

1037

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Williams, C. S., House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 1973 Garden Avenue
city, town Eugene
state Oregon code OR county Lane code 039 zip code 97401

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private (checked)
Category of Property: building(s) (checked)
Number of Resources within Property: Contributing 1, Noncontributing 0

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets (checked) does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Date: May 27, 1988

In my opinion, the property meets (checked) does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official:
Date:

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
entered in the National Register. (checked)
determined eligible for the National Register.
determined not eligible for the National Register.
removed from the National Register.
other, (explain):

Signature of the Keeper: Melorus Byrum
Date of Action: 7-14-88

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

20th Century Revivals/Tudor Revival
(English Cottage)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Stucco

(wall construction is concrete block)

roof asphalt (composition shingles)

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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Facing south to Garden Avenue, the 1 1/2 story English cottage is a comfortable companion to the Hall house to the east, with which it shares a driveway. The Williams house is simpler and slightly smaller than the Hall house: is a simple L-shape in plan with the dining room projecting on the north (rear). Stucco over McIntyre concrete block was used as in the Hall House next door, but the surfaces are plain, uninterrupted by the clinker brick used in the Hall house.

The roof is L-shape in plan with three inset gable dormers: the dormer on the south accenting the main entrance and giving more space to the upstairs hall; the one on the east in the second floor south bedroom; and the one on the north in the main (second floor) bedroom. All three have false half-timbering applied as decoration. (A fourth dormer, shown on the plans in the second floor storage room, was never built.) The main ridge of the roof runs east-west and the east and west gable ends are also decorated with false half-timbering. The south leg of the L has a jerkin-headed gable. Original wood shingles have now been replaced with asphalt shingles.

The front door has nine lights. The exterior door to the kitchen has six lights and a flat lower panel. The exterior door to the basement, down three steps from grade, opens onto a landing with eight steps going up to the first floor and eight steps going down to the basement. It has six lights with three vertical flat panels below. There are eight-light french doors leading onto the terrace from the living room.

The opening between living room and library alcove is a wide archway, echoed by arched openings to the dining room and to the entrance hall. The recess above the fireplace is also arched. The interior doors all have a large, single flat-panel design. The built-in cupboards of the dining alcove also have small flat panel doors below open shelves.

Most windows are six-light wood casements, usually hung in pairs. The exceptions are: the west wall of the living room and the library alcove, each of which has three six-light casements hung as a unit; the kitchen windows which are a pair of four-lights; and the windows in: the downstairs bedroom closet, a single two-light casement; the upstairs 1/2 bath, a single three-light casement; and the second floor storage room, a single six-light casement. The octagonal dining room has windows on five walls. Those on the north, east and west, are single, fixed, nine-light sash. Those on the northeast and northwest are pairs of six-light casements. The most dramatic windows are those of the stairwell (on the east wall). Placed off-center, the over four-foot wide by over nine-foot high unit is the single most remarkable element of this house.

The light fixtures and plumbing are original, as is the telephone closet (and its wiring) off the entrance hall. The built-in range hood in the kitchen is still in place, as are all the storage closets and cabinets

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Mrs. Williams found so necessary throughout the house. The oddly-cut custom-made screens for the casement windows are in place on most of the windows, or are in storage for later reinstallation (see detail, northeast corner photograph). The lower portion opens inward and the upper portion is fixed.

There is a glass-doored china cabinet on the south wall of the hexagonal dining room. Howard Hall, Jr., remembers his grandmother kept it painted dark so her light colored china would show better.

The wood lift from the basement to supply the living room fireplace still operates.

Changes

The few changes include the conversion of the woodburning furnace to oil, and the removal of the water heater from its kitchen closet to the basement. The lower opening of the "cool cabinet" in the kitchen has been closed off on the interior with a piece of sheetrock, but the original wood slat shelves remain.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1926-1927

Significant Dates

1927

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Eyler Brown, Architect

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The one and one-half story English Cottage at 1973 Garden Avenue in Eugene, Oregon was built for Charles Sumner Williams, father-in-law of Howard A. Hall, Sr., owner of the neighboring English Cottage on the east. Also constructed of McIntyre block, and stucco-finished, it was designed by Eyler Brown, faculty member of the University of Oregon Department of Architecture. It was completed in 1927. It was the second component of a distinctive English Cottage ensemble on contiguous parcels in the Fairmount Addition bordering the city's millrace.

While independent in plan, mass and detail, the Williams House is nonetheless stylistically sympathetic to the earlier residence designed by Eugene architect John Hunzicker. Brown also used the steeply-sloping, jerkin-head gables, casement windows and rabbeted planks in imitation of half timbering which were characteristic of the English Cottage style. But he specified for this house a stucco exterior which is not textured by clinker brick. Distinctive aspects of Brown's design were the triangular dormers used on three of the elevations, and a hexagonal diningroom bay with paneled parapet which is a primary feature of the garden elevation.

Under the category of architecture, the Williams House meets National Register Criterion C. It is the central property of three neighboring English Cottages making up a stylistically cohesive group. The house which Brown designed for his own use at 1953 Garden Avenue, on the west, completed the ensemble, but it has not been proposed for nomination to date. The house of Williams' son-in-law on the adjoining lot to the east, is proposed for nomination under separate cover. The two houses remain in common ownership by descendants of the original occupants. The Williams House is significant as one of three documented residences designed by long-time University of Oregon instructor of architecture Eyler Brown. It is noteworthy, along with the Howard A. Hall House, as an example of the limited application for architectural purposes of a locally manufactured common hollow concrete block. The supplier was the Eugene Concrete Pipe Company, founded by Winthrop C. Hall, father of Howard A. Hall.

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The house at 1973 Garden Avenue deserves recognition on the basis of its architectural merit, its design by Eyler Brown, its association with C. S. Williams, its construction of McIntyre concrete block, its association with the development of the Fairmount district and its location on the millrace.

The house is an intact architect-designed example of the English cottage style popular in the 1920s and '30s. There are no appreciable changes to the interior or exterior. Its construction is unusual in that the exterior walls are built of a special type of concrete block with the stucco applied directly to the block instead of to wire mesh or wood lath. This house with the Howard A. Hall house to the east and the Eyler Brown house to the west formed a comfortable "family enclave." The back yards were shared by all three families. There were and are other family groups in Eugene, but few if any are as well preserved architecturally as this one.¹

Although the early Sanborn maps do not show it, there is a 20 foot drop behind the garage, about halfway back on the lot which stretches to the millrace proper at its northern edge. In the construction photos of the Hall house, it appears that there is water in this area, but I have been assured that there was not.² Eyler Brown even had steps built from his property west of the C. S. Williams house down to the lower level, where he entertained "on the banks of the millrace."³

The Architect: Eyler Brown

Little formal research has been done on Eyler Brown. He is not listed in the 1910 or 1921 Polk's Eugene City and Lane County Directory, but is listed in the 1914 edition as a student at the University of Oregon. The 1925 Polk's lists him as an instructor at the University of Oregon, as do succeeding years until 1940, when he is listed as assistant professor which continues until 1960, when he is listed as an architect. In 1965 he is listed as retired and living at 797 Skipper Avenue, Eugene.

The 1925 Polk's lists his residence as 1370 Emerald, but the plans for C. S. Williams's house, dated July 15, 1926, show Brown's address as 1953 Garden Avenue, next door (to the west) to the Williams house. This house, forming the western edge of the "family" enclave, also still stands apparently intact.

Correspondence in the Willcox Papers (Manuscript Collection of the University of Oregon Library),⁴ shows that Brown travelled through Europe during 1933 and 1934, studying etching on a fellowship or grant, which was extended for the second year, easing the economic difficulties of the Department of Architecture considerably. Ethan Newman, a friend of Brown's, remembers that he spent some time in Belgium studying, but can't

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remember the name of his teacher. Brown sent back a series of eight etchings which were to be exhibited at a special show as "works in progress." One he instructed Willcox to give to his (Brown's) mother and another was a gift to Willcox. He mentioned several people whom he wanted especially to have invited, one of whom was Howard Hall, his neighbor on Garden Avenue.

Further examination of his correspondence with Willcox shows he was a keen observer and was intensely involved with his students, freely giving advice and friendship. Newman also recalls that in his early years, Brown was a driven man, with high standards, and little patience. After a stroke, Brown changed, became more relaxed, more tolerant of others' opinions. Although he was Acting Dean of the School of Architecture and Allied Arts for a time, he never became a full professor, ending his career as associate professor.

There are only three buildings known to have been designed by Brown: the Williams house at 1973 Garden Avenue, his own house at 1953 Garden Avenue, and the home of Mr. & Mrs. David McCosh, another faculty member, on Fairmount Boulevard. In a career that spanned 40 years, he must have designed and built more than three houses. It is known that he worked with Claire Hamlin, now retired and no longer living in Eugene, and fellow faculty member, Wallace Hayden.⁵ Mrs. McCosh described her home as very comfortable and well-thought out, but couldn't remember where there were other buildings by Brown. Philip Dole, looking at the plans for the Williams house, seemed to recall that the hexagonal dining room was a favorite feature of Brown's, but also couldn't think of any other buildings by Brown.⁶

Brown was very involved with the Very Little Theater group in Eugene, and designed sets for many of their productions. His wife, Gerda, was also involved as an actress. Newman recalls that Brown held meetings for the group at his home on the millrace, and that there were steps leading down from the main level of the yard to the lower level, which was beautifully landscaped. Little of this landscaping remains now.

The Owner: C. S. Williams

Charles Sumner Williams was born in Jacksonville, Oregon, in 1856. His parents, Isaacher and Velina Williams, had come to Oregon in 1853 from Cincinnati, Ohio. He graduated from the University of Oregon in 1882,⁷ and taught school for several years in Coupville, on Whidbey Island in Puget Sound, Washington. When he returned to Eugene, he became manager and chief operator (from 1891-1895) of the Eugene Electric Light Company,⁸ which served Eugene from 1887 to 1902 from its location at the head of the western flume of the millrace.

Williams was an important business figure in Eugene, founder, with Alex Matthews, of the Eugene Mill and Elevator Company in 1895. This replaced

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the mill established by Ben Underwood in 1854 and burned in 1894. The Sanborn map for 1895 shows that a structure of three stories and basement was planned. It was built and served the community around Eugene for many years. In 1897 James Shelley bought out Mathews and the firm took the name of Eugene Mill and Elevator Company, though it is listed in most city directories as "Williams and Shelley, props. Eugene Mill and Elevator Company. East end of 5th Avenue East." The company grew and prospered, and in the 1912 Centennial History of Oregon it was described as the largest milling business south of Salem, and Williams was felt to "need no introduction to the readers of this volume who are residents of the Willamette Valley."⁹ In the 1914 Polk's Lane County Directory Williams is still listed as half-owner of the Eugene Mill and Elevator Company.

In 1946 the complex burned, leaving a single grain elevator which stood until October, 1986, when it was demolished to make room for a pole storage yard for the Eugene Water and Electric Board's expansion project.¹⁰

The 1921 Polk's Lane County Directory lists C. S. Williams as a "lumberman" with his residence at 1165 Pearl. At this time he owned and operated a lumbermill outside the City limits. The 1925 Polk's lists him as a "farmer" with his home at 1991 Garden Avenue. He operated a large cherry, walnut, and filbert orchard in the River Road area which he had purchased some years before.¹¹

For four years, Charles Sumner Williams and Irena Dunn Williams, lived with his daughter and son-in-law, the Howard A. Halls, at 1991 Garden Avenue, until their house, next door at 1973 Garden Avenue, was built. The only other buildings with known associations with Williams were his homes: at 729 Pearl (known from City Directories to be his home at least from 1907 to 1912) and 1165 Pearl (listed in the 1921 City Directory as his home). Neither of these houses exists any longer. Other addresses and dates are unknown.

McIntyre Concrete Block

The Williams house is also one of only two houses known to be constructed of McIntyre concrete block, a product of the Eugene Concrete Pipe Company, one of the largest and most important concrete products manufacturers in the Willamette Valley (see below). Concrete block was a popular material for house construction at this time, but was usually rock-faced and was usually left exposed. The McIntyre concrete block were lighter and stronger than the usual blocks of the period and had vertical striations on the outer surfaces. McIntyre concrete blocks measure 6" x 6" x 12".

Unlike concrete block of today, the hollow space is circular and runs the length, horizontally, of the block. The vertical striations were designed to hold the stucco or plaster firmly without the need for the usual wood lath or wire mesh.

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The Eugene Concrete Pipe Company

Winthrop C. Hall founded the Eugene Concrete Pipe Company in 1911. The firm grew, and expanded in 1922 with the development of a new plant facility at 135 Blair and the installation of a "new and advanced McIntyre tile making machine."¹² This McIntyre block was used for both the Hall and the Williams houses. A search through the Statewide Inventory of Historic Properties for Eugene reveals that though there are many stucco English cottages in Eugene, the Williams and Hall houses are the only ones known to be stucco over concrete block and these two houses and the Hall garage are the only known examples of the use of this kind of block in Eugene.

The Industrial Edition of The Eugene Guard dated Saturday July 30, 1927, (p. 4), describes the history of the company and gives a listing of some of its products: "concrete sewer pipe, highway culvert pipe, drain tile, irrigation pipe in all sizes from four inch to forty-two inch diameters. Standard concrete meter boxes, concrete brick, both faced in colors and plain, various sizes of concrete building units, foundation pier blocks, plain and ventilated chimney blocks, concrete burial vaults, water troughs and vats, well curbing, gypsum partition tile, sanitary concrete septic tanks and other products." The article goes on to say that the company had provided Eugene "with all of its municipal and private sewers for many years" and that "many small towns have been either completely or partially sewered with pipe from this plant. Among these are Cottage Grove, Reedsport, Newport, Toledo, Springfield, and others."

The Lane County Business Historical Profiles history of the Eugene Concrete Pipe Company gives slightly different dates for Hall's arrival in Oregon and the founding of his company, but relates that the interior walls of both the Eugene Hotel and the Miner Building were made of the gypsum block produced by this company.¹³

The History of the Willamette Valley, Oregon describes Winthrop C. Hall as "one of the leading figures in the industrial affairs of Eugene" and his company as "one of the most successful and important manufacturing concerns in this section of the Willamette Valley."¹⁴

Records still kept by the family indicate that the Eugene Concrete Pipe Company produced nearly all of the heavy concrete pipe for the Southern Oregon and Coast highway systems.¹⁵

The Eugene Concrete Pipe Company made significant contributions to the industrial growth of the City and the State.

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Fairmount and the Millrace

The Hall house was built in 1922-23 when the Fairmount district was beginning to grow rapidly. Fairmount surrounds the University of Oregon which made it an ideal location for faculty members. There are many revival-type houses in the Fairmount area built during the 1920s and 1930s, many stucco English cottages. But the neighborhood around Garden Avenue has changed drastically. At one end of the short stretch of street is a large "modern" motel, and at the other are equally "modern" apartments. The few older houses remaining on the south side of the street have been neglected and/or converted to apartments.

The Hall, Williams, and Brown houses formed a comfortable "family" enclave, with the three families sharing the backyard space: the Hall garage defining the boundary on the east; the Brown house, on the west; and the millrace, on the north. The mature plantings in the front yards of the three houses tend to isolate them, divide them one from another, but they are still open at the back. There are other family groupings in Eugene, but their character is not as well preserved as in this example.¹⁶

It is interesting that Williams chose to build on the same millrace that had powered his mill since 1895 (and the earlier mill since 1854). This may have been because his daughter and son-in-law were planning to build there (and, indeed, did build there) or perhaps because of the developing fashion for building residences on the millrace. Ethan Newman commented on the never-fully-realized potential of the millrace for residential development,¹⁷ and even a cursory examination of the changes in the Sanborn maps over time shows the increase in popularity of the millrace area for homes. There was a hard-fought legal battle in the mid-teens between property owners along the millrace and the owners of the millrace itself, which ended in the Oregon Supreme Court: the defendants, owners of the millrace who wanted to further develop its industrial potential by widening it, won a limited victory, but the battle took its toll. Most of the businesses using the millrace as a power source converted to electricity and the millrace was eventually considered "obsolete."¹⁸

The Ferry Street Bridge construction in the late 1940s sealed the fate of the millrace by limiting the flow of water. What had been a fast-flowing stream was constricted to what could flow through a pipe 30 inches in diameter. These pipes were installed in several places to provide for the flow of water under new traffic bridges over the millrace. They effectively stop canoes from "floating the millrace" a favorite pastime in the 1920s and '30s.

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Source Notes

- ¹Conversation with Philip Dole, April, 1987.
- ²Ethan Newman. Interview August 16, 1987, Eugene, Oregon.
- ³ibid.
- ⁴W. R. B. Willcox was one of the founders of the School of Architecture and Allied arts, and the first head of the Architecture Department.
- ⁵Newman interview, August 16, 1987.
- ⁶Conversation, March, 1987, Eugene, Oregon. (Professor Philip Dole).
- ⁷Centennial History of Oregon, Volume 2. Chicago: [S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1912], p. 201. Joseph Gaston, author.
- ⁸ibid.
- ⁹Volume 2. Chicago: [S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1912], p. 201. (Gaston).
- ¹⁰City of Eugene, Planning Department, "Eugene Mill and Elevator Building" file.
- ¹¹Howard A. Hall, Jr., notes for a family history.
- ¹²Description from Howard Hall, Jr.
- ¹³Frank C. Beeson, ed. [Eugene]: Lane County Republican Central Committee, 1966.
- ¹⁴Volume 3. Chicago: S.J Clark Publishing Co., 1927, pp. 295-6.
- ¹⁵Howard A. Hall, Jr., notes for a family history.
- ¹⁶Conversation with Philip Dole, April, 1987.
- ¹⁷Interview. Eugene, Oregon, August 16, 1987.
- ¹⁸Staff Notes, Historic Review Board, May 29, 1980, p II-B-3. Application for Historic Landmark status for the Eugene Mill and Elevator Building.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one Eugene East, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	0	4	9	5	0	7	0	4	8	7	6	8	4	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

B

Zone				Easting				Northing						

C

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D

Zone				Easting				Northing						

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is located in SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 33, Township 17S, Range 3W, Willamette Meridian in Eugene, Lane County, Oregon. It is legally described as the south 230' of the east 40' of Lot 5 and the south 230' of the west 20' of Lot 6 of Block 34 of the Fairmount Addition to Eugene and is also identified as Tax Lot 10300 of said location.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated parcel measuring 60 x 230' is that which was acquired by Howard A. Hall, Sr. for residential purposes, along with neighboring property to east and west, in the Fairmount Addition in Eugene in 1922. The parcel encompasses the house designed by University of Oregon architecture instructor Eyler Brown in the English Cottage style for C. S. Williams, father-in-law of Howard A. Hall, Sr., in 1926.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carolyn Sorrels
organization N/A date August 15, 1987
street & number PO Box 3407 telephone (503) 686-3631
city or town Eugene state Oregon zip code 97403

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Much of the material came from interviews (1985-1987) with Howard A. Hall, Jr., son of the original owner and present owner, with his brother, of both the Hall and Williams Houses. Hall also prepared a brief history of the families, and collected old photographs to show the house under construction and in earlier days.

City of Eugene Preliminary Cultural Resource Inventory. Neighborhood FM2. (Much of the information on this form is incorrect.)

Dole, Philip. Professor of Architecture, University of Oregon. Conversations, 1985-1987.

The Eugene Guard, July 30, 1927, "The Industrial Edition," p. 4.

Jones, Eric R. "Industrial Uses of the Millrace and Its Area, 1851-1928." An unpublished paper in the Lane County Museum Library.

Korstad's Lane County Directory for the years 1936, 1937, 1940, 1949.

Lane County Records for early deed information and plat maps.

McCosh, Mrs. David. Telephone conversations, August 8 and 15, 1987.

Newman, Ethan. Interview August 16, 1987. Eugene, Oregon.

Polk's Eugene City and Lane County Directory for the years 1893, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1914, 1921, 1925, 1934, 1940, 1941, 1947, 1949.

Sorrels, Carolyn S. Schematic drawings, from original blueprints of Eyler Brown design, of the plan of 1973 Garden Avenue. (Original blueprints in the possession of Howard A. Hall, Jr., owner of the house.)

Southwestern Oregon Chapter, AIA. Style and Vernacular: A Guide to the Architecture of Lane County, Oregon. [Portland, Oregon]: Western Imprints. p. 43.

Tweedell, Bob. Millrace History. Reprint of Eugene Register Guard. (undated, ca. 1948.)

Willcox Papers, Manuscript Collection, University of Oregon Libraries

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Map Sources

Sanborn Insurance Maps for the years 1925, 1958, 1968. (1958 "map" included was redrawn from original, by Carolyn S. Sorrels, with contour line added to show 20' drop at rear of property.)

USGS, Eugene East Quadrant, Oregon. 1:24,000, 1976.

Lane County Tax Lot map for Block 34, Fairmount Addition.

Plat maps from Lane County Records: Fairmount, 1890, Deed Book 25, page 289; Fairmount Amended, 1892, Book 2, Page 12.

Sec. 33 T. 17S. R. 3W.W.M.

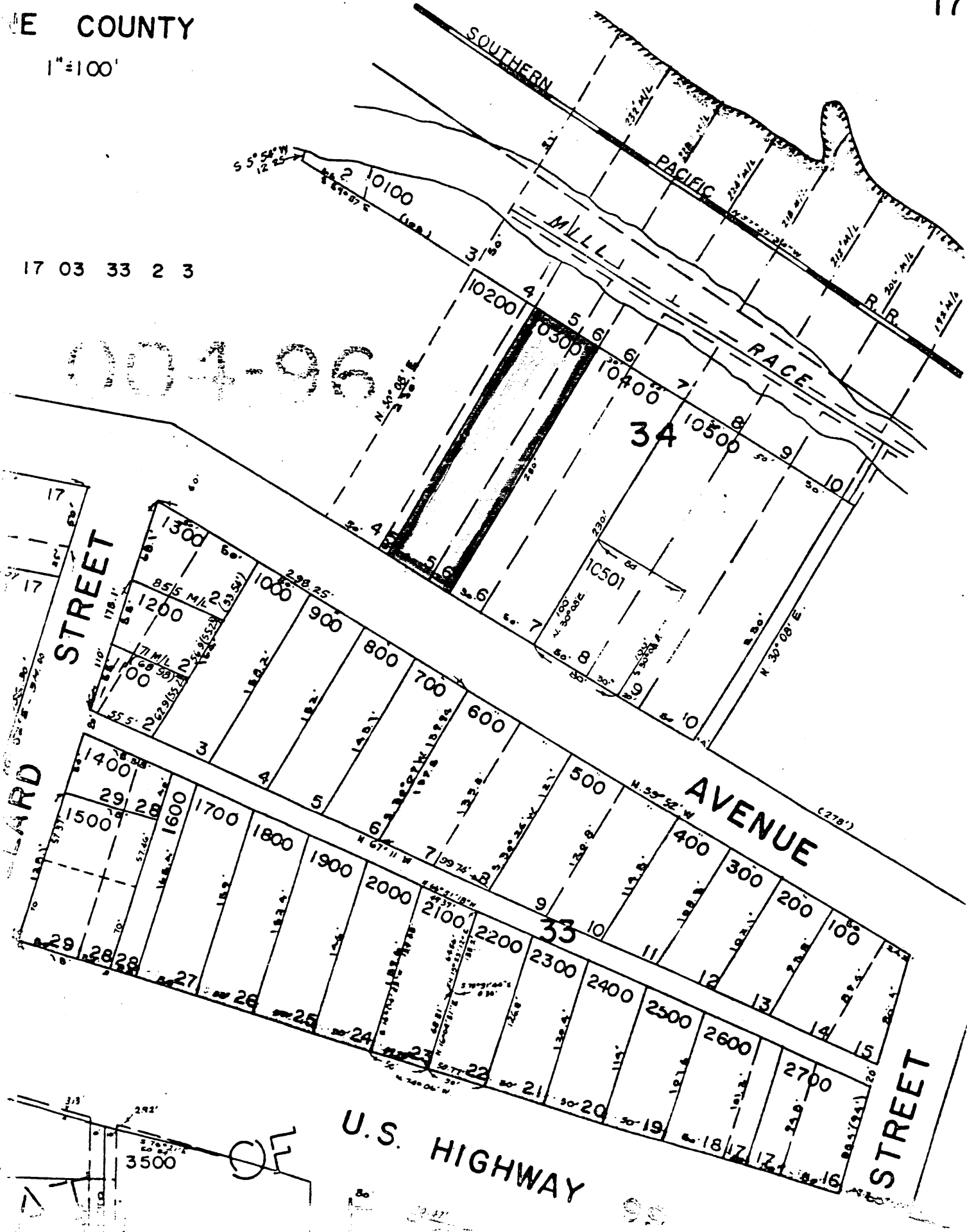
C. S. Williams House, Eugene, Lane County, Oregon

LANE COUNTY

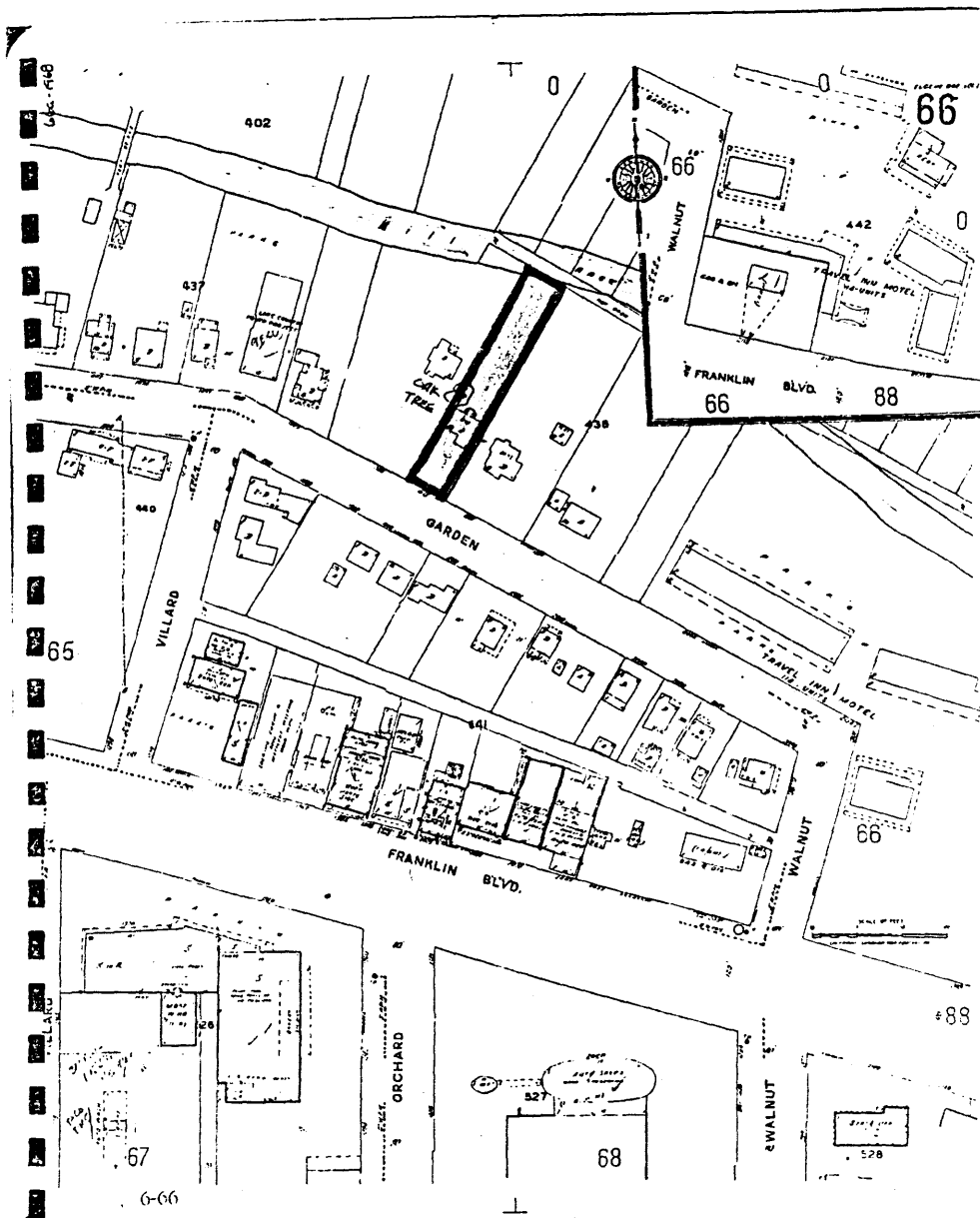
1"=100'

17 03 33 2 3

004-96

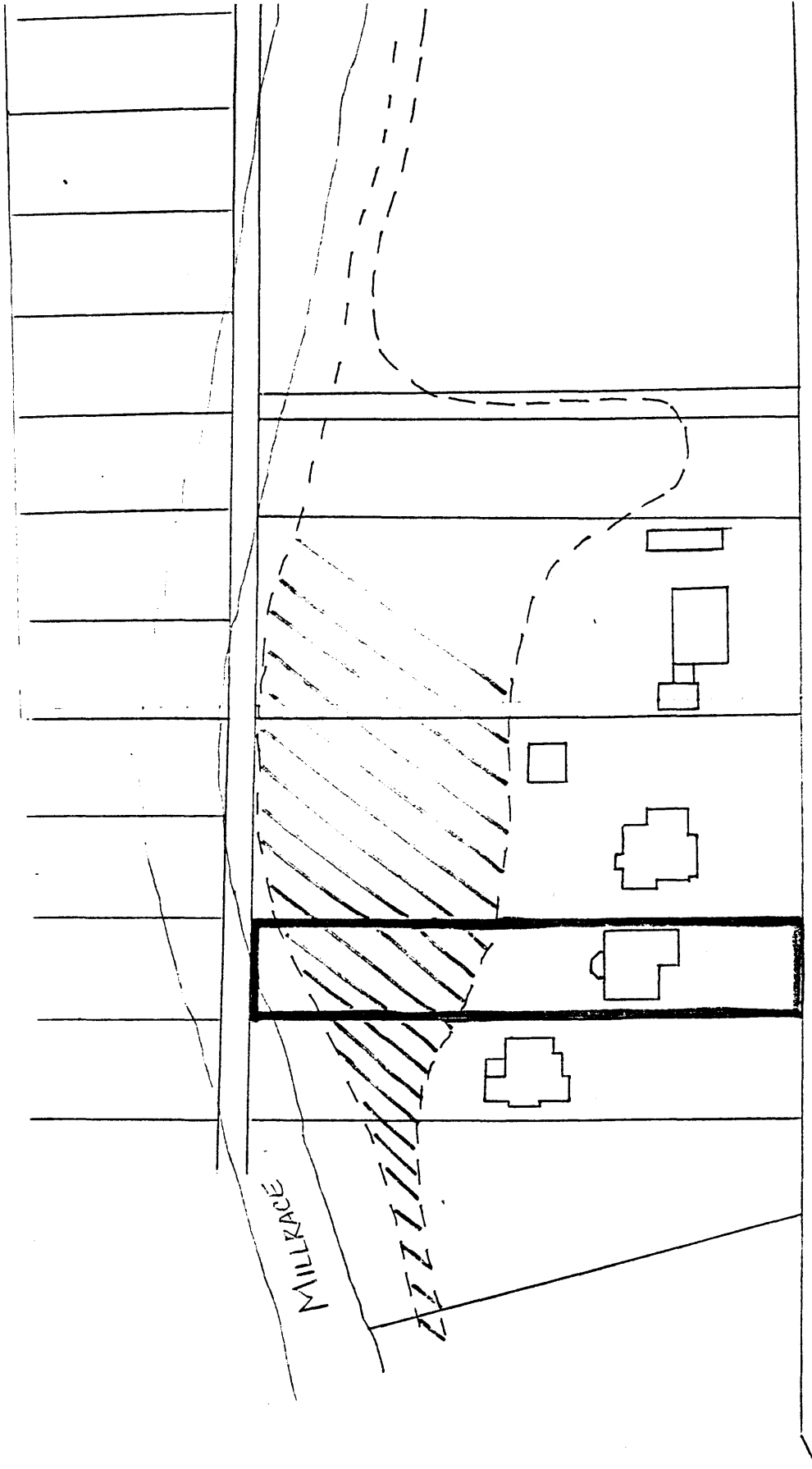


U.S. HIGHWAY



C. S. Williams House, Eugene, Lane County, Oregon

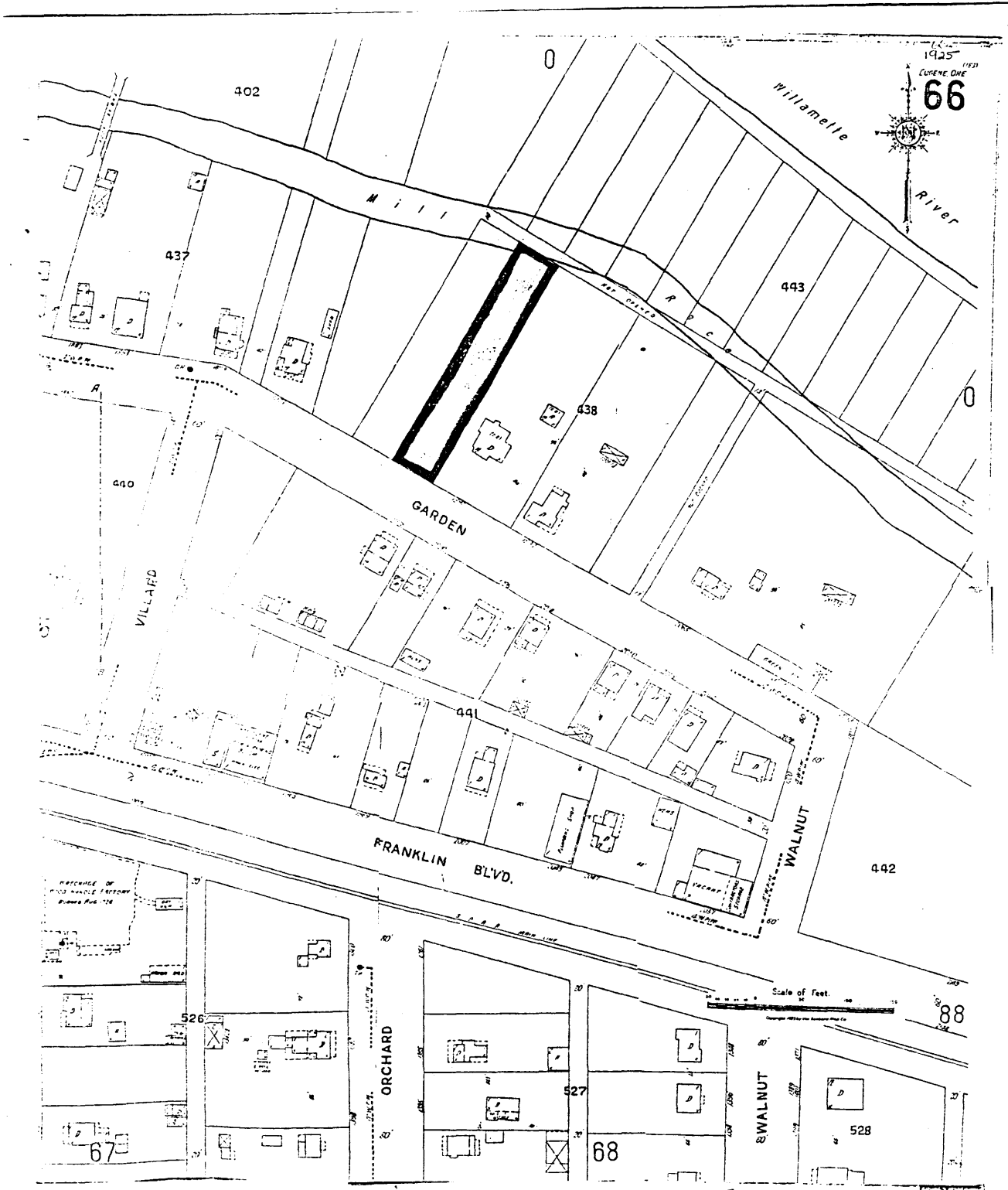
1968 Sanborn Map, Sheet 66



C. S. Williams House, Eugene, Lane County, Oregon

GARDEN AVENUE

1958 Sanborn Map, a portion of Sheet 66, redrawn with a contour line from
1976 USGS Eugene East Quadrant, Oregon

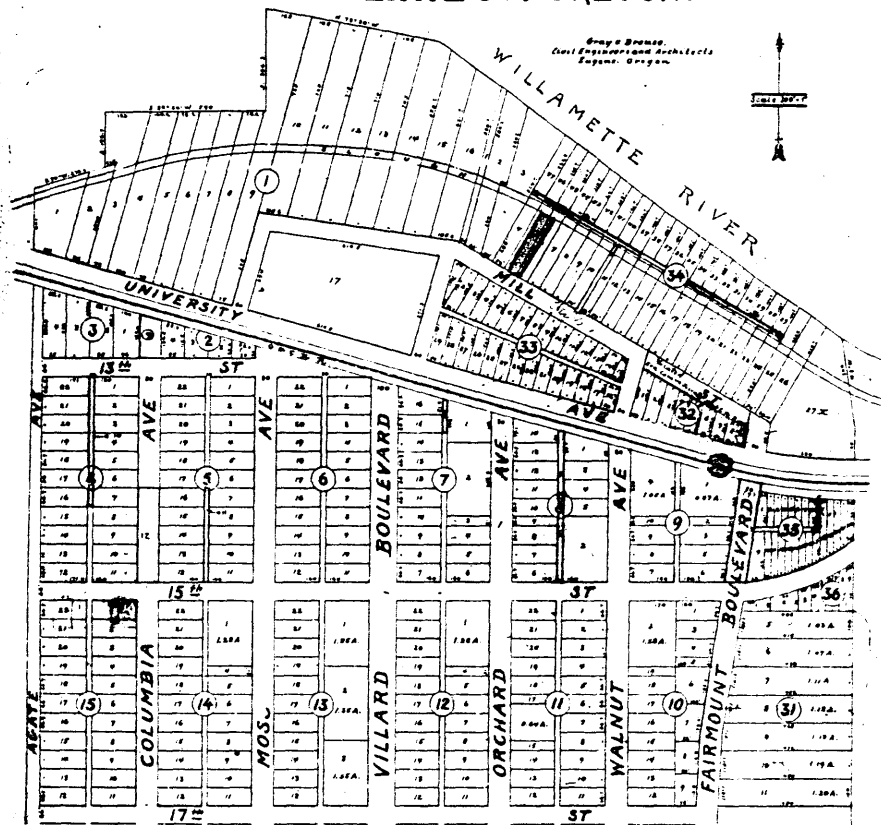


C. S. Williams House, Eugene, Lane County, Oregon

1925 Sanborn Map, Sheet 66, showing the general area around the property

AMENDED PLAT of FAIRMOUNT LANE CO. OREGON.

Gray & Brown,
Civil Engineers and Architects
Eugene, Oregon.



R-18
0
1
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12
1110673000100112

Dedication.

Know all men by these presents that I, Geo. M. Miller hereby dedicate to public use the streets, avenues, alleys and Boulevards in the above amended plat of Fairmount, Lane County, Oregon as described and plotted of record in Book 25 page 55 of Lane County Records. (This amended plat makes no change in Original streets or alleys except to extend them) Reserving to myself my heirs and assigns forever the exclusive right to build, own and operate, street cars, street railways, railroads, telegraph, telephone, electric lights and electric light wires, pipes, water mains and water works upon all the above dedicated streets, avenues, Boulevards and alleys. Also reserving to myself, my heirs or assigns forever the exclusive right to quarry stone in Mill Street on said tract.

Witness my hand and seal this 27th day of April 1892.
Geo. M. Miller (Plat)

State of Oregon
County of Lane } ss.
On this the 27th day of April 1892 personally
came before me a Notary Public in and for the said
County and State Geo. M. Miller personally known by
me to be the person described and acknowledged to
me to be executed the foregoing dedication for
the uses and purposes therein named.
Notary Public
State of Oregon.

STATE OF OREGON } ss.
COUNTY OF LANE }
I, Notary Public in and for the said
County and State, do hereby certify that
on the 27th day of April 1892
before me personally appeared
Geo. M. Miller
known to me to be the person whose name
is subscribed to the foregoing plat
and that he acknowledged to me
that he executed the same for the
uses and purposes therein named.

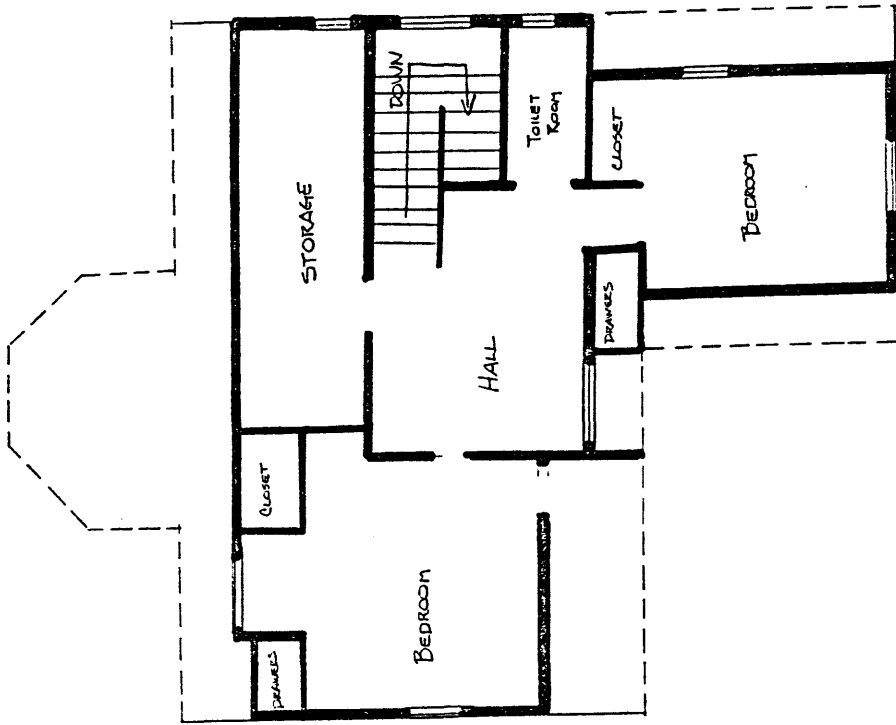
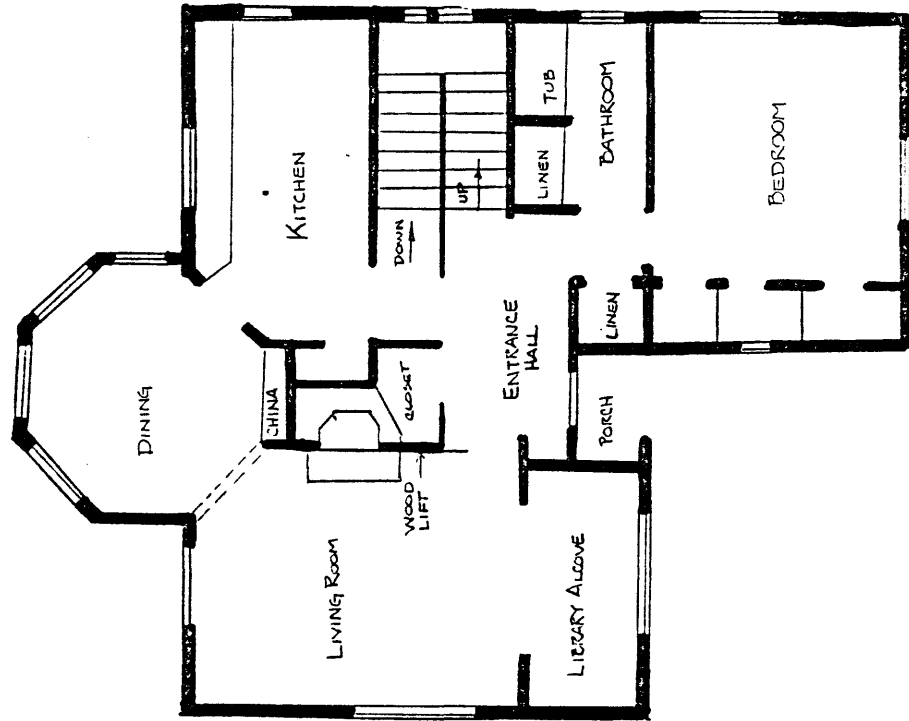
Attest: My hand and seal this 27th day of April 1892.
Geo. M. Miller (Plat)
Lane County, Oregon

Notary Public
State of Oregon

C. S. Williams House, Eugene, Lane County, Oregon

1892 Fairmount Amended Plat

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C. S. Williams House, Eugene, Lane County, Oregon

First and second floor schematic drawings (no scale)