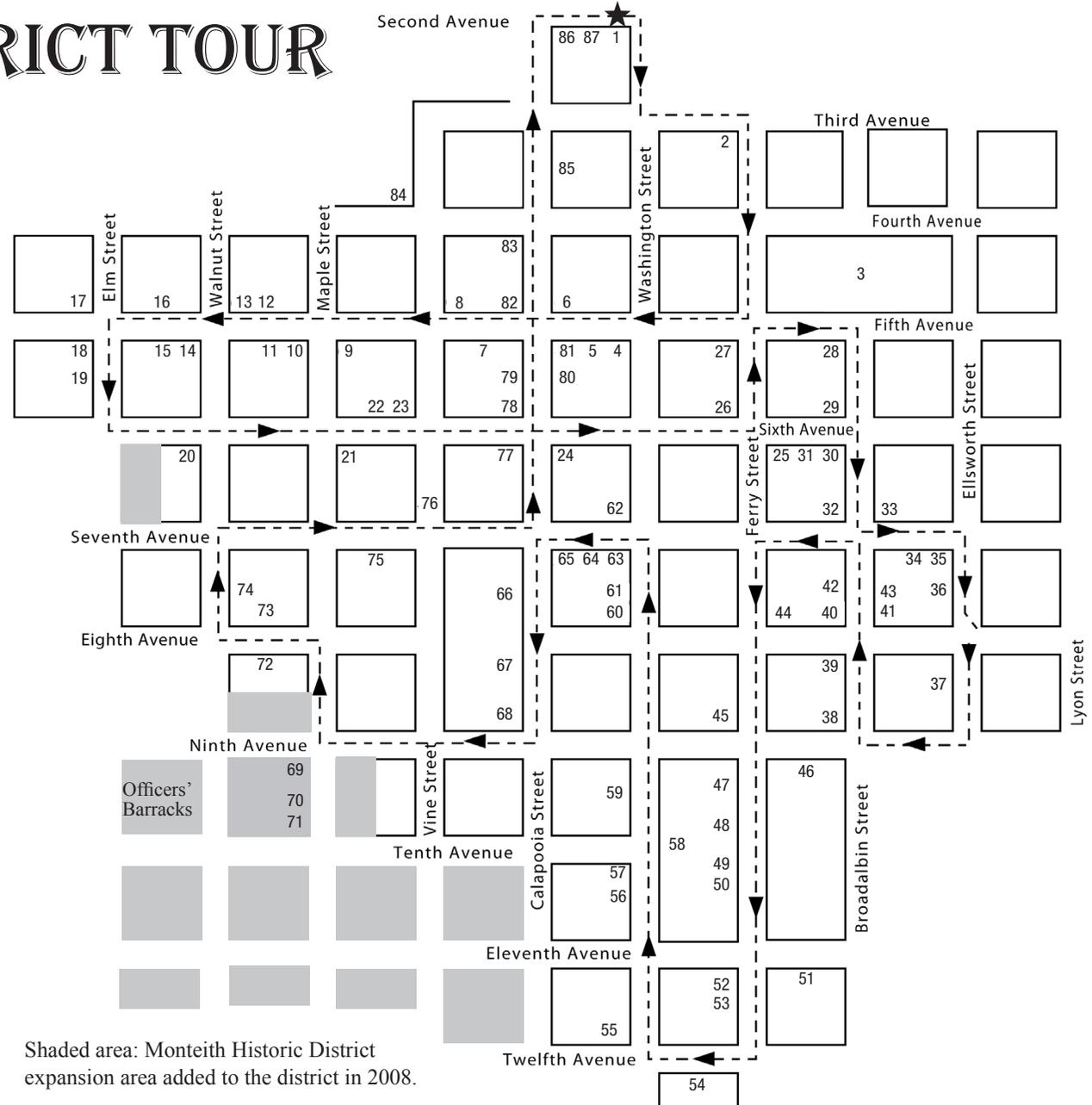


MONTEITH DISTRICT TOUR

Begin the Monteith Tour (1) at 518 Second Ave SW, at Albany's first frame house, known as the Monteith House, c. 1849. 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 and furnishings on display original to the house and Monteith family. Visitors can tour the interior by appointment. Contact the Monteith Society (see page 21) for information. To continue the tour, turn right at Washington Street, left onto Third Avenue and right onto Ferry Street. At Third (2) 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 11 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. (3). 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 (4). This Gothic Revival building 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 the Willamette valley. Next door at 520 Fifth (5) 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 1881 Italianate at 539 Fifth (6) 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. (7) 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 (8) 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 (9) is the Alfred Schmitt/Powell 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. Schmitt was a professor at Albany College. The Queen Anne style house at 802 Fifth (10) was built in 1906 for the Merrill family. Note the many



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

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 (11) 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. (12) The Conn House at 825 5th Ave SW, was built by Perry Conn in 1876 at the age of 16. The Rural Vernacular house at 839 Fifth (13) was built c. 1885. A Colonial Revival stands at 914 Fifth (14). Built circa 1859, 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 (15 & 16) are two more examples of the popular Bungalow style, both built between 1910 and 1920. The Rural Vernacular at 955 Fifth (17) 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 (18).

The best example of the Gothic Revival style in Albany is the Driggs House at 516 Elm (19). 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 (20), 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. The house at 728 Sixth is a stick house with Eastlake trim (21). George Dickinson, proprietor of the Oregon Land Co., lived here in 1892. The Gothic Revival house at 725 Sixth (22) 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 (23) was built about 1900. 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 (24). 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. Continue to Ferry but before turning left onto Ferry, note the 1883 French Second Empire across the street at 338 Sixth (25). 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 fishscale 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. (26). 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 (27) was built in 1868. Turn right onto Fifth Avenue. At the corner of Fifth and Broadalbin is the United Presbyterian Church (28) 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 (29) 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 (30). The modified Stick style house at 320 Sixth (31) 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 (32). The house at 627 Broadalbin (33) 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, (34) It was built in 1904 by William Fortmiller, owner of Fortmiller Furniture Store. Turn right on Ellsworth. The Samuel S. Train House at 704 Ellsworth St. SW (35) 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. The St. Mary's Catholic Church our Lady of Guadalupe at 728 Ellsworth (36) was the second house built, c. 1905, to be a rectory for the church. It

Don't miss the Interior Homes Tours!

More information on page 23.



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 (37). Turn right at Ninth and then right again onto Broadalbin. At the corner is the Montanye House 832 Broadalbin SW (38). This excellent example of Itali-

anate residential style was built c. 1885 for Lemuel H. Montanye, an attorney and justice of the peace. At 804 Broadalbin SW (39) 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 Bridgeford House at 732 Broadalbin (40). The Dawson House at 731 Broadalbin (41) 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 buildings. The Manse is a fine example of a c. 1890 Stick style house at 724 Broadalbin (42). Across the street at 717 Broadalbin (43) 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. (44). A little further down the street at 838 Ferry SW (45) 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 (46), 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 the Hamilton House at 928 Ferry (47) you can see a Queen Anne Cottage built in 1895 with an attractive Eastlake porch. At 940 Ferry (48) 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 (49 & 50). 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 (51) you will see a Queen Anne built in 1897 which features a tower. The tall

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. Construction materials were limited so 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, (4) 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

Italianate house at 1106 Ferry (52) was built c. 1885 for William Fortmiller of Fortmiller Brothers Furnishings, and was later occupied by Wallace Lee, registrar, dean and president of Albany College. The Breckenridge House an 1890 Rural Vernacular house at 1122 Ferry (53) 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 (54). 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 (55), 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 (56) in 1892. His neighbors at 1004 Washington (57) 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 (58) 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 (59). The stately 1906 Georgian Revival at 730 Washington (60) 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 (61) 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 (62) 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 (63), which was built for Ralph Fisher about 1900. This style is also known as the American Foursquare and the Classic Box. The large Craftsman Bungalow at 532 Seventh (64) was built in 1913 for the Ballack family. This house features "Swiss Chalet" decorative elements. At 540 Seventh (65) 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 (66), 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 (67). It was constructed in 1870 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 Dr. Hurd/Spence House at 828 Calapooia (68) looks like the Redfield House but was actually built about 1927. It demonstrates how the "Colonial" Style has been continually 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 three Bungalows at 916, 924 and 934 Maple (69, 70 & 71). 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 (72). Across the street at 817 Eighth (73) 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 (74) is known as the McDaniel House. Turn right at Seventh Avenue to view the remodeled Maple School at 718 Seventh (75). Just past the school is the Santiam Canal (76), which runs north down Vine Street to the confluence of the Willamette and Calapooia rivers. It was dug by primarily by hand labor 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 the Bentley House a c. 1889 Eastlake-Stick style house at 606 Calapooia (77), and twin Eastlake-Stick cottages at 532 and 522 Calapooia (78 & 79). Across the street is the Veal House at 505 Calapooia (80). Built about 1910, it was moved to this site in 1979 along with its older (c. 1898) neighbor at 523 Calapooia (81). Both were moved from downtown Albany to make 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 (82). Built about 1885, it was the Beauchamp Apartments for years, but is now a single-family residence. At 404 Calapooia St. (83) is the A.H. Goodwin House built circa 1878 it is a Western Farmhouse a typical style of homes built during that era. Looking to your left down Fourth Avenue you will see the old Oregon Power Company generator building on the northwest corner of Fourth and Vine (84). 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. Across the street at 323 Calapooia (85) 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 (86, 87) are two houses built c. 1865. and 518 Second Avenue is, of course, the Monteith House, where we started.