

Lewis G. Kline House

7

308 NW 8th Street

Style: Italianate • Circa: 1885 • Builder: Unknown

The 1885 L.G. Kline house is one of the best examples of early Italianate style in Corvallis. It is wood frame construction and has a low hip roof. The windows are one-over-one, double hung sash with decorative entablatures supported by small brackets. A massive fireplace, probably a later addition, stands on the south side. A partially enclosed front porch with a balcony surrounds the front entry on the east side. At the rear there is a small latticed back porch and fruit house. The Kline family emigrated from Russia and Poland by way of Panama in 1864 arriving in Corvallis with the first sewing machine to be seen in the city and some cloth with which to begin a tailoring business. Mr. Lewis Kline successfully expanded his business, opening the L.G. Kline and Company mercantile store in 1868. In 1886 his son Simon assumed management and became active in community development and politics. The Kline home retains the charm and scale of a spacious 19th century house and was listed in the National Historic Register of Historic Places in 1981.



Sidewalk Markers		
LOCATION	CONTRACTOR	DATE
A SE Corner: Near parking lot of Presbyterian Church 9 th Street & Monroe	Corvallis Concrete Co.	5-16-1924
B NW Corner 8 th Street & Monroe	(4)Levi Mellon Contractor	(no date)
C NE Corner 8 th Street & Monroe	(2)Levi Mellon Contractor	(no date)
D SE Corner 8 th Street & Van Buren	John Thornton	1911

✿ Letters indicate locations of these sidewalk markers on the tour map located on the reverse side of this brochure.

For almost three decades, from the time concrete sidewalks first appeared in Corvallis 1906 to the mid 1940s, contractors marked their work with an embossing stamp. Some of the markers include only the contractor's name. Other markers include the year the contractor poured the sidewalk. Some markers also include the full date (month, day, and year). Each sidewalk marker is an interesting artifact reflecting the growth of Corvallis.

Winfred & Louise Atwood House

8

214 NW 7th Street

Style: Bungalow • Circa: 1913 • Builder: Unknown



The 1913 Atwood House is architecturally significant as one of the best examples of a Bungalow style in the North Central Park Historic neighborhood. The design and details are especially exhibited in the double-gable profile on the south side. A one story porch extends the entire length of the main facade and features concrete piers upon which rest tapered wooden porch posts. The main entry is located off-center to the north and features a wide door with one recessed panel below a large sash of glass. There is great variety in window shape, size, type and arrangement. Projecting rectangular one story bays with three windows are located on the south and north sides. The gable roofs, including the porch roof, have broadly projecting eaves with exposed rafters and brackets. An exterior concrete "brick" fireplace composed of plain, and rock-faced concrete bricks, is located on the south side. There is also an interior chimney of the same material. Sycamore trees lining the street enhance the setting of the house. Winfred Atwood was the first professor of plant physiology at Oregon Agricultural College and served on the faculty until 1951. The Atwoods frequently entertained foreign students in their home.

Corvallis Guided Tours

Corvallis Tourism, 541.757.1544,
www.visitcorvallis.com • 553 NW Harrison Blvd.

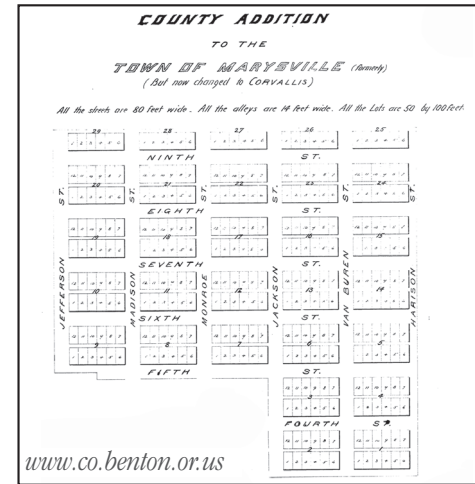
Know Your Trees: Central Park & OSU Campus
City of Corvallis • 541.766.6918

Madison Avenue Map, Features & Projects
541.758.4090

Other Walking Neighborhood Tours:

- Atomic Ranch • Avery Helm • College Hill West
- Franklin School & Tree Tour
- Franklin Square Tours • South Central Park

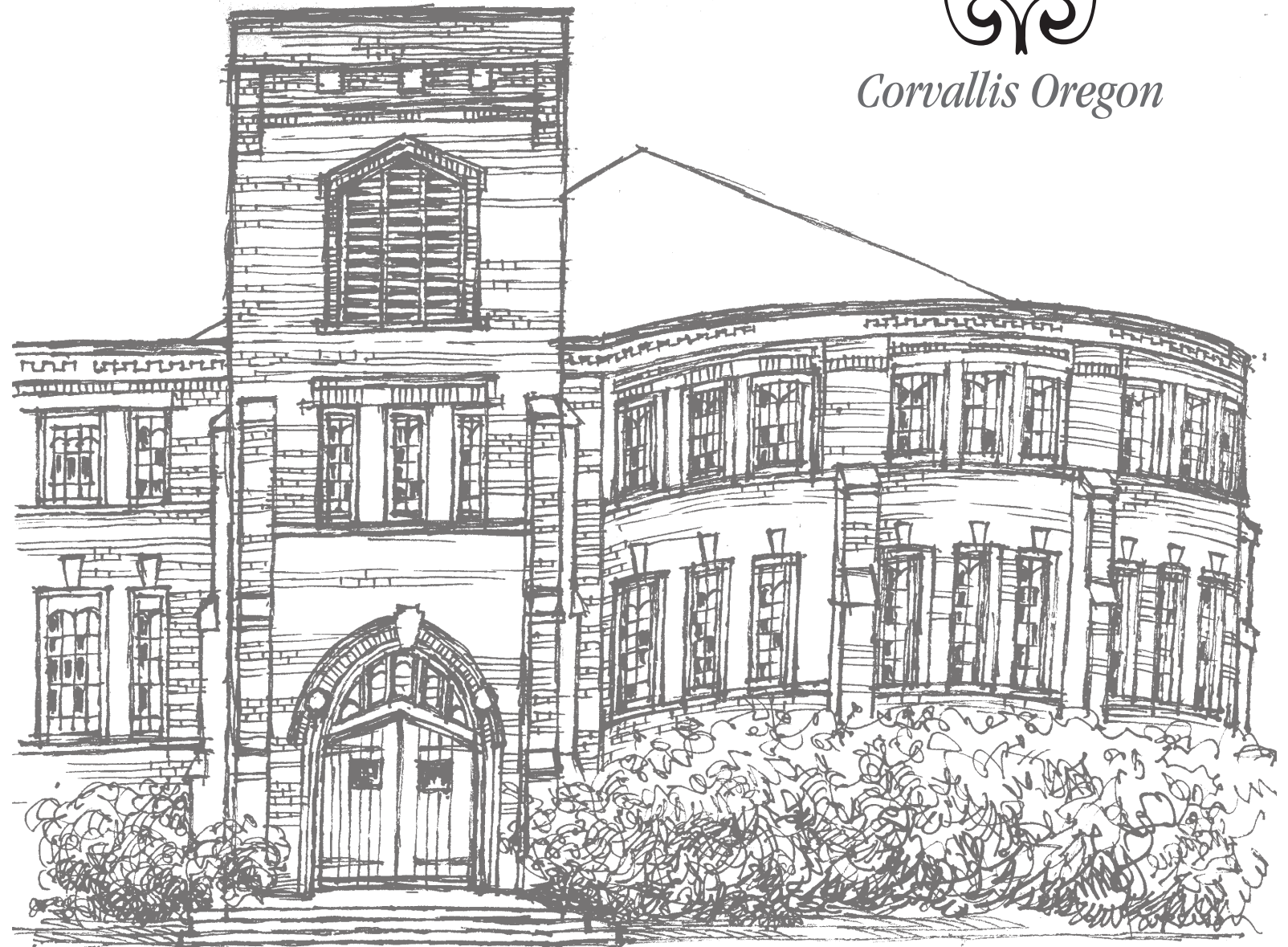
Neighborhood Historic Map



Recorded in full May 8th 1854
By me A.G. Hovey Recorder and Clerk of the
Board of County Commissioners for Benton County

NORTH CENTRAL PARK Neighborhood Walking Tour

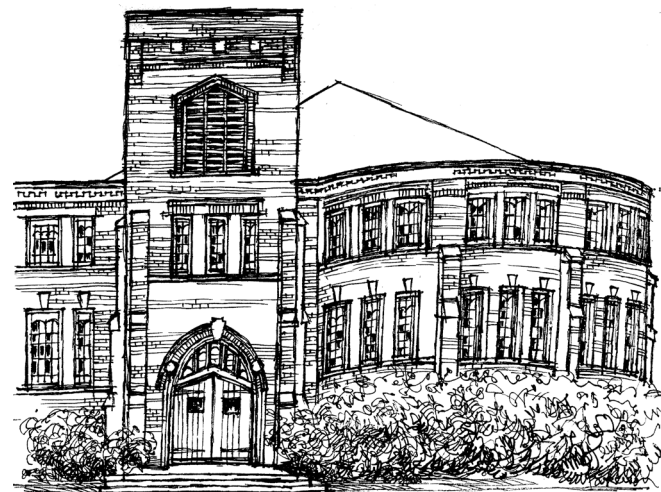
Corvallis Oregon



First Presbyterian Church **1**

114 SW 8th Street

Style: Gothic Revival • Circa: 1909 • Builder: E.G. Allen

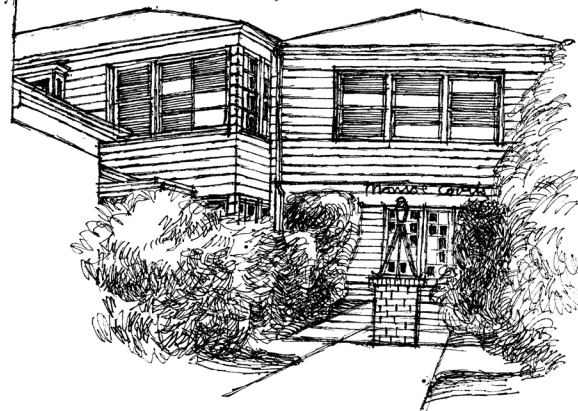


The First Presbyterian Church is the area's only example of Late English Gothic architecture as interpreted in the early 20th Century. Prominent architectural features are the two towers and the single-story large circular unit housing the sanctuary and nave. Exterior walls are divided into five bays each with three transom and sash stained glass windows except for the center bay which has five. The upper level clerestory windows have stained glass. The two main entry doors are set in a Gothic arch. A conical roof is located over the circular portion of the building and a hip roof is used on the south and west sides. The Corvallis Presbyterian Church was organized in 1853 and is the second oldest Presbyterian Church in Oregon. The first church building was built in c.1860. Prior to its completion, services were held in the city school and then the courthouse. In 1909, plans were initiated for a new church. Portland architect John W. Bennis designed the building but plans were modified by architect E. E. McClaren to reduce costs. Portland contractor E. G. Allen built the church for \$18,600. In 1928 the Church Educational Building was completed at the south side.

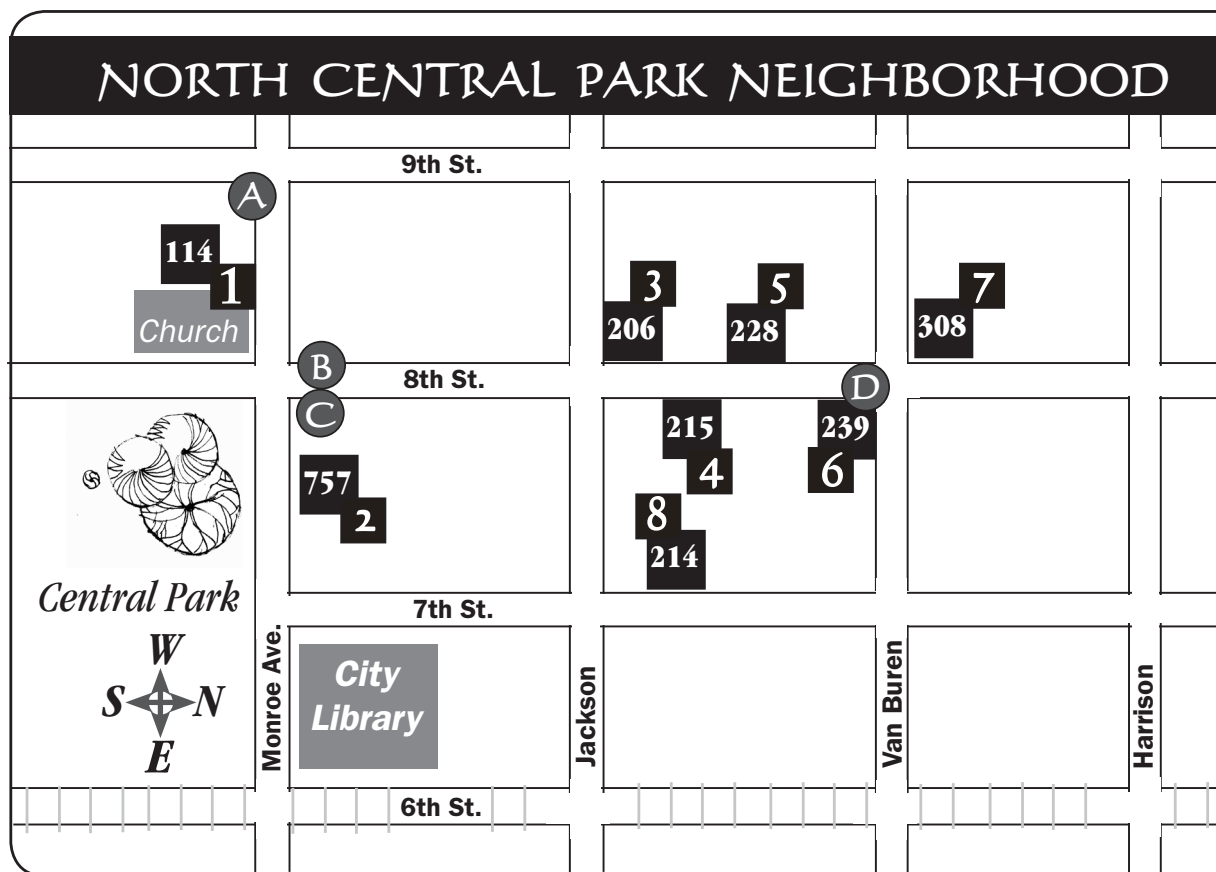
Monroe Courts **2**

735-761 NW Monroe Street

Style: Vernacular • Circa: 1940 • Builder: Unknown



The Monroe Court Apartments were built in 1940 in the Vernacular style. The basic plan is rectilinear with boxy shapes and low-pitched roofs. The front apartments are single story with fireplaces. Each apartment has a back door off the kitchen. The windows have horizontal orientations compared to the vertical styles seen in the 19th century. Wooden corner windows help to bring charm and more light into the individual apartments where ceiling heights are eight feet. The ground level bay windows are supported by a brick facade. Five of the seven apartments surround a courtyard with a brick lamp post. A distinctive blue neon sign is supported by iron pillars and brick walls. Neon was discovered in 1898. The first lights were invented in France in 1902 and then introduced in the US in 1923 and was dubbed "liquid fire". As befitting one of the city's oldest neighborhoods, there is "walkability" in all directions - east to downtown, west to the OSU campus and south to Central Park.



This tour has been designed to be easily walkable in an hour or less. The numbers on the map show the location of each historic house on the tour. Note that houses do not necessarily have to be viewed in this order. Letters indicate where sidewalk markers can be seen (there are many more of these around town).

The Wells-Savage House **3**

206 NW 8th Street

Style: Queen Ann • Circa: 1899 • Builder: Unknown



The prominent 1899 Wells-Savage House is an excellent example of the late Queen Anne style. The house originally rested on a stone foundation. Today concrete blocks have been added above the stone. Exterior features include overlapping shingles used to clad the gable ends which also sport decoratively sawn bargeboards. Decorative columns flank the front entry with a detailed wrap around verandah. The windows of the main facade are wide and a first story window features an upper sash surrounded by a border of colored panes. The interior of the house retains many original details such as doors, molding, hardware and staircase. A two story rear addition was added between 1927 and 1949. The siting of the house on two lots enhances the significance of the property. The first owner of the house was Mary J. Wells, the wife of W. A. Wells. They occupied an almost identical house on the north corner of this block. It is likely that this house was built as a rental. Thomas Gatch and his wife were the first renters. Gatch served as president of Oregon Agricultural College. Milton S. Woodcock, a prominent Corvallis banker, sold the house in 1907 to his sister Carrie Savage. The Savage family occupied this house for many years.

Walter & Clara Brown House **4**

215 NW 8th Street

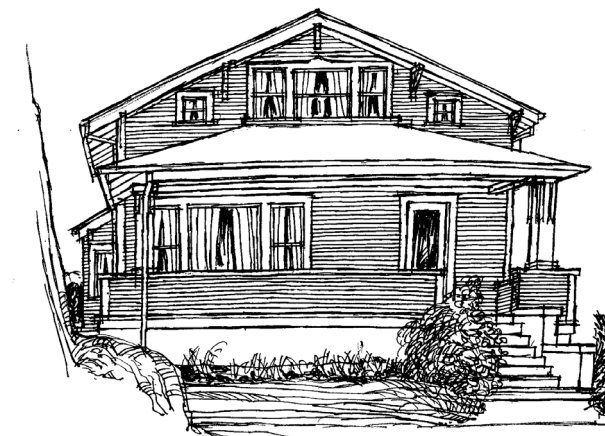
Style: Bungalow • Circa: 1928 • Builder: Unknown



The 1928 Walter and Clara Brown House is an early example of a two-story wood frame Bungalow. Historically, the Bungalow did not gain popularity until the second decade of the 20th century. The house sits on its original post and beam foundation. The front second story gable with a window box sits on a pitched roof that curves over the wide front porch. The glassed entry door is framed with two sidelight windows. The house is clad with a nice mix of lap and shingle siding, a common design in early bungalows. Interior features include a central stairway leading to five bedrooms. The kitchen has original fir countertops, farm sink and cabinetry. There have been very few alterations to the house. Dr. Walter Sheldon Brown was a professor of Horticulture and head of the Experimental Station Department at Oregon Agricultural College from 1913-1942. It is said that the Brown's planted the magnificent hybrid sycamore tree which along with the picket fence adds character and charm to the welcoming front entrance. The house has had only three owners in its long history.

228 NW 8th Street **5**

Style: Arts and Crafts • Circa: 1913 • Builder: Unknown

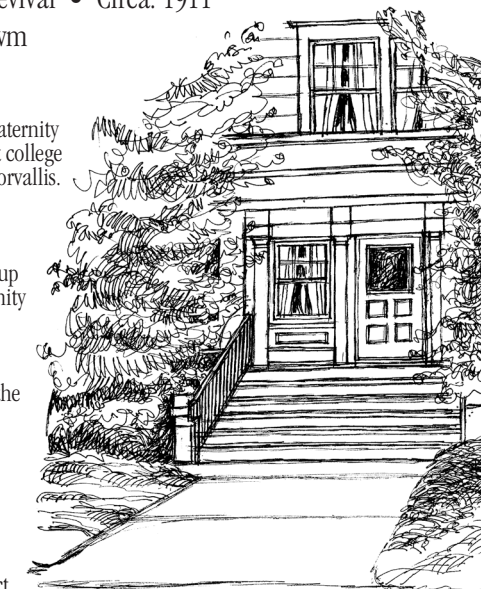


This 1913 house is a transitional example of an Arts and Crafts style on an American Foursquare form. The elements of this form include a square boxy design and a large full length front porch with wide stairs. They were commonly built with the top few feet of the basement walls extending up out of the ground. These houses provided maximum amount of interior room space using a city lot to its best advantage. Two projecting box bay windows on the south and north sides of the house add to this compact feel. The hipped roof has distinct decorative eave brackets reflecting the Arts and Crafts style. The ornamental molding design on the porch columns is also an Arts and Crafts element. This same design is found on wall molding in the front entry hall. Original interior features include a pocket door to the front room as well as decorative hardwood flooring. An addition was added onto the back of the house in later years. County and city records on early property ownership are unclear.

Kappa Sigma Fraternity House **6**

239 NW 8th Street

Style: Colonial Revival • Circa: 1911
Builder: Unknown



The Kappa Sigma Fraternity building was the first college fraternity house in Corvallis. The Colonial Revival building was erected in 1911 by Thomas Whitehorn, who put up the house as a fraternity of twenty Oregon Agricultural College students. Whitehorn was the president of the Corvallis State Bank and was the owner of a considerable amount of city property, including business blocks. The 2½ story building is L-shaped with distinct palladium windows in the dormers. The flat porch roof is supported by five Tuscan columns with wide cement steps leading to the porch and front entry. Triple windows are situated on each side of the door. The distinct shingle siding is not original. In 1930 two fires destroyed portions of the house, including the kitchen at the rear of the building. The Kappa Sigma's decided to build a new fraternity closer to campus. During the Second World War there was a housing shortage and the building was converted to ten apartments. It has remained as apartments since that time, with relatively little modification to the structure. Room arrangement, doors and interior hardware are intact. Flowering plants enhance the yard around the building.