

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Inventory—Nomination Form**

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

For HCRS use only

received DEC 4 1981

date entered  
DEC 21 1981

## 1. Name

historic Hadley-Locke House

and/or common

## 2. Location

street & number 704 NW 9th Street \_\_\_\_\_ not for publication

city, town Corvallis \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ congressional district First

state Oregon code 41 county Benton code 003

## 3. Classification

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

## 4. Owner of Property

name Barbara A. Kralj and Mark W. Matsler

street & number 704 SW 9th Street

city, town Corvallis \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state Oregon 97330

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Benton County Courthouse

street & number 120 NW 4th Street

city, town Corvallis \_\_\_\_\_ state Oregon 97330

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1976 \_\_\_\_\_ federal  state \_\_\_\_\_ county \_\_\_\_\_ local

depository for survey records State Historic Preservation Office

city, town Salem \_\_\_\_\_ state Oregon 97310

## 7. Description

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

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

#### GENERAL

The Hadley-Locke House, located in Corvallis, Benton County, Oregon was built in 1893 in the Queen Anne Style of architecture. The building exhibits an exterior vocabulary typical of Queen Anne houses with its asymmetrical composition and variety of form, texture and materials. This two and one-half story frame house has shiplap siding on the first story with cedar shingles comprising the second story fabrication. Plentiful ornament in the Eastlake tradition decorates the principal facade and veranda.

The Hadley-Locke House is situated on its original site. The house and site (17,233 square feet) are proposed for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places with a 1½ story 1947 garage being a non-historic feature of the property. At the time of construction, the house was in a rural context along an extension of the Oregon Pacific Railroad. Eventually, the environment of the Hadley-Locke house evolved to a commercial/residential suburban context.

#### EXTERIOR

The Hadley-Locke House is a two and one-half story wood frame building with a full attic. The house measures approximately 65 feet long by 33 feet wide. It is oriented on an east-west axis, facing east. The footing consists of an eight-inch wide common bond brick and concrete foundation, showing approximately 2'2" from the ground.

The roof is high and multi-planed, punctuated by many gables meeting at right angles. Though the roof today is covered with composition shingles with a hanging gutter and downspout system, a 1907 photograph shows a cedar shingle roof ridge with standing gutters held by brackets in combination with downspouts. The roof ridge lines were crested with flashing, possibly copper, terminating in scrolled finials. Each gable end on the house has cornice returns.

Noteworthy exterior features of the Hadley-Locke house are the two chimneys. Both stacks are constructed of brick generally in the common bond with projecting header strips on each face. The tops are corbelled, flaring and receding in a step-like pattern. Cast iron rain protection hoods at one time capped the chimney tops. The interior chimney projects from the central axis of the house, while the exterior chimney rests against the north wall, intersecting a gable and terminating in a free-standing stack. This chimney also exhibits a decorative wood scroll along the east side of the chimney pent.

The exterior of the house is divided by string courses into four distinct horizontal divisions. The brick foundation is separated from first story shiplap siding by a 6½"-wide horizontal milled board and a projecting water table, beveled at the top for weather protection. Each shiplap house corner is edged by a vertical wood corner board. Basal-flaring cedar shingle siding encircles the entire second story above the shiplap siding. The two fabrics are separated by a plain stringcourse topped with a thin molding.

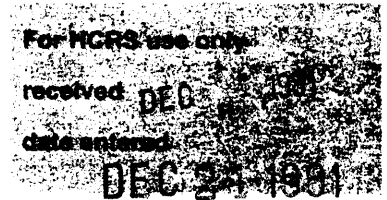
The gable ends constitute the fourth fabric of the house. These gables will be individually described in the elevation description sections, but for the most part they exhibit basal-flaring fish scale shingles.

The exterior window moldings and sills on the first floor are plain, with the windows capped by lintels tightly set beneath the stringcourse. These lintels are, for the most part, a unique feature to the first story. All opening windows on the house are double hung sash, many exhibiting the original plate glass.

The east elevation of the Hadley-Locke House is the front elevation. On the north section

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window openings are interspersed with Eastlake and geometric motifs. The rectangular top sash of the ground story window has a border of small, square colored lights.

On either side of this window, underneath the stringcourse, are two wood cut-out sunburst displays outlined by jig-saw cut scrolls. Above the window is a geometric motif connecting this window to the two second story double-hung sash windows. This decoration bisects the shingle siding with an "x" of wood boards that separate horizontal from vertical milled boards. A circle in the middle contains a wood rosette.

Above the two second-story double-hung sash windows is a frieze of eight paterae in a plain board surround. Atop this, in the gable end, is a clear glass lunette window with six radiating sections. This window is set in a zone of opposing diagonal milled boards, with a plain board surround, situated beneath the fish scales in the peak of the gable.

The south section of the east elevation contains the main entrance to the house. The front door is situated beneath a second story balcony with recessed porch and is sheltered by the pitched roof of the veranda. The front door is made from cedar with two horizontal over three vertical recessed panels topped by a single-pane window displaying a border of square colored lights.

The second story balcony space was enclosed ca. 1947 and renovated for use as a tenant kitchen. Originally, the balcony was framed by a horseshoe arch of lattice work matching similar treatment on the veranda. Its deck railing consisted of posts, with knob finials, a "concave" rail and eight square balusters. Horizontal and vertical crossed milled boards, painted or stained a contrasting dark color, added decoration to the walls of the balcony recess.

A discussion of the first story portico leads to a description of the south elevation, since the veranda extends at a right angle to include this facade. The veranda is skirted at the foundation level with vertical milled boards bordered and diagonally slashed with larger plain milled boards. The veranda roof is supported by six square-milled, chamfered posts. An arcade of lattice work connects the uprights. Connecting post bases is a railing of 34 square-milled balusters with horizontal cross members arranged decoratively at varying levels in staggered fashion. The veranda has 3½" tongue-and-groove flooring and a ceiling composed of vertical milled boards. Originally, wood steps with bent wood hand rails led from an outside boardwalk to the front entrance of the house.

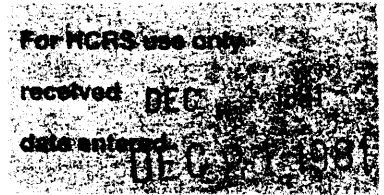
A pedimented gable tops the veranda on the eastern section of the south elevation. In its tympanum is a wood sunburst display radiating from a wood rosette, all set against vertical milled boards. To the west of this gable is a small four paned rectangular window. Beneath this window, on the first story, is a single paned window bordered by square, colored lights.

At the mid-section of the south elevation is a polygonal (five sided) bay which contains a first floor room with three double hung sash windows, and a second floor room with two double hung sash windows. The third section of the south elevation exhibits one double-hung sash window on the first story, and one double hung sash window on the second story beneath a fish scale gable end.

The west elevation is the back of the house, from which a single-story, hip-roofed storage room and cold pantry wing projects at the northwest corner. The entrance door in the end wall of the wing is composed of vertical milled boards with diagonal brace members and lintel cap. A small single-paned window to the north of this door has a molded lintel too, as do the first and second-story double-hung sash windows in the end wall of the main

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On the north elevation is the back porch, which leads to the kitchen. This porch is recessed under a shed roofed canopy which is supported by two square milled chamfered posts. These posts are connected horizontally to the house by plain balusters and rail. Exterior wooden steps lead up to the porch floor boards, each approximately 5" wide, and to a central doorway. The original latching mechanism of the kitchen door has been replaced, and a single pane window added to the upper half. To the east of this door is a double-hung sash window, and to the west is another exterior porch door leading to a rear utility room. This door is not functional today, since the rear utility room was renovated into a bathroom ca. 1946. On the second story, above the porch, is a gable dormer with one double-hung sash window. The gable peak is clad with fish scale shingles. This feature, like the porch, is recessed from the main facade of the north elevation.

The remaining exterior wall of the north elevation to the east of the back porch is plain, broken only by six double hung sash windows (three to a story) and the exterior chimney pent intersecting the fish scale gable end.

INTERIOR

The front entrance to the house leads directly to the entry stairhall. On the left is a staircase to the second floor, while, on the right, a double sliding partition door opens up on the parlor. A cloak closet with original wallpaper and floor cloth is also to the left of the front entrance. Straight ahead of the front entrance are two hung doors, one leading to the living room, and the other to the dining room in the polygonal bay. The pantry and kitchen are situated off the dining room, away from visual continuity of the rest of the first floor. A utility room (bathroom ca. 1946) connects the kitchen to the original coal shed and cold storage pantry.

Access to the second floor is gained from a back staircase off the kitchen as well as from the main hall. To the east of this staircase, on the second floor, is a small bedroom (probably originally a servant's room). Across the hall is a storeroom with an additional smaller storeroom attached (above the cold pantry) and a cut-out in the ceiling for attic entrance. Down the hall are the original bathroom, a bedroom defined by the polygonal bay, and a closet. At the front of the house is a bedroom which today connects to a west bedroom and has access to the recessed porch (kitchen ca. 1947). Original access to this porch was gained from the hall. These two bedrooms have individual closets and were originally heated with woodstoves.

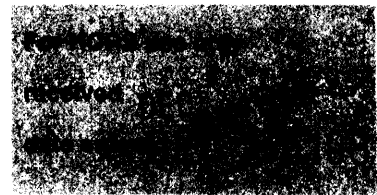
The interior fabrication of the house for the most part consists of fir (floors, walls, ceilings) as well as cedar (doors, moldings, wainscoting) and oak (fireplace, staircase). The walls are constructed of horizontal lath boards between 2" and 4" studs. Originally, in most rooms of the house, plaster was spread over the lath boards and decorative wallpaper was applied over this. Horizontal milled boards (5½" wide) were used for the walls in the original utility room (bathroom ca. 1946), cold storage pantry and coal shed (storage today).

A look in the attic reveals portions of the framing structure. The roofing frame consists of 2" by 6" rafters with overlying 1" by 6" horizontal milled boards and cedar shingles. The floor has 2" by 6" joists supported by girders, with 1½" wide lath boards forming the ceiling to the second floor. The interior gable ends consist of 8" wide horizontal boards over 2" by 4" studs.

The ceiling height in the house is 9' by 4". The floors are constructed of 3½" wide tongue-and-groove scantling, running east-west.

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Encircling the walls in each major room of the house are 10" high baseboards made from cedar, and cedar picture molding 11" from the ceiling. The cedar wainscoting in the kitchen reaches 3'6" including baseboard and molding. Cedar rosettes terminate the molding when contacted with doors or windows. The bathroom wainscoting rises 4'2" from the floor.

Various wall corners on the second floor have decorative cedar protectors reaching 3'11½" high from the top of the baseboard.

All window and door moldings are made from grooved cedar. They measure 5½" in width, with 5" by 5" rosette decorations on the lintels ends.

All the hung doors in the house are original, made from cedar, and measure 7'6" high with varying widths. These doors each exhibit four recessed vertical panels.

There are four 7'6"-high cedar sliding partition doors on the first floor. Double doors lead to the parlor from the hall, and to the living room from the parlor. These doors individually have four vertical recessed panels with beveled and apparently veneered faces. A single six paneled sliding door partitions the living room from the dining room, while a four paneled sliding door closes off the kitchen from the pantry.

All the double hung sash windows are glazed with 2'3½" by 2'10" single panes set in plain sashes and casings. Each window proper measures 2'7" by 6'1" from casing to casing.

The front staircase has a three quarter turn with open stringers. Made entirely of oak, it defines a dining room closet below it with an outside wall of cedar exhibiting horizontal rectangular recessed panels. The staircase contains three hand carved turned posts. The newel post measures 4'2" high by 5½" thick at its widest point. The posts at the second and third turns project below the step tread with a decorative drop reflecting the post tops. There are two balusters to a tread, the first 1'10" high and the second 2'2" high. The turned balusters are connected by a 6'7" main rail and 2'5" second flight rail. The staircase risers measure 8", while the tread width is 10½".

The back staircase also exhibits a three quarter turn, and defines a closet for the kitchen below it. This staircase is entirely enclosed, with 3'1" high wainscoting on the walls above the baseboard. Riser and tread measurements replicate the front staircase.

Two coal burning fireplaces, one in the parlor and one in the living room, make up the most decorative features in the interior visual display.

The parlor fireplace is the more elaborate of the two. Made of oak with hand carved attributes, it rests against a projecting wall that allows space for the exterior chimney pent. The 2'6½" by 2'6½" fireplace opening has a shallow masonry firebrick back. This opening is outlined by an ornate cast iron surround with hood. Brown and white Dutch tiles frame the iron surround, while additional tiles protect the flooring in front of the fireplace. The 7'6½" high oak mantel measures 4'10" wide at the cornice, and the shelf is visually supported by grooved pilasters with beaded and voluted capitals. A large beveled mirror with two smaller mirrors on either side is situated above the mantel shelf. Turned posts support two lamp platforms in front of the smaller mirrors. A bracket-supported shelf crowns the entire fireplace feature.

The living room fireplace exhibits much the same characteristics. Possibly constructed of either maple or fir, this mantel is set in a corner which enables it to share the interior chimney pent with an original kitchen stove, since removed. The 2'6½" by 2'½"

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opening also has a cast iron surround, though not as elaborate. However, at one time it sported a cast iron "door" to cover the opening. The shallow back masonry firebricks were fabricated by Columbia X. Brown and white Dutch tiles (reflecting the oak fireplace) frame the opening and provide flooring in front of the fireplace. This mantel also measures 4'10" wide at the cornice, rising 6'5" from the floor. The mantel shelf is visually supported by pilasters, though plain with "bracket" capitals. One beveled mirror sits atop the mantel shelf with hand carved decorative reliefs on either side. Like the oak fireplace, turned posts support lamp platforms in front of these reliefs.

#### HARDWARE

Practically all of the interior door, window and pantry hardware in the house are the original ornate metal.

The interior hung doors which divide rooms exhibit rectangular ornamental bronze plated escutcheons with jet knobs. All closet doors on the second floor display ornamental bronze plated round plates with jet knobs, with one exception, the master bedroom closet has the same round plate associated with an ornamental bronze plated knob. This set is replicated on the interior of the kitchen closet door. All mortises are original with ornamental bronze plated fronts.

The original front door mortise set is still on the door, with the exception of the knobs. (A recent latch and lock set has been installed above it.) The front door mortise lock has an ornamental bronze metal front with matching interior thumb piece and key plate. The original exterior escutcheon is made from ornamental cast bronze metal with a drop keyhole cover. The interior front door round plate is unique to the house.

One knob which is also unique to the house exists on the first floor kitchen/utility room door (bathroom ca. 1946). Possibly this knob was made from wrought bronze and brass.

All the hung door jamb pieces were manufactured from ornamental bronze to match the mortise sets. The three-part hinges were made from ornamental bronze plated on iron.

The sliding door latches and locks on the partition doors exhibit ornamental bronze plated flush pull escutcheons and astragal fronts.

The double hung window sash locks (twists), hook lifts, and axle pulleys are ornamental bronze plated.

The drawer pulls and slides on the lower cabinets in the pantry as well as the cupboard catches on a second floor built-in electrical box and cabinet all appear to be ornamental cast bronze.

The hardware on the back door (kitchen to porch) was removed and replaced, but apparently the door originally exhibited an oval interior plate and horizontal rim latch.

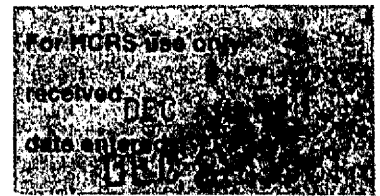
Most of the door hardware in the house was made by the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company of New Britain, Connecticut (in operation from ca. 1865 to the present).

#### THE SITE AND SUMMARY OF MINOR ALTERATIONS

The land survey, metes and bounds, description for the Hadley-Locke house has sustained minor changes since Isabella Hadley acquired her one acre in 1892. Parcels of land to the north and west had been sold through the years, leaving about one-third of an acre today.

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Water was provided for the house by a well with an aermotor water tower and windmill (since removed) situated a few feet north of the kitchen. A view of this structure in relation to the house can be seen on a 1912 Corvallis Sanborn Map. From reading early Corvallis city newspapers (1893), it was noted Simpson, Huston and Company advertised aermotor windmills and towers. The outbuildings pictured on the Sanborn Map no longer exist. A one and one-half story structure (ca. 1947) which was originally an auto garage is situated to the north of the house.

Portions of the original landscape design associated with the house are still evident. A Camperdown elm tree, which can be seen as a graft in the 1907 photograph, somewhat conceals the exterior fabrication of the east (front) elevation. A fairly large backyard is still intact from Isabella Hadley's original property boundary (though not extending quite as far west). This area has various domestic and ornamental plant varieties. Many may have contributed to the original landscape design.

The exterior integrity of the Hadley-Locke house has been restored and maintained by the present owners. However, the entire exterior fabrication was recently painted beige with orange and brown trim.

Being structurally sound, the house has required no major reconstruction procedures. However, the house was re-roofed with composition shingles at one time to replace the deteriorating original cedar shingles. Though one feature of the house exterior had been altered in ca. 1947 (second story balcony renovated into a kitchen) the present owners are currently restoring it to its original condition. This will require no major alteration since the structural integrity is intact to a certain degree and the original interior fabric is evident beneath the later renovation. The exact appearance of the exterior can be seen and thus restored from the 1907 photograph.

Portions of the front veranda required reconstruction in 1978. This included replacing various floor boards and parts of the balustrade. Though reconstruction work replicated the original, stairs were added to the south section of the veranda leading to the yard.

Minor alterations to the house interior had been carried out over the years for the sake of modern convenience. The kitchen was modernized at one point with built-in lower cabinets, sink, and electric stove along the east wall. Upper cabinets were added to the pantry to provide additional storage space (ca. 1917).

The back utility room had been renovated into a bathroom (ca. 1946) while the original cold pantry (with 5" thick sawdust filled door) and coal shed provide storage space. A sliding door between the utility room and coal shed had been walled in at one time, and will not be restored.

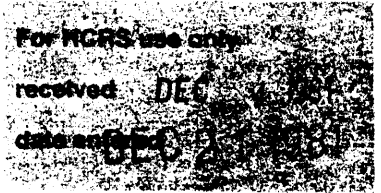
The second floor storeroom, at the head of the back staircase, had been plumbed and wired as a laundry room. The second floor bathroom, which appears to be original, had received modern fixtures.

Tongue-and-groove floors in various rooms have either been restored, or are in the process or planning stages of restoration. At one time linoleum flooring was placed over the original wood floor boards throughout the kitchen, pantry and dining room. Plans currently call for its removal.

Various walls in the house had been sheet-rocked, and painted over the original plaster. Though examples of original wallpaper are evident on some walls (or can be deciphered after

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removal of overlying layers), the patterns will not be replicated. However, walls which were originally wallpapered will be repapered with appropriate styles and patterns.

The original interior form and composition of the Hadley-Locke house has been retained to an exceptional degree. The characteristic interior features, such as the oak staircase, two fireplaces, cedar moldings, paneled doors, and hardware are all in a very good state of preservation. The only improvement to these features would be re-finishing since no reconstructive procedures are necessary.

Thus, the present owners are striving to maintain the integrity as well as the picturesque characteristics of the Hadley-Locke house. With these ongoing and future restoration plans, the house will be maintained as a distinctive example of an architectural style for future study and visual enjoyment.



## 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/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** 1893 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The two and a half-story Hadley-Locke House at 704 NW 9th Street in Corvallis, Oregon was built in the Queen Anne Style in 1893 and is noteworthy for its state of preservation and for the Eastlake-style ornament deployed across its principal street facade and its veranda, including lattice work, paterae, and several original flat, two-dimensional appliques. The house contains two exceptional examples of mantelpiece design of the period incorporating metal, ceramic tile, wood and mirror glazing in a profusion of pattern and ornament. The house is believed to have been commissioned by Everest Hadley for a relation, Isabella, who occupied it until 1902. The second and longest inhabitant, Annie Locke, resided in the house from 1902 to 1941, thus accounting for the combined title of the property as proposed for nomination to the National Register.

The Hadley-Locke House is among the outstanding examples of Queen Anne architecture of the 1890s in Corvallis, possibly equalled only by the James O. Wilson House (1891), which has been entered into the National Register, and the Pernot House (1895). It exhibits the distinctive characteristics of the style and, in addition, a range of Eastlake ornament and elaborate, flare topped chimneys not to be found elsewhere in the city today. It possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association with late 19th century domestic life in Corvallis.

Structurally, the house is in very good condition, having experienced no major renovations or alterations to detract from its integrity. It is situated on one of the busiest streets in Corvallis today, making it very visible to the general public. However, at the time of construction, it was located on the periphery of the community. Few representative examples from this time period are to be found in the immediate neighborhood since this area developed after the turn of the century. Consequently, a lack of architectural continuity is noted, with the exception of the McFadden House directly to the south.

A complete historical chronological listing of changing property boundaries and owners of the Hadley-Locke site has been compiled.<sup>1</sup> However, historical background here will begin and end with the Hadleys (builders) and Lockes (long term occupants). Minimal information has been discovered about these two families. Consequently, the significance of the Hadley-Locke house rests primarily on its architectural integrity.

In ca. 1892, Everest W. Hadley moved to Corvallis. He had advertised in the city paper that he was interested in trading his property in Nebraska for land in one of the major cities in Oregon.<sup>2</sup> He succeeded in purchasing land from William Crees, a well known dairyman and farmer operating in Corvallis.<sup>3</sup>

Everest Hadley operated as receiver for the Oregon Pacific Railroad (incorporated in 1880) from March 4, 1893 to January 4, 1894. Previously he had served as superintendent of this company. The Oregon Pacific Railroad originated from the Corvallis and Yaquina Bay Railroad Company, formed in 1872 by E. T. Hogg. Two years later, Hogg formed the Willamette Valley and Coast Railroad to build a narrow gauge line with an extension to Boise City, Idaho. This company made little progress due to lack of capital. Hogg looked to Eastern investors and in 1880 incorporated the Oregon Pacific Railroad, which eventually had

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached continuation sheet.

NOT NOT VERIFIED

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Corvallis, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

### UMT References

A 

1	0	4	7	9	0	9	0	4	9	3	5	2	1	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 0.34 acre Hadley-Locke House site is legally described as Tax Lot 5500, Corvallis, Benton County, Oregon and is more particularly described on the continuation sheet.

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

state	code	county	code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Judith A. Sanders		
organization	Department of Anthropology	date	March 1981
street & number	Oregon State University	telephone	503/754-4515
city or town	Corvallis	state	Oregon 97331

# 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature ✓

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

date July 27, 1981

For HCRS use only

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

Entered in the National Register date

12/21/81

*for locking*  
  
Keeper of the National Register

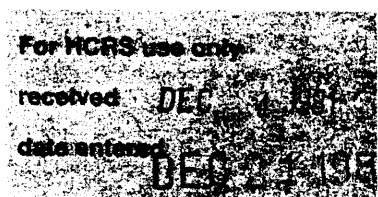
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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freight and passenger connections with San Francisco. However, the farthest east the track reached was Boulder Creek, near the summit of the Cascade Mountains. In 1890, the company defaulted in interest and went into receivership. During the next four years the company was sold three times to various bondholders. Quarrels amongst bondholders and other factors (such as deficits) caused the removal of Hogg as receiver and his replacement by Hadley in 1893. Hadley's receivership piled up further deficits for the railroad despite his efforts to economize.

Charles Clark replaced Hadley as receiver in 1894, but he, too, was unable to check the growing deficit. Finally, a new company was incorporated to take over the Oregon Pacific in 1895. This company was called the Oregon Central and Eastern Railway, and was later succeeded by the Corvallis and Eastern Railroad.<sup>4</sup>

The house under discussion here was built along the route of the Oregon Pacific Railroad. Hadley's superintendency during 1892 for this railroad would be a source of capital for his various Corvallis land purchases and possibly the construction of this house. His unsuccessful receivership may account for his obscurity in Corvallis railroad affairs later on.

In September of 1892, Hadley sold a portion of his land to Isabella Hadley (relationship undetermined).<sup>5</sup> It is presumed he or Isabella had the present house constructed in 1893. This was derived from interpreting early Benton County assessment tax rolls. Though Isabella's landlot value remained stable throughout her ten year ownership, her "improvements" and household furniture (etc.) rose from \$150 in 1892 to \$1400 in 1893.<sup>6</sup>

Little is known of Isabella Hadley, though it appears she moved to Illinois sometime around 1897.<sup>7</sup> It is not known what became of the house while she was gone, possibly it was a rental. However, she sold her "residence property" to Annie E. Locke for \$2000 in 1902.<sup>8</sup> Annie was married to Abram N. Locke. (They appeared together on the veranda of their home for the photograph taken in 1907).

Abram was an early immigrant to Oregon, his father having established a donation land claim of 554 acres five miles north of Corvallis when Abram was five years old. When he was older he helped his father with farming activities, later tried mining in Idaho and cattle raising in Crook County, Oregon before returning to a parcel of the original family land claim.

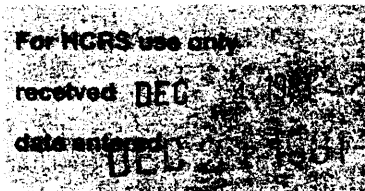
By 1903, in addition to owning a home on 190 acres north of Corvallis, it was noted he owned "two handsome residences" in Corvallis, one on five acres of land, and the other the Hadley-Locke House.<sup>9</sup> He had married Annie Sinnett in Chariton County, Missouri (date unknown) and died in June 1907.<sup>10</sup>

Not much is known of Annie, except that she was born in 1847 and died in 1942.<sup>11</sup> Benton County deed records reveal her last name was Meyer at the time she sold the house in 1941.

A succession of various owners lived in the Hadley-Locke House from 1941 until Barbara Kralj and Mart Matsler purchased the house and landlot in 1978. Besides restoring and preserving the house for personal reasons and public enjoyment, they are interested in keeping the residential zoning status of their entire block along 9th Street in Corvallis.

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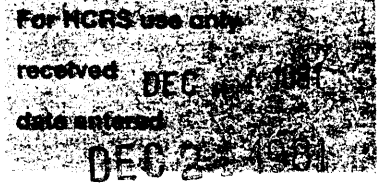
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FOOTNOTES

- <sup>1</sup>Judith A. Sanders, An Historical and Architectural Investigation of the Hadley-Locke House, 1893-1981. Ms. 1981.
- <sup>2</sup>Corvallis Gazette, September 16, 1892.
- <sup>3</sup>Benton County Deed Records, Book 27, Page 287; Book 30, Page 596; Book 31, Page 368, and "William Crees," Portrait and Biographical Record of the Willamette Valley, Oregon, (Chicago, Illinois: Chapman Publishing Company, 1903), page 1085.
- <sup>4</sup>Leslie M. Scott, History of the Oregon County, (Cambridge: Riverside Press, 1924), Volume IV, pages 338-340.
- <sup>5</sup>Benton County Deed Records, Book 31, Page 398.
- <sup>6</sup>Benton County Assessment Records, 1892 to 1902.
- <sup>7</sup>Benton County Mortgage Records, 1897.
- <sup>8</sup>Corvallis Times, April 23, 1902.
- <sup>9</sup>"Abram N. Locke," Portrait and Biographical Record, loc. cit., pp. 1151-1152.
- <sup>10</sup>Ibid., and Cemetery Records, Benton County Oregon, (Corvallis, Oregon: Winema Chapter DAR), March 1, 1948.
- <sup>11</sup>Locke Cemetery, Corvallis, Oregon.

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Sanders, Judith, An Historical and Architectural Investigation of the Hadley-Locke House, 1893 to 1981. Unpublished manuscript, 1981.

Benton County Deed, Mortgage and Assessment Records.

Portrait and Biographical Record of the Willamette Valley, Oregon (Chicago: Chapman Publishing Company, 1903), 1085 (William Crees); 1151-1152 (Abram N. Locke).

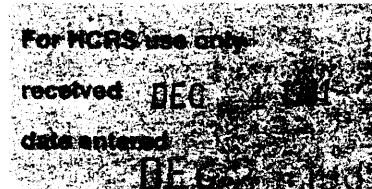
Scott, Leslie M., History of the Oregon Country, Vol. 4 (Cambridge: Riverside Press, 1924), 338-340.

Corvallis Gazette (September 16, 1892).

Corvallis Times (April 23, 1902).

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Beginning at the Northeast corner of the tract of land deeded by Martzell to William Crees by deed recorded Page 101, Book T of Deeds of Benton County, Oregon, said point being at the intersection of the South boundary line of Main Street in Job's Addition to Corvallis, Oregon, with the West boundary line of the County Road leading from Corvallis to the Polk County Line; thence running along the line between said Main Street in Job's Addition to Corvallis and the land deeded by said Martzell to said William Crees as described in said deed, North 70° 30' West 3.25 chains to the Northwest corner of said tract of land described in said deed from Martzell to Crees; thence along the Western boundary line of said tract as described in said deed South 22° West to a point 30 feet Northerly (and on said boundary line) from the Northwest corner of the land deeded to E. W. Hadley by William Crees by deed recorded Book 27 of Deeds of said County of Benton, State of Oregon, page 287; thence South 69 3/4° East 216 feet and parallel with and 30 feet distant from the North boundary line of the land described in said deed from Crees to Hadley to the West Boundary line of said County Road running from Corvallis to the Polk County line, it being the East boundary line of said tract of the land deeded by said Martzell to Crees; thence along said West boundary line of said County Road as described in the said deed from Martzell to Crees North 22° 15' East to the place of beginning; EXCEPTING THEREFROM a strip of land 30 feet in width off the entire Westerly side thereof; ALSO EXCEPTING a strip of land 55 feet in width off the entire North side thereof; ALSO EXCEPTING the Kirk tracts granted by deed recorded in Book 152, page 134, Deed Records; and ALSO EXCEPTING the Govier tract granted by Deed recorded in Book 154, page 447, Deed Records..

SUBJECT to rights of the public in roads and highways.

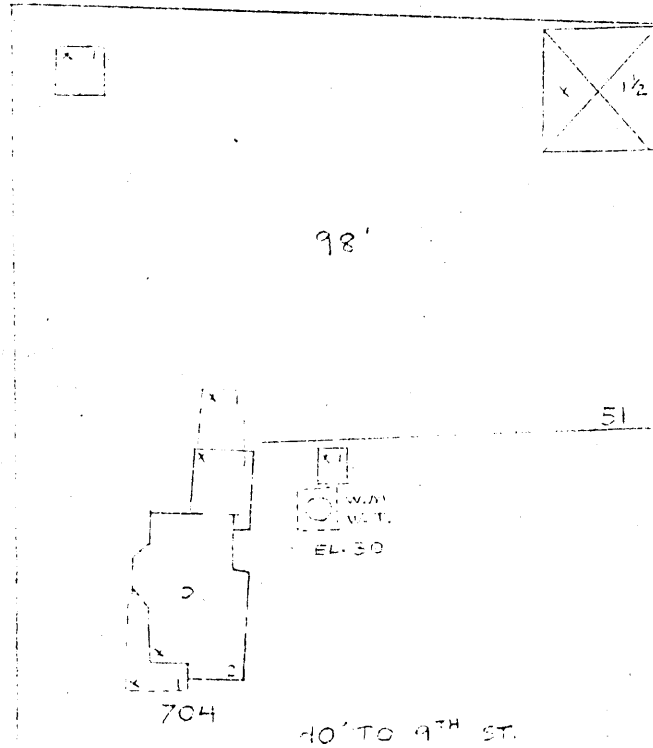
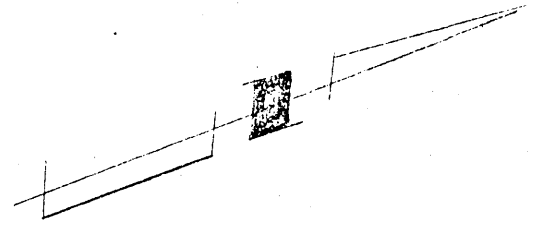
ALSO SUBJECT to easement granted Mountain States Power Company by Annie E. Locke by deed recorded March 7, 1929 in Book 81, page 384, Deed Records.

ALSO SUBJECT to easement granted Mountain States Power Company by Bert A. Folks and Mabel E. Folks, husband and wife, by instrument recorded July 17, 1948 in Book 123, page 292, Deed Records.

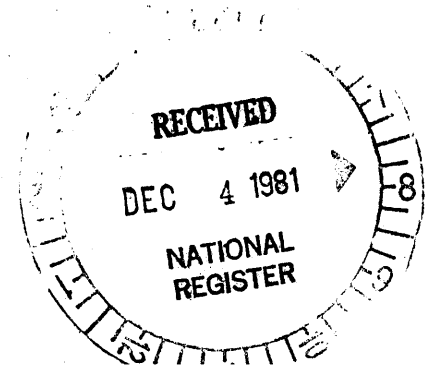
ALSO SUBJECT to right of way granted the City of Corvallis by Annie E. Meyer by deed recorded July 19, 1912, in Book 56, page 39, Deed Records. (For sewer).

CORVALLIS SANBORN MAP

1912



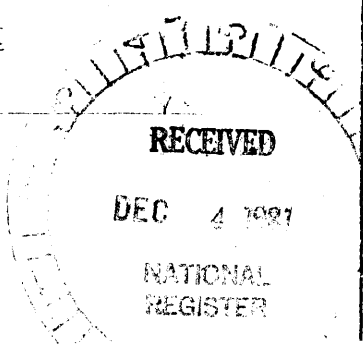
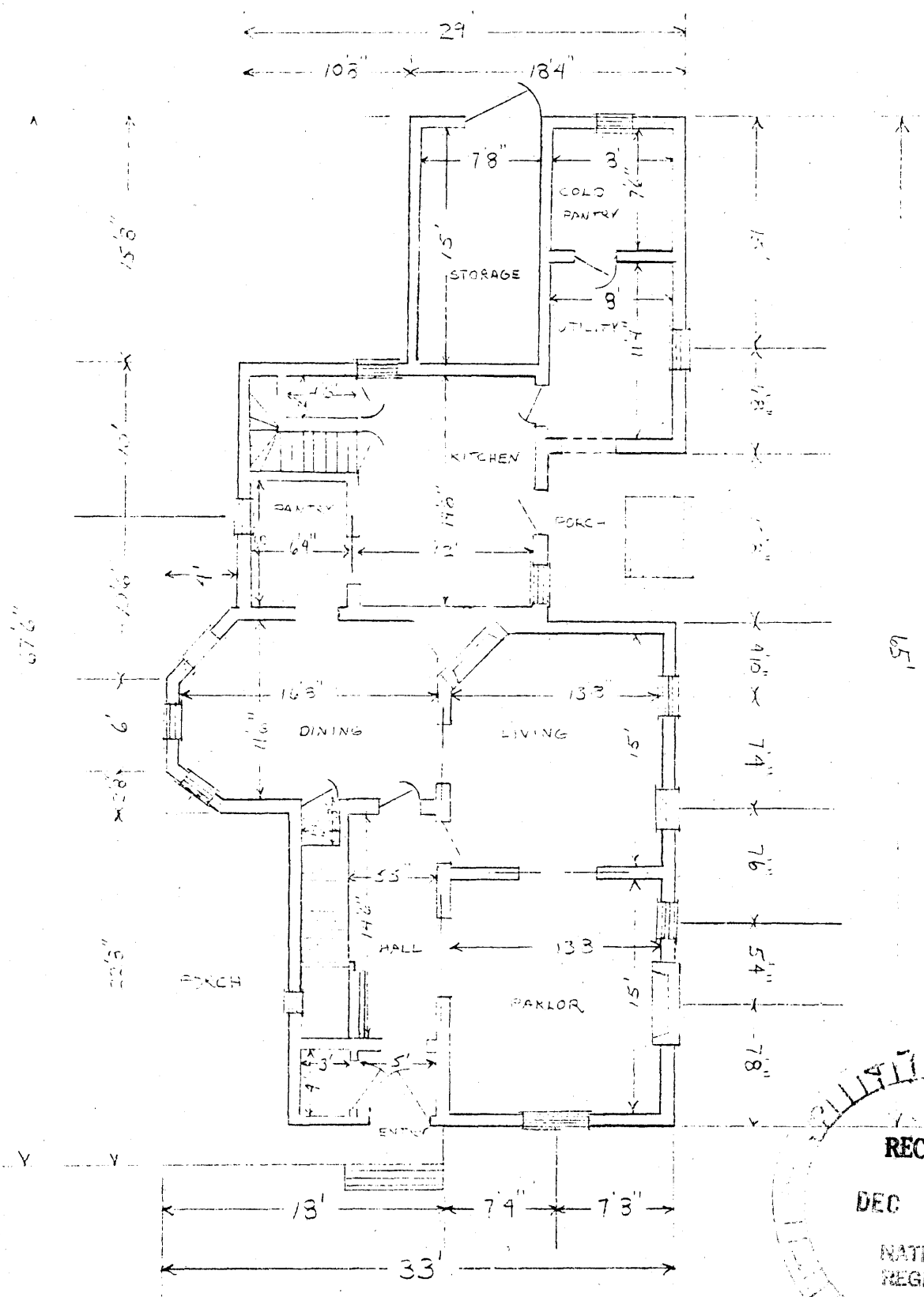
THE HADLEY-LOCKE SITE



# THE HADLEY-LOCKE HOUSE

## FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1" = 10'





# THE HADLEY-LOCKE HOUSE

## SECOND FLOOR PLAN

1" = 10'

