

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received SEP 12 1986

date entered

OCT 9 1986

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Schuster, Charles L., House Number of contributing resources: 1
and/or common Same Number of non-contributing resources: 0

2. Location

street & number 228 NW 28th N/A not for publication
city, town Corvallis N/A vicinity of Fifth Congressional District
state Oregon code 41 county Benton code 003

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Sharon Bolden
street & number 228 NW 28th
city, town Corvallis N/A vicinity of state Oregon 97330

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Benton County Assessor
street & number 121 NW 4th
city, town Corvallis state Oregon 97330

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Inventory of Historic Properties has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date 1986 federal state county local
depository for survey records State Historic Preservation Office
525 Trade Street SE
city, town Salem state Oregon 97310

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u> N/A </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Charles L. Schuster House, was built in the Craftsman/Bungalow style in 1913. While it is known that Reverend Charles Schuster and his son, Carl, labored on the Schuster House themselves, there is a strong possibility that they were influenced by the work of C. L. Heckart, a Corvallis architect. Heckart was locally known for his residential work in the Bungalow vein characterized by low sloping roof lines, upper story lighting by shed-roofed dormers, and sheltering roof overhangs for front porches. The detailing and layout of the Schuster House suggest the guiding hand of a professional was involved or that pattern book plans were used at the very least. The house is still in excellent condition and maintains its original form and integrity.

The Schuster House occupies Lot 4 in Block 2, College Heights Addition to the Plat of Corvallis in Benton County, Oregon. The property was part of the donation land claim of Charles Johnson, who filed in 1852. Johnson, born in Wayne County Kentucky in 1804, arrived in Oregon in 1850. He worked as a farmer/laborer and was active in the local militia which was engaged in the Indian wars in Southern Oregon. Johnson sold his claim to Edwin L. Bryan. The land passed through several more hands until it was broken up into smaller parcels. On May 22, 1913, Lot E. Wasser, who owned Lots 3 and 4 of Block 2, College Heights, sold Lot 4 to the Reverend Charles L. Schuster, newly arrived from Ohio by way of Los Angeles, who, along with his son Carl, built the bungalow which is the nominated property.

College Heights, just to the northwest of Oregon State University campus, was named because of its proximity to the erstwhile agricultural college and the number of faculty professors and their families who lived there. The Schuster House was one of the first houses in the neighborhood, now characterized by well-preserved early 20th century period architecture. The house has since held three generations of Schusters as well as several other owners and renters. The current family, the Bolden family, purchased the home in September, 1984, from the Weaver family.

Exterior

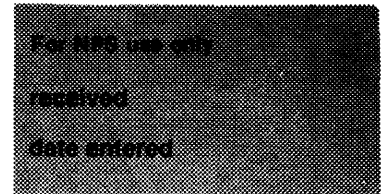
The Schuster House is a one and one-half story frame house built in the Craftsman/Bungalow style. A true bungalow, originally an Indian style, is a low, one-storied house with a wide, sweeping porch or veranda. In the Schuster House, the upper story is kept as unobtrusive as possible by using a shed dormer with an unobtrusive low single-angle double-pitched roof. The porch roof is an extension of the main roof. Composite roofing material is presently used. The bay window on the south elevation also has a shed roof.

The porch, essential to a bungalow, is carried across the entire front and is 8 feet deep. It retains the hardware upon which previous owners suspended their hammocks and mounted their flag.

The north and south elevations of the Schuster House are tripartite expressions of floor levels. Horizontality in the Schuster House is expressed on the north and south gable end with the arrangement of shingles and weatherboards

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demarcating attic, main story and foundation water skirt. The house has a concrete foundation. The bottom courses of shingles of the water skirt are flared. The basement windows on the north and south elevations and the side entry door on the north elevation are particularly noticeable because of the projection and trim work resulting from their insertion into the outward swelling water table. The wide, short hopper windows on the west part of the south elevation, and the east part of the north elevation also contribute to horizontality. The remaining windows stress horizontality through their use of several panes in the upper third of the windows. All of the windows and doors are trimmed in four-inch rounded Douglas fir with architrave molding and three inch sills.

The front and back dormers contain a bank of four one-over-one, double-hung windows each and have exterior walls covered with shingles. The front and back dormers are centered in their respective elevations. Shingles cover the porch from the bannister all the way down to the flared water skirt. The porch also features three tapered square columns and one truncated column which served historically as a flower pot pedestal. The capitals and bases of the columns are of the Tuscan order. The shafts are paneled. The plinths of the columns appear to rest on piers of projecting shingle work which are part of the solid porch railing and water table. This resting of the posts on shingled piers is unusual locally. The porch shelters an especially wide door with three vertical panels and a horizontal beveled glass top light. The large front window has three top lights.

The back of the house features the tripartite arrangement of shingles and horizontal siding. The windows typically are arranged in banks, horizontally. A small covered porch off of the back echoes the same principles as the main house. Its roof also is a low extension of the main roof rather than a separate roof.

The Schuster House has wide eave overhangs, the soffits of which are finished with tongue and groove mill work. Large triangular brackets and plain verge boards are found at the gable ends.

Interior

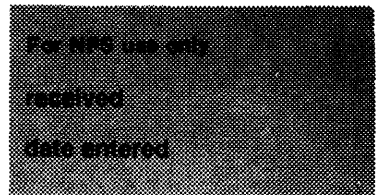
The Schuster House is finished simply in the Arts and Crafts tradition with few fancy built-in cabinet pieces.

The first floor plan is box-like. The main living area is the major space; the service area is the minor. The major part is divided into two sub-spaces, the living room and dining room. A den associated with the major area is placed rationally at the end of the dining room. The minor part is divided into three main spaces: the front entry hall, the access to the side and basement entries, and the kitchen. A half bath fits discreetly between the kitchen breakfast nook and the den.

Major axes are readily apparent in the Schuster Home. An east/west axis runs from the east living room window through the dining room and the entry to the den

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and the west den window. Another east/west axis runs straight from the front entry door to the back door. Cross axes run from the south living room window through the doorway between the front entry hall and the living room, and then to the hopper window on the north side of the entry hall. Another cross axes extends from the dining room bay window to the doorway between the dining room and the kitchen.

Hardwood floors, stained very light, are used throughout the entire house, with the exception of the baths and kitchen. The inside trim is of native Douglas fir. All of the windows and the doors are trimmed with five inch Douglas fir. Architrave molding duplicates exterior windows and door trim. Three inch window sills are provided on all windows. Interior shutters are used throughout the main floor. The walls and ceilings are plastered throughout the house. The entry stairhall shows the influence of The Craftsman, perhaps, in its simple staircase with square newell post and cap and square balusters. French doors separate the stairhall from livingroom space.

The large kitchen has two areas, a work area and a breakfast nook on the west end. The breakfast nook was once a good-sized pantry which, by very little change, was converted into an attractive and convenient breakfast nook. The breakfast nook features side-by-side paned casement windows, hinged on the sides and opening to the outside. These windows wrap around from the west wall to the north wall of the breakfast nook.

The living room is open to the dining room, distinct areas which are divided by a framed-in beam typical of the Bungalow Style. The dining room features a bay window on the south, which brings the outside in and provides surface articulation. A window seat provides storage in the bay window.

The second floor plan is organized around a central hall with one bedroom to the east, one to the south, one to the west, and a full bath to the north. There are several points in the bedrooms which are noteworthy. The east and west bedrooms are well lighted by the dormer windows. The west bedroom provides an especially good view of Mary's Peak. Each bedroom has a large dormer closet with a hopper window hinged on the bottom and opening at the top. The bedrooms are, therefore nicely ventilated. The closets have angled ceilings, and are conducive to functional uses beyond the scope of a closet. One can have a small bedroom, a study, a studio, a play room, or a dressing room in these closets. They are only limited by the occupant's imagination. Douglas fir, 5-cross panel doors, which were advertised for \$1.50 per door in 1913, are used throughout the upstairs.

The full bathroom maintains the original floor plan, and the sloped ceiling is typical of bungalow second-floor bathrooms. It is large enough to dress comfortably in, having been built before the tiny economical bath became the vogue.

The basement, accessible from a northern landing from both the northern side entry and the hall next to the kitchen, extends under the entire width of the house from the front of the living room to the end of the dining room. The Schuster House is built above the 100 year flood plain level. The soils are fairly dry and not prone to movement. The basement is therefore very dry and usable.

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Compatible Alterations

A very few minor alterations have been made to the Schuster House since it was built in 1913. No significant alterations have been made to the floor plan.

Sometime between 1951 and 1961, a kitchen cooler that had been next to the casement windows on the north wall of the kitchen, was replaced by kitchen cabinets. This cooler had pulled in fresh cool air from the outside to keep condiments and fruits cool.

During this same period, the clawfoot tub in the upstairs bath was replaced by the rounded tub presently found there. Between 1956 and 1961, the pedestal sink in the bath was replaced by a customized built-in lavatory.

A small adjustment was made in the breakfast nook between 1966 and 1971. The breakfast nook in the kitchen had been separated from the back door by a wall about 9 feet long starting at the north side of the back door, running east for about 9 feet, and then turning north, into the kitchen for about 3 feet. The hallway formed by this wall had two doors on its south side, one leading to the half bath, and one to a small storage closet. The alteration consisted of the removal of the 9-foot wall and the 3-foot section. At the same time, the half bath and closet were combined to make a longer half bath with storage in it. One of the hall doors, now unneeded, was removed. At this time, the original oak copper-lined toilet and hanging sink were replaced. During this same time period the kitchen countertops were updated, an electric range hood and stainless steel sink were installed.

Between 1951 and 1956, the basement saw-dust furnace was replaced by an oil furnace. Between 1961 and 1966, utilities (electric, heat and plumbing) were added to the basement, and it became a usable area for the homeowners. Four inch concrete was poured over the parts of the basement which previously had dirt floors. At this same time, a concrete patio was installed, extending from the back of the house to the alley, and covering about 1/3 of the width of the back yard.

In 1984, the current owners installed a free-standing hearth and woodstove in the dining-living area. The hearth is designed in the manner of a settle so frequently used in bungalows. The hearth is covered in grey tile and provides seating. The unit was installed and could be removed without altering the original floor plan or surfaces.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1913–1920 **Builder/Architect** Charles L. Schuster and Carl Schuster, builders

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Craftsman Bungalow located at 228 NW 28th Street in Corvallis, Oregon was built in 1913 for the Reverend Charles L. Schuster, an Evangelical minister who is believed to have had an active part in its planning and construction along with his elder son, Carl. The house is locally significant under criterion "c" as the best-preserved, small-scale bungalow in the College Heights Addition adjacent to Oregon State University. Although family tradition attributes the design of the house to the original occupant, it is a consummate example of the popular, efficient and affordable house of the day. The design may have been guided by a local architect or, at the very least, it was inspired by one of an extensive array of bungalow pattern books of the period. The compact, 1-1/2 story bungalow is characterized by double-pitched roof with generous eave overhangs sheltering the front porch, shingle and lapped weatherboard siding, long shed-roofed dormers front and back, and by flared shingle ground courses and finely-detailed tapered square porch columns with inset panels on each face. The truncated column at the head of the porch stairs was a pedestal for potted plants. Interior woodwork typical of the Arts and Crafts tradition is intact throughout. The property also is noteworthy as one of the first to be developed in the College Heights Addition. More importantly, based on local survey data, the Schuster House is among the best-preserved, historically noteworthy early bungalows in the Benton county seat.

The Schuster House is noteworthy under criterion "b" for its association with Charles Schuster (1867-1929), who rose to prominence in the Protestant Evangelical Church as Presiding Elder of the Evangelical Association and superintendent of Evangelical churches in Oregon and Washington. The Reverend Schuster retired due to ill health in 1926 and died three years later, having resided in the bungalow on 28th Street from 1913 to 1920. It was during this period of occupancy that Schuster attained the high point of his career and commenced his work in the movement to reunite the two factions of his church separated by schism late in the 19th Century. Because Schuster spent the last nine years of his life in a house in the neighborhood which is no longer standing, the bungalow clearly is the Corvallis property most importantly associated with the church leader. The house also is associated with Schuster's son, Carl, who helped in the construction in 1913 and resided in the house until he achieved his Master's degree in 1916 at what was then Oregon Agricultural College. Carl Schuster (1889-1947), a noted Oregon State College horticulturist, wrote his earliest technical reports while living in his parents' house. His research and writing over many years significantly advanced the region's orchard industry and the filbert industry in particular. The horticulturist's widow and children resided in the house from 1948 to 1956, at which time the property passed from family ownership.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Corvallis, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:625000

UTM References

A

1	1	0
---	---	---

 Zone

4	7	1	7
---	---	---	---

 Easting

6	1	5	1	0
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 Northing

4	1	9	3	1	5	2	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

B

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

 Zone

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

 Easting

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

 Northing

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification The nominated property is legally described as Lot 4, Block 2, College Heights Addition to the Plat of Corvallis, Benton County, Oregon. It is otherwise described as Tax Lot 14200, Benton County Assessor's Map Reference No. 11S R5W 34BD.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state N/A code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ray Glass, Architect

organization N/A date November 30, 1985

street & number 1717 NW Hillcrest Drive telephone (503) 7522281

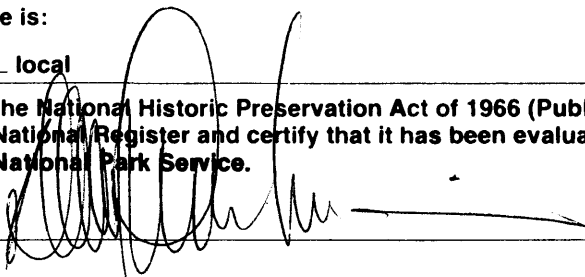
city or town Corvallis state Oregon 97330

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.


State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date August 29, 1986

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the National Register

 Keeper of the National Register date 10-9-86

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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The Reverend Charles L. Schuster was engaged wholeheartedly in his ministry. The Evangelical Church in the Pacific Northwest was largely established by Evangelical preachers from Ohio and North and South Dakota. The Albany Emanuel Church of the Evangelical Association, where Reverend Schuster first served as a pastor in the Northwest, had been formed in 1889. Before that, it functioned as a mission church. Reverend Schuster not only was a pastor in the Albany-Corvallis district. He ultimately served in the capacity of Presiding Elder and administrator of Evangelical churches in Oregon and Washington.

Reverend Schuster was born in Ohio on September 23, 1867. On July 9, 1888, he married Flora Parker, daughter of Ephraim and Sarah Parker. He was engaged in farming, and also served as a pastor. His first service was in Bucyrus, Ohio. In the early 1900s, he was struck by lightning. Later, when his younger son, Earl, also was struck by lightning, the family decided to move to the West. The whole family, Reverend Schuster, Flora their older son Carl, and Earl, took the train to Los Angeles, where Schuster had a ministry. Carl Schuster wanted to enroll at Oregon Agricultural College, in Corvallis, so he and his younger brother Earl then in high school, booked passage to Oregon. Their father and mother followed later.

The Reverend and Mrs. Schuster arrived in Corvallis in 1913, when the city's population was just about 5,500. Schuster and his son Carl built the house on 28th Street in the College Heights Addition and they pursued their respective callings. Reverend Schuster soon became a leader of his church in the Northwest. In 1915, Reverend Schuster, formerly of the Ohio Evangelical Conference, was received into the Itinerancy as a fully qualified pastor. He first served as a pastor of the Albany Emanuel Church. He was a delegate to the Evangelical General Conference, which was convened every four years and included representatives from across the country and around the world. He was sought after for the Board of Missions and for trustee. As Presiding Elder of the Pacific Conference, he made pastoral assignments to churches and encouraged the spiritual life of the Evangelical Association. He is still remembered by senior members of the Evangelical Association. He continued to serve as superintendent of the Evangelical churches in Oregon and Washington until his retirement in 1926, and remained in Corvallis until his death in 1929. His portrait was published in The History of the Evangelical Church in Oregon and Washington.

The Protestant Evangelical Church was formed in the United States in response to the need of German-speaking immigrants for a ministry. The Church underwent a split in 1890. In the Pacific Northwest, the Reverend Schuster had a guiding role in the movement for reunification which culminated in 1923.

In 1863 German settlers in California asked for missionaries who could preach in both German and English to come West. One missionary was sent to Oregon.

In 1876 the first Pacific Conference was organized and the first camp meeting was held. Camp meetings were an important aspect of Evangelical Church life. Inspirational preaching uplifted believers and led to spiritual conversion of others. Such camp meetings traditionally were held at Jennings Lodge in

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Clackamas County, Oregon and have been held there to there present day. At the Conferences spirtual matters and long-range planning for church administration are considered, including ministerial salaries and trusteeships for church property.

Later in the 19th Century, differences arose in the church and resulted in a schism. In 1890, the separate entities, the United Evangelical Church and the Evangelical Association, were formed.

As Presiding Elder of the Pacific Conference, Reverend Schuster held the highest position in the Evangelical Association in the region. His sound management as trustee of Jennings Lodge was a lasting legacy. In 1922, under the guidance of the Reverend Schuster, the Evangelical Association's Pacific Conference unanimously adopted the Basis of Union with 25 votes cast. The movement was thus begun locally to rejoin the Evangelical Association and the United Evangelical Church.

In 1923 the two separate entities were, in fact, reunited. The Reverend Schuster was elected Presiding Elder of the reunited Pacific Conference. Jennings Lodge, which Schuster had carefully tended as trustee, was retained as the camp meeting place for the combined entity. In a somewhat exhortatory style typical of the Evangelical movement, Reverend Schuster delivered the following pastoral message of thanksgiving at the first Conference of the reunited church in the Pacific Northwest in 1923.

To all the members of the conference, Greetings in the Name of our Common Lord. We call upon our people to unite with us in devout thankfulness to God for His abounding grace and mercy manifested usward, in the past and especially since the merger of the churches. Let us be thankful for the advancement as shown by our reports; notwithstanding the degree of success, it is commensurate with the possibilities and the abounding grace of God promised us.

There is great indifference and much cold formality manifested everywhere; and we are not living up to our privileges and high calling in Christ Jesus our Lord. There is much room for improvement and much land to be possessed. Too many have not yet come into possession of the possessions in Christ's Redemption. Doubt and infidelity in its most subtle form is all about us. Our children and members are exposed to false teachings on every hand. The standards and morals adhered to and taught by our fathers are rejected and considered outdated and even fanatical. Men and women have lost or are losing their sense of God and righteousness. False doctrines are being taught. Facists and extremists abound and are appealing to the spectacular and to the entirely selfish and emotion in man; and it behooves the church we love to hold fast to the 'Faith of our Fathers' and to the Gospel of Redemption by the blood of the Cross.

Therefore, we solicit , yea we beseech our people to unite with us daily in prayer, during the coming year, that God will give us individually and collectively an old-fashioned revival, to the end that our children, and

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young people and members of the church may be saved deep into Eternal Life and prepared to resist the chilling blasts of the times in which we live, and that all may experience full Slavation in Jesus Christ. There the depleted ranks of our Ministry will be filled.

Let us pray with fervency of spirit that God will raise up laborers for this ripened harvest field. This is asked with a deep sense of our need and in consciousness of our abundant supply in Christ Jesus according to the promise of John 3:22-23, 'That if our heart condemns us not, then have we confidence toward God, and whatsoever we ask, we receive, because we keep His commandments, and do those things pleasing in His sight.'

The Reverend and Mrs. Schuster occupied their house on 28th Street until 1920, at which time they moved to another home nearby. Following the Reverend Schuster's death on September 16, 1929, Mrs. Schuster moved to Cutler City, on the Oregon coast. In 1938, though she did not return to Corvallis, she repurchased the Schuster home in Corvallis. The home passed to her sons when she died in 1947. When her son Carl died a year later, in 1948, his wife, the former Agnes Ryder, and children moved back to the Schuster house that Carl and his father had built. Family members continued to stay in the Schuster House until the youngest child, Flora, finished her college education. At one time during this period, the den was converted to a sleeping room for Agnes's aunt. In 1956 the house passed from family ownership after having been occupied by three generations of Schusters. Carl and Earl had stayed in the house until their educations were finished and they were called to the service. Carl and Agnes' four children, Robert, Charles, Margarite and Flora, also resided there until their education at Oregon State College was completed.

Carl Ephraim Schuster, was born in Green Springs, Ohio, in 1889. His mother, the former Flora Parker, born September 20, 1867, had graduated from Ohio State Teacher's College, and served as president of the Evangelical Women's Missionary Society. His father, as had been shown, had been a pastor in the Midwest and in Los Angeles and was superintendent of Evangelical churches in Oregon and Washington. Carl, arriving in Corvallis with his brother Earl by way of Los Angeles in 1912, enrolled in Agriculture at Oregon Agricultural College. Earl, who became a talented high school and OAC football player, went on to study pharmacy, and became a doctor in Tillamook, Oregon, where he and his wife, Emily raised two sons, James and John. Earl served in both World Wars.

Carl's studies in horticulture were to influence the orchard industry. In 1913, while attending college, he helped his father build the Schuster House. He continued living at home while he worked on his Master's degree and undertook teaching on a part time basis. He earned his Master's degree in 1916 and left the home he and his father built to serve in the First War. He was a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army. When he returned to Corvallis after the war he resumed his research and teaching.

Carl Schuster is responsible for the success of the filbert (known also as hazelnut) industry in the United States. Approximately 98% of the filberts grown in the country are grown in the Pacific Northwest. Somewhere between 24,000 and

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30,000 acres in Oregon are now planted in filberts. When Carl began his research, the Barcelona filbert was in danger of extinction because of its sterility. Carl did a variety of tests conducive to the spreading of the prominent filbert variety. His work resulted in the successful development of a pollinizer for the filbert. It was a highly practical contribution. He also worked on the filbert culture, including tree spacing, soil management, irrigation, and growing in commercial orchards. Today the filbert is the 4th or 5th largest tree crop in Oregon. It also is grown in Washington.

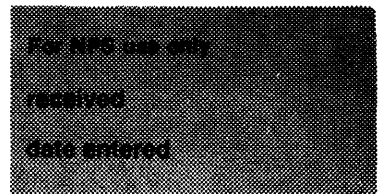
Carl Schuster was employed as the Extension specialist in Horticulture for the period 1919-1920. He was Assistant Professor, and Professor of Horticulture 1920-1929. In 1929 he accepted an appointment as Horticulturist with U. S. Department of Agriculture under a cooperative agreement with the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station to conduct research in the breeding of small fruits at Oregon State College. In 1930, a second cooperative agreement position at Corvallis was created to conduct research on filberts and walnuts. He served in this position until his death in 1948. He was a member of Alpha Zeta, agricultural honor society, Sigma Xi, research and honor society, and Gamma Sigma Delta, professional men's agriculture society.

Carl Schuster was a generalist in horticulture. He received his education before specialization predominated. He studied cherry pollinization and developed and patented the Corvallis Strawberry, a large canning variety. Carl also contributed to histological examination of strawberries. The extent of his contribution to his field was great. He was acknowledged in the 1936-1937 Who's Who in Oregon for his research and writings on horticulture. He is remembered also for planting erosion-preventing trees along the east shoreline of Siletz Bay at Cutler City, on the Oregon coast in Lincoln County where his mother lived after Reverend Schuster's death. His name, personality, and contributions to science and industry are still discussed throughout the Northwest. After his death, his University honored him by entering him into the Horticulture Hall of Fame.*

*Oregon Agricultural College was established in 1885. In the 1920s it was renamed Oregon State College, and in 1961 it achieved status as Oregon State University.

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Schuster, Charles, son of Carl Schuster and grandson of the Reverend Charles Schuster. Personal communication, October 13, 1985.

Schuster, Flora, youngest daughter of Carl Schuster. Personal communication, October 14, 1985.

Schuster, John, son of Earl Schuster. Personal communication, October 8, 1985.

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Dr. Ralph Garren, Horticulture Extension Service. Personal communication, October 9, 1985.

Dr. Al Roberts and Dr. H. Lagerstedt, horticulturists. Personal communications. October 10, 1985.

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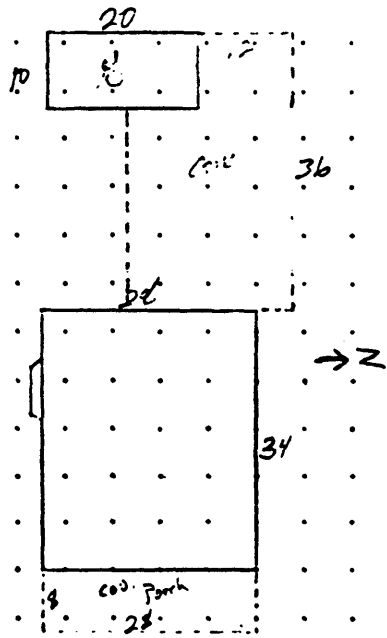
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BUILDING DIAGRAM AND OUTBUILDINGS

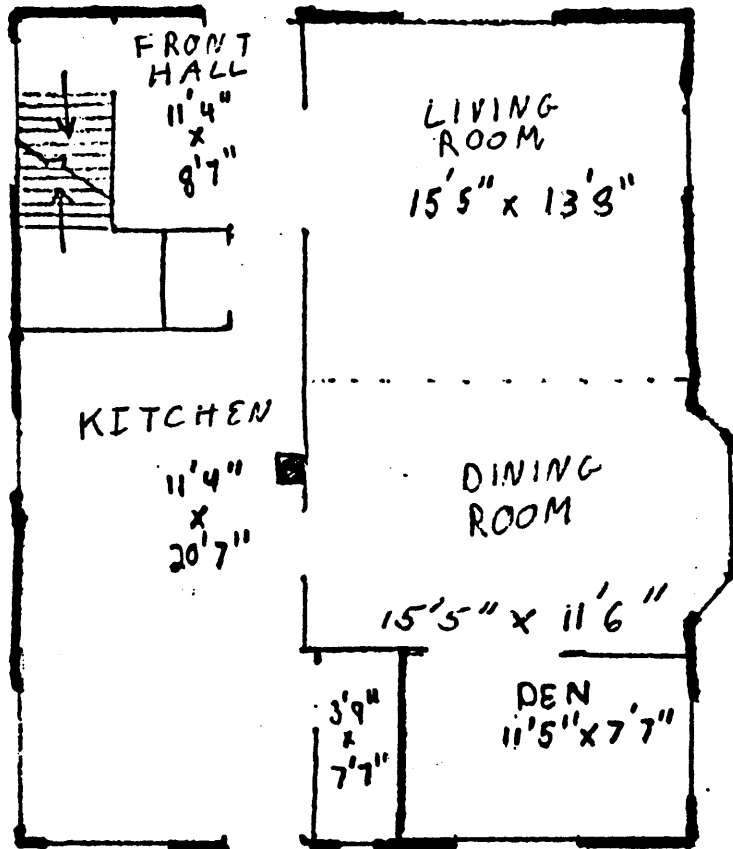
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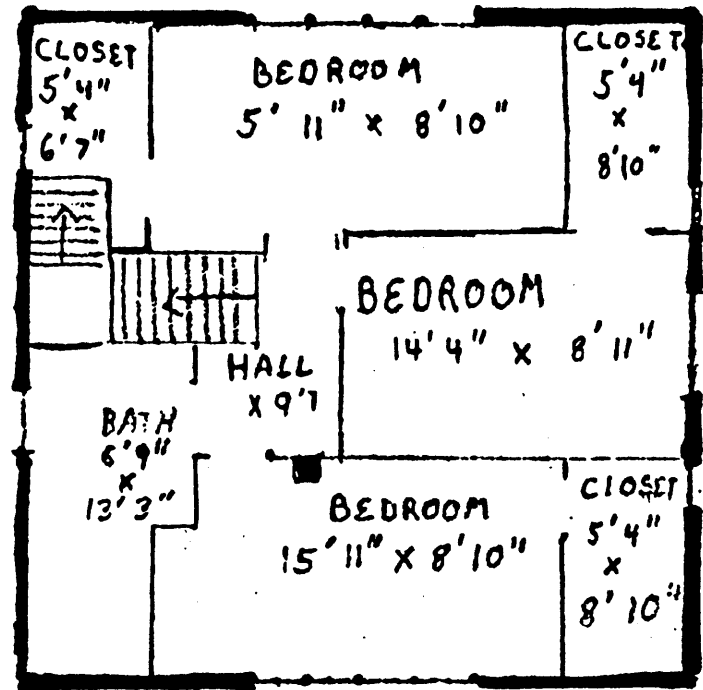


Area
 $28 \times 34 = 952$

MEASUREMENT VERIFIED		REMARKS:
DATE	BY	



N ↔ S L = 2 feet
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Charles L. Schuster House 30 of 34
 Corvallis, Oregon
 1985
 Floor Plan
 Personal Collection (Sharon Bolden)

2/2/90

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Schuster, Charles L., House

Benton County, OREGON

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVAL

for Keeper Patrick Andrews 2/20/90

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SCHUSTER, CHARLES L., HOUSE
228 NW 28th Street
Corvallis
Benton County
Oregon

Control number: 86002843

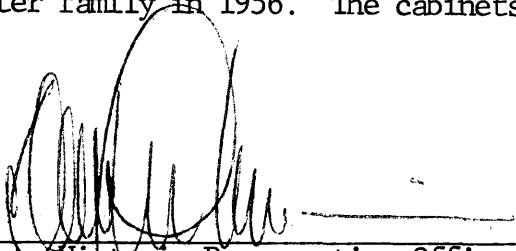
Listing date: 10-9-86

The purpose of this continuation sheet is to report the results of a careful evaluation of the 1985 nomination application prepared by Ray Glass and Sharon Bolden. The evaluation was undertaken by Margaret Schuster Johnston, daughter of Carl E. Schuster, and was completed on October 19, 1989. Mrs. Johnston has documented the need for clarification of a sufficient number of details concerning the careers of her father and grandfather, it is considered most efficient to submit a comprehensive replacement of Section 8, the statement of significance, on the continuation sheets following.

A substitute section of correct bibliographic references making up the body of published work by Carl E. Schuster also is provided.

Clarification of several minor details in Section 7, the building description, is offered as follows.

1. Ground story interior shutters and the window seat in the diningroom bay were added sometime after the Schuster family sold the house on April 16, 1956.
2. The kitchen cooler that had been next to the casement windows on the north wall of the kitchen was replaced by kitchen cabinets sometime after the house was sold by the Schuster family in 1956. The cabinets were in place by 1961.



Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

December 15, 1989

3. The sawdust furnace in the basement was replaced by an oil furnace sometime after the house was sold by the Schuster family in 1956. The Schuster children remember an oil burner was installed in the furnace in 1948 or 1949.

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The Craftsman Bungalow located at 228 NW 28th Street in Corvallis, Oregon was built in 1913 by the Reverend Charles L. Schuster, and Evangelical minister who is understood to have had an active part in its planning and construction along with his elder son, Carl. The house is locally significant under Criterion "C" as the best-preserved, small-scale bungalow in the College Heights Addition adjacent to Oregon State University. It is a consummate example of the popular, efficient and affordable house of the day. According to family tradition, Charles and Carl Schuster were directly responsible for design and construction of the house, as both were experienced carpenters. The design may have been guided, in part, by one the numerous bungalow pattern books of the period. The compact, 1-1/2 story bungalow is characterized by a double-pitched roof with generous eave overhangs sheltering the front porch, shingle and lapped weatherboard siding, long shed-roofed dormers front and back, and by flared shingle ground courses and finely-detailed tapered square porch columns with inset panels on each face. The truncated column at the head of the porch stairs was a pedestal for potted plants. Interior woodwork typical of the Arts and Crafts tradition is intact throughout. The property also is noteworthy as one of the first to be developed in the College Heights Addition. More importantly, based on local survey data, the Schuster House is among the best-preserved, historically noteworthy early bungalows in the Benton County seat.

The Schuster House is noteworthy under Criterion "B" for its association with Charles Schuster (1867-1929), who rose to prominence in the Evangelical Church as Presiding Elder of the Evangelical Association and superintendent of Evangelical churches in Oregon and Washington. The Reverend Schuster resided in the bungalow he built on 28th Street from 1913 to 1916. During this period of occupancy he was virtually retired from active ministry. But it was from Corvallis that Schuster was called to a high point of his career. In 1916 he was received into the Itinerancy of the Oregon Conference of the Evangelical Association and was assigned a church in Albany, where he commenced his work in the movement to reunite the two factions of his church separated by schism late in the 19th Century. Schuster continued in Albany for several years, during which time he was elected Presiding Elder. Beginning in 1920, he served as Presiding Elder of the Portland District and ultimately transferred his place of residence to Portland, where he stayed until his term expired in 1926. Schuster spent the last years of his life in retirement at Cutler City on the Oregon Coast. The bungalow is the only Corvallis property associated with the church leader. The house also is associated with Schuster's son, Carl, who helped in the construction in 1913 and resided in the house until he achieved his Master of Science degree in 1916 at what was then Oregon Agricultural College. Carl Schuster (1889-1948), a noted Oregon State College horticulturist, wrote his Master's thesis, "The Cause of Seedlessness in Prunes," while living in his parents' house. His research and writing over many years significantly advanced the region's orchard industry and the filbert industry in particular. In 1920,

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the house passed from family ownership after serving years of use as a rental property, but was reacquired in 1938 by Flora E. Schuster, widow of the Reverend Charles Schuster. The house was occupied by the widow and children of Carl E. Schuster beginning in 1948. Following Mrs. C. E. Schuster's death in 1955, the property was sold by the Schuster family for the last time in 1956.

The Evangelical Church in the Pacific Northwest was largely established by Evangelical preachers from Ohio and North and South Dakota. The Albany Emanuel Church of the Evangelical Association, where Reverend Schuster first served as a pastor in the Northwest, had been formed in 1889. Before that, it had functioned as a mission church.

Charles L. Schuster was born in Ohio on September 23, 1867. On July 9, 1888, he married Flora Parker, daughter of Ephraim and Sarah Parker. He was engaged in farming, and in 1896 was licensed as a Preacher on Trial by the Ohio Conference of the Evangelical Association. From 1896 to 1898 he attended North Western College in Naperville, Illinois. He then enrolled in the Evangelical Theological Seminary and was graduated in the class of 1899. In 1900 the Reverend Schuster was licensed as a Deacon and in 1902 he was licensed as an Elder in the Evangelical Association, thus becoming qualified to fulfill all the functions of an Evangelical minister. His first service was in Bucyrus, Ohio. In the early 1900s, he was struck by lightning. Later, when his younger son, Earl, also was struck by lightning, the family decided to move to the West. The whole family, Reverend Schuster, Flora, their older son Carl, and Earl, took the train to Los Angeles where it appears father and son applied their skills as carpenters. Carl Schuster wanted to enroll at Oregon Agricultural College, in Corvallis, so he and his younger brother Earl, then in high school, booked passage to Oregon. Their father and mother followed later.

The Reverend and Mrs. Schuster arrived in Corvallis in 1912, when the city's population was just about 5,500. Schuster and his son Carl built the house on 28th Street in the College Heights Addition and they pursued their respective callings. Reverend Schuster of the Ohio Conference of the Evangelical Church soon became a leader of his church in the Northwest. In 1915 he was received into the Oregon Conference as a Local Elder, or fully qualified minister, the rank he had achieved in Ohio. A year later, in 1916, he was received into the Itinerancy, which meant that he was given a church. He first served as pastor of the Albany Emanuel Church. He was a delegate to the Evangelical General Conference, which was convened every four years and included representatives from across the country and around the world. He was sought after for the Board of Missions and for trustee. As a Presiding Elder of the Oregon Conference, he made pastoral assignments to churches and encouraged the spiritual life of the Evangelical Association. He is still remembered by senior members of the

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Evangelical Association. He continued to serve as superintendent of the Evangelical churches in Oregon and Washington until his retirement in 1926, and before his death in 1929 he was instrumental in establishing an Evangelical Church at Taft on the Oregon coast.

The Evangelical Church was formed in the United States in response to the need of Protestant German-speaking immigrants for a ministry. The Church underwent a split in 1890. In the Pacific Northwest, the Reverend Schuster had a guiding role in the movement for reunification which culminated in 1923.

In 1863, German settlers in California asked for missionaries who could preach in both German and English to come West. One missionary was sent to Oregon.

In 1876 the first Pacific Conference was organized and the first camp meeting was held. Camp meetings were an important aspect of Evangelical Church life. Inspirational preaching uplifted believers and led to spiritual conversion of others. Such camp meetings traditionally were held at Jennings Lodge in Clackamas County, Oregon and have been held there to the present day. At the Conferences spiritual matters and long-range planning for church administration were considered, including ministerial salaries and trusteeships for church property.

Later in the 19th Century, differences arose in the Church and resulted in a schism. In 1890, a minority group split from the Evangelical Association and formed the United Evangelical Church.

As Presiding Elder of the Oregon Conference, Reverend Schuster held the highest position in the Evangelical Association in the region. His sound management as trustee of Jennings Lodge was a lasting legacy. In 1922, under the guidance of the Reverend Schuster, the Evangelical Association's Oregon Conference unanimously adopted the Basis of Union with 25 votes cast. The movement was thus begun locally to rejoin the Evangelical Association and the United Evangelical Church.

In 1923 the two separate entities were, in fact, reunited. The Reverend Schuster was elected one of the Presiding Elders of the reunited Oregon Conference. The Jennings Lodge meeting site, which Schuster had carefully tended as trustee, was retained as the camp meeting place for the combined entity.

The Reverend and Mrs. Schuster occupied their house on 28th Street in Corvallis until 1916, at which time they moved to Albany. Following the Reverend Schuster's death on September 16, 1929, Mrs. Schuster remained in Cutler City on the Oregon coast until 1931, when she moved back to Corvallis and entered a house on Monroe Street, two blocks from the bungalow built by her husband and son. The

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property in Cutler City was kept for vacation use. In 1938, when the bungalow on 28th Street came on the market, Flora Schuster acquired it for sentimental reasons and used it as a rental property. The bungalow passed to her sons when she died in 1947. When her son Carl died five months later, in 1948, his wife, the former Agnes Ryder, and children moved into the Schuster house that Carl and his father had built. Family members continued to stay in the Schuster House until the youngest child, Flora, finished her college education and Agnes died. At one time during this period, the den was converted to a sleeping room for Agnes's aunt. In 1956 the house passed from family ownership after having been occupied by three generations of Schusters. Carl and Earl had stayed in the house until their educations at Oregon Agricultural College were completed. Carl and Agnes's four children, Robert, Charles, Margaret and Flora, also resided there until their educations at Oregon State College were completed.

Carl Ephraim Schuster, was born in Green Springs, Ohio, in 1889. His mother, the former Flora Parker, born September 20, 1867, had graduated from Ohio State Teacher's College. His father, as has been shown, had been a pastor in the Ohio Conference of the Evangelical Church and was superintendent of Evangelical churches in Oregon and Washington. Carl, arriving in Corvallis with his brother Earl by way of Los Angeles in 1912, enrolled in Agriculture at Oregon Agricultural College, having completed two years at Ohio Wesleyan. Earl, who became a talented high school and OAC football player, studied pharmacy at OAC, and continued his studies at the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland. He practiced medicine in Tillamook, Oregon, where he and his wife, Emily, raised two sons, James and John. Earl served in both World Wars.

Carl's studies in horticulture were to influence the orchard industry. In 1913, while attending college, he helped his father build the Schuster house. He continued living at home while he worked on his Master's degree and undertook teaching on a part-time basis. He earned his Master's degree in 1916 and left the home he and his father built to work as a horticulturalist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. From September 1916 to December 1917 he worked as a scientific assistant in cold storage and transportation in the Department's Bureau of Plant Industry and Bureau of Marketing. During this time he rode trains between Los Angeles and New York, testing the keeping qualities of fruits and vegetables in cold-storage freight cars. On January 5, 1918, five days after his termination with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, he enlisted in the Army at Los Angeles. He achieved the rank of second lieutenant in the U. S. Army during the First World War. He returned to Corvallis after the war and resumed his research and teaching at OAC.

Carl Schuster contributed materially to the success of the filbert (known also as hazelnut) industry in the United States. Approximately 98% of the filberts grown in the country are grown in the Pacific Northwest. Somewhere between 24,000 and

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30,000 acres in Oregon are now planted in filberts. When Carl began his research, the Barcelona filbert was in danger of extinction because of its sterility. Carl did a variety of tests conducive to the spreading of the prominent filbert variety. His work resulted in the successful development of a pollinizer for the filbert. It was a highly practical contribution. He also worked on the filbert culture, including tree spacing, soil management, irrigation, and growing in commercial orchards. Today the filbert is the fourth or fifth largest tree crop in Oregon. It also is grown in Washington.

Carl Schuster was employed as the Extension specialist in Horticulture for the period 1919-1920. He was Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and Professor of Horticulture, 1920-1929. In 1929 he accepted an appointment as Horticulturist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture under a cooperative agreement with the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station to conduct research in the breeding of small fruits at Oregon State College.* In 1930, a second cooperative agreement position at Corvallis was created to conduct research on filberts and walnuts. He served in this position until his death in 1948. He was a member of Alpha Zeta agricultural honor society, Sigma Xi research and honor society, and Gamma Sigma Delta professional men's agriculture society.

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THE PUBLISHED WORKS OF CARL EPHRAIM SCHUSTER

Corrected and Chronologically Ordered by Margaret Schuster Johnston

The following publications were written wholly or in part by Carl Ephraim Schuster. The order is chronological:

The Cause of Seedlessness of Prunes, by Carl Ephraim Schuster, thesis submitted to the Oregon Agricultural College for the degree of Master of Science in the School of Agriculture, Corvallis, Oregon, May 15, 1916.

"Filbert Pollination," by C. E. Schuster, Annual Report of the Western Nut Growers Association, pp. 39-43, November 1921.

Pollination of the Sweet Cherry, by C. E. Schuster, Oregon Agricultural College Experiment Station, Corvallis, Oregon, Station Circular 27, September 1922.

Filberts, by C. E. Schuster, Oregon Agricultural College Experiment Station, Corvallis, Oregon, Station Circular 28, September 1922.

"Filbert Pollination," by C. E. Schuster, Annual Report of the Western Nut Growers Association, pp. 30-34, November 1922.

Strawberries, by C. E. Schuster, Oregon Agricultural College Experiment Station, Corvallis, Oregon, Station Circular 32, January 1923.

Walnut Growing in Oregon, by C. E. Schuster, Oregon Agricultural College-Extension Service, Corvallis, Oregon, Circular 191, February 1923.

Grape Growing in Oregon, by C. E. Schuster, Oregon Agricultural College Experiment Station, Corvallis, Oregon, Station Circular 43, June 1923.

"Experimental Notes on Filberts, Chestnuts, and Walnuts," by C. E. Schuster, Annual Report of the Western Nut Growers Association, pp. 32-38, December 1923.

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Filberts, by C. E. Schuster, Oregon Agricultural College Experiment Station, Corvallis, Oregon, Station Bulletin 208, August 1924.

"The Trend of the Nut Industry," by C. E. Schuster, Annual Report of the Western Nut Growers Association, pp. 55-61, December 1924.

"Filberts - a New Crop," by C. E. Schuster, The Columbia Port Digest, Vol. 1, No. 4, pp. 9 and 28, Portland, Oregon, February 1925.

Pollination and Growing of the Cherry, by C. E. Schuster, Oregon Agricultural College Experiment Station, Corvallis, Oregon, Station Bulletin 212, May 1925.

Grafting and Budding, by C. E. Schuster, Oregon State Agricultural College Extension Service, Corvallis, Oregon, Extension Bulletin 384, September 1925.

Field Production of Ettersburg 121 Strawberry, by C. E. Schuster, Oregon Agricultural College Experiment Station, Station Circular 67, February 1926.

"Conditions in the Nut Market," by C. E. Schuster, Annual Report of the Western Nut Growers Association, pp. 166-170, December 1926.

"Walnut Seedlings," by C. E. Schuster, Annual Report of the Western Nut Growers Association, pp. 184-186, December 1927.

English Walnut Production in Oregon, by C. E. Schuster, Oregon State Agricultural College Experiment Station, Corvallis, Oregon, Station Circular 91, December 1928.

"Soils and Locations for Nuts," by C. E. Schuster, Annual Report of the Western Nut Growers Association, pp. 127-130, December 1928.

Cost and Practices in Strawberry Production in the Willamette Valley, by C. E. Schuster and A. S. Burrier, Oregon State Agricultural College Experiment Station, Corvallis, Oregon, Station Bulletin 245, May 1929.

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"What of Our Nursery Stock," by C. E. Schuster, Annual Report of the Western Nut Growers Association, pp. 116-120, December 1929.

Filberts, by C. E. Schuster, Oregon State Agricultural College Extension Service, Corvallis, Oregon, Extension Bulletin 417, January 1930.

"Pollination Problems of the Franquette Walnut," by C. E. Schuster, Annual Report of the Western Nut Growers Association, pp. 139-141, December 1930.

Preliminary Report on Effect of Irrigation on Major Berry Crops in the Willamette Valley, by C. E. Schuster, R. S. Besse, G. L. Gygg, and W. O. Powers, Oregon State Agricultural College Experiment Station, Station Bulletin 277, May 1931.

"Relation of Moisture Supply to Behavior of Nut Trees," by C. E. Schuster, Annual Report of the Western Nut Growers Association, pp. 152-155, December 1931.

"Pollination of Nuts," by C. E. Schuster, Annual Report of the Western Nut Growers Association, pp. 126-129, December 1932.

"Leaf Area and Shoot Growth in Relation to Size and Filling of Filberts," by C. E. Schuster, Proceedings of the American Society of Horticultural Science, Vol. 30, pp. 392-395, 1933.

Costs and Practices in Establishing Walnut Orchards in Oregon, by A. S. Burrier and C. E. Schuster, Oregon State Agricultural College Experiment Station and Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Corvallis, Oregon, Station Bulletin 315, June 1933.

"How Many Nut Trees Shall We Plant to an Acre?" by C. E. Schuster, Annual Report of the Western Nut Growers Association, pp. 109-111, December 1933.

Walnut Production in Oregon, A Revision of Station Circular 91, by C. E. Schuster, Oregon State Agricultural College Experiment Station and Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Corvallis, Oregon, Station Circular 108, March 1934.

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"Preliminary Data on the Moisture Content of Soils in Nut Orchards of Western Oregon," by C. E. Schuster, Annual Report of the Western Nut Growers Association, pp. 129-133, December 1934.

"Root Penetration in Relation to Soil Aeration," by R. E. Stephenson and C. E. Schuster, 27th Report Oregon State Horticultural Society, pp. 19-34, 1935.

"Relation of Shoot Growth to Setting and Weight of Fruit in the Filbert," by C. E. Schuster, Proceedings of the American Society of Horticultural Science, Vol. 34 pp. 62-65, 1936.

Grafting and Budding, by C. E. Schuster, Oregon State Agricultural College Extension Service, Corvallis, Oregon, Extension Bulletin 491, June 1936.

"Root Distribution in Nut Orchard Soils," by C. E. Schuster, Annual Report of the Western Nut Growers Association, pp. 191-195, December 1936.

"Physical Properties of Soils that Affect Plant Nutrition," by R. E. Stephenson and C. E. Schuster, Soil Science, Vol. 44, No. 1, pp. 23-36, 1937.

Filberts, by C. E. Schuster, Federal Cooperative Extension Service, Oregon State College, and Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Corvallis, Oregon, Extension Bulletin 503, April 1937,

Cost and Efficiency in the Filbert Enterprise in Oregon, by A. S. Burrier and C. E. Schuster, Oregon State College Agricultural Experiment Station and Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Corvallis, Oregon, Station Bulletin 351, June 1937.

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"Fertilizer Trials on Orchard Cover Crops in Field and Greenhouse," by C. E. Schuster, Report of the Oregon State Horticultural Society, Vol. 30, pp. 110-113, 1938.

"Response of Fruit Trees Near The Dalles, Oregon, to Applications of Boron and Zinc," by C. E. Schuster, O. T. McWhorter, and R. E. Stephenson, Proceedings of the American Society of Horticultural Science, Vol. 36, pp. 99-101, 1938.

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