

C. Halsey Register of Historic Resources

RE: HR-2-88/89; The Halsey Public Library Building located at 773 First Street in the City of Halsey; T14S, R4W, Section 1; Map No. 14 4W 1AD, Tax Lot 1600; Block 8, portions of lots 3 and 4 in the original Town of Halsey. Current owner is the City of Halsey, Halsey, OR 97348.

LOCATION AND SETTING: The former Halsey Public Library is located in Halsey's commercial district on the west side of First Street between "G" and "H" Streets in the City of Halsey. The building fronts east, fronting on First Street and the railroad tracks. The lot immediately to the south is planted in grass and has a park bench. To the north is the former Halsey State Bank Building, another potentially significant historic building which currently serves as the post office. A gravel parking lot is located to the rear of the building.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: The Halsey Public Library Building is a one story building constructed of hollow clay tile. The Neo-Classical style building was built in 1929. The rectangular building rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior of the building is finished in stucco. The roof is flat with a parapet. The main facade features three bays with the central bay originally an entry. Windows flanking the entry on the main facade are single sash windows with 18 lights. On each of the side elevations, there are two small fixed sash windows divided vertically into three lights. The portico, which spans the entire width of the main facade, has a full entablature and four wooden Doric columns. Two metal lanterns, which appear to be original, flank the former entry location. On the concrete steps leading to the original entry is the inscription, "HALSEY PUBLIC LIBRARY 1929". The interior of the building has a fireplace on the north wall. The fireplace has buff colored brick, a wooden mantle and a ceramic tile hearth. A medallion beneath the mantle is inscribed as follows; "Presented by the Halsey Gun Club". Some of the original library furnishings remain in the building which is currently used as the Halsey City Hall.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: This building was built as a library in 1929 by the Halsey Study Club. The first library in Halsey was established by the Women's Christian Temperance Union in 1884. The fate of this library is uncertain. In 1907, a group of Halsey women organized to form a book club. This organization was first known as the "Gleaners". The purpose of the group was "diffusing knowledge among the members, to become familiar with the best authors of the day, and the promotion of sociability". In 1908, the Gleaners became the Halsey Study Club adopting the motto: "No nation can rise higher than its women". In addition to reviewing books, the Study Club also promoted the betterment of the community. Among its causes was the establishment of electrical power in Halsey in 1911. In 1925, the Study Club decided that Halsey needed a library building. Funds were solicited and raised by bake sales, plays, and socials. Land north of the M.V. Koontz store was donated for the library building by Clyde Koontz. Members of the Halsey Study Club whose names are on this deed include: Esther Bond, Dora Cogswell, Perle Cummings, Edyth Drinkard, Sadie Gansle, Alma Hamer, Minerva Laubner, Vera Marks, Malissa McMahan, Addie Moody, Mary Patton, Ella Rossman, Lucille Shedd, Grace Sickels, Gertrude Smith, Louise Straley, Audrea Tussing, Grace Vannice, Lena Veatch, and Sara Wells. Cleo Jenkins, an Albany architect, volunteered to design the building. The building consisted of a main reading room and a kitchen.

The reading room was 20' x 22' with a fireplace in the center of the north wall and book cases on either side. Book cases also occupied part of the south wall. The kitchen was in the west end of the building with a wood room, lavatory, and cloak rooms. The kitchen was furnished with sinks, hot and cold water, range, and cupboards. The building and material of the fireplace was financed by the Halsey gun club. The building was dedicated in the fall of 1929. The eventual goal of the study club was to convey the building to the city as a public library. Six months later, the city council agreed to assist in the operation of the building and pay back several members of the club who personally loaned money so the building could be completed. The study club cleaned the library, supervised book purchases and later paid the librarian. (Mrs. Ada Cummings, a club member, volunteered as the librarian for two years.) The city paid the maintenance costs since it used the building for public meetings and elections. The city of Halsey received the deed to the property in the 1970's after the demise of the Halsey study Club. In the late 1970's, the library was forced to close. The building now serves as Halsey's city Hall.

FINDINGS ADOPTED BY THE HALSEY PLANNING COMMISSION: The Halsey Public Library Building is generally intact. Several alterations have occurred. In 1986, a wheelchair ramp was added to the south elevation. To accommodate the ramp, a new entry was also established on this side of the building as was a single bay, flat roofed entry porch. The finish detail on the entry porch was executed to match the entablature of the portico on the main facade. The original entry door on the main facade was replaced by a window. The window was manufactured to match the original windows.

The Halsey Public Library building meets criteria A of the Halsey Historic Resources Provision. The building reflects special elements of the cultural history of Halsey and is a monument to the women of the community who volunteered their services to provide Halsey with a public library. The building served as the city library for almost 50 years. The building was also used for city council meetings and community events.

The Halsey Public Library Building meets Criteria C of the Halsey Historic Resources Provisions. The Neo-Classical style of architecture was a dominant style during the first 50 years of the 20th century and was especially popular in Oregon between the years of 1910 and 1935. This style was frequently applied to larger public buildings and its use for a building of this scale is interesting. Some of the library's architectural elements are Colonial. Elements of both styles were commonly mixed during this period as architects freely incorporated elements from past styles into new designs. The Halsey Public Library Building is the only Neo-Classical style building in the city.

The Halsey Public Library meets Criteria B of the Linn County Historic Resources Provision. The building was designed by Cleo Jenkins, a local architect of some prominence. Cleo Jenkins was born in 1892 in Paris, Illinois. In 1911, the family moved to Albany, Oregon. Cleo Jenkin's father was also an architect. Mr. Jenkin's received his B.A. in architecture in 1921 from the University of Oregon. Cleo joined his father's architectural firm in 1925. That same year, his father died and Cleo took over his practice. Cleo Jenkins primarily designed commercial buildings, eventually specializing in hospital design. In

1946, he moved his practice to Corvallis after having been a member of the Architectural Department of the Army Corps of Engineers who worked on the planning and construction of camp Adair. In 1955, Mr. Jenkins was appointed to the Oregon state Board of Architectural examiners, eventually serving as president of the Board. During his practice he designed a great number of buildings throughout the Pacific Northwest.

SOURCES CONSULTED:

- (1) Benton County Foundation Special Trusts, The Cleo and Junia Jenkins Memorial Fund, manuscript on file, Benton County Historical Museum, Philomath, Oregon, 1971.
- (2) Benton County Historical Museum Collections.
- (3) Carey, Margaret Standish, "Women, Books, and Libraries", Past Times columns, on file Brownsville Public Library, January 20, 1977.
- (4) Cochoell, Alice, Personal Communication, October 3, 1988.
- (5) Greater Oregon, Halsey, Oregon, March 8, 1929.
- (6) Linn County Deed Records.
- (7) Straley, Louise, Personal Communication, October 4, 1988.

RECORDED BY: Mary Kathryn Gallagher and May Dasch
DATE: December 16, 1989
SHPO: #688
LINN COUNTY: #493A

RE: HR-3-88/89; The former Halsey State Bank Building located at 751 W. First Street in the city of Halsey; T14S, R4W, Section 1; Map No. 14 4W 1AD, Tax lot 1500; Block 8, north portion of lot 3 in the original Town of Halsey. current owner is Citizens Bancorp, c/o Wayne Abresch (agt.), P.O. Box 1117, Albany, OR 97321.

LOCATION AND SETTING: The former Halsey State Bank Building is located in Halsey's business district on the west side of First street between "G" and "H" Streets. The building fronts east, facing the railroad tracks which are located across the street. To the south is the former Halsey Public Library Building built in 1929, also a potentially significant historic building.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: The Halsey State Bank Building is a one story, brick, Commercial style building built in ca. 1910. The rectangular building rests on a concrete foundation. The building has a flat roof with a parapet and simple cornice on the main facade. The main facade of the building also features buff colored brick, two bays consisting of a recessed side entry and large window, a frieze ornamented with dentils, and two corbelled brick belt courses. The window and the entry both have transom sashes and the entry has sidelights. A brick dentil course is also located beneath the window sill composed of header bricks. A small window opening on the north elevation has metal bars. The interior of the building has been remodeled to accommodate postal activities. However, the original vault is still in place.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: The Halsey State Bank was organized locally in 1909 or 1910. First directors were Franz Stewart, Alex Powers, Link Stewart, M.V. Koontz, and Doug Taylor. In February of 1910, the land on which the current building is located was transferred to the Halsey State Bank from M.V. Koontz for \$150.00. Assessment records suggest that the current building was probably built that same year, since improvements were valued at \$2000.00. current research has not discovered the name of the architect or contractor. The Albany Democrat Herald noted that the bank opened in the Power's building on March 4, 1910. Balf M. Bond began working at the bank in 1912 and served as cashier for many years. The bank stayed open through the depression years. In 1955, the bank was sold to the Bank of Lebanon, later known as Citizen's Valley Bank. In 1963 or 1964, the bank was remodeled for use as a post office. A cashier's window and other furnishings were placed in the Linn County Historical Museum. The bank building has been used as a post office since that time.

FINDINGS ADOPTED BY THE HALSEY PLANNING COMMISSION: The exterior of the Halsey State Bank Building is very intact. Several minor alterations have occurred. On the south elevation, the brick has been covered with concrete. On the north elevation, there is a concrete patch in the lower west corner. Aluminum siding has been put on the upper portion of the rear elevation. A shed roof addition has been added to the rear elevation. The only alteration observed on the main facade is the replacement of the original door by an aluminum frame and glass door.

The Halsey State Bank building meets Criteria A of the Halsey Historic Resources Provisions. The building reflects special elemerits of the economic history of Halsey. The bank was incorporated locally and was a locally operated until 1955.

The Halsey State Bank Building meets criteria E of the Halsey Historic Resources Provisions. The bank building is one of only several early 20th century buildings remaining in Halsey's business district along the railroad tracks. The bank, currently one of the oldest commercial buildings in town, was built shortly after the 1903 fire which destroyed most of the 19th century buildings in the business district. It is the only brick commercial building in Halsey.

SOURCES CONSULTED:

- (1) Albany Democrat Herald, June 6, 1963.
- (2) Albany Weekly Herald, March 4, 1910.
- (3) Carey, Margaret Standish and Patricia Hoy Hainline, Halsey.
Brownsville, Oregon: Calapooia Publications, 1977.
- (4) Linn County Deed Records.

RECORDED BY: M ry Kathryn Gallagher and May Dasch
DATE: January 27, 1989
SHPO: #117
LINN COUNTY: #117

RE: HR-4-88/89; The former Cross and White Hardware Store located at 891 W. First Street, Halsey, Oregon; T14S, R4W, Section 1; Map No.: 14 4W 1AD, Tax lot 2201; Block 9, lot 4, of the original Town of Halsey. Owners: Halsey Hardware Inc., P.O. Box 287, Halsey, OR 97348.

LOCATION AND SETTING: The former Cross and White Hardware Store building is located at the northwest corner of W. First and "I" streets in Halsey's business district. The building fronts east, facing the railroad tracks located across the street. This building is the only commercial building remaining on this block on the west side of First Street. With the recent demolition of the wooden, two-story McCully Building, just to the north of the current building, the remainder of the block is now a gravel parking lot.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: The Cross and White Building is a one and one-half, wood-frame, false front commercial building built in ca. 1912. The rectangular, building currently rests on a concrete foundation. The building is sided with horizontal clapboard siding finished with cornerboards. The gently pitched gable roof has open eaves on the north elevation and closed eaves on the south elevation. Numerous window types are used on the side elevations including small one over one double-hung sash windows on the upper story. Lower story windows include fixed sash windows of various sizes, transom over sash windows and two over two double-hung sash windows. The main facade of the building features wood-frame display windows divided vertically into four large lights and a centrally located slanted recessed entry bay. "Prism" windows are located above the display windows. Molded panels are located beneath the windows. The false front on the main facade is topped by a simple cornice while the false front on the rear elevation features a small gablet. The interior of the building is very intact and has tongue and groove wood flooring and walls, a mezzanine level with original railing, and many original counters, display units and wall shelving. As in the past, the east portion of the building is the retail area while the west portion is a storage/work area. The mezzanine level is currently used for storage.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: The former Cross and White Hardware Store building was built in ca. 1912. The Cross and White Hardware business was actually a continuation of another firm, the Cross and Powers tin shop and undertaking goods which was in business in the 1890's. The building which housed this business was destroyed by fire in 1903 along with most of the other business buildings in Halsey. Since there are ledgers dating to 1903, it is likely that Cross and White, as the firm was called at that time, was in business in a different location. In 1912, the Halsey Investment and Building Company sold the land in the current location to Clara Cross and William White. Assessor Records indicate the building was probably built that same year. (An 1890's date for construction previously given in another source is not possible since newspaper accounts at the time indicate that the Cross business was destroyed by fire and the location of the current building is an empty lot on the 1908 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Halsey.) Clara Cross was a widow who was left with four children to raise. Her children helped in the operation of the hardware store. William White, her partner, ran the first telephone switchboard in Halsey. The switchboard was located in the Cross and White building for many years. Cross and White sold a wide range of goods and services. Some of the

services provided included harness making and shoe cobbling. In the late 1920's, the business was sold to Hill and Company. Hil and Company also operated a store in Harrisburg. Later owners of the store include Benjamin Holt, the Falks, and since 1968, Lorna and Forbes Hedges. The building has always been a hardware store and much of the original equipment is still in the building such as the cash register and shoe and harness equipment. Recently, the building was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places by the current owners. The nomination was rejected because of the recent siding materials used on the south elevation.

FINDINGS ADOPTED BY THE HALSEY PLANNING COMMISSION: The Cross and White Store is generally intact. Several alterations have occurred, however. Board and batten siding was added to the south elevation and the front of the east elevation in the early 1960's. A wooden awning on the front of the store had to be removed after the Columbus Day Storm of 1962. There is a one story shed roof addition on the rear elevation. This addition was used to repair and store tractor parts. A warehouse building located to the west is "attached" by a covered alley. The interior stairway which was once open to the mezzanine level was enclosed and a false ceiling was added in the non-mezzanine portion of the first story in 1969.

The former Cross and White Building meets Criteria C of the Halsey Historic Resources Provisions. The building embodies distinctive characteristics of a wood-frame, commercial building built in the early 20th century. Characteristics include the false front with simple, unbracketed cornice, large, wood-frame display windows with "prism" panes above to supply natural lighting, and a recessed entry.

The former Cross and White Building meets Criteria E of the Halsey Historic Resources Provisions. The building is representative of a type of commercial building that was once common in Linn County. In general, wood-frame commercial buildings are becoming rare in Halsey and elsewhere in Linn County. Even rarer, is a wood-frame commercial building which maintains interior integrity and has been used for a single purpose since its construction. The Cross and White Building is also among the oldest buildings in Halsey's business district. Like the Cross and White Building, most of the buildings in Halsey's business district post date the 1903 fire.

SOURCES CONSULTED:

- (1) Brownsville Times, August 7, 1903.
- (2) Carey, Margaret Standish and Patricia Hoy Hainline. Halsey. Brownsville, Oregon, Calapooia Publications, 1977.
- (3) Cross, Mrs. Donna, Personal Communication, 10-3-88.
- (4) Hedges, Lorna and Forbes, Personal Communication, 6-23-88 and 1-23-89.
- (5) Linn County Deed Registry.
- (6) National Register Nomination Form.

(7) Sanborn.Fire Insurance Maps.

RECORDED BY: Mary Kathryn Gallagher and May Dasch

DATE: January 27, 1989

SHPO: #433

LINN COUNTY: #495

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RE: HR-6-88/89; located at 315 "J" street in the City of Halsey, T14S, R4W, Section 1; Map No. 14 4W 1DA, Tax Lot 2300, Southern Addition to the town of Halsey, block 49, lots 1, 2, 7, a. current owners are Mark T. and Augusta Hawkins, P.O. Box 84, Halsey, OR 97348.

LOCATION AND SETTING: The Reeves House is located in a residential neighborhood on the southwest corner of 3rd and "J" Streets. The house fronts north facing "J" Street. There is a large maple tree on the northeast corner of the lot. Numerous older fruit trees are located behind the house.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: The former Reeves House, a Queen Anne Cottage built in ca. 1892, is a one story, wood-frame house with a high basement. The house, which is irregular in plan, rests on a foundation. The original siding is not visible beneath more recent shingling material. Rake and frieze boards are still visible. The combination hip and gable roof, which is clad with composition shingles, terminates in overhanging eaves. Rafters are enclosed. Windows are one over one double hung sash windows with architrave trim. Some are grouped two to a bay. There is a slant bay on the north elevation and a rectangular bay with a half-hip roof on the east elevation. "Gingerbread" work is located along the frieze above the bay on the main facade. Pendants are located at the corners of the frieze in this location. There are transom sashes located above both entry doors. A chamfered porch post is located on the main entry porch. There is a half-hip roof entry porch on the east elevation which has turned porch posts.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: This house was probably built for A.M. Reeves and his wife, Mary J., in ca. 1892. Andrew M. Reeves was born in Yamhill County. He attended Willamette University in Salem and eventually secured a job with the Pacific Coast Historical Company writing and compiling a history of the early pioneers of Oregon. He returned to Willamette University and completed the normal school courses in 1887. He taught school for four years in Monroe and Philomath. In 1891 or 1892 he moved to Halsey and became principal of the Halsey schools. In 1892, Andrew Reeves purchased the two lots in the location of the current house from the Willamette Real Estate company. The house was probably built shortly thereafter. In 1898, the Reeves purchased two additional lots adjacent to the house. The census records for the year 1900 lists Mr. Reeves as a dry goods merchant.

Title to the house and property was transferred to A.T. McCully, a local businessman, in December of 1902. In 1906, this property was transferred to J.A. Cross. That same year, Mr. Cross transferred the property to his wife Clara. Clara Cross was a partner in the firm of Cross and White, a Halsey hardware store. The Cross family owned this house for many years.

FINDINGS ADOPTED BY THE HALSEY PLANNING COMMISSION: The Reeves House has been altered to some extent. Alterations include a concrete block chimney, shingle siding over the original siding, original entry door replaced, transom sashes filled in and an aluminum sash window added to the rear elevation. A small porch on the west elevation was enclosed

sometime around the turn-of-the-century. It is likely that the house originally had more ornamentation, especially in the porch areas and on the main facade.

The Reeves House meets Criteria B of the Halsey Historic Resources Provisions. The house is associated with A. M. Reeves, principal of the Halsey schools in the during the period around the turn-of-the-century. The house is also associated with the Cross family, a prominent merchant family.

The Reeves House meets Criteria E of the Halsey Historic Resources Provisions. Although altered to some extent, the Reeves House is the only example of a Queen Anne cottage in the town of Halsey.

SOURCES CONSULTED:

- (1) Linn County Deed Records.
- (2) Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.
- (3) United States Census Records for Linn county, Oregon, 1900.
- (4) The Morning Herald, Albany, Oregon, Jan 1, 1900.

RECORDED BY: Mary Kathryn Gallagher and May Dasch
DATE: January 27, 1989
SHPO: #689
LINN COUNTY: #494

RE: HR-7-88/89; located at 791 4th Street in the city of Halsey, T14S, R4W, Section 1; Map No. 14 4W 1AD, Tax Lot 7300, Town of Halsey, Block 33, lots 4, 5, sl/2 of 3, 6. Current owners: Martin V. Koontz et al., P.O. Box 161, Halsey, OR 97340.

LOCATION AND SETTING: The Koontz House is located in a residential neighborhood at the western edge of town. Situated on the northwest corner of 4th and "H" streets, the house fronts east facing 4th Street. Fifty year old Maple trees are located on the north side of the house. Several older fruit trees are located in the backyard.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: The Koontz House is a one and one-half story, wood-frame, Rural Gothic style house probably built sometime in the late 1870's or early 1880's. Originally L-shaped in plan, the gable and wing house has a side-hall entry on the front gable end. The house rests on a foundation of wood posts on concrete piers and is sided with horizontal weatherboard siding. The siding terminates in cornerboards with capitals and wide rake and frieze boards. The north elevation and the attached woodshed have horizontal shiplap siding. The steeply-pitched gable roof has open eaves with enclosed rafters and purlines and is covered with composition shingles. The one over one double-hung sash windows have cornice style heads. There is one four over four window on the upper story of the rear elevation. The house is ornamented by two window bays: one on the east elevation (main facade) and one on the south elevation. The east bay is a projecting one story slant bay with molded panels and scroll-like brackets beneath the windows, bracketed cornice, capped pilasters dividing the windows, and a flat roof. The bay on the south elevation is rectangular with a shed roof and lacks the ornamentation of the front bay. Stick-like work beneath the windows is an attempt to create the effect of molded panels. The south bay does feature one window sash with stained glass. The entry bay on the main facade is flanked by a stained glass transom and sidelights. The bay is topped by entablature trim and features a four-panelled entry door with porcelain knob and metal engraved door bell. The top panels of the door are arched. There is a recessed porch on the wing of the main facade. A woodshed is attached to the rear of the house. The woodshed has a steeply pitched gable roof running east/west. Finish details on the woodshed match the house. A second story door on the main facade originally led to a porch on the roof of the bay. The interior of the house has an entry hall with an opened, turned staircase. Originally, all interior doors had transoms. The dining room has original cupboards.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: This house was built for Martin Van Buren Koontz and his wife sometime in ca. 1880. Martin Van Buren Koontz was born in Ohio in 1837. He emigrated to Oregon with his parents in 1852. The family originally took up a donation land claim in Linn County. Martin attended the Santiam Academy in Lebanon. Mr. Koontz returned to Linn County after his parents moved to eastern Oregon and worked as a clerk in Jacob Thompson's store in Peoria in 1869. He moved to Halsey in 1871 when Jacob Thompson moved his store here after Halsey was platted. In 1874, M.V. Koontz was united in marriage to Mary Conkwright. The following year, he purchased the lot in the location of the current house from the Willamette Real Estate Company for \$40.00. In 1876, he went into the general merchandise business for himself and in 1877, he purchased lots 5 and 6 (to the rear of the current house) from Jacob Thompson. In 1879, he purchased the south 1/2

of lot 3 (immediately north of the current house) from William Francis and wife. That same year, he organized the firm of Koontz and Lane, dealers in general merchandise and grain. In addition to a grain warehouse capable of handling 60-75 thousand bushels of wheat per year, Koontz and Lane also had the Wells Fargo Express office in town. Joseph Lane, Koontz's partner, was a carpenter. It is possible that he built the current house for Mr. Koontz. Martin V. Koontz died in 1911. At that time, he had two children: Clyde Koontz and Edyth Koontz Drinkard. Clyde Koontz took over the business, M. V. Koontz and Co. as it was known, after Joseph Lane's involvement in the company ended. The M. V. Koontz and Co. store was located in a wood-frame commercial building with a false front on the corner of west 1st and "H" streets. Clyde Koontz married Mary E. Gardner in 1920. They lived in the current house. In 1932, their son, Frank Gardner Koontz, married Beulah Wade. The Koontz store closed in 1957. Beulah Koontz, widow of Frank Koontz, continues to live in the house today.

FINDINGS ADOPTED BY THE HALSEY PLANNING COMMISSION: The Koontz House generally has integrity of the original design, materials, workmanship, setting, and location. There have been some alterations. Most recently has been the placement of an aluminum frame window on main facade of the wing. A door and window in that location have been removed. On the north elevation, several windows have been boarded up and a small window of recent vintage has been installed. The main chimney is missing several courses of brick while the chimney in the kitchen wing has been removed. The railing appears to be missing from the second story porch above the bay. However, an early photograph of the house does not show a railing in this location. A railing is shown across the porch on the kitchen wing. The one-story, hip-roof addition on the rear of the house was added in ca. 1895 as was the bay window on the south elevation. According to Mrs. Koontz, the kitchen (north portion of wing) was not original to the house. However, architectural detailing and the Sanborn fire insurance maps indicate that it was added by 1888. On the interior, several room partitions were opened. The interior transoms have been sealed up. The woodshed was not originally attached to the rear of the house. It was attached around the turn-of-the-century.

The Koontz House meets Criteria B of the Halsey Historic Resource Provisions. The house is associated with the Koontz Family who have played a prominent role in the development of Halsey in both the 19th and 20th centuries. In addition to his business interests, M.V. Koontz was very active in municipal government serving as Halsey's treasurer for 12 years. His establishment of a grain warehouse in Halsey in the late 1870's contributed greatly to the role of Halsey as a regional trade center. Mr. Koontz was also one of the organizers of the Halsey State Bank. A 1903 biography refers to Mr. Koontz as "prominent among the captains of industry who have helped place Linn County upon its present substantial footing". Clyde Koontz, M. V.'s son, was also prominent in local affairs. He donated the land upon which the Halsey Public Library was built in 1929. Edyth Drinkard, his daughter, was also prominent in social affairs and was one of the members of the Halsey Study Club when the library was built through their efforts. The Koontz store was a fixture in Halsey for 80 years, providing merchandise for several generations of Halsey residents. One local publication on the history of Halsey states that the ... "Name Koontz is synonymous with progress in Halsey". The Koontz family has

been the occupants of the current house since its construction over 100 years ago.

The Koontz House meets criteria C of the Halsey Historic Resource Provisions. The Koontz House embodies distinctive characteristics of a ca. 1880 Rural Gothic style house in this area. Characteristics include gable and wing configuration, steeply-pitched gable roof, side-hall entry, entry door flanked by sidelights and transom, flat-roofed projecting bay with bracketed cornice, second story door to porch on the roof of the bay, and transoms above interior doors. In general, ornate bays like the bay on the Koontz House, are only found on Gothic style houses built in the later 1870's and 1880's.

The Koontz House meets Criteria E of the Halsey Historic Resource Provisions. In general, the number of relatively unaltered Gothic style houses in Halsey and elsewhere in the Willamette Valley is small. Since Halsey was established in the 1870's, many of the houses built in town during the 1870's and 1880's would have been Gothic style houses. The Koontz house is one of the best of the remaining examples. It is the only relatively unaltered example with an ornate bay. There are only seven good examples of Gothic style houses from the 1870's and 1880's in Halsey today. Of these seven, only four have relatively few alterations.

SOURCES CONSULTED:

- (1) Anon, Portrait and Biographical Record of the Willamette Valley, Oregon, Chapman Publishing Co., Chicago, 1903.
- (2) Carey, Margaret Standish and Patricia Hoy Hainline, Halsey, Oregon's Centennial City, Calapooia Publications, Brownsville, Oregon, 1977.
- (3) Carey, Margaret Standish, Past Times Columns, on file, Brownsville Public Library, Nov. 24, 1977.
- (4) Koontz, Beulah, Personal Communication, 1988..
- (5) Lang, Herbert O., History of the Willamette Valley, Himes and Lang, Portland, Oregon, 1885.
- (6) Linn County Deed Records.
- (7) Linn County Marriage Records.
- (8) Linn County Probate Records.
- (9) Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (On file at the Oregon State University map Room.)

RECORDED BY: Mary K. Gallagher and May Dasch
DATE: November 15, 1988
SHPO: #114

RE: HR-8-88/89; located at 1365 W 3rd Street in the City of Halsey, T14S, R4W, Section 1; Map No. 14 4W 1DA, Tax Lot 2702, Southern Addition to the Town of Halsey, Block 52, lot 3 and south 1/2 of lot 2. Current Owners: Marshall and Sharon Brewer, 1365 3rd street, Halsey, Oregon.

LOCATION AND SETTING: The Rector-White House is located on W. 3rd Street between "M" and "O" Streets. The house fronts east. Landscaping is minimal and no plantings from the house's historic period were observed. The residential neighborhood in which the house is located consists primarily of homes built in more recent years.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: The Rector-White House is a 1 1/2 to 2 story, wood-frame, Queen Anne style house built in ca. 1892. The rectangular, side-gabled house has a woodshed attached to the rear elevation. The house currently rests on a foundation of wood posts and concrete. The house is sided with horizontal drop siding on the first story and faceted wood shingles on the second story. Finish details include a water table and rake and frieze boards. The gable roof has overhanging eaves with enclosed rafters and purlins. The gable has a bellcast form on the northeast corner. Today, the roof is covered with large composition shingles. One over one double-hung sash windows are used on the first story and two over two double-hung sash windows are used on the side elevations of the second story. A faceted, two-story turret with a concave, polygonal roof is located on the southeast corner of the house. The turret has window bays on the first and second story. Stained glass is used in the upper sashes of the turret windows, in the transom above the entry door and in a fixed sash window in the stair hall. Other decorative elements include dentil course molding above the second story window on the north elevation. The recessed porch on the main facade has a gable roof over the entry and wide, chamfered porch posts. A one-story, gable roof woodshed is attached to the northwest corner of the house. The siding on the woodshed differs from that used on the house.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: This house was built in ca. 1892 or 1893 by James W. Rector. In 1892, his wife, Anna Rector purchased land in this location from the Willamette Real Estate Company for \$100.00. Based on county assessment records for this property, the current house was built shortly thereafter. James W. Rector, the son of John P. Rector, was born in Oregon in 1855. John Rector had a donation land claim southeast of Halsey on what is today Malpass Road. After his marriage to Anna Stewart, James lived near his father and farmed. However, by 1900 he listed his occupation as carpenter in the U.S. Census records. Therefore, it is likely that he built the current house himself. Other houses built by Mr. Rector in Halsey have not been identified. He was responsible for the porch and other remodeling on the Thompson-Bond-Moore House at 817 W. 3rd Street and one source indicated that he may have worked on the remodeling of the Methodist Church in Halsey. In 1902, the property was transferred to Dora A. (Hayes) Standish. Daniel and Dora Standish did not own this property for very long before they transferred the title to J.P. Carter. In 1910, J.P. Carter transferred the property to William F. White. Mr. White and his wife, Elizabeth, were probably the longest owners of the house transferring the title to Charles Sterling in December of 1943. Recent owners have included Gary and Ruth Clift and Gloria Kemp.

FINDINGS ADOPTED BY THE HALSEY PLANNING COMMISSION: The Rector-White House has integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and location. Few alterations have occurred on the exterior of the house. One first story window on the south elevation has been replaced and the chimney has seen the replacement of the upper brick courses. Probably the light sash in the door originally had stained glass or etched glass. It is not known if the woodshed is original.

The Rector-White House meets Criteria C of the Halsey Historic Resources Provisions. The house is the best Halsey example of an 1890's house with elements of the Queen Anne style of architecture. The essentially vernacular house incorporates Queen Anne elements such as the turret, stained glass, and faceted shingles. These elements combined with traditional elements such as the rectangular form and the use of dentil trim for the 2nd story windows on the side elevations, results in a unique design. (The Patton House, immediately west of the city limits is a very good example of a vernacular house with Queen Anne design elements.)

The Rector-White House meets Criteria E of the Halsey Historic Resources Provisions. The Rector-White House is one of only several examples of a Queen Anne style house in Halsey. The Queen Anne style was very popular for houses built in the 1890's although Halsey may never have had many examples. There are only five relatively intact buildings in Halsey which have Queen Anne design elements. Two of the five buildings are vernacular houses with minimal Queen Anne influence. Another example, the **A.M. Reeves House**, a Queen Anne cottage, is not as intact on the exterior as the Rector-White house but is still a good example of a Queen Anne Cottage. The other example is in poor condition and is also not as intact as the Rector-White House. The Patton House, just outside the city limits is comparable in quality to the Rector-White House but the design is much different. In general, turrets were often a feature of the Queen Anne style house. However, turrets appear to be rarer on houses in rural locations. The Rector-White House is the only house in Halsey, and one of the only houses in the county outside of Albany, to have a turret.

SOURCES CONSULTED:

- (1) Linn county Deed Records.
- (2) Linn county Marriage Records.
- (3) United States Census Records for Linn Countyj Oregon, 1880 and 1900.

RECORDED BY: Mary Kathryn Gallagher and May Dasch
DATE: January 27, 1989
SHPO: #691
LINN COUNTY: #497A

RE: HR-10-88/89; located at 411 W. 2nd Street in the City of Halsey, T14S, R4W, Section 1; Map No. 14 4W 1AA, Tax Lot 2600 in the original Town of Halsey, Block 16, lots 1, 2. current owners: Halsey Christian Church Inc., P.O. Box 68, Halsey, OR 97348.

LOCATION AND SETTING: The former Halsey Christian Church is located on the southwest corner of 2nd Street (Highway 99E) and "D" Streets. The church fronts east, facing 2nd Street. A parsonage, ca. 1950's, is located on the lot immediately west of the church. Lots to the south of the church are vacant. There is a large pine tree on the northeast corner of the lot. Beneath the tree is a rock with a plaque on it. The inscription on the plaque is no longer readable. The tree was planted by local Boy Scouts and their leader, Dr. Henry Garnjobst, to commemorate Ralph Savage, a Halsey resident who lost his life in World War I. Another pine tree was planted at the same time in front of the Methodist Church but it blew down.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: The former Halsey Christian Church is a one-story, wood-frame, Queen Anne style church built in the early 1890's. The front-gabled church has a cruciform plan and a side bell tower. The building is sided with horizontal drop siding and is finished with cornerboards, rake and frieze boards. The gable roof is steeply pitched and has open eaves with enclosed rafters. Composition shingles are used for the main roof, but wood shingles are used for the bell tower roof. Windows are one over one double-hung sash windows. On the north, south, and east elevations, these windows are grouped three to a bay with stained glass sash above in a flattened arch opening. Mullions are decorated with paterae and grooved molding. Windows occurring singly have cornice style heads. The open, square, bell tower located on the northeast corner of the building, has a steep, pyramidal, bellcast hip roof topped with a metal finial. The tower roof is ornamented with four gablets composed of a sunburst design. The bell tower also has scroll sawn brackets and decorative truss pieces. The bell is still in place in the tower. The entry bay is located in the bell tower and features double-leaf entry doors with molded panels. Entries on both the east and north elevations have shed roofs with solid brackets. A diamond shaped window divided into four lights is located on the west elevation. An original corbelled chimney is located on the west wing of the church. A one story social hall has been added to the southwest corner of the church.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: The Halsey Christian Church has its roots in the Oak Plain Christian Church congregation. Oak Plain was the area located approximately half way between Halsey and Shedd. Among the prominent members of the Oak Plain congregation was the Davidson Family. The Oak Plain congregation was probably served by an itinerant minister. In 1874, shortly after the establishment of Halsey, a First Christian Church was established in Halsey by Alfred Powell. In 1891, T.B. Davidson transferred the title to the land in the location of the current church to H. Davidson, G.W. Taylor, and J.M. Porter, trustees of the First Christian Church. The current church building was built at about the same time. The church has served as a Christian Church continuously until just recently.

FINDINGS ADOPTED BY THE HALSEY PLANNING COMMISSION: The former Halsey Christian Church possesses integrity of design, materials, workmanship,

location, and setting. The exterior design of the building is exceptionally intact with the only major alteration being the one-story addition off the southwest corner of the building.

The former Halsey First Christian Church meets Criteria C of the Halsey Historic Resources Provisions. The church embodies distinctive characteristics of a late 19th century church building. These characteristics include Queen Anne style ornamentation, an irregular plan, and bell tower located off-center to the side. The Halsey Christian Church is probably the best remaining example of a church with Queen Anne ornamentation in Linn County outside of Albany.

The Halsey Christian Church meets Criteria E of the Halsey Historic Resources Provisions. In general, wooden church buildings dating to the 19th century are becoming rare. It is interesting to note that many of the remaining 19th century church buildings in the county are or were Christian Churches. Unaltered examples of churches with Queen Anne style ornamentation are very rare in Linn County outside of Albany.

SOURCES CONSULTED:

- (1) Carey, Margaret Standish and Patricia Hoy Hainline, Halsey. Brownsville, Oregon: Calapooia Publications, 1977.
- (2) Carey, Margaret Standish, "The Memorial Tree", Brownsville Times, December 9, 1976.
- (3) Carey, Margaret Standish, "Wm. M. Davidson", Brownsville Times, May 14, 1981.
- (4) Linn County Deed Records.

RECORDED BY: Mary Kathryn Gallagher and May Dasch
DATE: January 27, 1989
SHPO: #110
LINN COUNTY: #110

RE: HR-11-88/89; located at 817 W. 3rd Street in the town of Halsey, T14S, R4W, Section 1; Map No. 14 4W 1AD, Tax lot 6400 in the original Town of Halsey, Block 29, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Current owners are Don L. and Josephine Moore, 817 W. 3rd Street, Halsey, OR 97348.

LOCATION AND SETTING: The Thompson-Bond-Moore House is located in a residential neighborhood on the southwest corner of 3rd and "H" Streets. The house fronts east, facing 3rd Street. The lot on which the house is situated consists of an entire city block. Surrounding the house are numerous historic plantings. To the rear of the house is the former orchard with filbert, apple, cherry, and plum trees. A large walnut tree is located in front of the house. Other walnut trees in this location were lost during the Columbus Day Storm of 1962. A barn was once located to the south of the house but it was torn down in the 1940's when the city decided that no barns were to be located within the city limits. A picket fence, incorporating some pickets from the original picket fence on the property, encloses a garden space behind the house and a side yard to the south of the house.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: The Thompson-Bond-Moore House is a two story, wood-frame, Gothic Revival style house built in ca. 1880. The side-gabled, central hall house is rectangular in plan with a one story rear wing. The house is sided with horizontal weatherboard siding terminating in capped corner boards, rake, and frieze boards. The steeply pitched gable roof has open eaves with enclosed rafters and purlins. The roof is clad with wood shingles. Windows are one over one double-hung sash windows with simple pediment style heads. These windows are sometimes grouped two to a bay. A cross gable is located on the main facade. A wrap around veranda is located on the east and north elevation. The veranda has a half-hip roof, turned porch posts and a gablet over the entry. The gablet is clad with faceted shingles. The front door is surrounded by sidelights and a transom. The interior of the house has many original features including the original staircase with newel post, turned balusters, and handrail.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: This house was built for Jacob Thompson in ca. 1880. Jacob Thompson was born in Kentucky in 1922. He emigrated to Oregon with his wife, Rhoda Evans Thompson, and eventually settled in Linn County. Prior to moving to Halsey, Mr. Thompson operated a store in Peoria, Oregon. With the construction of the railroad, Mr. Thompson, like many others in Peoria, realized that the railroad would overshadow the steamboat as a means of transporting wheat to market and Halsey would replace Peoria as the regional trade center for farmer's bringing their wheat to market. In 1871, just after the town of Halsey was platted, Thompson moved his business to Halsey. In 1872, he purchased all of block 29 and a portion of block 12 located across the street from block 29 to the east. Block 29 was purchased from Edward Geary for \$320.00. On his lots on block 12, he had a Gothic Revival style house built in the early to mid-1870's (see SHPO# 112). Sometime before 1880, Mr. Thompson decided to build another house and he built the current house. In 1880, Jacob Thompson was involved in foreclosure proceedings on this property and other properties he owned... As a result of the foreclosure, he lost both houses. The title to the property was not transferred until 1887, however. Mr. Thompson continued to live in Halsey and went into the livery business in 1880.

As the result of the foreclosure, the circuit court of Oregon ordered the sale of his property. Title to block 29 was transferred to W.O. Bond in 1887 for \$1100.00. Mr. Bond was a farmer and a native of Linn County who was married to Mary Catherine "Kitty" Keeney Hockensmith. Mary was the daughter of Johnathan Keeney, a mountain man who was once a fur trapper with Jim Bridger and William Sublett. In 1846, after having returned to Missouri where he was married, he emigrated to Oregon by wagon as a member of the Martin-Blakely and Brown party. This party was the first to cross the Barlow Trail. Mary was born near Brownsville, Oregon in 1855. Johnathan Keeney was a partner in the Brown and Blakey store in Brownsville in the early 1850's. In the early 1860's, Johnathan moved to the Snake River where he established a ferry and wayside inn. Mary married William Hockensmith in 1870. After Mr. Hockensmith's death, she married William Owen Bond and moved to Halsey, Oregon. William and Mary Bond had several children. Balf M. Bond was cashier at the Halsey State Bank. Mona Bond Moore was a school teacher. W.O. Bond died in 1913 and Mary Bond died in 1937. In the early 1940's, Mona Bond Moore and her husband, Frank Moore, moved into the house and in 1963, their son, Don, and his family moved into the house. The Don Moore family still resides here.

FINDINGS ADOPTED BY THE HALSEY PLANNING COMMISSION: The Thompson-Moore House has integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, location, association, and feeling. The original design of the house has been altered to some extent. Many of these changes occurred during the early part of the 20th century. The current porch was probably added in the late 19th or early 20th century by James Rector, a local carpenter. The original entry porch was a flat-roofed, single-bay porch located central on the main facade. An early photograph of the house shows the porch extended across the entire main facade. By 1908, the porch was extended to its current configuration to become a wrap-around porch. An exterior fireplace chimney was added in the 1910's. on the interior, this fireplace is flanked by two metal lanterns of the period. Side porches on the rear wing were enclosed in 1945. The woodshed, the west portion of the rear wing, now serves as a garage. A fixed sash window has been added to the rear elevation of the house. on the interior, a wall partition has been removed between the parlor and the dining room. A large barn built in ca.1890 to the south of the house has been torn down.

The Thompson-Bond-Moore House meets criteria C of the Halsey Historic Resources Provision. The house embodies distinctive characteristics of a ca. 1880 Gothic Revival style house in Linn County. Characteristics include the side-gabled, rectangular form, steeply-pitched roof with a steep cross gable centrally located on the main facade, wall surface extending into the gable without a break, and transoms and sidelights surrounding the entry door, pedimented window heads are more closely associated with the Classic Revival style of architecture. It is also possible that the pediments were used to imitate the pointed arch characteristic of the Gothic style.

The Thompson-Bond-Moore House meets Criteria E of the Halsey Historic Resources Provisions. Gothic Revival style houses in Halsey and elsewhere in the Willamette Valley are becoming rare. currently, there are 10 houses in Halsey which can be classified as influenced by the Gothic Revival style of architecture that have not been substantially remodeled. These houses range in date from the 1870's to the 1890's.

Of these 10, the Thompson-Bond-Moore House is one of the most intact examples of the style and the only example of a Gothic Revival style house of this configuration. The Thompson-Bond-Moore House with its side-gabled form and cross gable on the main facade is more characteristic of the true Gothic Revival Style than the other examples in Halsey which have the asymmetrical gabl and wing forms. In general, since Halsey was established in 1871, most of its early houses would have been built with elements of the Gothic Revival style of architecture.

SOURCES CONSULTED:

- (1) Carey, Charles, History of Oregon. Chicago: The Pioneer Historical Publishing Company, 1922.
- (2) Carey, Margaret Standish and Patricia Hoy Hainline, Halsey. Brownsville, Oregon: Calapooia Publishing Co., 1977.
- (3) Keeney, Ralph R., Wagon Ruts West: John Keeney Jr. Family. Manuscript on file Malheur County Library, Ontario, Oregon, 1984.
- (4) Lang, Herbert, O., History of the Willamette Valley. Portland, Oregon: Himes and Lang, 1885.
- (5) Linn County Deed Records
- (6) Moore, Don and Josephine, Personal Communication, 1988 and 1-26-89.
- (7) Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

RECORDED BY: Mary Kathryn Gallagher and May Dasch
DATE: January 27, 1989
SHPO: #113
LINN COUNTY: #113

RE: HR-12-88/89; located at 291 "H" Street in the city of Halsey, T14S, R4W, Section 1; Map no. 14 4W 1AD, Tax Lot 3900, original Town of Halsey, Block 12, Lots 7, 8. Current owner: William and Mary Stevenson, c/o Richard D. Wahlstrom et al (agt.), 291 "H" Street, Halsey, OR 97348.

LOCATION AND SETTING: The former Thompson-Porter House is located on the southeast corner of 3rd and "H" Streets in a residential neighborhood adjacent to the Highway 99E. The house fronts north, facing "H" Street. There are several other early homes in the immediate vicinity including the Gothic style Thompson-Bond-Moore House across the street to the west (see SHPO# 113) also built for Jacob Thompson.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: The Thompson-Porter House is a one and one-half story, wood-frame, Gothic Revival style house built inc. 1875. The gable and wing, L-shaped house has a side-hall entry. Other features of the house include a brick foundation, wooden water table, horizontal weatherboard siding, capped cornerboards, and rake and frieze boards. The steeply pitched gable roof has open eaves with enclosed rafters and purlins. The roof is clad with composition shingles. Windows are four over four double-hung sash windows with "cornice" style heads. There is a second story door located on the center of the main facade. The door leads to a small porch on the roof of the porch. This door and the main entry door are flanked by transom and sidelights. The two other original entries have transoms only. Original entry doors have four molded panels with the upper panels lancet shaped. A porch with a hipped roof and square porch posts extends the length of the main facade. An interesting feature of the house is the molding beneath the frieze which criss-crosses at the apex of the gables on the north and south elevations.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: This house was probably built for Jacob Thompson in the early to mid-1870's. Jacob Thompson was born in Kentucky in 1822. He emigrated to Oregon with his wife, Rhoda Evans Thompson, and eventually settled in Linn County. Prior to moving to Halsey, Mr. Thompson operated a store in Peoria. With the construction of the railroad, Mr. Thompson, like many others in Peoria, realized that the railroad would overshadow the steamboat as a means of transporting wheat to market. Halsey, would replace Peoria as the regional trade center for farmers bringing their wheat to market. In 1871, just after the town of Halsey was platted, Thompson moved his business to Halsey. He also eventually had a grain warehouse in Halsey. That same year, he purchased lots 5, 6, 7, 8 of block 12 from , Lawrence Higgins. The current house was probably built sometime in the early to mid-1870's. Although the house's builder is not known, it is possible that the house was built by Joseph Lame, a carpenter who worked for Thompson in his store in Peoria. Inc. 1880, Thompson had another Gothic style house built across the street to the west. In 1881, as a result of litigation, Mr. Thompson lost this house and the house which he had built across the street in foreclosure proceedings. That same year, perhaps a result of financial reverses, Mr. Thompson went into the livery business in Halsey. In 1881, C.H. Lewis, who received the property as a result of the litigation, transferred title to the property to T.L. Porter. Thomas L. Porter was born in 1850 in Boone County Indiana. His father, James Porter, emigrated to Oregon in 1853 and settled near Halsey. (The James Porter House, located at

28616 Potter Road is listed on the Linn County Historic Register.) T.L. Porter was a merchant and member of the firm Black, Porter and Co. of Halsey. In 1876, he was a member of the state legislature. In 1881, the same year that he purchased the house, he married Miss Mattie Hill. In 1887, presumably after the death of Mr. Porter, title to the house was transferred to Martha A. Porter, his wife. Mrs. Porter sold the house to Charles Earl in 1901. In 1910, Mr. Earl transferred title to the house to M.E. Gardner. In recent years, owners of the house have included Norman and Nancy Ann Swezey and Richard and Margaret Wahlstrom.

FINDINGS ADOPTED BY THE HALSEY PLANNING COMMISSION: The Thompson-Porter house has integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, and setting. Some alterations have been made to the house through the years. The current half-hip roof porch with square porch posts is not original and was probably added in the early years of the 20th century. The original porch probably had a flat roof with slender Gothic porch posts. Sanborn fire insurance maps indicate that the wing had a recessed porch on the main facade. There is also a one story addition with a hip roof on the southeast corner of the house. The chimney in the main portion of the house has been replaced and the kitchen chimney has lost several courses of brick. At least two of the original entry doors have been replaced with doors dating to the early 20th century.

The Thompson-Porter House meets criteria C of the Halsey Historic Resource Provisions. The house embodies distinctive characteristics of the 1870's Gothic Revival style of architecture in this area. Characteristics include the gable and wing configuration, steeply-pitched gable roof, four over four double-hung sash windows, transoms located above the doors, and second story door leading to a porch on the gable end on the main facade.

The Thompson-Porter House meets criteria B of the Halsey Historic Resource Provisions. The house is associated with Jacob Thompson one of Halsey's earliest residents and merchants. The house is also associated with T.L. Porter, who served as a member of the state legislature in the mid-1870's.

The Thompson-Porter House meets criteria E of the Halsey Historic Resource Provisions. In general, Halsey has very few buildings remaining from the 1870's, the earliest period of Halsey's history. The Thompson Porter House is one of only several buildings from that period. Gothic style houses in Halsey and elsewhere in the Willamette Valley are becoming rare. Currently, there are ten Gothic style houses in Halsey which have not been substantially altered. Of these ten, four probably date to the period between 1870 and 1880. Of these four, the Thompson-Porter House is the best example. The Thompson Porter House is one of the least altered of all the remaining Gothic style houses in Halsey. Since Halsey was established in the 1870's, the vast majority of its earliest houses would have been Gothic style houses.

SOURCES CONSULTED:

- (1) Carey, Margaret Standish, "Clues to the Past", Past-Times Columns, on file Brownsville Public Library, Nov. 24, 1977.

D. Other Historic Properties Inventories

RE: HR-5-88/89; located at 611 W. 3rd Street in the city of Halsey, T14S, R4W, Section 1 (Map no. 14 4W 1AD, tax lot 5700, Original Town of Halsey, Block 27, Lots 1, 2, 7, 8. Current owner: First Methodist Church of Halsey, Halsey, OR 97348.

SETTING: The Halsey Methodist Church is located on the southwest corner of 3rd and "F" Streets, in a residential neighborhood. The church fronts east, facing 3rd Street. The current parsonage, built in 1941, is located across the street to the north.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: The Halsey Methodist Church is a one and one-half story, wood-frame, Craftsman style building remodeled to its current appearance in 1914. The building is front gabled with the entry door located in a corner bell tower on the main facade. The disproportionate cruciform building rests on a brick foundation reinforced with concrete. The building is sided with horizontal weatherboard siding terminating in cornerboards topped with simple capitals. The gables and the upper portion of the bell tower are clad with rectangular shingles. The gently pitched gable roof terminates in broadly overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and knee braces. The roof is clad with composition shingles. The north and east elevations of the building each have a bay composed of four, one over one, fixed sash windows with a transom sash. Windows on other elevations are either one over one double hung sash windows or rectangular fixed sash windows. The truncated bell tower has louvered openings for the bell and is topped by a very low hip roof. The main entry consists of double-leaf entry doors below a transom divided into three lights. Entry doors, each with five horizontal panels, are original. Window and door openings have cornice style heads. Round windows with decorative trim in the form of a Maltese cross are located in the north and east gables. The interior arrangement includes a north-south sanctuary, several meeting rooms, and a Sunday School room divided by a sliding wooden partition. The interior has wooden pews and wood wainscotting. A social hall was added to the rear of the church in 1944. This one story addition has a gable roof.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: The Halsey Methodist Church can trace its roots back to the Methodist Episcopal Church's Calapooia Circuit organized in 1849. By 1865, Wesley Chapel was established on the present Bond Lane approximately 1 1/2 miles northwest of the current location of Halsey. This church was served by John McKinney and was the forerunner of the Halsey congregation. In 1872, shortly after the platting of the town of Halsey, the Halsey area Methodists were organized into a Class by Noah Starr. Prior to the construction of a building, the Class met in Halsey in a grain warehouse at the corner of 1st and "H" Streets. The Methodists are the oldest continuing congregation in Halsey. A building committee was appointed to supervise the construction of a church building. In 1873, title to two lots in the location of the present church was transferred from Charles Failing to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Trustees at that time included Jacob Thompson, Alfred Allen, and Ebenezer Hays (Hayes). The deed stipulated that the premises be used, maintained and disposed of as a place of divine worship for the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A contract was let for the construction of a 34' x 56' structure. This church was completed over a period of three years using volunteer labor. For this reason, one of the walls is off-plumb today. Between the time of framing and finishing, there was a severe wind storm causing the building to list to the north. Volunteers

failed to check the plumb line prior to finish work. The 1876 building was a Gothic style, rectangular, front gabled building with a projecting bell tower and entry doors centrally located on the main facade. Furniture for the church was purchased in 1876 for \$400.00. In 1912, the church was remodeled to its current appearance. The remodeling used a contemporary Craftsman design including polychrome color scheme replacing the traditional white. (The Gothic style Methodist churches in Tangent and Shedd were also remodeled with a Craftsman design in the first quarter of the 20th century.) On the interior, the remodeling resulted in additional space including the Epworth League room. The orientation of the sanctuary was changed from east-west to north-south. In 1944, a one story addition was added to the rear of the church. Known as Wesley Hall, it has been used for church and community activities. In 1970, the Halsey congregation began sharing a minister with the Shedd congregation.

FINDINGS ADOPTED BY THE HALSEY PLANNING COMMISSION: The Halsey Methodist Church has integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting and location. This determination is based on a comparison of the church today with its appearance after the 1914 remodeling, not with its 19th century appearance.

Some alterations have been made to the building since the remodeling. A one story, gable roof addition was added to the rear of the church in 1944. This addition, known as Wesley Hall, serves as the church's social center. A window and door on the south elevation have been boarded over and the ball topped finial is missing from the top of the bell tower. The ball represented the globe and was symbolic of the Church of Christ upholding the world. The exterior of the church, which is today painted white; originally had a polychrome color scheme. On the interior, a balcony of tiered seats has been enclosed for classrooms.

The Halsey Planning Commission determined that the building does not meet any of the designation criteria specified in the Halsey Historic Resources Provision. The church lacks architectural merit to meet Criteria C of the Historic Resources Provision. Additionally, it was determined that placement of the church on the register would result in undue economic hardship to the congregation.

SOURCES CONSULTED:

- (1) Anderson, Rev. E.J., Personal Communication, June 6, 1988.
- (2) Carey, Margaret Standish and Patricia Hoy Hainline, Halsey: Linn County's Centennial City. Brownsville, Oregon, Calapooia Publications, 1977.
- (3) Carey, Margaret Standish, "Historic Church Centennial", Past-Times columns, on file Brownsville Public Library, October 7, 1976.
- (4) Linn County Deed Records.

RECORDED BY: Mary Kathryn Gallagher and May Dasch
SHPO: #431
LINN COUNTY: #493

RE: HR-9-88/89; located at 96 East "G" Street in the city of Halsey, T14S, R3W, Section 6; Map No. 14 3W 6BC, Tax Lot 1300, S. W. Hays Addition, Block 3, east 1/2 of lots 7, 8. current owners are Richard and Marilyn J. Moore., P.O. Box 202, Halsey, Oregon, **97348.**

LOCATION AND SETTING: The former Halsey School is located in a residential neighborhood east of the railroad tracks. Situated on the southwest corner of East 2nd and "G" Streets, the house fronts north, facing "G" Street. There is a garage attached to the rear of the house. The property has extensive landscaping but most of the plantings are recent.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: The former Halsey School is a two story, wood-frame, Italianate style building built inc. 1874. The building was altered a great deal in the earlier part of this century and has served as a private home for many years. Square in plan, the house rests on a concrete foundation. Original siding is not visible beneath the current shingle siding. The siding covers most details but a wide frieze board is still visible. The gently pitched, truncated hip roof has overhangin_gboxed eaves. The roof is currently covered with composition shingles. current windows are one over one double-hung sash windows. None of the windows are original. (Original windows were probably 4 over 4 double-hung sash windows.) There is a door located in the center of the second story on the main facade. The door probably once led to the top of a flat-roofed porch. A wrap around veranda with a hip roof and square porch posts is located on the north and east elevations. It is likely that the building once had a cupola which probably served as a bell tower. No older photographs of this building were located to confirm this. A bracket, thought to be a flagpole holder, is located beneath the eaves on the southwest corner of the building.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: There is some confusion surrounding the history of this building. This building was either the first or second building to serve as a school in Halsey. The first school in Halsey was a private school built shortly after the establishment of the town. This first school was a private school taught by Mrs. Gleason. The school was located in a two story building. Classes were held on the ground floor while the Gleasons lived upstairs. In December of 1873, S.S. Hayes, S.W. Hayes and his wife, Sarah Ann Hayes, sold a 200' x 240' lot near Block 10 for \$1450 to School District #41. Based on the architectural style of the current building, it was probably built on this lot shortly before or after this date. The uncertainty revolves around the question of whether or not the private school taught by the Gleasons and this school are one in the same. According to one source, this building was actually the second school in Halsey.

In 1888, S.S. Hayes and D.J. Hayes sold lots 3, 4, 5, 6, of Block 4 of the S.W. and S.S. Hayes Addition to School District #41 for the construction of a new school building. This wood-frame building was located just north of the older school. That same year, Jonas Bone or Thomas Morgan purchased the old school and moved it to its present site. (Jonas Bone was owner of the property where the school is now located in 1888. Title was transferred to Thomas Morgan in 1891. However, Morgan could have been purchasing the property on contract in 1888. Therefore, we do not know who was the first private party to

convert the school to a residence. The school was greatly altered in appearance during the early part of the 20th century. The current owners, Richard and Marilyn J. Moore, have found "artifacts" in the house associated with the house's former function as a school including a letter from a school teacher and a child's boot in the wall.

FINDINGS ADOPTED BY THE HALSEY PLANNING COMMISSION: The former Halsey School has been extensively altered. The building was moved from its original location several blocks to the south. The building was resided and all the original windows and exterior doors were replaced. A one-story wrap around veranda was added sometime after 1908. A concrete block chimney replaces the original chimney. Shutters now flank the windows. A one-story, gable-roof addition located of the rear elevation has been altered and a garage has been added in this location. A portion of the porch has been enclosed and a bubble skylight has been added to the roof of the porch in that location.

The former Halsey School meets Criteria A of the Halsey Historic Resource Provisions. The building, as Halsey's first public school, exemplifies special elements of the social and cultural history of Halsey.

SOURCES CONSULTED:

- (1) Carey, Margaret Standish and Hainline, Patricia Hoy. Halsey: Linn county's Centennial City, Brownsville, Oregon: Calapooia Publications, 1977.
- (2) Linn County Deed Records.
- (3) Moore, Marilyn, Personal Communication, 1988.
- (4) Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1888-1908.

RECORDED BY: Mary Kathryn Gallagher and May Dasch
SHPO: #434
LINN COUNTY: #496

RE: HR-13-88/89; located at 415 "I" Street in the city of Halsey, T14S, R4W, Section 1; Map no. 14 4W 1AD, tax lot 6800 in the original Town of Halsey, Block 31, lots 1, 2, 7, 8. Current owner: Vivian L. Roome, P.O. Box 227, Halsey, OR 97348.

LOCATION AND SETTING: The former Hawley-Wilson-Shaw House is located in a residential neighborhood at the western edge of town. Situated on the southwest corner of 4th and "I" streets, the house fronts north facing "I" Street. There is a large garage located to the rear of the house. No plantings dating to the historic period were observed. A chain link fence surrounds the property.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: The former Hawley-Wilson-Shaw House is a one and one-half story, wood-frame, altered Gothic Revival style house built in ca. 1881. The gable and wing house is L-shaped and has a side-hall entry on the gable end. There is also a one-story rear wing. The house rests on a brick foundation reinforced with concrete. The entire house has been resided but previous photographs indicate that the house had horizontal weatherboard siding, rake and frieze boards, and cornerboards with capitals. The steeply pitched roof has boxed eaves and is clad with wood shakes. All the original one over one double-hung sash windows with segmental arch shaped heads have been replaced. There is a cross gable on the east (side) elevation. An original tripartite, lancet shaped window is still in place in the cross gable. A flat-roofed polygonal window bay is also located on the east elevation.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: This house was probably built for William B. and Ada Hawley in ca. 1881. Owen and Margaret Bare sold lots 1, 2, 7, 8 of block 31 to Ada Hawley in 1881 for \$165. William Hawley was a butcher. Presumably, the Hawley's had the current house built because the following year they sold this same property to Mahala Wilson for \$1200. Mahala Wilson died the following year and the property was transferred to her children as part of her estate. Apparently her son Prior Wilson purchased the other children's interest in the property. It is uncertain as to who actually occupied the house during the late 19th and early 20th century. One source indicated that Solon Taylor was living in this house at the turn of the century. Possibly, the Wilsons were renting the house. In 1907, Marion Wilson, son of F.M. Wilson and grandson of Mahala Wilson, sold the house to George Shaw and his wife. Marion's father had died prior to 1882 and possibly Marion was raised by Prior Wilson. There is no probate record for Prior Wilson in Linn County which suggests that he was not a resident of this county at the time of his death. **F.M.** Wilson apparently received title, to this property as part of Prior Wilson's estate since there is no deed recorded. In 1932, George Shaw transferred the title to the house to the Halsey state Bank. Other owners in the 20th century included the Northrup's and the Whitney's. The current owner, Vivian Roome, purchased the property in ca. 1970. The house was remodeled recently.

FINDINGS ADOPTED BY THE HALSEY PLANNING COMMISSION: The former Taylor House has been substantially altered. The house has been sided with a non-wood siding. Original elements such as rake and frieze boards and cornerboards have been covered up. All the original windows with the exception of the lancet window have been replaced by one over one double-hung sash windows with aluminum frames. Original windows had segmental arch shaped heads. Today, this feature has been eliminated.

All of the original entry doors have also been replaced. One entry on the west elevation has been eliminated. There are two bubble skylights located in the roof of the house. Transoms above the entry doors have been replaced. Original flat-roofed porches with Gothic design features were removed and replaced with a flat-roofed porch on the gable end and by a deck in the area in front of the wing. An original chimney has been replaced by a concrete block chimney and two small ornamental windows in the gable ends have been replaced by small aluminum frame sash **windows**. These alterations make the house ineligible for the Halsey Historic Register.

SOURCES CONSULTED:

- (1) U.S. Census Records, Linn county, Oregon, 1880.
- (2) Linn County Deed Records.
- (3) Roome, Vivian, Personal Communication, 1988.

RECORDED BY: Mary K. Gallagher and May Dasch
DATE: December 9, 1988
SHPO: #111

RE: HR-14-88/89; located at 285 "I" Street in the city of Halsey, T14S, **R4W**, Section 1; Map no. 14 4W 1AD, Tax Lot 3400, Block 11, Lots 7 and 8. CUrrent owner: Rex I. McNeil, P.O. Box 163, Halsey, OR 97348.

LOCATION AND SETTING: The Smith-Sturtevant-McNeil House is located on the southeast corner of 3rd and "I" Streets in a residential neighborhood just west of Highway 99E. The house fronts north, facing "I" Street. No plantings from the historic period were observed during a field inspection of the property. A large metal barn is located to the rear of the house.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: The Smith-Sturtevant-McNeil House is a two story, wood-frame, Italianate style house built in ca. 1878. The square house has a one-story wood shed with a hip roof attached to the rear of the house. Detailing on the wood shed matches that found on the house. Other features of the house include a brick foundation reinforced with clay tiles, horizontal weatherboard siding, capped corner boards and a molded frieze board. The truncated hip roof has boxed eaves with a flat soffit. The roof is clad with wood shingles. Original windows are four over four double-hung sash windows with cornice style heads. The eaves are bracketed with scroll sawn brackets. The entry is located central on the north elevation. The original entry door has four molded panels. The one-story, single-bay entry porch has a gable roof.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: This house was probably built by Walter L. Smith in the late 1870's. Walter Smith purchased two lots in this location in 1878 from William Allen. That same year, he married Sarah Powell. Several architectural elements, especially the use of four over four double-hung sash windows, suggest that the house was built in the late 1870's. Since Mr. Smith was a carpenter, it is likely that he built the house. Mr. Smith was a member of the Smith Family which settled in the Halsey area in the late 1870's. The Smith Farm, located just northwest of town, is listed on the Linn County Historic Register. In 1885, title to this property was transferred to William H. Willard. Mr. Smith eventually moved to a farm on Powerline Road. In 1886, the farm was sold to J.W. Wigle. Mr. Wigle was 79 years old when he moved to this house from his farm in southern Linn County. His wife, Drusilla, was 51 years old at that time and she remained in this house after Mr. Wigle's death. In 1902, Mrs. Wigle transferred the title to this property to Grace B. Ward. Grace Ward Anderson sold the house to T.M. Bennett in 1907, and in 1912, the house was sold to Melissa McMahan. Clara and Duane Sturtevant received title to the property in 1920. It is likely that the sturtevants replaced the original lower story windows and the original porch. The sturtevants owned the house until the mid-1960's when it was sold to the McNeils, the current owners.

FINDINGS ADOPTED BY THE HALSEY PLANNING COMMISSION: The Smith House has been altered. Alterations include the replacement of the original entry porch on the main facade. The current porch has a gable roof and exposed rafters. The original porch was also a single bay porch but it probably had a flat roof. Most of the original windows on the first story have been replaced by three over one or five over one double-hung sash windows dating to the early 20th century. There is an aluminum sash window on the west elevation which was installed by the current owners in the 1970's. A one story, hip-roof addition is located off

the southeast corner of the house. The current chimney has newer brick. The Halsey Planning Commission determined that the Smith-Sturtevant-McNeil House does not meet the integrity requirement specified by the designations criteria in the Halsey Historic Resources Provisions.

The Smith-Sturtevant-McNeil House meets criteria C of the Halsey Historic Resource Provisions. Although the house has been altered to some extent, the house still embodies distinctive characteristics of 1870's Italianate style architecture in this area. Characteristics include the square plan with a hip roof, bracketed cornice, symmetrical facade, and four over four double-hung sash windows.

The Smith-Sturtevant-McNeil House meets Criteria E of the Halsey Historic Resource Provisions. The Italianate style was commonly used for houses built in the last quarter of the 19th century. Today this house is the only relatively intact example of the Italianate style in Halsey. With its late 1870's date of construction, this house is a rare example of an 1870's Italianate style house. Most of the houses of this style remaining in the county date from the 1880's and 1890's. Another early Italianate building in Halsey is the first Halsey School (see SHPO #434) This building has been substantially altered, however.

SOURCES CONSULTED:

- (1) Linn County Census Records, 1880.
- (2) Linn County Deed Records.
- (3) Linn County Marriage Records.
- (4) McNeil, Mrs. Rex, Personal Communication, 11-10-88.
- (5) Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1888-1908.
- (6) Smith, John, Personal Communication, 11-10-88.

RECORDED BY: Mary Kathryn Gallagher and May Dasch

DATE: November 10, 1988

SHPO: #115

RE: HR-1-88/89; located on W. First Street in the city of Halsey, T14S, R4W, Section 1 (Map No. 14 4W 1DA, tax lot 3901, Edmonds Industrial Tracts, Lot 8. Current owner: smith Seed Services, P.O. Box 195, Halsey, OR 97348-0191.

LOCATION AND SETTING: The former Southern Pacific Railroad Depot in Halsey is currently located on the south end of W. First Street, several blocks south of its original location in the center of the town's business district. Although still sited on the railroad tracks, the building is now perpendicular rather than parallel to the tracks as it was originally.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: The Halsey Railroad Depot is a one story, wood-frame building with elements of stick Style architecture built in ca. 1905. Rectangular in plan, the building rests on a foundation of wood posts on concrete blocks. Vertical wood skirting covers the foundation area of the building. The building is sided with horizontal drop siding terminating in corner boards. Capped pilasters are located in the corners of the lower half of the building to cover gutter spouts. The gable roof, which has a hip on the west elevation, has broad, overhanging, open eaves and is clad with composition shingles. Original windows are boarded up. The sashes of these windows are composed of multiple panes. Decorative elements include decorative braces beneath the eaves and a rectangular projecting bay on the north elevation. Windows and doors have vertical framing of stick-like elements. On both the north and south elevations there are three freight bays. A loading dock is also located on the north elevation. A 4-panel entry door on the north elevation has a transom sash. Louvered vents are located in the gables. A freight bay is located on the east gable end. The bay has a shed roof with exposed rafters.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: In 1870-71 the Oregon and California Railroad completed laying track south from Portland through Linn County. The objective of this railroad was to build south to San Francisco and connect the two population centers of the Pacific Coast. As a result of the railroad in this location, the town of Halsey was platted in the early 1870's, becoming the regional trade center for this area. In 1887, the railroad was completed to San Francisco and control of the railroad passed to Southern Pacific. Based on the architectural elements of the depot, including use of wire drawn nails, and data from the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, it is likely that the current depot was the second or third depot building in Halsey and was probably built in ca. 1910. The original location of the depot was along the railroad tracks on the east side of W. First Street between "G" and "H" Streets. (The Depot grounds were designated on the original plat of the Town of Halsey and the area encompassed land on east first street between "E" and "J" Streets. The Edmonds Industrial Tracts, on which the depot is located today, was carved from the original depot grounds.) In 1903, there was a major fire in Halsey which destroyed much of Halsey's business district. The railroad depot was one of only three buildings in the business district to survive the fire. However, it is uncertain if the current depot is the one which survived since it may have been built after the fire. The depot continued to be used by the railroad until late 1950's or early 1960's when it was purchased, moved, and used as a grain warehouse.

FINDINGS ADOPTED BY THE HALSEY PLANNING COMMISSION: The former Halsey Railroad Depot has been moved several blocks south of its original

location. Although still located adjacent to the railroad tracks, the orientation of the building has changed so that today it is perpendicular to the tracks rather than parallel to the tracks. Generally, the building is intact. Original windows remain but are boarded up today.

The former Halsey Railroad depot meets Criteria A of the Halsey Historic Resources Provisions. The depot building reflects special elements of the economic history of Halsey and Linn County. The towns of Halsey, Shedd, Tangent and Millersburg were platted as a result of the Oregon and California Railroad built through Linn County in 1870-71. The location of the railroad changed the patterns of settlement and transportation in Linn County. Previous to the railroad, the centers of transportation and trade were located along the Willamette River or in the foothill portions of the county. With the construction of the O. and C., the emphasis on the river declined and trade centers sprang up along the railroad. Eventually, the main north-south route through Linn County, Highway 99E, followed the route of the railroad. The railroad and the highway have played the major role in the development of Halsey.

The former Halsey Railroad Depot meets Criteria C of the Halsey Historic Resources Provisions. The depot embodies distinctive characteristics of a wooden depot building typically built in smaller towns in this region during the late 19th and early 20th Centuries. Generally utilitarian in plan, these depots frequently incorporated stick style ornamentation in their design.

The former Halsey Railroad Depot meets Criteria E of the Halsey Historic Resources Provisions. Wooden railroad depots are becoming rare in Linn County and elsewhere. Linn County has several wooden depots remaining including one at Brownsville, one in Scio (originally located in West Scio), one in Mill City, and one in Lebanon. Millersburg, Shedd, and Harrisburg, along the original O. and C. route, have lost their depots. The Tangent depot was still standing several years ago but was in very poor physical condition and was being used as a barn. Few of these depots are located along the railroad tracks today. The Halsey Depot is also among oldest buildings remaining in Halsey's commercial district.

SOURCES CONSULTED:

- (1) Carey, Margaret Standish, and Patricia Hoy Hainline, Halsey. Brownsville, Oregon: Calapooia Publications, 1977.
- (2) McArthur, Lewis L., Personal Communication, 11-10-88.
- (3) Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.
- (4) Schrock, Jason, Personal Communication, 10-3-88.

RECORDED BY: Mary Kathryn Gallagher and May Dasch
DATE: January 27, 1989
SHPO: #118, 690
LINN COUNTY: #495A