

Seems like old times

*Your guide to
Historic
Albany, Oregon*

ALBANY
VISITORS
ASSOCIATION

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Cover: Courtesy of The Albany Regional Museum from a publication by the Albany Commercial Club, 1909. "The Albany Commercial Club in presenting this booklet desires merely to set forth the truth regarding this section of the greatest of all Pacific Coast valleys." "An invitation and welcome is extended to all honest, industrious, intelligent citizens of other states who desire to participate in the building of the greatest industrial and agricultural empire the world has ever known."

Right: Photo Courtesy of the Albany Regional Museum, from the Robert Potts Collection, *Remembering When Vol I #71*. Albany has been known throughout the years as *The Hub of the Willamette Valley*. The car shown here was an entry in an early city parade sporting a sign "Welcome to Albany *The Hub City*." Albany was once referred to as *The Hub City*, because of its central location on the Willamette and Calapooia rivers, the railroads and Highways 99 and 20.



Welcome to beautiful historic Albany. I hope you will enjoy this publication, which walks you through the fantastic restored historic homes and commercial buildings in Albany's historic districts.

The people of Albany care about our city and are proud of our history. Albany was in the past considered the industrial hub of the Willamette Valley. Today we are the center of a green environment in the mid-Willamette Valley, which is revitalized and home to a wealth of history.

Albany is well known for its historic districts, the Downtown, Monteith and Hackleman. These districts are filled with unique homes, which have been for years transformed back to their original character. All exterior historic renovations have to comply with city design standards to assure the character is preserved in a historic building.

Albany's historic districts border the Willamette River. In the past century, the riverfront was filled with a variety of industrial buildings. When I was a child in our fair city, our downtown was the center of shopping with small and major retailers as the thriving businesses downtown. The seventies changed that trend and as time progressed the downtown character changed even more.

This century, the city formed an urban renewal district. We are proud of how this district has revitalized our downtown core area. The buildings are gorgeous in their architectural features and beautiful colors, which have transformed the streetscape any community would be proud to display. The urban renewal district has provided the opportunities for unique street level restaurants, upper and lower level retail businesses and offices, and upper floor housing. The unique shops and restaurants bring new energy to the core area. Industrial areas are being redeveloped with housing and retail along the riverfront with walking trails that connect to public parks, recreation and open spaces.

Albany has so much to provide visitors and there is always more to come. The downtown is constantly changing as it was in the "olde times".

Sharon Konopa
Mayor

ALBANY HISTORY



Above: Albany post card courtesy Monteith Historical Society

“Oregon Fever” broke out around 1840, when trains of covered wagons moved westward. The offer of free land brought many settlers. Between 1850-1855, the Donation Land Claim Act granted each white male citizen over the age of eighteen 320 acres of land if he was single and 640 acres of land if he was married. The first settlers to the Albany “Prarie” [sic] were farmers who came in the 1840s. In 1848 Walter and Thomas Monteith arrived on the future site of Albany and purchased the Hiram Smead claim for \$400. Town lots were laid out on that portion of land and a new town was founded, on the east bank of the Willamette River, just below the mouth of the Calapooia River. The city was named Albany, after the Monteiths home state capital, Albany, New York.

In about 1849 the Monteiths built the first frame house which still stands at 518 Second Avenue S.W. In 1850 Abram Hackleman, son of Abner Hackleman, laid out 70 acres on the east side of Albany for future development. On January 8, 1850, Albany’s first post office was established. The same year the Methodist church was founded. The Methodists were the first church group to be established in Linn County. By 1851 Albany was designated as the county seat and all court meetings were held here. The first courthouse was built in 1852. Albany’s first school was established in 1851 by R.C. Hill, the town’s first physician. The first building erected specifically for use as a school, however, wasn’t built until 1855 and stood at the corner of Fourth and Broadalbin streets. The Oregon Democrat was Albany’s first newspaper and was founded by Delazon

Smith, who became one of Oregon’s first U.S. Senators. The newspaper is known today as the Albany Democrat-Herald.

Agriculture was Albany’s first industry. In 1850 Linn County’s white population numbered 994 people, belonging to 172 families living on 138 farms. A total of 6,041 acres of land had been cleared and planted for crops. For more than four decades, 1845 to 1885, wheat was the principal crop in Linn County. The California Stage Company, one of the first major stages in the west, began operating in Oregon in 1860 with stages leaving daily from Portland to Sacramento. The first stage from Portland arrived in Sacramento six days and five hours later. The 710-mile route was the longest in the nation. Albany was a stop-over in Linn County. Fares from Portland to Albany were \$10. The first steamboat, the “Multnomah,” arrived in Albany in 1851. It had been built in New York City, shipped in pieces around Cape Horn, and reassembled in Oregon City. In 1870 a person could travel to Portland by steamboat for one dollar. Another early industry was the Magnolia Flouring Mill built in 1852 and located on the Calapooia River at the west end of First Avenue. It was owned by Walter and Thomas Monteith, I. Briggs, Sam Hill and Sam Althouse.

In 1871 the first locomotive whistle was heard in Albany. The arrival of the first train was celebrated as the greatest event in Albany’s history. Albany businessmen raised \$50,000 to ensure that the rails would come through their city, instead of bypassing it a few miles eastward. The train brought the farmers’ markets

close as stagecoaches and steamboats gave way to the railroad. The world’s longest wooden railroad drawbridge was built in 1888 for the Albany-Corvallis run. By 1910, 28 passenger trains departed daily from Albany going in five different directions. Five hundred Chinese laborers had been brought to the valley to build the railroad and dig the Santiam Canal, which brought water, water power and transportation to the city. It was completed in 1874. In 1875, 15 manufacturing plants such as sawmills, flour mills and a twine mill were powered by water power. In 1887 electricity was first generated by waterpower from the canal. Albany became the manufacturing and transportation hub of the Willamette Valley. The city grew and prospered at a slow and steady pace. Each year, houses and commercial buildings were built in styles fashionable at the time. New industry moved to the outskirts, the main highway bypassed the downtown and post-World War II housing developed outside the original core of the city, leaving the old downtown and residential neighborhoods almost intact.

Today historians and architects credit Albany with having the most varied collection of historic buildings in Oregon. This collection includes styles from the 1850s through the 1920s and is concentrated within an area of approximately one hundred square blocks. Four Albany Historic Districts are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. You can explore Albany’s Historic Districts by foot, bicycle, automobile, or organized tours. As you do, try to imagine the slower, quieter pace of days gone by.

ALBANY THE BEGINNING OF AVIATION IN OREGON

From rockets to hot air balloons to airplanes, Albany was among the first to venture into the great blue yonder.

- **In 1875** Quing Sing, an Albany business man was the first to demonstrate rockets in Oregon. The demonstration took place during the Chinese New Year.
- **In the 1880s** the first experimental steam powered aircraft in the Northwest - Albany resident Henry Flindt built a steam powered "flapping wing" machine launched from a second story platform of his house at 4th and Montgomery. It failed to fly.
- **In the 1890s** Albany boasted: the first hot air balloons in the Willamette Valley and the first man to parachute in Oregon (Professor Hagel), and an Albany man was the first to launch an experimental glider in Oregon. Launched from the roof of his house at 3rd & Montgomery, the pilot sustained leg fractures in the crash that soon followed.
- **In 1908** Albany's John C. Burkhart was the first man born west of the Mississippi to achieve a successful flight. He flew a record 3 miles in five minutes.
- **April 1910**, John C. Burkhart, with the help from his cousin Del Burkhart and William C. Crawford, built the first powered aircraft in the Northwest to successfully fly.
- **In the 1910s** Albany housed the first airfield in the Northwest: Del and J.C. Burkhart built the first experimental float plane in the Northwest.
- **October, 1920** Charles J. Langmack of Lebanon contracted with Albert and Lena Sternburg to use what is now Albany Municipal Airport for flying operations. He was 13 years old.
- **In the 1920s** Albany established the oldest air field in Oregon that is still in use.
- **In 1929** the "National Aeronautics Association" issued Charles Langmack an actual pilot's license signed by Orville Wright. At this time the federal government had not started issuing licenses.
- **July 2, 1931** the Albany Municipal Airport officially dedicated, attracting 12,000 people. A first-day-of-issue stamp was used to commemorate the event.
- **In 1958**, two hangars and the beacon tower were moved 350 feet east and 100 feet south of the original location to make way for Interstate 5.
- **In 1998**, the airport became the first and only airport in Oregon to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and was the City of Albany's fourth National Historic District.



Above: A hot air balloon ascends from the vacant lot North of the Linn County Courthouse July 4th 1898. Photo Courtesy of the Albany Regional Museum, from the Robert Potts Collection, Remembering When Vol I #125.

Historic Albany aviation information provided by The Colonel Charles Langmack Aviation Museum Association, the nomination for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and excerpts from Linn County Historical Society Newsletter and Journal (May 2002 issue). Special thanks to Glenn Harrison for sharing his research for this publication.

Opposite: Albany's 1929 hangar, attributed to local architect Cleo Jenkins, is a rare example of lattice truss, superseded by a stronger, more economically fabricated bowstring arch truss. The post and truss hanger has an 80 x 100 foot plan and 20 feet of interior height. In 1957 interstate freeway I-5 was to pass through the hangar site. The hangar and ancillary workshop were moved 300 feet to the southeast. Photo Courtesy of the Albany Regional Museum.

AIRPORT DISTRICT HISTORY

Aviation, through its civil and military applications has affected the lives of all humanity in its relatively short period of existence, even more than ocean shipping or the railroads and comparable to the automobile.

Albany was the scene of the initial flight of the first aircraft built in the state of Oregon. The aeroplane was built and flown in 1910 by John Burkhart, a Cornell University graduate, who had been inspired by watching experiments of the Wright Brothers at Kitty Hawk in North Carolina.

Goltra Field was also known as the old Linn County Fairgrounds and the Albany Race Track. It was located between the railroad tracks and Queen Avenue and between Ferry Street and Howard Street.

This location at the southern edge of Albany, became the first airport in the Northwest. It was established in the fall of 1909 by John C. Burkhart and his cousin Del Burkhart. John and Del Burkhart and Willie Crawford built a plane and hanger for it at Goltra Field, this was the second airport in the United States. [Morris Park race track in the Bronx, New York could be the first.

The first "official" airport in America was founded by the Wright brothers earlier in 1909 in College Park, Maryland. It had to close due to recent added security requirements.

Goltra Park continued as a public airfield administered by the American Legion until 1929 when the City of Albany purchased Charles Langmack's airfield.

The origin of Albany's Municipal Airport: the air field was rented for the personal flying operations of a 13-year old enthusiast, Charles Langmack of Lebanon, beginning in 1920. Born in 1907, Langmack was introduced to aviation by his older brother, pursued his vision independently, advancing in skill and instructing others. His pioneering role in aviation in the Willamette Valley and creating a dispersion of professional pilots throughout the Pacific Northwest and Alaska holds powerful associations for aviation history in Oregon. Langmack proceeded to a distinguished flying career of 30 years as an Air Force test pilot. Retiring with the rank of Colonel in 1968, he returned to his hometown of Lebanon. Charles Langmack was the first pilot registered in Oregon in 1929.

The phase of municipal airport operation began in 1929, after Langmack's recommendation that the City acquire his base was acted on. Despite its earlier origin, the airport's historic period of significance is defined as 1929-1947. During this period, Albany Airport was the busiest community airport in Oregon, second only to Portland International. Within the area lies the nucleus of the oldest airport in continuous service on its original site in western Oregon.

In 1958 the big hangar and the steel beacon tower, built in 1929, along with the small workshop hangar, built in 1930, were moved 350 feet east and 100 feet south of the original location to make way for Interstate 5. The agreement made possible the grading and paving of the present runway location. The remains of the original diagonal runway intersect the present runway about mid point.

Even today the airport epitomizes the small, early 20th century airfield developed for light air craft. Albany Municipal Airport is the only airport in Oregon to be on the National Register of Historic Places. It became Albany's fourth National Historic District in 1998.



DOWNTOWN DISTRICT HISTORY

Shortly after the founding of Albany in 1848, the Monteith brothers moved into their new house on the edge of the present downtown, where they opened a general store. Other businesses soon followed. By 1878, downtown Albany boasted grocers, drygoods stores, a wagon dealer, cigar stores, butchers, livery stables, a tailor, a “shaving solon,” [sic] shoe stores, a printer, saloons, hotels, an agricultural implements dealer, and a furniture dealer who doubled as an undertaker.

The first steamboat came to Albany in 1851, and the downtown quickly developed into the mid-valley’s riverboat landing. By 1866, five riverboats owned by an Albany man made regular trips between Albany, Corvallis and Portland. Remnants of this era of river travel still exist in the former riverbank warehouse and steamboat landing located at the foot of Broad-albin Street. Downtown Albany bears reminders of other modes of transportation as well. Starting in 1851, E.M. Briggs’ ferry crossed the Willamette from the foot of Ferry Street. The ferries charged 75 cents to cross the river with a wagon and team. Pack horses and mules cost 20 cents, foot travelers paid 12.5 cents, loose cattle were 10 cents, sheep and hogs 5 cents, and 100 pounds of freight cost 5 cents. The ferry was replaced by the Albany Steel Bridge in 1892. The footings of the bridge are still visible, carrying power lines across the river.

Street repairs sometimes uncover trolley tracks along First and Lyon streets, yet another form of early transportation. The trolleys were

at first pulled by horses, then steam engines, then horses again (because the steam engines scared the horses on the street), and were finally electrified in 1908. The Straney and Moore building, 321 Second Avenue. SW, was originally one of several livery stables downtown that serviced the trolleys. At the turn of the century, Albany was known as the “Hub City” of the Willamette Valley, with “unrivaled shipping facilities, railroads radiating in nine different directions, and a passenger service with fifty trains per day.” During Albany’s early commercial building period, impressive and ornate structures sprang up downtown. When it was built in 1887, the Flinn Block, 222 First Avenue, boasted one of the most ornate French Second Empire facades in the Northwest. The Straney and Moore Livery Stable is a fanciful Queen Anne structure built in 1891. The S.E. Young Building, 136 Lyon SW, was built in 1887 and rolled on logs to its present location by two horses and a “capston pulley” winch in 1912.

Architectural styles of the Downtown Historic District include: Italianate, Queen Anne, American Renaissance, Commercial Brick, Art Moderne, Twentieth Century Period Revivals, and a modified French Second Empire. Stability marks the history of Albany’s Downtown Historic District. Many of the buildings and businesses pictured in fading old photographs still exist as evidence of the downtown’s continuing vitality and charm. The Downtown District remains the civic, commercial, and social center of Albany.

Below: Looking East on First Ave from Washington Street in 1907. There were 2 movie theaters in this block and the streets were illuminated with strings of lights. Photo Courtesy of the Albany Regional Museum, from the Robert Potts Collection, Remembering When Vol 1 #122.



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LOOK UP TO FIND THESE DETAILS IN DOWNTOWN



Above: A detail of the Cast Iron column on the Albany Regional Museum Building. The face is said to represent Minerva the goddess of wisdom, and was cast in Albany at the Albany Iron Works. The column has since been painted black.

Left: Flinn Building Close-up photo by: Steve Reed.

Below: Cornice detail on Ellsworth Street. Photo by: Rebecca Bond

Then & Now Above: Historical photo Courtesy of the Albany Regional Museum, from the Robert Potts Collection, Remembering When Vol II #48. Albany Street Car on the SW corner of First and Ellsworth. The building still stands with the upper floor and bay windows removed as seen here. Albany's current Trolley on the SW corner of First and Ellsworth. The building to the right of the trolley is undergoing extensive restoration. Current Photo by: Tyler Gould.

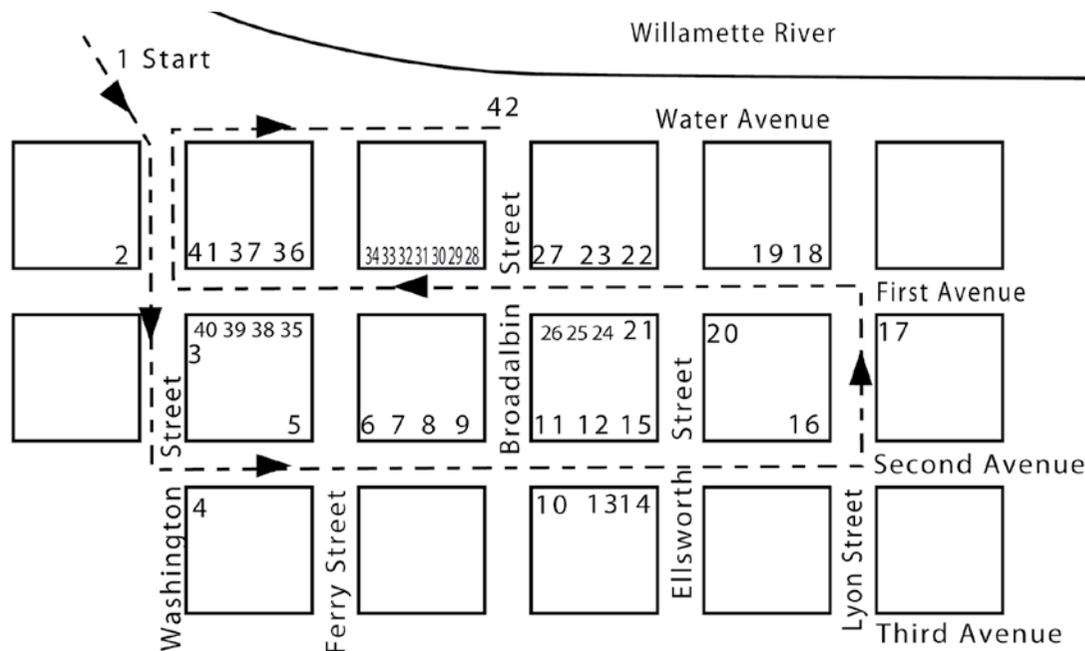


Below: The c1900 on the corner of First and Ellsworth has been keeping time in Downtown Albany since 1970 when it was brought here from Portland The original F.M. French clock was sold and is currently in Rosburg, OR. Photo by: Oliver J. Anderson.



Above: Advertisements painted on commercial buildings were popular in Albany as well as on Main Street buildings across America. Signs like these, still visible today are called "ghost signs." This sign is located at First Avenue near Lyon Street. Other ghost signs can be seen on Albany's downtown buildings if you look closely. Photo by: Rebecca Bond.

DOWNTOWN DISTRICT TOUR



Begin the Downtown District Tour at the Monteith Riverfront Park (1) at the foot of Washington and Water. The confluence of the Calapooia and Willamette rivers has played a vital part in the history of Albany. For hundreds of years the local Indians made their summer camp across the Calapooia on Bryant Island. The first gristmill, Magnolia Flour Mill built by the Monteiths, was on the Albany side of the Calapooia. The Cameron Lumber Mill stood off to the east where the Senior Center stands today at 489 Water Ave Steamboats put in at docks along the Willamette and their passengers stayed at the St. Charles Hotel, which stood at the northwest corner of Washington and First. The building that now stands on the site was built in the 1940s as a warehouse for Northwest Poultry and Dairy Products. It is now occupied by the Historic Carousel & Museum. (2). Ferries plied their way back and forth across the Willamette until the Steel Bridge was built in 1892, which increased the traffic and likewise the business to this end of town. The building at 442 First SW (3), on the southeast corner of First and Washington, mostly dates to the 1800s but may contain portions of older buildings. It has housed a variety of businesses, from groceries to auto shops, to the current restaurant. The vintage iron shutters at the rear of the building were a typical feature of the alley-scapes throughout the town. The building at 456 Second (4) c. 1897 was built as a one-story blacksmith shop, which it remained until 1942. Watching the shoeing of horses was a favorite past time for the young boys of Albany. Clyde

Dannals' grandfather; James Dannals, was an early settler in Albany, arriving in 1875. He built a home and helped raise eight children, among whom was Oscar, a blacksmith and the father of Clyde who carried on the family business at this site. After plying the gold fields in California and settling in Albany, James Dannals started a furniture factory in 1877 that utilized the space at 401 - 415 Second SW (5). Inside the factory was a turbine powered by a flume from the Eighth Street Canal. In 1929 this space was developed into the Monteith Square. The corner building, housing 331-339 Second SW (6) was originally the site of Albany's first opera house. It was built in about 1890 with \$25 subscriptions from the townspeople. On July 7, 1897, it burned and the ruin was purchased by two local businessmen and rebuilt as two separate buildings. The space between was later filled in to make another store. The buildings have housed various businesses, including "The Democrat," Albany's first newspaper. The two-story building at 327 Second SW (7), c. 1900 housed the printing office of T.L. Alexander and C.K. Churchill. It was later a restaurant. The Queen Anne structure at 321-323 Second SW (8) was built in 1892. The Straney-Moore Livery Stable was in the basement, which had ramp access and grooved cement floors to keep the horses from slipping. Until recently the rings for securing horses were still visible. The ground floor was used for carriage and wagon sales and later as a grocery store, farm supply and storage. The date and original stained glass are visible on

the front. Samuel Young built the structure at 124 Broadalbin SW (9) in 1912 as a clothing store. Mr. Young was a leading business man in Albany who had two stores prior to this building, which at the time was the epitome of modern facilities. The interior stained glass ornamentation is still intact. Mr. Young traveled by train from Albany to Portland and San Francisco to buy the latest fashions. Later his store was bought by one of his employees, a Mr. Hamilton. Hamilton's sister traveled to New York by train to buy and carry on the tradition. Noted local architect Charles Burggraf designed the building. At 240 Second SW (10) is an American Renaissance style structure originally built as the U.S. Post Office in 1914 at a cost of \$59,000. The site was purchased by the city for offices in 1962 when the post office moved to Second and Washington. The northeast corner of Second and Broadalbin (11) was built in 1909 as the First Savings Bank with S.E. Young as president and C. Schmidt as vice-president. Retaining much of its Interior charm is the oldest building on the block at 211 Second SW (12). It is a one-story Italianate with very high ceilings and no basement. Pressed metal in classical patterns accent this c. 1899 structure that was used as a sample room for traveling salesmen to show their merchandise. A unique structure in Albany at 206 Second SW (13) was built in 1913 as Stetter's Grocery. The family lived upstairs where the bay window afforded a good view of Second Avenue. The back stairway still exists. It has housed a variety of businesses. The upstairs boarding house is now a restored apartment. The earliest photographs of the handsome building, built c. 1893, at 202 Second SW (14) show it as a saloon. Today the building houses Tripp & Tripp Realty, established in Albany in 1904. The northwest corner of Second and Ellsworth (15) is one of the few Art Moderne buildings in Albany. Built c. 1925 it was modernized in the 1940s to achieve its current appearance. Note the colored glass siding material and the semicircular flared lip at the roof elevation on the corner. The 1929 telephone book indicates this was an Oldsmobile and Viking dealership which had facilities for 25 cars in its garage and salesroom. It has been a restaurant and was the location of Tenbrook's Jewelry for many years. A block up the street at Second and Lyon is the Albany Regional Museum, which occupies 136 Lyon (16) in one of Albany's most interesting buildings. It was constructed in 1887 in the Italianate style for \$12,000. It stood on the corner of First and Broadalbin and was called the S. E. Young Store. It was moved in 1912 by Peter Rittner and a team of horses. The site was part of Albany's old Chinatown, where many Chinese who worked on the railroad and canal lived. The building was later occupied

by a farm supply business operated by J. K. Weatherford and Charles Pfeiffer. Until it was purchased by the Albany Regional Museum it was still owned by the Weatherford family and Mary Bates, a descendant of the Pfeiffers. The architect, Warren H. Williams, came to Oregon in 1872 from San Francisco and helped rebuild Portland after two big fires in 1872 and 1873 had destroyed much of that city's business district. He was one of the first architects to design large commercial buildings and mansions in the High Victorian Italianate style. He was the designer of the famous Craigdarroch Castle in Victoria, B.C., and the Morris Marks House in Portland. The southeast corner of First and Lyon (17) was the site of Fire House No.2. In the early days firecarts were pulled by the firemen and most all the business and professional men were members of the volunteer fire department. The northwest corner of First and Lyon (18) is the site of one of the first log cabins built in Albany in 1847. It is now a memorial park called Burkhart Square, named for one of the first families of Albany who contributed much to its development. The theatre at 111 First (19) was originally built for a restaurant and billiard hall, c. 1898, but is more commonly remembered as the Rialto Theater. Note the fleur-de-lis pattern in the upper front facade. The corner at 140 First SW (20) initially was the location of Louis Veireck's barbershop. He advertised "six shaves for a dollar, including a clean towel with every shave." His barbershop featured individual shaving mugs with the customers' names on them and 10 or 12 baths. There was also a little old house on this site, and a shoe cobbler shop run by a bachelor who played the fiddle. The present building known as the Bikman Block was constructed for Woolworth's c. 1925. Notice the penthouse apartment at the top of the building. The owner's mother & father lived atop for many years! The building at 202-204 First (21) was the Revere House; Albany's finest hotel. It was built in 1877 by Charles Pfeiffer and was originally three stories high. The wood frame of the original structure still exists under the stucco of the current building. The hotel had trolleys that met potential customers at the train depot. The structure at 201-203 First (22) was built in 1908 as the Albany State Bank. William Bain was the president and P. D. Gilbert was the vice president. The Italianate commercial building at 209-211 First (23) was built in 1889. Note the second floor windows with round arch heads and keystones. It was built for a saloon but has housed an insurance office and a millinery shop, with offices on the second floor. The building at 208-210 First (24) is an impressive Queen Anne design. Note the cast iron pilaster at the east corner and the ornate decorative work at the second floor. The Conn and Huston Grocery Store and Western Union Telegraph shared the building. The Flinn Block at 222 First (25) is one of the most notable French Second

Empire commercial buildings in the state. Note the cast iron work manufactured by "Cherry & Parks" in Albany. It was built as the First National Bank in 1887 for Judge L. Flinn. The first president was George Chamberlain, later governor of Oregon, and U.S. Senator. It is also remembered as the L. E. Blain Clothing Company, which moved into the east half of the building in 1892 and did business until 1976. Blain's was a popular downtown gathering spot for the gentlemen of the town. Mr. Blain kept chairs in the front of the store for his daily visitors. A daily morning ritual was to sweep the sidewalk and exchange gossip and news with the other business people on the street. At the time of its closure in 1926 Blain's was the oldest continuously operating clothing store West of the Mississippi. The structure at 236-244 First SW (26) was built as the J. C. Cusick and Co. Bank. It was designed in the Queen Anne style with a tower. Later, a drug store owned by Fred Dawson moved into 238. The theater at 231-239 First (27) was built c. 1914 as the T. G. Bligh Theater and later became the Globe Theater. A cigar factory was in the storefront at the southwest corner. The building, designed by Charles Burgraff, was remodeled in the 1930s, a stucco finish was added and the original recessed arched entry was enclosed. In 1998 the building was purchased and reconstructed with attention to historic integrity. The project was the recipient of a state award and the building has once again become one of the treasures of Albany's Downtown District. The c.1880 building at 301-305 First (28) was one of the earliest brick commercial buildings in town. In 1895 it housed a hardware store and in 1900 a clothing store. In 1908 the Empire Theater occupied half of the structure. A livery stable was for many years located behind these buildings. People came from the surrounding towns with children and lunches to spend the day shopping while they left their horses and buggies to be cared for. 309 First (29) was a general merchandise store and later the Western Union Office from 1925-1950. Note the cast iron pilasters and the segmental arch, windows with keystone on the second floor. The J.C. Penney building at 317 First (30) was built c. 1915 to replace the Foster Block, which burned in 1914. It was designed by Charles Burgraff. The building at 325 First (31) was a jewelry store in 1890 and by 1895 it housed an agricultural equipment and bicycle store. The building at 327 First (32) was built about 1888 as the Linn County Bank, which failed during the panic of 1893. It was later used for the Post Office and more recently stationers and office supply of Holt Duedall and Bob Potts. The 1875 building at 333 First (33) is one of two original wood frame commercial buildings left standing in the downtown area. From 1905 to 1980 it was a photography studio - C.A. Harnish 1905, D.C. Burkhart 1909-15, C.E. Clifford 1916-42, and Frank Fisher 1942-1980. At 343 First (34)

is an 1873 building, which originally housed a jewelry store and later a restaurant run by M.J. Monteith. It eventually became Murphy's Feed and Seed, which was taken over by the Mullens, whose name still exists on the west side of the brick structure. The building across the street at 406 First (35) was designed in 1912 as the St. Francis Hotel by Charles Burgraff. In addition to supplying accommodations for visitors, the St. Francis was a social center for locals. Dinner in the dining room at the corner of First and Ferry was a Sunday ritual for many Albany residents. Many of the structure's original features exist today. Connected to the St. Francis was the Rhodes Block, which housed local historian, Lee Rohrbough's furniture store for many years. Back on the north side of the street at 401-405 First (36) is the old Parish Brick Block, built in 1876. Fire was such a serious hazard in the early days that brick buildings were a great asset in attracting commercial tenants. Only one of the building's original seven ground floor arches remains. Stewart and Sox sold agricultural equipment and buggies in this store in 1895. The structure at 415-423 First (37) was built c. 1866 and is one of the oldest surviving brick commercial buildings in Albany. It was constructed near the end of the Civil War for Kohn and Co. and housed a photographers office upstairs and a barbershop, insurance office and funeral parlor in the main floor. Arched windows are located under the aluminum facade installed in the 1970s. Back across the street at 420-422 First (38) was built about 1915 and was the newspaper office and printing plant of the Albany "Evening Herald" until about 1925. The building at 434 First (39) was the "Wonderland" and later "Dreamland" theater. Shows cost children 5¢ in 1908. The building at 436 First (40) was built as early as 1866 as part of the Monteith Fireproof Block and is one of the oldest business buildings in Albany. It was constructed by Walter Monteith and the Beach Brothers and has housed various businesses, including a Japanese store and a body and fender shop. The Masonic Temple at 421-431 First (41) was built about 1890 and remodeled in 1915 by Charles Burgraff. It originally had a clock tower. The upstairs is the lodge hall and the ground floor originally housed Fortmiller Furniture and Mortuary. The last stop on the tour is the old Avery Mill at 213 Water Ave (42) the oldest surviving building along the waterfront. Constructed 1866 by Raphael Cheadle as a warehouse, it was enlarged in 1877 and machinery was installed to turn it into Albany's third flour mill. One small room was used as a ticket office for the sternwheelers that traveled the Willamette River between Eugene and Portland. After the railroad arrived in Albany in 1871, the steamboat ticket office was also used for passengers wishing to travel by rail to Yaquina Bay and Newport.

RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURAL STYLES



Federal This symmetrical, box-like style was very popular on the East Coast from 1776 to 1820 and was commonly used by early settlers here on the West Coast. The internal structure of these buildings was generally made of hand-hewn beams while exterior siding was often of locally milled lumber. Typical of this style are interior chimneys and symmetrically placed six over six pane doublehung windows.



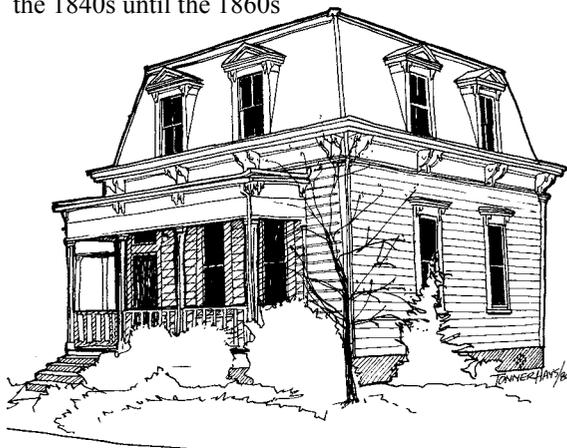
Classic Revival Greek Roman temples were the models for this style. Low pitched gable roofs with eave returns and pedimented gables were common. Classical columns or pilasters were also employed on the porch and front of the house. Six-over-six pane double-hung windows are usually found on the Classic Revival home popular in Oregon from the 1840s until the 1860s



Italianate Italianate is an umbrella term that is used to describe the type of building, both residential and commercial, that was inspired by Italian Renaissance palaces and modest Italian Farm houses of the 16th and 17th centuries. Its most characteristic element is the low-hipped roof (flat on commercial buildings) with overhanging eaves that are supported by decorative scroll-like brackets. Italianate styles were popular in Oregon in the 1880s and 1890s. They usually have a vertical emphasis and often have the rounded or segmental “Roman” arch openings.



Gothic Revival A revival of medieval styles began in the 18th century and was very popular in Britain in the early 19th century. America saw its first Gothic Revival structures in the 1830’s and the style was used widely for churches and schools as well as homes, until the 1890s. Most of Albany’s gothic houses were built in the 1870’s The first use of this particular style found few builders who could afford the elaborately carved decorative detailing which was so much a part of these structures. But with the invention of the jigsaw came the ornate bargeboards, window tracery, hood molds, bay windows and foliated ornaments. Characteristic of Gothic Revival is the asymmetrical plan and façade as well as pointed arch windows.



French Second Empire Second Empire architecture was developed in France during the rule of Napoleon III (1852-1870) and was popular in Europe throughout the latter half of the 19th century. In the United States it was adopted for museums, hotels, colleges and houses. Perhaps the most distinguishing feature of this style is the Mansard roof, straight, concave or convex, usually with decorative shingles. Other features include classical ornamentation (belt courses, cornices, moldings, etc.), tall chimneys with decorative caps, dormer windows, and deep cornices supported by brackets. This style was popular in Oregon in the 1870s and 1880s. Albany has the largest concentration of French Second Empire structures in the state



Rural Vernacular The Rural Vernacular or Western Farmhouse style was widely used throughout the Mid-Willamette Valley from 1875 to 1910. These homes were built with thrift in mind and utilized materials, which were easily available. The Rural Vernacular floor plan was “T” or “L” shaped with rectangular rooms placed at right angles. These structures often began as one wing, with other areas being added as the family grew. Typical of these buildings are the gable roofs, corner boards, freeze boards at rooflines and shiplap siding. Variations built in the 1870’s have Classic Revival and Gothic Revival elements, while Queen Anne and Stick features are common on homes built in the 1880s and 1890s. Variations in 1900 and 1910 combine Colonial Revival and craftsman elements with the basic Rural Vernacular style.



Stick and Eastlake Style Derived from the Gothic Revival style, the Stick Style was made popular by a British architect, Gervase Wheeler. Wheeler believed that wood-framed houses should look like wooden houses; thus the placement of “stickwork” simulating structural framing materials for exterior ornamentation. Porches and balconies are common and have many Eastlake elements such as turned columns, spools, spindles and round disks applied for decoration. Perhaps the most common Eastlake motif is the sunburst, which appears in every conceivable variation. Stick style homes are typically asymmetrical, vertically designed, and have projecting bay windows and large verandas. Most Eastlake-Stick style houses were built in the 20 years preceding 1890.



Colonial Revival A revival of interest in the heritage of 18th century America began during the Centennial celebration of 1876. Colonial styles were studied and imitated by architects who disdained the eclectic, excessive decoration of Victorian architecture and who desired to establish a truly American style. Architects used historical buildings as models. Incorporating modern technology and new ideas to create a more ordered and simplistic design.



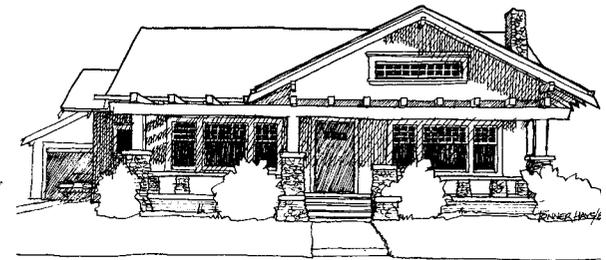
Queen Anne Variety is the hallmark of this style; mixed building materials, textures, patterns and colors prevail. The more obvious features of these houses include towers and turrets, combinations of different styles of windows and roofs, as well as tall-decorated chimneys and carved wooden panels. There is irregularity in the plan, facade and decoration of these buildings. The style was used in churches and commercial structures as well as houses. The popularity of Queen Anne can be traced back to the Centennial Exposition in 1876 and British government buildings. Queen Anne was the style used in America from 1880 through the first decade of the 20th century. The Queen Anne style can be either very exuberant or rather restrained, depending on the use of details.



American Renaissance This architectural style illustrated a movement throughout America which stated to the world that the United States was no longer a frontier society, but one which had cultivated civic dignity and classical cultural ideals. The stimulus for the American Renaissance movement was the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 held in Chicago. Public building initiating Greek, Roman, Italian, French and English architecture were built in a vast number of cities throughout America until the country's entry into the First World War

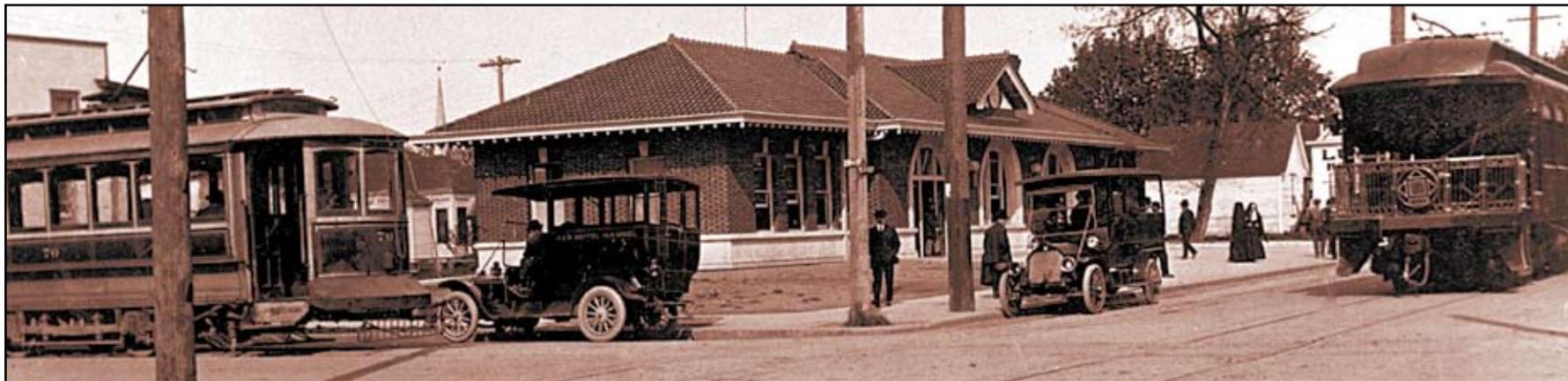


Foursquare Rather than a style, the Foursquare (also known as American Foursquare, Classic Box and Traditional Box) is more of a form which persisted from the 1890s until at least the 1930s. Typically two-stories in height with four rooms on both levels, Foursquares remained popular for an extended period because their detailing could easily be adapted to prevailing style trends. Thus we see Foursquare with Queen Anne elements, Classical or Colonial elements (often called Free Classical), or Craftsman detailing.



Craftsman Bungalow This truly American style evolved around 1890 and was used until about 1930. These small, well-built homes have trace elements of Spanish, Swiss, Japanese, Indian and English architecture. They feature low pitched gable or hipped roofs with wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafters as well as tapered porch posts. Porches, verandas, sunrooms and sleeping porches add to the Bungalow's “cottage” effect. The name Bungalow comes from the word Bangla, which means belonging to Bengal. The style was popularized by the Craftsman, a monthly magazine published by Gustav Stickley from 1901 to 1916. Bungalow pattern books were published all over the United States and ready cut timber and patterns could be ordered and sent by rail and then constructed by local carpenters upon arrival.

HACKLEMAN DISTRICT HISTORY



The Hackleman District consists of about 28 city blocks on the east side of Albany. The first settler was Abner Hackleman, a farmer from Des Moines County, Iowa, who emigrated to Oregon by crossing the plains with oxen in 1845. Hackleman staked his claim on the future site of Albany but only remained in the Willamette Valley for one year. He returned to Iowa by pack horse to fetch his family and died before returning. In 1847, Abner's son Abram relocated his father's claim and built a log house in an oak grove still known as Hackleman's Grove. He later built the house that stands at the corner of Fifth and Jackson. Abram Hackleman eventually laid out a residential district of about 100 acres.

In 1853, residents of the newly-settled district had enough influence to persuade the Territo-

rial Legislature to change the name of Albany to "Takenah," an Indian word describing the pool created by the Calapooia River as it meets the Willamette. Certain irreverent old-timers translated the new name as "hole in the ground." This seemed unsuitable for an up-and-coming community, so it was changed back to Albany in 1855. The name change reflected a political split that had developed between residents of the Hackleman and Monteith districts. Residents of the Hackleman district were largely working-class people who voted Democratic and sided with the South on the issue of slavery. The outbreak of the Civil War intensified the political rivalry between factions in city government and education. When the Republicans established a school, the Democrats built a school of their own, Dixie

School. In 1868, St. Paul's Methodist Church South was built on the site of Dixie School, at 238 Third Ave. SE. It is Albany's oldest extant church building. The only known contest to actually occur between the rivaling Monteith and Hackleman families took place during the Annual Game Hunt in 1881. Duncan Monteith and Denver Hackleman each headed up a team to see who could bring down the most birds. The Hackleman side won with 990 birds.

In 1858 the first plaster house in Albany was built in the Hackleman district by William Goltra. He first coated the inside with a mixture of lime, sand and water mixed with horsehair. Then dried plaster-of-paris, shipped from Oregon City was applied as a cover.

Another historic event to occur in the Hackle-

Top Photo: C 1914. At Fifth and Lyon the Albany trolley line intersected with the Oregon Electric Railway tracks. The trolley ran from the St. Charles Hotel at First and Washington east on First to Lyon, and North on Lyon to the Southern Pacific station. The trolley was later extended across the tracks to the Sunrise area. The Oregon Electric traversed Albany on Fifth Avenue to the West End where it was rejoined with the tracks that went through town on Water Avenue, passing the O.E. Freight station on Jackson Street. The OER passenger station shown here was later Veterans' Memorial Hall for many years, it's now a popular pizza restaurant. Courtesy of the Albany Regional Museum, from the Robert Potts Collection, Remembering When Vol IV #34.



Far Left Photo: The J.K. Weatherford home (49) on the S.E. corner of Fifth and Montgomery. It was later the home of daughter Annette Cowgill and family. This Italianate style home still stands today as restored. It features window crown moldings and Victorian picket fence. Photo c. 1905. Courtesy of the Albany Regional Museum, from the Robert Potts Collection, Remembering When Vol IV #48.

Inset: The J.K. Weatherford house as it appears today. As you look around notice the buildings remain the same as the landscape evolves and matures. Photo by: Oliver J. Anderson.

The Buhl house (8) as it looks today Photo by Oliver J. Anderson

man district was the first flight in Albany. It was attempted by a Japanese man who lived at Third and Montgomery, who built two big wings and then tried to fly after jumping off his house. He fell to the ground and broke both of his legs. The first newspaper in Albany, the Oregon Democrat, was established by November 1859. It was edited by G.H. Hackleman and published every Saturday morning. By the mid-1860's a number of "manufactories" had been established adjacent to the Hackleman District. The Albany Foundry began operating in 1866. The Santiam Canal, which runs through the Hackleman district along Thurston Street, provided water power for a number of mills along the river. The R. Veal and Son Chair Factory (located at 553 Main SE) began producing furniture in 1888. It was the oldest furniture factory west of the Mississippi River. The Oregon Electric Railway (OER) linked Albany with Portland and Eugene in 1912. At the time of its construction it was the most modern railroad in the west. The railroad was one of the main sources of employment in the area. The OER tracks ran down the middle of Fifth Avenue. The depot still stands at 133 Fifth Ave SE.

The Hackleman Historic District was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. The buildings in the Hackleman District represent a dozen different architectural styles. Most of the houses in the district were simple homes of people employed by the nearby factories, mills, and railroads. It is interesting however, that several of Albany's largest and most ornate houses, such as the imposing home of Oregon Governor and US Senator George Chamberlain, are located in the Hackleman Historic District.

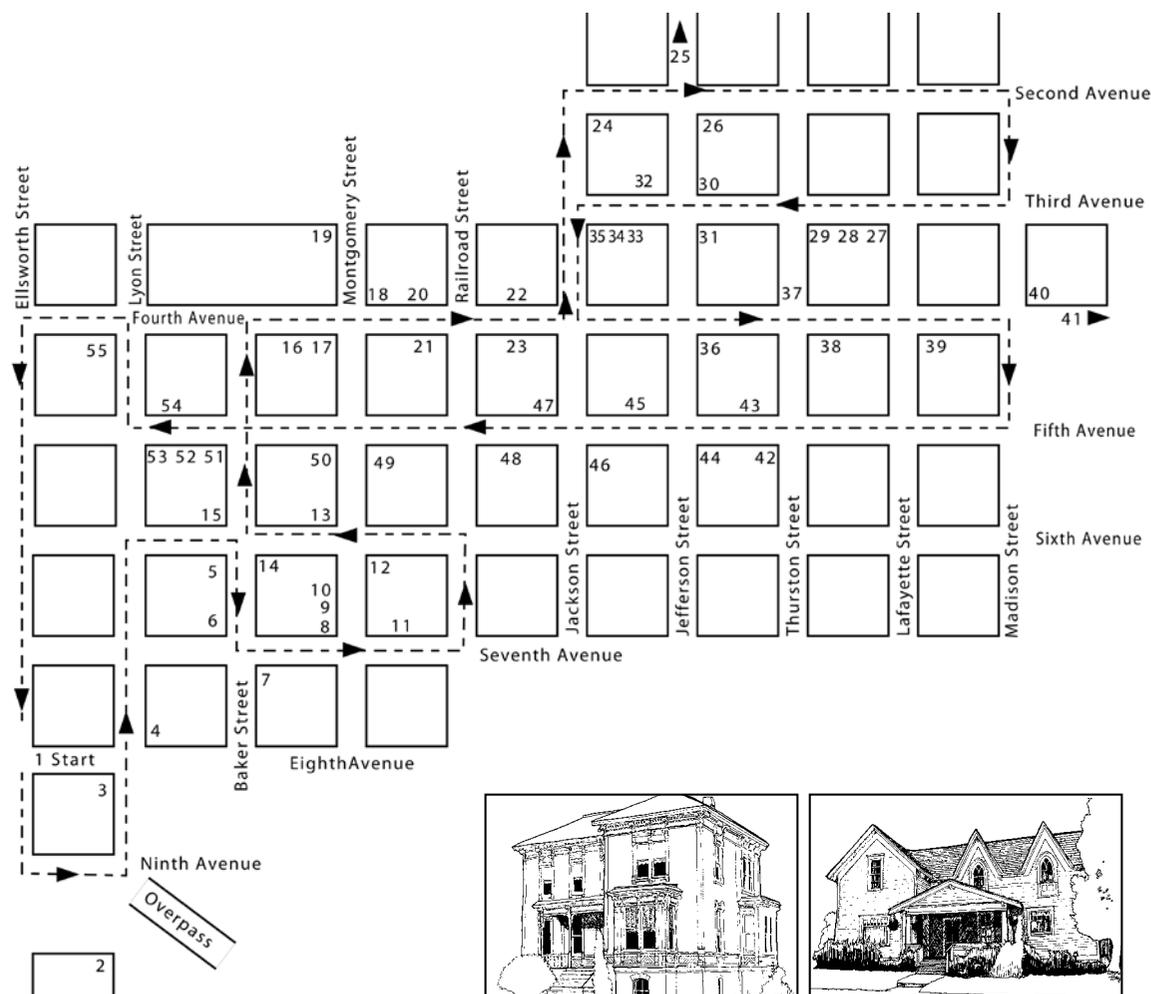


Above photo: Courtesy of Randy and Jody Kruse. The Buhl house (8) originally had a basement but was moved after 1912 to the current location at Seventh and Montgomery to a foundation without a basement. It may have been built as early as the 1880s. Photo c. 1911 Shows Mr. & Mrs. H.C. Harkness, their daughter Ora, who the house was named after, Ora's aunt and the family dog, a great dame. Ora lived in the house until she was 92.

Below photo: The Ralston House (6) on the corner of Seventh and Baker is likely the most photographed building in Albany. The East-lake Stick Style home features sunbursts, stained glass and an angled balcony off the master bedroom. Photo by Oliver J. Anderson.



HACKLEMAN DISTRICT TOUR



Goltra House c.1893 (18)



Moses Parker House c. 1875 (42)

Avenue, note the pair of colorfully painted bungalows next to the Buhl House at 624 and 618 Montgomery St SE **(9 & 10)**. They were built during the first quarter of this century. The William Hand House at 319 Seventh Ave. SE **(11)** is a French Second Empire home. C. 1886. Note the dormer windows and mansard roof, named for the architect Francois Mansard, who revived its use in the early 1800's. It is said that this style became popular in France at the time property taxes were assessed according to the number of stories in a dwelling. Because the top story was hidden by the roofline, it was exempt from taxation. William Hand was an architect who drew plans for many of the prominent dwellings in Albany at the turn of the century. Turn left on Railroad Street and left again on Sixth Avenue. The Transitional Box style house at 306 Sixth SE **(12)** is thought to be a mail-order house produced by Sears, Roebuck & Co. around 1906. Such a house could be ordered from a catalog, with all the materials required for construction shipped by rail from Chicago. The house at 237 Sixth SE **(13)**, was apparently built from the Cottage Souvenir pattern book by George Franklin Barber of New York. This was a common practice in the late 1800s and early 1900s. A pattern book contained detailed descriptions of interiors and exteriors, floor plans and pictures. Interested buyers could purchase the plans, specifications and full working drawings of this house for just \$12.50. This house was built for George Hochstedler, co-owner of the Hochstedler & Sears Planing Mill. According to an 1890 newspaper article, 137 dwellings were constructed in Albany in 1889, at an average cost of \$1,130. The Hochstedler house was by far the most costly, its price being \$6,000. Note the name of the original owner, N.H. Allen, in the transom of the c. 1880 Italianate at 208 Sixth Ave. SE **(14)**. Allen owned a lumber mill and later a mercantile store. He also organized the Albany Electric & Telephone Company in 1886, and his was the first house in Albany to have electric lights. Turn right on Baker. Intricate brackets support the eaves of the c. 1893 Italianate at 532 Baker St. SE **(15)** built by William Vance. The brackets and bay windows are distinct features of this style. This home was severely burned in 1996 and is currently being restored. Go two blocks and turn right onto Fourth Ave. The c. 1898 home at 222 Fourth SE **(16)** is a good example of a Queen Anne cottage dominated by a "wrap-around" Eastlake porch. Note the porch's octagonal pavilion with a pyramidal roof at the corner, and the turned posts and scroll brackets. In 1913 Joseph and Lydia Myers lived at this address. Mr. Myers was a physician and his office was in his house. The c. 1865 Gothic Revival at 240 Fourth St. SE **(17)** is one of Albany's earliest existing houses and features the steep wall dormers and

Begin the Hackleman District Tour at the Historic District information gazebo **(1)** at Ellsworth Street and Eighth Ave. From the gazebo, proceed down Ellsworth to Ninth Avenue and turn left. As you follow Ninth Avenue to Lyon Street, look across and through the overpass to notice the Southern Pacific Railroad Depot and offices. These Craftsman style buildings were built in c. 1909 and are the Amtrak offices and rail stop today **(2)**. Turning left onto Lyon Street, you will see the Charles E. Wolverton House, 810 Lyon SE **(3)**, a c. 1889 Italianate. Wolverton was an attorney, district court judge, federal district court judge and Oregon Supreme court justice. Across the street, at 733 Lyon SE **(4)** is another Italianate home, dating back to 1892. It was the home of J.W. Cusick, a banker. Continue down Lyon and turn right down Sixth Avenue, just beyond the fire station. Turn right again on to Baker Street. The rural vernacular house at 606 Baker St. SE **(5)**

was built in 1875. The Eastlake Stick style home at 632 Baker St. SE **(6)** is perhaps the most elaborately decorated building in Albany, featuring sunbursts, stained glass and an angled balcony off the master bedroom. This Victorian wonder was built in 1889 for John M. Ralston and his wife Edith. Now turn left onto Seventh Avenue. The imposing two-and-one-half story stick style house at 208 Seventh SE **(7)** was built in 1884 for George E. Chamberlain, an attorney. Chamberlain became the first Attorney General of Oregon in 1891. He served as Governor of Oregon from 1903 to 1909 and as a U.S. Senator from 1909 until 1921. The Chamberlain house is about 40 feet high, the tallest home in Albany. Note the ornate stained glass panels in the paired entry doors. At the corner of Seventh and Montgomery, 630 Montgomery SE, **(8)** is another Queen Anne House, this one built in 1903 and known as the Buhl House. Before continuing down Seventh

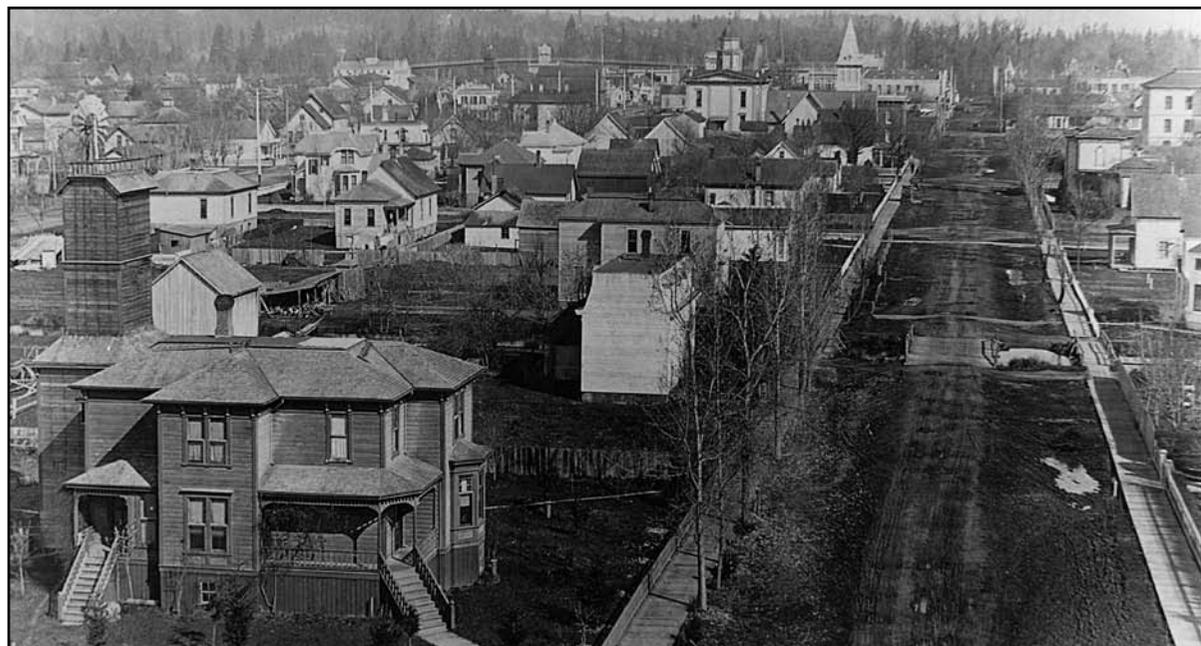
lancet windows characteristic of this style. In 1873 J.B. Wyatt lived here. Probably the best example of the Italianate style in Albany can be found at the corner of Montgomery Street and Fourth Avenue. The Goltra House, 331 Montgomery SE **(18)** was built in 1893. It includes the distinctive rectangular paneled bays with scroll brackets and scroll brackets at the eaves. The classic Italianates' tall rectangular shape with narrow windows and pronounced moldings is evident. William H. and Sarah A. Goltra built this home. Mr. Goltra was born in New Jersey and moved to Oregon in 1852, walking the entire distance from Missouri in five months. He was first a farmer, then moved to Albany and sold agricultural implements. Looking farther down Montgomery Street, you can see the back of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church South, 238 Third Ave SE **(19)**. The church was built in 1875 and moved to its present site in 1878. It is the oldest existing church building in Albany, the "South" in its original name reflects the Southern sympathies of many of the residents of this neighborhood in the period around the Civil War. At 317 and 328 Fourth Ave. SE **(20 & 21)** are interesting examples of Rural Vernacular homes with Queen Anne and Eastlake details. Notice the various shapes of shingles in the porch at 317 and the sunburst in the gable at 328. On the north side of Fourth Avenue is the old Albany High School (now the Willamette Community church and Albany Christian School) **(22)**, built in 1909. The school was designed by Charles H. Burggraf, an Albany architect who also designed Central School, the Van Dran Building, a number of commercial buildings in downtown Albany, and more than 40 school buildings throughout the Northwest. The Stick style home with Eastlake details at 416 Fourth **(23)** is also from the Barber Pattern Book. This house was built c. 1895. Turn left at Jackson Street and then right onto Second Avenue. The large Queen Anne at 522 Second SE **(24)** was built in 1893. Note the angled stairway and corner bay. There is a horseshoe stained glass window in the bay; the horseshoe is repeated in the gable. In 1913, Peter and Mary Riley lived here. Mr. Riley won an extended reputation as a breeder of fine horses, primarily draft horses; Percherons, Clydesdale and Belgians. While crossing Jefferson, note the Willamette Seed and Grain warehouse **(25)** near the Willamette River. Originally known as the Farmers' Warehouse, it has been an Albany landmark since about 1900. Few examples of the French Second Empire style exist in Oregon, but the apartments at 606 and 608 Second SE **(26)** built c.1885, are fine representatives of the style. Note the Mansard roof, dormers and pediments in the dormer windows. The porch at 606 is original and sports columns which are more light and airy than most columns

of this era. Proceed down Second Avenue to Madison Street; turn right on Madison and right again onto Third Avenue. Three one-story c. 1889 Italianate cottages constructed to house mill workers are located at 704, 712, and 718 Third SE **(27, 28 & 29)**. All three porches are identical and it is said these three houses were part of an original east side subdivision. At 605 Third SE **(30)** is a Rural Vernacular with Gothic Revival features, c. 1880. It has two wall dormers and corner boards with capitals. Across the street at 606 Third SE **(31)** is a c. 1909 Craftsman Bungalow which is quite similar to the one at 614 Third SE, except that 614 Third has been altered. Note the projecting oriel window with leaded glass. The Italianate cottage at 529 Third SE **(32)** was built about 1893. The three small houses at 520, 510 and 506 Third SE **(33, 34 & 35)** all appear to be Bungalows built after the turn of the century, but 520 is actually an earlier Italianate cottage with a Bungalow porch added later. Turn left onto Jackson Street, and left again onto Fourth. At the corner of Fourth and Jefferson, 405 Jefferson, is a c. 1878 Queen Anne **(36)**. When E.E. Pierce, a carpenter, lived here in the house consisted of just three rooms. The elegant porch with octagonal pavilions at each corner was added with the west wing about 1897. Proceed two blocks down Fourth. As you cross Thurston Street note the Thurston Canal **(37)**, a branch of the Santiam Canal. The canal was constructed in 1873 by Chinese laborers brought to the valley to build the railroad. According to the 1878 Albany City Directory, fourteen turbine wheels in mills and factories along the river were powered by the water flowing down the canal. At 718 Fourth SE **(38)** is a simple Rural Vernacular, c. 1895. The Italianate cottage at 806 Fourth SE **(39)** was built c. 1893. It has a stylish Eastlake porch. Before turning right onto Madison Street, note Madison School **(40)**, built in the 1890s. Also note the Queen Anne style church at the end of Fourth Avenue **(41)**. It was originally known as the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and was constructed in 1892. The original church bell is visible in the ornate steeple. Now turn right onto Madison and right again onto Fifth Avenue. The Gothic Revival house at 638 Fifth SE **(42)** was built by Moses and Mary Parker in 1875. Note the steeply pitched roof and lancet windows. Moses Parker emigrated to Oregon from Ohio by wagon train in 1852. A turn-of-the-century biography states, "No pioneer resident of Linn County has more substantially aided in the development of its agricultural and other resources than Moses Parker." The stick style home, c. 1890, at 627 Fifth Ave. SE **(43)** boasts a two-story bay with stickwork. The brackets under the overhand had been removed and were recently replaced with brackets from a similar house on the west side of Albany which was demolished. The

house at 606 Fifth SE **(44)** is quite similar in design to the Parker House. It was built about 1875. Thomas Unphrey, a farmer, lived here in 1878. The Italianate cottage at 527 Fifth SE **(45)** was built c. 1895. At 508 5th Ave SE **(46)** is one of the loveliest Stick style homes in Albany. Notice the cutout work on the front porch and the sunbursts in the gables. According to the 1892 city directory, Issac Beam, a grocer, lived in this house. The Hackleman house is at the corner of Fifth and Jackson, 430 Jackson SE **(47)**. It displays the many textures characteristic of the Queen Anne style. This was the home of Abram Hackleman, after whom the Hackleman Historic District is named. Hackleman's father, Abner, established the first donation land claim on the site of Albany in 1845. Abram Hackleman was the first to settle here, relocating his father's claim and building a cabin in 1847. The c. 1895 Italianate cottage at 420 Fifth SE **(48)** features a sunburst in the gable of the original porch. The more imposing Italianate at 505 Montgomery SE **(49)** dates to 1886. This was the home of James K. and M. Annette Weatherford. Mr. Weatherford was a prominent attorney. Across Montgomery Street at 238 Fifth SE **(50)** is a huge Queen Anne, c. 1895, which once served as Willamette Hospital. Notice the street address in the transom, the turret and the eyebrow window in the roof. The Gothic Revival house at 140 Fifth SE **(51)** was built about 1880. In 1913 John W. Althouse, son of Samuel Althouse, occupied this home. The Willis House, a Craftsman Bungalow at 128 Fifth SE **(52)**, was built about 1910. The low profile, leaded glass and rustic front door are characteristic of this style. The only Classic Revival style home in the Hackleman District is at 118 Fifth **(53)**. It was built by Samuel Althouse about 1868. Notice the symmetrical design and paneled pilasters with capitals, efforts to emulate a Greek temple. Althouse came to the Albany area with the Monteith's in 1848. He helped build the Magnolia Flour Mill. Albany's first industry, and also owned a planning mill and tin shop. Althouse said of this stately home "My house is even now not a small house as compared to others, but in the early days it was almost a castle." The Oregon Electric Railroad depot, at 133 Fifth SE **(54)**, was built in 1912. Tracks for the interurban cars ran down the middle of Fifth Avenue. Note the clay tile roof and the OER emblem in the gable. Turn right on Lyon and left on Fourth Avenue to see the last building on the Hackleman tour, the Oregon Armory at 104 Fourth SE **(55)**. This 1910 building was a National Guard Armory until 1974, when it was acquired by Linn County for use as an office building. Until World War II the Coast Artillery Unit, charged with defending the Columbia River, was based here. The Armory was a social center of Albany. Meetings, dances and boxing matches were held here.

MONTEITH DISTRICT HISTORY

The Monteith District, located on the westside of downtown Albany, is named after Walter and Thomas Monteith, the founding brothers of Albany. After arriving in Oregon from New York, these two Scotsmen bought the squatters rights (in 1848) to a claim held by Abner Hackleman and Hiram Smead for \$400. The Monteith brothers built the first frame house in Albany c.1849 and much early history centers around the Monteith House. Albany's first indoor sermon was preached in the house by Rev. Kendell in 1850, The United Presbyterian Church organized there, Indian treaties were signed there, and in 1856 political leaders met there to establish the Oregon Republican Party. The Monteith house, now restored, is open as a museum. During the mid-1800s, Albany was a hotbed of political activity. Residents of the Monteith district were mainly Republican merchants and professionals with Union sympathies. Residents of the Hackleman district to the east were mainly working class Democrats who sided with the Confederacy. Throughout early history, the Monteiths and the Hacklemans were literally on opposite sides of the fence. They even went so far as to plant a hedge separating the sides of town near Baker Street. The Monteith district is graced by a number of churches. Whitespires Church (page 19), is located at the corner of Washington and Fifth. It was built in 1891 and is noted for its stained glass windows and Carpenter Gothic details. Its spire is the highest point in Albany. Albany also



Above Photo Courtesy of the Albany Regional Museum, from the Robert Potts Collection, Remembering When Vol I #49. Looking North on Broadalbin St. c. 1895 from the old Albany College. The home in the foreground & the white house on the corner are still standing.

holds claim to the first church built as United Presbyterian in the United States in 1853. The "Old School" Church Presbyterian congregation built the Gothic stone fortress at the corner of Fifth and Broadalbin in 1912-13. St. Mary's was the first Roman Catholic Church in Albany. Built in 1898, the original church

burned in 1989. In 1851 work commenced on the Magnolia Flouring Mills, built and owned by Thomas and Walter Monteith. Located on the Calapooia River, the mill was open for grinding in 1852. Before the mill began operating, the first boat ever to travel the upper Willamette River arrived in Albany. The steamboat's name was the

"Multnomah." Through it, shipping potential for Albany's manufacturers and farmers increased. The Monteith National Register Historic District was listed on the 29th of February, 1980. The original Monteith District included 381 properties constructed during the period of significance, 1849- 1915. Many distinct architectural styles grace the District. Included are Federal, Craftsman, Classical Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, French Second Empire, Stick, Eastlake, Colonial Revival, Rural Vernacular, Transitional Box, Bungalow, American Renaissance, Depression and WWII era Cottages, and eclectic hybrids that combine elements of these styles.

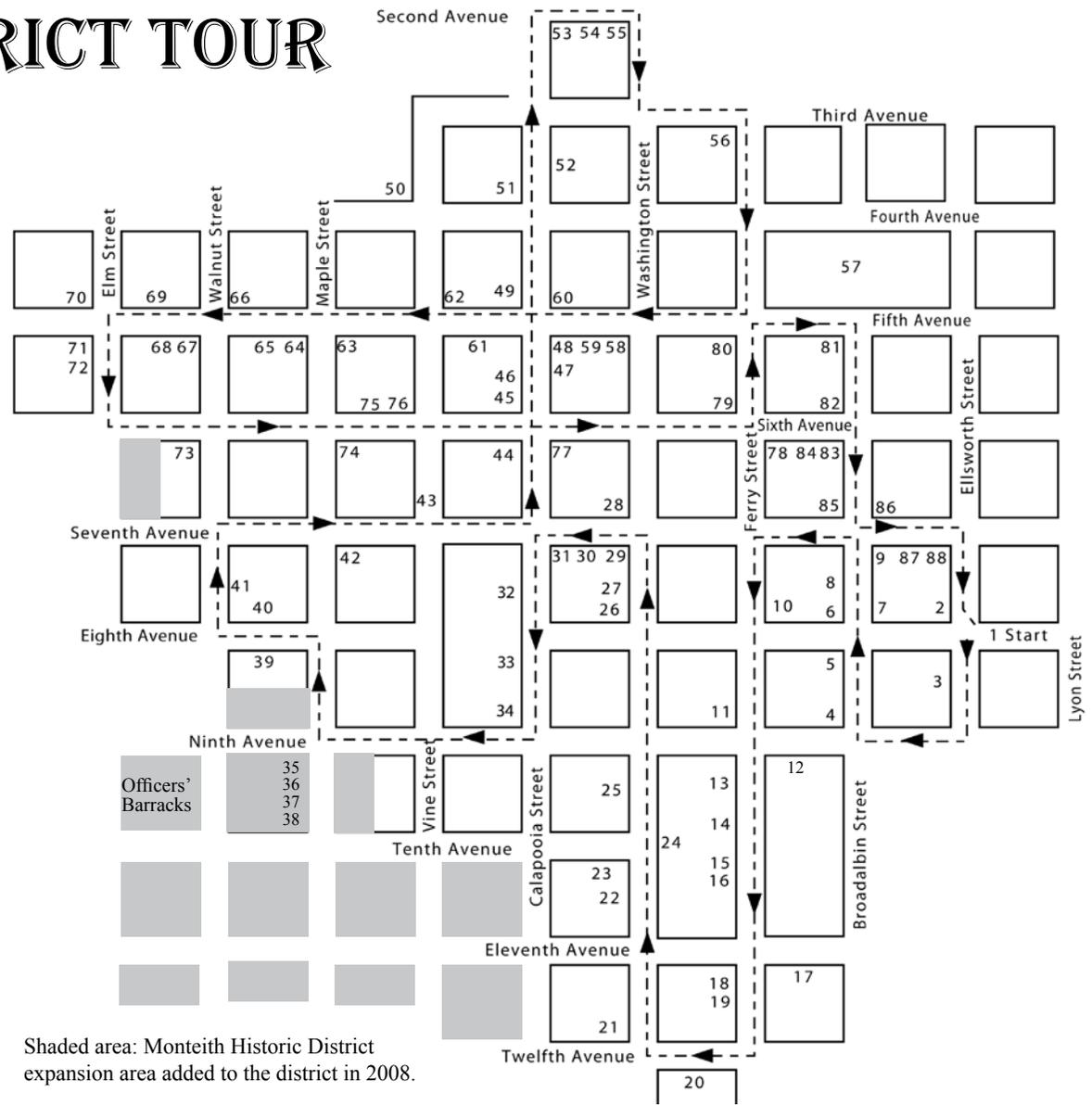
In 2000 the National Register nomination was amended to adjust the period of significance to include the years from 1915 to 1945, thus adding single- and multi-family residences constructed in the district as infill between WWI and the end of WWII. These resources included excellent examples of Craftsman, Bungalow, Colonial Revival, Minimal Traditional, and Depression/World War II-Era Cottage styles. The Monteith District boundary was officially expanded November, 13, 2008, to include 78 properties abutting the original district that share a similar historic association and feeling.



Left: Dawson House (7) Built in 1910. by the owner of the Owl Drug Store. Note the "Owl face" on the top gable.

MONTEITH DISTRICT TOUR

Begin the Monteith Tour by looking across Ellsworth Street from the gazebo (1) to the St. Mary's Catholic Church Rectory at 728 Ellsworth (2). This house was the second house built, c. 1905, to be a rectory for the church. It was moved to its present location in 1989, from the northwest corner of 9th & Ellsworth. The architectural style is Colonial Revival with leaded glass, a fan light and Palladian window all being characteristic elements of the style. St. Mary's Church was rebuilt after a tragic fire burned the 1885 Gothic Revival Church to the ground in October 1989 (3). Turn right at Ninth and then right again onto Broadalbin. At the corner is the Montanye House 832 Broadalbin SW (4). This excellent example of Italianate residential style was built c. 1885 for Lemuel H. Montanye, an attorney and justice of the peace. At 804 Broadalbin SW (5) is an 1887 French Second Empire house. Known as the Hulin House, it features fishscale shingles on the mansard style roof. Across the canal is the 1886 James Bridgford House at 732 Broadalbin (6). The Dawson House at 731 Broadalbin (7) was built in 1910 in the Colonial Revival style. The Dawsons owned the Owl Drugstore and the design of an owl can be seen in the top gable. This house was designed by Charles Burggraf, a noted Oregon architect who designed many Albany homes and commercial buildings. An example of a c. 1890 Stick style house painted in authentic historic colors can be seen at 724 Broadalbin (8). Across the street at 717 Broadalbin (9) is a Queen Anne house built c. 1885 and remodeled in 1896. The house was moved from the corner to make way for the Dawson house in about 1898. Turn left at Seventh and left again onto Ferry. On the left side, next to the canal, note the interesting example of a more modern (c. 1930 Mediterranean style house at 339 Eighth SW (10). A little further down the street at 838 Ferry SW (11) is an intriguing example of a brick Bungalow with a Japanese touch. Across the street at the corner of Ninth and Ferry is Central School (12), built in 1915 and designed by Charles Burggraf. The school is located just West of the original site of the old Albany College. The college moved to a new campus at Queen and Broadway in the 1920s and then to Portland in 1942, where its name was changed to Lewis & Clark College. Looking across the street to 928 Ferry (13) you can see a Queen Anne Cottage built in 1895 with an attractive Eastlake porch. At 940 Ferry (14) is an unusual example of an Italianate house with a gable roof c. 1885. Next door are two more modest, yet equally large Transitional Box style houses at 952 and 964 Ferry (15 & 16). Look closely and note the subtle differences between the two similar designs. They were built about 1910. Looking left down Eleventh Avenue to 318 Eleventh (17) you will see a Queen Anne built in 1897 which features a tower. The tall Italianate house at 1106 Ferry (18) was built c. 1885 for William Fortmill-



Shaded area: Monteith Historic District expansion area added to the district in 2008.

er of Fortmiller Brothers Furnishings, and was later occupied by Wallace Lee, registrar, dean and president of Albany College. The Rural Vernacular house at 1122 Ferry (19) was probably a guest house and rental for the Fortmiller house. Notice the two front doors, one was for company and the other was for day-to-day use. Turn right onto Twelfth Avenue to 414 Twelfth (20). The Lamberty House is a Federal style house built in 1860. It was moved here from its Original site at 4th and Washington streets. As you go right onto Washington Street you will see a large Craftsman Bungalow at 1134 Washington St. SW (21), built about 1912. This style was inspired by the Arts & Crafts Movement popularized by Gustav Stickley in his Craftsman Magazine. Nehemiah T. Moore lived at 1014 Washington St. SW (22) in 1892. His neighbors at 1004 Washington (23) were Parthena J. Porter and her daughter Minnie. Mrs. Porter was the widow of David P. Porter, a pioneer settler of Linn County. The house was

built in 1902 and is a combination of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. Interesting design elements are the Palladian window at the second story level and the garlands on the north bay window. The Bungalow at 1001 Washington (24) was built c. 1908 by a carpenter. The river rock porch and chimney help to emphasize its earthy inspiration. A c. 1885 cottage version of the grand Italianate style is down the street at 922 Washington (25). The stately 1906 Georgian Revival at 730 Washington (26) locally known as the "White House," features a two story portico with square columns. It displays dentil molding, which resembles teeth, in the lower part of the cornice. Built for salesman Cecil Cathey and his wife Myrtle, it was designed by A.C. Ewart, a well-known Oregon architect who started his practice in Corvallis and later moved to Portland. At 718 Washington (27) is another fine example of Colonial Revival architecture. It was built c. 1905 by farmers George W. and Mable Simpson.

The Victorian house at 632 Washington (28) was built in 1891. The property had been deeded to Emma A. Baltimore for \$1,500 in 1891. The garage in the back is the remodeled carriage house. Turning left at Seventh Avenue, you can see the two-story Transitional Box at 522 Seventh (29), which was built for Ralph Fisher about 1900. This style is also known as the American Four-square and the Classic Box. The large Craftsman Bungalow at 532 Seventh (30) was built in 1913 for the Ballack family. This house features "Swiss Chalet" decorative elements. At 540 Seventh (31) is the Clara McCoy House, an Italianate with a Queen Anne porch built in 1901 for \$7,600. The little window that projects on the northwest side of the porch is called an oriel window. Turn left onto Calapooia Street and walk to 722 Calapooia (32), a 1915 residence known as the Ginny Gordon House. This Rural Vernacular style is a simple carpenter-owner built house, made with thrift and utility in mind. The Federal style Francis Redfield House is next on the tour at 808 Calapooia (33). It was constructed in the 1860s and features hand-hewn beams, pioneer style windows (six-over-six double-hung), and weather board siding typical of early local lumber mills. Redfield was a bailiff of the county court. The house at 828 Calapooia (34) looks like the Redfield House but was actually built about 1928. It demonstrates how the "Colonial" Style has been continuingly popular. Turn right on Ninth Avenue and proceed two blocks to Maple Street. Before you turn right onto Maple look to your left at the four Bungalows at 906, 916, 924 and 934 Maple (35, 36, 37 & 38). All built in the 1920s, they are typical of the "new" houses at that time. Many were built from kits, pre-cut and shipped by rail to be erected by local carpenters. Turning right onto Maple and then left on Eighth Avenue, you will see another example of a Bungalow at 816 Eighth (39). Across the street at 817 Eighth (40) is a much older Rural Vernacular style house, which was built c. 1885. It was moved to this site sometime after 1908. Note the T-shaped floor plan characteristic of this style. Turn Right onto Walnut Street. The c. 1900 Queen Anne cottage at 723 Walnut (41) is known as the McDaniel House. Turn right at Seventh Avenue to view the remodeled Maple School at 718 Seventh (42). Just past the school is the Santiam Canal (43), which runs north down Vine Street to the confluence of the Willamette and Calapooia rivers. It

was dug by 500 Chinese laborers in 1873-74 at a cost of \$62,000. Originally intended for transportation, it was later used to bring water and power to the city. Turn left at Calapooia Street. At the corner of Calapooia and Sixth is a c. 1893 Eastlake-Stick style house at 606 Calapooia (44), and twin Eastlake-Stick cottages at 532 and 522 Calapooia (45 & 46). Across the street is the Veal House at 405 Calapooia (47). Built about 1910, it was moved to this site in 1979 along with its older (c. 1898) neighbor at 523 Calapooia (48). Both were moved from downtown Albany to make

Don't miss the Interior Homes Tours!

More information on page 23.



room for a parking lot. Notice the gambrel roof typical of the Dutch Colonial style of houses built around the turn of the century. Continuing on Calapooia toward the river, on your left you will see the large Eastlake house at 432 Calapooia (49). Built about 1885, it was the Beauchamp Apartments for years, but is now a single-family residence. Looking to your left down Fourth Avenue you will see the old Oregon Power Company generator building on the southwest corner of

Fourth and Vine (50). It was erected in 1908 and was later enlarged into a complex of structures by Mountain States Power Co. It is now owned by Pacific Power & Light. At 334 Calapooia St. (51) is a Queen Anne house built about 1889. Across the street at 323 Calapooia (52) is an unusual carpenter version of an Italianate Villa with a tower, built in 1896. The tower is actually just a small closet. Turn right onto Second Avenue and examine the three pioneer-era houses at 538, 528 and 518 Second (53, 54 & 55). The first two houses were built c. 1865. The third, known as the Monteith House, c. 1849, is the first frame house built in Albany. It housed Albany's founders, Thomas and Walter Monteith, and has been restored to its original condition with materials and carpentry techniques typical of that time. Visitors can tour the interior by appointment. Contact the Monteith Society (see page 18 & 19) for information. To continue the tour, turn right at Washington Street, left onto Third Avenue and right onto Ferry Street. At Third (56) is the Downtown Public Library. The movement for a public library in Albany began as a grassroots effort in 1898 by a group of women who called themselves the Modern Travelers. Plans for the library were designed and drawn by Portland architect Willard F. Tobey, to comply with Andrew Carnegie's national standards. Construction was completed in 1914 on land that was donated by Naomi & Samuel Young. About half of the total costs were financed by the Andrew Carnegie Library Fund. Out of 32 built in Oregon, it is one of only 13 still in use as a library. This Downtown branch includes a historic research library and is overseen by the Albany Carnegie Library Foundation. (See page 18 for information.) Continuing down Ferry Street to Fifth Avenue you will pass the Linn County Courthouse at 300 4th St SW. (57). The main part of the building was constructed in 1939-41 as a WPA project. Turn Right onto Fifth towards Whitespires Church at 510 Fifth (58). This Gothic Revival building

After the start of WWII, a large military training base (Camp Adair) was constructed close to Albany, jump starting Albany's economy and providing many opportunities for employment. As a result, the population boomed during the 1940s, jumping from 5,660 in 1940 to 16,200 in 1950. Due to the significant number of troops stationed nearby, as well as their families and visitors, a large number of people came to live in Albany.

Beginning in 1942, the local Chamber of Commerce undertook a local campaign to promote the construction of additional housing to support local army officers and their families. Permission was granted from the federal government to build 50 to 100 new residences and several new multiple-family structures within the Monteith District expansion area. For example, the Jansen Investment Company constructed Jansen Manor at the corner of 10th Avenue and Walnut Street in 1943. Directly to the east of Jansen Manor and across Walnut Street, a group of four duplexes were constructed during this same period. Jansen Manor, was locally known as the "officers barracks," since initially the apartments were occupied by officers stationed at Camp Adair. The complex is an excellent example of a World War-II Era Cottage style and includes hipped roofs, wide wood shingle siding, wide door surrounds of pilasters and small entry hoods.



Whitespires Berean Fundamental Church, (58) built in 1891. When the church was first built it was not painted white as it is today, The original color was a golden yellow. The stained glass is original and was designed and built by the Povey Brothers glass company in Portland, Oregon.

The Povey Brothers' Glass Company was founded in 1888 by two brothers, David and John. They had learned about the design and manufacture of stained glass windows from their father, an immigrant from England, who had eventually settled in St. Louis, Missouri. David attended the Cooper Union Institute Art School in New York City, and traveled in Europe to give further study to art in general and stained glass in particular. The two brothers resolved to enter the stained glass business in Portland. David was responsible for design and art work; John did the glazing and leading. A third brother, George, later joined them and became the company's accountant and business manager. The firm was incorporated in 1893.

Right. Whitespires Berean Church photo by Oscar Hult
Detail: North window photo by Tamalynne Hult

was erected by the United Presbyterian Church in 1891. The church was designed by Walter Pugh of Salem and the stained glass windows were created by the Povey Brothers Glass Company of Portland. The south window depicts the Holy Land's Jordan River and the north window illustrates a river valley in the Pacific Northwest. Next door at 520 Fifth (59) is a large Transitional Box style house built c. 1910 and originally occupied by the Rev. William P. White the first pastor of the church. The 1888 Italianate at 539 Fifth (60) has a "new" Bungalow style porch added in the 1920s. On the other side of the street is a Rural Vernacular at 630 Fifth Ave. (61) built c. 1875 and remodeled in the mid-1890s. According to the 1902 Albany City Directory, it was the home of Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Helse. At 637 Fifth (62) is a 1909 Transitional Box built by Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Barrett, owners of the Barrett Brothers store, which sold harnesses, saddlery, fencing wire, machinery and hardware. At 726 Fifth (63) is the Alfred Schmitt House, a fine example of Colonial Revival style built in 1900. It exhibits classic columns in the Ionic Order, a palladian window, and garlands. It also shows a few Queen Anne elements, such as the bay windows with leaded glass and the patterned shingles in the dormers, distinguishing it from the early East Coast colonial buildings and the later 1910-20 colonials. Schmidt was a professor at Albany College. The Queen Anne style house at 802 Fifth (64) was built in 1906 for the Merrill family. Note the many shapes of windows and the turret. According to the 1911 city directory, George H. Crowell, secretary for the Oregon Title & Trust Co. lived here. The Gothic Revival house at 806 Fifth (65) was built in 1878 and remodeled in the 1930s. The plaster columns are said to have come from the old courthouse. In 1905 T. A. Hayes, superintendent of city schools, lived here. The Rural Vernacular house at 839 Fifth (66) was built c. 1885. A Colonial Revival stands at 914 Fifth (67). Built in the 1860s, it



was remodeled in the 1890s to look like a colonial building. It is known as the Connor House but also is associated with Judge Woodworth and Seth French, two very prominent Albany men. At 924 and 925 Fifth (68 & 69) are two more examples of the popular Bungalow style, both built between 1910 and 1920. The Rural Vernacular at 955 Fifth (70) has a delicate Eastlake porch and was built in 1889. Turn left at Elm Street SW to see the 1889 Queen Anne at 514 Elm (71). The best example of the Gothic Revival style in Albany is the Driggs House at 516 Elm (72). Built in 1868, the house features a steeply pitched gable roof and vertical board-and batten siding. Note the hood moldings over the windows. In 1872, this house was a stage coach stop. The porch was added in the 1890s and is fashioned in the Eastlake style. Turning left at Sixth Avenue you will see the Italianate house at 906 Sixth (73), which was built as a wedding gift by Hiram Perry for his daughter, who married W. L. Jackson. Here they raised their son, Glenn Jackson, who became a prominent Oregon political figure. The Interstate 205 bridge over the Columbia is named after him. Another house painted in correct historic colors is the Stick house with Eastlake trim at 728 Sixth (74). George Dickinson, proprietor of the Oregon Land Co., lived here in 1892. The Gothic Revival house at 725 Sixth (75) was built in 1878 and moved to this location from Fifth Street in the 1920s The Italianate with the wrap-around porch at

705 Sixth (76) was built about 1895. W. H. Garret and his family lived here in 1902. Mrs. Garret was a dressmaker. The Queen Anne style can be seen at its finest at 540 Sixth (77). It was built in 1898 by Lewellyn C. Marshall, an Oregon pioneer whose family came to the area in 1852 when he was nine. He later became president of Albany Butter and Produce Company and with his wife Virginia, was prominent in local social circles. Before turning left onto Ferry, note the 1883 French Second Empire across the street at 338 Sixth (78). It's one of the best examples of the style in Oregon. It was the home of David Mason, a druggist and treasurer for Linn County. Notice the mansard roof with fish-scale shingles and the front door with a round beveled window. On the corner of Sixth and Ferry is a Queen Anne style house at 532 Ferry St. SW. (79). It was built in 1900 by Charles Pfeiffer, operator of the Revere Hotel in downtown Albany, as his retirement home. The Pfeiffers lived in the basement and used the main floor for entertainment. Note the octagonal tower and recessed oak paneled entry. Turn left onto Ferry Street. The Sternberg House at 506 Ferry (80) was built in 1868. Turn right onto Fifth, Avenue. At the corner of Fifth and Broadalbin is the United Presbyterian Church (81) built in 1913. The design is thought to be roughly based on an English Gothic Cathedral, with Tudor English Gothic features in the door openings. The stone for this building came from a quarry in Idaho and was laid by Italian stone masons. Some of the glass for the windows was imported from England and the figures were hand-painted by the Povey Brothers studio, and fired like fine china. Turn right onto Broadalbin Street and stop at the corner of Sixth Avenue. From there you can see three interesting houses to your right. The two-story Craftsman Bungalow at 319 Sixth (82) was built in 1910 and owned by Will Pfeiffer, son of Charles Pfeiffer. The Rev. Samuel G. Irvine, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, lived in the 1892 house with the Dutch Colonial gambrel roof at 316 Sixth (83). The modified Stick style house at 320 Sixth (84) was built before the turn of the century and housed Dr. Chester Chamberlain in 1892 and J. C and Ira Irvine in 1902. L. E. Blain, manager of Blain's Clothing Co., lived at the c. 1900 Colonial Revival house at 624 Broadalbin (85). The house at 627 Broadalbin (86) is an 1898 Queen Anne and was built for Frank J. Miller. Mr. Miller was part owner of Albany Iron Works, which produced machinery and supplies for railroads and many Oregon mills. In 1892, he supervised the construction of the Albany Steel Bridge, which spanned the Willamette River. Turn left onto Seventh Avenue. The only Shingle style house in Albany is at 220 Seventh, (87) It was built in 1904 by William Fortmiller, owner of Fortmiller Furniture Store. The last house on the Monteith Tour is the Samuel S. Train House at 704 Ellsworth St. SW (88). It was built in 1886. Note the octagonal corner tower and the many shapes of windows on this Queen Anne. Mr. Train was Albany's first postmaster and it is believed he had Albany's first telephone installed in his residence. End of tour. To return to the gazebo, turn right on Ellsworth and go one block.

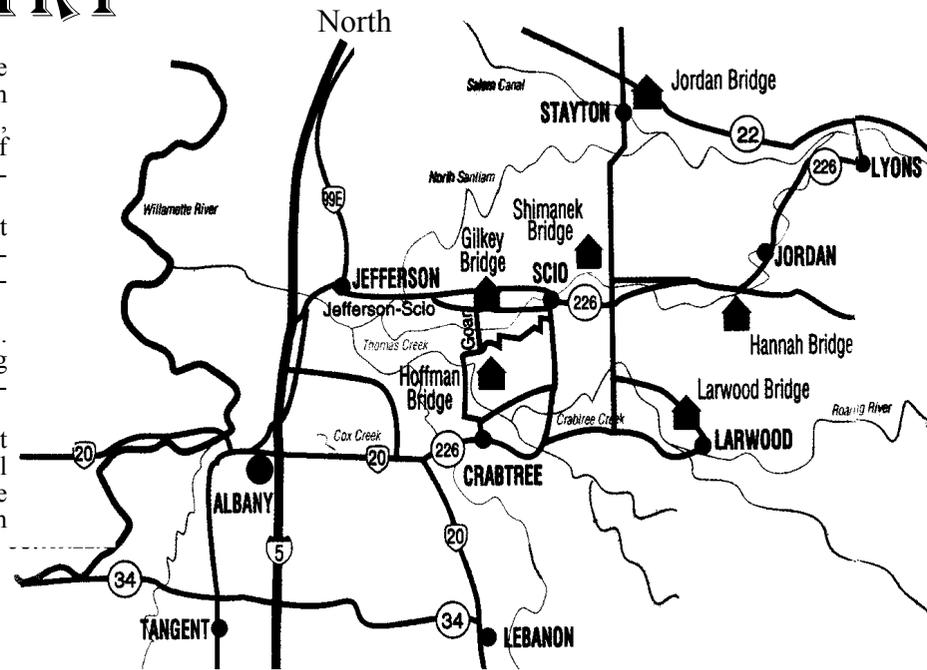
COVERED BRIDGE COUNTRY

Oregon has the largest collection of covered bridges in the west and one of the largest in the nation. Nine of these authentic wood covered bridges are located in Linn County. The quiet roads linking these bridges are ideal for touring by bicycle, automobile and motorcycle. Five bridges located around the town of Scio, east of Albany, are included in a driving tour that is marked by signs along the approximately 30 mile route.

Most of the bridges are painted white, however the Shimanek Bridge is set apart by its beautiful red color. Larwood Bridge and Wayside Park located on the picturesque Crabtree Creek still has an old water wheel that was used to produce electricity for the area many years ago.

Linn County covered bridges were originally built during the 1930's and 1940's. Bridge builders often camped out at remote sites, living off the land or contracting with local farmers for food. Early covered bridge owners often financed construction by charging tolls; 3 cents for a sheep, 5 cents for a horse and rider.

The life span of a wood bridge is about 10 years; however, by covering the bridge it could last eighty years or more. The Howe truss-type construction was used on all Linn County Bridges. Named for Massachusetts-born architect William Howe, the trusses are a series of half "A" timbers sloping toward the center, where they form "X"s with vertical tie rods.



VISIT THE ALBANY VISITORS ASSOCIATION WEBSITE OR CALL FOR MORE INFORMATION

Suggested Tour Route

(2-1/2 hours) approximate

From I-5, Drive 6 miles east on Hwy 20. At Hwy 226 (Crabtree sign) turn left and go 2-1/2 miles to Cold Springs Rd., turn left. Turn right in Crabtree and go 1/2 block. Turn left on Hungry Hill Rd. Travel approximately 4 miles through the **Hoffman Bridge** and turn left on Hwy 226 then left again on Gilkey Rd. At the stop sign, go right on Goar Rd. Travel through **Gilkey Bridge** to Robinson Dr., turn right. At the Main St. intersection in Scio, turn right. Cross the bridge and then turn Left on Hwy 226. Travel approximately 2-1/4 miles and turn left on Richardson Gap Rd to **Shimanek Bridge**. At the first right, take Shimanek Bridge Drive to Hwy 226. Turn left and then right on Camp Morrison Dr. Drive through the **Hannah Bridge**. Turn around room is adequate just beyond the bridge. Leaving the bridge on Hwy 226, go left on Richardson Gap Rd. 3 miles and left on Larwood County Park. (Park is the small parking lot and walk across the wooden foot bridge into the picnic area. View the bridge and partially restored water wheel.) Leaving the park, drive through Larwood **Bridge** and continue on to Fish Hatchery Dr. for approximately 8 miles. Turn left on Hwy 226. At the intersection of Hwy 20, turn right and continue on to I-5 and Albany.

Optional 3 more Bridges – for those who have half a day or more.

At the intersection of Hwy 20, turn left and continue all the way into Sweet Home. Here you'll find **Weddle Bridge** on 14th Ave. straddling Ames Creek at Sankey Park. Return to Hwy 20 and travel East 37

miles to Cascadia. Turn left off Hwy 20 at High Deck Rd. near the city limits of Cascadia to travel through the **Short Bridge**. Use turn around area to head back to Sweet Home. (or continue on Hwy 20 to take the Scenic Byway, but allow an extra 4 to 5 hours and make sure you have a full tank.) From Sweet Home, take Hwy 228 west to Crawfordsville. As you cross the Calapooia River, **Crawfordsville Bridge** sits along the road. From here, Hwy 228 returns to I-5 where you can head North back to Albany.

History of Bridges

(1) Gilkey Bridge is 120 ft. over Thomas Creek, built in 1939 this bridge is still open to automobile traffic. The bridge is a standing reminder of what was once the town of Gilkey. This beauty exhibits open sides and curved portal openings.

(2) Hoffman Bridge was built in 1936. Spanning 90 ft. across Crabtree Creek the bridge was built primarily with hand tools, the upper timbers show adze marks where workers shaped them by hand. Instead of the usual open sides, this bridge has gothic windows.

(3) Shimanek Bridge is the only red covered bridge in Linn County. Built in 1966 this special bridge boasts Gothic louvered windows on each side and a cedar shake roof.

(4) Jordan Bridge Once connecting Pioneer Park and Wilderness Parks in Stayton, Jordan Bridge was moved from Thomas Creek in Linn County to the Salem Canal in neighboring Marion County On December 20th, 1994 the bridge caught fire when Christmas lights ignited the roof. Local citizens constructed a new covered bridge at the site throughout 1997 and 1998. The

new bridge was dedicated in September 1998.

(5) Hannah Bridge has spanned Thomas Creek since 1936 and was built on land from an original Donation Land Grant from 1846. Hannah Bridge handles daily automobile crossings and is popular with those who like to swim and fish.

(6) Larwood Bridge built near the confluence of Roaring River and Crabtree Creek in 1939 this bridge stands proudly at Larwood Wayside Park. This is a great spot for a picnic and fishing. A water powered wheel that once provided electricity to locals is a reminder of simpler times.

(7) Weddle Bridge in Sweet Home's Sankey Park features exposed trusses and rounded portals. The bridge was built in 1937 and carried traffic over Thomas Creek for 43 years until being by-passed in 1980. The structure was moved to Ames Creek in 1989.

(8) Short Bridge was built in 1945 and was commonly known as Whiskey Butte Bridge but was renamed for a long-time area resident, Gordon Short. It is one of the few remaining bridges to have a wooden shingle roof. The Short Bridge is the most eastern covered bridge in Linn County.

(9) Crawfordsville Bridge and town were named for Philemon Crawford whose land the town was established on. Crawfordsville Bridge features slit windows on each side. Originally the portals were rounded, but were later enlarged. By-passed by the highway in 1963, the bridge now stands beside the main road. McKercher Park, one mile downstream, is an excellent picnic spot.

HISTORIC ORGANIZATIONS



Short bridge over the South Santiam River. Photo by: Cathy Webb.

Linn County Historical Society
c/o Glenn Harrison
1132 30th Pl SW
Albany, OR 97321-3419
(541) 926-4680

Monteith Historical Society
P.O.Box 965
Albany, OR 97321
518 Second Ave SW
(541) 967-8699 or (541) 928-0911

Rock Hill School Foundation
c/o Mel Harrington
481 S. Main Street
Lebanon, OR 97355
(541) 259-1065

Scio Historical Depot Museum
39004 NE 1st Ave
Scio, OR 97374 (503) 394-2199

Shedd Museum
2990 First Street,
Shedd, OR
Doreen Eagy
541-369-2310

Riverside Cemetery Association
P.O.Box 785
Albany, OR 97321
Contact: Larry Jenks

Albany Airport Museum
City of Albany
333 Broadalbin SW
Albany, OR 97321
(541) 917-7500
<http://cityofalbany.net/>

Albany Civic Theater
111 First Ave SW
Albany, OR 97321
(541) 928-4603
<http://albanycivic.org>

Canyon Life Museum
143 Wall St.
Mill City OR 97360
(503) 897-4088
Contact: Evangelyn Fleetwood

Linn Genealogical Society
Albany Public Library
2450 14th Ave
541-791-1618
www.lgsoregon.org

Flinn's Community Players
Living History Theater
(541) 704-8563
e-mail FlinnCP@gmail.com

Albany Carnegie Library
302 Ferry St SW
Albany, OR 97321
(541) 967-4308

Albany Historic Interior Tour Committee
P.O.Box 965
Albany, OR 97321
(541) 928-0911

Albany Regional Museum
136 S Lyon St.
Albany, OR 97321
(541) 967-7122
www.armuseum.com

Boston Mill Society
c/o Glenn Harrison,
1132 30th Pl SW
Albany, OR 97321-3419
www.bostonmill.org

East Linn Museum
746 Long St
Sweet Home, OR 97386
(541) 367-4580 or (541) 367-6186

Friends of Historic Albany
Kate Porsche, President
PO Box 965
Albany, OR 97321
friendsofhistoricalalbany@msn.com

Historic Carousel & Museum
503 First Ave W
Albany OR 97321
(541) 791-3340 Museum/Studio
www.albanycarousel.com

Landmarks Advisory Commission
c/o Anne Catlin, Preservation Planner
City of Albany
P.O. Box 490,
333 Broadalbin SW
Albany, OR 97321
(541) 917-7560
<http://www.cityofalbany.net>

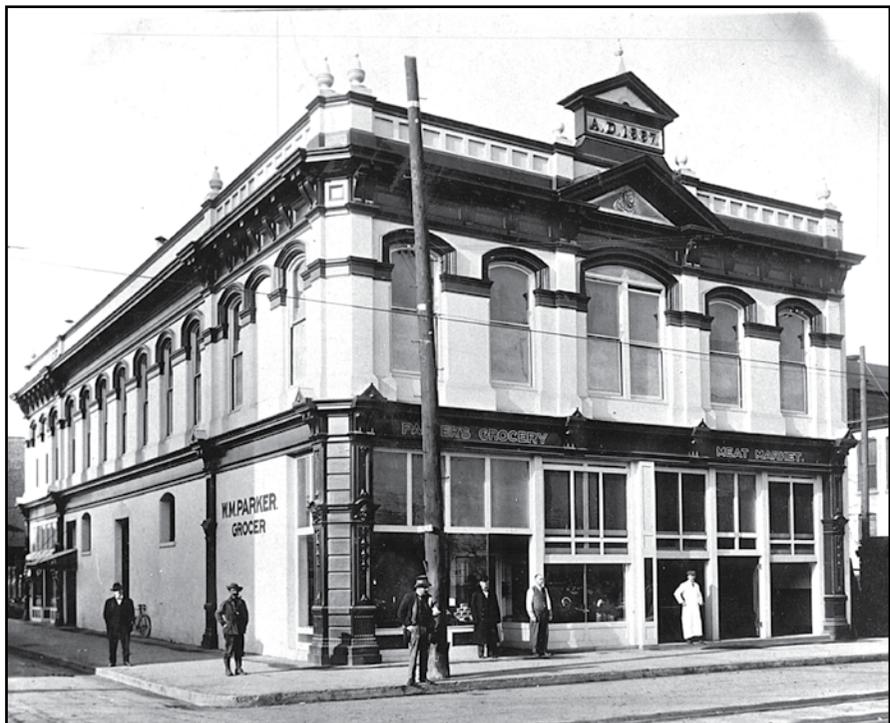
Linn County Historical Museum
P.O. Box 607
101 Park Ave
Brownsville, OR 97327
(541) 466-3390
www.co.linn.or.us/museum

ALBANY MUSEUMS

The Albany Regional Museum

ARM has an extensive collection of Albany memorabilia, photos and artifacts. The Museum was founded in 1980 and put up its first exhibit in 1982. Housed in an 1887 Italianate building in the heart of historic downtown Albany. It has become a community treasure, preserving and displaying thousands of precious artifacts and historical materials for the enjoyment of future generations. The museum is a must see for all. Open 12 noon - 4pm Monday - Friday. Saturdays 10am - 2pm.

136 Lyon S • Albany, OR (541) 967-7122



Monteith House Museum

The c. 1849 Monteith House, the first frame house built in Albany, has been restored to its original condition by local volunteers. Thomas and Walter Monteith, the founders of Albany lived here and hosted many historic meetings inside, including the first Republican Party State convention. The house museum is open seasonally mid-June through mid-September 12noon to 4pm, and by appointment during the rest of the year.

518 Second Ave. SW • Albany, OR across from the Post Office (541) 928-0911



Above: Monteith House photo taken c. 1920.

Right: On the porch of the Monteith House. Photo c. 1903.

Courtesy Monteith Historical Society



History in the making Historic Carousel Carving Studio & Dentzel American Carousel Museum



Photo by: Oliver J. Anderson

This carousel project began in 2002. Carving officially started on June 7, 2003. This project is estimated to take 10-15 years to complete. All work is being done by hand with volunteers of all skill levels. No experience is necessary and all volunteers are welcomed. Volunteers are needed for all phases of the project, including carvers, painters, sanders, fund-raisers, organizers and people willing to help with restoring the 1909 mechanism.

There will be a menagerie of animals, totaling more than 54, all hand carved and hand painted in the traditional style of Dentzel and Muller. The animals and carousel decorative pieces are being carved from basswood with hand tools.

The carving studio is open Monday through Saturday from 10 am to 4 pm (and Wednesday nights until 9 pm) or by appointment.

Volunteers and visitors are always welcome.



Photo by: Tim Sperry

503 First Ave W. Historic Downtown Albany (541) 791-3340

Photo Courtesy of the Albany Regional Museum, from the Robert Potts Collection, Remembering When Vol II #23.



LINN COUNTY LAMB AND WOOL FAIR
Scio, Oregon hosts this annual event each May. The fair includes champion sheep dog trials, sheep sheering demonstrations, goat show, lamb show, exhibits and entertainment. For more information contact Audie Heikkila, (503) 394-3389 <http://www.sciolambfair.com/index.htm>

CHAUTAUQUA EVENTS

Spring Tea and Program
Each spring the Albany Regional Museum hosts a tea and program. Past programs have featured quilts, hats and handkerchiefs.
Annual Meeting and Program
Each fall the Albany Regional Museum introduces a special guest for a featured presentation. Speakers have included Gerald Brennenman and Rod Tripp, Judge Jackson Frost, Editor Hasso Herring, and Sherrif Burkhardt, all sharing their stories to bring history to life.
Advance reservations are recommended. For more information contact the Albany Regional Museum (541) 967-7122 www.armuseum.com.

PIONEER PICNIC

Linn County Pioneer Picnic is Oregon's oldest continuing celebration. The first Picnic consisted of a reunion of Oregon Trail pioneers in 1887. With the passing of time and the pioneers, the Picnic changed to include other entertainment and activities. Today's picnic focuses on family fun with games, food booths, logger jamboree, equestrian events, talent shows and entertainment. For more information contact the Brownsville Chamber of Commerce, (541) 466-5709. <http://www.historic-brownsville.com>

LINN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY PROGRAMS

The purpose of the Linn County Historical Society is to encourage the preservation of local, Linn County and Oregon history; to stimulate interest in and knowledge of the county's heritage; and to disseminate historical information. Free programs are offered on Sunday afternoons in January, March, May and October. (541) 926-4680 or gr.harrison@comcast.com

EVENTS

Community events offer residents and visitors an opportunity to experience life here in the Willamette Valley. These unique festivals, programs and tours represent the true heart of Linn County and provide a glimpse into the history of our people. Albany and Linn County are known throughout the Northwest for our entertainment and events; take the time to join in the celebration and, you'll know why.

ANTIQUES & ART IN THE STREETS

Each September, the Saturday after Labor Day browse through Historic Downtown Albany with antiques literally filling the streets. For more information contact the Albany Downtown Association. (541) 928-2469 or (800) 526-5526

VETERANS DAY PARADE

With around 200 entries, and as many as 40,000 spectators, Albany hosts the largest Veterans Day parade west of the Mississippi. It is organized and run every year by the volunteer efforts of the Veterans Commemoration Association. The parade features veterans from wars past and present, marching units, military vehicles, and marching bands. For more information contact the Veterans Commemoration Association, (541) 981-2390 or e-mail albanyveteransdayparade@gmail.com

MONTEITH SOCIETY DAILY LIFE 1859

Each year the Monteith House museum fills with the sights, sounds and smells of the pioneer era. Demonstrations include things like pioneer cooking, sewing, woodworking, candle or soap making, blacksmithing and more. June 20, 2009 (541) 928-0911 or (800) 526-2256

CHRISTMAS PARLOUR TOUR

Second Sunday in December, 2pm-7pm Tour the parlours of several historic homes beautifully decorated for the holidays. Ticket price includes hot drinks, entertainment, and trolley & horsedrawn wagon rides. (541) 928-0911 or (800) 526-5526

HISTORIC INTERIOR HOMES TOUR Last Saturday in July, 11am-5pm. Each home has been lovingly restored, and reflects the best of both historic architecture and modern function. Ticket price includes refreshments, entertainment and trolley & horsedrawn wagon rides. Tickets: sales begin at 10am on tour day at the Albany Visitors Association. Call for more information. (541) 928-5008 or (800) 526-2256

NIGHT TIME MAGIC December 1-January 1 Wander through one of Albany's three nationally registered historic districts after dark to see the magical effect of over 200 historic homes lit with white lights for the holidays. Call the Albany Visitors Association for more information. (541) 928-5008 or (800) 526-2256

OLD FASHIONED CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION

Experience the sights and sounds of an old fashioned Christmas in Albany's Downtown Commercial Historic District. Home-town parade, community tree lighting, holiday concert & holiday matinee. All free to the public. For information, call the Albany Downtown Association. (541) 928-2469

CHRISTMAS CAROLING TROLLEY TOURS

Oh what fun it is to ride in a vintage trolley through a winter wonderland of historic homes lit with thousands of white lights. Tours include a song leader/guide and refreshments Saturday & Sunday prior to Christmas. For times and additional information, call (541) 928-0911

CHRISTMAS EVE SING-A-LONG

Whitespires continues the tradition of singing community carols in the decorated sanctuary of the 1891 gothic Whitespires church. The fun starts at 7pm, December 24th. Come and enjoy this family tradition. Refreshments.

UPSTAIRS DOWNTOWN TOUR

The first Friday each May Albany hosts the annual upstairs downtown loft tour and Rotary wine walk. The tour is part of Albany's celebration of Historic Preservation Month. Several downtown lofts, living spaces, and historic downtown buildings will be open for touring from 4-8pm. Maps showing the locations of the lofts will be available at several locations marked with balloons. This self-guided tour has become increasingly popular. Tickets are also sold for wine tasting on the day of the event. For more information contact the Albany Downtown Association (541) 928-2469 or visit www.albanydowntown.com

CARRIAGE ME BACK

Carriage Me Back is a somewhat historic, always enjoyable, community drama. Dressed in period costumes, our local actors take on the personalities of historical characters. Visitors ride in a horse-drawn carriage from the Linn County Historical Museum to the 1881 Moyer House enjoying reenactments at stops along the way. Plan to spend the day. For more information contact Linn County Historical Museum, 101 Park Ave., Brownsville, OR 97327, (541) 466-3390, <http://www.historicbrownsville.com>

MONDAYS AT MONTEITH CONCERT SERIES

Under the stars of the evening sky along the banks of the Calapooia and Willamette Rivers, community members spread their blankets, pull up a chair and take time out from their busy lives Monday evenings in July and August. For more information contact City of Albany Parks and Recreation. (541) 917-7777. www.cityofalbany.net

NW ART & AIR FESTIVAL

The Northwest Art and Air Festival is an annual festival in Albany that celebrates local art and aeronautics. Awarded best event by the Oregon Festival and Events Association in recent years the festival has averaged 40,000 visitors during the course of the event. Colorful hot air balloons fill the morning sky. Enjoy juried art show, night glow, air fair, live entertainment & fire works.

RIVER RHYTHMS THURSDAY CONCERT SERIES

Each summer for over 25 years, thousands of people gather to experience Thursday evenings filled with diverse music, food, entertainment, and fun. Children of all ages have hands on opportunities to discover their creativity through pre-concert art projects. It's no wonder this event was awarded the best music series in the state by the Oregon Festivals and Events. River Rhythms concerts take place on Thursdays at Monteith Riverpark in Downtown Albany. Performances begin at 7:00 p.m. Admission is free, but donations are encouraged. For more information contact City of Albany Parks and Recreation. (541) 917-7777. www.riverrhythms.org



J.A.Howard at the wheel of his first auto c1910 Photo
courtesy of Robert Potts historical collection

Thank you for visiting, come back soon!

ALBANY
VISITORS
ASSOCIATION

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250 Broadalbin St., SW, #110
Albany, OR 97321
(541) 928-0911 or 800-526-2256
www.albanyvisitors.com