

Edward & Mellie May Ryder House

637 NW 14th St.

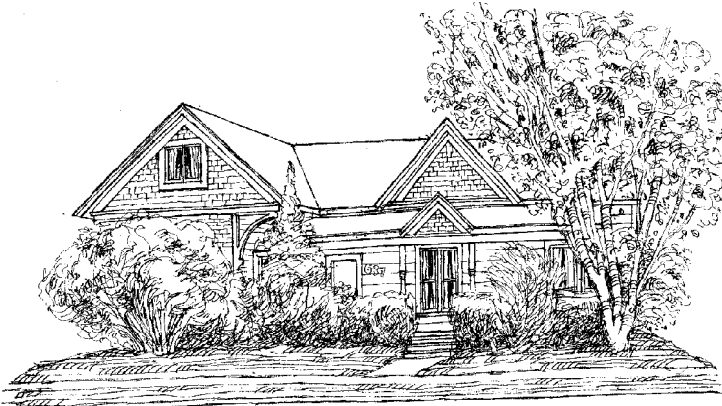
Style: Queen Anne Cottage

Builder: Unknown

Local Ranking: Noteworthy

Circa: 1902

1



Edward and Mellie May Ryder had this house constructed for them probably at the same time his brother (?) Will Ryder had his house built next door to the south around 1902 (the southern structure was demolished in 2006). The Ryders lived here at least through 1910. This house is an example of a Queen Anne cottage, a smaller version of the Queen Anne style. Houses of this design were common for the time period around the turn of the century. Some alteration to the exterior of the house has taken place in the last 50 years; namely, the covering of the original siding with manufactured wood shingles (late 1930s, early 1940s), replacement of porch posts and front door, and some window replacement. This home is a fine example of the stick style. Other than additions to the rear of the house, there has been very little alteration to the exterior. Nearly all embellishments to the house are intact and the property still retains some period plantings.

McCaustland-Moore House

406 NW 13th St.

Style: Stick/Eastlake

Builder: Unknown

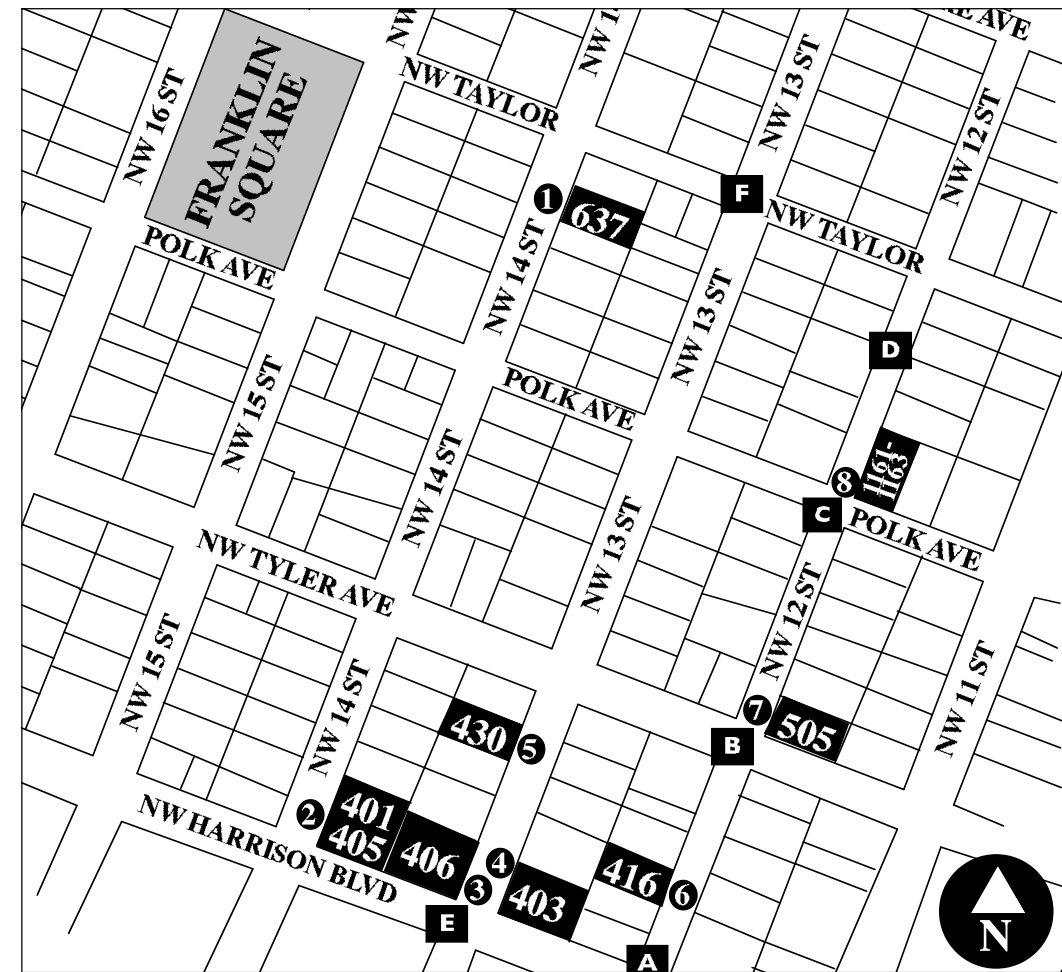
Local Ranking: Prime Significance

Circa: 1895

3



Robert and M.L. McCaustland owned the house until 1903, McCaustland, a native of Scotland, came to Corvallis in 1896 after retiring from farming. He bought this house and lived here until the family moved to Washington State. The house was sold to Josephine and Samuel Herman Moore in 1903 for \$1,705. Sam Moore started the Oregon-Corvallis Hatchery, the first fully electrified hatchery facility in the West. While living in this house, Moore also operated a sawmill on Oak Creek, one of three operating in that area at the time. By 1919 the Moore family was well-known in Corvallis. Moore was also credited as the first to introduce vetch into the Willamette Valley in 1901-02. His wife Josephine was a member of the League of Western Writers and was a proficient author of poetry and song. This home is a fine example of the Stick style. Other than additions to the rear of the house, there has been very little alteration to the exterior. Nearly all embellishments to the house are intact and the property still has some period plantings.



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 panel stamped markers can be seen (there are many more of these around town).



Swain Court

401-405 NW 14th St.

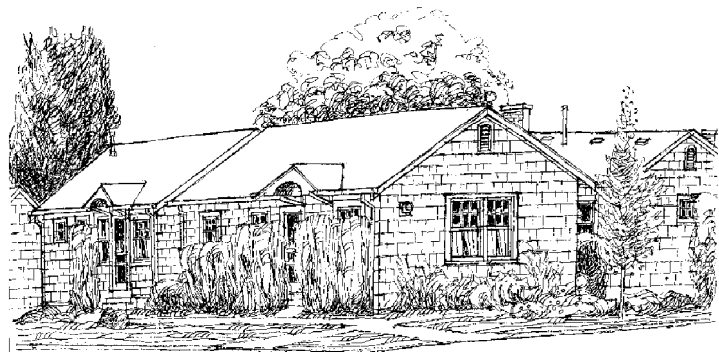
Style: Bungalow

Builder: Charles L. Swain

Local Ranking: Significant

Circa: 1929

2



These nine cottages were built by Charles L. Swain, a local contractor, as investment property after he purchased the lots in 1928. The decade of the 1920s was a period of intense growth for Corvallis and Oregon Agricultural College. The population increase that accompanied this growth spurt called for housing for OAC students, faculty, and staff. Many of the tenants living in the cottages were associated with the college, a trend that has continued to the present day. Historically known as "Swain Court," the small houses are Bungalow in design, a style with many applications adaptable to various housing situations that was used repeatedly during this time period. Swain Court is an exceptional and unique representation of income-producing property in the neighborhood, is a rare surviving courtyard-cottage apartment complex in Corvallis, and has very high architectural integrity.

Jordan-Harding Home

403 NW 13th St.

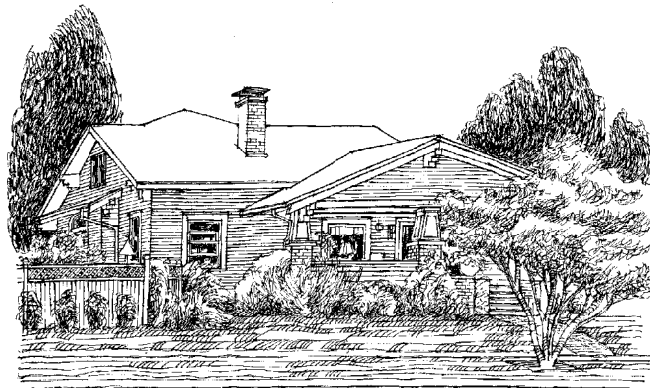
Style: Bungalow

Builder: Unknown

Local Ranking: Significant

Circa: 1915

4



This Bungalow-style house was built probably just before 1915. Frank and Lena Jordan bought the property from Bessie M. Thorp in 1915 and may have lived here until it was conveyed to Inda Humphrey five years later. Louisa Harding bought the house in 1921 and rented it primarily to Oregon Agricultural College faculty and staff. Eva Blackwell and Lois Woodruff, both employed in the Registrar's Office at the college, resided here in 1925. In 1935, William E. Caldwell, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, lived here with his mother Elizabeth Caldwell. The house was sold again in 1942 to Mylo Bartu, a mechanical engineer. The Jordan-Harding house is a typical example of the Bungalow style with some modern changes. This style was the most popular one in Corvallis during the mid-1910s, and good, intact examples can be found throughout the city and this particular neighborhood. The style was economical, planned with the family in mind, and fashionable. As an example of rental property catering to the college community during the 1920s and 1930s, the Jordan-Harding house well represents the typical kind of housing available to OAC faculty and their families.

Lemon-Garman House

430 NW 13th St.

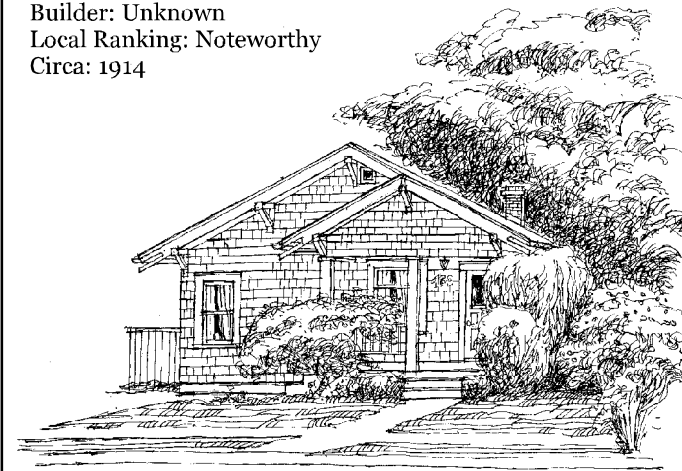
Style: Craftsman Bungalow

Builder: Unknown

Local Ranking: Noteworthy

Circa: 1914

5



This modest Arts & Crafts Bungalow was built about 1914 for E.B. Lemon and his wife, Lora. E.B. Lemon was the Registrar at Oregon State College for many years and his name is stamped in the front concrete walk. It is not clear if they occupied the house or rented it. Many houses were built in Jobs Addition after city sewer became available about 1913. The house was sold to I.N. and Mabel Lemon in 1919, who rented the property until 1938, when it was purchased by John and Florence Garman, who raised three children there and lived in the house until 1988, a span of 50 years. John Garman was a physics professor at OSU starting as early as 1938 and continuing until his retirement. The house has an attached garage and has most of its original architectural features, including sash, door, siding, and roof brackets.

Wrigglesworth Home

416 NW 12th St.

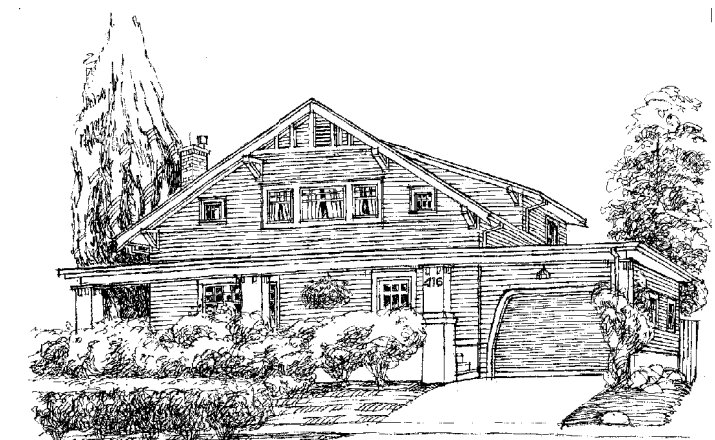
Style: Bungalow

Builder: Unknown

Local Ranking: Prime Significance

Circa: 1923

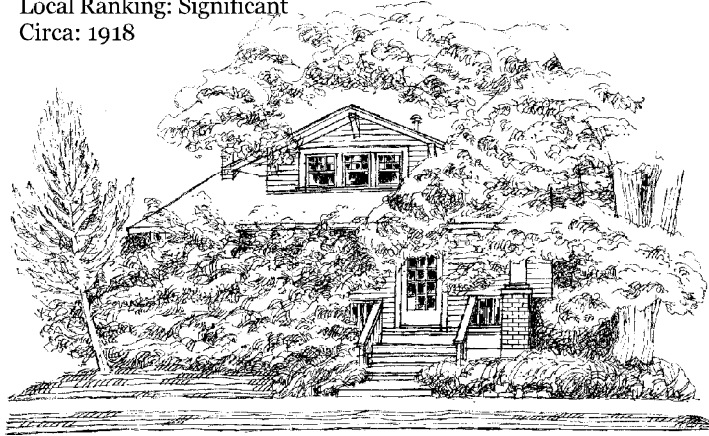
6



This house was constructed around 1923. From the late 1930s through the 1950s, it was the home of V.G. and Hulda Wrigglesworth. Mr. Wrigglesworth worked at the Richfield Motor Service in downtown Corvallis. Hulda Wrigglesworth worked in the Registrar's Office at Oregon Agricultural College in the late 1930s, was a secretary at District Attorney Fred McHenry's office in the late 1940s, and in the 1950s was a sales representative with Ray E. Herman Realty. The house is an excellent example of the Bungalow style and possesses very high architectural integrity. Details such as the gable stick work, stylized porch columns, and attached garage, and its overall size (it is larger than most other Bungalows in this part of Corvallis) make this house stand out. The house is mainly significant for its representation of an architectural style.

Archibald House
505 NW 12th St.
 Style: Bungalow
 Builder: C.L. Heckart
 Local Ranking: Significant
 Circa: 1918

7



Fred D. and Agnes Archibald had this house constructed shortly after they purchased lots 11 and 12 of Block 3 in Hoffman's Addition from Emma (Mrs. William) Groves in 1918. The first recorded tax assessment for the property is 1919, suggesting the house was built by then. The house is similar in design to the Ruth Buchanan house on 4th St., built by C.L. Heckart. Heckart may have constructed this house as well. Fred Archibald was in the trucking business, while Agnes worked at Corvallis Laundry. The Archibalds lived here through 1935, but by 1938 only Agnes was listed in the city directory under this address, and she lived in the house alone from that time through 1947. The Archibald house is an architecturally intact example of the Bungalow style. The style was particularly popular because of its affordability, and entire houses could be purchased through companies such as Sears and Aladdin Homes in kits that could be easily assembled. The Archibald house is a model, yet basic, example of this style and a good illustration of 1910s middle-class housing in Corvallis. The house has very high integrity, and unlike many of the other dwellings in the neighborhood, it remained in the ownership of a single family throughout the historic period.

Flint-Cramer House
1161-1163 NW Polk Ave.
 Style: Vernacular Queen Anne
 Builder: Unknown
 Local Ranking: Historically Interesting
 Circa: 1904

8



Tax assessment records for this property begin in 1904, suggesting the house was constructed by then. Dr. L.V. (a local physician) and Jessie Flint owned the property at that time, selling it to W.J. and Sarah Edwards for \$1,600 in 1906. The Edwards family lived here until 1910 and the house was passed to two others before being sold to Samuel R. and Cora Cramer in 1912. S.R. Cramer was born in Bronte, Ontario, Canada in 1855. He married Cora Belle Price in 1885, and the family farmed on their South Dakota homestead until they moved to Corvallis in 1912. They purchased this house and lived here until their deaths (Cora in 1935, Samuel in 1942) with their two daughters. The house remained in the Cramer family through the 1950s. The Flint-Cramer house is basically Queen Anne in form, although much of the characteristic ornamentation of this style is lacking. The complex roof form, partial turret, and combination shiplap and wood shingle cladding are all indicators of the Queen Anne style. From the front the building appears intact. However, a large two-story addition was constructed at the rear of the house sometime after 1927. The integrity of the house has been compromised because of this addition, but otherwise the house is reasonably intact and is a good representation of the type of larger residences built in Corvallis just after 1900.

SIDEWALK MARKERS

* LOCATION	CONTRACTOR	DATE
A 12th Street & Harrison Blvd.	HH Heuckendorff HH Heuckendorff	5/ 27/1923 5/ 22/1924
B 12th Street & Tyler Street	Hechert & Son	8/27/1923
C 12th Street & Polk	Hechert & Son	10/30/1925
D 12th Street-Polk Ave. at 616 12th Street.	Corvallis Concrete Co.	9/17/1924
E 13th Street & Harrison Blvd.	WL Read HHH & WI	7/27/1914 7/17/1931
F 13th Street & Taylor Street.	HH Heuckendorff	8/18/1923

* 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 (1909) to the mid 1930s, 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.

FRANKLIN SQUARE

— — — — —

WALKING TOUR

