

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received FEB 28 1986

date entered FEB 27 1986

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

1. Name

historic Kline, Lewis G. Building Number of contributing resources 1

and or common Same Number of non-contributing resources 0

2. Location

street & number 146 SW Second Street N/A not for publication

city, town Corvallis N/A vicinity of Fifth Congressional District

state OR code 41 county Benton code 003

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Lester J. and Barbara B. Boudreaux

street & number 3220 NW Manzanita Place

city, town Corvallis N/A vicinity of state OR 97330

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Benton County Courthouse

street & number 120 NW Fourth Street

city, town Corvallis state OR 97330

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Inventory of Historic Properties has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1976, 1984 federal state county local

depository for survey records Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, 525 Trade Street

city, town Salem state OR 97310

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" 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 Lewis G. Kline Building is a two-story brick commercial building with ornamentation characteristic of High Victorian Italianate architecture. Built in 1889, the L. G. Kline Building is the only commercial building in Corvallis today to incorporate pressed metal in its design. The pressed metal facade of the Kline Building simulates a cast iron facade from that time period and has been attributed to the Mesker Brothers of St. Louis, whose purveyance of catalog metal fronts for domestic and commercial architecture had a wide impact in the West. Although storefronts on the first story were altered earlier in this century, the building retains a remarkable degree of interior and exterior integrity. Although currently vacant, the building was used for retail purposes until a transfer of ownership several months ago. Future plans call for the continued use and rehabilitation of the building for retail purposes. The building is in good physical condition.

Situated on the northwest corner of Second and Madison Streets in the Corvallis business district, the L. G. Kline Building fronts to the east and faces Second Street. The L.G. Kline Building occupies the south 25' of Lot 1 (Tax Lot 8100), Block 11, of the Plat of the Original Town of Marysville (Corvallis), Benton County, Oregon. Other buildings in the immediate area are commercial buildings dating primarily from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a period when many of Corvallis' early wooden buildings gave way to brick edifices. On the northeast corner of Second and Madison Streets, is the former Benton County State Bank Building, a brick Romanesque style building built in 1907 and currently listed on the National Register. On the southeast corner is the Corvallis Hotel, a multi-story brick commercial building completed in c. 1927 in an Italian Renaissance style of architecture. On the southwest corner of Second and Madison Streets is the former Hamilton Job Bank Building, a two story brick commercial building erected in 1880. Originally Italianate in style, this building has been extensively remodeled several times. Abutting the L.G. Kline Building on the north is the former Masonic Building, completed in 1898. This brick commercial building also originally had a highly ornamented facade of either pressed metal or cast iron. All ornamentation was removed, however, when the building was remodeled sometime during this century.

Rectangular in plan, the L.G. Kline Building has dimensions of 25' x 100'. The building rests on a foundation of irregularly coursed rubble bonded with mortar. A basement, which may have been excavated after the building's construction, is located under the center portion of the building. In this area, brick extends below the stone foundation. Brick approximately 4-5 courses thick, is used for bearing wall construction while interior framing members, are wooden. The outer brick course is laid in a common bond. On the second story, one-over-one, double hung sash windows with wooden frames, are set into rectangular openings. The roof is flat and has one inverted skylight of wire reinforced glass. This skylight provides light for the second floor corridor located on the north, windowless side of the building.

The first story of the main facade, east elevation, has a storefront composed of a

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Building

Item number 7

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central recessed entry flanked by plate glass display windows on either side. The current configuration of this storefront probably dates to a remodeling episode in the early part of the century. The metal frame door and metal frame used on portions of the display windows are more recent. A row of prism windows is located in the transom area above the entry level, extending across the width of the main facade and a short distance around the corner on the south elevation. The prism windows are interrupted at the corners of the building by one story metal pilasters. The lower portions of these pilasters are currently covered by a stucco which was also applied to recessed panels below the display windows. The capitals of the pilasters are enriched by a flabelliform ornament and bead and reel molding in bas-relief. Pressed metal brackets with flabelliform ornaments and paterae are located at the corners of an intermediate cornice which serves to divide the first and second stories of the building.

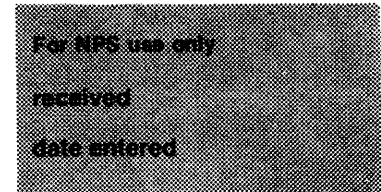
The second story of the main facade is divided into three bays with the outer bays each having one window while the center bay has two windows. Each of the four windows is flanked by pressed metal pilasters with capitals in imitation of columns of the Corinthian order. The capital of each pilaster is complete with fleuron, volutes, and acanthus leaves. The lower portions of the pilaster are embellished with flabelliform ornaments in bas-relief. Above each window is a rectangular, recessed panel resembling a transom but without a glass panel. Above the windows, across the width of the main facade, are two panels embellished with a repeating pattern of pressed metal paterae. the second panel is corbelled above the lower panel.

The entablature on the main facade is also metal and consists of an architrave, paneled frieze, and bracketed cornice. Between each of the console style brackets are a series of dentil-like elements. Larger, enriched brackets are located at the division of the bays and at the corners of the building. Where these brackets meet the cornice, there is a square medallion with a flabelliform ornament in bas-relief. At the base of each of these larger brackets is a semicircular medallion with a fleuron ornament in bas-relief.

The south elevation of the L.G. Kline Building is plainer than the main facade. Ornamentation is limited to the windows and roofline. On the first story of the south elevation is a second modernized entry to the larger of two retail spaces on the first floor. Another entryway, further to the west, provides access to the staircase leading to the second story, and a third entry, to the rear of the building, gives access to a small retail space in this location. On the second story, there are five windows. Four of the windows are capped with a pressed metal cornice and pediment-style head. A paterae is located in the center of each tympanum. The entablature on the south elevation consists of a metal architrave, frieze with a repeating design of pressed metal paterae, and bracketed cornice. Three pressed metal dentil-like elements are located between each bracket. The south elevation has the larger, enriched brackets only at the corners of the building. The bracket on the southwest corner of the building differs from the

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other large brackets because of the existence of an upright, semicircular ornament with a fleuron design at the apex of the bracket. Historic photographs indicate that all corner brackets once had this element.

Although the L.G. Kline Building is 100' in length today, originally the building was only about 86' long, with a wooden, shed-like addition at the rear. The rear 14' of the building was added sometime between 1907 and 1912. The addition was well-designed and continued the original pressed metal entablature to the end of the building. A window on the second story in the added portion of the building is the same as original windows in terms of size and shape, but lacks the cornice and pedimented window head. Other exterior alterations are as follows: The removal of a pressed metal parapet on the main facade ornamented with paterae and the name and date of the building; remodeling of the main storefront including the addition of display windows and prism windows above the entry probably sometime in the early part of this century; the addition of a flat-roofed marquee over the east and south elevation of the building; south elevation; the removal of most of five corbelled chinmey caps; the addition of small rectangular display windows on the first story of the south elevation; alteration bricking of one or two original doors and/or windows on the south elevation.

The interior spatial organization includes two retail spaces on the first story and office space on the second story. The main portion of the first floor is the location of a long, narrow retail space, extending almost the entire length, and all of the width, of the original building. Entries to this space are located on the main facade and on the south elevation. A mezzanine level was added to the rear of this space in recent years. The staircase, originally at the rear of the building, now divides the larger shop from a small retail space in the added portion of the building. The storefront for this retail space is located adjacent to the alley on the south elevation and features a plate glass display window with prism glass above the display window.

Today, the staircase branches at the upper landing. From this point, a stairway to the left leads to a single office with an anteroom, and a bathroom. These rooms are located in the added portion of the building. To the right, the stairway accesses the corridor which runs along the north side of the building. Five connected offices are located off the corridor. The second floor of the Kline Building is very intact. Each rooms has an entry door with transom. Doors are probably original with molded, recessed panels. A glass sash may have replaced two vertical wooden panels on the upper portion of the doors. Door trim, window trim, baseboards, and hardware appear to be mostly original as is probably the spatial organization of the offices. In general, hardware, moldings, and windows in the added portion of the buildings are simpler. Wainscotting along the stairwell was probably added at the time, or shortly after, the construction of the addition. Originally, most of the offices had a chimney flue for a stove installation. Chimney flues are still located in the offices.

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One of the most notable features of the L.G. Kline Building is the pressed metal ceiling in the original first floor retail space. The pattern of this ceiling is composed of embossed squares. There is also a pressed metal crown molding in an embossed rib-like pattern between the wall and ceiling. The ceiling is in very good physical condition. Impacts to the ceiling in terms of lighting installation, etc. have been minimal. Today, dry wall has been placed against the interior brickwall.

Current plans for the building call for minimal alterations with an emphasis on refurbishing the building and removing some of the materials added in recent years. Plans for the building include the following:

Second Street facade and storefront

1. Bring storefront "back" to 1920's design. Most of the original elements of the 1920's design are still intact below some more recent stucco work. No historic photographs have been located which illustrate the original configuration of the entry. The storefront windows and door will be framed in wood. Prism windows will be uncovered. Polychrome tile with cast iron supports were found beneath the stucco, which may have been original. These will be preserved.
2. Repair, clean and repaint facade with combination of mild detergent and low water pressure.
3. Remove the flat-roofed marquee and install a shed-type canvas awning. Such an awning is shown in this location in early photographs.

Madison Street facade and storefronts

1. Remove flat-roofed marquee. Install shed-type awnings over entries as shown in the locations in historic photographs.
2. Remove the small rectangular display windows (ca. 1950's/60's).
3. Install two rectangular windows comparable in size, style and fenestration to the second story windows.
4. Bring storefront back to a design similar to an 1890's design as seen when stucco was removed from Second Street entrance. Uncover prism windows above the storefront.
5. Open transom above staircase entry.
6. Open prism windows above rear storefront. Repair entry octagonal tile; replace where necessary.

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 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 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 1889-1900 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Lewis G. Kline Building, constructed in 1889, is a two-story rectangular brick commercial building with ornamentation characteristic of the High Victorian Italianate style. Located at 146 SW Second Street in Corvallis, Benton County, Oregon, the bearing brick-walled property was first owned by prominent local merchant Lewis G. Kline, and was retained in Kline family ownership until 1985. Currently the most intact example of a 19th century commercial building in Corvallis, the Kline Building can be evaluated under National Register criteria "c" as one of only two intact commercial properties representative of the city's "Railroad Era" (1880-1904), and is particularly significant for its highly ornamented pressed metal exterior facade and embossed tin ceiling on the interior. The pressed metal elements are similar to those which were fabricated of cast iron and frequently employed in the design of 19th century commercial buildings. The design of the storefront has been attributed to the Mesker Brothers of St. Louis, noted purveyors of prefabricated architectural details, although no concrete evidence exists to make a definitive attribution.

The use of pressed metal is significant in its own right and although historic photographs suggest the use of this material previously on other commercial buildings in Corvallis, the Kline Building is the only surviving property where the material is intact.

Distinguishing architectural features on the Kline Building include prism glass transom, heavily ornamented corner supports, consoles, brackets, Corinthian-style pilasters, (disposed singly or in pairs), paterae, a heavily modeled cornice, double-hung windows with pedimented hood moldings, and a fine "coffered" pressed tin ceiling on the interior.

The building is named for Lewis G. Kline (1828-1900), a Jewish emigrant from Poland who brought his family to Corvallis from Ohio in 1864 and prospered from his industry in the tailoring and dry goods business. The High Victorian Italianate house built for Lewis and Adaline Kline at 8th and Van Buren in 1885 is more directly associated with the family. It was listed in the National Register in 1981. As Kline leased his commercial building to other businesses, he and his son Simon (1856-1909), never occupied the building with their respective enterprises. The historic period of significance may be said to end in 1900 with the death of the building's original investor, although Kline Building remained in the ownership of Kline's daughter and grandson until 1985.

The L.G. Kline Building (1889) is a two-story, rectangular, brick commercial building with ornamentation characteristic of Victorian Italianate architecture. In terms of design and fabric, the L.G. Kline Building is currently the most

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Corvallis, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	0	4	7	9	4	2	0	4	9	3	4	2	7	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification The Kline Building occupies the South 25' of Lot 1, Block 11, of the Plat of the Original Town of Marysville (Corvallis), in Benton County, Oregon, and is otherwise described as Tax Lot 8100 in said location.

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 Barbara Boudreaux and Mary Kathryn Weber - Gallagher

organization N/A date October 1, 1985

street & number 3220 NW Manzanita Place telephone (503) 757-9921

city or town Corvallis state OR 97330

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

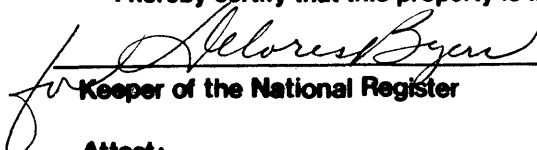
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date January 16, 1986

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


for Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 2/27/86

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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intact example of a 19th Century commercial building in Corvallis. Additionally, the L.G. Kline Building is one of only two intact commercial buildings representative of Corvallis' "Railroad Era" which dates between 1880 and 1904. (Other commercial buildings erected during that time period have since been greatly altered.) Perhaps most importantly, the L.G. Kline Building is distinguished by a highly ornamented facade of pressed metal and an embossed tin ceiling. The pressed metal elements are similar to those which were fabricated of cast iron and frequently employed in the design of 19th Century commercial buildings. The use of pressed metal is significant in its own right and although photographs suggest the use of this material historically on other Corvallis commercial buildings, today, use of this material is exemplified only by the L.G. Kline Building. (No example of a cast iron facade remains in Corvallis although isolated elements can be found on one or two buildings.) The L.G. Kline Building is also associated with the Kline Family, a prominent Corvallis mercantile family.

The Lewis G. Kline Building was built in 1889 during a period when Corvallis was experiencing a building boom of sorts. Although Corvallis saw the erection of two-story brick buildings as early as 1868, it wasn't until after the arrival of the railroad in 1880 that several small building booms occurred which resulted in the replacement of many of Corvallis' earlier wooden commercial buildings with multi-story brick buildings. During the period between 1880 and the turn of the century, referred to elsewhere as Corvallis "Railroad Era", (1) most of Corvallis' new brick commercial buildings were built in the Italianate Style and frequently incorporated cast iron or pressed metal architectural elements. Buildings completed during this era included the Burrett Brick (1882), the Crawford and Farra Brick (1882), the Hamilton Job Bank/Jacob and Neugass Store (1880), the R.M. Thompson Building (1880), the E.W. Fisher Brick (1890), the S.L. Kline Building (1890), the Corvallis Hotel (c. 1893), the Whitehorn Building (c. 1888), the L.G. Kline Building (1889), and the Zierolf Building (c. 1897). With the exception of the Crawford and Farra Brick and the L.G. Kline Building, all of the aforementioned commercial buildings from that period have been either demolished or substantially altered. In terms of integrity and design, the Kline Building is the best representative of a commercial building dating to that period of Corvallis history.

The L.G. Kline Building was built by the enterprising Kline Family and remained exclusively in their ownership until 1985. Lewis G. Kline, Simon L. Kline, and Walter H. Kline were a grandfather, father, and son trilogy who managed the Kline businesses in Corvallis from the late 1870's into the 1920's. Lewis G. Kline (1828-1900), a Polish Jewish immigrant, initially settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1864 he sailed for Oregon, crossing the Isthmus of Panama, with his wife Adaline, (of Russian Jewish descent), and their three children. Arriving first in Portland, they proceeded by boat to Oregon City, and then by wagon to Corvallis. The Klimes were ambitious and interested in a strong education in the English language for themselves and their children. Together they set up a small tailoring shop and mercantile establishment with only a sewing machine (thought to be the first such machine in the small town) and a few bolts of cloth. The family

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business prospered and expanded to become L.G. Kline and Co., a dry goods store. Lewis Kline also served as the Wells Fargo agent. (2) Kline's daughter, Pauline, recalled the first four years that the family lived in a shanty behind the shop on Second Street "...one side was a saloon with a dance hall over it. Here the miners coming from the south with their bags of gold dust would stop for such entertainment as the place afforded. We never felt sure when we went to bed at night that we would not be dead by violence in the morning."

In 1885 Lewis Kline had a beautifully crafted home in the Italianate style built for his family on the corner of Eighth and Van Buren Streets, one of the best remaining examples of the style in Corvallis. (the Kline House was listed on the National Register in 1981.) Mr. Kline retired from business life in 1886. Simon Kline, his son, was head of the family business at the time the L.G. Kline Building was erected.

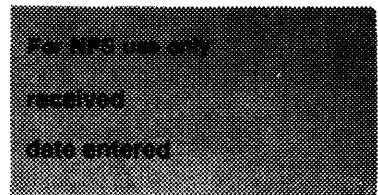
It is likely that Lewis Kline directed the building's erection, together with his son. A wood frame building had previously existed on the Kline building's site at least since 1884 and probably earlier. Much excitement ensued with the new construction of this two-story masonry building. The Corvallis Gazette of June 28, 1889, declared, "Workmen are now busy on the foundation of L.G. Kline's two-story brick building on the corner of Main and Madison Streets and the work is being rushed right along as fast as it possibly can. J.D. Clark's tin store is still in the wooden building which has been moved into the street where it will remain until the new building is completed." (4) 200,000 bricks were fired for the L.G. Kline and Napoleon Avery buildings together. (5) W.A. Cox was the brick contractor on the Kline Building. (6)

The first occupant of the Kline Building was J.D. Clark's hardware and tin store. (7) Neither L.G. Kline nor any other member of the Kline Family ever had a business concern in the current building. Instead, retail space was leased to other business establishments. L.G. Kline died in 1900 and was buried in the nearby Jewish Cemetery in Albany, Oregon. (8) Simon L. Kline (1856-1909), Lewis Kline's son, took over management of the dry goods business upon his father's retirement. Simon married Emma Tobias of New York City. For twenty years years Simon L. Kline was active and very influential in the mercantile interests in Corvallis, having the patronage of many of Corvallis' outstanding citizens. (9)

Simon Kline was a prominent state politician as well as a merchant. "He was mentioned as a candidate for the office of Governor of Oregon as he served as a delegate-at-large to the national convention which nominated Theodore Roosevelt for President of the United States. He was also one of forty who were selected to act as aides at the inaugural ball held in honor of William H. Taft." (10) In Corvallis he served as a member of the Board of Water Commissioners, in which connection he was instrumental in securing for Corvallis a water supply from Mary's Peak, a distance of 14 miles from the city. (11)

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Simon Kline distinguished himself in Masonic circles. He belonged to Corvallis Lodge No. 14, A. F. and A. M. Ferguson Chapter, No. 5 R.A.M. of Corvallis, Oregon Council, R. and S. M.; and to Oregon Consistory, No. 1 A.A.S.R., having attained the 32nd Degree of the Scottish Rite. (12)

For forty-five years "Mr. Kline contributed in substantial measure to the development and upbuilding of Corvallis with whose history his name is inseparably woven, and through his political activity, he left his impression in marked measure upon the history of the state." (13)

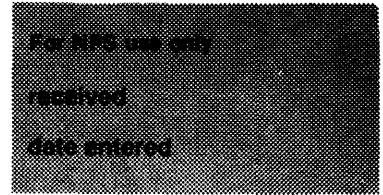
In 1890, S.L. Kline erected a one-story brick building on the east side of Second Street between Madison and Jefferson Streets. In 1907, Simon Kline made plans to expand and modernize this building. The iron front of the 1890's building was removed and the original building was enlarged by one story and expanded 25' to the north. Once established in the new building, the general merchandise store became known as "Kline's Department Store and Pure Food Department." The pure food department (fresh groceries) was in the new section of the building. The department store sold clothing, dry goods, boots, shoes, hardware, crockery, hats, trunks, valises, wool, cascara bark, mohair, furnishings, etc. There was also a dressmaking parlor. (14)

Walter H. Kline succeeded his father, Simon Kline, as manager of the family business upon Simon's death from pleurisy in 1909. Walter Kline was born in 1886 in Corvallis. Walter Kline was a member of the Corvallis City Council and he served as President of the Corvallis Commercial Club for two years. Walter Kline sold the family business to the Miller Mercantile Co. in 1922. (15)

The L.G. Kline Building stayed in the ownership of the Kline Family. Other occupants of the building were Nolan's Gentleman's Furnishings and Clothing in ca. 1895, Allan's Drugstore (c. 1909-1920's), Berman's Drugstore (c 1930-1959), and Acme Shoe Store from 1959 until 1985. (16) The second story occupants remain a mystery until 1913 when Joseph Hamilton Wilson, attorney, remodeled the area for his own law offices, and also suites for a Dr. Farra and Dr. Curtis, who is identified in the 1924 Corvallis telephone book as an optometrist. (17) The Corvallis Magazine further states that "...during the 1920's, Dr. Curtis moved downstairs, Dr. Farra retired, my father (J.H. Wilson) died and the upstairs of the building, owned by Pauline Kline (L.G. Kline's daughter) was vacant. Mr. Whiteman, a cousin of photographer, William Ball, rented it during World War II, and operated a hotel and photo studio there until his death about 1950. This upper floor has been vacant since that time. Downstairs on the corner, where Eric Youngren had the Acme Shoe Store, was John Allen's Drug Store. This was considered the best business location in town." (18) Another interesting note is found in relation to the cover photo on the Corvallis Magazine, September 1964, states "Cover picture: Ruthyn Turney, violinist, about 1900. He was the editor of the Gazette which was then located on the alley behind Allen's Drugstore on Madison Street." (19)

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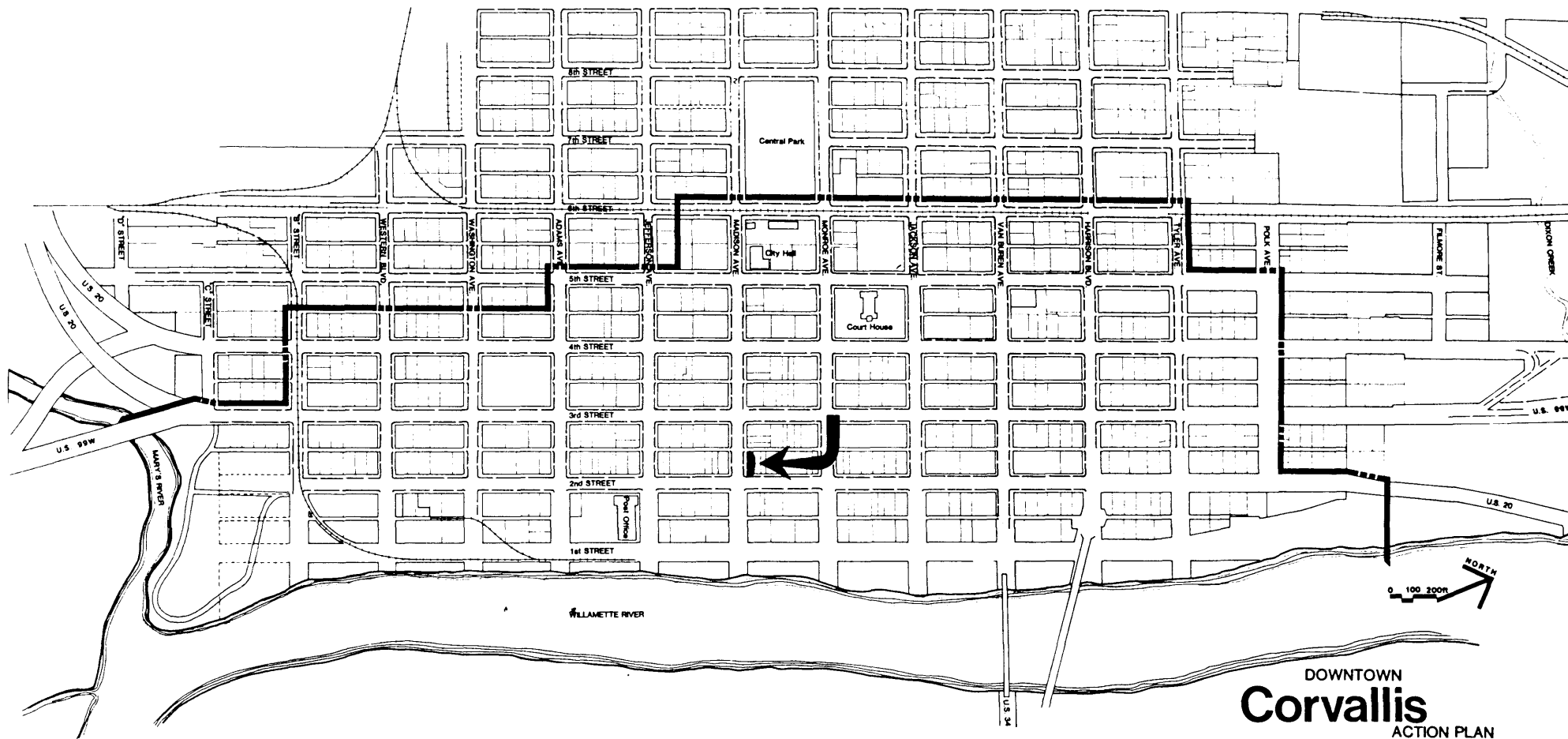
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Upon completion of the present rehabilitation work, Five Star Sports, an athletic shoe and apparel shop is scheduled for occupancy in early 1986.

The ownership of the building passed from Lewis G. Kline to his daughter, Pauline, and then in 1940, to Edgar Kline, L.G. Kline's grandson. (20) In 1985 the building was sold to its present owners, Les and Barbara Boudreaux by Edgar and Mary Kline of Lake Grove, Oregon.

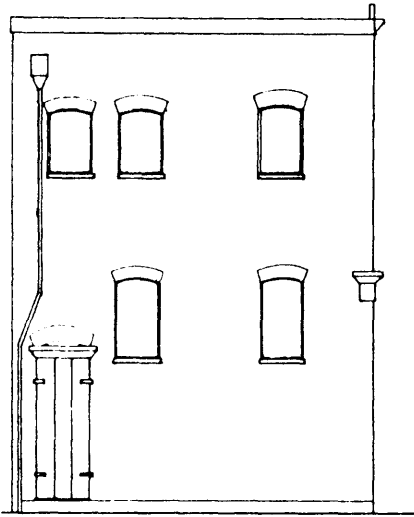
Currently, the 1889 Kline Building is listed in the Oregon Inventory of Historic Places and the Corvallis Cultural Resource Survey as a primary building. The Kline Building is also included in Corvallis' Historic Preservation Overlay District.

Arrow indicates location of:
L.G. Kline Building
146 SW 2nd & 219 SW Madison
Corvallis, Oregon



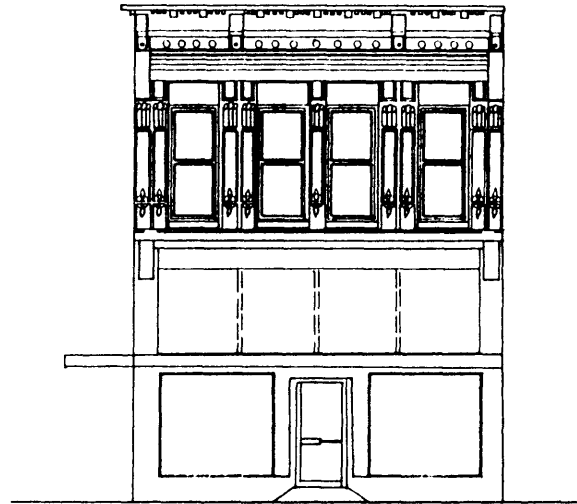
DOWNTOWN
Corvallis
ACTION PLAN
Corvallis, Oregon

EXISTING ELEVATIONS
(July 1985)



WEST ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0"



SOUTH ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0"

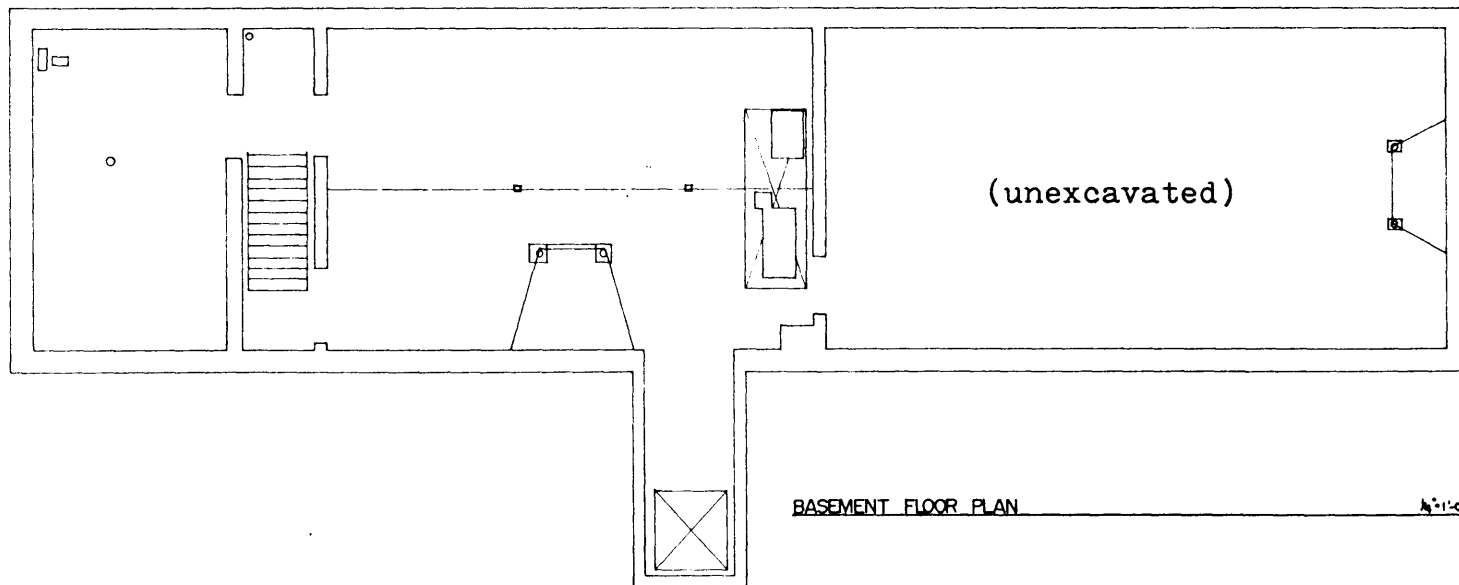
EXISTING ELEVATIONS
JULY, 1985

HISTORIC KLINE BUILDING
REHABILITATION

FOR THE
CITY OF
ST. LOUIS

Existing
Elevations
July 1985

EXISTING BASEMENT
(July 1985)



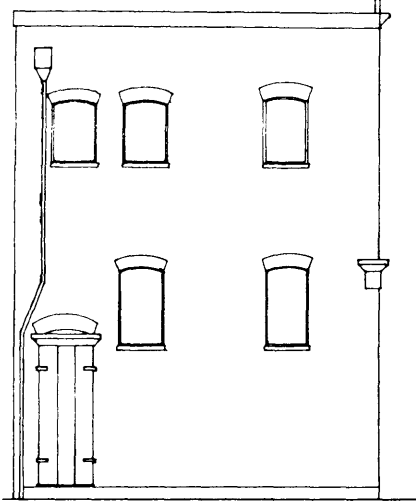
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"

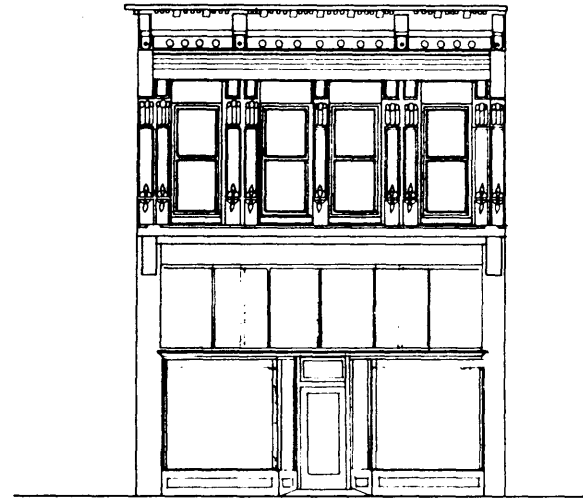
HISTORIC KLINE BUILDING
REHABILITATION

218 SW Alder
148 SW Second
Conville, Oregon 97333

PROPOSED ELEVATIONS



WEST ELEVATION
ALLEY BTWN SECOND/THIRD AVE. 1/4" = 1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION 1/4" = 1'-0"

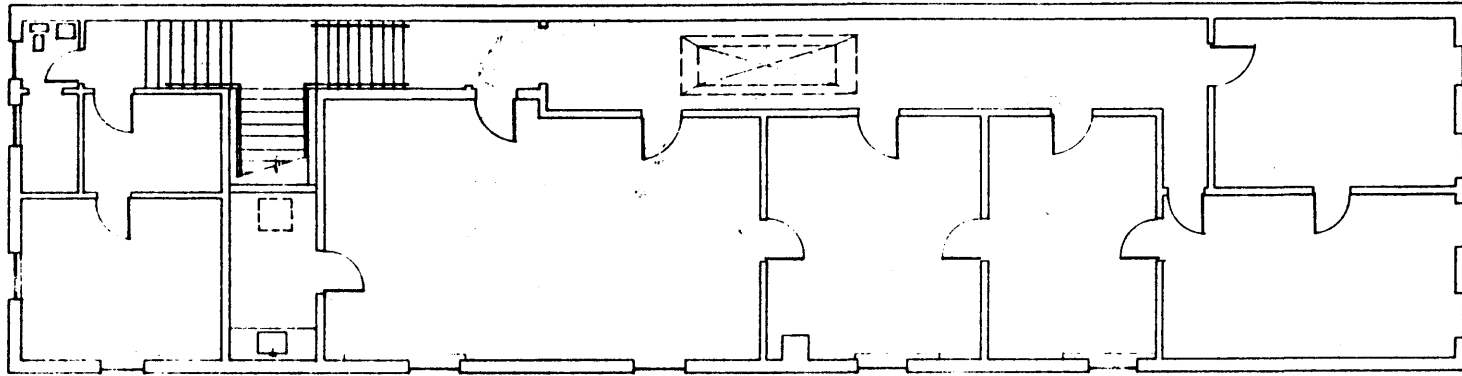


SOUTH ELEVATION 1/4" = 1'-0"

PROPOSED REHABILITATION
EXTERIORS

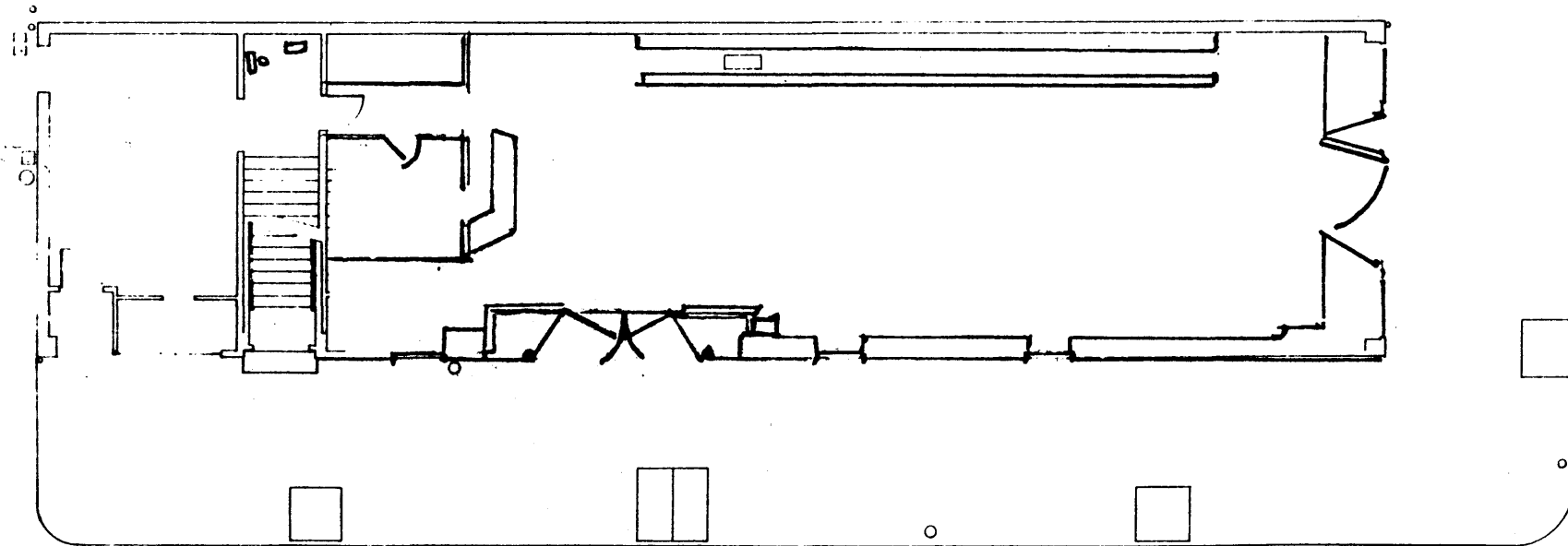
HISTORIC KLINE BUILDING
REHABILITATION
2012

PROPOSED INTERIORS



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"

PROPOSED REHABILITATION

HISTORIC KLINE BUILDING
REHABILITATION

219 S.W. Madison
146 S.W. Second
Corvallis, Oregon 97331