

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only

received SEP 10 1980

date entered NOV 6 1980

1. Name

historic The Dallas Tannery

and/or common Muir and McDonald Co.

2. Location

street & number 505 SW Levens St. _____ not for publication

city, town Dallas _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district 1st

state Oregon code 41 county Polk code 053

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Eldon Bevens

street & number 561 SW Levens St.

city, town Dallas _____ vicinity of _____ state Oregon 97338

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Polk County Courthouse

street & number Main and Court Streets

city, town Dallas _____ state Oregon 97338

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Inventory of Historic Properties has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1980 _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records State Historic Preservation Office

city, town Salem _____ state Oregon 97310

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Constructed in 1903, after a fire destroyed the original 1863 structure, the Dallas Tannery was built specifically to house tanning operations. Today, the structure continues to serve this sole purpose. Since the structure was built for industrial purposes, it is purely functional and utilitarian and cannot be described in terms of an architectural style.

Situated on the south bank of Rickreall Creek (La Creole River) on Tax Lot 200, the Dallas Tannery is a 2½-story wooden frame structure. Although irregular, the overall plan of the building today is rectangular with rough dimensions of 126x103'. The 45° pitch gable roof has overhanging eaves and is covered with corrugated sheet metal. Composite shingles are used over the fuel room in the southwest corner of the building. The one-story attached hide house, rear garage, and 1930s office addition have shed roofs. The office addition also displays a false front which faces the south. The 1930s beam house addition has a raised monitor roof.

Shiplap of varying widths is used as siding with red paint as the exterior finish. There is great variety of window and door types. Surrounds are of plain board trim. The most frequently used windows are six over six double-hung sash windows with dimensions of 70x34'. Many of these windows were installed sideways so the sash doesn't drop but slides horizontally. An interesting window detail can be noted on the front (east) elevation. Two windows were placed within a single unit of trim but with shiplap dividing them. The monitor roof of the beam house has a clerestory with five windows on the south side and six on the north side. Both hinged and roller doors are present throughout the structure. The hinged doors include single leaf four paneled, "bungalow" five paneled, and doors of horizontal boards with diagonal braces.

The foundation consists of several materials. For the most part, a concrete foundation has replaced the original foundation (material unknown). However, the hide house has both truncated concrete pilings and rectangular wooden pilings for support. The wooden pilings are of two sizes: 8x10" and 8x6". The piers are in good shape and probably not original. The interior consists of plank floors and vertical board walls. Remnants of various surface finishes are evident on the walls. The 1930s beam house has a concrete floor and concrete wall extending several feet above the floor.

There are five outbuildings--three bark sheds, a garage, and an oil house. The bark sheds are detached buildings located to the rear of the main structure. Although the exact date of construction is uncertain, they were not original. Additional land--0.14 of an acre--was purchased in 1937 for the construction of the south bark shed. Dimensions for the center and south bark shed is approximately 30x60', while the north bark shed is 30x55'. The south bark shed is enclosed only on the south and west sides. They are all of mill construction and have barn framing. The 6x6" posts which rest on concrete pilings are the main support for the gable roof. Purlins are exposed. Corrugated sheet metal is used for roof covering. The oil house is an 8x8' wood structure, which has been covered with corrugated metal siding. It has a shed roof, also of corrugated metal, and a "bungalow" five-paneled door with a porcelain knob. There is a garage located to the south of the main structure. It has a gable roof with exposed rafters, shiplap siding, and a concrete foundation and floor. The exact date for construction of these two buildings is not known but are said to be recent (within the last 20 years).

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

The Dallas Tannery

For HCERS use only

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date entered

NOV

6

1980

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

The 1903 structure remains intact although there have been numerous additions. Furthermore, the structure does not differ greatly from the original 1863 building. It is longer and shorter than the original and lacks the fascia boards under the eaves. Generally, form, site and numerous features were retained.

Alterations and additions to present buildings:

Office addition	1930s
Beam house	1930s
Addition to NE section of building	1925
Extension of hide house	1930s
Leach Room extension	Date unknown
Fuel room raised one story	Date unknown
Earlier floor replaced with wood and concrete	Date unknown
Additional windows - ten on south elevation	Date unknown
Chimney removed in what is now museum.	Date unknown

Today the tannery relies on diesel fuel to power the 1939 boiler. In the past, wood and sawdust were both used. The steam engine installed in 1903 is still in the building but not operating. Electricity is used today for many operations. The tanner continues to make thick, hard leather for products which still include saddles, halters and bridles. They have customers who have been purchasing their leather for over 50 years. The Agri-Business Council of Oregon has honored the tannery with its "Oregon Landmark of Quality" designation.

THE PROCESS

The tanning process at Muir and McDonald takes four months just as it did in 1863 when the company was founded. Other tanneries in the United States, about 200, have converted to chrome tanning which uses toxic chemicals. Chrome tanners can turn a hide out in four to five days. Today, only cattle hides are tanned. A full week's production today is 60 hides or 120 sides after they are split. There are several employees who continually change jobs within the plant during the course of a week. Each day of the week represents a step in the tanning process; by the end of each week a new batch of hides is introduced into the tanning process, while another batch of leather is being completed.

The process begins in the hide house. Most of the hides, known as "green hides" before they are salted down, come from local slaughterhouses as well as from some farmers who deliver them. In the hide house they are salt-cured for storage. A hide is usually kept salted down for 20-30 days.

The hides are then removed to the beam house, an addition on the northwest side of the building, where they are prepared for tanning. Hair is removed by soaking the hides in concrete vats, built into the floor, containing a mixture of pebble lime and water. This soaking swells the pores to facilitate hair removal. The soaking process takes 10-15 days as opposed to other tanneries which use sulfides that eat the hair off much faster. When the hides are removed, they are split in half on the beam. A machine is then used to scrape off the hair. Today, the hair is thrown away. At one time,

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

The Dallas Tannery

For HCRS use only

received SEP 10 1980

date entered NOV 6 1980

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

however, the third floor of the tannery was used to store and bundle the hair which was used as insulating material, upholstery, and pads for carpeting. Hair wads were also used in shotgun shells between the powder charge and the shot. Today the advent of synthetics has replaced this product. The hide is put into a water and borax solution which acts to neutralize the lime. This is one change that has been made in the tanning process. In the early days chicken manure was used to neutralize the lime. The hide is put onto a fleshing machine to remove excess flesh on the underside. It is then scraped by hand to remove any hair or flesh missed. At this point, the hide is known as "raw hide".

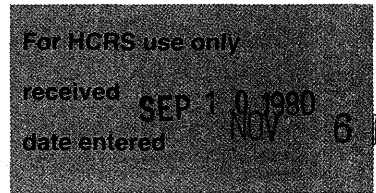
The hide is moved into the vat yard where the most important step in the tanning process takes place. Each vat is filled with tannic acid of varying strengths. The tannic acid is made completely on the premises. Today, local mills provide the tons of second-growth Douglas fir bark used annually. The bark used must be taken off the logs between May and July when the sap is up. The inner or soft layer is the source of tannin. When cured in the sun, the bark will yield more tannin. The bark received at the tannery is often in slab form and therefore is ground to small pieces on the premises by an 1897 grinder located in the center bark shed. Air pressure is used to blow the ground bark through metal pipes to the top of the tannery. From here, it drops into the leach tanks. The tannin is then perked in large wooden vats in the leach house. The result is tannic acid which preserves hides. Today some hemlock bark is used to make the tannic acid. However, hemlock--considered a waste tree for early lumber companies--was, at one time, the principal wood used for making tannic acid. In the earlier days of the operation, the tannery shut down for two weeks annually while the employees took to the woods near Valsetz to peel hemlock and fir bark. Present owner Eldon Bevens sees the use of Douglas fir in this process to be the biggest change the company has made in the last century. In the early years, hemlock was used but it is not a plentiful tree on the east slopes of the Coast Range. In 1904, after analysis tests confirmed their belief that bark of second growth fir would substitute, they changed to this product. The company also imports Quebracho tannin annually from Argentina. This extract is added to the tanning solution just before the hides are removed to add color.

Once in the tanning yard, the hides are soaked in the 5'-deep, 8x10' concrete vats installed into the floor. Under the floor boards can be found some of the yard vats dating to 1863. This process takes about one month. Hoses are used to fill each vat. In each vat there are 60 "sides" suspended in the solution and attached to rocking frames. The frames are attached overhead to 2x4's connected to a drive shaft run by a 7.5 horsepower motor. The frames rock eight times per minute to allow the solution to circulate freely between the hides. This continual movement prevents blemishes called "kiss spots" which occur if the hides rest against one another for a length of time. The hides start out in weaker concentrations of tannin and then are bathed in successively stronger solutions until the tannic acid has fully saturated the hide. The men rotate the hides by hand. When the hides are half tanned, they are put on the stationary knife splitter to give them a uniform thickness. A shaving machine is then used to catch edges the splitter misses. After the hides come out of the tanning acid, they have officially become leather.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

The Dallas Tannery



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 3

The leather is put grain side up in a scouring machine which slides the leather back and forth to pull dirt out of the pores. The hides are then wiped off by hand. After running them through a wringer, they are put into a large drum where they are rotated and washed with water. It's back to the scouring table and wringer again before they are put into a second drum, known as the stuffing wheel, with neets oil and tallow where they are rotated until they have been saturated. Here is another change--whale oil was once used in this process. This restores the oils removed in the tanning process. The hide is run through a smoothing machine and a setting machine which removes wrinkles and imparts the desired pliability. A finisher then takes the still-wet leather and uses his hands to smooth out any wrinkles that remain. The "sides" of leather are then pasted on boards for a weeklong drying period and hung in the drying room. When dry, the edges are trimmed by machine. Glazing or polishing, the next step, is done with flesh side up and grain side down on a machine which uses glass to brush the nap one way. The Nightengale measuring machine measures the square footage. The leather is then graded on the basis of thickness and quality and is rolled and shipped as orders demand.

Approximate age of processing equipment:

No. 1 rocker	1863
No. 2 rocker	1863
No. 3 rocker	1932
No. 4 rocker	1870
No. 5 rocker	1900
No. 6 rocker	1930
No. 7 rocker	1930
No. 8 rocker	1924
No. 9 rocker	1870
No. 10 rocker	1946
No. 11 rocker	1960
No. 12 rocker	1960
1897 bark grinder	Changed from water power to electric 1910
Dehairing machine	Purchased used prior to 1915
Turner flesher	Purchased used prior to 1960
Union splitter	Purchased used prior to 1914
Turner shaver	Purchased used prior to 1930
Wash wheel	Purchased new prior to 1978
Stuffing wheel	Purchased new prior to 1958
Fitzhenry scouring machine	Purchased used prior to 1898
Setting machine	Purchased used prior to 1898
Union wringer	Purchased used prior to 1924
Glazing jack	Purchased used prior to 1918
Measure machine (Nightengale)	Purchased used prior to 1937
Leaching tanks	Purchased new 1920-1975
Boiler	Purchased new 1939

Many of the above items replaced older similar models. The current fatliquor-oiling formula dates back to at least 1913 and is probably older than that.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1903 Builder/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

By the mid-19th century, tanneries had sprung up in many Oregon hamlets and cities to meet the growing demand for horse collars, harnesses and saddles. Tanneries were coeval with lumber and flour milling and other pioneer industries. The Dallas Tannery has survived from this era to become the oldest of the five remaining tanneries in this country still using the low process of bark tanning.* It is the only company west of the Mississippi River to use this process. Although the original 1863 structure was destroyed by fire in 1903, the Dallas Tannery has long been recognized as the oldest business concern in Polk County and one of the oldest still in continuous operation in the State of Oregon. The integrity of the site has been maintained and is evident in the location, setting, structure, machinery and workmanship. Perhaps most importantly, the continued use of the vegetable tanning process offers a valuable source of historical and technological information pertaining to the tanning industry in this country. The Dallas Tannery is a significant resource representative of pioneer industry, once numerous, but now rare as the automobile has replaced the horse and buggy's demand for leather.

The Dallas Tannery began operations in 1863 when a pioneer by the name of Dane set up a small tanning process on the banks of Rickreall Creek, a vital industry for a growing frontier community. A newspaper clipping of unknown origin found in the office of Eldon Bevens, further states that Muir and McDonald was founded to meet the growing demand for saddle leather during the gold rush days. Dane left town unannounced some three years later after "romancing" another man's wife.

In 1866, Charles McDonald and George Stiles bought the plant. By the year 1888, Charles McDonald acquired full ownership but sold the tannery in that year to his brother David S. McDonald and A.B. Muir.

"My brother Charley, bought the tannery of which I am one of the owners in about 1865. I was born in Ontario, Canada on August 21, 1852. I came to Dallas in 1871, when I was nineteen. I worked for my brother. In those days, in addition to tanning the hides of cattle, we tanned elk hides and deer hides, from which gloves and moccasins were made. For the most part, however, we tanned leather for harness and shoe leather, and skirting for saddles. Charley died 12 or 15 years ago." (Oregon Journal 1936).

* The four vegetable tanners are:
 1873--Bona Allen Inc., Buford, Georgia
 1885--August Barth Leather, New Albay, Indiana
 1881--Herman Oak, St. Louis, Missouri
 1873--Scholze Leather Co., Chattanooga, Tennessee

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreeage of nominated property 1.6 acres

Quadrangle name Dallas, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	0	4	7	4	8	2	0	4	9	7	4	5	1	5
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification Muir and McDonald is located in the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 Section 32, Township 7 South, Range 5 West, Willamette Meridian. The company occupies Tax Lot 200. It is an irregular lot having about 150' of frontage on Levens Street.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary Kathryn Weber, graduate student

organization Department of Anthropology date April 4, 1979

street & number 1450 Tyler telephone 503/752-0727

city or town Corvallis state Oregon 97330

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

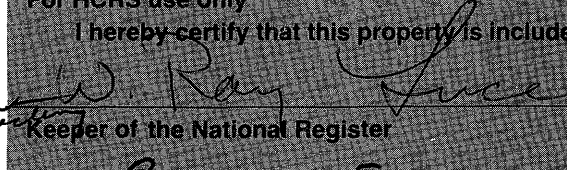

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Deputy SHPO date August 11, 1980

For HCRS use only
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register date 11/6/80
Attest: 
Chief of Registration date 11-5-80

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

The Dallas Tannery

For HCRS use only

received SEP 10 1980

date entered NOV 6 1980

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

Prior to their partnership in the Dallas Tannery, David S. McDonald and A.B. Muir were partners in a Salem, Oregon tannery. "In 1882 A.B. Muir and I were partners in the tannery on Mill Creek in North Salem, near Lincoln Wade's brick store." (Oregon Journal 1936) They ran this tannery for six years, until 1888. Of particular interest here is the fact that in 1888 a committee was established in Salem, Oregon to determine where to locate the proposed Thomas Kay Woolen Mill Company. Interest of the committee centered on the 12th and Ferry Streets site of the old tannery and oil mill property owned by the Gray brothers which could be bought for \$16,000. This site was chosen and late in July, workmen and teams began clearing the ground preparatory to repairing the oil mill structure and construction of a three-story main building. The old tannery was a 2½-story building and considerable expense was eliminated by repairing the building and aligning it with the new building on the west. The old structure was raised three feet to accommodate the waterwheel and lime shafting. The three-story mill was built and subsequently destroyed by fire. On the evening of the fire, effort was directed to save adjacent buildings such as the old tannery across the race (Lomax 1953). Further research will determine if this tannery was the first tannery to be run by Muir and McDonald.

The Polk County Itemizer of 1903 gives us a brief history of the tannery, then 45 years old, in an article written only one week before the original tannery burned:

"It was established...by a Mr. Dane, who sold it to Charles McDonald and George Stiles, the former of whom afterward became sole proprietor, and some 15 years ago he sold out to his brother Dave and Andrew Muir, who today own the plant. Each of the present firm has lived in Dallas over 30 years. They buy about all the hides in the county amounting to between 1,200 and 1,500 a year. They pay butchers 8 cents a pound for salted hides and farmers 5 cents for green ones. Their tannery force varies from four to six hands at different times of the year. They cure from 80 to 120 hides and ship about 200 sides a month to Portland and San Francisco, the price of leather ranging from 30 to 33 cents. Their hemlock tanned leather is used in making saddles while oak tanned leather at Portland is all used in making harnesses."

David S. McDonald was a bachelor who lived in the tannery. On Thursday, March 5, 1903, the tannery was destroyed by fire.

"Only last week we gave a brief history of the plant and what it was doing and now we must record the destruction of the whole property. The proprietors, Muir and McDonald, saw the earnings of half a lifetime go up in smoke Thursday morning. Mr. McDonald, who had a room in the building, was waked up at about 4 o'clock by heat and smoke coming from between two walls near the boiler. He and two employees who were sleeping there tried in vain to effectively get at the fire. The electric light whistle and the city firebell gave the alarm, but before the fire company or many citizens could get there the flames were all beyond control. All they could do was to prevent the fire from spreading to surrounding buildings. Almost the entire contents were destroyed. Leather to the value of \$1,500 ready for shipment could not be got out. There were

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

The Dallas Tannery

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

For HCORS use only

received

SEP 10 1980

date entered

NOV 6 1980

1,000 sides in the process of tanning and about \$1,000 worth of green hides nearly all lost. Tan bark to the amount of 100 cords, worth \$600 in a nearby shed was saved. The building and fixtures were worth over \$5,000. There was no insurance. The plant will probably be rebuilt on the same ground." (Polk County Itemizer 1903)

Eldon Bevens notes that during the fire an attempt was made to save some of the hides by throwing them into the tanning vats on the ground floor. The newspaper also emphasized the fact that no two men in town had worked harder or were more deserving than Andrew Muir and Dave McDonald and that they would be offered every encouragement by the citizens at large. This certainly was true as can be seen in a list, located today in the office of Muir and McDonald, of those citizens who donated to the rebuilding of the tannery.

After the tannery was rebuilt in that same year, Walter S. Muir, son of A.B. Muir, became a partner. W.S. Muir was born in 1881 in the Oakdale area near Dallas. He attended La Creole Academy from 1898 to 1901. Muir became active in the tannery while taking a commercial course at the Academy. He first became bookkeeper of the firm, a job which also included firing the steam boiler. Muir was also active in civic concerns, as have been many of the tannery owners. He was a member of the Dallas fire department from 1904-1913, he belonged to the City Council during the years 1916-1923, and finally was mayor of Dallas from 1923-1925, as was his father, A.B. Muir, before him. The tannery was incorporated in 1909.

A.B. Muir died in 1934, while Dave McDonald died in 1940. Walter S. Muir continued to operate the business daily "in an office addition heated by unusable leather scraps burned in a pot-bellied stove." (Statesman 1963). W.S. Muir witnessed some major hurdles for the company even after the fire.

"The 1909 gold scare threatened the industry. And in 1927 was rough and 1930 was terrible. In the Depression years of the '30s, some machinery was added to produce shoe soles. It helped keep the company going, it was shut down only two months during that period." (Statesman 1963)

In 1963, Muir and McDonald celebrated their centennial. At this time, Walter Muir put up the sign, which is seen today, indicating the business is now in its second century. The community took part in this centennial observance as the merchants of Dallas saluted Muir and McDonald:

"We are very happy to have a part in the recognition of this pioneer Dallas firm. Its presence in the community has been a factor in the stable economy of the city and we extend our best wishes for another 100 years as good as the last. This is an opportunity for residents and businessmen to become better acquainted with this unique business which has been in our midst for 100 years. Walter Muir has offered to conduct tours through the plant this weekend." (Itemizer Observer June 27, 1963)

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

The Dallas Tannery

For HCERS use only
 received SEP 10 1980
 date entered NOV 6 1980

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

At the time of their centennial celebration, Walter S. Muir was president and manager, Eva S. Muir was vice-president and treasurer, while Eldon E. Bevens was the secretary. Employees of longstanding were: Cornelius E. Jepson (since February 1928), William D. Dick (since April 18, 1942), and Eldon Bevens (since April 1, 1947).

Walter S. Muir died in 1969, after having worked at the tannery for over 60 years. The business was continued by Eldon Bevens, the present owner of the company. The Bevens family is long established in the area. Hudson Bevens arrived in Oregon via the Oregon Trail in 1857 to settle in the Soap Creek area near Airlie. Bevens was born across the street from the tannery and is the third generation of his family to work there. His grandfather, Manley Bevens, worked for the tannery 25 years, while his father, Homer Bevens, worked there for 52 years. Although he worked at the tannery part-time as a schoolboy, he did not work there on a full-time basis until 1947 when he returned from the Army Air Corps after World War II. During the early years of his employment, he bought a few shares of stock in the company at \$10 per share. In 1967 he purchased the remaining stock from Muir for \$300 a share and became sole owner. There was a gradual transition of ownership to Bevens. Muir was assured before his death that the business would endure and continue. There is also a fourth generation of the family working for Muir and McDonald. Beven's daughter, Lisa Koloen, is the bookkeeper as well as a licensed state board inspector who is in charge of buying hides from mid-Willamette Valley slaughterhouses.

Bevens is extremely proud of the tannery and its long history. He keeps a room in the factory known as the museum. In it is stored much of the company's history. Photographs and old tools adorn the walls. Handcrafted goods made from their leather are displayed. Should Muir and McDonald cease to exist, we will lose an invaluable resource. A resource which, Walter S. Muir once remarked, "should have gone out of business, according to all economic indexes, years ago." (Capital Journal July 12, 1962).

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Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

The Dallas Tannery

For HCRS use only

received SEP 10 1980

date entered

NOV 6 1980

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

Fisher, Lionel L. "The Hiding Place," in Rainbow 5, 1977, pp. 45-52.

Lomax, Alfred. "Thomas Kay Woolen Mill Company: A Family Enterprise," in Oregon Historical Quarterly, Statesman Publishing Co., Vol. 54, 1953.

The Oregonian, Portland, Oregon, January 5, 1969.

The Oregon Journal, May 20, 1936.

Polk County Itemizer, February 27, 1903, March 6, 1903.

Polk County Itemizer-Observer, June 27, 1963, July 31, 1969, January 23, 1980.

Polk County Observer, April 8, 1907.

Sanborn Maps of 1884, 1888, 1892, 1905.

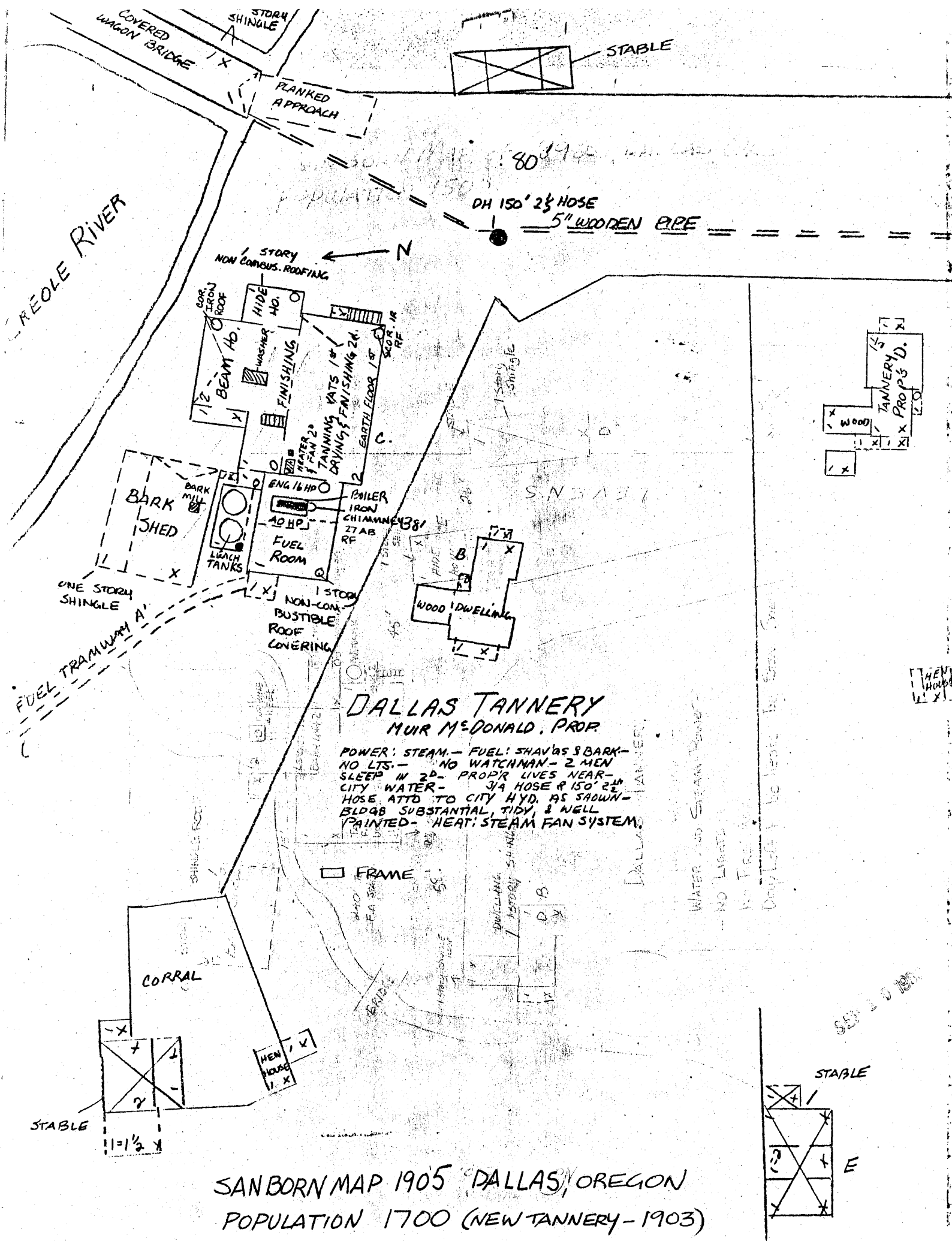
Oregon Statesman, Salem, Oregon, February 24, 1963.

The Oregonian, Portland, Oregon, August 24, 1977. "Trade from out of Past Lives on in Dallas Tannery."

Statesman-Journal, Salem, Oregon, May 25, 1980. "The Old Way is Still the Best Way at Historic Dallas Tannery."

Much of the information was supplied by Eldon and Lois Bevens, and Lisa Koloen.

A film was made recently for Public Television by Bill Smith of Oregon State University which documents the tanning process at Muir and McDonald.

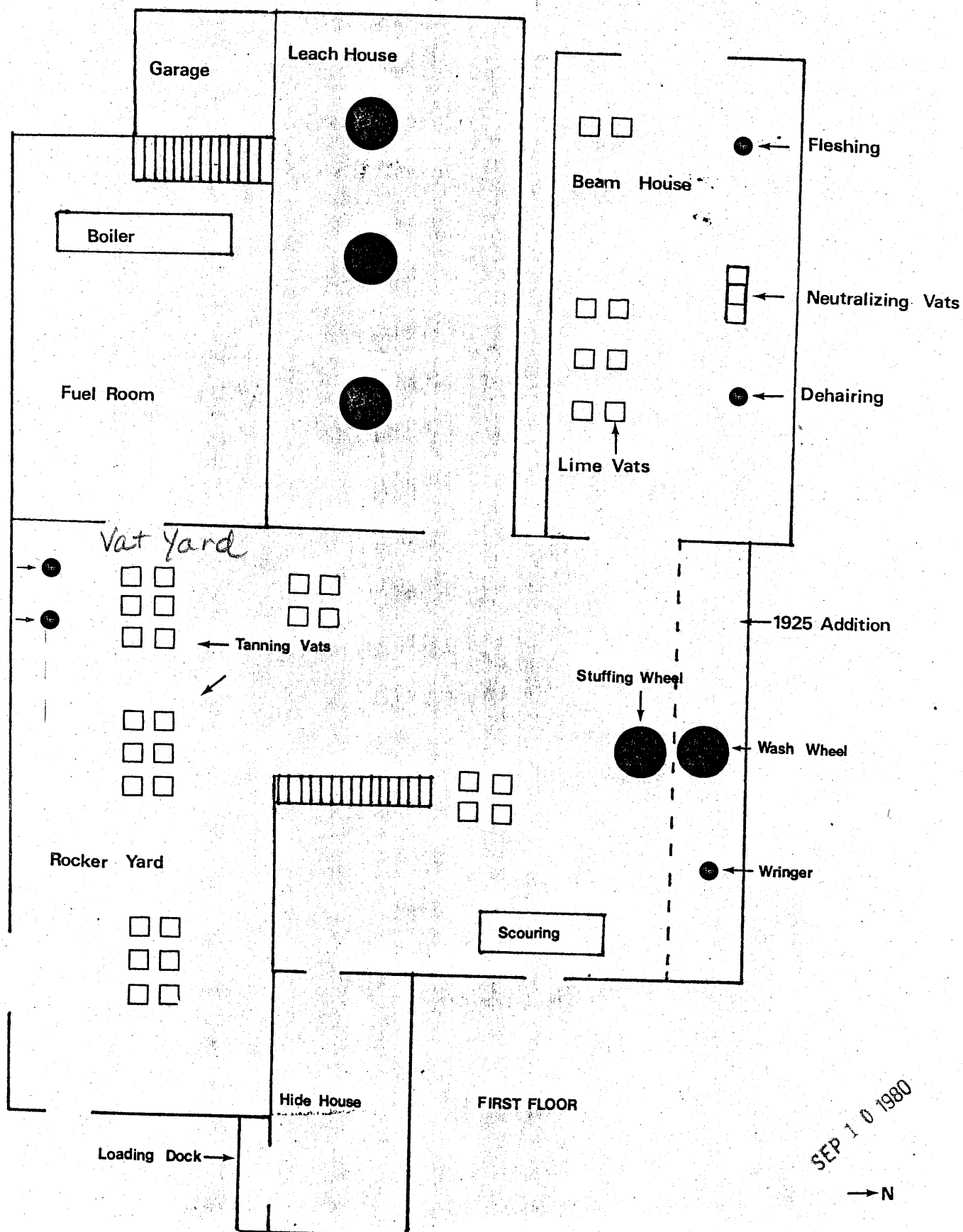


DALLAS TANNERY
MUR McDONALD, PROP.

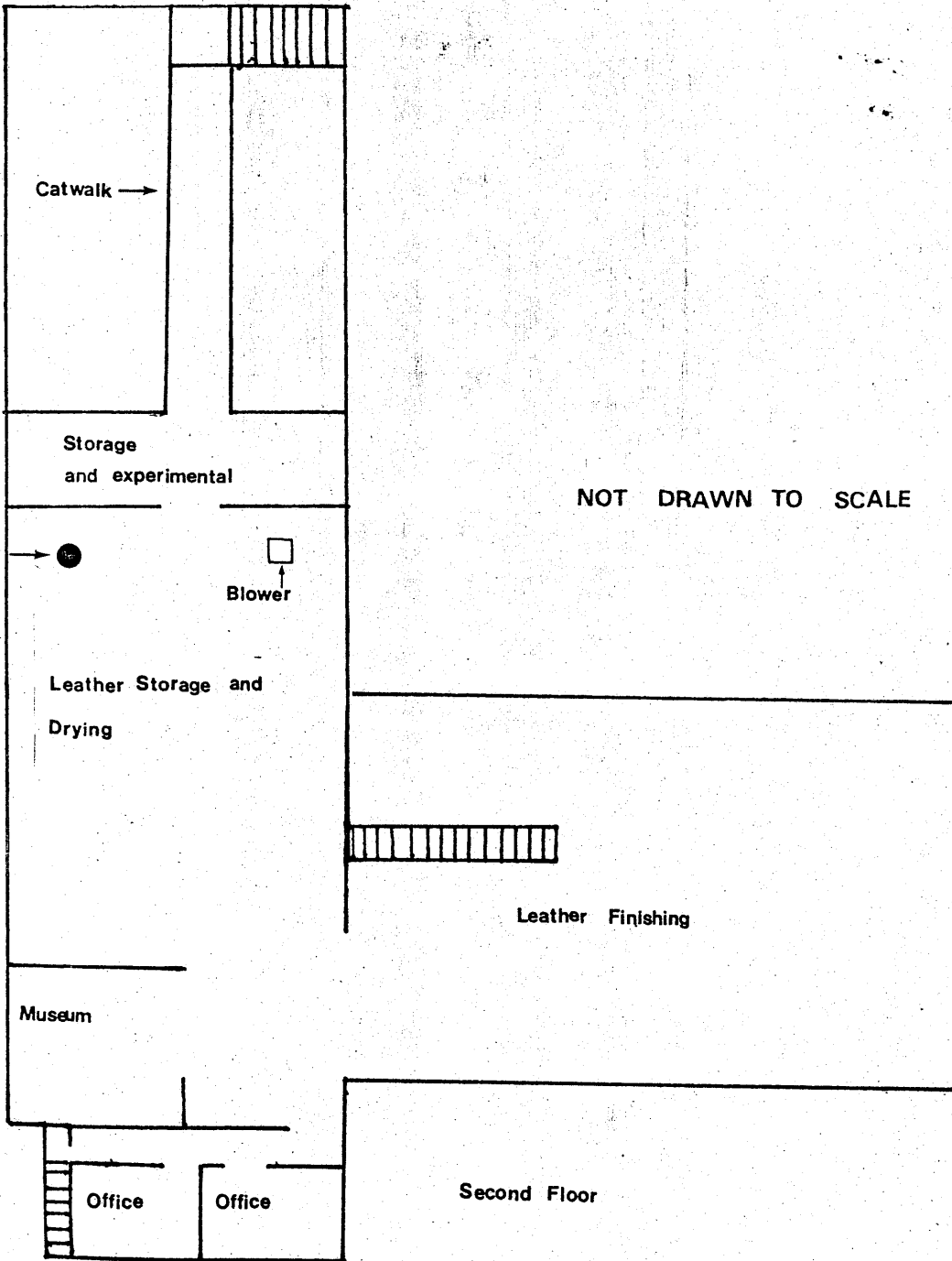
POWER: STEAM. - FUEL: SHAVES & BARK -
 NO LTS. - NO WATCHMAN - 2 MEN
 SLEEP IN 2d - PROP'S LIVES NEAR -
 CITY WATER - 3/4 HOSE & 150' 2 1/2"
 HOSE ATTD TO CITY HYD. AS SHOWN -
 BLDGB SUBSTANTIAL, TIDY, & WELL
 PAINTED - HEAT: STEAM FAN SYSTEM.

SANBORN MAP 1905 DALLAS, OREGON
 POPULATION 1700 (NEW TANNERY - 1903)

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE (only intended to illustrate use of interior space)



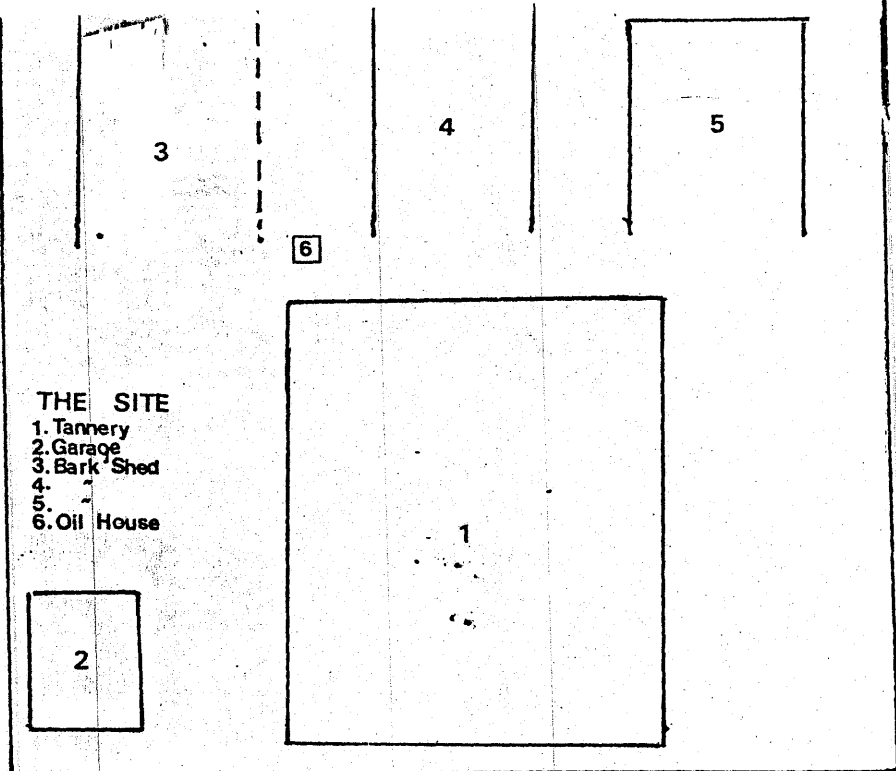
SEP 10 1980
→ N



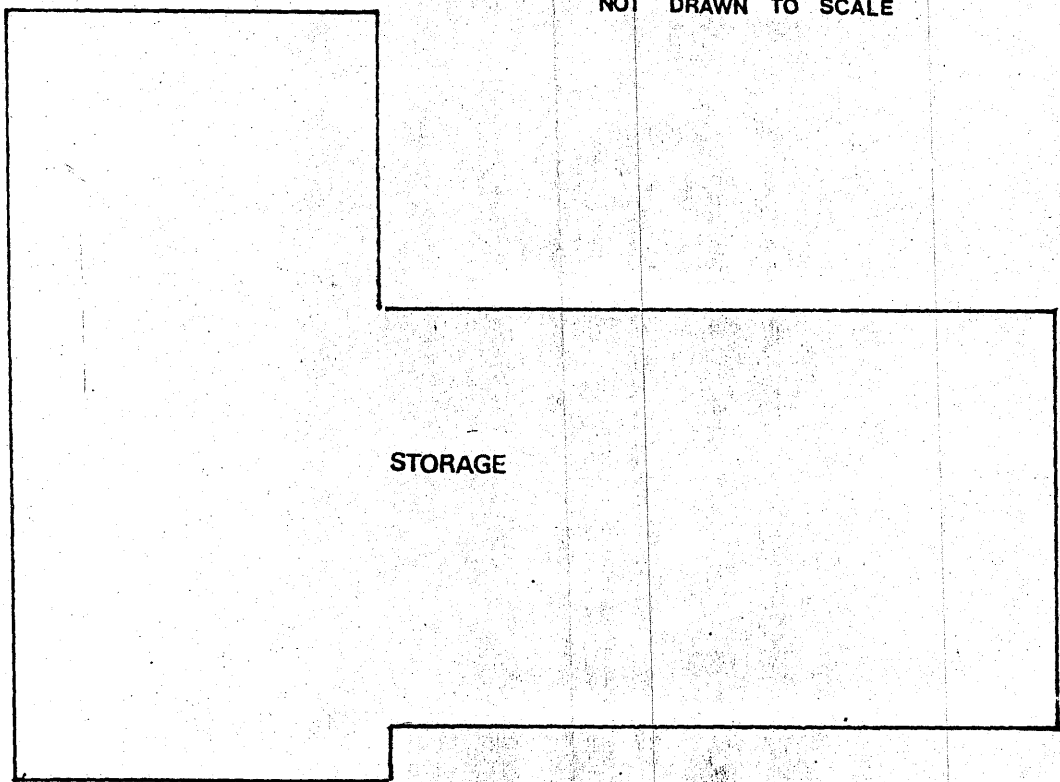
NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

SEP 10 1960

→ N



NOT DRAWN TO SCALE



THIRD FLOOR (GARRET)

SEP 10 1900
 → N