

R.E. Gibson House

440 NW 6th
Style: Queen Anne • Circa: 1892 • Builder: Unknown

7



The two and one-half story, wood frame R.E. Gibson House was built in 1892. It is a wonderful example of the Queen Anne Style. It has a steep hip roof, shiplap exterior, and one-over-one, double hung sash windows set in simple surrounds. Top story windows on the front façade exhibit colored glass panes indicative of the Queen Anne style while multi-paned windows on the north and south side show decorative art glass. A large chimney covered in stucco rises through the center of the building and has a corbelled top. An open porch is located on the front façade and extends partly along the north side. A small balcony with a gable roof opens on the second story above the front entry. The balcony gable and the top gable on the front facade have decorated eaves and overlapping shingling. A band of vertical milled boards encircles the house between the first and second stories. The entry hall has a large staircase which leads to the second floor. This building is presently divided into apartments and has been since the 1920's. The house was long the residence of the Pinkerton family. Pinkerton was manager of the McCready Lumber Company outlet in Corvallis.

Charles & Lenore Peterson House

420 NW 6th
Style: Colonial Revival • Circa: 1908 • Builder: Unknown

8



The Charles and Lenore E. Peterson House is a well-preserved example of the early 20th century Queen Anne/Transitional Colonial Revival style. Reflecting the movement away from the highly decorated Queen Anne style of the late 19th century, the Peterson House was a simpler design. The house retains the Queen Anne front gable and yet has simple slender turned porch supports. Prominent exterior features include variegated shingle pattern in gable area, front and rear gable cornice returns and patterned lead glass windows. The interior retains many original details such as fine restored woodwork with turned baluster spindles and stair railing, classically detailed living room colonnade and five-panel doors. The front verandah with closed rail and wooden floor and steps adds to the welcoming entrance. The back porch and its gable roof open onto a charming patio area. Little is known about Charles E. Peterson, excluding the fact that he operated a barber shop at 115 Second Street. He and his wife Lenore purchased the property for the house from A.B. and Mary Cordley in April 1908. The house was constructed for \$800. The Peterson House is an important contributor to the continuity and historic character of the neighborhood.

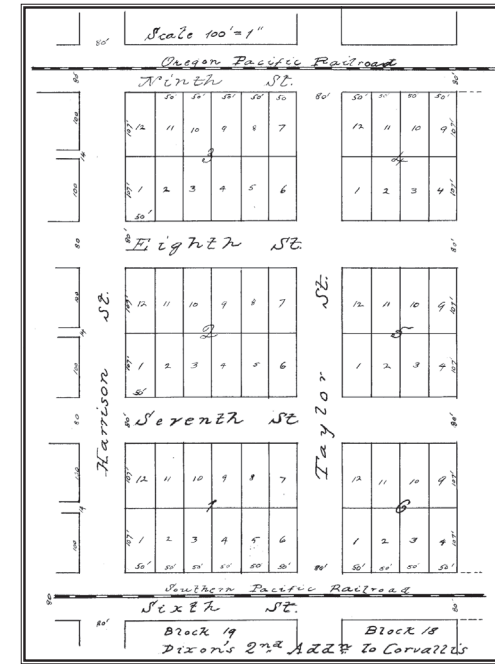
Sidewalk Markers

✱	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR	DATE
A	SW Corner 7 th Street & Tyler	WS Burnap	1914
B	SE Corner 7 th Street & Tyler	Levi Mellon	(no date)
C	NE Corner 7 th Street & Tyler	WS Burnap	1913
D	NW Corner 6 th Street & Tyler	HH Heuckendorff	1910

✱ 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.

Neighborhood Historic Map



Rayburn's Addition
to the
City of Corvallis
Benton County
Oregon

RAYBURN ADDITION Neighborhood Walking Tour



Corvallis, Oregon



Corvallis Self-Guided Tours

Visit Corvallis, 541.757.1544
www.visitcorvallis.com • 553 NW Harrison Blvd.
Open M-F 9-5 & Sat. 10-3 July-Sept

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

Madison Avenue Map, Features & Projects
541.754.1551

Other Walking Neighborhood Tours:

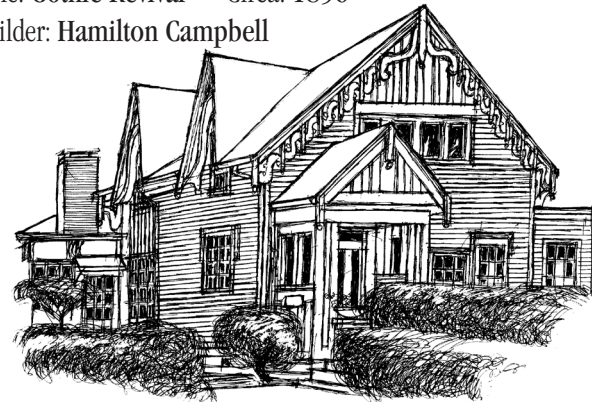
- Atomic Ranch • Avery Helm • College Hill West
- Franklin School & Tree Tour • North Central Park
- Franklin Square Tours • South Central Park

Biddle-Porter House

406 NW 6th Street

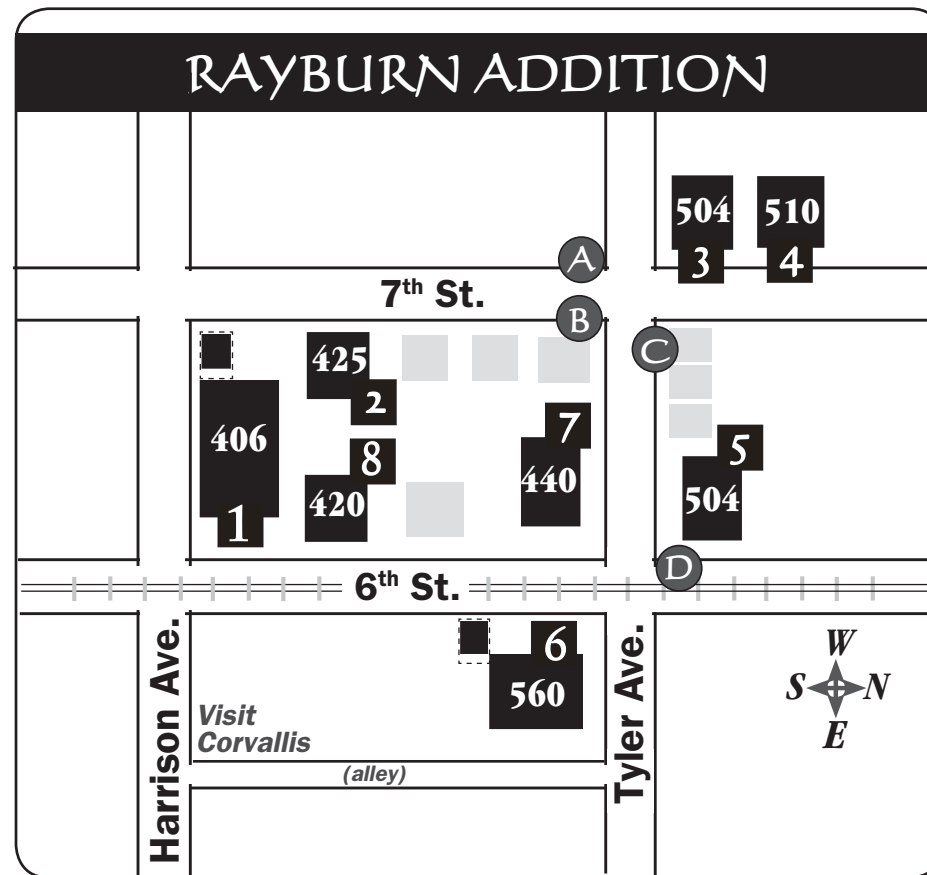
Style: Gothic Revival • Circa: 1856

Builder: Hamilton Campbell



The 1856 Biddle-Porter House is a one and one-half story Gothic Cottage Style building set on a brick foundation. The windows are six-over-six, double hung sash as well as casements with ten panes. The vergeboards are intricate wood scrolling as are the cave decorations on the second floor gables. The front entry has sidelights and a transom. Benjamin and Maria Biddle and five children settled in Corvallis in 1853, having traveled overland from Springfield, Illinois, in 1852. Biddle operated a drug store for several years and served in 1854 as Benton County clerk and mayor of Corvallis in 1864. The Biddles resided in this house for twenty-one years. Later owners include OAC Professors Washburn and Cordley and Archie Johnson. The Tudor style garage at the rear of the house was reportedly moved to its location in 1919 by Johnson from his Tudor mansion on 9th and Harrison Streets. The alteration of the front facade with timber and stucco treatment may also have occurred at this time. Johnson sold the house to his daughter and husband Jack Porter in 1925. The Porter family lived in the house for 80 years. The Big-Leaf Maple tree at the front of the house is said to be one of the largest and oldest planted in Oregon.

1



• Railroad History •

A right-of-way down the center of Sixth Street was granted to the railroad in 1879 and in January of 1880, the first passenger train, the Western Oregon Railroad, arrived in Corvallis from Portland. Optimism generated by the completion of the Oregon and Pacific Railroad connecting to Yaquina Bay on the coast in 1885 resulted in a period of prosperity and progress in Corvallis. Profits soon proved elusive for the new rail line and it was sold in 1907 to Southern Pacific. In the 1990's, Southern Pacific abandoned, sold, and leased various sections of the line. Currently, the Portland and Western operates a line from Albany to Toledo.

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).

George Taylor House

504 NW 6th Street

Style: Vernacular • Circa 1900 • Builder: W.O. Heckart



The 1900 George Taylor House is a two-story intact vernacular farmhouse in the Rural Gothic tradition, a rarity in the city. The house is one of the few older buildings in Corvallis that hasn't been divided into apartments or in any noticeable respect altered or updated. The house has a steep pitched gable roof, single story polygonal bay and shiplap siding and plain trim. The local newspaper at the time wrote that "In the construction, the finest Cascade lumber will be used." The interior retains its original shape and practically all its original woodwork, doors, trim and ornamentation. George Taylor was a long time Benton County farmer and became a partner in the Corvallis Creamery Company which was located directly across 6th Street. Taylor operated the Creamery from 1896 through the early years of the 20th Century. According to two life-long residents of the neighborhood, the Taylor House served as a "business office" for the dairy. The property remained in the Taylor family until 1936 when it was sold to George Oliver who used the house as family residence and the adjoining land as a mill site and distribution center for his Oliver Fuel Supply Company. He and his wife lived in the house until 1975.

5

Paul & Eunice Walters House

425 NW 7th Street

Style: Spanish Revival • Circa: 1926 • Builder: Unknown



The 1926 Paul and Eunice Walters house is one of the best and few examples of the Spanish Revival style in Corvallis. This style was born as a result of the Panama-California Exposition, and became a U.S. style movement from 1915 to 1931. It started in California and Florida, which had the ideal climate for Mediterranean-inspired homes, and remains popular today. Typical exterior elements of the style seen on the Walters House are the stucco walls, terra cotta roof tops and curved arches as seen above the window treatments. Another common feature evident is the spiral fluted pilaster columns seen between the paired and triple window patterns on the front facade. Interior features of the house include arched room entries, French doors, original wrought iron wall sconces, and ceiling chandeliers and an angled chimney breast that projects into the room. Shortly after purchasing the house the current owners were up in the attic strengthening the rafters and found an OSU yearbook from 1926, the year the house was built. Paul Walters was a district manager for a life insurance company whose office was in the downtown Creebs Building, today occupied by The Inkwel Home Store. The Walters are listed in the 1931 telephone directory but is not listed in the 1932 directory.

2

Wuestefeld House

504 NW 7th Street

Style: Vernacular/Queen Anne • Circa 1892 • Builder: Unknown



The 1892 Wuestefeld House is perhaps best described as Rural Vernacular although several details suggest influence from the Queen Anne and Italianate styles of architecture. The one and one half story wood-frame house is rectangular in plan and has a gable roof. Exterior walls are covered with horizontal drop siding while the gable end of the main facade is embellished with rectangular and concave faceted shingles. The roof terminates with projecting boxed eaves. Eaves on the east and west sides feature cut-out wheel design ornamentation. A one story entry porch, not original, with a half hipped roof extends the entire length of the main facade. A side hall entry is located to the north on the main facade. The long, narrow one over-one double hung sash windows are trimmed with "cornice" style heads. A one-story rear wing appears to be original. Julius George Wuestefeld was born in Germany on August 14, 1848. In the spring of 1868, Mr. Wuestefeld embarked on a side-wheel steamer for the United States. Landing at Oakland, California by way of Panama, he went to San Francisco working for some time in a saloon. In the 1870's, he came to Corvallis and tended bar. In 1919, this house was conveyed to the Andy Ashby family who lived in the house for many years.

3

Wuestefeld House

510 NW 7th Street

Style: Italianate • Circa 1893 • Builder: Unknown



The 1893 Wuestefeld House is a high, one story, wood-frame Italianate Cottage. It is the only example of its kind in the neighborhood and probably in Corvallis. The ornamentation and a very high basement story of stone distinguish this Italianate from others found in the city. Rectangular in plan with an attachment on the north elevation, the house has a hipped roof. Scroll-like brackets ornament the projecting boxed eaves. A pedimented portico, reached by a flight of stairs, is bracketed and decorated with a combination of fish scale and angular cut shingles. Two square porch posts are tapered and fluted. The entry door features a single light sash surrounded by small panes of colored glass. Elaborate carved designs in the wood of the door add to the special entrance. In 1812, Wuestefeld purchased the land on which he built both Wuestefeld houses and married Miss Mina Hodes of Germany. S.G. McFadden was the contractor. Referring to its construction, the Corvallis Times noted that the house was to be "a six room cottage mounted on a seven foot stone basement. The stone comes from the Mulkey quarry. The building will be hand-finished throughout and will cost \$1000." The house was occupied by the Wuestefeld family until the 1970's.

4

Frederic Berchtold House

560 NW Tyler Street

Style: Neo-Colonial • Circa: 1908 • Builder: B. R. Thompson



The Frederic Berchtold House was built for \$3,500 in 1908 in the Neo-Colonial style of architecture. The exterior has characteristics common with the Queen Anne style: the asymmetrical plan, overhanging second story, recessed front porch and the use of ornamental shingles on the gable ends. Colonial influences are seen on the front porch with the supportive Tuscan columns and the encircling balustrade railings. The interior showcases dark-stained woodwork evident on the post and baluster staircase, sliding doors, fireplace mantle shelf and a built in parlor seat. A large spruce tree and numerous shrubs and trees enhance the sculptured landscaping around the house. An auto garage, built after 1912, has been remodeled into an art studio and office but retains its basic exterior form. Berchtold was born in Berne, Switzerland in 1857 and came to the United States to continue his studies and became a U.S. citizen. He was a Professor of English and Languages at Oregon Agricultural College and was Dean of the College from 1896 to 1901. He became Professor Emeritus in 1932, after serving on the faculty for 48 years. Berchtold was married in Corvallis to Martha C. Korthauer. They had three children. He remained living in this house until the death of his daughter.

6