

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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 Gaylord, Charles, House  
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 600 NW Seventh Street N/A not for publication  
city, town Corvallis N/A vicinity  
state Oregon code OR county Benton code 003 zip code 97330

3. Classification

|  |   |                                     |                 |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Ownership of Property                            | Category of Property                            | Number of Resources within Property |                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> private                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | Contributing                        | Noncontributing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input type="checkbox"/> district               | 1                                   | buildings       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State            | <input type="checkbox"/> site                   |                                     | sites           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal          | <input type="checkbox"/> structure              |                                     | structures      |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> object                 |                                     | objects         |
|  |   | 1                                   | 0 Total         |

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  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.  
Signature of certifying official *[Signature]* Date April 23, 1991  
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.  
Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register. *[Signature]* 6/21/91  
 See continuation sheet.  
 determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.  
 determined not eligible for the National Register.  
 removed from the National Register.  
 other, (explain:)

*fn* Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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**6. Function or Use**

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Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

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Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Work in progress

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**7. Description**

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Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century: Gothic Revival

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Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone: fieldstones

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walls wood: vertical planks

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wood: weatherboard

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roof wood: shingle

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other wood: vergeboard

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Describe present and historic physical appearance.

**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  
Exploration/Settlement  
Industry  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

c. 1857  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

c. 1857  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder

Charles Gaylord  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

See continuation sheet

**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:

Benton County Historical Museum  
Philomath OR 97370

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property 0.10 acres Corvallis, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

A 

|      |   |         |   |   |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |   |   |   |
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| Zone |  | Easting |  |  |  |  |  | Northing |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is located in SE $\frac{1}{4}$  SW $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 35, Township 11S, Range 5W, Willamette Meridian, in Corvallis, Benton County, Oregon. It is more particularly described as follows:

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Mary Kathryn Gallagher and May D. Dasch  
organization Friends of the Gaylord House date December 14, 1990  
street & number 1430 NW Hillcrest Drive telephone (503) 752-5637  
city or town Corvallis state Oregon zip code 97330

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The Charles Gaylord House is a detached, one and one-half story, wood-frame Gothic Revival style house probably constructed in 1857. The small rectangular house, approximately 850 square feet, is front-gabled, with a main facade composed of two symmetrical bays-- an entry bay and a window bay. Wooden framing members include hand-hewn sills and a box frame structural system. The house is clad with horizontal, lapped weatherboard siding and ornamented primarily at the eaves with scroll sawn brackets and vergeboards. The house was moved from its original Corvallis location at the northwest corner of Fourth and Jefferson Streets in 1906. Last year, the threat of demolition resulted in another move, this time to the present site at the north end of Seventh Street. The Gaylord House is currently sited just nine blocks from the house's original location which is now part of Corvallis' central business district. The most recent move necessitated the removal of a rear utility wing which was in poor physical condition. The wing was the location of the kitchen, a bathroom addition, a small room, possibly a woodshed, and a porch. A wing was incorporated into the design of the house at an early date, but was not original. The wing had a box frame clad with weatherboard siding. The south wall of the wing was board and batten. Since reconstruction of the wing is one of the goals of the current restoration project, the wing was photographed, measured, disassembled and placed in storage. Notwithstanding the wing removal, the Gaylord House exhibits integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The house is currently vacant and restoration is in progress. Future plans call for use of the house as an interpretive center providing educational opportunities focusing on life in 19th Century Oregon.

The Gaylord House is seventeen feet, nine inches in width, twenty-five feet, nine inches from back to front, and twelve feet, ten inches high at the eaves (side elevations). The box frame consists of circular sawn,  $1\frac{3}{8}$ " thick vertical planks, laid next to each other to form the walls of the house. Width of the planks is variable ranging from  $6\frac{1}{2}$ " to  $18\frac{3}{4}$ ". The unfeathered planks are attached to the outside of the sill with 4" machine cut nails. On the gable ends, the length of the planks varies so there is an uneven line where the planks attach to

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the sill. This suggests that the boards were cut on the ground to conform with the angle of the roof. The bottoms of many of the planks on the south elevation are in poor physical condition. Repair will be made using an epoxied finger joint to replace deteriorated portions of the planks with new materials.

The planks are attached to a hand hewn sill which rests on a foundation of fieldstones placed at the corners of the house and at intervals beneath the house. The original hand hewn sills varied in size from  $8\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $8\frac{1}{2}$ " to 8"x 8". The fir sills were connected at the corners with pegged mortise and tenon joints. Because of the poor condition of the original sills, it was necessary to replace the deteriorated sills as part of the current restoration project. Replacement sills were hand hewn using traditional tools. Fir trees blown down in Avery Park during a January 1990 storm provided the material for the sills. Traditional tools were also used to make the mortise and tenon joints.

The sills currently rest on a fieldstone foundation. Information on the original foundation type and materials was lost as a result of the 1906 move. Based on the preponderance of fieldstone foundations used for early local houses, this type of foundation was selected for the Gaylord House. In order to meet local codes, the fieldstones rest on concrete pads. The house is "anchored" to the concrete by rebar which was inserted into holes drilled through the center of the fieldstones to the concrete pads below. The rebar are not visible and the concrete pads will be covered with soil.

Twelve  $7\frac{1}{2}$ " joists, which vary in thickness from  $1\frac{7}{8}$ " to  $2\frac{1}{8}$ ", are notched and spiked into the sill. Of the twelve original joists, ten required some repair. "Sister joists" were attached to deteriorated portions of original joists with metal joist hangers.

The exterior of the Gaylord House is clad with lapped, 7" horizontal weatherboard siding ( $5\frac{1}{2}$ " to 6" exposed to the weather) terminating in plain cornerboards and wide frieze boards. Placement of the cornerboards is somewhat unusual. The smaller of the two boards, which are  $1\frac{1}{4}$ "x 5" and  $1\frac{1}{4}$ "x 3", is placed on the front of the house resulting in a visible seam on the main facade where the two boards meet. Some of the weatherboard siding on the rear elevation will need to be replaced because of the removal of a portion of the exterior wall of the pantry and minor fire damage in this area. Several of the lower boards in other areas of the house may also need replacement. Evidence indicates that the house once had a ledger board and water table. These elements will be replaced during restoration. The water table design calls for a 7" water table.

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The gable roof, 30° slope, is constructed of 2"x 4" rafters. The plate of the house has not yet been seen so the mode of connection is unknown. The roof terminates in overhanging, enclosed eaves. Eave moldings have curvilinear shapes. The roof was originally sheathed with waney-edged sheathing. (This sheathing was observed during preparations for the relocation.) The roof is currently clad with one layer of cut cedar shingles. Restoration plans call for the replacement of the current deteriorated roof with hand-shaved cedar shingles. The use of hand-shaved cedar shingles is based on the discovery of a shingle of this type wedged between the main volume of the house and the wing. This could have occurred during a reroofing episode. Approximately 4,000 hand shaved, red cedar shingles are currently being made by volunteers using traditional tools.

A small, square chimney cap bisected the center of the roof ridge. A chimney was replaced in a house owned by Gaylord in 1876. The mason was George Demmick. The cap, which was removed prior to the move because of its deteriorated condition, was missing several courses. An early 20th Century photograph indicates that the cap was corbelled or had a row of projecting brick at or near the top. Plans call for restoration of the chimney from the original brick which was salvaged.

The walls of the Gaylord House are punctuated by several door and window openings. There are three full size windows on the first floor-- one on the main facade and two on the south elevation; two full size windows on the second floor-- one on each of the gable ends; and two other smaller windows both located on the north elevation. All windows have heavy sills. Original full-size windows were 6 over 6, double-hung sash windows. With the exception of one window located in the upper gable end of the west elevation, all of these full size window sashes were replaced with 2 over 2, double-hung sash windows sometime prior to 1906. The window openings and associated trim were not altered at that time. The two odd size windows on the north elevation appear to be original or at least early based on the muntin profiles and the early two-part hinge on the pantry window, which is a casement window.

There are two entry doors. The door opening on the main facade (east elevation) is located offset center to the south. What is probably the original entry door was in recent years used in the interior of the house as the door leading from the area between the kitchen and the utility room or woodshed portion of the wing. The extra molding around the two vertical panels suggests its use as an exterior door. The door also fits the front opening. Above the front entry is a transom composed of three lights divided vertically by thin muntins, the profiles of which appear to match the upstairs 6 over 6 window. The rear door

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opening is located in the center of the west elevation.

The front entry door and the full-size first story windows have classically treated surrounds. The window and door trim, which is set flush against the siding, is ornamented at the upper corners by capitals composed of two simple wooden elements, roughly imitating an echinus and an abacus, supporting a slightly projecting wooden lintel. The lintel piece above the door is missing and plans call for its reconstruction.

Window shutters indicated on a turn-of-the-century photograph of the house were removed at an unknown date. These shutters were probably original or early based on their availability to the house's original owner who also owned the local sash, door and blind factory. Shutter hardware remains on the upper story rear window. Restoration plans call for the replacement of the shutters based on information on their appearance provided by the historic photograph.

The Gaylord House is embellished by a number of scroll sawn decorative elements characteristic of the Gothic Revival style. These elements include vergeboards on the gable ends, decorative brackets along the frieze boards of the side elevations, and scroll sawn window crowns above the second story windows. The vergeboards and window crowns are executed in a scalloped motif. Each bracket along the frieze is abutted by two vertical pieces of molding.

As constructed, the Gaylord House probably contained seven rooms, all within a simple rectangular volume. The house is two rooms deep, originally parlour and kitchen, flanked by two small narrow rooms on one side only, and a small room, probably a pantry in the corner of the kitchen. Two bed chambers located upstairs were gained by a narrow, enclosed winding staircase off of the kitchen. With the exception of a wall removed between the two narrow downstairs rooms, the floor plan of the rectangular volume of the Gaylord House is intact. Restoration plans call for the replacement of the plank wall between the two bedrooms.

There is uncertainty surrounding the history of a rear wing which, until recently, was attached offset and perpendicular to the main volume. The wing, which was in poor physical condition was recorded, disassembled and placed into storage as part of the current project. Questions concerning the wing are as follows: Was there a wing on the Gaylord House as constructed? If not, when was a wing added? Is the current wing or portion thereof the same wing indicated on the 1888 Sanborn fire insurance maps? Was the current wing from another early building

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and simply added to the rear of the Gaylord House after the 1906 move? This possibility is suggested by the manner in which the wing was attached to the main volume and the difference in wing length as indicated by the Sanborn fire insurance maps before and after the 1906 move. No conclusive answers to any of these questions have been reached, but evidence indicates that the current dining room of the Gaylord House once served as a kitchen (based on original door location from this room to pantry). This suggests that either there was no rear wing or if there was, it served another function. Further evidence supports the early, if not original, placement of a rear wing. The earliest Sanborn fire insurance maps (1888) illustrate a wing with a configuration similar to the recently removed wing. A window shutter on the wing, visible in a turn-of-the-century photograph, matches the other, presumably original or early shutters on the main volume. Wide boards were also used to close the doorway from the current dining room to the pantry. The width of the boards suggests placement at an early date although arguably, these boards could have been recycled at a later date from another early building.

Based on the presence of a wing in the 19th Century, restoration plans call for the replacement of the wing. Plans call for the reconstruction of the wing using original materials when possible. Most materials were in such poor physical condition that replacement materials will be needed.

Prior to the recent move, the Gaylord House had two porches: one across the front of the wing, and a single-bay, front entry porch with a shed roof. Both porches had chamfered porch posts and decorative brackets. The wing porch will be reconstructed. Sanborn fire insurance maps indicate that the front porch was not in place until after the turn-of-the-century, long past the period of Gaylord occupancy. For this reason, and because it is not in keeping with the design of the house, a decision was made not to replace the front porch.

The front parlour of the Gaylord House is entered directly from outside. Directly behind the parlour is a room of comparable size which probably served originally as the kitchen. Indications are that the house never had a fireplace and that a stove, with a metal pipe which connected to a hanging chimney, was an original feature of the house. A small room, probably a pantry, is located in the northwest corner of the kitchen. The original entry to the pantry is boarded up but a door will be placed in this location as part of the restoration. Off of the kitchen, adjacent to the stove, the narrow enclosed staircase ascends to the second story. Of the twelve stairs, the last five are winders. At some point in time, the winders were altered to help

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prevent people from hitting their heads on the ceiling at the landing. As part of the restoration, the stairs will be returned to their original angle. At the top of the stairway is a small stair rail, the balusters of which are composed of dowels. A closet is located in the northwest corner of the upstairs rear bedroom.

The planks of the box frame also serve as the interior walls of the house. Room partitions are also constructed of wide, vertical boards. On the first story, wall planks were covered with muslin and wallpaper, many layers of which still remain. Upstairs, ceilings and walls are board and batten. Dry wall has been placed over some of the original wall surfaces on the first floor. This material will be removed.

Floors and ceilings are constructed of 1" random width boards (7½" to 8½"). The downstairs floors were left unpainted. Linoleum was laid in some areas. Particle board subflooring was laid in the upstairs bedroom and in 1949, new flooring was laid in the downstairs rear "bedroom". At an unknown date, some of the kitchen flooring was replaced by tongue and groove flooring. Non-historic floor materials will be removed and replaced by boards of the appropriate width when necessary. The downstairs ceiling was painted. Door thresholds have curved molding. Door and window openings have plain board trim. Wide baseboards located in all of the rooms vary in size from room to room ranging in size from 10" to 6½".

Original interior doors have two vertical panels. Contrasting to the exterior front door, the panels lack molding. Remaining hinges suggest that original hinges were five-part. Many of the original doors were located in an outbuilding formerly associated with the Gaylord House.

Gaylord House Relocations

On June 10, 1857, Charles Gaylord bought two lots in the City of Corvallis. The property was located on the northwest corner of the intersection of S.W. Fourth Street and S.W. Jefferson Avenue (Lots 1 and 2 in Block 22). The Charles Gaylord House was built about 1857 on Lot 1, fronting on S.W. Fourth Street. In 1889, the heirs of Charles Gaylord sold the property to Otis R. Additon, a Corvallis merchant for twelve years, and later the developer of Lents, a town in southern Multnomah County. Lucia H. Additon, Additon's wife and co-owner of the property, founded and served as president of the Woman's Press Club of Oregon. She also served as president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Oregon. On January 23, 1906, the Additons sold the house and two lots to S.L. Kline, a prominent Corvallis merchant and

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owner of a large department store on S.W. Second Street. Kline planned to move the Charles Gaylord House off of the site and then build a large residence for himself on the downtown property.

On February 26, 1906, S.L. Kline bought some property from M.P. and Minnie Burnett that was located at 521 N.W. Third Street in the northern part of Corvallis (Lot 9 and the north one-half of Lot 8 in Block 7, Dixon's Second Addition). S.L. Kline moved the Charles Gaylord House and associated barn to the Third Street site in April 1906. According to an account in The Corvallis Times (April 20, 1906), the buildings were "... placed on rollers and hauled to their destination by a traction engine owned by Leeder Brothers." The event, as described in the Corvallis Gazette (April 20, 1906), "... attracted considerable attention from passersby because of the novelty of the performance." The Gaylord House remained in the Kline family until April 14, 1925, when it was sold by Walter H. and Ada T. Kline to John W. and Minnie A. Painter.

The Gaylord House subsequently had several owners. In the last decades, the condition of the Gaylord House deteriorated and by the early 1980's, the house was occupied only by transients. In 1983, the Corvallis Cultural Resource Inventory evaluated the Gaylord House as a significant resource and in 1988, the house was placed on the Corvallis Register of Historic Landmarks and Districts. The house was put up for sale in 1989. Recognizing that the land was of value, but not the house, members of the Corvallis Historic Preservation Advisory Board (HPAB) immediately perceived a threat to the house. Their efforts led to the city's purchase of the house and the formation of "Friends of the Gaylord House". The immediate goal of the group was to move the house to a new location since the lot had been sold to someone planning new construction. With eventual goals including public use of the Gaylord House, the site selected was in city-owned Washington Park. The house, resting on metal crossbeams, was moved to this location on October 8, 1989.

The Gaylord House is now located nine blocks northwest of its original site and five blocks west of its previous location. The site selected for relocation, Washington Park, provides a residential neighborhood setting with a mix of late 19th and early 20th Century houses. Although located in a city park, the house was sited adjacent and in line with the row of houses along Seventh Street. The house fronts east, duplicating its original orientation. (When built, however, the house was located on a corner lot. Two "good" windows on the south elevation reflect this original siting.) The former Washington School building, a large, early 20th Century Neoclassical Style building, is located to the north of the Gaylord House. The incongruity in the scale of the

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school building to the Gaylord House is diminished by the distance between the two buildings and the alignment of the Gaylord House with the other residential buildings. No outbuildings are associated with the Gaylord House. A landscape plan incorporates plantings of the pioneer era and a picket fence designed by Philip Dole, Project Consultant.

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The one and a half story Gothic Revival cottage of plank, or box construction that was built by sash and door factory owner Charles Gaylord in 1857 was originally located at the northwest corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets near the central business district of Corvallis, Oregon. The house was moved with an associated barn in 1906 to a site on NW Third Street in the northern part of town. There it remained until its recent relocation to a parcel on NW Seventh Street at the southern edge of Washington Park. The relocation was carried out in 1989 under auspices of the City of Corvallis by Friends of the Gaylord House, a non-profit organization. At its present site, the house was placed on a fieldstone foundation. Its near neighbor to the north is the former Washington School Building, an example of Beaux Arts Classicism. The incongruity of scale and mass of the neighboring building to the north has been duly noted. Nevertheless, the Gaylord House is discrete in its new setting. It faces east, its original orientation, and is aligned with houses of comparable scale and uniform set-back along Seventh Street to the south. The Gaylord House, today, is nine blocks northwesterly of its original location.

The buildings is significant in the context of Corvallis architectural history on two counts. It was built by the proprietor of the only documented sash and door factory in operation in Benton County in the period 1858-1869, and it is a rare remaining example of a once-common Gothic Revival cottage type. The proponents have shown through their research in Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps and a lithographic view of Corvallis published by San Francisco artists Kuchel and Dresel in 1859 that cottages with gable end entries and decorated vergeboards were typical in the Benton County seat before 1865. Today, the Gaylord House is the sole representative of its period and modest type, although two high-style Gothic Revival residences antedating 1860 remain. The Gaylord House therefore, meets National Register Criterion C and Criteria Consideration B, which allows registration of relocated properties if the properties are significant as representatives of a particular type, style or method of construction.

The Gaylord House is generally well preserved and exhibits the distinctive characteristics of the simple, gable-roofed Gothic cottage in its end-entry ground plan measuring 17 x 25 feet, its lapped weatherboard siding, boxed cornice, wide bracketed frieze, and its scroll-sawn decorative vergeboards at either gable end.

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Openings in the wall are regularly spaced, framed with entablature surrounds having pulvinated, or pillowed capitals. The upper story front window is crowned with a scroll-sawn pediment similar to the window crests of the Philip Phile House, a vanished resource that was recorded by Kuchel and Dresel in the 1859 perspective view of Corvallis with its border of representative buildings. Original double-hung window sash having six-over-six lights were replaced by two-over-two window sash some time prior to the 1906 relocation. An ell, or rear lean-to of uncertain date was recorded, dismantled and stored for possible reconstruction at the new site.

A collateral contribution of this public-spirited project undertaken by the Friends of Gaylord House has been the identification of William W. Piper as a master carpenter and eventual partner of Charles Gaylord at an early stage of his career, the four-year period between 1859 and 1862. W. W. Piper centered his practice as an architect in Portland from 1863 onward. His public and commercial buildings in Eugene, Salem and Portland are among the state's landmarks of Italianate and Second Empire Baroque architecture.

Charles Gaylord was born in New York in 1827. He immigrated to Oregon and settled a claim in neighboring Linn County in 1852. It was in 1857 that he acquired and developed residential property in Corvallis, and in the following year he opened his sash and door factory. Gaylord's factory provided planed lumber and carpentry services for the cupola of the old Benton County Courthouse among other works of note. After Gaylord's resettlement in the Klamath country in 1874, his Corvallis factory continued operation under the management of his son, Gilbert. Gaylord died in 1875.

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The Charles Gaylord House is the only surviving example of a small, very modest house dating to the early years of the Expanding Settlement Era in Corvallis (1851-1865). Early lithographs and Sanborn fire insurance maps indicate that these types of houses, with their modest proportions, figured prominently in defining the early architectural character of Corvallis. Probably the second oldest house in Corvallis today, the Gaylord House is one of only six surviving pre-1865 houses. Only the Gaylord House and the Biddle House still sport decorative vergeboards, a salient characteristic of the Gothic Revival style. Charles Gaylord, the house's builder and owner, was also the owner of the local sash and door factory in Corvallis from the late 1850's to the 1870's. For a time, his partner was William W. Piper, a notable 19th Century Oregon architect.

Biographical Sketch

Charles Gaylord (1827-1875) was born in Montgomery County, New York. He was one of seven children of Gilbert and Catalina Gaylord. Gaylord travelled west in a wagon train that arrived in Oregon on August 14, 1851. On March 14, 1852, he married Nancy Jane Robnett (1834-1863), near Marysville (renamed Corvallis in 1853). Nancy, born in Arkansas, was a daughter of Stephen Robnett. The Robnett family came to Oregon on the same wagon train as Charles Gaylord and settled on a Donation Land Claim in the Oak Creek area, several miles west of Corvallis.

On July 19, 1852, Charles and Nancy Gaylord settled on a Donation Land Claim (certificate #3842) in Linn County. The 296-acre parcel (located in T. 11 S., R. 4 W., secs. 31, 32) was located about one and one-half miles east of Marysville, on the west bank of the Willamette River, and Orleans, on the east bank. Orleans was swept away during the disastrous flood of December 1861.

On June 10, 1857, Charles Gaylord bought two adjoining lots (Lots 1 and

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2 in Block 22) in Corvallis from Joseph C. and Martha Avery. Joseph Avery, a very early settler, founded and platted Marysville in 1851. The property, purchased for \$125.00, was located on the northwest corner of the intersection of S.W. Fourth Street and S.W. Jefferson Avenue. In about 1857, Gaylord built a house on Lot 1, and probably a barn at the rear of Lot 2. (A barn is shown on the Sanborn fire insurance map for 1888.)

Several pieces of circumstantial evidence suggest the 1857 construction date: 1) Charles Gaylord bought the two adjoining lots from Joseph Avery in the early part of the summer of 1857, leaving plenty of time to build a modest home before the start of the fall rains. 2) A partnership agreement between Charles Gaylord and Nelson Goltra, dated April 1, 1858, stated that both men were "... of the town of Corvallis". Since Gaylord and his family were living in Corvallis in the early spring of 1858, their house may have been built during the preceding dry period-- the summer of 1857. 3) In 1906, at the time that the house and associated barn were moved from the original site, an article in The Corvallis Times (April 20, 1906) stated: "The residence was built in the early 50's by Charles Gaylord." 4) On August 31, 1858, Charles and Nancy Gaylord sold their Donation Land Claim, excepting that part in conflict with an adjacent landowner, to John E. Hannan.

After Charles Gaylord moved from Linn County to Corvallis, he and Nelson Goltra, in 1858, opened a sash and door factory (discussion follows later in text). Gaylord apparently was active in the community in other ways as well. He served as a Corvallis alderman in the 1860's.

Nancy Gaylord died, at age 29, on February 14, 1863, leaving behind four sons and a daughter. In January 1867, Charles Gaylord married Henrietta Stewart (1847-1938) in Corvallis. Henrietta, born in Missouri, was the daughter of James H. and Louisa Stewart. The Stewarts arrived in Oregon in September 1851, and settled on a Donation Land Claim located northeast of Marysville, on the road to Albany. Henrietta and Charles Gaylord had one daughter.

By 1874, Charles Gaylord had moved east, across the Cascade Range, to Jackson County (redrawn, in part, as Lake County in October 1874). On August 12, 1874, Gaylord filed an application for a 160-acre homestead. The tract of land was located on the west side of the Chewaucan Marsh, about nine miles southeast of the site of the future town of Paisley (platted in 1879). A receipt in Gaylord's probate records suggests that he may have settled in the area in 1873, or even earlier.

The first settlers arrived in the Chewaucan Valley, in which Paisley is

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located, in 1871. Not only the Gaylords, but a number of other Benton County families, including two of Joseph C. Avery's sons, emigrated to Lake County in the 1870's. Avery had been one of three commissioners, appointed by the State Legislature in 1868, to select public lands that were to be sold to endow Corvallis College. The agricultural college had been designated as a land-grant college as a result of the Morrill Act (1862). The three commissioners investigated public lands in Klamath and Lake Counties. Near the forested mountain ranges, they found valleys with lush meadows, good for raising cattle and horses. The families that moved to Lake County undoubtedly were drawn to the region by the enthusiastic reports brought back to the Willamette Valley by Avery and others. Gaylord, during the few years that he lived in the Chewaucan Valley, built up a modest herd of cattle.

Charles Gaylord died on July 8, 1875, while on a business trip to Linkville (now Klamath Falls), by then the county seat of Lake County. Henrietta Gaylord, his widow, commuted Gaylord's homestead entry and eventually received a deed to the claim from the U.S. Government. She described the improvements as: "... one log dwelling house 24 by 18 feet covered with board roof has lumber floor has three doors two windows and fire place and chimney... one barn and wagon shed... one stock corral... plowed, fenced and cultivated about two and one half acres..." Gaylord died intestate. At the request of Henrietta, the Court appointed Joseph C. Avery (Benton County) and Joseph Robnett (Lake County) as administrators of the estate. By 1880, Henrietta Gaylord Randall, who had remarried in 1877, and all of Charles Gaylord's six children were living within two households in the Paisley area.

Historic Context

The Charles Gaylord House is one of only a small number of resources that have survived from the Expanding Settlement Era (1851-1879) in Corvallis. This period of history began with the platting of Corvallis, then known as Marysville, and ended with the initiation of rail service in late 1879. The first half of this period, 1851-1865, witnessed the growth of Corvallis from a small postal station with several businesses and a sawmill, to a thriving regional trade center. This transformation was the result of several developments, the most important of which were the California and southern Oregon gold rushes and the inauguration of steamboat service to Corvallis in 1851. Corvallis was positioned in a strategic location to serve as a principal shipping point to the southern mines. Steamboat service also made Corvallis the regional trade center for local wheat growers and stock raisers. With these developments, the population of Corvallis expanded rapidly as did the demand for the construction of real lumber houses. Real lumber buildings, as opposed to

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log cabins and log houses, were constructed in Corvallis beginning in about 1850 with the establishment of the first sawmills in the area. Information provided by surviving resources, photographs and 1859 Kuchel and Dresel lithograph, indicate that there was great variety in the types and stylistic expressions among Corvallis' early real lumber houses. Among the types represented were central hall houses, double houses, side-hall houses, and small, front-gabled houses like the Gaylord House. Many incorporated elements of Classical or Gothic Revival architecture. The development of a sash and door factory, such as the one that Gaylord operated beginning in 1858, provided a local source of ready-made architectural elements thus facilitating the adoption of national architectural styles such as the Gothic Revival which incorporated complex decorative elements.

History of the Sash and Door Factory

In the 1860 U.S. Census Records for Corvallis, Charles Gaylord is listed as both a carpenter and a joiner-- a skilled carpenter, especially one who makes doors, window sash, and similar elements. Whether Gaylord worked at his trade during the period 1852-1857, when he was living on his Donation Land Claim in Linn County, is not known.

On April 1, 1858, Gaylord signed a five-year partnership agreement with Nelson Goltra, a Corvallis resident who owned a portable steam sawmill near the Gaylord Donation Land Claim in Linn County. The two men agreed "... to become copartners in the business of carpenter and joiner work and its different branches..." Each partner was to earn \$4.00 a day and was to share equally in the expenses and losses. This document is the earliest available record of Gaylord's professional activities in Corvallis. On April 12, 1858, Nelson Goltra and Charles Gaylord paid \$300.00 for two adjoining lots in Corvallis (Lots 7 and 8 in Block 12). The property was located on N.W. Third Street at the intersection with N.W. Jackson Avenue. Whether the purchased property included a building or buildings is not known. Franklin and George W. Warren, the sellers, had acquired the lots in 1856 from John and Helen Pike and Wesley and Rebeca Graves. Pike had built the first bridge across the Marys River at Corvallis. Graves operated a cabinet manufactory in Corvallis. Pike and Graves had bought the lots from Joseph C. and Martha Avery. Within a few months, they sold the property to the Warrens for six times the price paid to Avery. Possibly the price increase reflected the addition of a building on the site.

In the spring of 1859, Nelson Goltra was killed by an explosion at his steam sawmill. Although Goltra and Gaylord had been partners for only a year, evidence suggests that the business was an active one. On

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August 20, 1859, Gaylord, in The Oregon Weekly Union, advertised for "A lad... at the sash and door factory... as an apprentice; one of steady and industrious habits, and of good genius..." As the surviving partner, he probably needed help. In December 1859 and again in April 1860, Gaylord was paid by the Board of County Commissioners for planing lumber that he had supplied for the Benton County Courthouse, particularly for the cupola. The courthouse, built in the mid-1850's, was the predecessor of the historic Benton County Courthouse currently in use. Presumably, the lumber provided by Gaylord had been finished at his factory. William W. Piper, a master carpenter who subsequently became Gaylord's partner, also was paid at the same time for work on the cupola. In December 1859, he received \$100.00 for twenty days work and again, in April 1860, he received \$115.50 for additional time.

In the "Products of Industry" section of the U.S. Census for 1860 (during the year ended June 1, 1860), Charles Gaylord's business was the only planing mill or sash factory listed for Corvallis and Benton County. Gaylord had invested \$2,000.00 in capital in the factory, which employed two men. The motive power used was four horsepower of steam and one of fire. The annual production, totalling \$1,242.00, included: 40,000 feet of planed boards, valued at \$880.00; 50 door panels, valued at \$250.00; and 800 sash lights, valued at \$112.00. Gaylord apparently had no other significant competition. On September 11, 1860, an article in The Oregon Weekly Union (Corvallis) was headlined "Accident at the New Sash Factory". The account noted that J.P. Walker, the proprietor, had been injured by a saw and that another serious accident and a death had previously occurred in the same building. No other reference to this particular factory has been found.

On May 30, 1860, the undivided half of the two factory lots was sold for the Nelson Goltra Estate at a public auction. Nat H. Lane purchased the property for \$739.00. On April 4, 1861, Nat H. and Eliza Lane sold the undivided half of the lots to William W. Piper for the same price. Piper evidently had some sort of partnership arrangement with Gaylord prior to receiving title from the Lanes. A number of months earlier, on December 29, 1860, the firm of Gaylord and Piper had placed an advertisement in The Oregon Weekly Union headed "Sash Door and Blind Factory". The following supplies were available for their customers: sash, doors, window blinds, window and door frames, cornice and moulding, also all kinds of planing lumber and jointing. A paragraph following this enumeration explained that "Plans and specifications drawn in the... style for those wishing to build. Also, we will take contracts to build wood and brick buildings..."

The partners also were paid for work involving the Marys River Bridge

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which adjoined Corvallis to the south. Located upstream from the confluence of the Marys River and the Willamette River, the bridge was on the Portland to Umpqua wagon road. William W. Piper, on July 9, 1861, was employed by the Board of County Commissioners to oversee and make repairs to the Marys River Bridge. The job apparently was a joint venture, for on January 4, 1862, the Board paid Gaylord and Piper \$355.55 for labor performed in repairing the structure. Ironically, by the time they were paid, the bridge had been washed away by the devastating flood of December 1861. Also on January 4, 1862, Joseph C. Avery and others petitioned the Board to appropriate funds to rebuild the bridge across the Marys River. Charles Gaylord was appointed a Commissioner on behalf of the County to draw a plan and specifications for the bridge. Subsequently, he let out a contract for building the bridge. The structure was completed by the summer of 1862.

On February 24, 1862, William W. Piper sold his undivided half of the two factory lots to partner Charles Gaylord for \$1,000.00. Subsequently, he left the Corvallis area. By late 1863, Piper was in Portland. He was listed as an architect in S.J. McCormick's Portland Directory for 1864.

William W. Piper (ca. 1829-1886), according to the 1860 U.S. Census Records for Corvallis, was a 30-year old master carpenter, born in New Hampshire. A scholarly article published in the newsletter of the Portland Friends of Cast Iron Architecture (1983), describes Piper as follows: "William W. Piper, architect, was a major figure in the early growth of Portland. In his prime, in the early 1870's, he was the city's leading architect, and was among the most prolific. He is credited with numerous major designs in Portland, Salem and Eugene, a few of which survive today." Among the many significant buildings designed by Piper were the Multnomah County Courthouse (1864-66), the Marion County Courthouse (1872), the magnificent Chemeketa House in Salem (1870), and a number of commercial buildings in Portland. Deady Hall, the first building constructed on the University of Oregon campus (1873), has been described as "... the finest surviving example of Piper's work". Although Piper did not design the State Capitol Building (completed in 1876), he was hired as supervising architect in 1875 to oversee the completion of the structure. Benton County records show that Piper was in Corvallis at least during the period 1859-1862, possibly earlier. His professional activities in Benton County hardly suggest the short but dazzling career that was to follow. In addition to the previously described jobs involving Charles Gaylord, Piper was paid by the Board of County Commissioners for several other tasks including: work on the County jail; work on a privy; and the construction of a gallows, with George Roberts, which apparently was used for the execution of Philip George.

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Charles Gaylord, once again the sole owner of the factory, added to the property in December 1864. He purchased adjoining Lot 9 in Block 12 from Ernest W. and Amelia Fisher, and Lot 10 from Joseph C. and Martha Avery. By June 1865, Gaylord had acquired a new partner. An advertisement in The Corvallis Gazette (April 21, 1866) was headed: "Sash, Blind and Door Factory, Gaylord and Swick". The list of supplies was like that of the Gaylord and Piper ad of 1860. Noticeably missing was the offer to draw specifications and to build-- Piper's strong points. Gaylord and Swick advised their customers: "Having just received new machinery, which trebles the power they formerly had, they are now prepared to do all kinds of planing at short notice, on reasonable terms." Partner Miner M. Swick, Gaylord's brother-in-law, was a carpenter who contracted and built during a period of years in the Corvallis area. He moved to eastern Oregon in 1872, but later returned to Corvallis. Although Swick was Gaylord's business partner, he did not share in the ownership of the factory and lots. By January 1869, the partnership of Gaylord and Swick had ended.

An advertisement in The Corvallis Gazette on January 9, 1869 was entitled "The Corvallis Sash and Door Factory! C. Gaylord (Late Gaylord and Swick)". The ad, which gave the factory a formal name, stated that C. Gaylord "Respectfully informs the citizens of Corvallis and surrounding country, that... Having recently added to, and improved his machinery and facilities, he is now prepared to do all kinds of planing on short notice..."

In the "Products of Industry" section of the U.S. Census for 1870 (during the year ended June 1, 1870), two sash and door factories are listed in Corvallis and Benton County. One was Charles Gaylord's factory; the other was a factory operated by Mason Brothers. By then, Gaylord had increased his capital in the business to \$6,000.00. His horsepower had doubled since 1860; his factory had twelve machines. The production of doors, sash, and blinds totalled \$5,000.00, a four-fold increase since 1860. Mason Brothers, who operated only eight months of that fiscal year, had a steam-operated factory with capital of \$4,000.00 and seven machines. Production of doors, sash, and blinds totalled \$1,500.00.

Although Charles Gaylord left Benton County in the early 1870's, he did not sell his house, his factory, nor the sizeable acreage west of Corvallis (including most of the J. Chatham Roberts Donation Land Claim) that he had purchased in the 1860's. His eldest son, Gilbert, also a carpenter and joiner, apparently stayed in Corvallis when the rest of the family moved to Lake County. Very likely, he lived in the house; possibly, he managed his father's Corvallis Sash and Door Factory.

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Probate records show that, following Charles Gaylord's death in 1875, rent was paid on the house, the factory, and the "Chat Roberts claim", at least during most of the period 1875-1878. William M. Pitman, the owner of a later sash and door factory, rented the "shop" for at least several months.

Charles Gaylord's probate records contain an inventory of the personal property that he owned in Benton County at the time of his death. About thirty items are listed; most of them are large pieces of factory equipment. The inventory gives an excellent idea of the types of machinery used in sash and door factories in the 1860's and 1870's. Examples of several of the pieces of equipment owned by Gaylord include a surface planer, a matching machine with four heads, a resawing machine, a sash and molding machine with six heads, and a power morticing machine.

The few available issues of Corvallis newspapers published during the period 1857-1858 contain no advertisements for local sash and door factories or planing mills. Beginning in 1851, when steamboat traffic first came up the Willamette River to Corvallis, building supplies could have been obtained relatively easily from Portland and other river towns. An advertisement by Roberts and Shartle of Portland in an issue of Corvallis' Occidental Messenger (March 27, 1858) advised residents of Benton County that the firm could supply builders with door and window sills and other items.

Perhaps Charles Gaylord and his partners had the first sash and door factory in the Benton County area. Certainly, the 1860 U.S. Census Records for "Products of Industry" suggest that Gaylord had no competition during that period. By 1870, another factory was in operation, but its output did not approach that of Gaylord's factory. Gaylord undoubtedly played an important role in supplying sash, doors, blinds, and other elements to builders in Corvallis during about fifteen years of the Expanding Settlement Era (1851-1879).

National Register Criteria and Criteria Considerations

The Charles Gaylord House meets National Register Criteria C. The house embodies distinctive characteristics of one type of early Oregon house. None of the remaining pre-1865 houses in Corvallis are of the same type as the Gaylord House. The remaining houses are the Phillips-Caton House, 602 N.W. Fourth Street, a side-hall house in the Classical Revival style built sometime between 1855 and 1859; a relocated and altered Classical Revival style house at 834 N.W. Second Street (date of construction unknown); the Biddle House, 406 N.W. Sixth

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Street, a Gothic Revival style house which new evidence suggests may have been built as late as 1858; the McLagan House, located at 2856 N.W. Van Buren Avenue, a relocated side-gabled Gothic Revival style house with central gable wall dormer built in 1858; and the Fliedner-Osborn House, 830 S.W. Eighth Street, an altered and relocated Gothic Revival style house built in 1863. The Gaylord House is neither the finest example of domestic architecture of this period nor the best example of the Gothic Revival style-- the Biddle and McLagan Houses are larger and architecturally more sophisticated, but the Gaylord House is significant as a rare, early example of a small, modest house. Because of their antiquity, and outmoded size, few houses of this type from this early period have survived, much less relatively unaltered. The Gaylord House is the only known example of an 1850's Gothic Revival style "cottage" in Benton County. The Gaylord House and the Biddle House are the only two surviving Gothic Revival style houses in Benton County still incorporating vergeboards in their design. While the vergeboard designs for the Gaylord House and the Biddle House are different, the 1859 Kuchel and Dresel lithograph of Corvallis illustrates a house with vergeboards, eave brackets, and window crowns which appear to be identical to the Gaylord House. This house, the PH. Pfeil (Philip Phile) House, is a one story cottage very similar to the Gaylord House in overall appearance.

Although the Gaylord House has been relocated, the Gaylord House is significant primarily for its architectural value and therefore falls within Criteria B of the Criteria Considerations (Exceptions).

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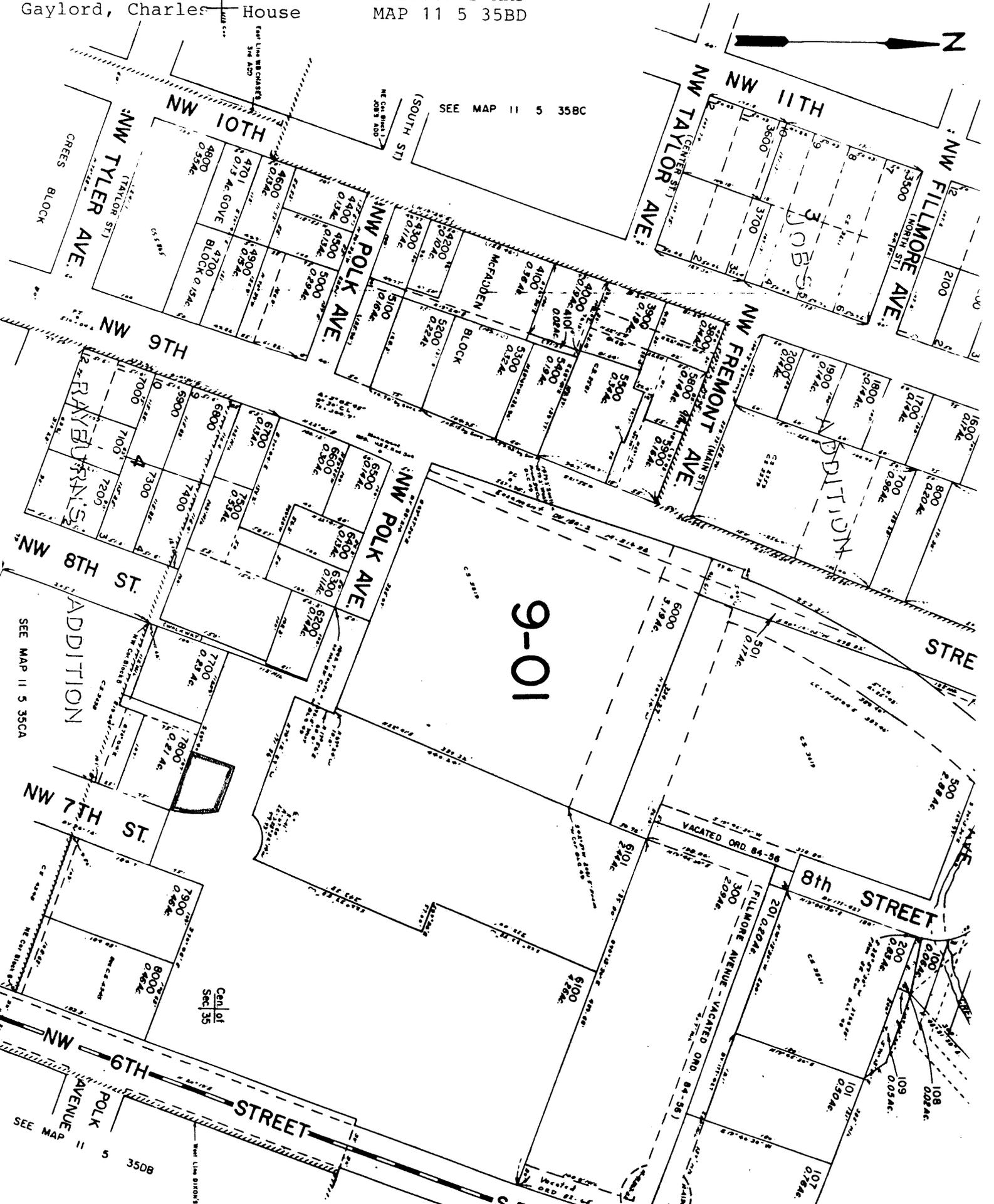
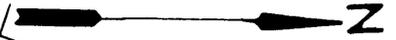
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Beginning at the intersection of the westerly right of way of NW Seventh Street and the south line of that property as described in M-82278 of the Benton County Deed Records, said intersection being N 20°18'E, 110 feet from the northeast corner of Lot 4, Block 5 of Rayburn's Addition, a subdivision of record in Benton County, Oregon; thence along said south line N 70°46'40"W, 82.00 feet; thence N 19°13'20"E, 60.00 feet; thence parallel to said south line S 70°46'40"E, 63.41 feet; thence 63.21 feet along the arc of a 140.00 foot radius curve to the right (the chord of which bears S 2°13'02"W, 62.74 feet to the point of beginning).

The boundaries were selected with the rationale of providing enough space on each side of the Gaylord House for landscaping needs and wing reconstruction. The south boundary is the common line between the Gaylord House parcel and the property to the south. The east boundary provides enough space between the front of the house and the sidewalk for fencing, boardwalks leading to the entry doors, and plantings. The north boundary provides enough space for the proposed wing reconstruction. The west boundary provides enough space for a rear yard and gardens.

Gaylord, Charles House

ASSESSOR'S MAP  
MAP 11 5 35BD



SEE MAP 11 5 35BC

SEE MAP 11 5 35CA

SEE MAP 11 5 350B

9-01

JOBS

ADDITION

RAVENHURST

ADDITION

Cent of Sec 35

VACATED ORD 84-56

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N

11-5-35BD TL 6101

WASHINGTON PARK

11-5-35BD  
TL 6100

N 19°13'20" E  
60.00'

S 70°46'40" E  
63.41'

EXISTING  
SIDEWALK

600 NW 7<sup>th</sup> ST.

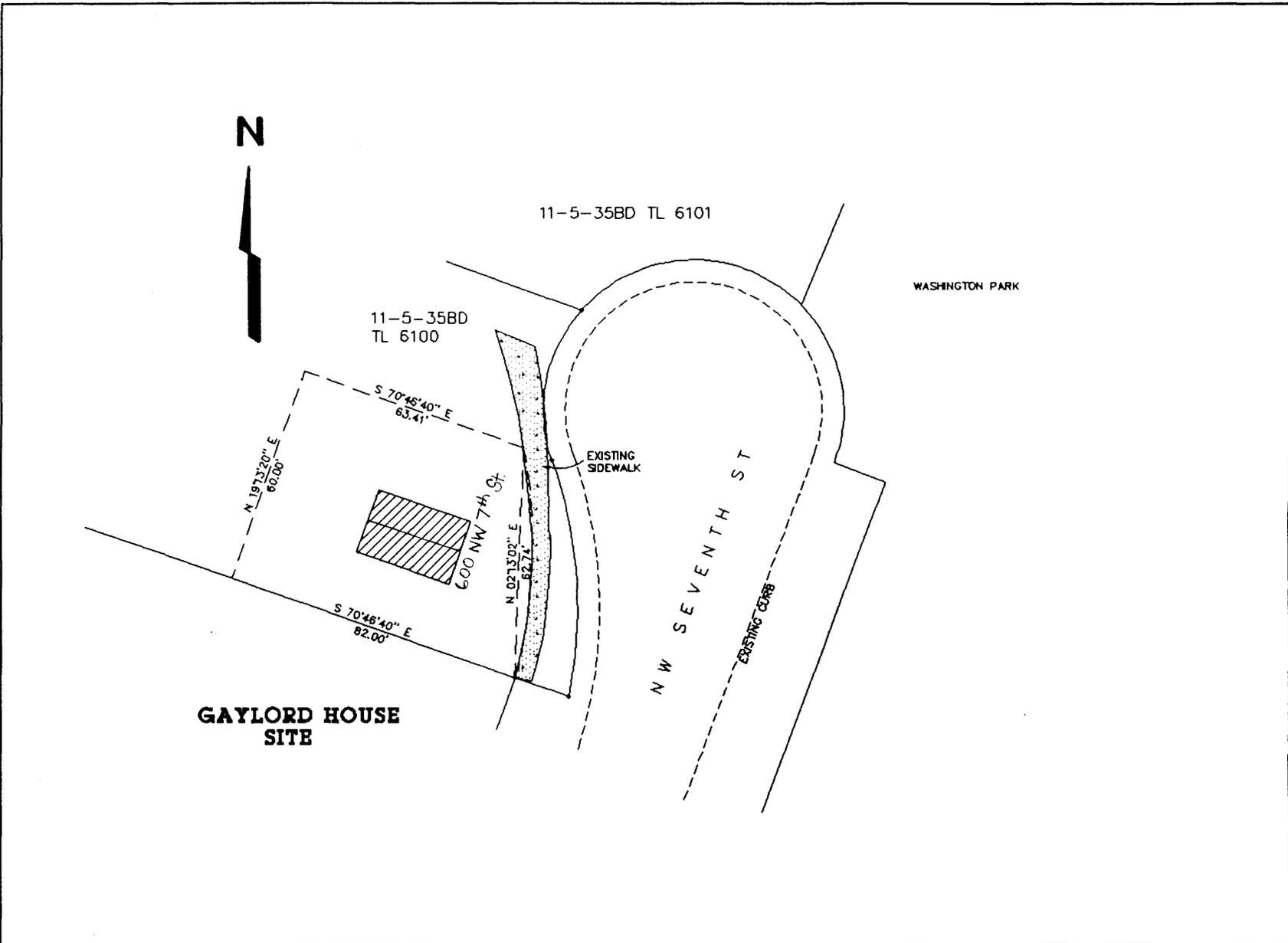
N 02°13'00" E  
82.74'

N W SEVENTH ST

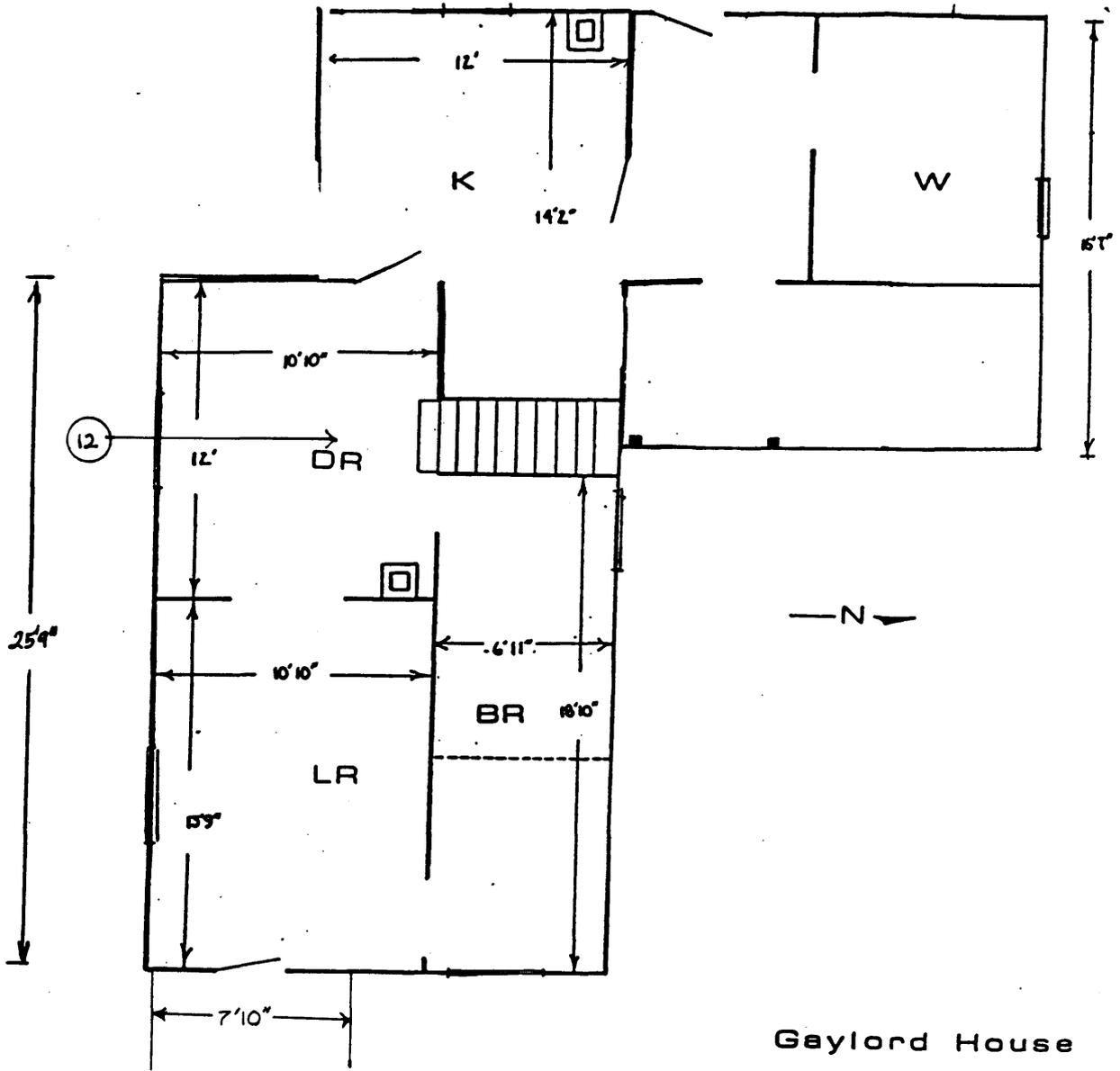
EXISTING CURB

S 70°46'40" E  
82.00'

**GAYLORD HOUSE  
SITE**



GAYLORD HOUSE FLOOR PLAN PRIOR TO WING REMOVAL  
(Wing reconstruction, based on this plan, is a goal of  
the current restoration project.)

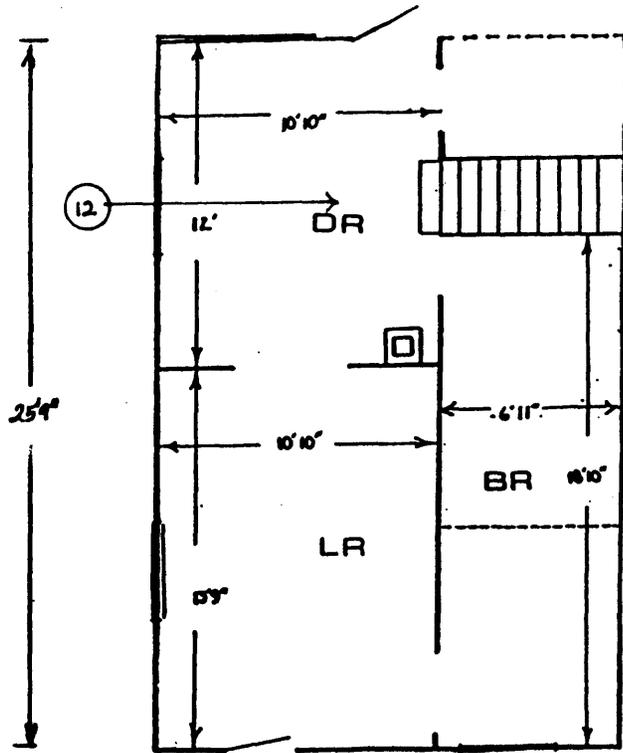


Gaylord House  
Floor Plan

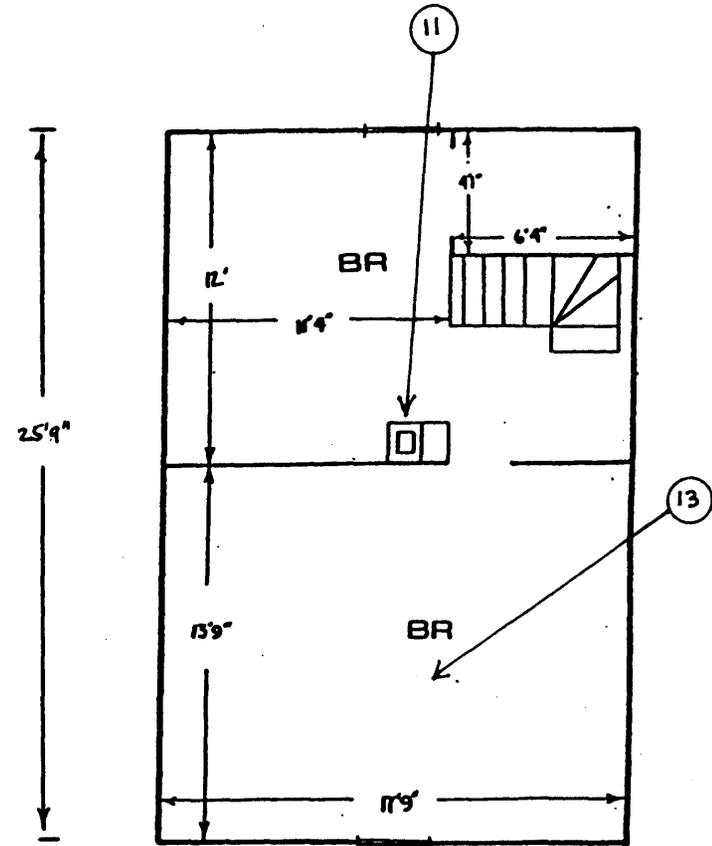
FIRST FLOOR

Gaylord House

Floor Plan



FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR

**CORVALLIS, BENTON COUNTY, OREGON  
BUILDING AND STRUCTURE  
INVENTORY FORM**

CORVALLIS PRESERVATION SOCIETY, INC.  
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY 1983-1984

INVENTORY NO: 146B

ROLL/EXP: 8B/2

Form Prepared By:

NAME: J. Sanders Chapman

DATE: 3-28-84

## identification

BUILDING  
ADDRESS: 521 NW 3rd Street

COMMON NAME:

HISTORIC NAME: Charles Gaylord House

BUILDING TYPE/USE: Residence

Legal Description

ADDITION: Dixon's Second Addition

MAP NO: 115 35 DC

BLOCK/TAX LOT NO: 7/7900

LOT NO(S): 9

Current Owner

NAME: Arthur and Lenore Hawks

ADDRESS: 3390 NW Hwy 99W

CITY: Corvallis STATE: OR

ZIP CODE: 97330 PHONE: 753-3229

## data

NOT ORIGINAL LOCATION

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1866

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNATION:

Gothic Vernacular

### a. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND FEATURES

auto garage

### b. HISTORIC PHOTO/SOURCE LOCATION

1) photograph: Oregon State University Archives

### c. FORMER USE OF LAND

1850: W.F. Dixon Donation Land Claim

### d. FORMER USE(S) OF PRESENT BUILDING

SANBORN MAP REPRESENTATION: 1912, 1927, 1949, (1888, 1890, 1895 at 4th and Jefferson)

## status



NATIONAL REGISTER  
STATEWIDE INVENTORY  
1982 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN  
1979 WOMANS CLUB SURVEY

## significance



NO  
YES  
POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT  
(see continuation sheets)

# CORVALLIS CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

## e. physical description

The Charles Gaylord house is a 1½ storey wood frame house built c. 1866 in a traditional, utilitarian style with Gothic and Classic Revival detailing. The house fronts west on 3rd street. The original single volume, rectangular form was expanded with a one-storey utility wing (with covered porch) sometime prior to 1888 to achieve the present L-shaped configuration. In the 1920's, a bathroom was added by extending this wing to the north. A small, shed roof porch was added to the main volume after the house was moved in 1906. Porch posts are plain with decorative brackets.

The framing system of the Gaylord house is box construction. The 9" wide, 1½" thick planks rest on 8 X 10" hand-hewn beams. Floor joists are 2 X 8". The house sits on a post and beam foundation consisting of 4 X 8" sawn beams and concrete pier pads.

The house is clad with horizontal weatherboards with plain cornerboards...cont.

## photo

INVENTORY NO:

146B

ADDRESS:

521 NW 3rd

ELEVATION:

West

VIEW TO:

East



PERIOD: THE SETTLEMENT ERA

THEME: 8d1, 2 c

## f. historical background

Charles Gaylord was a farmer, carpenter, and part owner of the Corvallis Sash and Door Factory. He owned 320 acres of farm land near Corvallis, and some city lots. He bought the northeast corner lot at 4th and Jefferson from J.C. Avery in 1857. Here he built the home which was later moved to 3rd street.

Apparently Gaylord built his home in about 1866. This date is surmised by the fact that newspapers under the stairs bear this date and also, this is the year he married Henrietta Stewart. Previously, in 1852, he had been married to Nancy J. Robnett. Gaylord had four sons. He died in the early 1870's.

The house was owned by the Kline family in the early part of the 20th century. In 1906, with plans to build a new home, S.L. Kline, prominent Corvallis merchant, had the house and barn moved to property on 3rd street...

continued-

# CORVALLIS CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

## continuation sheet

INVENTORY NO: 146B

### E. Physical Description:

covering the ends. The back wing has board and batten siding. Boxed eaves, very wide rake and frieze boards, a hand-sawn verge board, and brackets decorate the eave lines of the house. The roof pitch is low.

Upper floor windows have Gothic hoods, whereas three of the first floor windows have Classical hoods. The windows are fairly wide. Only one of the original six-over-six double hung wood sash windows remains. It is located at the rear upper storey of the main volume. Other windows were replaced in the late 19th century by the two-over-two variety. The window surrounds are plain, set flush to the house siding.

Only one original two-panel door remains, located at the back of the utility wing. (Two 2-panel doors are lying in the barn). Front door trim features a pilastered surround and a 3-part transom window.

Two chimneys are present: a centrally located chimney in the main volume, and a kitchen chimney in the back wing. Both chimneys are original, and were fabricated from red brick and mud mortar.

The main volume is internally divided by a central wall (east-west). A living room, parlor, bedroom and kitchen would have been the original room functions. The addition of the wing provided new kitchen and utility space. At one point, the parlor and bedroom were transformed to one large room. Two upstairs bedrooms are reached by the original staircase at the back of the main volume. The underside of the stairs are clad with newspaper, one found to date from 1866.

The auto-garage to the rear of the house appears to have been fabricated from old barn wood. The gable-roofed structure is of wood frame resting on a cement foundation and clad with approximately one-foot wide horizontal boards, spaced with gaps, and covered with shingles. The horizontal boards, nailed to the outside of the frame, have red paint on their inside faces. A barn was moved to this site with the house in 1906. Possibly it was dismantled later and lumber was used to build a garage. The barn dated pre-1888 and was possibly contemporaneous to the house.

### F. Historical Background:

The move was accomplished by the Leder brothers threshing machine.

### Sources Consulted:

- 1) Tisdale, Lucille, "The Gaylord House, Cir 1860," December, 1983. On file, Benton County Historical Museum.
- 2) Corvallis Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1888-1949.
- 3) The Corvallis Gazette, "Local and Personal," April 20, 1906, p. 3.
- 4) Phinney, Mark, Interview with Mrs. Henrietta Stewart, July 29, 1937. W.P.A. Historical Records Survey.

