

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

2. Location

street & number 22930 Harris Road  not for publication  
city, town Philomath  vicinity  
state Oregon code OR county Benton code 003 zip code 97370

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>2</u> 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] April 15, 1990  
Signature of certifying official Date  
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.  
 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:) \_\_\_\_\_

Entered in the National Register

[Signature] 6/1/90

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling  
multiple dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century: Gothic Revival,  
Rural Gothic, vernacular  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone pier  
walls wood: weather board  
wood: shingle waterskirt  
roof wood shingles temporarily  
other covered by corrugated metal  
windows: glass

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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The Charles King House is a two-story, T-shaped dwelling built in two distinct sections at two different times. The first section was probably built ca. 1870. The descendants (Charles King's grandchildren from a second marriage are still living) believe that the 16' by 28' two-story house existed when Charles King purchased the property in 1869 from John Akin. Following are notions thought to support this theory, but stylistic evidence points to a more likely construction date of 1869 or 1870.

1. The house has two front doors. This feature was often found on houses in the Southern states. George and Elizabeth Mason, who first settled on the property in 1855 had come from Ohio and Kentucky.
2. The 1865 assessment for Benton County listed a value of \$1,000 for the property. The following year, George Mason sold it to John Akin for \$2,000. The difference could be attributed to a house being built in the meantime.

The house was built using balloon frame construction. It is a vernacular version of the Gothic Revival style. Some reference books dates that suggests that the style didn't become in vogue until about 1870. However, it may be noted that a sawmill owned and operated by Solomon King (Charles King stepfather) was less than 300' away. That would have made accessibility of sawn lumber easier than many houses built in that era. The first section has characteristic rural vernacular features. They included a steep gabled roof, simple ornamentation, and horizontal drop siding.

The original porch about 9' by 6' was centered on the east side of the dwelling. It was supported on each corner and in the middle by posts. Each post actually consisted of three 4" x 4" connected at the top, bottom, and middle by small diamond shaped boards added for decorative purposes. The top of each post was capped with simple capitals. The porch had a hip type roof.

The house was built on 6" x 12" beams laid on top of natural stones. That has not changed and may account for its unusually good condition because of the free circulation of air underneath. The construction system was "the balloon frame." That style is described in the book Space, Style and Structure--Building in Northwest America as:

The system's chief characteristic is that its studs are a single piece for the full height of the building and not disrupted at the second floor by a heavy plate. In the 1850's studs were 4"x4" actual size. In a story-and-a-half or two-story house each stud is notched an inch at the second floor line. A ribbon or ledger, set

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in the notch, supports second floor joists, 3"x8"s, at 24" spacing."

To the studs, rough 1"x12"s boards were nailed horizontally both on the inside and the outside. A horizontal drop siding then covered the outside. The house was trimmed with cornerboards topped by simple capitals, rake and frieze boards. The roof is the gable type with overhanging eaves. The original roof was shingled. Looking at the gabled end, the cornerboards, capitals, and sloping frieze boards gives the appearance of a gothic type pillar and arch. Windows are of the four over four double-hung type. Windows and doors are trimmed in straight 1"x5"s boards. Above the top board of the windows and doors is a decorative bracket, another feature of the gothic revival style.

The outstanding architectural feature, noted above, was the two front doors. Apparently one door opened into a kitchen and was used for everyday purposes. The other door opened into a parlor and was used for special occasions and for Sunday gatherings. In the original design, the two rooms may not have been connected by an interior door as they are now. Philip Dole in the book quoted above commented on that style, "Illogical as such a one-family house might seem, the type was a traditional choice in parts of the South such as Kentucky and Tennessee."

One lower room in the original section has a 3' wainscoting and 10" baseboards. It likely was the original parlor and still is the living room. The other room (now split into two smaller rooms) did not have wainscoting and only had 5" baseboards. It likely was the original kitchen. There is evidence that in that room there was a steep stairway. The evidence is the window trim being cut off at an angle and indication that an opening was closed up in the ceiling.

The original upstairs consisted of two bedrooms. Their was one window in the end of each room. The ceiling was only seven feet high and that only in the center. A good portion of the room consist of slanting walls/ceilings.

Sometime about 1880 the second section of the house was added. It was added because the railroad was being built approximately 100' from the house from Albany to the coast, and the extra rooms could be rented to construction workers. The neighbor built a new house about the same time and rented rooms out also. In keeping with the rural vernacular style, the addition was placed a right angle to the original section. It was 16' by 26' and consisted of two stories. The house was built using the "box construction" system. It is described in the book Space Style and Structure--Building in Northwest America as follows:

It is a plank system with many antecedents on the East Coast of the United States. The wall structure consists only of planks about two inches thick which are set vertically, one beside the next. Each plank is nailed to the sill below and at top to the plate. There are no posts or studs; its total finished thickness is only about three inches. Economy recommended its use because the wall requires

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one-third less material than any other system, and half as many nails. Its only disadvantage, due to the lack of an air space, is that it makes a colder building. It is remarkable for its strength and for its durability.

The interior walls are also built with 1"x12"s vertical boards. After the second section was constructed there were some changes made in the original section. The stairway was removed and replaced by a much better and less steep one in the addition. The kitchen was moved to the addition. It isn't known whether these changes occurred immediately after the new section was built or not. The old kitchen was divided into two small rooms. The partition between them was like the addition, 1"x12"s vertical boards. Also, a small hall was added between the two original upstairs bedrooms. It likewise was built with 1"x12"s vertical boards.

There is evidence that the new stairway, at least, was not added when the addition was initially constructed. There is no way of knowing even approximately when those changes might have been made. When the new stairway was built, it consisted of stairs with 11" runs and 7" rises. The stairway had a landing about half way up. At that point, the stairway made a right turn. At the bottom, landing and top, there were 5" square posts. The top of the posts had one small cap on top of a larger cap. There are two balusters on each stair that supports a decorative balustrade. The stairway was built in what would now be designated the formal dining area. There was a door on the north and south walls opposite each other.

The addition apparently did not have any windows on the north side. The west and south side each had four windows symmetrically placed. While the outside roof heights were the same for the original house and the addition, the inside ceiling heights were different. In the addition the height was a full 8' in the center. However, the difference was more slanting wall/ceiling in the addition.

The new kitchen (located on the west end of the addition) had a brick chimney built in the center of the west wall. The chimney extended through the upstairs bedroom which had an opening for a stove also. The kitchen had 3' wainscoting. Since there aren't any old pictures of the north side, it is hard to determine how it originally looked. Today there are two doors leading outside. One was added to connect to a pantry which was located just a few inches from the kitchen. The grandchildren believe that was added about 1930. The other door apparently just went outside to the woodshed. It would have been just a couple of feet from the outside door from the dining area. While having so many doors may seem unusual, it would have been convenient to have extra outside doors because of the need to deliver wood to the different stoves in the house. The thought of making a house colder with the extra doors probably would not have been considered in those days. Also the need of security was not relevant either. On the east wall of the kitchen is a built-in cabinet. The bottom is about 16" wide, while the top is only about 12" wide. The cabinet extends to the ceiling.

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The large bedroom in the upstairs addition was 11' x 16'. This room would have been first used for the railroad boarders. In later years it was used to board the school teacher.

Except for the changes mentioned above, the interior is virtually unchanged since it was constructed. The original doors, windows, and hardware are intact. In later years there were some changes to the exterior. About 1910 the lower part of the addition was modified by adding about a two foot section of shingle siding. The single double-hung window in the dining area was changed to two side-by-side double-hung windows. The kitchen windows were changed from double-hung windows to sliding windows. It would be hoped that the house would be restored to its original appearance as regards the windows. Since 1980, two measured were taken for stabilization purposes. One was the addition of a metal roof and the other was a front porch to protect the east side of the house. Both of those changes were and are considered temporary measures to preserve the house.

**8. Statement of Significance**

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

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

1870-1880  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

c. 1870  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

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

Significant Person

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

Architect/Builder

Unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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 2.0 acres Corvallis, Oregon 1:62500

### UTM References

A 1,0 4,6,3 5,0,0 4,9 3,6 2,0,0  
Zone Easting Northing

C                              

B                                
Zone Easting Northing

D                              

See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is located in SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 30, Township 11S, Range 6W, Willamette Meridian, in Benton County, Oregon. It is comprised of a portion of Tax Lot 300 and is more particularly described as follows:

See continuation sheet

### Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated area of approximately two acres is drawn to include the house occupied by Charles King and its only surviving out-building; the orchard planted by King and the site of the "last spike" ceremony marking completion of the Corvallis to Yaquina Bay Railroad in 1884.

See continuation sheet

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dean and Phyllis Sartain  
organization N/A date December 8, 1989  
street & number 23001 Harris Road telephone (503) 929-2460  
city or town Philomath state Oregon zip code 97370



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### INTRODUCTION

The vernacular Gothic farmhouse of frame construction associated with Charles King, scion of a Benton County, Oregon pioneer family, is located on the south bank of the Marys River at the Harris Road crossing. Harris Covered Bridge (1929) is close by to the northeast. The house faces east, overlooking Harris Road.

While it has been thought a portion of the house antedates 1869, the year that Charles King acquired his holding, stylistic analysis points to an initial construction date of about 1870. When the Corvallis to Yaquina Railroad was under construction in the early 1880s, King added the rear, two-story wing of box construction which was operated as a dormitory for railroad workers. In fact, the bounds of the nominated area of two acres are drawn to include historic orchards and abut that section of railroad where last spike ceremonies marked completion of the rail project on December 31, 1884. Dinner was served at the house for those attending the ceremonies.

The King House meets National Register Criterion C as an intact example of a particular type of Gothic vernacular architecture now rare in Benton County. It is a house of the two-story, double front entry type, T-shaped in plan, supported on a rock pier foundation and clad with horizontal drop siding. The ridge of the gable roof of the main volume parallels the facade, which is symmetrically organized, distinguished by a pair of centrally-placed four-panel entry doors. Frames of elongated window openings have architrave, or cornice moldings. The windows are double-hung sash with four-over-four lights. The original hip-roofed front porch was a scant two bays in width with stoop and slatted posts. It sheltered only the front entrances. It was removed in later years and replaced by a shed-roofed porch. The roof cover is presently sheet metal. A side porch extending the full length of the south elevation of the rear wing was not constructed before 1900. It no longer stands. There is one small gable-roofed frame outbuilding on the property, set back from the northwest corner of the house. It is clad with drop siding. A woodshed that was attached at a right angle to the northeast corner of the ell no longer stands.

The interior is organized on a traditional divided chamber plan, without hallway. It is plainly finished and noteworthy for its lack of alteration. No plumbing was installed. Electrical wiring is surface mounted.

Charles King was the son of Stephen and Anna Maria King, members of the distinguished Benton County pioneer settlement in King's Valley, eight miles to the north of the nominated property. King occupied the house with his first and second wives, Susan Robinette King and Margaret Barnes King, respectively, until his death in 1915. Thereafter, King's widow, Margaret, and his daughter, Ethel Morgan, continued to operate the place as a boarding house for sawmill workers and loggers of the community early known as Harris.

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The original settlers of the property were George and Elizabeth Mason in 1855. Assessor records and deeds indicate that the value of the property doubled between 1865 and 1866. For that reason, it is believed that the front section of the house was built at that time--it was constructed using the "balloon" style of construction. The house had two front doors, a style quite common in some Southern states where the Masons had come from. One reason that the house may be one of the earliest of that style in rural Benton County is that a sawmill owned by Solomon King (Charles' stepfather) and W.S. McCullough existed just 1/4 mile. That would have allowed access to sawn lumber easily and inexpensively. The following year the Masons sold the property to a son-in-law John Akin. He kept it three years and sold it to Charles King who was 21 at the time.

Charles King's parents were among the very first settlers in Benton County, Oregon, that arrived in 1845. The King family consisting of Nahum and Sarepta King, their sons and daughter, and their families had travelled from Missouri. One son in the group was Stephen King and his wife Maria. Stephen had been very ill on the trip west. Nevertheless, he along with the others selected claims in western Benton County. Most of the family settled in what was later called Kings Valley. However, Nahum and Stephen settled further south in the Marys River area, closer to what is now called Wren.

In 1848 Charles King was born to Stephen and Maria. While not the first white child to be born in Benton County, he would have been one of the earliest. In 1854 Stephen died--he had never fully recovered from the consumption he contracted on the trip to Oregon. Shortly, thereafter Maria married Solomon King, a younger brother to Stephen and ten years younger than she. They had four children of their own. Solomon in his lifetime became very influential in Benton County.

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He acquired large real estate holdings. Most of them he sold when he moved to Corvallis. There he became the sheriff of Benton County. He held the position for 12 years and was well respected.

In the meantime Charles reached maturity in 1869. He married that year to Susan Robinette. That same year he purchased the land and house from John Akin. The house was located south of the Mary's River. That meant that every time they went to town or visited his neighbors, they had to ford the river. Within a few years, he obtained title to his father's donation land claim giving him a total of 640 acres. In the 1870's Charles and Susan had three children. During the 1870's Charles dabbled in farming. In 1872 he gave the timber rights on the land to a neighbor W.S. McCullough for a 10 year period for \$250. Although there was a sawmill just 1/4 mile away, he apparently wasn't equipped to cut the timber himself. That Charles was a typical farmer of the time is confirmed in the contract that stated that W.S. McCullough was "not to pass over or do any act or thing whereby the farming cultivated land of said Charles A. King or his assigns will be injured." The 1873 the assessor's report showed him owning 6 horses, 13 cattle, and 10 swine. Before the ten years period ended, however, W.S. McCullough for \$100 deeded back the timber rights to Charles King.

In the 1870s' and 1880s' the Oregon Pacific Railroad from Albany to Yaquina Bay was built. At the time many thought that when the railroad was completed that Newport would rival San Francisco. They believed that Portland would wane in importance as a shipping center. The railroad crossed Charles King's property. Charles was paid \$300 for a 60' right-of-way. Because the railroad was built from two different directions, it was decided that where they met, there should be a "last-spike" ceremony similar to the one at Promontory Point, Utah, 15 years earlier. As it turned out, the railroad was completed on the King property not very far from their house. A big ceremony was planned with the governor being invited. However, a terrific snowstorm caused the ceremony to be cancelled. It was rescheduled for the last day of the year in 1884. Although the governor didn't attend, it was a big ceremony with men and women dressed in high fashion being transported from Corvallis. Colonel Hogg who masterminded the railroad and its financing had the honors of driving the last spike. After the ceremony a large dinner was served at the Charles King house. The Weekly Gazette Times described the event as follows:

"On the day referred to was laid 4208 feet of track of which 2100 feet was laid in 2 hours and ten minutes. Of the last two rails laid down 6 inches from one and 4 inches from the other was cut with a coal chisel in order to make the connection and at precisely ten minutes past two o'clock in the afternoon general manager Wm. M. Hoag after making a few appropriate remarks in which he tendered his heartfelt thanks to the friends who had stood so faithfully by the enterprise and to the workmen who had rendered such valuable and efficient help in the prosecution of the work, he drove the last and golden spike with a silver hammer connecting the east and west ends of the coast division of this long talked of railroad from Corvallis

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to the Yaquina Bay. After this the guests were escorted to the residence of Mr. Chas. King where they partook of a nice and hearty dinner which had been prepared under the direction of Wm. M. Hoag."

When the railroad was being built the neighbor H.P. Harris saw an opportunity to improve the marketing of his lumber. At first he tried to persuade the railroad to build on the north side of the river where he wanted to erect a new mill. When they wouldn't do that, he suggested building a spur line across the river. When they didn't think that was a good idea, he built a new mill on the south side of the river. H.P. Harris saw another opportunity--he built a new house and rented out rooms to the men employed to build the railroad. Charles King saw the same opportunity and quickly added on to his house and rented rooms to the workers. The "box" type of construction was used on the addition. On both the King and Harris property, little shacks were built to house the Chinese laborers on the railroad. In those years railroad workers moved as the rails advanced. Also they were in one area a long time because work was much slower. It is believed that H.P. Harris paid for his house and Charles King paid for his addition with the rent from the railroad laborers. After the railroad was completed rooms were still rented out to the section crews. In the 1890's a post office was established at "Harris Mill" in the George Harris home (H.P. Harris' son).

In 1892 Charles and Susan King separated and a year later divorced. Four years later Charles married his second wife--Margaret Barnes. They had one child Ethel born a year later. In 1906 a school was started at Harris. It was just across the road from Charles King house. Many of the school teachers boarded with Charles and Margaret King. About 1907 the Harris mill closed because the readily accessible timber was cut.

Until about 1900 the only way to reach the Charles King house was to ford the Mary's River just north of the house. At that time a bridge was built in just about the same location. In 1929, that first bridge was replaced by the Harris covered (Listed on the National Historical Register #70002040).

Charles King died in April 1915, but that wasn't the end of the history surrounding the Charles King property. When World War I started, there was a great demand for lumber (airplanes was built out of lumber in those years). A certain entrepreneur wanted to purchase the Harris land and revive the mill. However, George Harris wouldn't do that. So an agreement was made to lease the land and build a new mill. It was erected just 1/8 of a mile down river from the King home. At the time, it was one of the largest steam operated mills in Oregon. Suddenly the serene valley around Harris boomed. Mill shacks seemingly went up everywhere on the Harris property. On both the King and Harris property skid roads and log flumes were built to bring the logs down from the steep mountain sides. In just a few weeks there were 80 people living in the area in hastily built shacks.

The Elams, who were neighbors, built a general store on the King property just

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50 feet from their house. They applied to have a post office to serve the community. However when it was granted, the postal authorities wouldn't allow the name "Harris" because of its similarity to "Harrisburg," a town a short distance away. So the new post office was called "Elam" after the postmaster. Charles King widow and daughter ran the store for a while after the Elams moved away.

Likely (it isn't known for sure) the entire community erected a dance hall--it also was one the King property just south of the railroad tracks. The valley around Harris took on another look with the application of advanced lumbering techniques. Log chutes, skid roads, donkey engines, wigwam burners all became part of the community. Then ten years later it all ended just as suddenly as it began--the mill was closed and most of the people moved away in one weekend. For years the community looked somewhat ramshackled with the decaying, dilapidated buildings scattered everywhere. In the 1950's Gerald Harris, who owned most of the land where the mill and houses stood, bulldozed it all together and burned it. Thus today, very little remains except the Charles King house and the H.P. Harris house (largely remodeled).

Charles King's widow outlived him by ten years. The property passed to his daughter and son-in-law, Victor and Ethel Morgan. Victor had been one of the loggers that came to the area when the mill was opened around 1917. Victor Morgan died in 1947 and his widow outlived him 30 years. Victor and Ethel had three children who are still living. It is quite remarkable that Charles King, because he married a second time when he was over 40, still has living grandchildren 140 years after he was born. Within a few years Ethel Morgan's death, the part of the property containing the house passed to Dean and Phyllis Sartain who owned and lived in the old Harris residence.

Thus, Charles King House is significant and/or noteworthy locally for the following reasons:

1. Charles King is a grandson of Nahum and Sarepta King, among the very first settlers in Benton County. The house is among the oldest structures associated with that important family of Oregon pioneers.
2. The house is a rare, intact example of the double front entry type of vernacular architecture. It also has one section built using the "balloon" construction technique, and one section built using the "box" technique.
3. The completion of the railroad from Newport to Albany happened on the Charles King property. A grand ceremony ended with all the guests enjoying a dinner at the King home.
4. The house was used for boarding railroad construction workers and maintenance workers. Later school teachers boarded there. That is an aspect of American life seldom known anymore.

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5. During the era 1916-1928, a general store, postoffice and dance hall were built on the Charles King property. For a while Charles King's widow and daughter operated the store and post office.

The Benton County Cultural and Historic Resource Survey in 1983 listed only one other Rural Gothic house of comparable date presently standing in western Benton county.

The Gellatly House located west of Philomath about two miles. It was given a rating of 8 (scale 1-10) for condition. It was constructed in ca.1870. It also has two front doors, but has been altered significantly by adding exterior stairs and a second floor balcony. It is associated with a well known family in Benton County.

The  
/subject Overall the Charles King House is one of the oldest houses in western Benton County. It is significantly antedated, however, by the 1852 Classic Revival farm-house of King's relation, Isaac King, standing in King's Valley, now much dilapidated. house is relatively unaltered on the outside, and almost totally unaltered on the inside. Benton County Historical Committee gave it a rating of 48/50 when it was placed on the Benton County Historical Register on July 1989.

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Space, Style and Structure--Building in Northwest America, Thomas Vaughan, Editor. Oregon Historical Society, 1974.

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Weekly Corvallis Gazette, January 2, 1885.

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Beginning at the high water mark on the south side of Mary's River where it intersects with Harris Road where the Harris Covered Bridge is located, the parcel of land under consideration is as follows:

Due south along Harris Road to the intersection with Southern Pacific Railroad a distance of about 330 feet. Then northwesterly along the railroad right-a-way a distance of about 350 feet. Then northeasterly 225 feet to the high water mark on the south side of Mary's River. Then southeasterly along the Mary's River to the point of origin.

This parcel is approximately two acres more or less. Two acres is requested for the National Register of Historic Places because it includes the Charles King House, the orchard planted by Charles King, and the probable site where the "golden spike" was driven when the railroad was completed.



United States Department of the Interior  
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All of the pictures are of the Charles King House or property adjacent to it. Pictures #1 - #15 were taken in October, 1989 by property owner Dean Sartain. The negatives are in his possession. The photographer(s) of Pictures #16 - #21 are not known. Negatives made from original photographs are in the possession of the property owner, Dean Sartain, 23001 Harris Road, Philomath, OR 97370.

1. View facing north that shows the house in relation to the covered bridge. The large tree near the house is a horse chestnut.
2. View facing north taken from the porch. It shows how close the covered bridge is to the house.
3. East view of the house. Double front doors are very evident. This section of the house built using the "balloon" technique. Outline of "second" porch can be seen above current or "third" porch.
4. South view of the house showing both sections. The back section of the house built using the "box" technique. The outline of a porch built about 1910 is evident. Originally the windows in the lower and upper floors were the same type and lined up with each other. The double window or the horizontal sliding window were added later.
5. View from southwest corner. The original windows in kitchen were replaced with sliding windows about 1930. Also single double-hung window in dining area replaced by side-by-side double-hung windows.
6. View from across Marys River showing corner of covered bridge in right of photograph.
7. Close up of double doors on east side. Outline of "first" porch can be clearly seen.
8. Close up of northeast corner showing simple capital and frieze boards.
9. Interior view of one of front doors with wainscoting. Doors, windows, hardware, and wainscoting are original dating from late 1860's.
10. This view of where wall and ceiling meet in original kitchen is to show evidence of original staircase. Notice the window trim cut at angle as well as well as rectangle patch in ceiling where stairwell was located.
11. View of stairway in addition. The balusters and balustrade are original.
12. Kitchen cabinet. Not known when kitchen was moved from original section to addition.
13. Doors in kitchen leading outside. Door on left led to pantry that was moved within foot of kitchen. Probably added about 1930 according to

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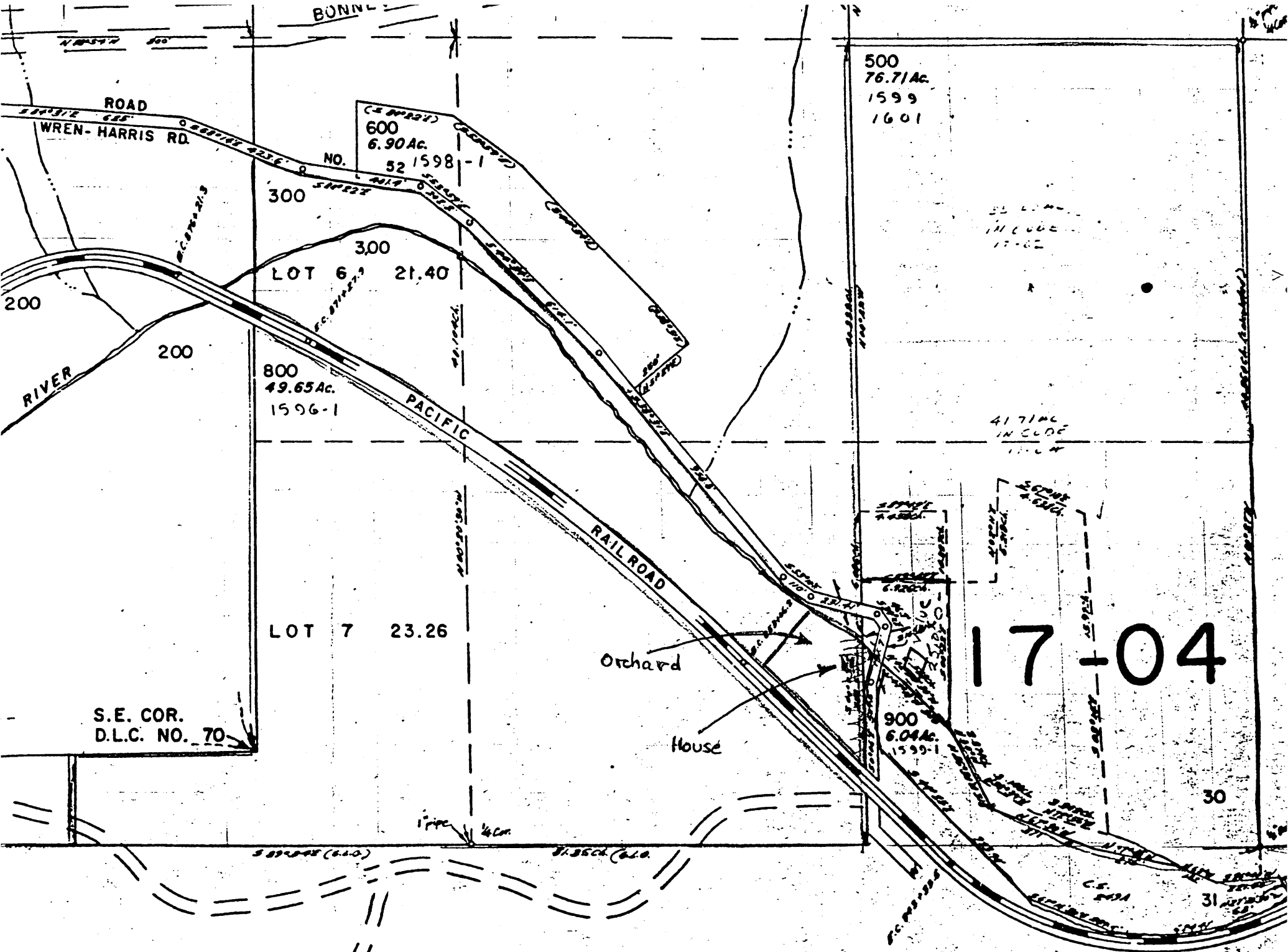
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOS Page 2

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grandson of Charles King.

14. View facing west in upper bedroom located above kitchen. Chimney served kitchen as well. Notice the sloped ceiling/wall on side.
15. View facing north in upper bedroom in original section.
16. Picture of house taken about 1900. Baby in picture is Ethel Morgan born in 1898. Charles Morgan is standing in foreground. Picture shows original porch. Notice absence of porch on side of house. Large trees present today are not even growing in this picture.
17. View from south side taken about 1900 determined from fact that Mrs. Charles Morgan is in doorway with baby Ethel. Notice the bridge in background built about turn of century. Covered bridge not built until 1929. Before 1900 river had to be forded at this location.
18. Same view as #17 taken about 1910. Porch has been added in this picture as well as picket fence. Also notice that metal chimney in original section has been replaced by brick chimney.
19. View from south taken about 1920 from railroad tracks shows the general store and post office in foreground. Behind it is the Charles King house. Also in picture is small building used as chicken coop. Note that there is no road in front of house as there is today.
20. Picture taken from front of Charles King house during construction of covered bridge in 1929.
21. View taken from about same spot as #1 showing covered bridge. School house was about 100' east of Charles King house



BONNE

500  
76.71 Ac.  
1599  
1601

(S. 1/4 Sec. 21)  
600  
6.90 Ac.  
NO. 52 1598-1

LOT 6 21.40

800  
49.65 Ac.  
1596-1

LOT 7 23.26

S.E. COR.  
D.L.C. NO. 70

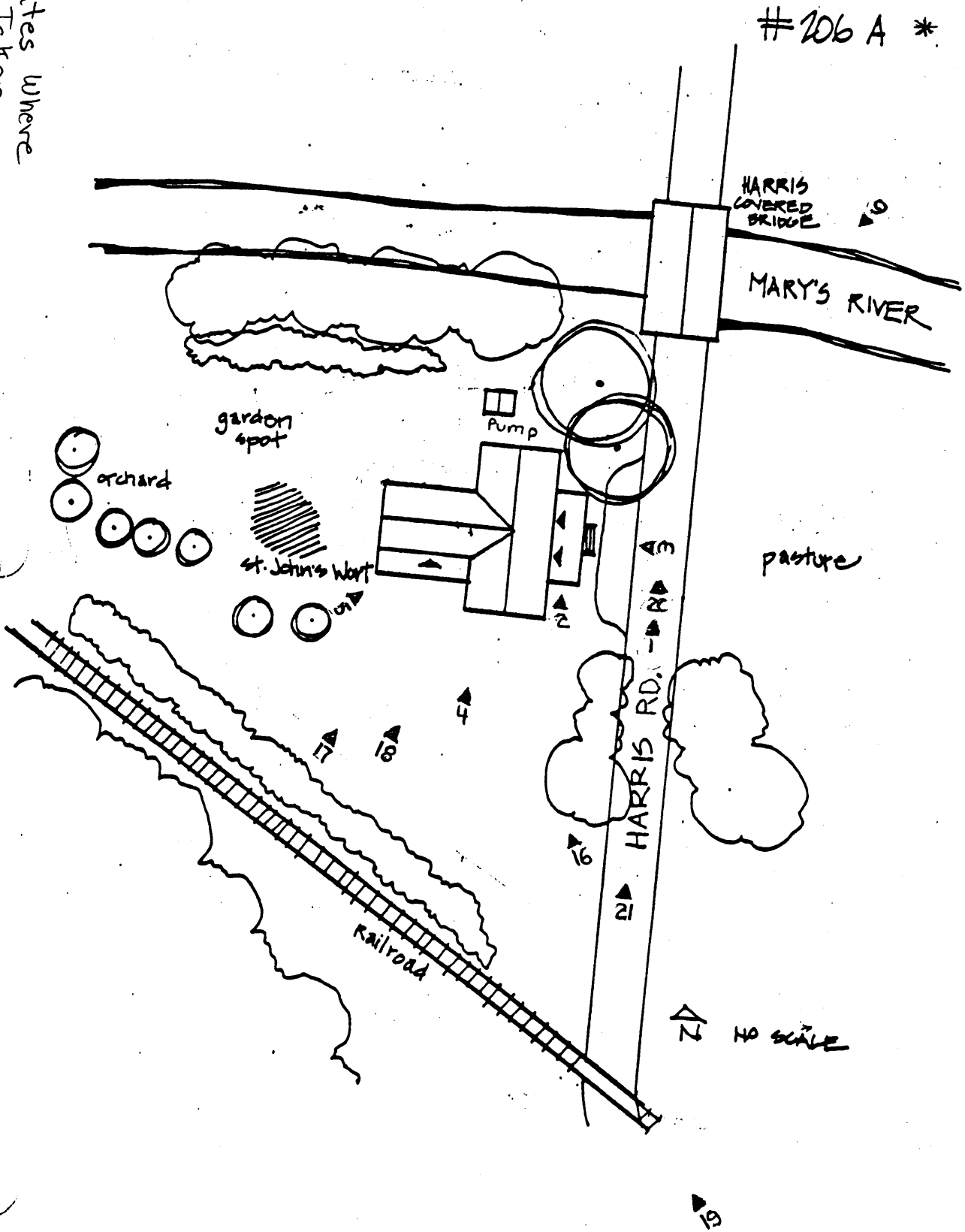
Orchard

House

17-04

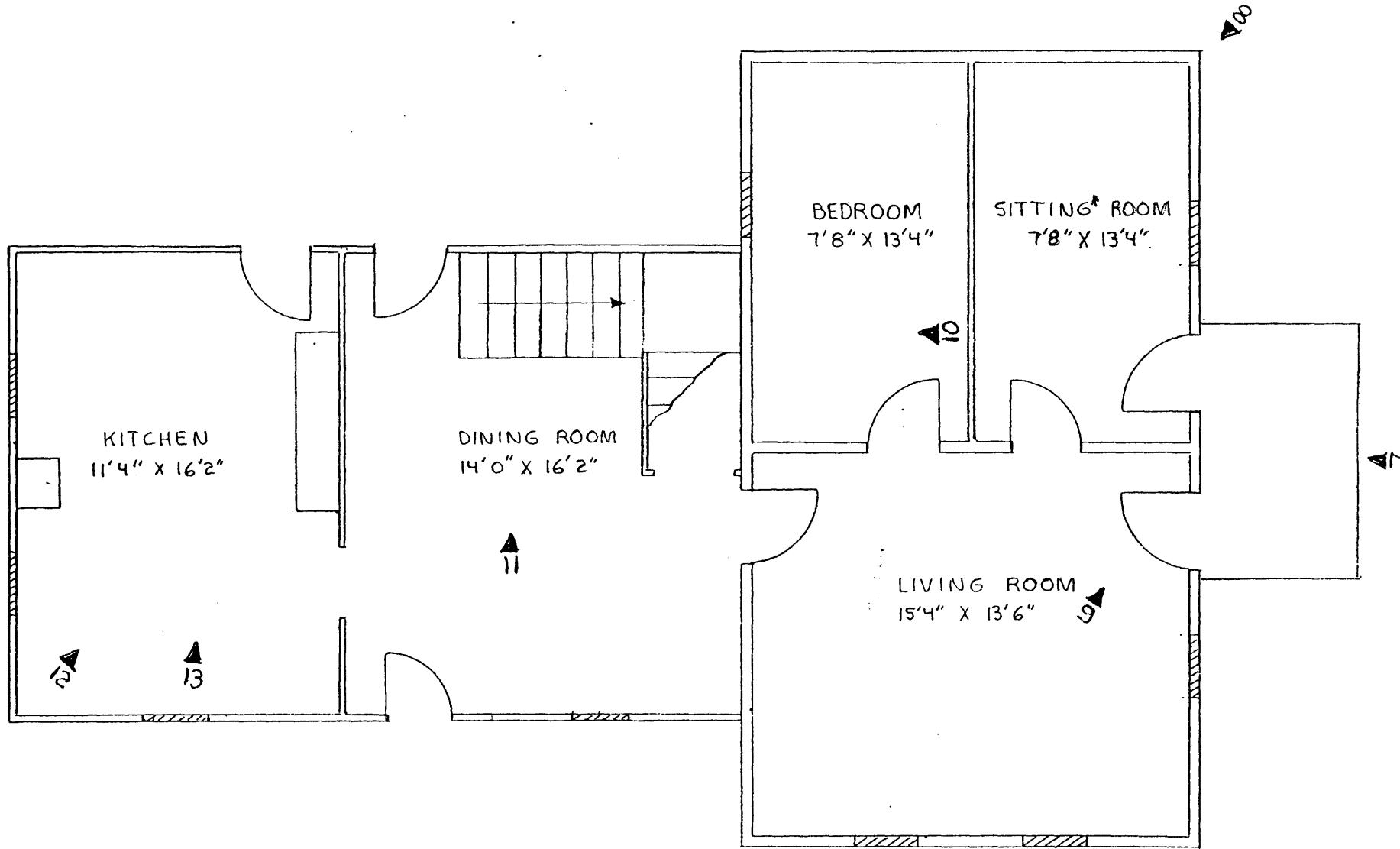
SEE MAP 11 6 31

▲ Indicates Where Photo Taken

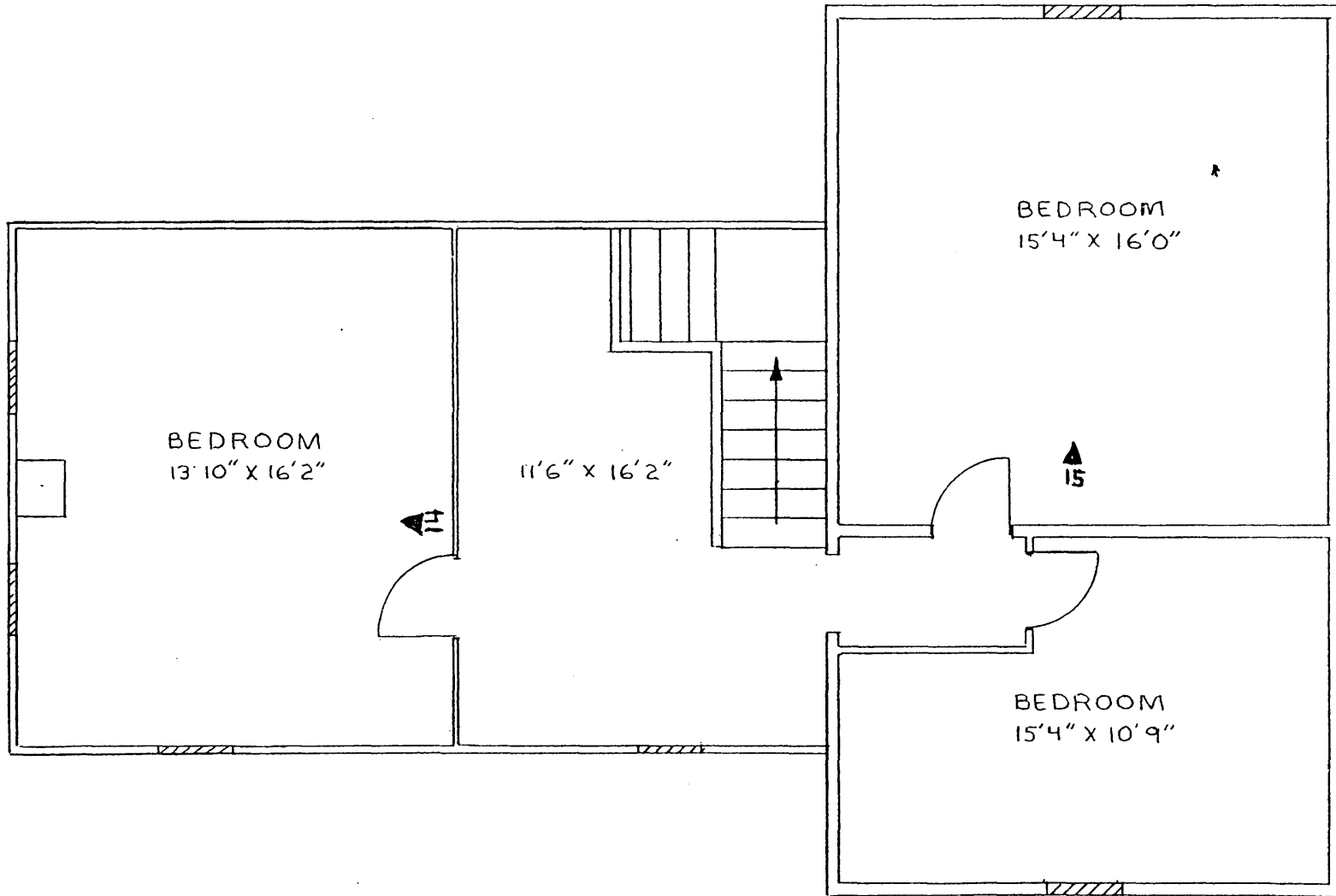


SITE MAP

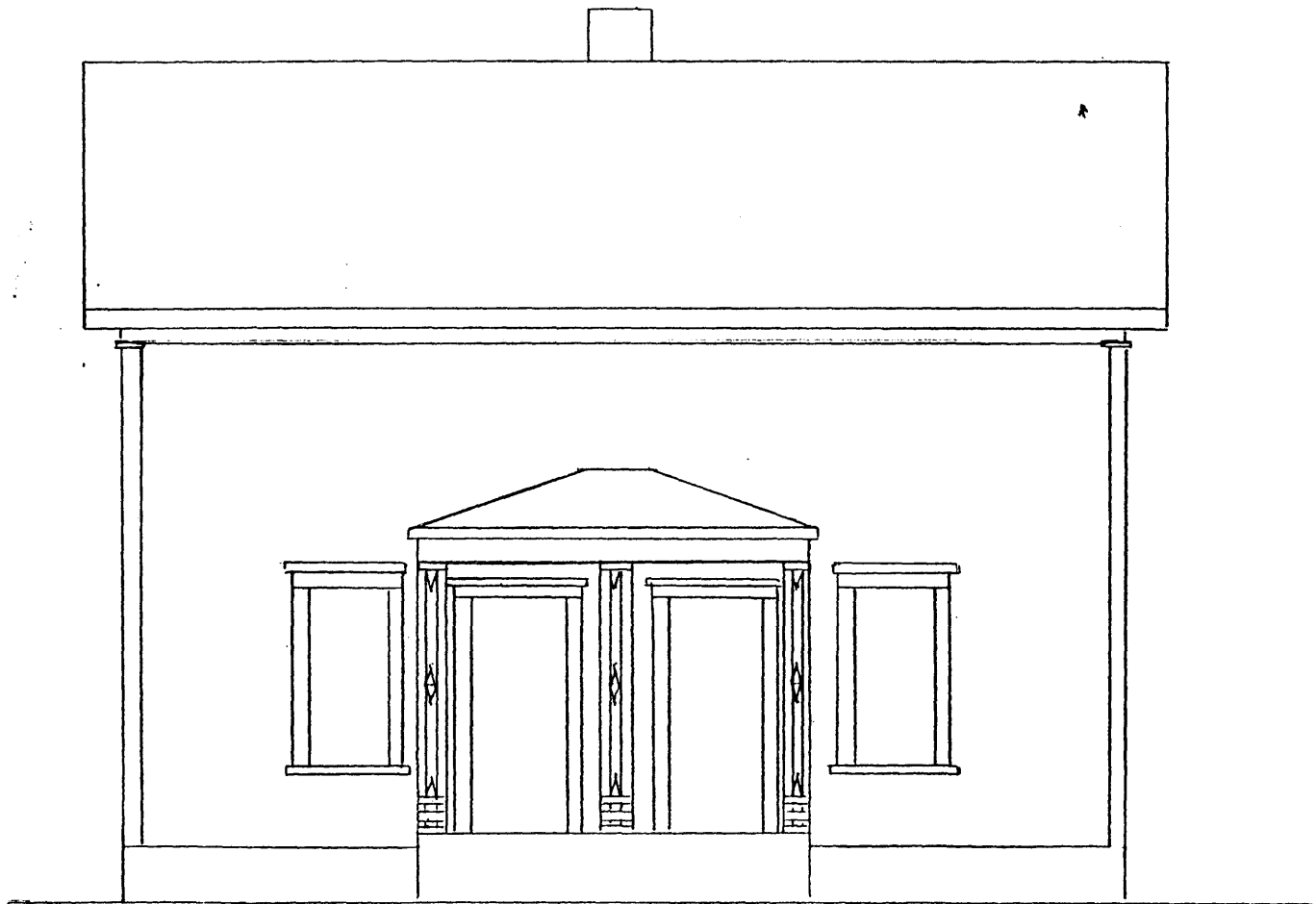
\* Benton County Historical Resource #



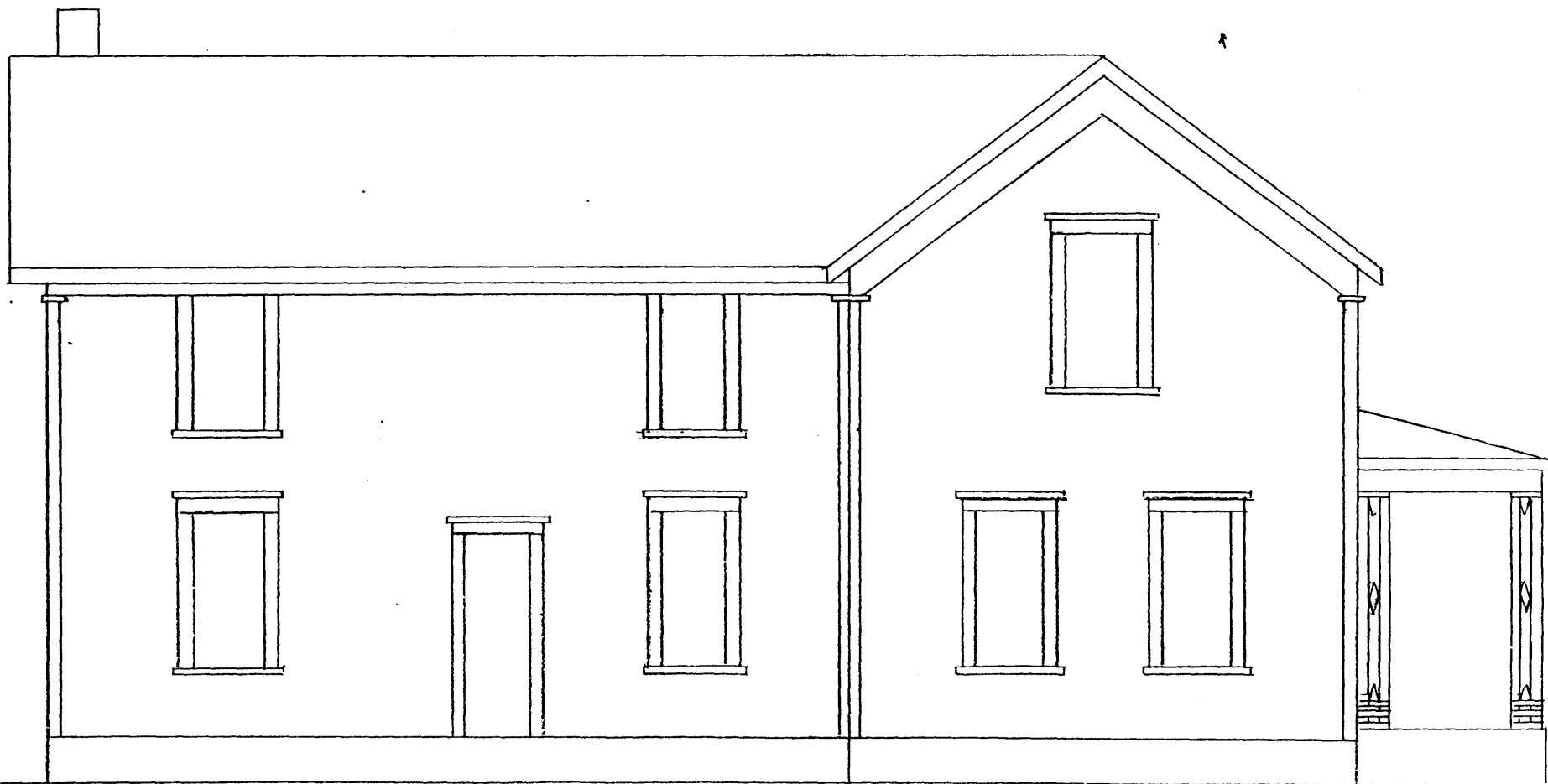
CHARLES KING HOUSE  
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



CHARLES KING HOUSE  
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



CHARLES KING HOUSE  
EAST ELEVATION  
AS IT LOOKED ORIGINALLY



CHARLES KING HOUSE  
SOUTH ELEVATION  
AS IT LOOKED ORIGINALLY