

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received AUG 10 1987

date entered

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

1. Name

historic Chambers, Frank L. and Ida H., House Number of contributing resources: 1

and/or common Same Number of non-contributing resources: 1
(non-historic detached shed)

2. Location

street & number 1006 Taylor Street N/A not for publication

city, town Eugene N/A vicinity of Fourth Congressional District

state Oregon code 41 county Lane code 039

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Benjamin F. and J'nene Jeffrey

street & number 1006 Taylor Street

city, town Eugene N/A vicinity of state Oregon 97402

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Public Service Building

street & number 125 E 8th Street

city, town Eugene state Oregon 97401

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Inventory of
Historic Properties has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ nodate 1976 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

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

city, town Salem state Oregon 97310

7. Description

Condition

☒ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☐ original site
☒ moved

date c. 1921

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Chamberses "honeymoon house" was built in 1891 and was first located on the NW corner of the intersection of 9th and Lincoln on a lot given as a wedding gift from the bride's father. At the time of construction, this was the western edge of the central city. Frank and Ida Chambers moved in on their wedding day, July 29, 1891. William Alexander reportedly built the house for \$2,300; Alexander later became the City Building Inspector. Another report claims William Campbell was the original architect, but research failed to validate either one. Mary (Chambers) Brockelbank seems to recall her father mentioning Alexander.

Accompanying figures show the house at its original location. The house had six rooms, full bath facilities, electric lights and possibly the first telephone in Eugene (it had a private connection with the Chambers Hardware store). It preceeded what was previously thought to be the earliest phone, that of President Campbell of the University of Oregon. The fence, porch balustrades, roof cresting and eaves ornamentation were made at Midgley's Planing Mill in Eugene. Students reportedly completed a paint analysis during the late 1970s and discovered the original paint scheme to be off-white for the body color and dark green for the trim. Although all original photos are naturally black and white, the shades appear to support a two and possibly three color paint scheme similar to the students' analysis. Off-white would have been unusually light for an east coast Victorian but relatively common in Oregon's grey climate, which was far removed for the dictates of fashion.

Mary said, "I don't remember a carriage house or any other structures on the lot except my play house, which was the same colors as the house. I believe the horse and buggy was kept at Grandpa Hendricks' house." The Sanborn Insurance Maps verify this; no other structures appear on the lot during the Chambers' ownership. A one and one-half story building does appear on the northwest corner of the original lot by 1912.

The second floor remained unfinished attic space (except for the servants' bedroom) while the Chambers family lived in the house, and the cellar was used "for little other than storing potatoes." Mary recalls that most floors had wall to wall rugs. A major change of the interior could be the front staircase which she recalls being a straight run rather than the present-day L-shape. She does not recall any other stairs in the house. Thus, the back stair is a possible later addition. Frank sold the house in 1903, which ended the Chambers association.

There are several discrepancies in the procession of ownership, but it seems to be best represented by the following list at present:

- 1891-1903: Frank and Ida Chambers (built the house by July 29, 1891)
- 1903-1929: O. E. Smith (purchased for \$5000)
- 1929-1939: William and Emma Mills (Emma retained possession after Williams death in 1939)
- c. 1940-1945: Harold McShatko (spelling uncertain)
- c. 1945-1948: Christine ? (last name unknown)
- c. 1948-1960: Austin M. and Donna Pitcher
- 1960-1970: Charles H. & Emma M. Coghill
- 1970-1972: Emma Coghill (received possession from divorce settlement)
- 1972-1979: Frederick and Marcia Dhalquist
- 1979-1986: Marcia Dahlquist (received possession from divorce settlement)
- 1986- : Ben and J'nene Jeffery

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*The twenty-six years following the Chambers' ownership are the most confusing. The house became a sanitarium by c.1924 (56) and the doctors associated with the clinic were listed as Dr. Ruiter & Dr. Smith. Whether Dr. Smith is the same O.E. Smith who purchased the house is unknown, but they are likely one and the same. One thing is certain, the house was moved from 9th & Lincoln to 10th & Taylor around c1920. Mary Brockelbank believes it was moved in 1921 and recalls a friend Merle (Lill) Russell stayed in the house over the summer to take care of the lawn. Merle's father was in the business of moving houses according to Mary. If this is indeed correct the house was probably moved in spring of 1921. Needless to say, that doesn't explain Smith's name associated with the house at both addresses unless Mr. Lill only moved the house for Smith and didn't actually own it. Sanborn Maps prove the house was not moved before 1912 or after 1925.

Several theories exist as to why the house was moved. One researcher surmised that the house was moved to relocate the sanitarium in a more healthy environment, away from the rapidly encroaching downtown. Mary Brockelbank speculates that it was moved so the site could be used for a real ty business (although certainly not the post-modern one which is located there today).

The cast-stone foundation is the most obvious telltale of the move since the house pre-dates the use of this material. Hopefully, the vertical board skirting which is shown in the historical photos (1,2 & 55) can eventually be reproduced; this was an essential component of the house's typical Victorian vertical emphasis. It had a significant impact on the visual appearance of the Chamber's house since it is a rather squat cottage-form Victorian. Other signs of the move include intersecting floor joists shown in figure 24.

The 1925 Sanborn Map shows a detached garage added to the new site, and the 1964 map displays additional dwellings behind the main house. Cottages are reported to have been added to the site to accomodate additional patients of the sanitarium. This occurred between 1925-29 if they were in fact constructed at all. The lot has since been subdivided and no original or post-move outbuildings still exist on the property.

Harold McShatko apparently caused the most historical damage to the house when he tried to modernize it and make it more energy efficient. Mrs. Dahlquist managed to cause nearly as much damage by allowing the house to deteriorate through a lack of maintenance. However, the Dahlquists did accomplish some reasonable restoration improvements. The balustrade on the interior (42) copied the exterior balustrade motifs and the front door replacement (15) appears identical to the original (48). A c.1976 photo shows an entirely different door which must have been replaced during the period of Dahlquist's ownership. Their best accomplishment was restoring the tower roof to its original configuration and replacing the roof cresting (20, 22).

The Jeffreys are attempting to correct some of the early alterations and botched restorations while remaining within a practical and functional realm of preservation. Their major concern in their first year of ownership has simply been to arrest the deterioration from neglect. Future plans include the possibility of using the "Honey-moon House" as a bed & breakfast inn.

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The distinguishing Victorian characteristics of the exterior are found in the beautiful shingle & spindle work. The shingle work displays three different patterns trimmed with a dentil-like cornice moulding; even the asphalt shingles on the tower's pent roof immitate the original scallop pattern. The ball & spindle work is an interesting design application unique to the Chamber's House. The swag motif appears on the porch & stair balustrades as well as the tower frieze. Unfortunately, the original fence which magnificently displayed this motif in dramatic sweeps along the street frontages (1) was apparently left behind when the house was moved. The bay window corner brackets feature a pattern of circles and pendants (11). Flower patterns appear at the top of the east & south elevation's window and door frames (12 & 15). The other elevations may have featured this trim design as well but it is possible that it only appeared on these two elevations since they could be viewed from the public right-of-way.

East elevation:

The east elevation (3) remains close to the original with the exception of the porch which was enclosed sometime after c1924. It appears that the window frames of the tower were used for the alteration since they match identically to the originals. The front door also appears to be a reproduction although it is very similar to the original. The handle has been moved to an awkward location due to the installation of a dead bolt lock (16), and cross mullions have been added. This may actually be the original door and was simply stored for a period of time. The sidewalk now has a direct approach from the street to the entrance rather than the picturesque sweep of the original boardwalk.

North elevation:

The north elevation is similar in form to its original appearance but all the window openings on this elevation have been altered (with the exception of the tower). The three-pane window next to the tower (4) is shown in a c1924 advertisement for the sanitarium (56) but is certainly not original; the horizontal design and wall location in an original bedroom are obvious clues of its later origin. This also holds true for the horizontal window in the gable end. The gable window probably would have matched the east & south gable openings (3 & 6) although it is possible that this space was originally intended to remain a storage room and lacked a window entirely.

West elevation:

The main body of the west elevation (5) has also remained similar in form but the porch has been significantly altered from the original which-- according to the Sanborn Maps --was originally open. All windows on this elevation appear to be altered as well. The dormer was probably added between 1925 - 1940. The cellar door has been changed from the barn door style to a typical swing door; the basement ceiling is under six feet.

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South elevation:

The south elevation is very similar to the original and fortunately retains most of the early windows and trim. The major alteration on this elevation was the elimination of the initial auxiliary entrance which appears to have occurred before the c1924 ad (56) since no sidewalk approach can be seen. The framing still exists, but the door has been changed to a window.

INTERIOR

Floor plans:

The floor plans are labeled by the original use as remembered by Mary Brockelbank (58 & 59). However, the stairs, walls, & openings are drawn to their present day appearance. Identification of the rooms original functions led to the solution of a major interior mystery to be discussed later. Mary identified the original parlor, living room, Frank's bedroom & Ida's bedroom. The NW corner of the plan has been altered considerably and it was difficult to pin down the location of the kitchen and the dining room by oral history. The room barely visible in the historic photo (49) of the living room appears to be a dining room. The kitchen area is merely conjectural through the process of elimination.

The servant's (Linnie Doty) room was located in the primarily unfinished attic. Mary recalls it being at the top of the stairs to the right. She also remembers that "my cousins and I use to walk through open attic space to play on the upstairs porch." Considering that Mary believes the original flight of stairs was straight, the servants room would be located as marked on figure 59 if the room off of the tower was open attic.

Two historical views of the Chambers House interior are on file at the Lane County Museum. Figure 45 is a view east towards the front parlor. This view beholds the stained woodwork, pocket doors (still extant), electric chandelier and ceiling border. Figure 49 is a view west towards Ida's bedroom through the living room. This photo reveals another set of pocket doors, electric chandelier and a portrait of T.G. Hendricks (Ida's father) on the wall. It also reveals the fact that Ida's bedroom did not have the west window that exists now.

The mystery to be solved? A six paneled swinging door (31) is wider than all other-- typically four paneled --swinging doors in the house. In addition, the transom above this door has a curious muntin dividing it down the center which is also unique to this opening. The puzzle was finally solved during the interview with Mary (Chambers) Brockelbank. This door was the access into Ida's bedroom; Ida's tuberculosis left her wheelchair bound prior to her death (48) and the larger door was added to accomodate her chair. Therefore the transom had to be extended as well.

Other views of the present day house are noted on the figures. Figures 33, 34 & 35 reveal the interesting angles of the ceiling spaces created by the half story roof pitch. Figures 39 & 40 show the poor alterations which probably occurred in the early 1940's. The original door framing is shown in figure 41 with a detail shot of the bullseye medallion block in figure 43. Original door hardware is revealed in figure 36 & 37. Figure 38 is reportedly an original light fixture but probably dates from c.1910-20.

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A sample of an early wallpaper still remains under the front stairs (44); the background is olive with a pattern of golds & whites.

STYLE

The Chambers house represents Eastlake characteristics "by a distinctive type of ornamentation produced by the chisel, gouge & lathe," but is actually a member of the broader family-- Queen Anne. Queen Anne styling was popular between 1880-1900; over half feature a steeply pitched hip roof intersected with cross gables, like the Chambers House. The house also falls into the largest subclassification of Queen Annes as a representative of the spindlework category. The square tower is less common however than the round and polygonal forms but is found in the usual front facade corner with the typical recessed porch. The varying wall textures produced by the shingle patterns and horizontal siding is a "hallmark" of the Queen Anne style.

Other Queen Anne characteristics exhibited by the Chambers house include:

- cutaway bay windows
- swag forms (created by balusters)
- roof cresting
- pendants
- & finials

Eastlake is a subtype of Victorian styling that is often debated. Nevertheless, characteristics of the Chambers House that are often identified with Eastlake styling include:

- tapered round posts (on original front porch)
- spindles along the porch frieze
- carved panels (sunburst detail on tower)
- fan-like forms (next to front door)
- & scroll brackets

The spindlework of the Chambers House is an uncommon design which gives the house a unique quality of its own. The trim was produced at a local planing mill (Midgley's) rather than ordered out of a catalogue, a common practice of the times. A similar house form, the John Ralston House, is located in Albany, Oregon.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1891 - 1903 **Builder/Architect** William Alexander (attributed)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The one and one-half story house built for leading Eugene businessman Frank L. Chambers in 1891 has been situated at 10th and Taylor Streets since its relocation there about 1921. It was originally located at 9th and Lincoln Streets, several blocks to the east, on the westerly edge of Eugene's downtown. Locally significant under National Register Criterion C and B as a well-preserved example of architecture in the Queen Anne/Eastlake style and because of its association with Chambers and his wife, the former Ida Hendricks, daughter of a leading pioneer family in Eugene, the house has been officially designated a City of Eugene Landmark. Over the past year it was rehabilitated by its present owners, who reversed several non-historic alterations. Conclusive evidence to identify the architect or builder has not yet come to light, although oral tradition points to local builder William Alexander, who later served as City Building Inspector.

Frank Leslie Chambers (1865–1946), a Missouri native, and his father opened Chambers and Son Hardware Company in Eugene in 1887, and the business was owned and managed by Frank in subsequent years under various titles. Chambers also developed banking and other business and community interests which brought him into prominence. The house was built at the time of his marriage to Ida Hendricks (1866–1900). Following the death of his first wife in 1900, Chambers quit the property and eventually remarried in 1904. The nominated house, however, is the one remaining in Eugene which is most importantly associated with Frank and Ida Chambers. The only other house of the several which Chambers occupied throughout his career in Eugene still standing is that at 1055 Hilyard which he occupied briefly in the 1940s at the end of his life. It has been adapted for use as a medical clinic.

The city has few "high style" houses in the Eastlake tradition, and none which display the array of spindlework which the Chambers House possesses. Frank Chambers was an important and public-spirited businessman from the time of his arrival in Eugene until his death. For nearly 60 years he strived to improve the city by eliciting support for transportation improvements and development of electrical power. He served as a chairman of numerous humanitarian organizations and spearheaded many fund drives for the University of Oregon.

The fact that the Chambers House has been moved has not diminished its value as an example of architectural type. The house has been at its present location for over 65 years. It was relocated from one residential corner site to another only 13 blocks from its original location. Most importantly, it was relocated in its original orientation, and as a consequence, the manipulation of light--so important to the Victorians--has been unaffected.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Eugene East, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A 1 0 4 9 0 9 5 0 4 8 7 7 0 8 0
Zone Easting Northing

B
Zone Easting Northing

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet

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

state N/A code county code

state N/A code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Neal A. Vogel, Graduate Student, Historic Preservation Program

organization University of Oregon School of Architecture

date April 12, 1987

street & number 494 W. 10th Street, #111

telephone (503) 342-1119

city or town Eugene

state Oregon 97401

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

 national state X local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

date August 5, 1987

For NPS use only

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

date 9/14/87

for William B. Bushong
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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FAMILY HISTORY

Frank Leslie Chambers was born in Oregon, Missouri, November 8, 1865, to James B. and Martha J. (Nies) Chambers. According to his daughter Mary, "Father would tell people, I was born in Oregon...Oregon, Missouri." Research revealed Manlove Chambers and Sarah Carlisle as his paternal grandparents, and Johnathan Henry Nies and Elizabeth Ann Clark as his maternal grandparents. The Chambers bloodline has been in America since shortly after the Revolution when Manlove Chamber's parents, John Chambers and Ann Manlove arrived on the same boat and married in 1786. Frank had two younger brothers, Charles N. and Fred E.

Three weeks after Frank's birth, James and Martha Chambers moved back to Quincy, Ohio to be with Manlove Chambers. After Manlove's death, they moved to Clarinda, Iowa, most likely to be near Martha's parents. From Clarinda they moved back to Oregon, Missouri and then to Sedalia before settling in Mound City, Missouri. Frank had studied in Clarinda and spent two winters at the State Normal School in Stanberry, Missouri before attending college in Mound City. He worked for his father in Mound City before they made their great trek west to The Dalles, Oregon. Frank was nineteen. (Continued)

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Frank's father continued to follow Manlove's footsteps by setting up a general merchandise store in Dallas with W.C. Brown under the name of Brown & Chambers. Frank took a business course at the James Business College in Portland before going back to work as a clerk for his father. He soon became his father's partner but sold his interest shortly after, in 1887, to H.B. Cosper (a relative).

A Masonic convention first brought Frank to Eugene in 1887. "Father returned to Dallas and told grandfather Chambers that Eugene would be a nice town to move to," Mary stated. They moved to Eugene in April 1887 and established Chambers & Son Hardware Co. by 1888 (later called the Chambers Hardware Company) on Willamette Street, south of 9th. On August 1, 1890 Frank became the sole owner and managed the store alone until 1901 when he was joined by his brother Fred. Subsequently, the name of the firm became Chambers & Brother and was incorporated as the Chambers Hardware Company on April 24, 1906. A photo of Frank from the early 1900's is shown in figure 50. Chambers Hardware Company was moved twice during this period; first in 1890 to 527 Willamette Street and then to a large double store at 518 Willamette in 1896. This final location--across from the Smeade Hotel--was ideal, enough so to support 32,000 square feet of retail space. The middle brother, Charles, was an attorney in Chicago during this turn-of-the-century period.

Frank's other main interest was banking and he served on several bank boards before forming a partnership in 1904 with Darwin Bristow (a relative) in the Chambers-Bristow Banking Company. In 1908 the company was consolidated with the First National Bank, which Frank's father-in-law T.G. Hendricks was President of. The following list of businesses and organizations is a representation of the degree Frank Chambers was involved with-- and had an impact on-- the City of Eugene:

- 1887-1913, Oregon National Guard (51)
- 1888-1900, Secretary of water board
- stockholder & manager of early local telephone company
- member of Eugene Canning & Packing Company
- solicited funds to improve the road over the Cascades
- supported the building of the steamer "Eugene"
- 1900-1910, helped establish: Eugene Opera House, Theatre Company, Commercial Club, Cascade Coal Mining Company, Wollen Mills, City Y.M.C.A., & military club
- member of the Methodist Episcopal Church
- 1910-1920, efforts to develop the University by fundraising for: Women's Building, R.O.T.C. Barracks
- headed 2 liberty loan drives for county & district
- chairman of several Red Cross drives
- member of Alumni Holding Company
- part owner of McKenzie Water Power Company
- member of the Masons, 1885-1946

He visited his great grandfather Chambers' homeland, Ireland, in 1912-13 and returned to Europe in 1926 to travel extensively and observe the Flax industry. He eventually tried to establish Flax as an industry in the Willamette Valley but was unsuccessful.

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On July 29, 1891 Frank married Ida B. Hendricks at the house of T.G. Hendricks. Ida's family history is even more significant to Lane County since she was the great-granddaughter of Elija Bristow, claimed to be the first settler in the county. Ida's father, T.G. Hendricks, was very influential in Eugene and certainly made significant contributions to Frank's success. Ida's mother whose maiden name was Mary Jane Hazelton died of tuberculosis in 1867, one year after Ida's birth. She had previously lost an infant son in 1864.

Ida graduated from the University of Oregon and taught school at the Presbyterian Church on 8th & Lincoln. An unrelated study in the Lane County Historian quoted Dr. Adalbert G. Bettman (an early Eugene Jew), "the teacher was Ida Hendricks, she was the prettiest woman I have ever seen" (46). Ida bore one child, a daughter Mary, on February 7, 1893.

Mary is shown as a child in figures 2 & 55 and is still living in Eugene at 94 years old. Her eyesight is nearly gone but she is quite sharp and described vivid memories of the Chambers house providing great insight for this report. A recent photo of her taken during the interview of March 24, 1987 (47) shows a striking resemblance to the portrait of Ida at a much earlier age. Mary wedded W.J. Brockelbank and--like her mother and grandmother-- had one daughter, Leslie, who also resides in Eugene.

Ida developed tuberculosis and her health steadily declined towards the close of the 19th century. She is shown in a wheelchair on the front porch during the late 1890's (48). Ida passed away in the house at 1:30 a.m. on April 9, 1900. The funeral was held in the house the next day. Mary remembers, "Grandma Chambers lifted me up and made me look at her." The funeral notice notes that she lived only 33 years, 9 months, 18 days.

Frank remarried only once to Edith J. Kerns in 1904 who was also a graduate of the University of Oregon. She was the author of Genealogical Narrative, Three Pioneer Families, Pope, Kearns, Gibson. Her interest in genealogy is probably why so much information is available on Frank's ancestors. Frank passed away on April 29, 1946, one day after the marriage of his only granddaughter Leslie Brockelbank. He was 80 years old. The family burial plot is located in the Masonic cemetery in Eugene at the crest of the hill behind Hope Abbey Mausoleum (52, 53 & 54).

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OTHER SOURCES

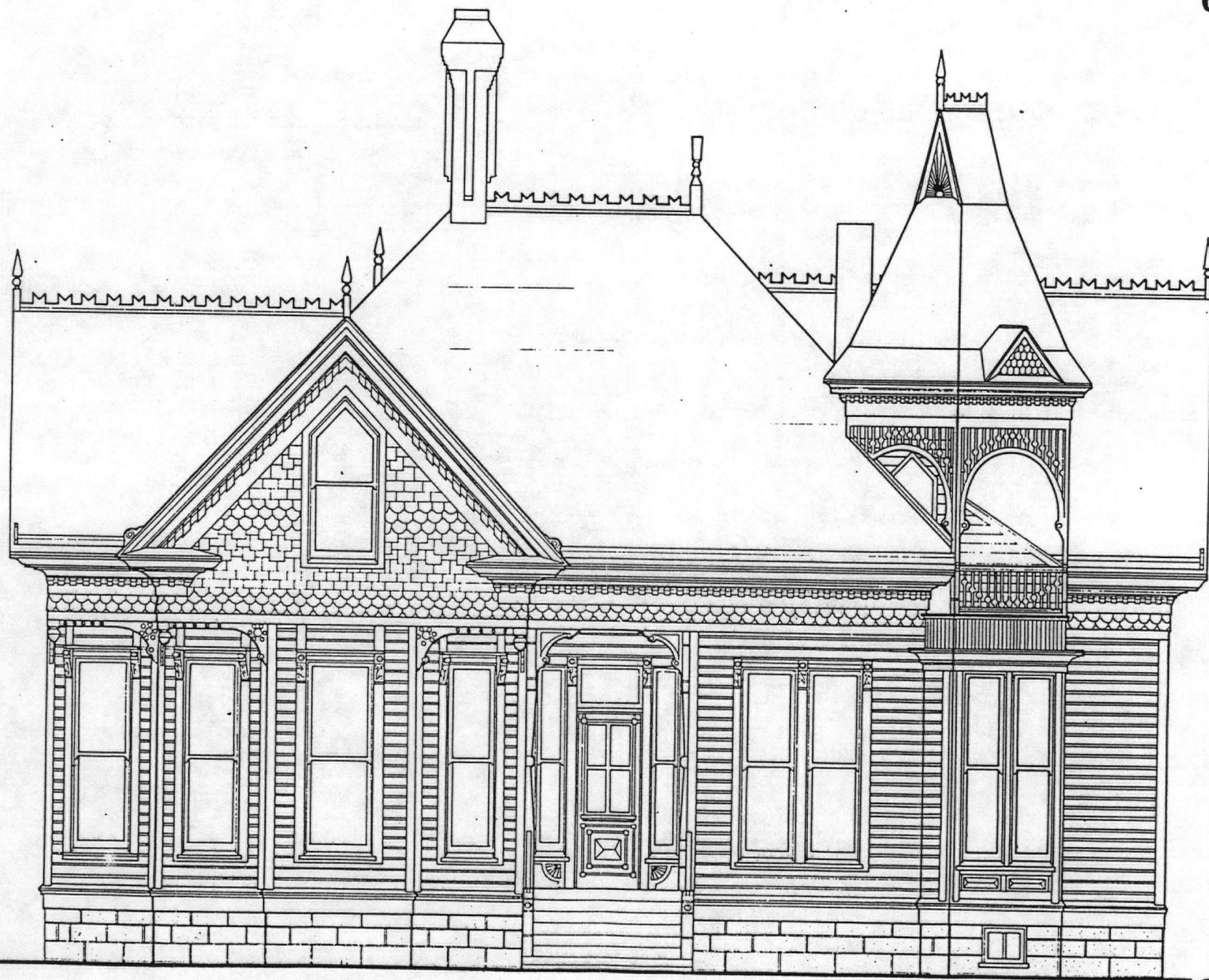
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University of Oregon, Rare Collections, Map Library

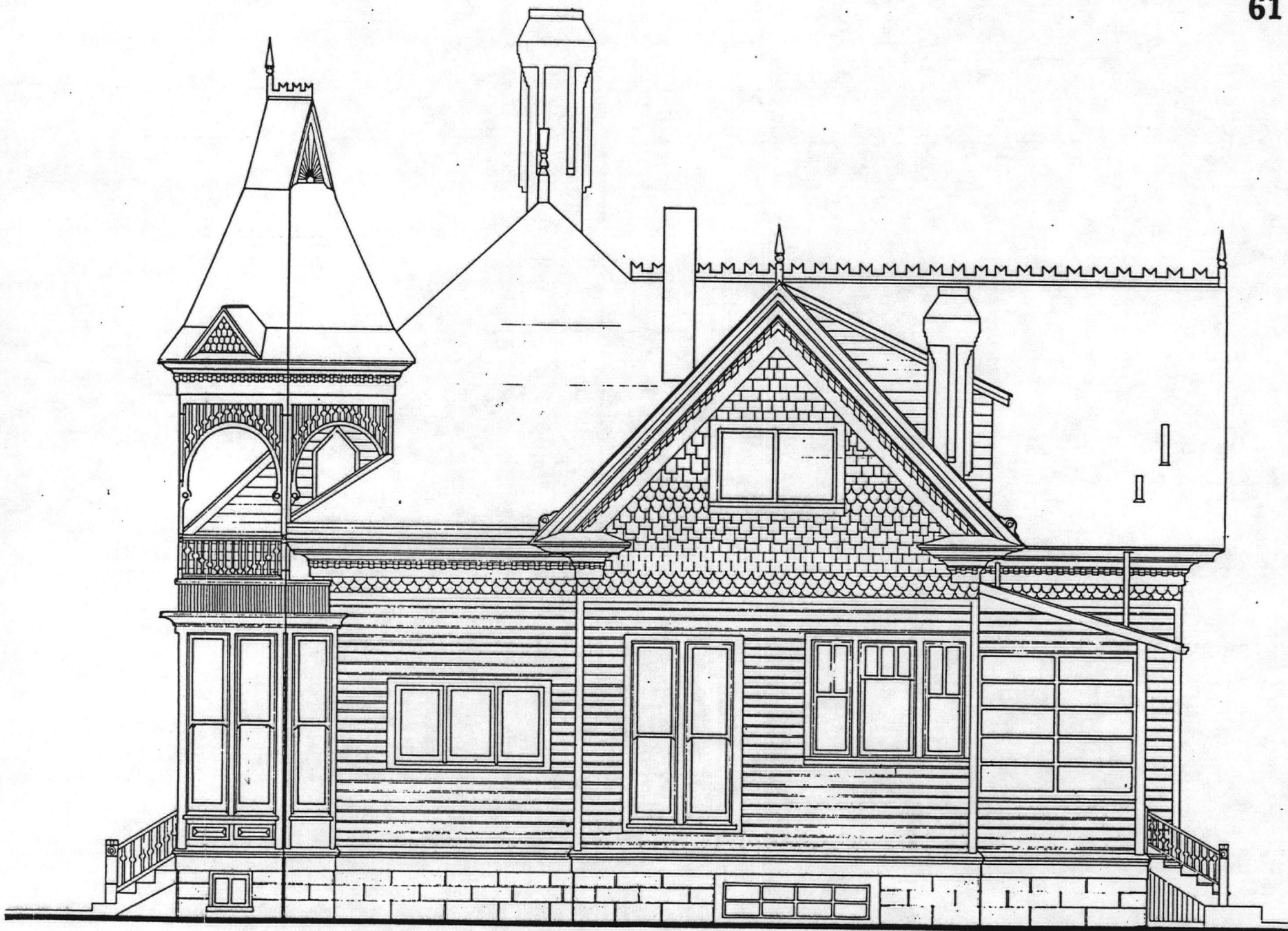
**United States Department of the Interior
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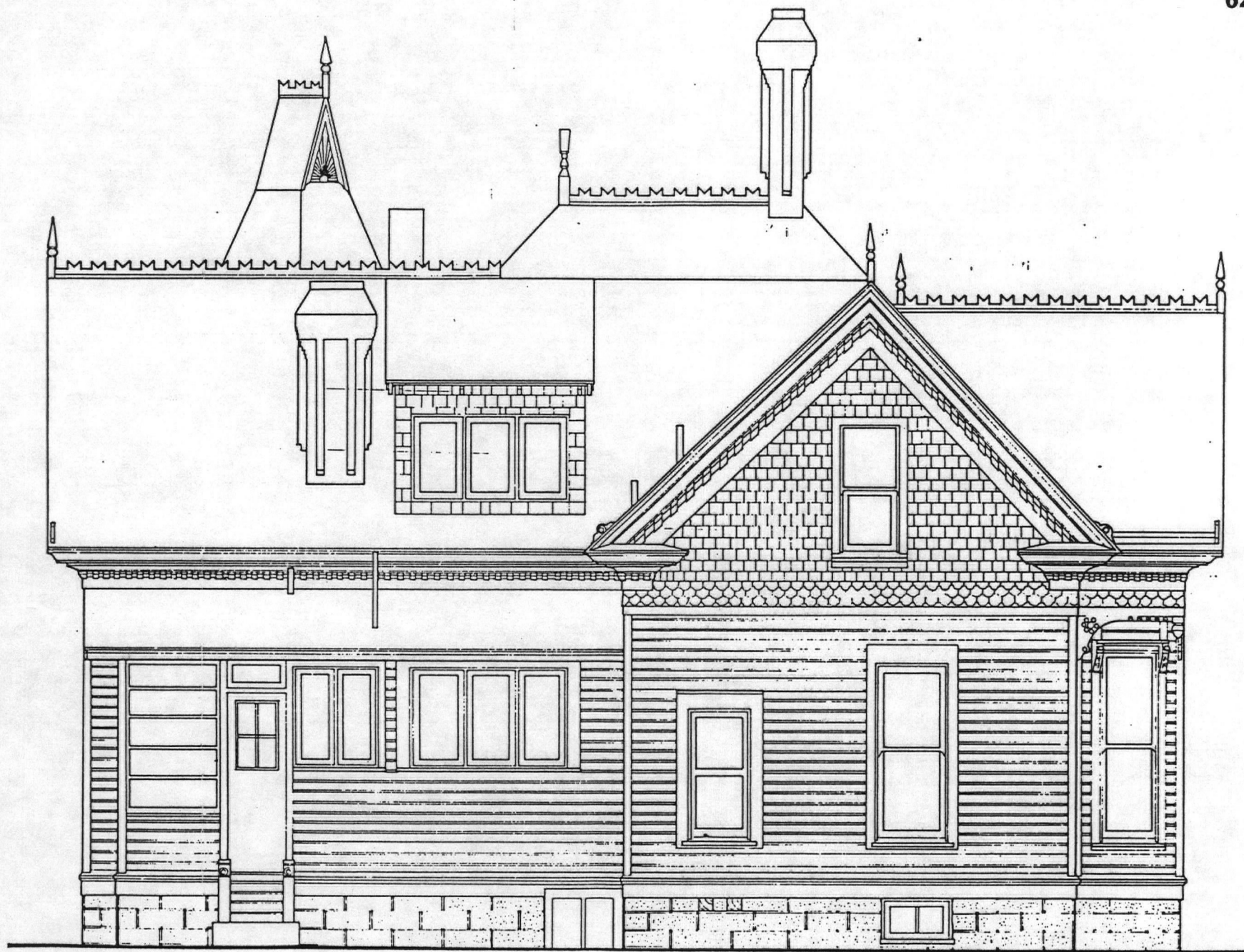
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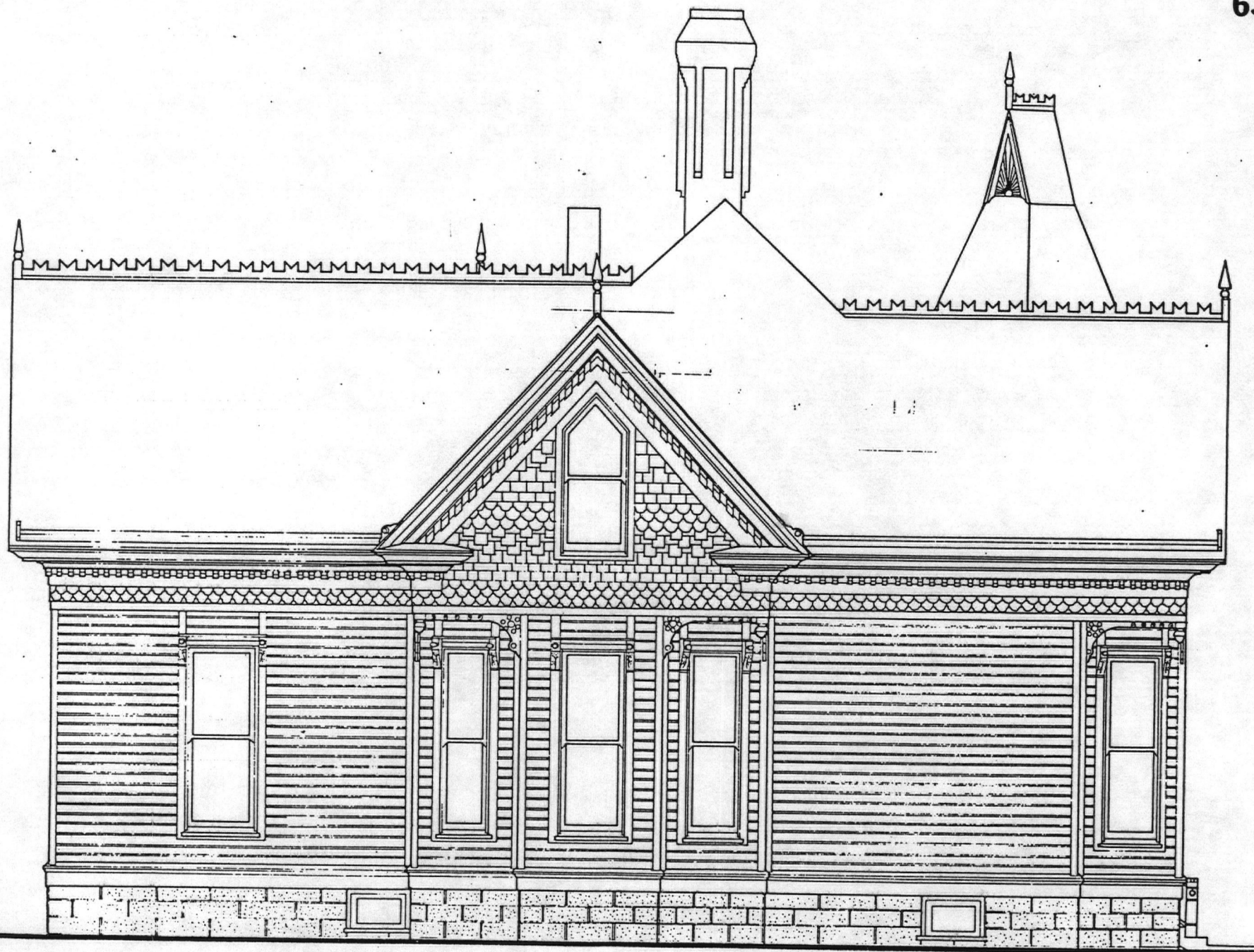
Section number 10 Page 1

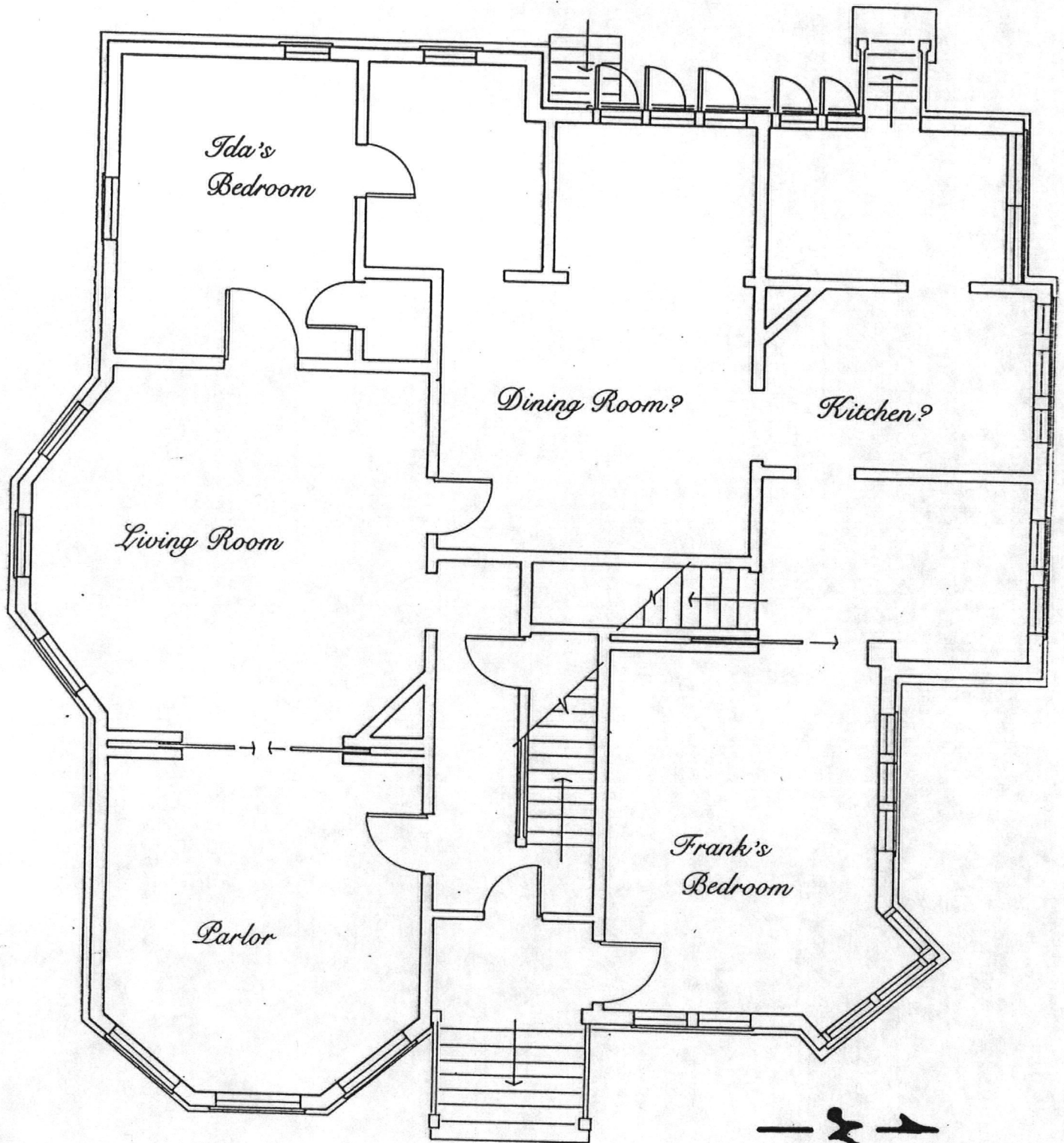
The nominated property is Tax Lot 15300, Lane County Assessor's Map Reference No. 17 4 36-13. It is more particularly described as follows: The East 110 feet of Lots 1 and 2, Block 1, Chambers Addition to Eugene, Lane County, Oregon, as platted and recorded in Book 3, page 41, Lane County, Oregon Plat Records; also, beginning at the Northeast corner of Lot 1 of Block 1 of said Addition, run North 32.88 feet to the south line of West 10th Street, thence west along the south line of West 10th Street 100 feet, thence south in a line parallel with Taylor Street 33.58 feet to the North line of said Lot 1, thence east along said lot line to the point of beginning.



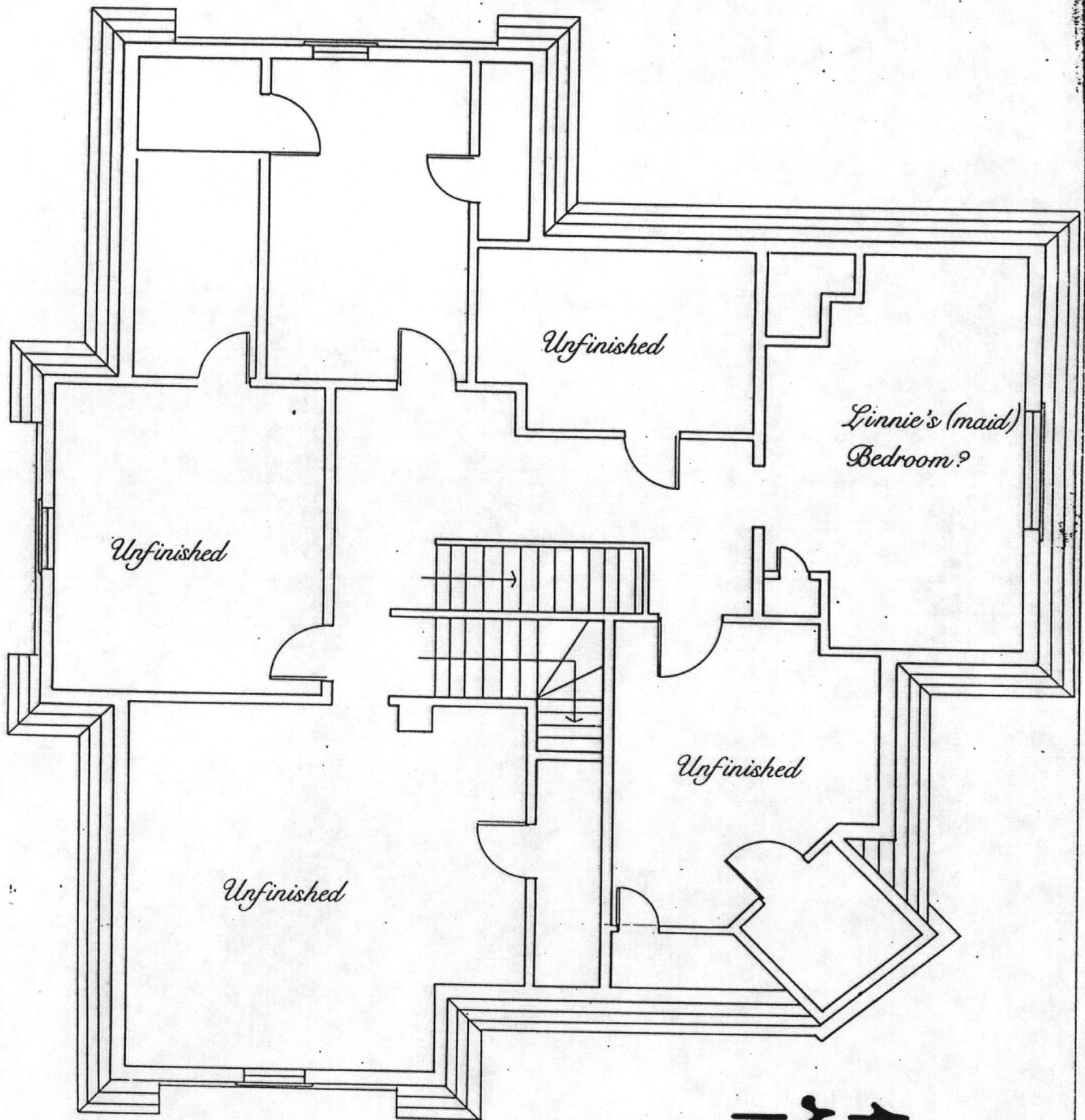






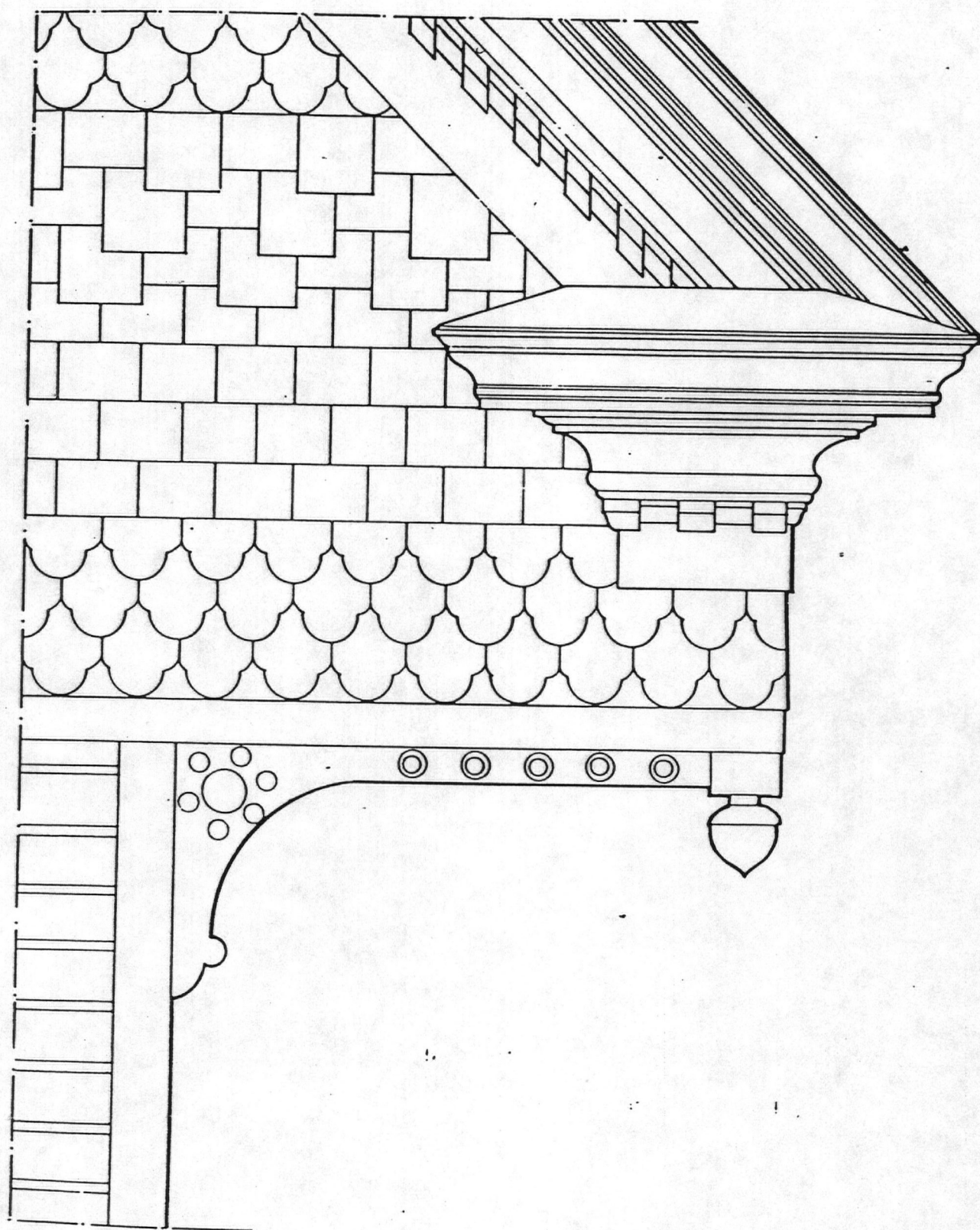


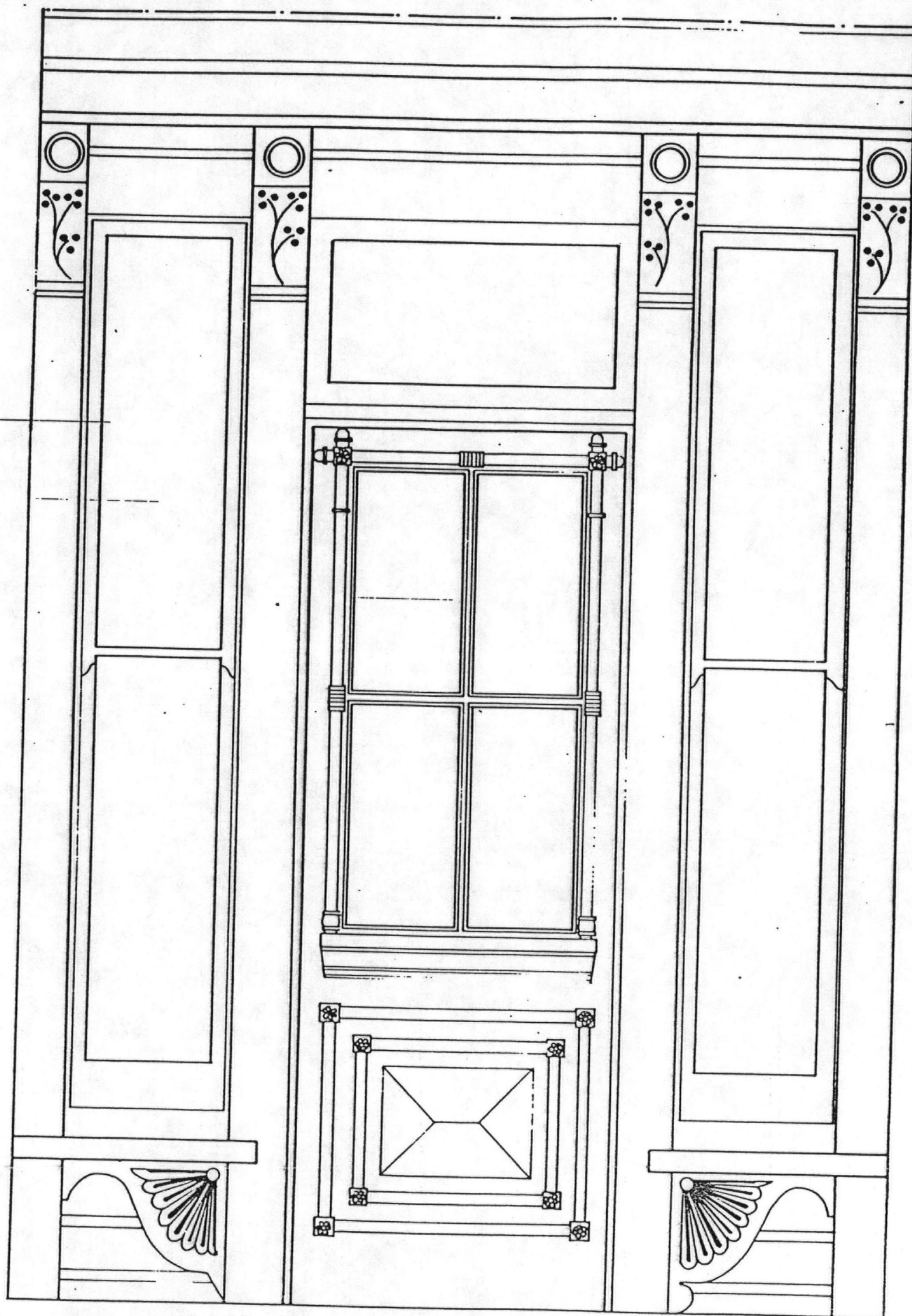
FIRST FLOOR PLAN c1891-1902 use



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

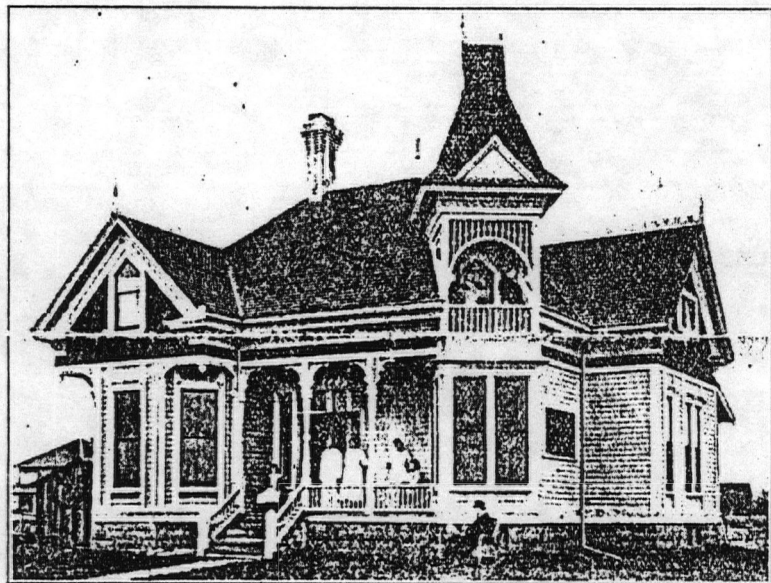
c1891-1902 use





ELECTRO THERAPEUTICS

TUBERCULOSIS, RHEUMATISM, LIVER, KIDNEY AND
BLADDER TROUBLES A SPECIALTY



ACTINIC RAY SANITARIUM

DR. V. L. RUITER
ELECTRIC THERAPEUTIST

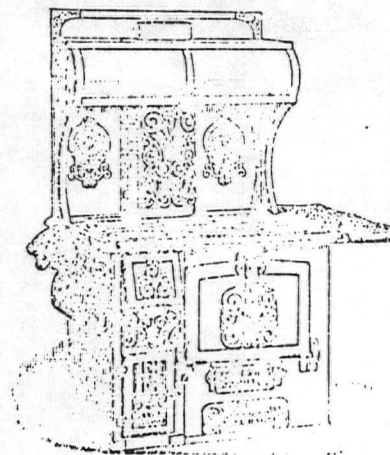
PHONE 359

1006 TAYLOR ST.

EUGENE, OREGON

SUPERIOR

Best and
Most
Durable
Stove
Built



Water
Coil
Put in
which is
Guaran-
teed not
to affect
the Oven

Hardware
Wagon Material
Iron and Steel
Pumps and Pipe
Belting and Oil

Crescent Bicycles
Wagons and
Buggies
Oliver Plows
Farm Implements

Largest Store, Smallest Prices in the County

New Furniture Line Added This Spring

F. L. CHAMBERS & BRO.

518 Willamette St.

Phone Main 161

521-527 Olive St.

TAYLOR

Chambers family in front of
home, 1893-1894. F. L., Ida,
and Mary. Horse, Bonnie -
northwest corner 9th and Lincoln

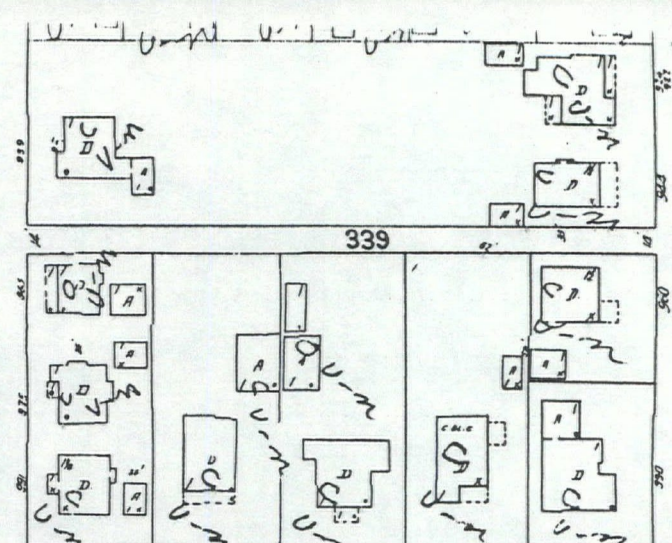
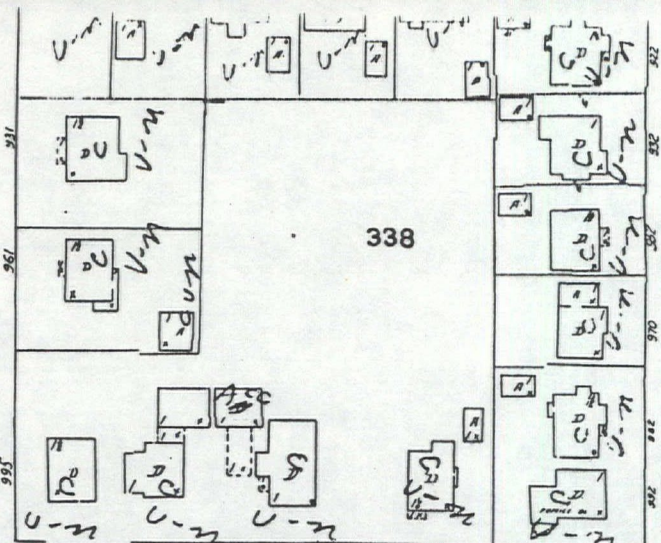
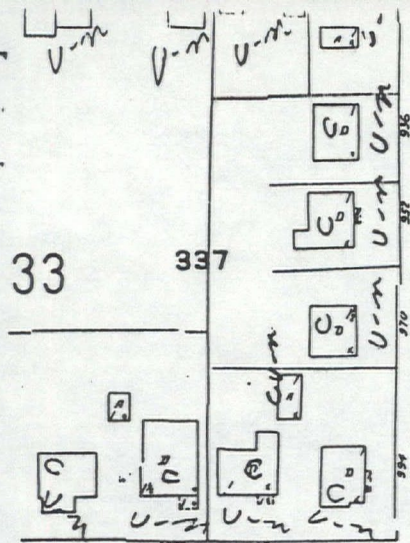


TAYLOR

F. L. Chambers first home in Eugene, ca. 1891. Originally at 9th and Lincoln (where this photo was taken) moved to 1006 Taylor.

Chambers Family Collection





316 1964

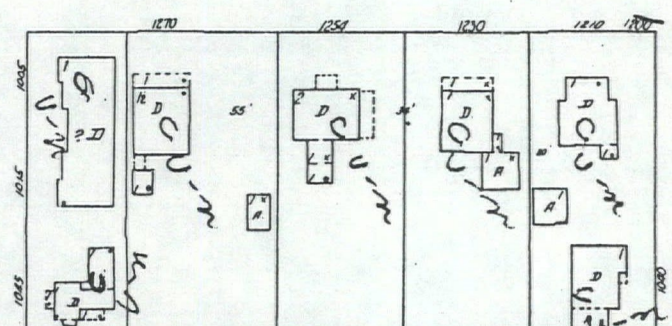
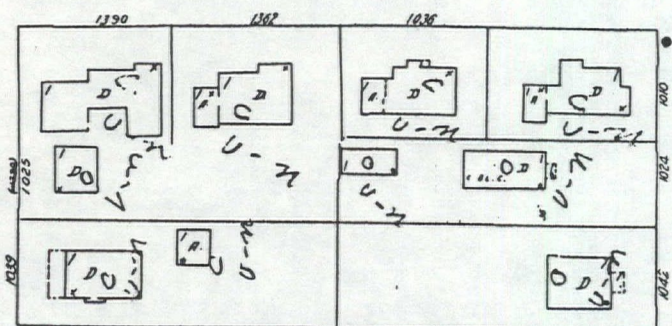
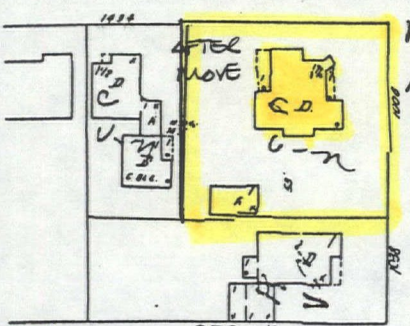
Chambers, Frank L. and Ida H., House, Eugene, OR

Present Location, 1964 Sanborn Map

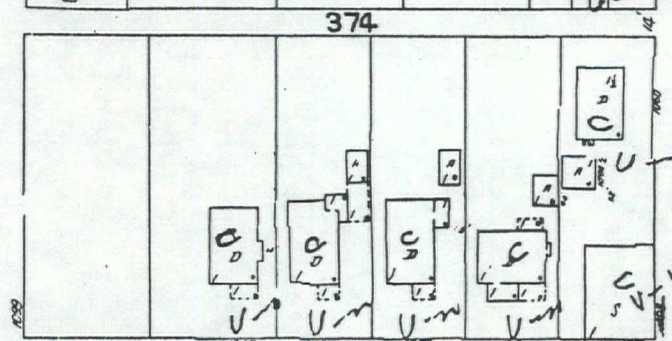
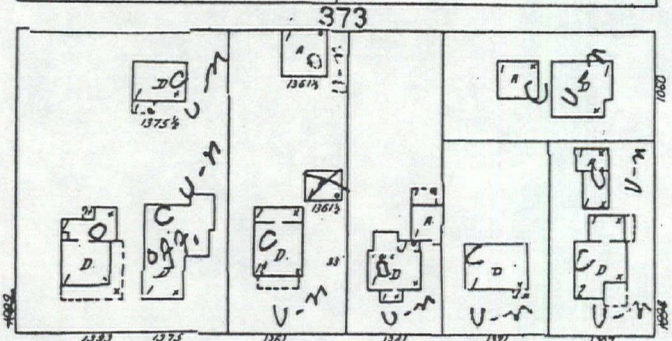
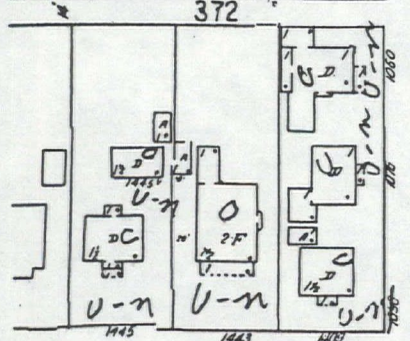
10TH AV. W.

POLK

35



TYLER

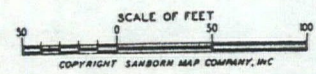


11TH AV. W.

39

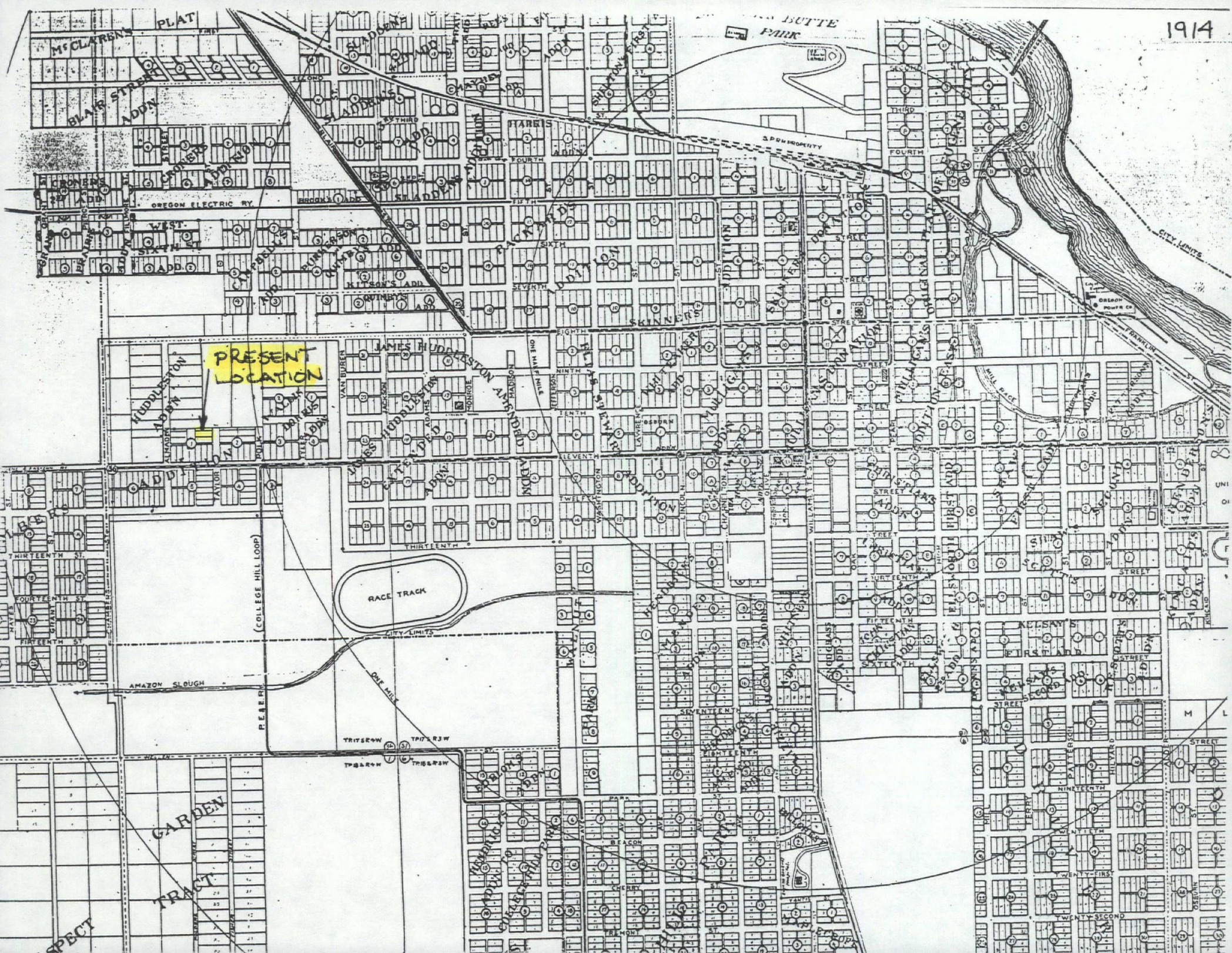
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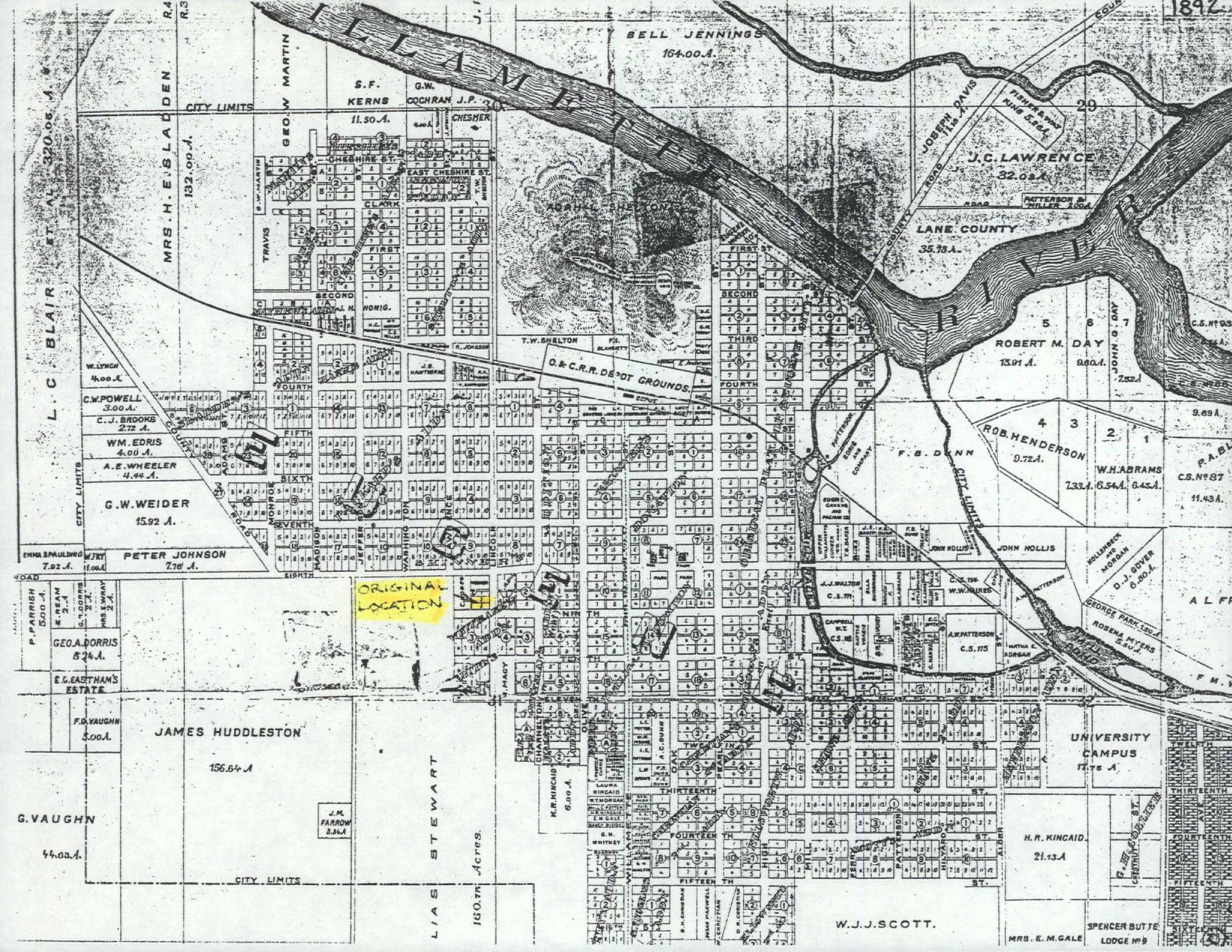
2-64



line

1964





8700 (537)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Chambers, Frank L. and Ida H., House
Lane County
OREGON

Substantive Review

Working No. AUG 10 1987
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/2/88
Date Due: 9/13/87 - 9/24/87
Action: ☒ ACCEPT 9-14-87
☐ RETURN
☐ REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

- ☐ resubmission
☐ nomination by person or local government
☐ owner objection
☐ appeal

Substantive Review: ☐ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☒ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

*Property is clearly significant as
one of Eugene's most outstanding examples
of Eastlake influenced Victorian
architecture and as a prop. with*

Recom./Criteria Accept B, C
Reviewer Bushong
Discipline Historic
Date 9/14/87
see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: ☐ technical corrections cited below
☐ substantive reasons discussed below

*strong association with the
productive career of Chambers.
1921 move justified.*

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- ☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ alterations/integrity
☐ dates
☐ boundary selection

8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- ☐ summary paragraph
- ☐ completeness
- ☐ clarity
- ☐ applicable criteria
- ☐ justification of areas checked
- ☐ relating significance to the resource
- ☐ context
- ☐ relationship of integrity to significance
- ☐ justification of exception
- ☐ other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

_____ national _____ state _____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title

date

13. Other

- ☐ Maps
- ☐ Photographs
- ☐ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____



Chambers, Frank L. and Ida H., House
(1891)
1006 Taylor Street
Eugene, Lane County, Oregon

Neal A. Vogel Photo, 1987
494 W. 10th Street, No. 111
Eugene, OR 97401

1 of 8
East (front) elevation.



Chambers, Frank L. and Ida H., House
(1891)

1006 Taylor Street
Eugene, Lane County, Oregon

Neal A. Vogel Photo, 1987
494 W. 10th Street, No. 111
Eugene, OR 97401

2 of 8

East and north elevations from the
intersection of Taylor and West
10th Street .



Chambers, Frank L. and Ida H., House
(1891)

1006 Taylor Street
Eugene, Lane County, Oregon

Neal A. Vogel Photo, 1987
494 W. 10th Street, No. 111
Eugene, OR 97401

3 of 8
North elevation.



Chambers, Frank L. and Ida H., House
(1891)

1006 Taylor Street
Eugene, Lane County, Oregon

Neal A. Vogel Photo, 1987
494 W. 10th Street, No. 111
Eugene, OR 97401

4 of 8
North and west elevations.



Chambers, Frank L. and Ida H., House
(1891)

1006 Taylor Street
Eugene, Lane County, Oregon

Neal A. Vogel Photo, 1987
494 W. 10th Street, No. 111
Eugene, OR 97401

5 of 8
West (rear) elevation.



Chambers, Frank L. and Ida H., House
(1891)
1006 Taylor Street
Eugene, Lane County, Oregon

Neal A. Vogel Photo, 1987
494 W. 10th Street, No. 111
Eugene, Or 97401

6 of 8
West and south elevations.



Chambers, Frank L. and Ida H., House
(1891)
1006 Taylor Street
Eugene, Lane County, Oregon

Neal A. Vogel Photo, 1987
494 W. 10th Street, No. 111
Eugene, OR 97401

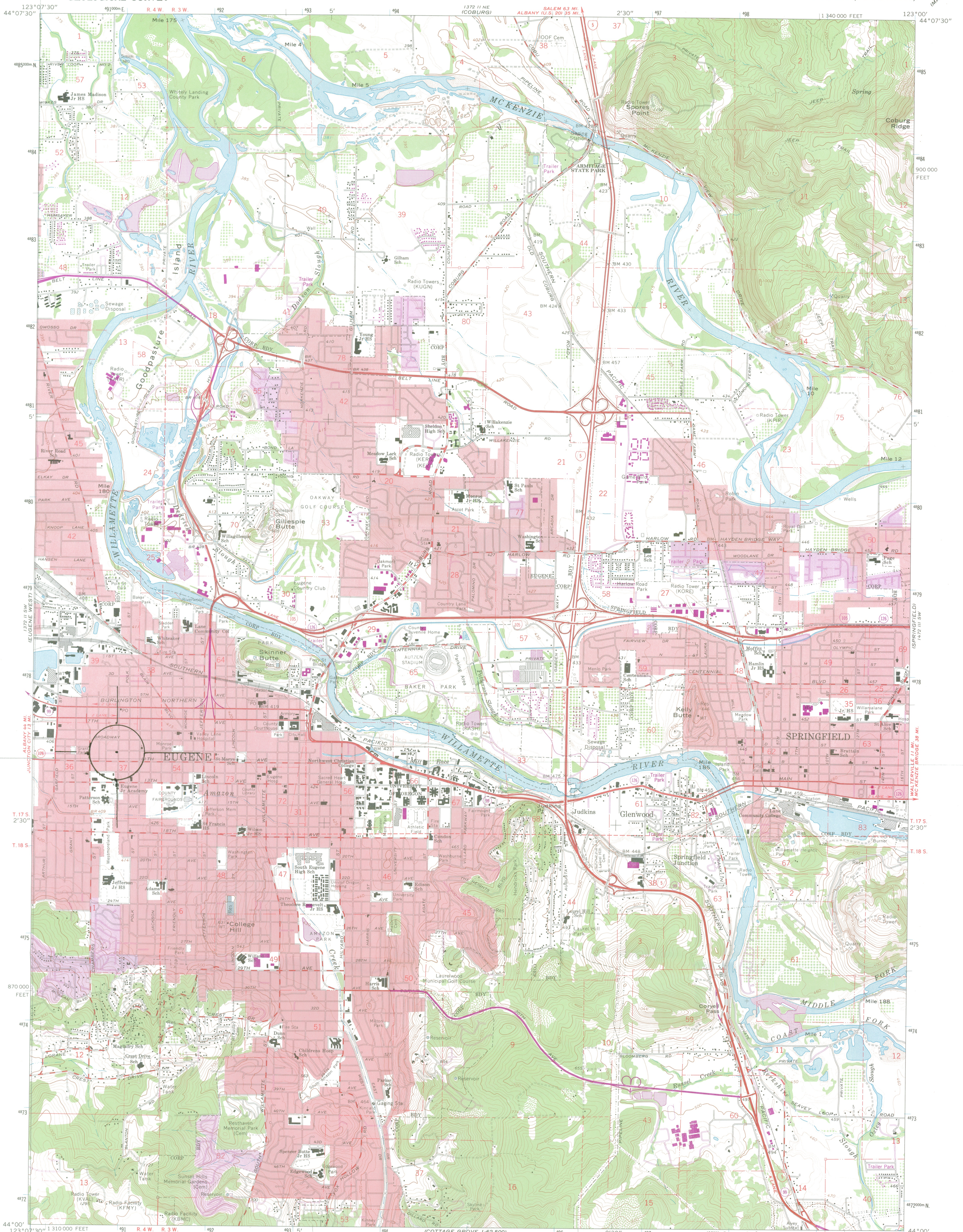
7 of 8
South elevation.



Chambers, Frank L. and Ida H., House
(1891)
1006 Taylor Street
Eugene, Lane County, Oregon

Neal A. Vogel Photo, 1987
494 W. 10th Street, No. 111
Eugene, OR 97401

8 of 8
South and east elevations.



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and State of Oregon

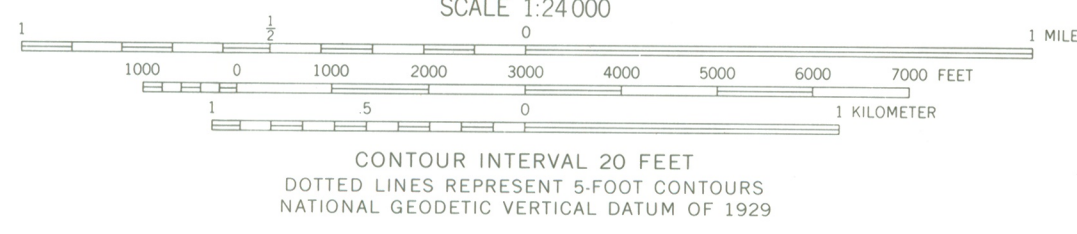
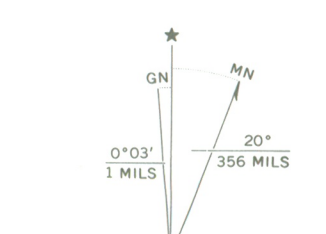
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1965. Field checked 1967

Polycyclic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Oregon coordinate system,
south zone

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 10, shown in blue

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings
are shown

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines



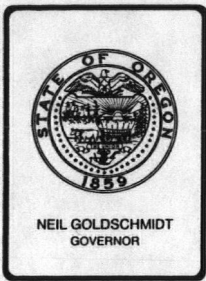
CHAMBERS, FRANK L. & IDA H.,
EUGENE EAST, OREG.
N4400—W12300/7.5

1967
PHOTOREVISED 1975
AMS 1372 II SE—SERIES V892

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs
taken 1975. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

107490950/4877080



Department of Transportation

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Parks and Recreation Division

525 TRADE STREET SE, SALEM, OREGON 97310

August 6, 1987

Carol D. Shull
Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

On the recommendation of the Oregon State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation, I hereby nominate the following properties to the National Register of Historic Places.

Corvallis Hotel
Corvallis
Benton County, Oregon

Chambers, Frank L. and Ida H.,
House
Eugene
Lane County, Oregon

Bell Station Store
Milwaukie vicinity
Clackamas County, Oregon

Jeppesen, Peter, House
Portland
Multnomah County, Oregon

Oregon Bank Building
(Medical-Dental Building)
Klamath Falls
Klamath County, Oregon

If questions arise concerning these nominations, we welcome you to be in touch with Elisabeth Potter, who can be reached at the following number: 503/378-5001.

Thank you for your consideration, as always.

Sincerely,
David G. Talbot

David G. Talbot
State Historic Preservation Officer

AUG 10 1987