The building is divided structurally by the interior bearing walls at the ground floor level into eight bays of irregular width, roughly symmetrical about the center of the block: Bays one and eight are each about 28 feet wide with four windows at the second story; bays two and seven are about 21 feet wide with three closely spaced windows; bays three and six are about 27 feet wide with three widely spaced windows; and bays four and five are about 24 feet wide with three windows. This symmetry apparently was an attempt by the builder to integrate the facade of the earlier, 28 foot wide, building with the later construction. The effect is not readily noted from the exterior of the building however, as it is difficult to view the entire facade as a whole, and because the different roof heights, irregular window spacings and variety of storefront treatments distracts the viewer from finding the symmetry.

The locally quarried limestone foundation extends around the perimeter of the building and under the masonry walls at each bay division, originally forming eight separate crawl spaces. Sometime later a full height basement was dug out under bay one. A "shelf" of concrete several feet wide protects the bearing soil under the stone foundation walls and a concrete floor was poured. A similar basement extends under only the north half of bay four. The basement under bay six has only about five and a half feet of head room and no protective concrete "shelf", compacted soil was left in place for a distance around all structural supports with the dirt floor dug deeper between them. The remainder of the building apparently has only crawl space, verified in bays three and five, no crawl space access found in bays two, seven and eight.

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DESCRIPTION, continued

The brick bearing walls of the building are approximately 12 inches thick, occurring at every bay division on the first floor and between the first and second, third and fourth, and fifth and sixth bays at the second floor. Arched openings 10 to 15 feet wide are evident in several of the interior bearing walls at the first floor, accommodating stores which occupied more than one bay. Those masonry walls that extend to the roof have smaller arched openings at the second floor level, coinciding with the central corridor.

General floor framing consists of rough sawn 3" x 14" joists spaced 16 inches on center and spanning east-west between bearing walls. At their maximum span of 26 feet, these joists will support a load of about 105 pounds per square foot, with greater loading is possible on shorter spans. Typical floor decking consists of 1 inch thick tongue and groove boards laid perpendicular to joists. Concrete topping had been poured over the first floor decking in bays six through eight by 1922, and the bays used for parking and servicing vehicles at various times in the past.

The roof framing spans between bay divisions in the same direction as the floors. Masonry bearing walls provide support at the bay divisions mentioned above, frame walls provide bearing for the roof at the divisions between bays two and three and bays six and seven, and beams are evident in the second floor ceiling at divisions between fourth and fifth, and sixth and seventh bays. The beam between bays six and seven was evidently supported by columns originally, which were replaced by an above the roof truss sometime before 1908. The beam between bays four and five is supported by columns within second story partition walls. The roof features six steel framed skylights of various sizes, added after 1896, to permit light to the interior rooms at the second floor, three of which are still intact with glazing.

EXTERIOR FEATURES

The exterior of the building is red-orange brick in running bond pattern with a header course every seventh course. The wall surfaces are articulated with projecting string courses, recessed panels and corbeled cornice on both the Court and Third Street facades. Historic photos and existing conditions indicate that the original chimneys on both buildings displayed typical corbeled Victorian detailing. Currently, however, the bay one chimneys are somewhat deteriorated and show no evidence of Victorian detailing. All original openings in the brick walls were segmental arches. Arched double-hung windows are typical throughout, and both single and paired doors typically had arched glazing above. Second story windows in bay one measure 3 feet wide by 7 feet 2 inches high, all with one-over-one (1/1) glazed sash. Windows in the remainder of the building measure 4 feet wide by about 10 feet high, most of those in the north

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DESCRIPTION, continued

wall have four-over-four (4/4) glazed sash, while nearly all of those on the south and east walls have 1/1 glazed sash. The variety of interior window moldings suggests that the windows all originally had 4/4 sash which were replaced with 1/1 sash, on the more public facades, perhaps to modernize the building's appearance. Historic photo's show that as early as the 1920's, the south facade windows primarily had 1/1 glazed sash. The storefronts originally featured cast iron columns with glazing between and a glazed transom above. All of the storefronts have been altered to varying degrees over the years, generally retaining proportions compatible with the building style, except for the infill in bay six which includes an overhead garage type door, and a colonial style entry door.

Both the earlier building of bay one, and the later building of bays two through eight have a projecting belt course immediately below the second story window sills, with a double projecting drip or hood mold around the tops and running continuously between the windows, emphasizing their arched shape. In bay one, a projecting string course above the windows forms the lower border of a frieze area which contains four small recessed panels, each directly above one of the four windows. The cornice in bay one consists of a corbel table resting on closely spaced and pointed corbel 'brackets'. A simple brick parapet with corbeled top extends above the cornice, and shows considerable water damage. The remaining seven bays repeat the stylistic motifs of the earlier portion in a somewhat simplified form. The frieze area is eliminated and a corbeled cornice of similar proportions to the earlier, but without the corbeled brackets, aligns with the top of the parapet on the earlier building. The panel motif of bay one is repeated in a single recessed signage panel across the parapet area of each bay, the word "GROCERIES" being barely legible in bay six. The taller proportions of the later building are such that the hood mold around and between the windows aligns with the horizontal string course above the windows of bay one.

Three second story doors at the rear of the building originally exited to exterior porches and stairs, long since removed. At the ground level each bay typically featured an arched opening for double freight doors flanked by a single double-hung window on each side. These door and window openings remain intact in three bays, the arched freight openings have been replaced with rectangular openings in three bays, and one freight opening has been filled in. The bricks at the rear of the building are stained from years of failed downspouts, and the mortar shows more damage here than in the remainder of the building.

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DESCRIPTION, continued

ORIGINAL SPATIAL ORGANIZATION AND ALTERATIONS

The general spatial organization of the ground floor, as discussed previously, has not changed since the block was constructed and is arranged in eight bays with a few arched openings in the masonry bearing walls separating the bays. The original second floor organization, including offices and dwellings in bays one through three and six, a lodge hall in bays four and five, and a theater hall with stage in bays seven and eight, apparently remained essentially intact until after the building passed to the Matlock and Laatz families in the mid-1910's. The second floor was accessed from Court Street by a pair of stairways, located symmetrically in bays three and six. Since a lodge hall occupied the two center bays, it is likely that a central corridor was not continuous between the two stairs, however the lodge hall may have had access to both stairs.

No precise dates have been uncovered for the conversion of the second floor to apartments, but city directories reveal several interesting facts. In 1914 the building was still listed as the LaDow Block, in 1917 we find the 'Matlock Apartments' listed at that same location and reappearing as the 'Laatz Apartments' in 1928. Beginning in the 1940's, individual occupants are listed by apartment number, which generally correspond to the existing apartment numbers. However, at its highest point in 1946, 19 apartments were occupied, two of which no longer exist, thus the two current storage rooms must have been rented as apartments at that time. By 1957, shortly before the apartments were vacated, we find only twelve of the apartments occupied. It is evident from the groups of spaces with similar floor plans and finishes, that the conversion occurred in phases.

Bay one contains a central studio with larger apartments on the north and south, all similarly planned and finished, and each with a grocery and/or coal chute from the corridor to the kitchen. Bays two and three contain three widely differing apartments and a large laundry/drying room. Bays four through six are divided into three studio apartments on the north and three one-bedroom apartments on the south, all of similar plan layout, and all with storage lofts above the bath and kitchen areas, accessed by very rough and narrow stairs. Also, there is a very crudely planned and finished studio on the north side of bay six, adjacent to the unfinished store room of bay seven. Bays seven and eight contain an unfinished storeroom on the north side plus four apartments, two of similar plan and finish, a third of unique plan with craftsman-bungalow detailing, and a fourth, rather roughly finished studio. Each of the apartments also have kitchen chutes as in bay one, and the first three mentioned have finished sleeping lofts overlooking the living areas, with nearly legal stairs to access them. The typical 13 foot 7 inch ceiling height is reduced to about 5 feet 10 inches in the lofts, limiting these areas to storage only, according to current building codes.

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DESCRIPTION, continued

INTERIOR FINISH

Evidence of the original interior finishes is apparent throughout the building, wood strip ceiling boards are exposed in several retail spaces and in bays seven and eight at the second story. Original, or early, lath and plaster ceilings are intact throughout most of the building, wood strip flooring is still exposed throughout the second floor and in parts of the first story, and plastered wall surfaces are typical throughout. Wood panel wainscot is typical along corridors and within a the rooms on the north side of bays three through seven at the second story. Picture mold is found in most of the apartments, often used to separate the wall and ceiling paint colors. A variety of window moldings are found throughout the building, most of the 4/4 windows at both stories retain their original grooved side moldings with circle motif corner blocks, while most of the 1/1 windows have mitered corner, flat moldings. In bays six through eight, however, nearly all of the older grooved moldings are still intact around windows with 1/1, 1/4, 4/1, and 4/4 glazed sash, variously. The lack of uniformity of the windows and trim at the second floor strongly suggests that the conversion to apartments occurred sporadically over a period of time.

LaDow Block
Name of Property

Umatilla, Oregon
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Exploration/Settlement

Commerce

Period of Significance

1880-1890 Exploration/Settlement

1915-1925 Commerce

c.1884-1890 Architecture

Significant Dates

1890 Exploration/Settlement

1913 Commerce

1884, 1890 Architecture

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

LaDow, Martha "Mattie" A. (1846-1916)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Cahoon, John, builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

Name of repository:

Ed Dow Block
Name of Property

Umatilla, Oregon
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.5 acres Pendleton, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	11	361040	5059120
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2			

3			
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gail A. Sargent

organization Gail A. Sargent, AIA date February, 1992

street & number Route 2, Box 2138 telephone (503) 567-0589

city or town Hermiston state Oregon zip code 97838

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Elnor Alkio

street & number 403 NW Fourth telephone _____

city or town Pendleton state Oregon zip code 97801

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section number 8 Page A

SHPO SUMMARY

The massive, two-story block of brick masonry construction that presents an unbroken street facade on the entire north side of SE Court Street, between Second and Third streets in downtown Pendleton, Oregon (county seat and principal trading center of Umatilla County) is significant as the city's largest 19th Century commercial building and one of the best-preserved examples of the Italianate style. In its overall footprint of 200 x 80 feet, it contains in its westernmost four bays (28') one of the oldest, intact buildings in the downtown. The LaDow Block is composed of two buildings: the original west unit of c. 1884 and the slightly taller predominating portion of 1890 that extended a frontage of 19 bays all the way to Third Street.

The building stands northeasterly of the city's compact commercial historic district of three or more blocks that is associated with railroad transportation.

The building presents seven or eight storefronts to Court Street which have been variously remodeled over the years, but the original structural organization is still well expressed. The unaltered upper facade is characteristic of High Victorian Italianate design, with tall, regularly spaced, stilted, segmental arched openings framed solely by the continuous brick string course that traces the contours of the arches. In the dominant section, major structural bays are demarcated by strip pilasters terminating in brick flues with corbelled caps above the parapet. The upper facade is finished with a corbelled brick cornice and inset spandrel and attic panels.

The ground story has been continuously occupied by specialty stores since the building's opening. Many of them contain original flooring, ceiling and wall cover and trim materials. The upper story originally contained offices, a lodge hall, opera house and living quarters. Over time, the second floor was entirely remodeled, ultimately to contain 17 apartment units and two large storage areas. The second floor has been unoccupied since the late 1950s, when a fire destroyed one of the main stairs. The LaDow Block meets National Register Criterion C as an unusually well preserved and distinctive representative of its stylistic and functional type. It also is significant in the areas of settlement and commerce under Criterion A and Criterion B as a project

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page B

associated with prominent investors and business people Martha LaDow (1846-1916) and William F. Matlock (1847-1914). In the words of the applicant, the project "exemplifies the very earliest stages of Pendleton's transition from a frontier village of wood frame sheds and false fronts into a small city of imposing permanent brick structures."

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The LaDow Block is primarily significant under Criteria B., for its association with two prominent Umatilla County pioneer families, who held ownership of the property continuously from 1869 to 1991, beginning with Colonel George Augustus LaDow (1838 - May 1, 1875), who died before assuming his elected position in the U.S. House of Representatives in 1875; his wife Martha 'Mattie' A. LaDow, (1846 - December 27, 1916), who initiated the building's construction; and, William Francis Matlock (4/20/1847 to 8/31/1914), prominent area rancher, businessman and politician, who purchased the building in 1913, and whose heirs retained ownership until 1991. The Building is also locally significant under National Register Criteria A for its association with the settlement of the town of Pendleton, construction of a levee along the southern banks of the Umatilla River in 1883 and annexation of a portion of the Umatilla Indian Reservation to the Town of Pendleton in 1884. Under Criteria C., the LaDow Block is significant as the largest 19th Century commercial building in Pendleton as well as being one of the earliest and best preserved examples of the Italianate style.

George and Mattie LaDow exemplify the visionary pioneer businessmen who financed the development of the west, recognizing and investing in the potential of Pendleton, and Umatilla County, at a time when most settlers were simply interested in farming, a few of the successful ones much later moving into the city business community. The LaDow's business activities primarily involved real estate, the LaDow Block remaining as the only built representation of the family's commercial influence in the County. The building itself exemplifies the very earliest stages of Pendleton's transition from a frontier village of wood frame sheds and false fronts into a small city of imposing and permanent brick structures. The west end bay is contemporary with and typical of the oldest brick structures in Pendleton while the remainder of the building, constructed just a few years later, is taller and grander in its proportions, reflecting growing confidence in the future of the town.

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SIGNIFICANCE, continued:

SETTLEMENT

The earliest settlements in Umatilla County occurred in the early 1860's with a few land claims in creek valley's emptying into the Umatilla River. The County itself was formed from Wasco County in 1862, with the first county seat located at Middleton, a town platted around a single cabin at a river crossing slightly west of the current town. Court proceedings, however, were held in a two story building known as Swifts' Station about a quarter of a mile to the east. Mining in the Baker and Boise areas east of the Blue Mountains in the 1860's sparked the growth of Umatilla Landing at the mouth of the Umatilla River where all supplies were shipped inland from Portland and San Francisco. Several tavern and lodging facilities for travelers were operated in the area now known as Pendleton due to the increased traffic through the area, but Umatilla Landing remained the only town. Thus in 1865, the county seat was moved to that location. Farm land was of better quality and more plentiful in the eastern part of the county, however, and as the mining traffic ebbed in the late 1860's, the population of the county was most concentrated in the creek valley's of the Pendleton area. In 1868, 739 adult males in Umatilla County voted to relocate the county seat somewhere between the mouths of Wild Horse Creek and Birch Creek, at the extreme east and west ends, of present day Pendleton, respectively. By 1866, Moses Goodwin had purchased a land claim in that vicinity and with permission of the county, had constructed a toll bridge across the Umatilla River at the location of the present Main Street bridge in Pendleton. Recognizing the potential of his land claim Moses Goodwin donated two and a half acres of his land for a courthouse in 1868. The town was platted in December of that year around the donated courthouse site and by January of 1869, the plat was filed and Pendleton was a 'town'. The first court session at the townsite was held in a hastily built, two story, frame courthouse in April of 1869.

Goodwin's Station 'hotel' shack and a log cabin were the only two buildings within the limits of the platted town in 1868, and it was in this infant community that George LaDow chose to locate with his wife, Mattie, and a young son Frank Ernest (1866 - ??). The 1870 census for Umatilla County records that George and Mattie were both born in New York state and that two year old Frank was born in Minnesota. This narrows the time slot of the family coming to Umatilla County to 1868 or 1869. LaDow's first recorded land purchase in Umatilla County, December of 1869, consisted of the entire block on which the LaDow Block is now located. Apparently recognizing the potential of the area, in October of 1870 LaDow purchased the eastern portions of Moses Goodwin's land claim including about one half of the town plat of Pendleton, and accumulated other real estate and ranch land in the vicinity as well over the next few years, paying cash in gold coin. Much of this land was sold profitably to other pioneer businessmen during Pendleton's early years, usually under contract with hefty interest.

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SIGNIFICANCE, continued:

George LaDow thus occupied a central position in both the settlement and the earliest development of Pendleton. His regional influence is evident from his election to Oregon's House of Representatives in 1872 and to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1874, a position which he never assumed due to his death May 1, 1875. LaDow was, however, the first Umatilla County resident elected to a federal office, and only six individuals have followed since, the next not until 1907.

Four months before LaDow's death a second son, Lewis McArthur LaDow, was born and apparently named after Lewis L. McArthur, an attorney practicing at Umatilla Landing as early as 1864, who later became a circuit court judge and later still Oregon's Attorney General. A daughter Vicky, died as an infant in 1872 and shared a headstone with her father in Pendleton's Pioneer Cemetery. LaDow's wife Mattie, widowed at age 29, carried on her husband's extensive real estate pursuits in Pendleton and the surrounding county. Shortly after her husband's death Mattie sold the ranch he had purchased at the mouth of Birch Creek just a few miles west of Pendleton to E & L Rieth, for whom the community at that location was named, and purchased another ranch just north of Pilot Rock, located on McKay Creek, where her children were raised. Deed records show that both LaDow sons were active in real estate once they reached maturity. In 1901 the brothers incorporated a real estate holding company, Pacific Realty Co., to which they turned over their interests in the LaDow Block in that same year. The wording in certain deed records and a newspaper reference indicates that Lewis continued to live on the family's ranch near Pilot Rock as young adult. By 1914 Mattie had taken up residence in Pendleton, and in 1917, after her death, both Frank and Lewis were living and operating an upholstery business at the same location. Frank's whereabouts after this time are unknown. Lewis and his wife Faye had three children, George A., Lewis Mildred, and Emily, and continued to live out their lives in Pendleton.

The LaDow family name is preserved in two early additions to Pendleton named for them, the first on land purchased by Mattie in 1877 between Byers Avenue and the Umatilla River, the second on land purchased from Moses Goodwin in 1870, lying south of the original town plat and adjacent to the Umatilla Indian Reservation boundary. Mattie filed the plats for both additions, and began selling lots in them immediately following their annexation to the city. When the east-west streets of the city were renamed alphabetically using pioneer names in the 1910's, LaDow was so far down the alphabet that the street bearing that name is located east of Highway 395, about a mile south of Interstate 84. It is not certain whether LaDow Street is named for George LaDow or for his brother William C. LaDow, an Indian Agency physician who moved to Pendleton after being elected county judge in 1880.

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Continuation SheetSection number Eight Page Three

SIGNIFICANCE, continued:

EARLY DEVELOPMENT: RAILROAD, LEVEE, AND RESERVATION ADDITION

The village of Pendleton that developed in the 1870's was of somewhat limited potential due to several location factors. Its river bottom site was subject to periodic spring flooding, and, it was bounded by the Umatilla Indian Reservation on all but its northwest side. In addition, all agricultural produce from the vicinity had to be taken to Umatilla Landing for shipment to market. On the positive side, there continued to be a steady stream of settlers passing through the town site along the Old Emigrant Road, or Oregon Trail as it is now known, primarily heading for the Willamette Valley. The LaDow Block is representative of the earliest period of permanent development in Pendleton, spurred by several events of the early 1880's which significantly improved Pendleton's viability, and encouraged its growth into the regional center we still see today. The first important event was completion of rail lines to Umatilla in 1881, thus connecting the interior farm land with Portland via the Columbia River, and to the east coast in 1884, the main east-west line passing through Pendleton. The agricultural base of the area was able to expand with the improved transportation available to the wheat and wool markets of Portland and beyond. The second important event was the construction of a levee along the south bank of the Umatilla River in 1883, following a particularly heavy flood in the winter of 1882-83. Third, an act of Congress in 1882 resulted in 320 acres of the Umatilla Indian Reservation land being made available to the town in 1884, approximately a sixfold increase in its area.

These three, virtually concurrent, events simultaneously encouraged commercial growth through increased markets, spurred development through increased land area of the city, and encouraged permanence through protection of the built environment from seasonal flooding. A fourth, and less significant event, the incorporation of the city in 1881, no doubt also encouraged the city's permanence, but would have had little impact on its own. As a result, seemingly overnight, permanent brick buildings began replacing their cheaply built wooden predecessors.

The first documented brick building was constructed on Main Street by Thomas Milarkey in 1880, by 1884 a handful of fairly small scale brick buildings were mixed in among the wood frame structures, and by 1890 (or 1896) we see a marked increase in the quantity and scale of substantial buildings in the city. The west bay of the LaDow block was constructed at the beginning of this earliest period, between 1880 and 1884, in which the first permanent roots were established. The remainder of the block belongs to the end of the early period by which time the permanence of the city was established, strengthened by construction of a new brick courthouse building in 1889, two blocks east of the LaDow Block on the south side of Court Street.

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SIGNIFICANCE, continued:

COMMERCE

In a small frontier town where women were most notably involved with social and church activities, and where they were most often identified as the wife of their husbands, it is significant that the young widow, Mattie LaDow, initiated and undertook the construction of the two LaDow Block buildings. Although obviously quite wealthy, Mattie was noticeably absent from the social registers of her day, being perhaps not interested, perhaps too busy tracking her financial dealings, or perhaps unwelcome due to her 'un-feminine' pursuits. Also, despite being widowed quite young, Mattie LaDow never remarried, her wealth and self-sufficiency apparently making her somewhat exceptional in her day. The only other woman in Pendleton at the time who approached Mattie LaDow's level of commercial activity was Aura (Goodwin) Raley, widow of Moses Goodwin and wife of James H. Raley, another prominent pioneer. Similar to LaDow, Aura Raley had inherited substantial real estate holdings which she then traded rather extensively in the following years, we find no record of any building projects, however.

William Francis Matlock, who purchased the LaDow Block from Pacific Realty Co. in 1913, lends considerable significance to the building through his extensive political and business achievements in the area. Matlock first located in western Umatilla County in 1878, raising sheep. He relocated in Pendleton in the 1880's so that his children could attend school, and from that time on occupied himself with city properties and businesses. His commercial involvements included organization of Pendleton National Bank in 1887, director and vice-president of the First National Bank, construction of the two story brick Pendleton Building Association building on Main Street, and the three-story Pendleton Hotel Building (neither of which is still standing), and ownership of three mining supply stores, two breweries, and various mining claims in Alaska. His political activities included five terms as mayor of Pendleton over a period of 25 years, two terms in the state legislature, four years as joint senator, twenty years as director and president of the state board of agriculture, and appointed general of the Third Oregon Regiment of Infantry by Governor Zenas Moody.

Although Matlock's ownership of the building was brief, the LaDow Block remains as possibly the only built evidence of his influence on the commercial history of Pendleton. The building continued to be associated with the Matlock family, following his death, with ownership of the building passing to daughter, Nellie Matlock Laatz, about 1919. By about the mid-1920's Nellie and her husband Fred Laatz apparently had converted the remainder of the second floor to apartments, and the building became known as the Laatz Apartments until the late 1950's when a fire damaged the eastern stairwell. Ownership eventually passed to Matlock's great-grandson Matlock 'Mat' Mims and was finally sold out of the family in 1991.

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Section number Eight Page Five

SIGNIFICANCE, continued:

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT AND SIGNIFICANCE

As with most western frontier towns, Pendleton's earliest buildings were log cabins and frame construction shacks, supplemented in the 1870's by more elaborate false front, Italianate style, wood structures including various hotels, livery stables, banks, stores and, of course, homes. Brick became available from brick works in the nearby towns of Weston and Adams in the early 1880's and a few commercial structures of modest size began to be constructed in this more permanent material, with most construction still being in wood. These first brick structures were one or two stories occupying perhaps half of a city lot, measuring about 25 feet wide by 75 feet deep, similar to the typical frame buildings of the time. Very few of these first structures remain, most notably the 1880, two story, Milarkey Building, the pre-1884, one story, Club Cigar building, and the pre-1884, two story, west bay of the LaDow Block.

Following the events of the early 1880's, described above, the towns' permanence became evident. Brick structures became the rule for all new construction, and soon began replacing the earlier wood frame structures particularly along the primary streets of town. The greater stability of this period produced buildings of greater size and taller proportions, two or three stories high, sited on from one to three city lots, many with more elaborate Italianate decorative elements than their predecessors. This phenomenon is well documented by historic photos of buildings which are now gone, but can also be seen to a large extent in the two Milarkey buildings still standing side-by-side at the corner of Main and Court Streets as well as in the LaDow Block itself. The early brick buildings were generally constructed by business owners for their own businesses, as they relocated or replaced a wood frame building, often on the same site. Commercial buildings available for rent were uncommon.

Though not one of the most elaborate buildings of its day, the LaDow block is a significant commercial building in two respects. It was the largest commercial building in town, and though located on the short side of a block, was the first building to present a unified facade over an entire block. This was not repeated until the Bowman Hotel building was constructed in 1903 on Emigrant Avenue facing the Union Pacific Railroad depot. The LaDow Block was also unique as a speculative commercial building, entirely rented out with no owner operated business anticipated.

ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY

The LaDow Block possesses integrity of location, exterior appearance, structural system, and neighborhood character. The major alterations over the building's 100 plus year history involve changes to the storefront bays to accommodate changing occupants over the years and conversion of the second floor into apartments. Most of these changes occurred before about 1920, the only significant change since that time being

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Section number Eight Page Six

SIGNIFICANCE, continued:

the alterations to the bay six storefront following the fire in the stairwell of that bay in the late 1950's, since which time an incompatible garage door, colonial style entry and picture window were added.

The retail space interiors have seen occupant modifications, such as partition walls and roughly framed loft storage spaces to take advantage of the tall story heights, but most changes have not destroyed the original fabric of the building. Original windows and moldings are inconspicuous but still in place behind various later construction. At the second floor, the conversion to apartments, completed in the 1920's, is wonderfully preserved, having been vacant for over 30 years. Evidence of the original spatial layout of parts of the second floor can also be seen.

Bays seven and eight originally were occupied by a theater known for many years as the LaDow Opera House, and were apparently one of the last areas to be converted. Original ceiling and window moldings remain in several areas and the apartment conversions are the latest in style. Evidence of the lodge hall in bays four and five is also clear. The lack of a bearing wall between the two bays, allowed division into three apartments on the north side of the building and wainscot, original to the lodge hall is also intact on the north wall of the building.

CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE

Only a handful of buildings contemporary with the LaDow Block remain in Pendleton today. These are discussed briefly below in order of their construction dates. Though several of these buildings are quite important examples stylistically, the LaDow Block stands alone as the only full block remaining from its decade, as the largest building, existing or demolished, built in its decade, and as the most intact example of its period and style with the only exception being the restored Milarkey building, discussed under item 6. below.

1. The two story Rainbow Cafe building, 209 S. Main Street built by Thomas Milarkey about 1880, is the most similar structure to the west bay of the LaDow Block. Both buildings show the modest proportions typical of the earliest brick construction in Pendleton, and they are very similar in size. Milarkey's building displays more intricate detailing in the brick moldings around the second story windows and at the cornice as well as having rusticated pilasters between the string course over the storefront and the drip mold for the windows. The storefront retains its original organization but has been resurfaced with black glass panels, which also cover the original transom area. The west bay of the LaDow Block, though a bit simpler in design, retains more of its early character in its relation to the remainder of the block which was constructed to complement it, while the Milarkey building is an isolated example now.

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Continuation Sheet

Section number Eight Page Seven

SIGNIFICANCE, continued:

2. The one story Club Cigar building, 138 S. Main Street, south bay built before 1884, north bay built 1889 by C.L. Jewell and Jeremiah Despain, retains its original facade organization, with transom panels, pilasters, string courses and raised parapet signage panels. This building mimics the larger brick buildings in its storefronts, while referring back to the earlier false fronts in its parapet panels. Although the facade brick has been painted, the building retains much of its early character. Roughly contemporary with the west bay of the LaDow Block, this building was designed to fit in with wooden false front neighbors, while the LaDow reflects a trend toward two story mixed use structures.
3. The one story F. O'Gara building, 225 S.E. Second Street, built by William Roesch before 1884, originally served as a hose cart house for Pendleton's early fire department. Constructed of stone, the building is a single 30 foot wide bay, the storefront has been entirely replaced and the original proportions altered. Completely void of Italianate decorative elements, the only clue to the building's age stylistically is the central raised parapet panel reminiscent of the wooded false fronts of its time.
4. The Murphy-Raley Building, 29 S.E. Court Street, built by Jeremiah Despain in the mid-1880s, was originally several bays larger and known as the Despain Block. It adjoined the three story wood frame Villard Hotel at the corner of Main and Court Streets and Sanborn Maps reveal that it was partially occupied by the hotel. The drip moldings around the second story windows are very similar in design to those of the LaDow Block, however the two large bays each feature a pair of double hung windows flanked by single windows, while the LaDow has no paired windows. The most striking feature of this building is its prominent projecting molded sheet metal cornice which is still intact. The building also features rusticated pilasters at both the first and second story as well as a more formal arched entry to the second story access stair. The storefronts have been altered somewhat but their original organization is easily recognizable. Unfortunately the building is missing two of its original structural bays on its east end and one on its west end, and has lost its original dominating presence on the block. It is currently flanked by a Colonial style building on the west with rectangular windows capped by keyed stone lintels, built about 1900 and a 1960's modern steel and glass building to the east. This building is an important example of Pendleton's early development, however, like the Milarkey building, it no longer participates in the Italianate streetscape it was intended for.
5. The two story Masonic Hall building, 403 S. Main Street, built in 1887 by the Masonic Lodge, features pointed drip moldings over segmental arched windows, a bracketed cornice, and rusticated pilasters on both of its public facades along Main and Emigrant Streets. The brick has been plastered over and is currently painted in a single green color. The two Main Street storefronts have been

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Section number Eight Page Eight

SIGNIFICANCE, continued:

significantly altered so that they no longer display their original organization or character. Although an important historic structure in Pendleton, this building lacks integrity in its storefronts, exterior surface and color.

6. The two story Milarkey building, 203 S. Main Street, built by Thomas Milarkey about 1889, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places and restored to its original appearance in the early 1980's. The building is roughly contemporary with the eastern bays of the LaDow Block, and displays nearly identical detailing in its cornices, string courses, and second story drip molding. The restored storefronts have cast iron columns, recessed entry and decorative wood panels below the storefront glazing. Fixed, rounded awnings of modern design replace the originals over the storefront. The building occupies only half of a lot, 25 feet wide, but its secondary facade faces Court Street for 100 feet along its depth so that it has more impact than typical of a building of that size. In its restored condition, and with its location on the most prominent corner in the city, the Milarkey building is probably the most important building in Pendleton, architecturally. By comparison, the LaDow Block is much larger and more impressive as a full block structure, but lacks the polish of the fully restored building.
7. The one story Elkhorn and Pony Keg Taverns building, 343 S. Main Street, built about 1889, has been altered significantly, and is now void of any Italianate detailing.
8. The one story, Country Classics Second Hand Store building, 230 S.E. Court, was built about 1890 by heirs of Jeremiah Despain. It is located near the center of the block and faces north, directly opposite the LaDow Block. Though of modest size and style, this building retains its original storefront intact, being the oldest original storefront in Pendleton. Because of its smaller size and lack of Italianate detailing it is really not comparable with the LaDow Block, but is certainly an asset as a neighbor.

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number Eight Page Nine

LADOW BLOCK (c.1884-1890)
201-239 SE Court Avenue
Pendleton
Umatilla County
OREGON

The purpose of this continuation sheet is to clarify the beginning date of the period of significance and the number of contributing features in the nominated area.

The period of significance in the area of Exploration/Settlement should be given as c. 1884-1890, as opposed to 1880-1890, notwithstanding the statement on page Three that "the west bay of the LaDow Block was constructed...between 1880 and 1884."

The LaDow Block, a sizeable building constructed in two episodes, in c. 1884 and 1890, is counted a single contributing feature. Although it is described as "two buildings" on page Four, the LaDow Block more correctly is described as a single building composed of two components. It is a building that grew by expansion. The two components are joined by interior connections and, thus, are appropriately counted as a single contributing building.


Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE: October 22, 1992

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Nine Page One

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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National Park Service**

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is located in NW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 11, Township 2N, Range 32E, Willamette Meridian in Umatilla County, Oregon. It is legally described as Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 in Block 8, Original Town of Pendleton and is otherwise identified as Tax Lot 1300 at said location.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the nominated area is the historic parcel of land associated with the LaDow Block and includes the 200' x 80' structure plus a 20' wide by 200' long rear access and alleyway behind the building, maintained since the original construction of the building.

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Continuation SheetSection number PHOTOS Page ONE

INFORMATION COMMON TO ALL PHOTOGRAPHS:

- 1) Name of Property: LaDow Block
- 2) Location: Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oregon
- 3) Photographer: Gail A. Sargent, (unless noted otherwise)
- 4) Date: January 15, 1992 (unless noted otherwise)
- 5) Negative Location: Gail A. Sargent, A.I.A. (unless noted otherwise)
Route 2, Box 2138, Hermiston, Oregon 97838

HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS:

- 3) Photographer: Unknown
 - 4) Date: Unknown
 - 5) Negative Location: Umatilla County Historical Society,
P.O. Box 253, Pendleton, Oregon 97801
 - 6) View: Martha A. "Mattie" LaDow, wife of Col. George A. LaDow
 - 7) Photograph Number: 1 of 30
-
- 3) Photographer: Unknown
 - 4) Date: 1888
 - 5) Negative Location: Howdyshell Photos
625 NW 8th, Pendleton, Oregon 97801
 - 6) View: Downtown Pendleton, looking northwest, earlier portion of
LaDow block stands alone at the far right in line with the
other brick buildings, dark trees behind.
 - 7) Photograph Number: 2 of 30
-
- 3) Photographer: Unknown
 - 4) Date: 1889
 - 5) Negative Location: Howdyshell Photos
625 NW 8th, Pendleton, Oregon 97801
 - 6) View: Looking east along the north side of Court Street, bay one of
the LaDow Block is the two story building at the far right
 - 7) Photograph Number: 3 of 30
-
- 3) Photographer: Unknown
 - 4) Date: circa 1890
 - 5) Negative Location: Elnor Alkio
403 N.W. Fourth, Pendleton, Oregon 97801
 - 6) View: Bays four and five, occupied by Oregon Bakery.
 - 7) Photograph Number: 4 of 30

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number PHOTOS Page TWO

HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS, continued:

- 3) Photographer: Unknown
4) Date: 1920's
5) Negative Location: Elnor Alkio
403 N.W. Fourth, Pendleton, Oregon 97801
6) View: Round-Up Parade, looking east along Court Street, all bays of the LaDow Block visible in background with Round-Up trademark, "Let 'er Buck" statue on parapet.
7) Photograph Number: 5 of 30
- 3) Photographer: Unknown
4) Date: 1920's
5) Negative Location: Elnor Alkio
403 N.W. Fourth, Pendleton, Oregon 97801
6) View: Round-Up Parade, looking east along Court Street, bays two through eight of the LaDow Block visible in background including storefront transom glazing.
7) Photograph Number: 6 of 30

EXISTING CONDITIONS PHOTOGRAPHS:

- 6) View: South facade, looking northwest along Court Street.
7) Photograph Number: 7 of 30
8) Negative: Roll 7, Frame # 10
- 4) Date: February 2, 1992
6) View: West end, bay one, looking northeast.
7) Photograph Number: 8 of 30
8) Negative: Roll 8, Frame # 23
- 6) View: East end, bay eight, looking west.
7) Photograph Number: 9 of 30
8) Negative: Roll 7, Frame # 15
- 6) View: Rear, or north face, and alley, looking southwest.
7) Photograph Number: 10 of 30
8) Negative: Roll 7, Frame # 2

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Continuation SheetSection number PHOTOS Page THREE

EXISTING CONDITIONS PHOTOGRAPHS, continued:

- 6) View: South, Court Street, facade, bays one through three.
7) Photograph Number: 11 of 30
8) Negative: Roll 6, Frame # 22
- 6) View: South, Court Street, facade, bays three through five.
7) Photograph Number: 12 of 30
8) Negative: Roll 6, Frame # 23
- 6) View: South, Court Street, facade, bays six through eight.
7) Photograph Number: 13 of 30
8) Negative: Roll 6, Frame # 24
- 6) View: Bay three, original entry to second story stair.
7) Photograph Number: 14 of 30
8) Negative: Roll 5, Frame # 8
- 6) View: Bay two, original freight entry and windows from alley.
7) Photograph Number: 15 of 30
8) Negative: Roll 6, Frame # 12
- 6) View: Rear view at bay two/three division, remodeled freight entry,
second story exit door in bay three, and ledger for original
rear porch structure, now demolished.
7) Photograph Number: 16 of 30
8) Negative: Roll 6, Frame # 10
- 6) View: Bay one, southeast corner of basement, beam and posts support
diagonal entry above.
7) Photograph Number: 17 of 30
8) Negative: Roll 4, Frame # 4
- 4) Date: February 3, 1992
6) View: Bay five/six bearing wall at first story, looking southwest.
7) Photograph Number: 18 of 30
8) Negative: Roll 8, Frame # 17

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Continuation SheetSection number PHOTOS Page FOUR

EXISTING CONDITIONS PHOTOGRAPHS, continued:

- 4) Date: February 3, 1992
6) View: Original wood slat ceiling in bay five, first story, looking south.
7) Photograph Number: 19 of 30
8) Negative: Roll 8, Frame # 15
- 6) View: North wall of bay two at first story, typical 4/4 double hung window with original moldings.
7) Photograph Number: 20 of 30
8) Negative: Roll 4, Frame # 2
- 6) View: Second floor, bay one corridor, intact skylight, looking north.
7) Photograph Number: 21 of 30
8) Negative: Roll 1, Frame # 24
- 6) View: Second floor, south end of corridor, bay seven/eight division.
7) Photograph Number: 22 of 30
8) Negative: Roll 4, Frame # 21
- 6) View: Bay one, studio apartment #15, west wall of living area.
7) Photograph Number: 23 of 30
8) Negative: Roll 1, Frame # 31
- 6) View: Bay five, north side, studio apartment #4 living area, 4/4 double hung window with flat moldings, wainscot of earlier lodge hall evident at exterior wall.
7) Photograph Number: 24 of 30
8) Negative: Roll 2, Frame # 28
- 6) View: Bay seven, south side, apartment #21 living area, dining area is visible beyond pillars. Craftsman period detailing throughout apartment is unique within the building.
7) Photograph Number: 25 of 30
8) Negative: Roll 3, Frame # 9

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Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOS Page FIVE

EXISTING CONDITIONS PHOTOGRAPHS, continued:

- 6) View: Bay eight, south side, apartment #20, view of living area from sleeping loft. Original window trim, painted dark, and wood slat ceiling.
- 7) Photograph Number: 26 of 30
- 8) Negative: Roll 4, Frame # 22
-
- 6) View: Bay eight, apartment #19 east wall of living area, pocket doors typical of several in building, fireplace unique to this unit.
- 7) Photograph Number: 27 of 30
- 8) Negative: Roll 4, Frame # 18
-
- 6) View: Bay four, south side, apartment #5 kitchen, arrangement and condition typical for bays four through six.
- 7) Photograph Number: 28 of 30
- 8) Negative: Roll 2, Frame # 13
-
- 6) View: Bay one, apartment #16, typical bath and lavatory.
- 7) Photograph Number: 29 of 30
- 8) Negative: Roll 1, Frame # 26
-
- 6) View: Bays four and five, apartment #4, ceiling of storage loft, worst damage condition in building.
- 7) Photograph Number: 30 of 30
- 8) Negative: Roll 2, Frame # 24

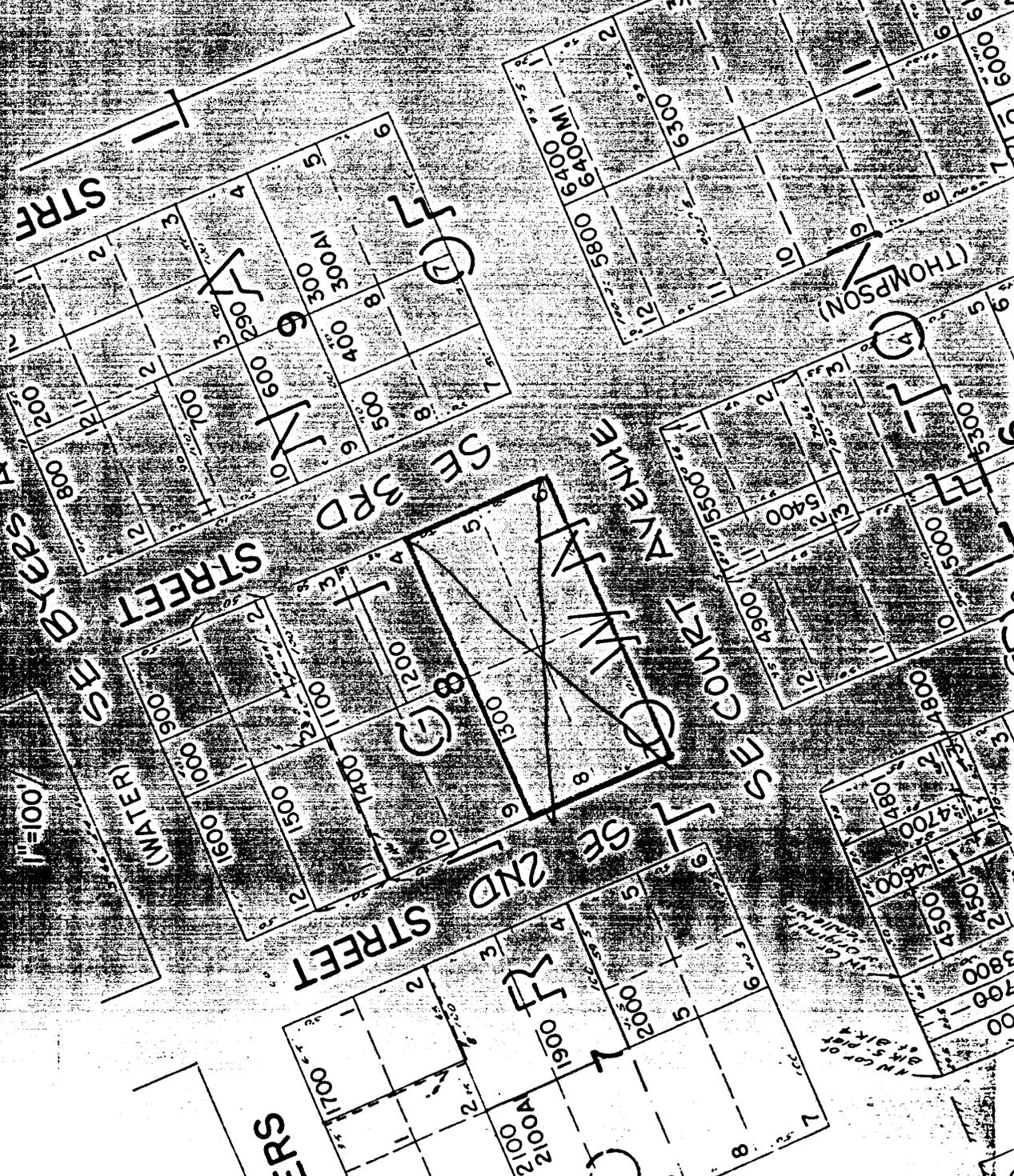
NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec 11 T2N R32E W.M.

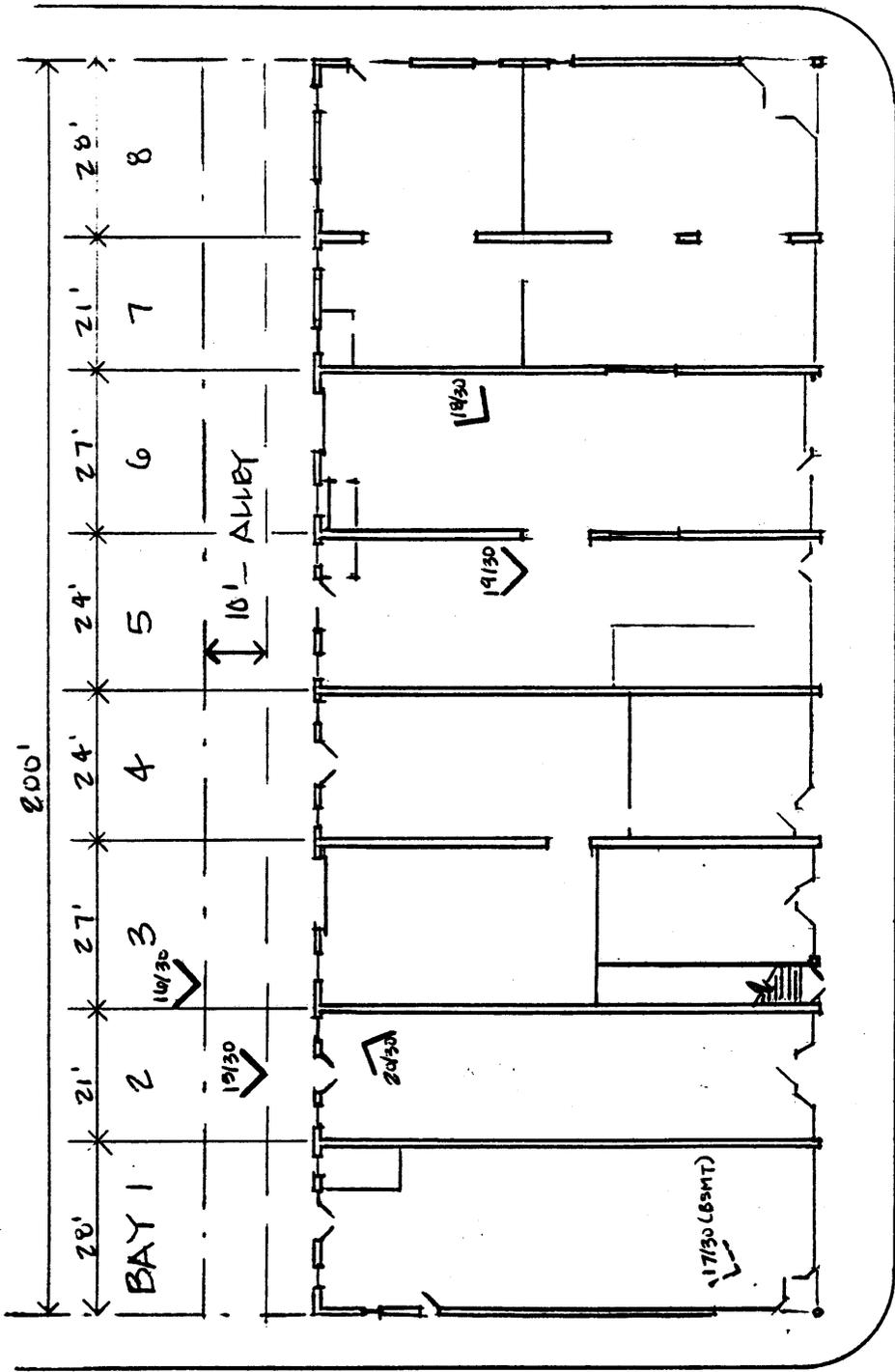
UMATILLA COUNTY

SE 1/4 BAYERS AVE

1/2=100'

(WATER)





S.E. 2ND ST. (JOHNSON)

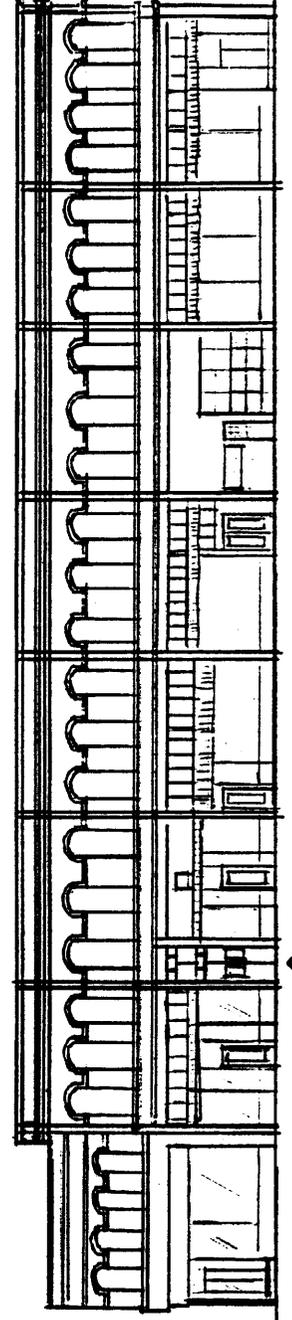
S.E. 3RD ST. (THOMPSON)

== MASONRY WALL
 --- FRAME PARTITION

8/30
 PHOTO REF. TYP.

COURT STREET

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



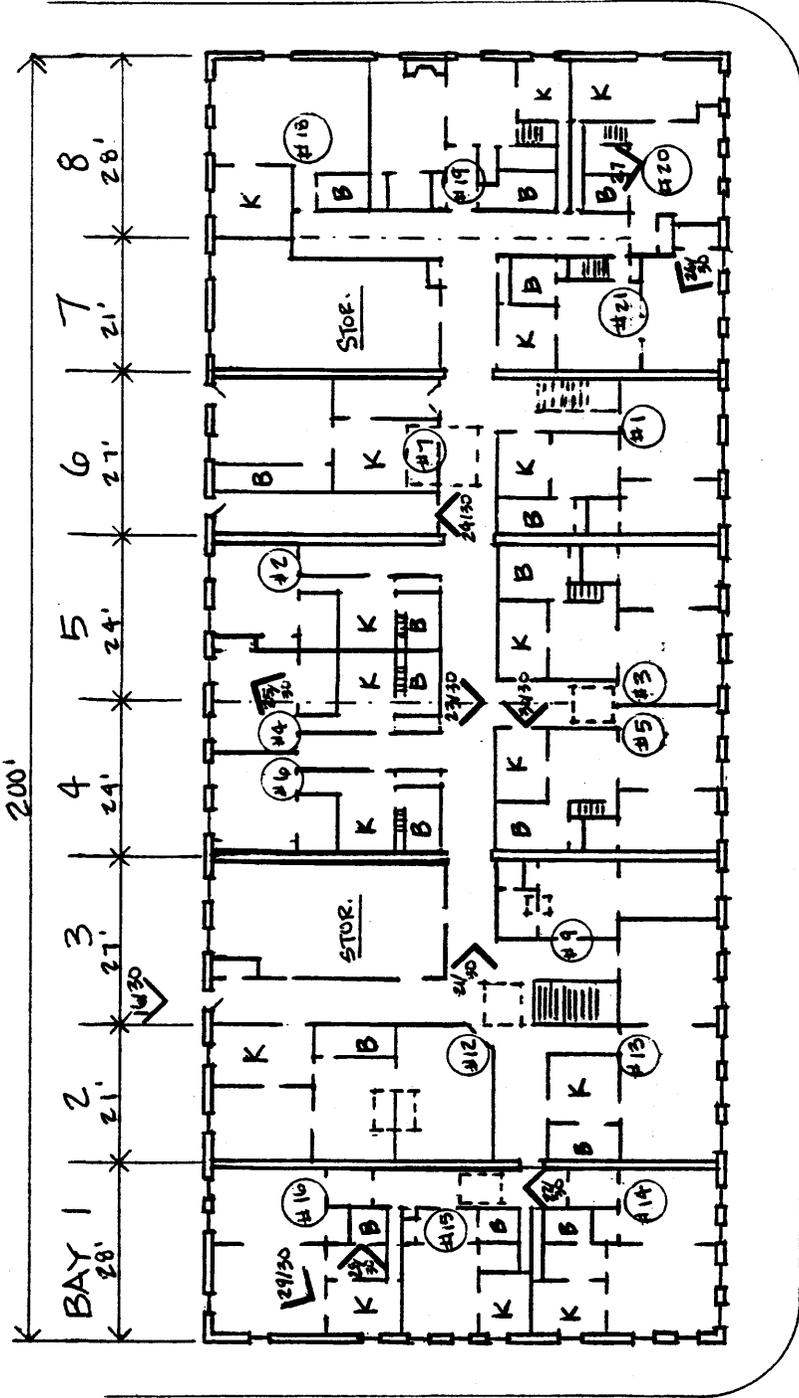
FRONT ELEVATION

LADLOW BLOCK - PENDLETON, UMATILLA CO., OREGON 2/192

1/130

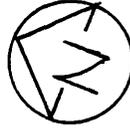
9/130

7/130



S.E. 2ND ST. (JOHNSON)

S.E. 3RD ST. (THOMPSON)



COURT STREET

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

LADOK BLOCK

PENPLETON, HMATILLA CO., OR
2/92

- SKYLIGHT WELLS
- (#) EXIST. APT. #
- #/30 PHOTO REF.
- == MASONRY WALLS
- FRAME PARTITIONS

101/30

9/30

7/30

13/30

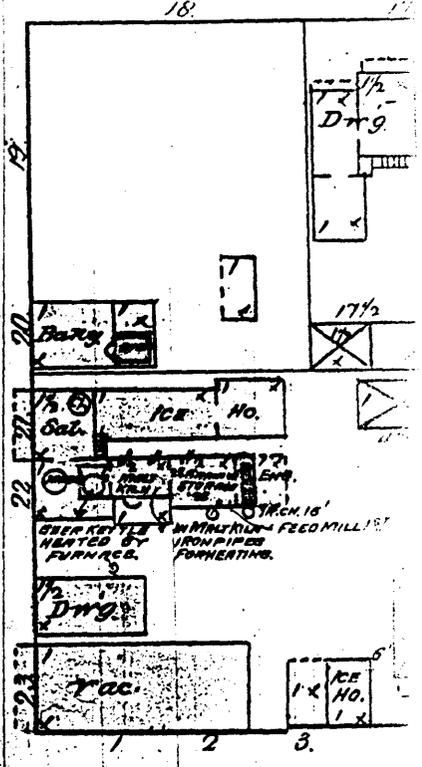
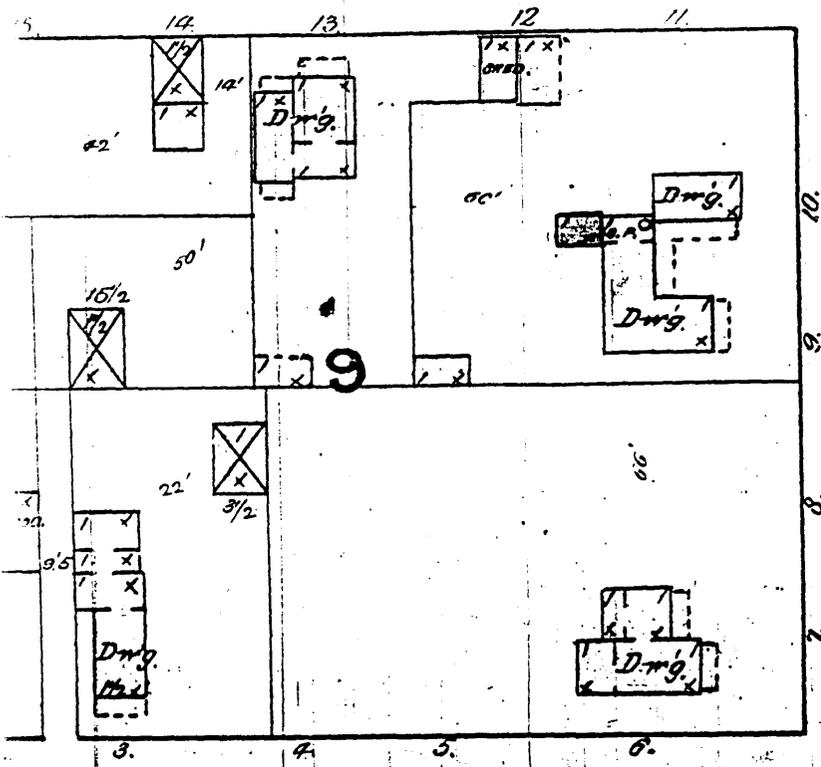
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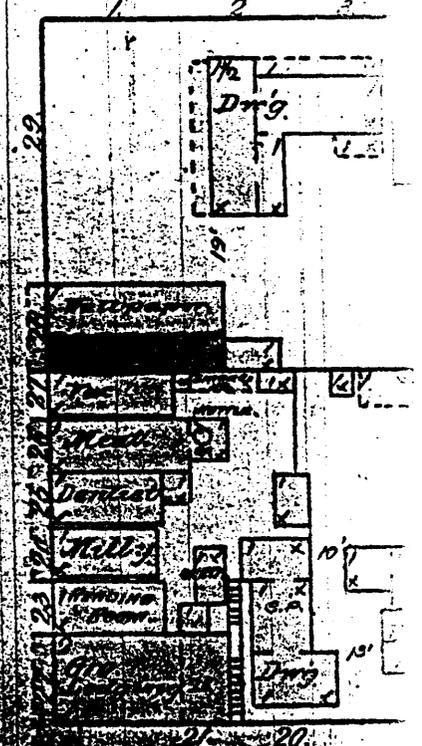
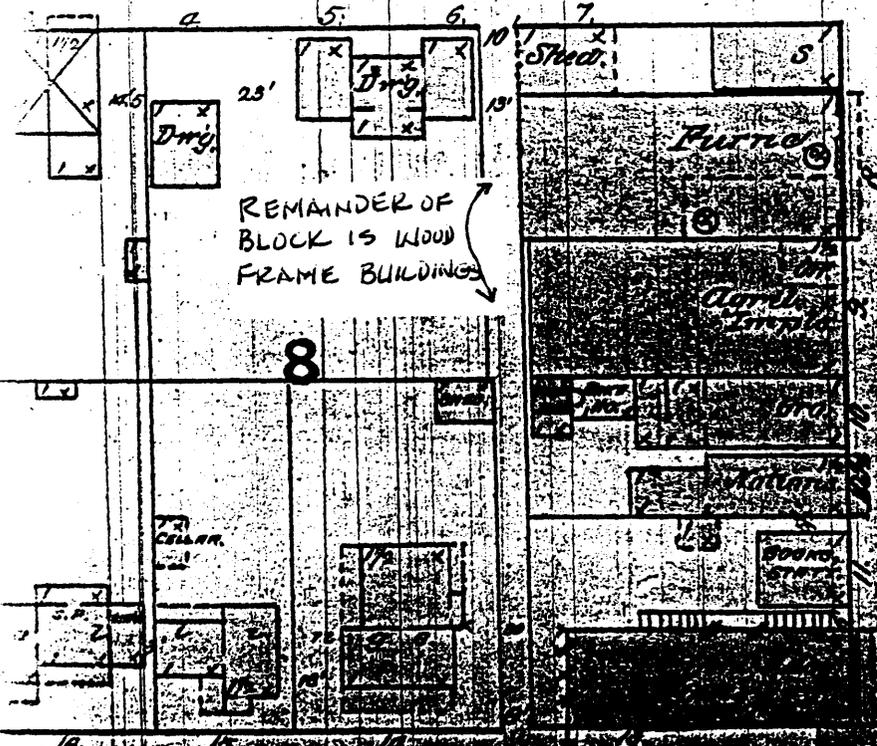
9/30

COURT

**CITY BREWERY
W.M. ROESCH (PRIN)**



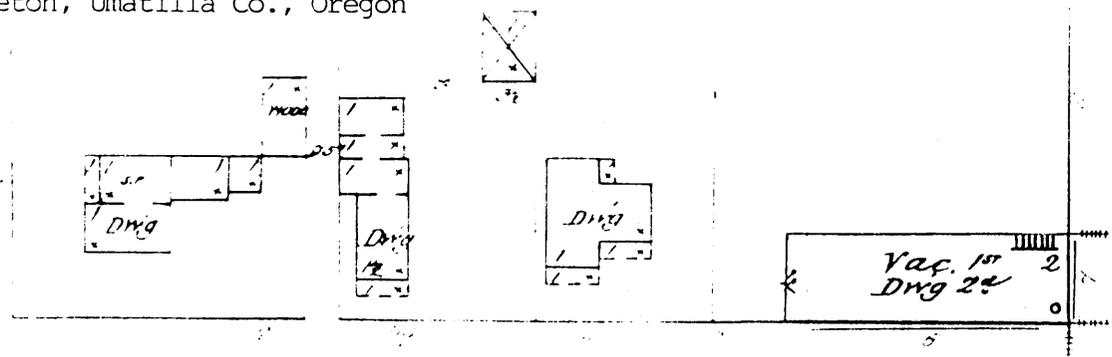
**THOMPSON
(NOW SE 3RD)**



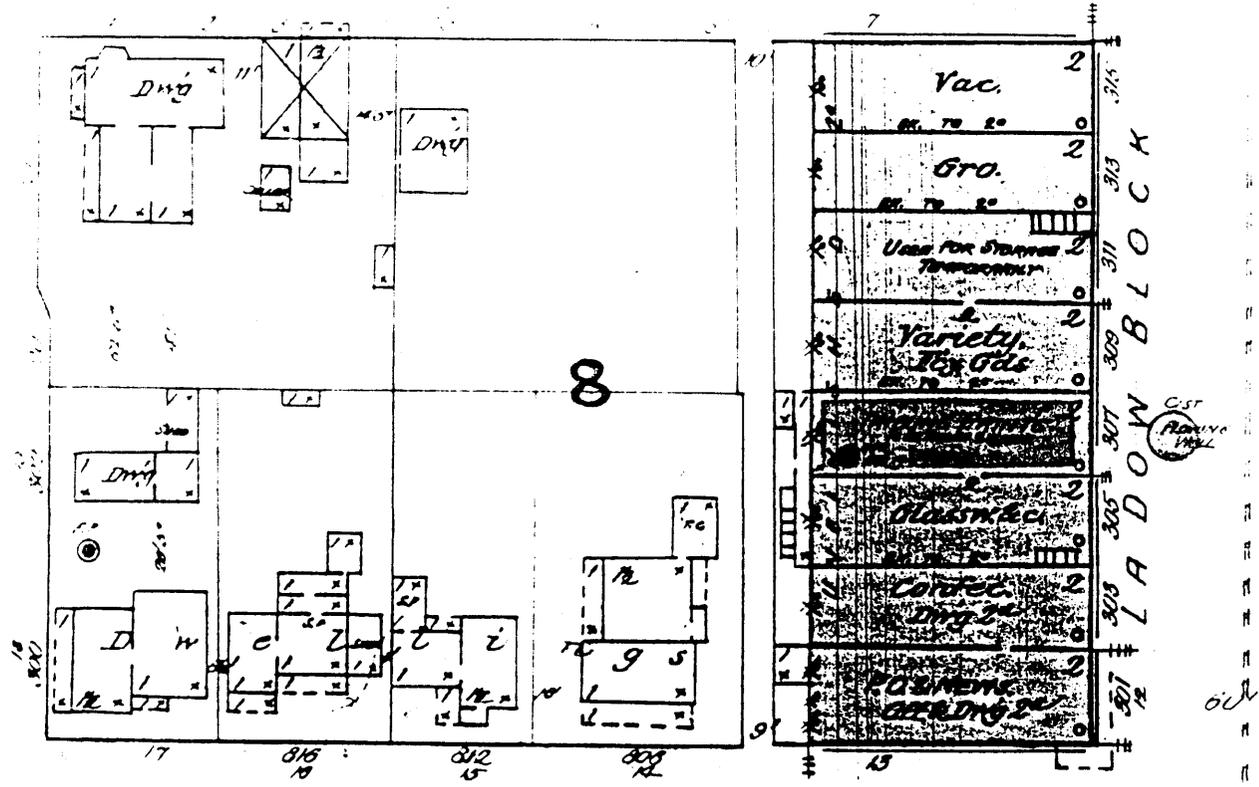
PRE-1884 BLDG

**JOHNSON
(NOW SE 2ND)**

LaDow Block
Pendleton, Umatilla Co., Oregon



THOMPSON (NOW SE 3RD)



JOHNSON (NOW SE 2ND) SHEET

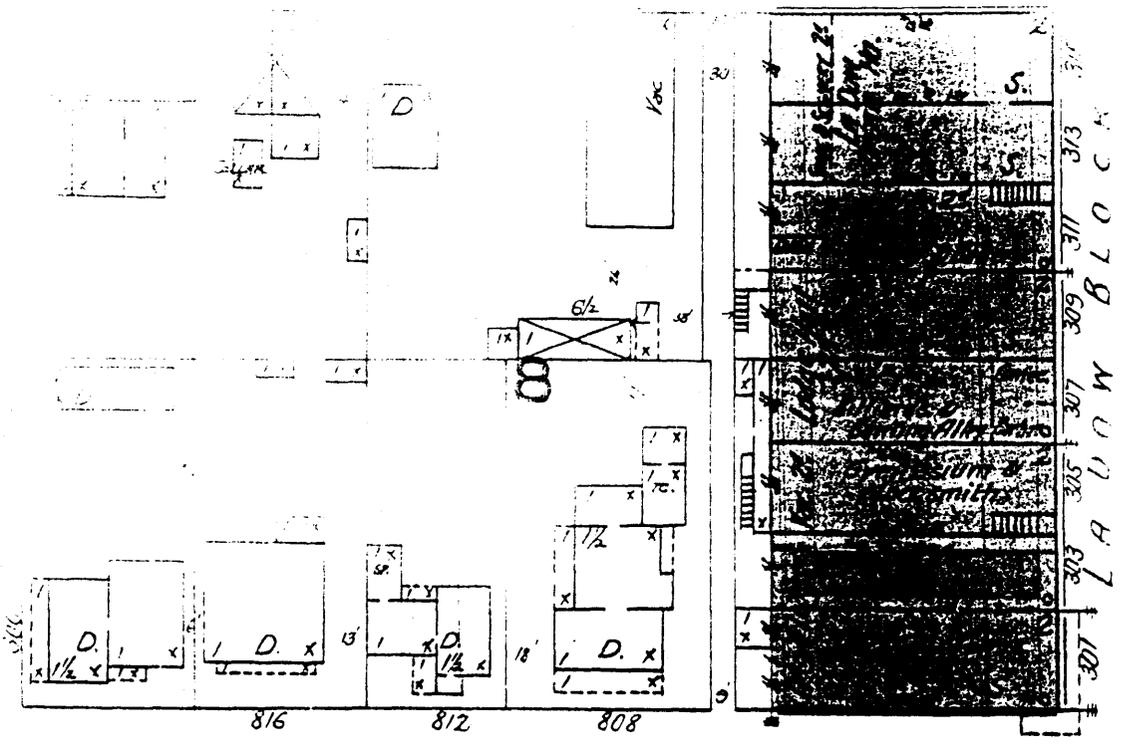
SEE

60

COURT

Lodging 24
School 12

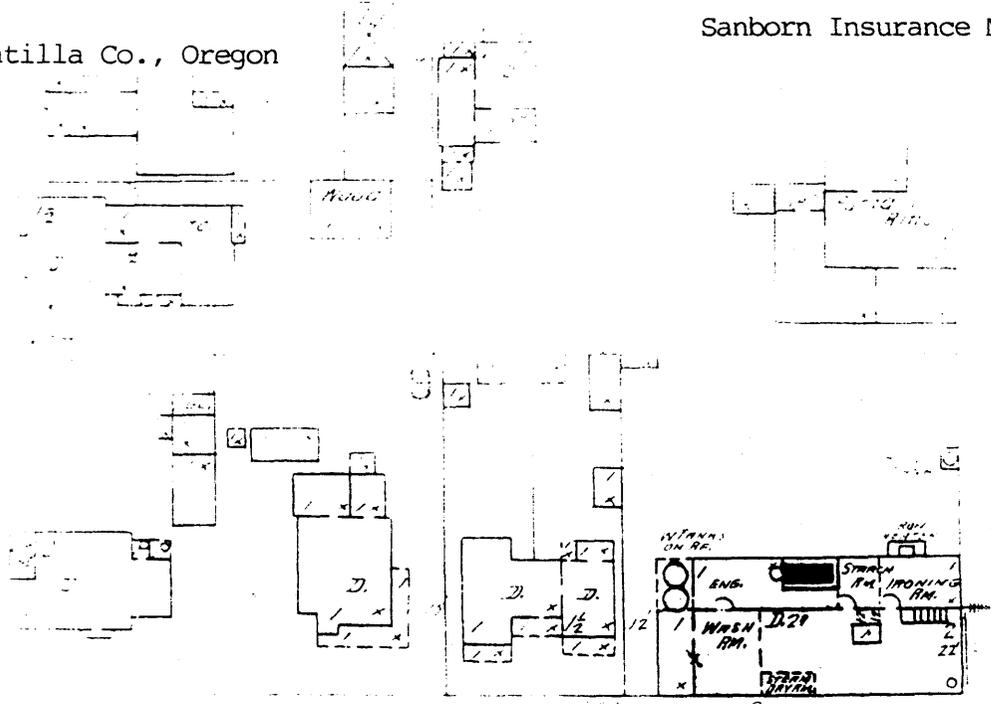
JIMPSON
(NOW SE 3RD)



1896

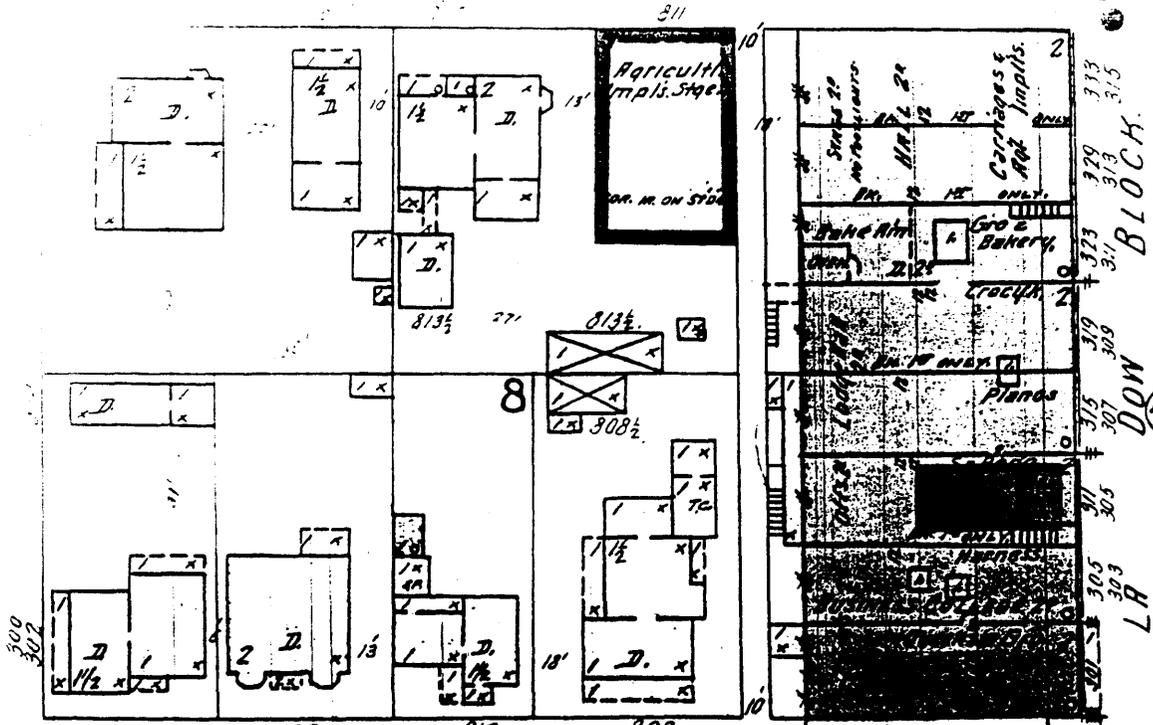
2 W.P.

JOHNSON
(NOW SE 2ND)



DOMESTIC STEAM LAUNDRY

THOMPSON
(NOW SE 3RD)



JOHNSON
(NOW SE 2ND) 5

COURT AVE.

BLOCK

DOW

LA

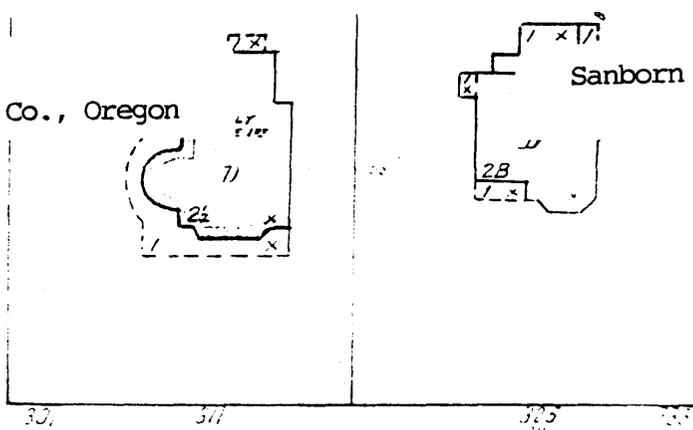
60
100
WELL

80'
101'

LaDow Block

Pendleton, Umatilla Co., Oregon

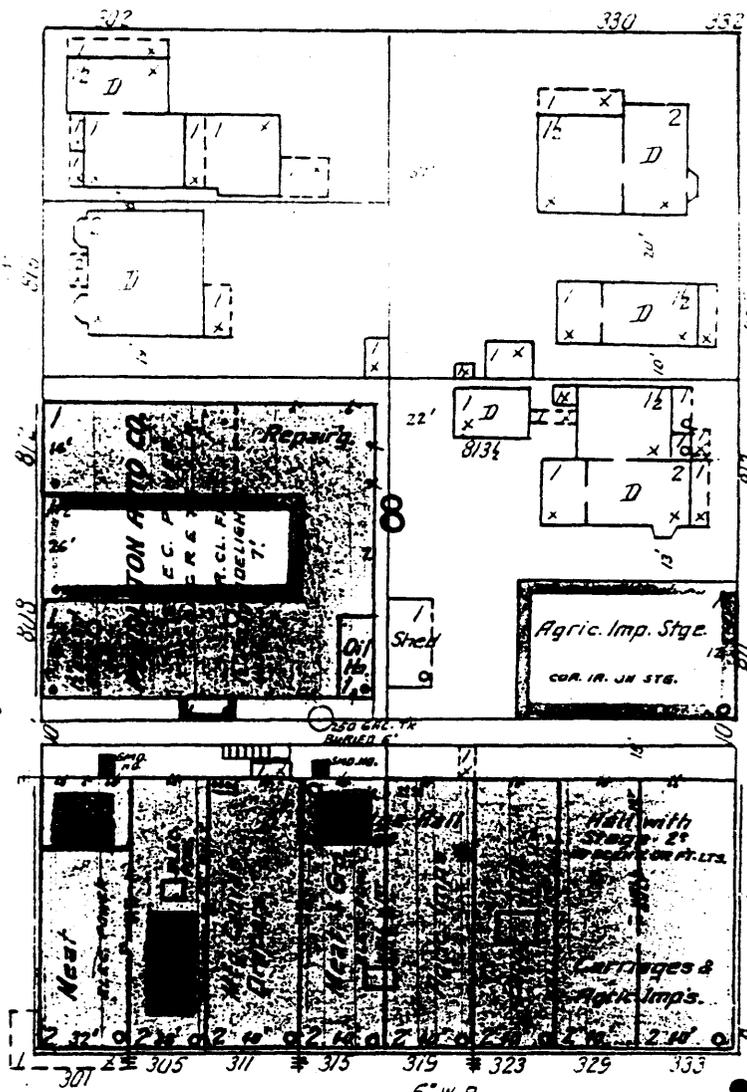
Sanborn Insurance Map - 1910



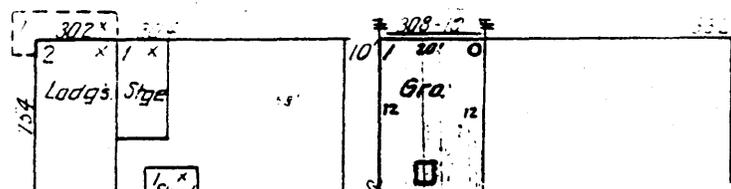
WATER

JOHNSON
(NOW SE 2ND)

THOMPSON
(NOW SE 3RD)



E. COURT



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 92001381 Date Listed: 10/22/92

LaDow Block Umatilla OR
Property Name: County: State:

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

for Patrick W. Ardus
Signature of the Keeper

10/28/92
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

The period of significance for the nomination and the number of contributing buildings had to be clarified. The period of significance begins in 1884, the date of construction of the building. Although it is described as "two buildings," the LaDow Block more correctly is described as a single building composed of two components. The Oregon SHPO was consulted about this matter. The nomination is officially amended to include this information.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)