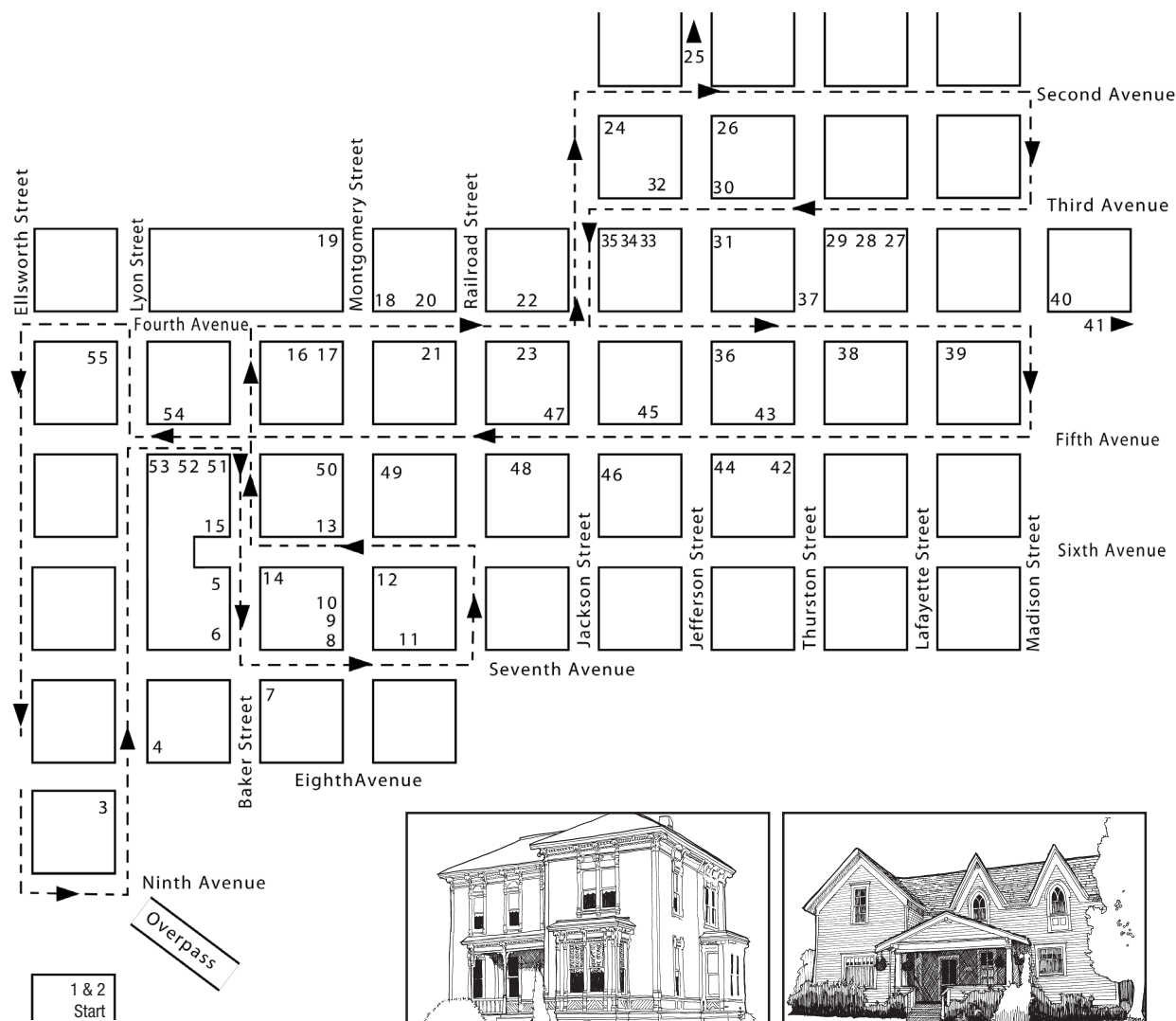


HACKLEMAN DISTRICT TOUR



Goltra House c. 1893 (18)



Moses Parker House c. 1875 (42)

Begin the Hackleman District Tour at the Albany Station. The Railway Express Agency (REA) building is just to the East (**1 & 2**). These Craftsman style buildings were built in c. 1909 and are the Amtrak office, rail stop, and Albany Transit offices today. Proceed 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 elabo-

ately 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

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 has since been 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 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. (25) The Wheelhouse is located where The Willamette Seed & Grain Warehouse once stood. It represents a movement toward the river with development helping to reconnect Albany to the Willamette. 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 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, 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 overhang had been removed and were 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, Isaac 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 Monteth'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.