

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received JUL 17 1987
date entered AUG 26 1987

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms* No. of contributing resources - 99
Type all entries—complete applicable sections No. of non-contributing resources - 48

1. Name

historic N/A

and/or common Court Street-Chemeketa Street Historic District

2. Location

street & number An irregularly shaped area of appr. 38.57 acres bounded by the closures of Court and Chemeketa St. on the west, Mill Creek on the north, N/A not for publication & east and on the south by the rear lot lines of properties on the south side of Court St.

city, town Salem N/A vicinity of Congressional District - 5th

state Oregon code 41 county Marion code 47

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership - see item 7

street & number N/A

city, town N/A N/A vicinity of state N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Deeds and records, Marion County Courthouse

street & number 100 High Street NE

city, town Salem state Oregon 97301

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Salem Inventory of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1984 federal state county local

depository for survey records Salem Historic Landmarks Commission

city, town Salem state Oregon 97301

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved	date N/A (see discussion, page 4)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Court-Chemeketa Residential Historic District is comprised of approximately 38.75 acres (all or fractions of 12 blocks of varying sizes and configurations) located east of the downtown business district of Salem, Oregon, and directly east of the grounds of the state capitol. The district is bounded on the north and east by Mill Creek, on the south between Court and State Streets by the property lines of properties abutting Court Street from 13th street to Mill Creek, and on the west by the Court Street Closure at 13th Street and the Chemeketa Street closure at 14th street. These boundaries are determined by topography, traffic routes, changes of land use to the south and west of the district, and the age and architectural consistency of structures within the district in contrast to the generally newer blocks of residences north and east of Mill Creek.

The district is residential with most of the houses having been built during the period 1860-1937. Construction occurred in two broad waves. The first began slowly as early as the 1860's, picked up briskly in the 1890's, culminated in the period 1908-1910, and ended with the conclusion of World War I in 1918. The second smaller wave occurred in the 1920's and ended in 1937 when virtually all remaining buildable land available had been developed. The relatively few structures built after the Childs house of 1937 (#130) are apartments and single family residences in modern styles that represent a distinct break with the architecture of the original neighborhood. The District includes 99 contributing structures in primary and secondary classifications. There are in addition, 26 historic properties which, owing to their degree of alteration, are classified as non-contributing in present condition. Five properties in the District are compatible but non-historic and are therefore classified as non-contributing. Seventeen incompatible structures bring the total number of properties in the non-contributing category to 48. The grand total of evaluated properties includes 131 single-family and multi-family residences, eight garages, three churches, one small store-front building, three automobile bridges, and one foot bridge. A more detailed classification break-down is found on pages 7 and 8; discussion of garages and relocations, 3-4. Despite its proximity to downtown Salem, the district is relatively well-protected from the severe impact of traffic because of the nature of its geographic and man-made boundaries. Mill Creek provides Court Street with a dead end to the east and protects Chemeketa street on the north between 14th and 17th streets. The uninterrupted stretch of Court from 14th to 17th streets helps to provide the district with a firm southern edge. The closures of Court and Chemeketa streets deflect through traffic to and from the downtown area and are planted buffer zones helping to define the district. The major intrusion is 17th street, an arterial running north and south through the district for a distance of approximately two blocks. Apart from this intrusion; the area in general is a quiet residential zone.

Public commitment to the stabilization of the district and the preservation of its residential nature has been considerable in recent years. The closures of Court and Chemeketa streets were approved by the Salem City Council as part of a \$191,000 Federally funded street reversal project in downtown Salem. Federal funding was dependent, in part, on the money being used to reduce traffic impact on established residential neighborhoods, and traffic counts show that many fewer vehicles now pass along Court and Chemeketa than was the case before the closures were installed. Experiments are underway in 1987 to reduce the traffic impact along 17th street as well. Because 17th will be connected to Mission street in the course of the Mission widening project, the City Council has agreed to the experiment of re-striping 17th street north of Court from four to three lanes in an effort to pull traffic flow away from the front lot lines along 17th. The re-striping occurred in July, 1986. Federal block grant rehabilitation funds have been

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invested in the neighborhood. Some 14 houses have been rehabilitated at an investment of \$192,035 since 1979. Additionally, Court Street received a major resurfacing in 1978-79 at a cost of \$23,000. Furthermore, the City has approved most of the District as a Residential Parking Permit area so that the streets are not overparked despite the location near the capitol and the State Street commercial area. Much of this federal and local support is the result of the efforts of the strong neighborhood association representing the area. This is the Northeast Neighbors (NEN) Association, which since its founding in 1974 has actively supported the protection and preservation of the neighborhoods to the immediate northeast of downtown Salem.

The District is named for its two east-west streets, which complement but are different from each other. Court Street is a 99-foot wide boulevard with, in general, the District's larger and older houses. Chemeketa Street is narrower and, with notable exceptions, lined with bungalows and cottages. The properties on the north side of Chemeketa back toward Mill Creek, and some of these houses were designed to overhang or in other ways take advantage of the creek site. The District also contains portions of four north-south linking streets. One of these is a block-long section of 15th Street, entirely contained within the District. The others are through-streets: 14th, 17th, and 18th. Of these, 14th and 17th are the most heavily trafficked. It is anticipated that the planned re-striping of 17th will reduce traffic impact on the 12 structures within the District that line 17th Street. The District contains internal alleys (accessible only from within the District) in four blocks and two north-south alleys indirectly linking Court Street with State Street at approximately 15th Street and between 18th Street and Mill Creek (see the map of the District).

The overall character of the District is that of a late 19th and early 20th century neighborhood with occasional later intrusions in the form of apartment complexes, duplexes, and single family dwellings. Sign posts announcing the residential parking permit requirement west of 17th Street, pole-mounted street lights, and utility poles with overhead wiring are non-historical accents along the curbs. The streets and alleys are paved, and the concrete sidewalks are imprinted at various locations with the names of the cement contractors and the dates of construction: "J. KOENEKE/VEATCH;" "VEATCH & ROWE 1909 14TH ST.;" "VEATCH & ROWE 1910;" "VEATCH 1910;" "VEATCH" (undated, four locations); "15 ST. WARD 1910;" "ED KYLE 1910;" "D. DORB" (undated, four locations); "S. FAGG." The streets are lined with mature but in most cases not historical street trees, including walnut, sweet gum, maple, and conifer. Most of the white birch trees and many of the walnuts remembered as standing along Court Street by longtime residents have disappeared. The District includes several ornamental gardens established in the 1930's and 1940's; these or their remnants are especially notable at the Nora Anderson House (#28), the Max Page House (#38), the Waller-Chamberlin House (#39), the Elizabeth Watt House (#109), and the Harvey J. Clements House (#129). The most distinctive natural feature of the District is the creek, providing the immediate setting for some of the residences and a destination for neighbors away from the creek who take walks in the area. Trees lining the creek frame the east end of the District; the screen of trees at the east end of Court Street at the creek will be echoed five blocks to the west when the new plantings at the Court Street closure at 13th Street grow to maturity. Four bridges span Mill Creek within the District, including a footbridge (#138) at the east end of Court Street and automobile-pedestrian bridges at Chemeketa Street (#139), 18th Street (#140), and 17th Street (#141).

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Among the historically compatible houses in the District, those built in the Primary period (1860-1918) generally fall in one of the following categories: Vernacular; Gothic Revival (including Rural Gothic); Queen Anne, vernacular Queen Anne, and Queen Anne/Eastlake; variations of Craftsman (including the "American Foursquare"), and Colonial Revival. Houses built in the Secondary period (1919-1937) are generally in the historic period styles, including English Cottage, Norman Farmhouse, and variations of the Colonial (including Colonial, Dutch Colonial, and Colonial Bungalow). The oldest house in the District is the Rural Gothic Waller-Chamberlin House (#39), built about 1860, a survivor from East Salem's earliest building period. It and the Joseph/Gray House (#1) and the Franklin Yocom House (#137), both of about 1870, precede the period of major growth. At least two surviving houses were built in the 1880's, but the major development began in 1892 and culminated in 1908-1910. In the period 1890-1910, approximately 70 of the surviving structures (69 houses and one church) were built. These were mostly the Queen Anne cottages and houses, followed by the earlier of the Craftsman variations. Approximately nine of the surviving houses were erected in each of the years 1908, 1909, and 1910; the most active building period in the history of the District. Ten more were built in the period 1911-1913, with new construction falling off drastically in the war years: just one house was built in each of the years 1914, 1917, and 1918 (and none in 1915-1916).

Some 25 houses were added in the period 1920-1937, these tending to be in the historic period styles. These houses often depart from the exclusive use of wood in preference for brick construction or stucco facing. More "modern" than the pre-war houses, they nevertheless complement the earlier houses in scale and craftsmanship and by virtue of the historicism of American residential architecture in the 1920's and early thirties. The latest historically compatible residence is the Childs House of 1937 (#130), an English Cottage built on the site of the old Clark House. In replacing one of the oldest structures in the District, it became the newest and final one to be built within the period of historic development of the original neighborhood. Structures built after that are in modern styles, are generally apartment structures, and do not contribute to the historic character of the area. The District's three churches include the Chemeketa Street Evangelical Church of 1894 (#89), a deteriorating but distinctive central landmark. The Court Street Christian Church (#37) and St. John Lutheran Church (#5), meanwhile, both were built about 1950 in late 20th century period architecture styles that make them non-historically compatible with the District. These two churches are located at major traffic corners and serve as anchoring, buffering structures. Apart from the houses and the Chemeketa Street Evangelical Church, there are two additional historic structures in the District--the Little Gem Grocery Store, a small wood frame structure built in the 1920's, and the 17th Street Bridge (1928).

Collectively, the numerous automobile garages and general-purpose sheds which serve the houses of the district contribute to the district's character on a subordinate level. Typically, the garages are small, box-like frame constructions with gable roofs, and they are usually oriented with their gable ends and entrances fronting an alley. By their uniform scale and serial arrangement at the rear lot lines, they provide definition and design continuity along the district's east-west alleyways. Many of the older garages in the district are makeshift structures in run-down condition, but most are single-bay sheds having shiplap siding, overhanging eaves and minimal detail. Individually, the typical garage is unremarkable. Nevertheless, there are a number which, by their well-preserved

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condition, visible placement, quality of finish work and detail, and clear stylistic relationship to the residence they serve, are outstanding enough to be counted as contributing structures in their own right. The eight individually-contributing garages are associated with properties numbered 7, 34, 53, 57, 67, 109, 115, and 130. In addition, there are several garages or garden houses which were constructed as parts of design ensembles but are connected in a more or less substantial manner to the main building. Therefore, the latter are not counted as separately-contributing features. Examples of the physically integrated type are the Colonial and Cape Cod dependencies of properties numbered 56 and 129.

With a few exceptions, the District as it exists today grew up over a 50-year period that ended 50 years ago. The structures are stylistically diverse but compatible, illustrating several contiguous and complementary chapters in American residential building. This architectural compatibility, together with the clearly defined boundaries, help make the District a contained and cohesive ensemble with a distinct historic atmosphere.

Note: Six houses are known to have been moved into or within the District. Four of these were moved prior to 1937, during the periods of the neighborhood's historic development: the old Waller house (#39) was moved twice on its original acreage as Alvin Waller's homestead was subdivided for modern development; the Byrd house (#132) was moved in 1906 from downtown Salem, as original residential neighborhoods gave way to commercial development; the Weller house (#42) was moved c. 1910 to make way for the Supreme Court Building near the state capitol; and the Fannie Spayd cottage (#30) was moved within the District in 1928 to clear the way for the construction of the Anderson house (#28). All four movings occurred as part of Salem's expansion as a governmental and commercial center west of the District and as part of the consolidation of residential East Salem. Two additional houses, #3 and #56, were moved into the District after 1937. All structures moved into the District are excellent examples of styles popular in the Primary and Secondary periods of the District's development.

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COURT-CHEMEKETA RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT CONSTRUCTION TIME-LINE

<u>Date</u>	<u>Properties</u>
c. 1860	39
c. 1870	1, 137
c. 1875	29 (?), 124 (?)
1881	131
1887	132
1890	54, 58, 64, 65
1891	78
1892	4, 8, 19, 21, 106, 118, 123, 126
1894	89
1895	12, 23, 42, 50, 90, 95, 3
1902	10, 14, 99, 119
1903	24, 84
1904	88, 109, 111
1905	30, 79, 81, 83, 113, 120, 121
1906	2, 11, 63, 72, 93, 125
1907	61
1908	49, 51, 71, 74, 77, 86, 100, 102, 114
1909	13, 15, 16, 25, 26, 46, 53, 57, 59
1910	31, 44, 45, 62, 110, 116, 133, 134, 135
1911	52, 103, 108
1912	33, 48, 73, 75, 82
1913	96, 104
1914	7
1917	9
1918	80
1920	112, 115
1921	38
1923	56, 122, 129, 136
1925	17, 34, 36, 91, 94
1926	20, 41
1928	27, 28, 32, 40, 55, 92, 117, 141
1929	67
1930	35
1935	18
1937	130
1940's	22
1941	140
1948	76
1949-53	5
1950	37
1952	107
1953	139
1954	98

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CONSTRUCTION TIME-LINE (continued):

<u>Date</u>	<u>Properties</u>
1955	47
1960's	87, 105
1961	85
1962	128
1964	69
1965	101
1968	60
1973	127
1974	138
1975	43
1983	68
1984	66

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EXISTING SURVEYS AND ORDINANCES

Some 36 of the structures in the Court-Chemeketa Residential Historic District were listed and discussed in the preliminary inventory of Salem's historic structures. The initial study of these structures was carried out by Toni Salzman, a volunteer who did the work (including conversing with property owners) in 1981. Of the 36, 16 now are listed as primary structures in Historic Salem, An Inventory of Historic Places, City of Salem, Feb. 1984. An additional seven structures, listed in neither the preliminary nor published inventories, were nominated and officially designated as local historic structures in 1984. Thus, a total of 23 structures in the District are currently noted by inventory or ordinance as local historic structures.

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES

Classification of the properties in the Court-Chemeketa Residential Historic District is determined by the age of the structures. The terms "Primary" and "Secondary" as used in this proposal are chronological and not qualitative. The period of historical significance for the District is 1860-1937, with the Primary period being 1860-1918 and the Secondary period, 1919-1937. The construction time-line shows that the two periods represent the broad waves of construction in the District. Structures built during the historic periods which have been altered in such a way that they do not contribute to the character of the District are classified Compatible/Historic (Non-Contributing in Present Condition).

This classification of properties establishes their contribution to the Historic District only and does not necessarily indicate their significance for being individually listed on the National Register. Neither does it necessarily reflect the classification of these properties in local inventory and ordinance.

Structures within the District have been classified as:

1. Primary Significant (Contributing)

Structures built in the period 1860-1918 (inclusive), which preserve their period character, many of which were lived in by historically significant figures.

2. Secondary Significant (Contributing)

Structures built in the period 1919-1937 (inclusive), which preserve their period character, many of which were lived in by historically significant figures.

3. Compatible/Historic (Non-Contributing in Present Condition)

Structures built during the historic periods which have been altered in such a way that they do not contribute to the character of the District in their present condition. In general, these properties, if restored, could be reclassified as contributing structures.

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CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES (continued):

4. Compatible/Non-Historic (Non-Contributing)

Post-1937 structures deemed compatible in style.

5. Incompatible (Non-Contributing)

Post-1937 structures which are incompatible with the predominant architectural styles and historic character of the area by virtue of their design.

CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING
RESOURCES IN THE HISTORIC DISTRICT

CONTRIBUTING:

Primary Significant	71
Secondary Significant	28
TOTAL	99

NON-CONTRIBUTING:

Compatible/Historic (Non-Contributing in Present Condition)	26
Compatible/Non-Historic	5
Incompatible	17
TOTAL	48

TOTAL RESOURCES----- 147*

*Note: This total excludes #6, no longer assigned, and #97, a vacant lot. The total includes two contributing resources each (garage as well as house) for properties numbered 7, 34, 53, 57, 67, 109, 115, and 130.

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HISTORIC INVENTORY

A Note on Sources for the Inventory: Basic sources used to reconstruct the histories of the structures in the Court-Chemeketa Historic District have included the records of the Marion County Deed Vault, title company records, the Sanborn-Parris Insurance Maps, and Salem City Directories. These sources have been consulted for virtually every historically compatible structure in the District. The Biographic Index at the Oregon State Library has led to obituaries and other commentaries on the historic residents the District in Salem and Portland newspapers and to biographical entries in such compendiums as S. J. Clarke, History of Willamette Valley, Oregon (1927), Joseph Gaston, The Centennial History of Oregon (1912), and H. K. Hines, An Illustrated History of the State of Oregon (1893). While building records for construction in Salem prior to 1940 are lacking, the Oregon Statesman in the 1890's and early years of the 20th century occasionally printed reports on new construction in the city, and these have allowed for the precise dating of a large number of houses in the District. The preliminary draft of Historic Salem, Inventory of Historic Places, which listed and discussed some 36 properties within the District, has been a helpful source, as has the published Inventory (Feb. 1984), which identifies 16 primary structures in the area of the District. Research on District structures in the preliminary and final versions of the Inventory was the work of Toni Salzmann. Data presented in this proposal sometimes differs from that in the Inventory because of new information that has come to light. Every effort has been made to assure the accuracy of the following descriptions and histories which, however, are also subject to correction and refinement as research continues. Architectural descriptions and specific style identifications and classifications have been based primarily on Rosalind Clark, Oregon Style, Architecture from 1840 to the 1950s (Portland, 1983), Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York, 1984), and essays in The Old-House Journal. A bibliography of frequently cited sources follows the Significance section, with references in the Description and Significance sections keyed to the bibliography. Obituaries and other extremely specific sources are generally referred to in the text only--usually in conjunction with the individual description of houses.

- 1 James Joseph/G. W. Gray House (c. 1870)
1309 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 84610-470
Owner: Mrs. Lucille Richardson, 1309 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: Located on the northeast corner of Court and 13th Streets (at the Court Street closure), this is a one-story Italianate Cottage on a brick foundation, virtually unchanged since it was built. It is an excellent example of the West Coast Hipped Roof Cottage (as described in The Old-House Journal, Feb. 1986, back cover). It has a low-pitched pyramid roof and a full attached front(south) porch supported by four slender piers, the corner two of which are paralleled by pilasters on the wall. Carpentered brackets ornament both the top and bottom of the piers--the bottom ones joining the base of each pier with an enclosing porch baseboard. There is a second small porch at the 13th Street side entrance. Windows are slender and double-hung with crown molding at the tops. A three-sided bay, with one of these windows on each face, projects from the east wall near the front of the house; be-

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neath each window in the bay is a horizontal wood panel. To the left of the front door is a big-paned window with a row of six small panes above it. The house is clad in simple drop siding with corner boards. Two corbelled chimneys accent the roofline. A low addition extends to the rear, and grafted to the northwest corner is a long, narrow garage said to have been moved here from the site of East School (the location of the current Safeway store two blocks north).

Cultural Data: This house was probably one of the first built in the earliest East Salem subdivision (Roberts Addition, recorded 1865). It was built about 1870 by James Joseph, a stone cutter. He bought the lot and the next one to the east in 1868 from George Washington Gray. In 1876, Mr. Joseph sold the east lot but continued living in this house until 1882, when he sold it to George Collins, who in turn sold it to W. B. Burnap the same year. In 1885, Burnap sold the house to George Washington Gray, from whom James Joseph originally had bought the land. Gray's son Charles is listed at this address in 1886. Charles' son, George W. Gray, was born in 1886 in this house, according to the son's obituary (Capital Journal, July 2, 1956, p. 5). The Grays were a prominent family, owning the Gray & Sons Oil works, makers of linseed oil. They also built the Gray Building (105 Liberty Street, NE) and the Gray-Pomeroy Building (378 State) and operated the major hardware store in Salem. The original Gray homestead was on State Street, between 13th and 14th. In 1891, Charles Gray sold this cottage to his sister, Jennie Gray. Jennie Gray Kyle sold it to Daniel Crouse, a fruit grower and horticulturist, in 1904, and the Crouses lived in the house until 1928. It changed hands twice after that. The current owner inherited the property in 1971.

- 2 Charles and Sarah Constable House (c. 1906)
1337 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 84610-480
Owners: Ronald and Nadine Thaheld, 1337 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: This is a Vernacular house remodelled in Craftsman style. It replaces an earlier dwelling, built on the lot in the 1870's, and may incorporate elements of the earlier house. The Sanborn Insurance Map shows the east wall of the current structure as the same line as the west wall of the earlier one. Some sharing of the earlier fabric might explain the unusually thick walls reported in parts of the house by one of its former owners (conversation with Douglas Chambers, Fall 1985). The current house stands far to the west side of its wide lot. It is a one-and-one-half story side-gabled house with a full attached front (south) porch supported by three piers. A large central gable interrupts the cornice of the main roof. Windows of a variety of dimensions and styles light the house and its rambling rear addition(s). Siding is clapboard.

Cultural data: The original house on this lot probably was built by James Joseph (cf. commentary on #1) and lived in by the attorney John J. Shaw beginning in 1876. In 1889, the property went from Shaw's estate to the banker J. H. Albert. A sale from Albert to Charles O. and Sarah E. Constable in the amount of \$1650 is recorded in 1902. The Oregon Statesman

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for January 1, 1905, contains a photograph of "C. O. Constable's Residence" at 457 Court, the original address of this lot. The house illustrated is not the one in place today in its current form. The Constables presumably built a new house, perhaps c. 1906 and perhaps using elements of the old house. The Constables are listed as living at this location until 1924. He was in the real estate business and then County Fruit Inspector. In 1924 the house was purchased by Jessie I. Wilson, wife of William E. Wilson, president of the Salem Brick and Tile Co. By 1928 William Wilson had died and Jessie Wilson had assumed the presidency of the company. She continued to live in the house until 1935. In 1943 she sold it to Douglas Chambers, who had been born and grown up in the neighborhood (cf. commentary on #3). Mr. Chambers was a sheep buyer, in the tradition of his mother's family, the Stuesloffs, who were live-stock buyers from early in the century. The Steusloffs owned nearby houses across 13th Street. Mr. Chambers sold his house in 1963.

3 Barquist House (c. 1895)

1363 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26 BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 84610-490
Owners: Roy and Hazel Patton, 1641 Madrona, S, Salem, OR 97302

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: The Barquist House, moved to this site in 1986, was built c. 1895 south of the District on Mission Street (at the northwest corner of 14th and Mission, in the path of the Mission Street widening project begun in 1986). The house, built of redwood, is a Queen Anne cottage with East-lake decorative woodwork and has remained unchanged through the years. It is many-gabled and asymmetrical in design, with a variety of roof planes, bay windows, and decorative exterior woodwork--all typical of the Queen Anne style. The ornament on this particular house, though, is varied, individual, and distinctive, and includes a sunburst, stars, bull's-eyes, scroll brackets, and a variety of shingle patterns.

Cultural Data: The house probably was built in 1895 by Archibald and Augusta Crosby. Crosby was born at Fingal, Canada, in 1863, and attended Aylmer College. In 1889, he came to Salem and worked for over ten years as a pharmacist at Dan Fry's drug store. In 1893, Crosby married Augusta Palmer, and in 1894 they bought two lots in the new Depot Addition. By 1896, the Crosbys are listed in the City Directory at the house on Mission Street. (They moved in 1900 to The Dalles, where Crosby opened his own drug store which he ran successfully for over 25 years. He retired in 1927 to become manager of The Dalles Hospital.) In 1902, the Crosbys had sold the Queen Anne cottage to Lyman and Mina Morse. Lyman Morse was a carpenter who died about 1906, leaving his widow to live on in the house until 1924. By 1926-27, Frank and Ida Barquist and their family were renting the house but did not purchase the property until 1936. Frank Barquist was a barber in Salem with his shop in the lobby of the Bligh Hotel. After his death, their daughter Carmelita purchased the house from her mother in 1948. Carmelita Barquist was a popular high school biology teacher in Salem. She was graduated from Willamette

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University in 1925 and began teaching in the Salem schools in 1927. She taught biology first at Salem High School and later at South Salem High School and was considered a master teacher, being named Oregon's Outstanding Biology Teacher in 1967, the year of her retirement.

(This lot on Court Street stood vacant from 1981, when the Virginia and William Chambers House, built c. 1920, burned. The Chambers came to Oregon from Pennsylvania, settling first in Newberg and then in Salem, in 1920. Mr. Chambers was manager of The Mart, a public Market at 355-367 N. High. The Chambers' son George and his wife May Steusloff Chambers built the house still standing at 260 13th Street, NE, in 1925-26. George and May Chambers' son, Douglas, was born in his maternal grandparents' (the Steusloffs') house that stood at 1285 Court, and he eventually bought and lived in the house at 1337 Court; cf. commentary on #2.)

- 4 John and Edith Rand House (1892)
1391 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 84610-500
Owner: Jerry L. Reeves, 17790 Frost Road, Dallas, OR 97338

Compatible/
Historic

Description: The Rand House and the Witzel-Watters House (#8), originally closely similar in design, were built c. 1892 as vernacular Queen Anne style houses, probably by Willard W. Greene. The two houses stand on the north side of Court and the northwest and northeast corners of 14th, respectively. Although they have been much remodelled over the years, they retain a similarity to each other and are major, large scale structures significantly determining the character of the west end of the District. Judging from the Sanborn Insurance map and W. M. Cherrington's photograph of East Salem taken from the dome of the old capitol c. 1902, both originally had tall, single front-facing story-and-a-half gables, attached front porches to the left of these gables, east- and west-facing gables on slightly projecting bays, and rear one-story or story-and-a-half sections. Both houses had cresting along the roof ridges and decorative woodwork on the gable walls. They had (and retain) facing side porches across 14th Street from each other. (James Watt's nearby house, c. 1892, was built in approximately the same plan and style as these two and, because less changed, suggests the original character of all three; cf. commentary on #126). The two on Court Street have been enlarged and converted to apartments, and each has had a second prominent front-facing gable added at the location of its original front porch. The Rand House has a later full-width front porch and a large addition to the rear. It has boxed eaves and cornice returns. An exterior chimney rises along the east wall in the corner formed by the east-facing gable unit. The original siding, probably clapboard, has been covered with composition shingles. Two stained glass windows remain, one facing Court Street and the other 14th Street.

Cultural Data: The property on which the Rand House stands was purchased in 1864 by Franklin Yocom, a farmer (cf. commentary on #137, the Yocom House, on the adjacent lot to the north, facing 14th Street). He sold the corner prop-

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erty in 1895 to Sylvia M. Greene of Linn County. As early as 1893, however, Willard W. Greene, teacher, is listed as living at this address, and the Oregon Statesman Illustrated Annual for 1893 (p. 7) records that "Mr. Green" built two different residences in Salem during 1892--one for \$2000 and one for \$2500. Although the details are uncertain, the hypothesis emerges that Willard Greene contracted or otherwise decided to build the two houses in 1892, lived in the Rand House by 1893, but did not finalize purchase of the structures until 1895, when Sylvia Greene is recorded as also purchasing the second house (cf. commentary on #8).

The Greens sold the Rand House in 1902 for \$2500 to Henry B. Thielson, who sold it to T. K. and Catherine Ford in 1909. From them, it was purchased in 1927 by its most illustrious resident, John Langdon Rand. Mr. Rand was a justice of the Oregon Supreme Court beginning in 1921, when he came to Salem from Baker to fill the vacancy left by the death of Justice McCourt (cf. commentary on #8). Rand then served three terms as chief justice, dying at age 81 in 1942 (obituary, Capital Journal, Nov. 19, 1942, p. 10). During most of his time in Salem he lived in this house, remaining there until his death. Mr. Rand had been born in New Hampshire in 1861, the son of Sullivan and Elvira Odiorne Rand. He attended Dartmouth College and was graduated in 1883, leaving immediately for Walla Walla, Wash., where he taught at Whitman College and, in 1885, was admitted to the Washington bar. He moved that year to Oregon and was admitted to the Oregon bar in 1886. He settled in Baker, was elected district attorney in 1888, and also served on the school board, as city attorney, and as state senator representing Baker, Malheur, and Harney counties in the legislatures of 1903 and 1905. In 1921, Mr. Rand was appointed to the supreme court by Gov. Ben W. Olcott. He served for many years on the board of trustees of Whitman College. In 1895, he had married Edith G. Packwood, daughter of Oregon pioneers. Her father, William G. Packwood, lived to be the last surviving member of the Oregon constitutional convention of 1857. (See also: entry on Rand in Gaston, vol. 2, pp. 134-135)

- 5 St. John Lutheran Church (1949-53; brick facing 1961; addition 1982)
1350 Court Street, NE
Assessor's Map 26BD 7-3W; Tax Lots 84610-000, 010, 070, 080, 090, 100
Owner: St. John Lutheran Church, 1350 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Compatible/
Non-
Historic

(Non-Contributing)

Description: The original structure, an example of late 20th century period architecture, is a "modern Gothic" adaptation of the traditional longitudinal church plan, measuring 130 by 86 feet and built of reinforced concrete faced with off-white mission-granite brick (applied in 1961). Architects were James L. Payne and Howard Grimms. The building as it faces Court Street is side-gabled, with the main Court Street entry porch attached to a blocky entrance tower (flat-topped, without a spire). The openings in the entry porch, the front door, and most of the windows are Tudor-arched. The windows are glazed with blue and rose rectangular panes set vertically in mullions. The east end wall contains three tall, slender windows (the middle one being the tallest, flanked by two shorter ones); inset brickwork the width of each window extends from the sills to the foundation. The exterior walls are accented by attached buttresses capped by bricks set in a slanted course. Wood-trussed, medieval-style roofs cover secondary doorways on the

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Court and 14th Street sides. The modern addition, faced with wood and concrete, was designed by Donald Gribskov and built in 1982. It extends the structure from mid-block to 13th Street. The period character of the original building assures it a traditional appearance compatible with the District. The addition is not compatible stylistically but serves as a firm southwest corner to the District, buffering the neighborhood from the heavy traffic by-passing the District on the Court-State couplet (13th Street).

Cultural Data: The church as a whole, and its parking lot to the south, occupy land that the pre-1914 Sanborn Insurance Map shows as containing six residences: a large two-and-one-half story structure at the corner of 14th and Court, three more to the west on Court, and one each on 13th and 14th Streets. In 1945, the church acquired the corner land, by then vacant, for \$9000. According to a brochure provided by the church, "Ground was broken on Jan. 9, 1949, with the concrete walls of the basement being poured in November. The roof was finished nearly two years later on Aug. 5, 1951. The interior finishing work took another two years. On Oct. 18, 1953, the . . . building was dedicated, although the exterior . . . brick wasn't added until 1961."

6 Number no longer assigned. Property removed from the Historic District boundaries.

7 Walter Buchner House (1914)
1410 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BD 7-3W; Tax Lot 81500-070
Owner: Jerry L. Reeves, 17790 Frost Road, Dallas, OR 97338

Primary

(Contributing)

(2)

Description: Located the southeast corner of Court and 14th Streets, the Buchner House is a large, one-and-one-half story Bungalow, facing north. It has a low-pitched, front-facing gabled roof with exposed rafter ends and wide, unenclosed eave overhangs and triangular knee braces. The cross-gabled roof becomes, on the west side, a projecting bay with a second-story balcony with a clapboard balustrade and two sets of square piers supporting the gable. The roof of the front porch is flat and enclosed by a board balustrade. The supports for the front porch roof are short, battered upper columns on brick piers. A brick exterior chimney is located on the west side eave wall. The house has wood clapboard siding and decorative corner boards (with molded enframing edges). Behind the house is the original west-facing, gable-roofed garage having a fanlight in the gable end. Its bellcast eaves are carried on outriggers with shaped ends. The fascia boards at gable ends are shaped with a scallop detail. The garage is clad with weatherboards, and the sliding panel door is braced with horizontal and diagonal members in a bisected diamond pattern. This is the best-preserved and most finely detailed of three garages in the district having a similar gable end fanlight detail.

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Cultural Data: The house was built in 1914 by Walter F. and Mary N. Buchner. According to Gaston (vol. 2, pp. 981-982), Walter Buchner was born in Waukesha, Wisc., in 1864, the son of J. S. Buchner (a German immigrant) and Matilda Tillman Buchner. The family came to Oregon in 1872 and settled on a farm in Marion County, where the senior Buchners resided until 1893, when they moved to Salem. J. S. Buchner died in 1909. Walter Buchner, who was listed in the Salem city directories as a "capitalist," grew hops on 160 acres he owned south of Salem. In 1903 he established a feed store and mill, building most of the plant and installing the machinery. "The mill has a capacity of turning out fifteen tons of rolled feed every ten hours," according to Gaston. In 1896 Buchner married May N. Newsome, a native of Marion County. They had two daughters, Dorothy Olive and Ruth Eleanor. The Buchner family sold the house in 1942. It has been converted to apartments.

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- 8 Witzel-Watters House (1892; remodelled c. 1920)
1411 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 86010-120
Owners: Bernard and Evangeline Deacon, 14607 Duck Flat Road, Turner, OR 97392

Secondary

(Contributing)

Description: The Witzel-Watters House and the Rand House (#4), originally very similar in design, were built c. 1892 as vernacular Queen Anne style houses, probably by Willard W. Greene. The Witzel-Watters House was completely remodelled as a Craftsman house in the Secondary period and thus has been classified as being of Secondary significance. The house has prominent parallel front- and side-facing gables joined to an expansive upper roof, which is gambrel in form as it faces north at the rear and hipped in configuration at the front, where the hip merges down to the front gables. The gables all have bracings in the eaves which project as details on the faces of the eave boards. There are battered columns on the front and side porches, ribbon windows on the second story above the front porch, and flared eaves. A study of the Sanborn Map and W. M. Cherrington's photograph of East Salem (c. 1902) suggests that the now-recessed front porch originally was an attached porch with no gabled second-story level above it. The entire southwest gable, with its ribbon windows, is an addition. A projecting bay window existed where now an over-sized picture windows occurs on the front. The structure is two stories high with simple drop siding and corner boards.

Cultural Data: The Watt family sold this lot to Lavina (Lavila?) Witzel in 1891 for \$1200, soon after the reconfiguring of Joseph Watt's land as Watts Addition (recorded May 25, 1891). Benjamin A. Witzel is listed as this address in the City Directory of 1893. According to Sarah Hunt Steeves (p. 290), Benjamin Witzel was born in North Carolina in 1812 and later moved to Georgia, where he met and married Lavila Hendricks. The Witzels moved to Missouri and from there, in 1854, came overland to Oregon by wagon train. They settled in the Willamette Valley near Aumsville. They had four sons: William, John, James, and Robert. It is Robert's house, built in 1875, that still stands at 6576 Joseph Street, east of Salem. Benjamin Witzel died at age 93 in 1905. In 1895, he had sold the house on Court Street to Sylvia M. Greene for \$3000. She lived in and that same year purchased the corresponding house (#4) on the opposite corner (cf. commentary on #4 for the thesis that her husband had built both these houses in 1892 and the fact that a third very similar house was built nearby in 1892 by James Watt).

In 1901, Mrs. Greene sold the Witzel House to L. E. and Dennis A. Watters, who are listed as living in it by 1902. According to the family geneology he wrote in 1915 (The Watters Family, pp. 16-17), Dennis Watters was born in Ohio in 1849. He attended Garrett Biblical Institute in Evanston, Ill., and entered the ministry in 1874. In 1876, he married Lucy Ella McKeever of Hendysburg, Ohio, who became a pioneer chiropractic physician in Oregon, practicing in Portland after the Watters left Salem. They had come to Oregon in 1890, and Rev. Watters eventually became the presiding elder of the Salem ME District. He was the author of several books, including First American Itinerant of Methodism (1898), The Sky Line Trail (1906), and The Watters Family (1915). In 1906 the Watters sold the house to Adolph Engelbart, proprietor of the O. K. Grocery on State Street.

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From 1909 to 1921, the house was owned and lived in by Thomas K. and Mary O'Connor Campbell. According to Gaston, Thomas Campbell, who was born in St. Anthony, Minn., in 1857, began his career as a stone mason. When he came west in the 1890's he worked as a contractor and builder and is credited with erecting three business blocks in Salt Lake City, Utah. In Oregon, he was awarded the cut stone contract for the Portland City Hall. Later, he became the president of the Pacific Timber Co. His lumber activities led to his involvement in the creation of the State Railway Commission, in response to high shipping rates imposed on the timber industry by the railroads. He was on the first board of Commissioners, beginning in 1904. He died in 1926 (obituary, Oregon Statesman, Oct. 28, 1926, p. 1).

In the early 1920's, the house was owned and lived in by John and Vera McCourt. Judge McCourt was an Associate Justice for the Oregon Supreme Court. Born in Canada in 1874, he moved with his family to California and then, in 1890, to Oregon. He attended Willamette University as an undergraduate literature major and went on to Willamette Law School, graduating in 1896. He was admitted to the Oregon bar the same year. In 1898 he married Vera Boothby, daughter of a prominent Salem family. Also in 1898 Mr. McCourt was elected Marion County representative to the State Legislature, serving in the special session of 1898 and the regular session of 1899. In 1900, he moved to Pendleton to practice law and served as deputy district attorney from 1905 to 1908, when he was appointed by President Roosevelt as U. S. Attorney for Oregon and moved to Portland. He returned to private practice in 1913 and was appointed circuit judge in Multnomah County in 1918. Gov. Olcott appointed him justice of the Supreme Court in October, 1921, and he was elected to that office in 1922. He and his wife moved to Salem and to this house on Court Street in 1921. He died there suddenly in 1924 at the age of 50 (obituary, Oregon Statesman, Sept. 13, 1924, p. 1). That year the house was sold to Arthur and Mary Boesch, who owned it until 1964.

9 East/Millett House (c. 1917)

1420 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BD 7-3W; Tax Lot 81500-050

Owner: Russell F. Millett, % Margaret Wampen, 2020 Market Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: The East/Millett House is a one-and-one-half-story side-gabled Bungalow with a large front (north-facing) gable with ribbon windows (six across, each with three panes over one). Another dormer faces to the rear (south). The front porch is contained under the main roof and extends the width of the house with heavy tapered posts set on concrete; a porch gable occurs above the steps. The exterior is clapboarding on the lower story with decorative wood shingles above and clapboards in the gable peaks. The boarding and shingling are separated by cornice boards. A boxed oriel window projects from the east wall near the front of the house and from the west wall near the rear; also on the west wall is an exterior chimney. The interior has a beamed ceiling in the living room and ceramic tile around the fireplace.

Cultural Data: The house was built about 1917 by Stephen S. East, president of

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the Salem Bank of Commerce, and his wife, Emma East. They lived in it until 1944, when they sold it to the current owner. The house is in excellent condition, virtually unchanged since it was built.

- 10 Joseph and Louise Benjamin House (c. 1902)
1445 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 86010-130
Owner: Mariann Quелlette, 1445 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Compatible/
Historic

Description: Built c. 1902 by Charles Parmenter and illustrated in the Oregon Statesman for Jan. 1, 1905, this vernacular house originally had a full front porch and a small rear porch on the east side wall. Part of the front porch has since been walled in and the house has been sided with composition shingles. The original front door, with transom and side windows, was replaced in 1984. The house is south-facing and front-gabled, basically rectangular in plan with a slight el projection at the right rear.

Cultural Data: Charles Parmenter was born in 1859 in a house at 809 N. Commercial, where he also died, in 1948 (obituary, Oregon Statesman, Jan. 13, 1948, p. 4). His mother was the daughter of pioneer Oregon judge R. P. Boise. Parmenter was a carpenter in Salem for more than 50 years and worked on the construction of the old capitol and other public structures. He also built houses. The one now numbered 1445 Court was built about 1902 but never lived in by Parmenter. In 1905 it was occupied by W. T. Perkins, chief clerk in the state treasurer's office. In 1915, Parmenter sold the house to Joseph Benjamin, an assistant attorney general, and his wife, Louise Benjamin. The Benjamins owned the house until 1943, when it was sold and converted to apartments.

- 11 Ketchum/Crawford House (1906)
1440 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BD 7-3W; Tax Lot 81500-040
Owner: Dr. John Griffith, 1456 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: The residence of 1440 Court is a two-story Colonial Revival house built in 1906. It is distinguished by its side-gambreled roof and a prominent front-facing (north) gambrel dormer. The three gambrel faces each contain two large double-hung sash windows. On both gambrel ends, the walls are set out in overhangs of approximately two feet at the level of the continuous cornice surrounding the house between the first and second stories. On the east wall of the first story, a projecting oriel window is tapered underneath in shingled sculpturing back to the wall. On the west end wall of the first story, the wall breaks into a triangular oriel. Interrupting the shingles is the plain cornice board between the stories and the simple window frames. The two-bay front porch has a hipped roof and square tapered posts resting on a shingled balustrade. What may have been a third bay of the porch is now an enclosed entry hall with a leaded glass window high on the front-facing wall.

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Cultural Data: The house, "a 9-room cottage," was built by Rev. Heber A. Ketchum in 1906 for \$2000 (Oregon Statesman, Jan. 1, 1907, p. 7). In 1907, Rev. Ketchum and William F. Ketchum, agent for the Northwest Mutual Life Assurance Co., were listed at this address, and the Ketchum family lived here until 1917, when the house was sold to Henry and Ada Crawford. Mr. Crawford was a prominent Salem citizen. He was born in 1876 in Franklin, N. Carolina, and came to Salem in 1912. As field representative for Ladd and Bush Bank, he played a major role in the financing and development of the nut, fruit, cannery, and flax industries in the Willamette Valley. He was president of the Salem Chamber of Commerce, president of Miles Linen Mill, member of the State Fair board and the State Flax board, and manager of the Salem Fruit Union and of Drager Fruit Co. In 1934 he was appointed Salem postmaster and served for 11 years; during his tenure, the "new" post office (now state offices) was built. Mr. Crawford was instrumental in the adding of 80 acres (containing the north falls) to Silver Creek Falls Park; he purchased the land during a land dispute and donated it to the park. He died at the age of 79 in 1955 (editorials in the Oregon Statesman, Feb. 10, 1955, and Capital Journal, Feb. 10, 1955, p. 4). His widow sold the house to John Griffith in 1961.

- 12 John C. and Kate D. Griffith House (c. 1895)
1467 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 86010-140
Owners: Neil and M. J. McGill, 1467 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: This is a large, two-story vernacular Colonial Revival house with two-story bays at either side, forming a T-plan. The hipped roof extends beyond this T-form in broad eaves and encompasses the projection of the bay window above the front porch. The columned and balustraded porch extends the full width of the south-facing front of the house and wraps around to the east side. Siding is clapboard, and most of the windows are double-hung sash; in contrast, some of the windows have criss-cross diagonal framing creating a diamond pattern. A separate garage, presumably original, with a fan window above its entry stands to the rear of the house on the west side, facing south. The front lawn is planted with flowers; a particularly beautiful street tree, a Japanese maple designated as a Heritage Tree in 1982, also stands in front.

Cultural Data: The house was probably built for Dr. John C. Griffith, a dentist, and his wife, Kate Dalrymple Griffith. She was the daughter of J. J. Dalrymple, who came to Oregon from Massachusetts in 1866, went to work as a clerk in the general merchandise business of R. M. Wade, and later became a partner in this firm and a prominent merchant in Salem. John C. Griffith was the son of the Waldo Hills pioneer, Lewis C. Griffith. Lewis Griffith had come to Oregon by wagon train in 1850 with his parents, who took up a donation land claim in the Waldo Hills. In 1858, Lewis Griffith married Susan Margaret Savage, daughter of Dr. John Savage, who with his family had come west on the same wagon train as the Griffiths and who also lived in the Waldo Hills. Lewis and Susan Griffith's son was John C. Griffith, who married Kate Dalrymple in 1895. John and Kate Griffith probably built their

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house on Court Street that same year, and they are listed at this address in the 1896 Salem City Directory. The senior Dalrymples acquired the land in the 1890's, and the property was officially put in Kate Dalrymple Griffith's name in 1900. John C. Griffith died in 1919, leaving his widow and three children, Lewis, John, and Wallace. The young Lewis, after his own marriage, lived in the house across the street at 1456 Court (cf. commentary on #13), where his son, John S. Griffith, was born and continues to live today. Kate D. Griffith lived in house #12 until 1944.

- 13 Ila and Lewis D. Griffith House (1909)
1456 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BD 7-3W; Tax Lot 81500-030
Owner: John S. Griffith, 1456 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Compatible /
Historic

Description: This is a remodelled Craftsman Bungalow with a hipped roof and, on each roof face, a hipped dormer that interrupts the overhang and joins the main wall below. Removed in 1962 was the full attached front porch with its own hipped roof. At that time, the centered front door was moved to the left and a boxed oriel window with 15 square panes was installed to the right of the entry. Lattice work and a modern decorative balustrade screen the base of the re-worked front, which retains a period character compatible with the District.

(Non-Contributing
in Present
Condition)

Cultural Data: This house and the one next to it to the east (#15) were built by Jefferson A. Pooler on land he bought in Edes Addition in 1908 and 1909. Pooler, the son of a pioneer Oregon family (see commentary on #116), owner of Salem Sewer Pipe, and Manager of Capital Improvement Co. (seller of building materials), built some seven houses in the District, including his own home at 1547 Chemeketa (#110). The Pooler-built Craftsman Bungalows now numbered 1456 and 1474 Court both were purchased in 1910 by Charles K. Spaulding, pioneer Oregon lumberman (although #13 was actually built for and briefly owned by Oliver C. Locke, a dry goods clerk, and Jessie B. Locke, a milliner). According to Clarke (vol. 2, pp. 567-568), Charles Spaulding came to Oregon at age 9 with his parents, who settled in Portland. He worked as a druggist and a typesetter and then in the logging business (beginning at 19). In 1884 he married Lorah O. Seese, daughter of a pioneer Yamhill County family, and they had four children: Walter L. (Cf. commentary on #45), Beulah (cf. commentary on #15), H. Clifford, and Ila. In 1894, Mr. Spaulding established the Charles K. Spaulding Lumber Co. at Newberg. The company expanded in 1904, and in 1905 a Salem sawmill was purchased from the Moore family and enlarged. Spaulding purchased three houses on Court Street in 1910 (eventually deeding them to Walter, Beulah, and Ila) in addition to building his own large residence at 965 Court, across from the Capitol, in about 1914. (He and his wife lived in the Waller-Chamberlin House, then numbered 1510 Court, while their own house was being built.) The Ila and Lewis D. Griffith House first was occupied by Charles Spaulding's mother, Elizabeth Kent Spaulding, widow of Erastus. Erastus Spaulding had been a manufacturer of fruit driers in Sonoma County, Calif., and in Oregon, where his product was known as the Plummer drier. After Elizabeth Spaulding's death, the house at 1456 Court was deeded to Ila Spaulding Griffith on the occasion of her marriage to Lewis

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D. Griffith in 1922. Griffith was the son of the dentist John C. Griffith, who had died in 1919, and Kate Dalrymple Griffith, who continued to live in the family home across the street until 1944 (cf. commentary on #12). Ila and Lewis Griffith's son, John S. Griffith, also a dentist, acquired his parents' house in 1960, remodelled it in 1962, and continues to live in it. Thus, except for the brief early ownership by the Lockes, the house has been owned and occupied continuously by the same family since it was built. (See also: "This Old House is What He Wanted," Sunset Magazine, Oct. 1967, pp. 120-121: documents the 1962 remodelling.)

- 14 First Atwood House (c. 1902)
1489 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 86010-160
Owner: Randall G. Smith, 1170 Lewis Street, SE, Salem, OR 97302

Compatible/
Historic
(Non-Contributing
In Present
Condition)

Description: This is a one-and-one-half-story vernacular Queen Anne style house in an L-plan with a front (south) gable and side-facing east gable. The original porch was an an angle in the corner of the L, facing toward the corner of Court and 15th Streets, the corner on which the house is situated. The house has been extensively remodelled. The original windows have been removed and replaced, and composition siding covers the original boarding. The silhouette is unchanged and in keeping with the character of the neighboring houses.

Cultural Data: Martha J. Atwood, widow of John H., purchased this property (Lot 10, Block 1 of Watts Addition) from O. E. Krausse in 1902. The price of \$500 suggests it was a vacant lot. Mrs. Atwood apparently built two houses on the property, in 1902 or soon after, and by 1905 her address was "rear 519 Court" (now 235 15th; cf. commentary on #119). In 1911, she sold the rear house and lot fraction to her daughter, Helen Atwood, and by 1913 was listed in the front house, by then renumbered 1389 Court (now 1489). She apparently died c. 1924, and her daughter sold the house that year.

- 15 Roy and Beulah Mills House (1909)
1474 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BD 7-3W; Tax Lot 81500-020
Owner: John S. Griffith, 1456 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary
(Contributing)

Description: This is a virtually unchanged Craftsman Bungalow built by Jefferson Pooler in 1909 and sold in 1910 to Charles K. Spaulding (cf. commentary on #13). It has a low-pitched hipped roof with a hipped dormer on each of the four faces of the main roof. The front porch roof is also hipped. The eave overhangs are unenclosed with the exposed rafter ends cut in a curved and notched pattern. The full two-bay front porch is supported by tapered curved posts on a clapboard balustrade. The house has a large bay window facing the street in the middle of the front porch, and two oriel windows on the east and west sides which provide the interior with two window seats. The windows are double-hung sash and the house has clapboard siding. A brick exterior chimney is located on the west wall.

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Cultural Data: This property and the adjoining parcel (the west half of Lot 2 and all of Lot 3 in Ede's Addition) was obtained by Pooler in two separate transactions in 1908 and 1909. He built this house and the one west of it (#13) in 1909 (#15 was built that year for \$2500, according to the Oregon Statesman, Jan. 1, 1910, Section 4); the sidewalk in front of this house bears the inscription "Pooler 1910". Jefferson Pooler, owner of Salem Sewer Pipe and manager of Capitol Improvement, was the builder of several houses in the District; he constructed this house and sold it in 1910 to Charles K. Spaulding, founder of the Charles K. Spaulding Logging Co. in Newberg (cf. commentary on #13 and #45). A few months after purchasing the house, Mr. Spaulding transferred it to his daughter Beulah, who married Roy H. Mills in 1910. The Mills lived in the house until 1943. Beulah Spaulding Mills had been born in 1889 in Newberg and attended Pacific College. She died in 1950 (obituary, Capital Journal, Feb. 10, 1950, p. 5). Roy Mills began his working life as bookkeeper for the Spaulding Company and eventually became general manager. From 1932 until 1940 he was deputy banking superintendent for the State of Oregon, in 1940 was appointed coordinator of institutions for the State Board of Control, and from 1941 until his retirement in 1954 was secretary of that Board ("Roy Mills of Control Board Quits Nov. 30," Capital Journal, June 1, 1954). The house was purchased later by John S. Griffith, grandson of Charles K. Spaulding, who rents the house as two apartments.

16 Emma Holmes House (1909)

1496 Court Street; Assessor's Map 26BD 7-3W; Tax Lot 81500-000

Owner: Mary L. Roberts, 11537 S.E. Flavel, Portland, OR 97266

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: The Emma Holmes House is one of three large American Foursquare (Craftsman) houses built on this section of Court Street in the period 1909-1910 (see also #26 and #31). For a discussion of American Foursquare houses, see The Old-House Journal, X, 2 (Feb. 1982), pp. 29-32. The Holmes House has two full stories plus a front-facing (north) attic dormer. The main roof and the dormer roof are hipped and flared toward the eaves, while the roof of the full front porch (a modification) is a slanted shed roof joined to the body of the house with mock side gables. The porch roof is supported by three square piers resting on a clapboard balustrade, and the cladding of the house as a whole (including the foundation) is clapboard, accented by corner boards and carpentered brackets in the eave overhangs and on the east and west wall oriel windows. The second floor windows are wide, double-hung sash with multiple panes over one.

Cultural Data: The property on which this house stands was sold in 1897 to Thomas Sims by Rhoda Edes, who had subdivided Ede's Addition. Sims sold the property in 1909 for \$1000 to Agnes Harding. During 1909, M. Harding built the house for \$2800 (Oregon Statesman, Jan. 1, 1910, Section 4), and in 1910 the property was sold to Emma Holmes for \$3825. Emma Holmes, a photographer, is listed as living in the house in the 1911 City Directory. She sold the house in 1912. Later residents included S. S. and Emma East, who lived there while they built their new Bungalow several doors to the west in 1917 (cf. #9). Charles A. Sprague, governor of Oregon and editor-manager of the Oregon

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Statesman, lived in the house while he and his wife were building their new home on the northwest corner of Center and 14th Streets in the 1920's. George C. Alexander, deputy superintendent of the State Police and later warden at the Oregon State Penitentiary, also lived here. The Easts, the Spragues, and Alexander all were renters; the house was owned from 1919 to 1943 by Ernest and Lylles Kapphahn, he being the manager of Kapphahn Transfer Co. The Kapphahns built house #17 at the rear of the lot in about 1925.

- 17 Kapphahn House (c. 1925)
1498 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BD 7-3W; Tax Lot 81500-010
Owner: Mary L. Roberts, 11437 SE Flavell, Portland, OR 97266

Secondary

(Contributing)

Description: This is a Colonial Bungalow (similar in general style and construction date to the Adolph House at 240 14th Street, #136). It is a one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled structure with the gable ends capped by a hip and with abbreviated roof overhangs. An extended shed dormer dominates the front (east) roof face, and an attached neo-classical entry porch is centered below it on the front wall. The porch roof is an arched canopy supported by two columns. A central chimney and the balanced placement of the windows contributes to the symmetry of this design. Siding is wide clapboard.

Cultural Data: The house stands to the rear of the Emma Holmes House (#16) on land that originally was part of the front lot. The Holmes house and property were purchased by Ernest and Lylles Kapphahn in 1919. They built the house now numbered 1498 Court in about 1925. Before that, they are listed as living in the Holmes House and in 1926-27 they are listed in the house behind, suggesting the building date of c. 1925. By 1928-29, "Lillis" Kapphahn, widow of Ernest, lived in the new house with her children, Pearl and Willard. The children were clerks at, and Mrs. Kapphahn apparently owned, Peter Pan Confectionery.

- 18 Ronald and Priscilla Frizzell House (remodelled 1935)
1518 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BD 7-3W; Tax Lot 55435-000
Owners: Herbert Freeman, et al, 11122 State Street, Salem, OR 97301

Secondary

(Contributing)

Description: A complete remodelling of an earlier Rural Gothic house, this structure was converted in 1935 to a Georgian design. It has a side-gabled-on-hip roof with a front-facing (north) gable joining the main wall. This gable presents a Palladian window, located on the same vertical axis as the pedimented front door below. Paired double-hung sash windows (with six panes over six) flank the Palladian window upstairs and the front door below, giving the facade a precisely symmetrical design. Green shutters hang to either side of the paired windows. A brick exterior chimney is located on the west wall. A one-story, flat-roofed rear addition houses a family room/study. From the exterior, the house appears to be of two stories but in fact is a story and a half. Eight-inch clapboard siding put on in the 1935 remodelling

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now is covered with aluminum siding. (Siding removed in 1987.)

Cultural Data: The house was redesigned to approximate the Raoul Walsh estate in California, as it appeared in a painting on the cover of the March 1934 issue of American Home. Priscilla B. Frizzell, who with her husband, Ronald Frizzell, acquired the house in 1934 and remodelled it, describes the project in American Home for November 1936. The article includes a photograph of the pre-remodelling house--a story-and-a-half vernacular structure perhaps dating from the 1870's. The house is said to have been moved to this site from the corner of Court and Capital Streets. The early history of the house is uncertain. The early history of the lot begins with the Watt family selling it in 1892 to L. H. Rowland, who apparently built a house here, for in 1904 B. T. Rowland sold the property for \$2100 to Sophia Marsh. The pre-1914 Sanborn Insurance Map shows the house, a two-story dwelling, but in 1914 this original structure in fact seems no longer to have stood here, for Sophia Marsh sold the property for only \$500 to J. P. Frizzell in February 1914. Jason Porter Frizzell was treasurer and general manager of the City View Cemetery Assoc.; his parents had crossed the plains to the Willamette Valley in 1852. It was presumably Mr. Frizzell who moved the house from Court and Capital some time after 1914 and apparently used it as a rental; he and his wife, Alice, never are listed as living here. Alice Frizzell sold the house in 1934 to her son Ronald and his wife Priscilla, who were married in 1934. Ronald Frizzell was department manager for Nelson Brothers, Inc., Plumbers, Sheet Metal Work, Neon Signs, Paint and Roofing, Gas Burners, Washing Machines, etc. In the American Home article, Mrs. Frizzell describes her husband as "a graduate mechanical engineer" who "has put all his talents into a complete air-conditioned heating system, fired with gas." She describes the kitchen as "a model work room with built-in ironing board, Magic Chef stove, Electrolux refrigerator, and handy built-ins." The Frizzells sold the house in 1943.

In the early 1950's, Ellen and Bryan Goodenough, a Salem attorney, purchased it. A native of Astoria, Mr. Goodenough moved to Salem in 1907, graduated from Willamette University College of Law in 1926, and until 1948 served as Oregon Supreme Court bailiff and court reporter. From 1939 to 1948, he was state code commissioner and became an expert on Oregon laws. He was in private practice from 1948 to 1983. Mrs. Goodenough was born Ellen Martha Savage, a member of a pioneer Salem family. She attended Willamette University. The Goodenoughs lived in the house on Court Street until their deaths in 1985. (See: obituary for Mrs. Goodenough, Statesman Journal, Nov. 5, 1985, and for Mr. Goodenough, Statesman Journal, Nov. 12, 1985)

- 19 Howard Ashby/Frank Durbin House (1892)
1517 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 86010-240
Owner: Eunice Crothers, 1517 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing) Description: Designed by the architect Charles H. Burggraf, this Queen Anne/
Eastlake style house and the coach house behind it (cf. commentary on #118)
were built for Howard Ashby, solicitor for the State Land and Trust Co., in

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1892. The structures stand on land he and his wife had purchased from the Watt family in 1891; Howard Ashby is listed as living at this address, on Court at the northeast corner of 15th Street, in 1893. The Oregon Statesman Illustrated Annual for early 1893 mentions Howard Ashby's new house as one of "many" residences and several business blocks built in Salem by Burggraf, who "designs all our best buildings. He has been with us a year and a half, and has given us great reform in the building line" (p. 39). The Ashby House is of one-and-one-half stories with a complicated roofline of assymetrically massed gables and hips. The main roof runs north and south and is hipped up as a gable-on-hip facing front (south). This gable is ornamented by a pattern of criss-crossed diagonal strips with medallions in the interstices, characteristic of Burggraf (see, e.g., his Carlton Smith House, moved in 1985 from Oak Street to Cannon Street, SE). This gable is echoed and partially masked by a lower south-facing gable that provides the roof for an open, upstairs porch. The main roof, meanwhile, is joined by a major side-gabled wing on each side. At the southwest corner, angled toward the corner of Court and 15th Streets, is a rectangular bay originally topped by a windowed turret (visible in the photograph of this portion of East Salem, taken c. 1902 by W. M. Cherrington). Such a turret massed against open porches and varied roof forms is also typical of Burggraf, as seen in the Smith House or his Webster House, at 901 13th Street. On the Ashby House, the first floor front porch, originally extending around the southeast corner, has been mostly enclosed. An attached rear section, originally of one story, has been enlarged to a story-and-a-half. Much of the ornament on the house was removed after World War II, and asbestos shingles now cover the first story. Original decorative wood shingles and some ornament remain on the gable walls. A well-house, with lattice screening, once located on the side lawn, also was removed in the forties. Despite the changes, the house retains the graceful lines designed by Burggraf, is effectively oriented to its corner lot, and--situated just west of the geographic center of the District--is a key central element to the area.

Cultural Data: Charles Burggraf was born in Centralia, Ill., in 1866, son of a German immigrant who was also an architect and builder. In 1884, the son moved to Hastings, Neb., where he studied at Hastings College, opened his first office, and in 1888 married Mattie Adams, of Iowa. He built a number of public buildings in Nebraska, including public schools--a type of structure that became a specialty in later years. In 1891, he moved to Salem and, in addition to designing houses, was the architect of Yew Park School and the Hughes, D'Arcy, and Adolph Blocks. (information on Burggraf in Hines, p. 991). He left Salem within a few years and established his practice in Albany.

Howard Ashby built his house on Court Street at the same time that his brother, Joshua L. Ashby, a butcher, built his residence on the next lot east (cf. commentary on #21). In 1898, Howard Ashby sold his house on the corner, along with the coach house, to Clemma M. and Frank W. Durbin, hop dealer and cattle breeder. They owned the house until 1927. Mr. Durbin was born in 1866 in Salem, the son of Daniel and Sarah A. (Smith) Durbin, from Ohio. Frank Durbin studied law at Willamette University and, in 1887, married Clemma M. Sellady. He owned hop yards at Buena Vista, Independence, and Howell Prairie, and his cattle won

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awards at the State Fairs. In 1923 the Durbins divided their lot and in 1927 sold the coach house, by then remodelled as a residence, to Clara Patterson (cf. commentary on #118) and the main house to Thomas Roen, who in 1926 had founded the Roen Typewriter Exchange in Salem. He and his wife, M. Ethel Roen, owned and lived in the house until 1944. Mr. Roen was born in Minnesota in 1882 and after high school went to printing school in Chicago. He operated a print shop in Superior, Wisconsin, before going into the office machine business in Duluth, Minn. He then moved to Salem and opened the typewriter exchange, which remained a Salem business until the 1980's. He retired c. 1957 and died in 1961 (obituary, Oregon Statesman, July 18, 1961, p. 5). He and his wife had sold the Ashby House in 1944 to Dr. Morris Crothers and his wife, Eunice Crothers. Mrs. Crothers continues to live in the house in 1986. (For information on Frank Durbin, see his obituary, Capital Journal, Aug. 5, 1941, pp. 1 and 15.)

- 20 Collins-Busick House (c. 1926)
1534 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BD 7-3W; Tax Lot 55434-000
Owners: William and Sylvia Dorney, 1534 Court Street, NE; Salem, OR 97301

Secondary

(Contributing)

Description: This is a one-and-one-half-story Norman Farmhouse, side-gabled with, in addition, two overlapping front-facing gables enclosing the entry way and a front-facing wing to the right of the entry. The resulting plan is an el. The roofs are steeply pitched and the gable edge to the left of the entry is gracefully flared. A massive, tapered brick chimney dominates the front wall and is flanked by pairs of large, tall windows, almost door-like, lighting the living room (in the east wing). The windows here and elsewhere have slender mullions dividing the glass into vertical panes within the wider main frames. The brickwork, steep roofs, tapering chimney, mullioned windows, and arched opening to the entry way all contribute to an elegance associated with the late twenties also seen, in different forms, in several other houses built about the same time in the District, including the Scott House (#35), the Steeves House (#41), and the somewhat later Childs House (#130).

Cultural Data: The Collins-Busick House replaces an earlier wooden residence on property owned by Sophia and George Lahme beginning in 1907. Sophia Lahme lived at the address until about 1925, and in 1926-27 Fay H. Collins, a clerk at the post office, and his wife Pearl are listed here. They did not finalize purchase of the property from Mrs. Lahme until February 1932 but may have had the house built as early as 1926. They lived here through the early forties, selling in 1943 to Harold T. and Savilla Busick. Harold Busick was a Salem grocer for more than 40 years, a partner in the grocery store at 197 Commercial, NE, founded by his father J. L. Busick in 1918. Harold Busick was born in Salem and attended Salem schools, entering the grocery business with his father, brothers, and nephew. He died at age 61 in 1969 (obituary, Capital Journal, Dec. 12, 1969, p. 13). Mrs. Busick sold the house to William and Sylvia Dorney, also Salem merchants (owners of Greenbaum's Fabrics), in 1978.

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- 21 Joshua and Mary Ashby House (1892)
1531-33 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 86010-250
Owner: Eunice Crothers, 1517 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Compatible/
Historic

(Non-Contributing
In Present
Condition)

Description: The Ashby House is a tall, two-and-one-half-story vernacular Queen Anne style house with a gable on hip roof. Illustrated as the Z. T. Keyes House in the Oregon Statesman for Jan. 1, 1905 (p. 18), it has since then had its entry porch enclosed and the roof over it changed from a hipped to a gabled roof, had its two front windows made into a picture window, and had composition siding applied over the original boarding. Shed dormers also have been added.

Cultural Data: Joshua and Mary Ashby bought the land on which this house stands from the Watt family in 1891 and are listed in the City Directory as living in the house on this lot in 1893. Mr. Ashby owned a meat market on Commercial Street. By 1904 the house was owned and occupied by Zachary Taylor Keyes. Born in 1846 in Tennessee, Mr. Keyes had come to Oregon through Panama after the Civil War and lived in Philomath. In the late 1870's he and his cousin went to eastern Oregon in search of prime sheep-raising land (Judith Keyes Kenny, "Early Sheep Ranching in Eastern Oregon," Oregon Historical Quarterly, June 1963, pp. 101-122). Mr. Keyes eventually established a ranch at Keyes Flat, five miles north of Mitchell, Oregon. In 1880 he married Amanda Booth (born in 1861 at Wilbur, Ore.), the daughter of the Methodist circuit rider Robert A. Booth. The Booth family had come to Oregon in 1852. Her brothers were Henry Booth of Roseburg and Senator Robert Booth. Zachary and Amanda Keyes' son, Walter, who as a student lived in this house, became a lawyer, a member of the Willamette University faculty, and the mayor of Salem. The Keyes sold the house in 1911.

In 1937, it was purchased by Charles Finch and his sons, Ray and Ernest A. Finch. The City Directory for 1938-39 lists Charles and Mabel Finch, Ernest and Belle Finch, and Ray and Erma Finch all living at 1533 Court. Charles and Mabel Finch also operated the Pacific Studio of Music there. Mabel Hinds Finch was born in Nebraska in 1878 and came to Oregon with her parents in 1894. In 1910, she married her music teacher, Charles Finch. They lived in Texas, Nebraska, and California before returning to Oregon in 1933. Mabel Finch died in 1960 (obituary, Oregon Statesman, Aug. 16, 1960). Ernest Finch is said to have built the four concrete block rental units behind the house, probably in the 1940's. The Finch family sold the house and the rental units to Dr. Morris Crothers and his wife in 1967.

- 22 Four-unit Concrete Block Court (c. 1940's)
1527, 1529, 1535, 1537 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 86010-250
Owner: Eunice Crothers, 1517 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Incom-
patible

(Non-Contributing)

Description: These four small, one-story concrete block rental units were built by Ernest A. Finch (conversation with Eunice Crothers, January 1986). Mr. Finch was co-owner of the Joshua and Mary Ashby House from 1937 to 1967

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(cf. commentary on #21). Built probably in the 1940's, they stand at the rear of the Joshua and Mary Ashby House.

23 Sweetland-Peck House (c. 1895)
1552 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BD 7-3W; Tax Lot 55433-000
Owner: Joan Rohm, Box 158, Mt. Vernon, OR 97438

Compatible/
Historic

Description: This is a small, probably much-changed Cape Cod cottage set far back from Court Street on its deep lot. It is side-gabled with a hipped dormer on the front (north) slope of the roof. The partial front porch, screened with lattice, is recessed under the main roof at the northwest corner. Windows are multi-pane; siding is shingles. There is a large central chimney.

(Non-Contributing
In Present
Condition)

Cultural Data: The lot, part of land originally owned by Sarah Smith, changed hands several times before 1904, and the cottage may have been built as early as 1893 by Nancy J. and Jacob Stahley (a "dwelling house now occupied by the said N. J. Stahley" is mentioned in a deed transaction of 1897) or as late as 1904 by Jacob Wimer, a carpenter who purchased the property that year and who lived directly south of it at 1441 (now 1541) State.

The most prominent owners were the Sweetland family (1911-23) and Morton and Jessie Peck (1923-73). George J. Sweetland is a major figure in the history of athletics at Willamette University, where he coached football and other sports from 1907 to 1914. Born in New York in 1871, he studied medicine at Willamette while he was a coach and left the school to enter medical practice in Michigan. He died in 1954 (obituary, Oregon Daily Journal, Mar. 30, 1954, p. 9). At Willamette, he organized parties of students and alumns to construct a tiled and sodded football field in a swampy area of the campus that since has become the central quad. It was known for years as Sweetland Field. Under his training, the Willamette football team defeated University of Oregon in 1913.

In 1923, Sweetland and his wife sold the cottage to Morton E. and Jessie Grant Peck. Peck was a botanist who became a well-known authority on Oregon flora and who was a member of the Willamette faculty for 33 years. Born in Iowa in 1870, he earned his bachelor's and master's degrees at Cornell College in Iowa and then taught at Ellsworth College there. He married one of his students, Jessie Grant, in 1905, and they left the same day for British Honduras on a scientific expedition for the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh. He joined the biology faculty at Willamette in 1908. The Pecks spent many summers on expedition collecting specimens and over the years built up the Peck Herbarium, a collection of some 40,000 specimens of Oregon plant life. He was the author of A Manual of the Higher Plants in Oregon. He also wrote a book of poems entitled The Book of Bardons. Prof. Peck retired in 1941 (Oregon Statesman, Mar. 22, 1941, p. 1) but continued as curator of the Peck Herbarium at Willamette. He died at the age of 89 in 1959 (obituary, Oregon Statesman, Dec. 5, 1959, p. 5; editorial, Oregon Statesman, Dec. 6, 1959, p. 4). Mrs. Peck owned the cottage until 1973, when it was willed to Willamette. It has since been

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sold. The Pecks are said to have maintained a beautiful garden on the property.

24 H. S. Gile House (c. 1903)
1547 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 86010-260
Owners: Tom and Whiddon Stephens, 1547 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: The Gile House is a two-story Queen Anne style house that has remained essentially unchanged since it was illustrated, soon after it was built, in the Oregon Statesman for Jan. 1, 1905 (p. 13). It is a side-gabled house with a two-story dormered bay facing front (south). On the first story of this bay is the further projection of a large bay window. The siding is the original combination of clapboards, wooden belt courses, and shingles. A decorative wooden medallion is centered over the upstairs windows in the front bay. The front porch is covered by the slope of the main roof, and on the roof above the porch is a flat-roofed dormer. The house has a tall, corbelled cap interior brick chimney which provides a distinctive vertical accent toward the east side gable.

Cultural Data: The land on which this house stands was purchased by Herman S. Gile, a leading Salem agriculturist, and his wife Minnie from the Watt family in 1902. They probably built the house during 1903, and by Jan. 1, 1905, the Statesman described it as "a beautiful new residence" owned by "one of the leading fruit buyers and shippers on this coast." Mr. Gile, the son of Reuben and Jane Gile, was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1860. The family moved in 1861 to Chicago, where the young Herman eventually was employed by the Wells Fargo Co. to be a messenger and agent in Iowa, Nebraska, and Colorado. He came to Salem in 1889 and in 1901, with Walter Jenks, organized the Willamette Valley Prune Association, later known as H. S. Gile and Co. Mr. Gile was one of the first to go east to introduce Oregon prunes to the U. S. domestic market and was given coverage at the time by The Saturday Evening Post (which, according to the entry on Gile in the History of Oregon, vol. 2, pp. 179-180, "devoted considerable space" to Gile and his "invading the east with his pockets bulging with prunes"). Mr. Gile later organized the Pheasant Fruit Juice Co., the name of which was changed twice to become the Northwest Fruit Products Co. and later the Phez Co. The company manufactured apple cider and juice and loganberry juice. Gile was a candidate for mayor of Salem, president of the Salem Rotary Club in 1922, and active in the Calvary Baptist Church and the YMCA. He died in 1943 (obituary, Capital Journal Feb. 4, 1943, p. 12).

The Gile family sold the house in 1910. In 1919, it was purchased by George and Elizabeth Ross. George Ross was born in Springbrook, Wisc., in 1880. In 1901 he married Margaret Elizabeth Webster, also of Wisconsin. They moved in 1906 to Yakima, where he was chief clerk with the U. S. Reclamation Service. He was transferred to Bend on the Tumalo project and in 1912 came to Salem to enter law school at Willamette University. He was secretary and auditor for Oregon's first highway commission. He joined the army in 1918 and worked as a travelling auditor, rising to the rank of major. On his return to Salem in 1919, he and his wife purchased the former Gile House and he became the treasurer and aud-

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itor of the Phez Co. He later started his own firm as an auditor and public accountant and during this period wrote the book Cost Keeping and Construction Accounting, widely adopted as a guide by state governments and as a text in business courses. Mr. Ross died in 1927 (Clarke, vol. 2, pp. 441-442). In 1933, his widow sold the house.

25 Henry Kloeppling House (1909)

1566 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BD 7-3W; Tax Lot 55432-000

Owners: Robert and Helen Moore, 1566 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: The Kloeppling House is a Craftsman Bungalow with three front-facing gables: the main roof, the front porch, and a small gable roof over a front-facing oriel window. In addition, there is a side-facing gable on the west. The house has false bevelled drop siding below the belt course and stucco with half-timbered detailing above the belt in each of the gables. The front steps originally extended across the full width of the recessed, single-bay porch but have been modified to about half that width. Interior changes have been made since 1975, and a modern addition was added to the back of the house in 1984-85.

Cultural Data: The Kloeppling family purchased the property on which this house stands in 1908, and H. H. Kloeppling built the house at a cost of \$3000 in 1909 (Oregon Statesman, Jan. 1, 1910, section 4). The City Directory for 1909-10 lists Johanna Kloeppling (the widow of Fred Kloeppling) and H. H. Kloeppling, a student, residing here. Henry Kloeppling later became a Deputy Clerk with the Oregon Supreme Court, and he and his wife, Laura, lived in the house for many years. It remained in the Kloeppling family until 1963. Since 1975, the house has been owned and occupied by Robert Moore, Salem city manager in the 1970's.

26 May-Cavanaugh House (1909)

1563 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26 BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 86010-270

Owners: Alan and Mary Ellen Long, 1563 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: The May-Cavanaugh House is a variation of the American Foursquare (Craftsman) house. It is a large two-story structure with a low-angled hipped roof accented by a front-facing dormer on the south face of the roof. The main and dormer roofs both have wide overhangs with decorative brackets in the eaves. The front entry is a porch recessed into the square of the house with a small decorative roof (also bracketed) over the front and side openings of the porch and extending back to crown the east-facing oriel window behind the porch. Another oriel window occurs on the west wall. A side entry on the east opens into a lower back addition. Siding is clapboard with wood shingles on the dormer. Most windows are multi-pane-over-one double-hung sash. Apart from the modern metal awnings, the house is unchanged on the exterior and in excellent condition.

Cultural Data: In 1902, this lot was purchased from George Watt by Walter T.

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Jenks, an employee of H. S. Gile who boarded at the Gile House, next door to the west (#24). In 1908, Walter and Edith Jenks sold the lot to H. L. May, a carpenter. May built the house in 1909 at a cost of \$4000 (Oregon Statesman, Jan. 1, 1910, Section 4) and sold it to Lafayette and Eva Cavanaugh in 1910. Mr. Cavanaugh was a stock dealer. He and his wife lived in the house until 1920, when they sold it to Reuben Marsters, a lawyer, and his wife, Lizzie. The Marsters owned it until 1925. Mr. Marsters was born in Illinois in 1876, and Lizzie Blain Marsters was born the same year in Roseburg, Ore. Reuben Marsters came to Oregon in 1888, attended school in Douglas County until 1895, and attended the College of Philomath for three years. In 1898, he married Lizzie Blain and in 1899 was elected Justice of the Peace for Coles Valley Precinct, Roseburg. During his term in office he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1904 (History of the Bench and Bar in Oregon, p. 183).

- 27 James Stewart House (c. 1928)
1582 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BD 7-3W; Tax Lot 55431-000
Owner: Cora Plumb, 1582 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Secondary

(Contributing)

Description and Cultural Data: The Stewart House is a front-gabled English Cottage with east and west side dormers and a gabled front porch projection; the porch ceiling, beneath the porch gable, is a barrel vault supported in front by two classical columns. The gables of the main roof, the side dormers, and the porch all are capped by a hip; the roof shingling is rolled over the gable ends in simulation of thatching. A prominent, tapered chimney is located on the west exterior wall, near the front. The house was built about 1928 by James S. Stewart, inspector for the State Land Board, and his wife, Clara. The house is known now as Plumb's Apartments and has had a large addition built on to the rear (south) end.

- 28 William E. and Nora Anderson House (1928)
1577 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 85850-100
Owner: Howard Stensland, 1577 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Secondary

(Contributing)

Description: This is a two-and-one-half-story side-gabled house in Colonial style, even larger than it appears from the street because of its unexpected depth. A gabled entry porch, enclosed on the sides and supported by two turned columns in antis, is centered on the front (south) wall. This probably is an addition or modification; above the front door is a partially obscured fan light. Large windows with small square panes flank the entry, and other windows are generally multi-pane-over-one double-hung sash. The front and sides of the house have been covered with aluminum siding but the window woodwork remains intact. The rear, north wall has not been re-sided and shows the original clapboard.

Cultural Data: The lot on which this house stands was purchased in 1909 by William E. and Nora Anderson, and from then through 1926 they lived in the Fannie E. Spayd Cottage on this site (see commentary on #30; the cottage was moved by Grace McLaughlin to land behind her house directly across the street

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when the Andersons built their new house in 1928). It is said that one reason the Andersons built their new house on such a large scale (it has six bedrooms) was to have room to house students. In this, as well as in its large side-gabled "colonial" design, it complements the Delta Phi Sorority House (#32) built diagonally across the street the same year. William Anderson, whose father had come to Oregon by wagon train and is said to have established the first saloon in Salem, was vice-president of Watt Shipping Co. before he established the Anderson Sporting Goods Co. in 1920. He died in 1960. Nora Anderson, a prominent Salem philanthropist, was born in Iowa and came to Oregon in 1892. In the early 1900's she organized a women's effort to establish a public library, and at her death in 1969 she left more than \$50,000 to the Salem Public Library, where the Nora Anderson Auditorium is named in her memory. She helped establish and maintain the Salem Art Association, serving as its president, and was an active supporter of the Junior Symphony, on occasion purchasing instruments for needy members of the symphony. After the death of Miss Sally Bush, Nora Anderson helped raise the money to buy the Bush House furniture for a museum. She suggested the planting of old-style roses on the Bush House grounds and was honored by the Salem Garden Club for her efforts. She was the first president and a founder of the club. At her death, Mrs. Anderson also left large bequests to the Salem General Hospital and the First Unitarian Society of Portland (obituaries: Capital Journal, May 7, 1969, p. 17 and Oregon Statesman, May 8, 1969, p. 13; see also: "\$50,000 Left to Hospital, Salem Library," Oregon Statesman, June 26, 1969, p. 1). The remainder of her estate went to Harvey H. Fox, who became owner of Anderson's Sporting Goods and who continues the business today.

- 29 Robertson-McLaughlin House (c. 1875?)
1598 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BD 7-3W; Tax Lot 55430-000
Owners: Richard and Paula Vial, 1598 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: This one-and-one-half-story, wood frame, clapboarded Vernacular house features a delicately scaled temple front porch with an open pediment and exposed rafters. In the main roof gable above, rafters extend to the outer edge of the overhanging roof. A cornice and corner boards frame the front of the house and contribute to the overall effect of carpentered, vernacular clarity. An oriel window on the east side marks the location of the dining room, and an oriel enclosing a stairwell landing is seen on the west side. The back third of the house was added later and probably originally included a sleeping porch, now enclosed on the east side.

Cultural Data: The exact building date and the name of the original owners are unknown, but the house stands on land once owned by C. C. Stratton and bought, at auction, by Asahel Bush in 1895. He sold the property in 1905. Frederick and Helene Lafky purchased the property in 1910. The earliest known occupants were Oliver and Bertha Peoples, who rented the house before buying it in 1918. It was sold the same year to J. N. and Mariah Robertson, who lived there with their daughter, Grace. The Robertsons rented a small apartment upstairs to Russell McLaughlin. After the death of her parents, Grace Robertson married

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McLaughlin in the 1940's. Grace McLaughlin lived on in the house until her death in 1982, the house having remained in the Robertson/McLaughlin family for 64 years.

30 Spayd-Anderson Cottage (c. 1905)

1595 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BD 7-3W; Tax Lot 55430-000

Owners: Richard and Paula Vial, 1598 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description and Cultural Data: This is a one-story Queen Anne cottage which stands to the rear of 1598 Court. It has a full front porch and a small windowless gable with decorative shingles. It stood originally on the lot where the William and Nora Anderson House (#28) now is situated at 1577 Court. The Andersons purchased the cottage in its original location from Fannie E. Spayd and her husband in 1909 and lived in it until the 1920's, when they built their new house. At this time, Grace McLaughlin moved the cottage across Court Street to land behind her house (conversation with Pat Cherrington, January 1986). Mrs. Spayd and her husband had purchased the cottage in 1906 for \$1250 from August Wilhelm, who bought the property in 1903 for \$250 and presumably built the cottage. (Cf. commentary on the Robertson-McLaughlin House, #29.)

31 Giddings-Cherrington House (1910)

1599 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 85850-110

Owner: Lena Cherrington, 1599 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: The Giddings-Cherrington residence is a large two-story American Foursquare (Craftsman) house with a pyramid roof and a shallow hipped-roofed wing to the rear of the west wall. It is one of several large houses built on Court Street c. 1910 that contribute strongly to the character of the street. The roof flares out in wide overhangs supported by decorative, Italian Renaissance brackets. The brackets directly support horizontal beams which in turn support exposed, decoratively cut rafter ends. This arrangement is similar to the eave bracketing on other houses of the same period in the District, including the Holmes and Mills houses (#16 and #15). The shed roof of the attached, full front (south) porch is supported by three columns mounted on paneled square piers; a balustrade encloses the porch, and its skirting is lattice work. Siding for the house is clapboard with wide, beveled cornerboards. Windows are large double-hung sash with crown moldings.

Cultural Data: The house was built in 1910 by James and Mary Giddings. Mr. Giddings was a retired merchant from Mapletown, Iowa, who came to Salem with his wife in 1903. They first lived in a very large house in the Highland district (illustrated in the Oregon Statesman, Jan. 1, 1905, p. 17), then built this house (#31) and lived in it from 1910 to 1921. In the twenties, the house was owned by Gerald and Grace Volk and then by Rose McNamee, a nurse, who apparently operated a "maternity home" here.

The house changed hands twice more in the twenties before being acquired in 1930 by Lena Cherrington, widow of the early day Salem photographer W. M.

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Cherrington. He and his brother had come from Ohio in 1890 and opened Cherrington Brothers Photography in Salem. The Oregon Statesman Illustrated Annual for 1893 reported that "Cherrington Bros. have the best equipped photography gallery on this coast north of San Francisco." W. M. Cherrington's photograph of East Salem, taken c. 1902 or earlier from the dome of the old Capitol, is an important document in reconstructing the history of the District. The Cherringtons sold their photography equipment and negatives to Cronise Studio and W. M. Cherrington opened a piano store in Salem. His daughter, Pat, still lives in the house his widow bought on Court Street. Pat Cherrington planted the large tulip trees that stand in front of the house and almost obscure it during the summer months. The tulip trees replace English walnuts, which Pat Cherrington also planted, having done so at the suggestion of Nora Anderson (cf. commentary on #28), who urged several Court Street property owners to plant English walnut trees along the street. The walnut trees in front of the Cherrington house were killed in a silver thaw (conversation with Pat Cherrington, January 1986).

- 32 Delta Phi Sorority House (1928)
1610 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BD 7-3W; Tax Lot 55429-000
Owner: Catholic Center for Community Service, 795 Winter Street, NE,
Salem, OR 97301

Secondary

(Contributing)

Description: The Delta Phi Sorority House (later Delta Gamma) is a large side-gambrel Dutch Colonial structure with a continuous shed dormer extending almost the full width of the front (north) roof face. The roof of this dormer joins the main roof at the angle of the gambrel and is continuous with the upper plane of the main roof. The large front door is flanked by small-paned windows and topped by a broad fanlight. A segmental canopy-like projection covers the entry and is supported by massive carved brackets to either side. Windows are double-hung sash--those upstairs being multi-pane top and bottom, those downstairs being multi-pane over one. Decorative shutters remain at the windows; aluminum siding covers the original boarding (which, like the current siding, was white when the house first was built). A large addition to the rear, with a roof deck, was built later, probably in the 1930's.

Cultural Data: The house stands on Alvin Waller DLC land that apparently never had been built on. Directly north of the Stratton House at 1599 State Street, it passed through the Stratton family to a succession of owners (legal abstract, Delta Gamma papers). Delta Phi, a sorority of Willamette University women students, purchased the property in 1928 and built the house that year. Delta Phi was a local group that later became a chapter of the national Delta Gamma. The Delta Phis lived at 757 Center Street prior to 1929, when they moved into their new house on Court Street. Head of the building committee was Dr. Marcus C. Findley, whose daughters, Pauline and Edith, were members of the sorority (conversation with Lois Latimer, sorority member and retired Willamette professor, Jan. 2, 1986). Dr. Findley was in medical practice with B. L. Steeves, who had built his own Dutch Colonial residence (#41) further along Court Street, at 17th, in 1926. (Cf. also commentary on #92, another Dutch Colonial house,

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built in 1928 by another member of Findley's and Steeves' medical practice, Dr. Lucian O. Clement.) The first sorority at Willamette was organized in 1919, and Delta Phi was founded in 1920. The City Directories identify the Court Street house as belonging to Delta Phi through the early forties, first referring to it as the Delta Gamma Sorority in 1945. In the 1960's, new sorority houses were built along Mill Street on the campus and the Delta Gammas left Court Street. Through 1986, the structure served as a foster home for boys.

- 33 Ballou-West House (c. 1912)
1615 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 85850-120
Owners: Donald and Sally Scott, 1615 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing) Description: This is a one-and-one-half-story side-gabled Bungalow with a full recessed front porch in three bays. A prominent front-facing (south) gabled dormer is centered on the slope of the main roof. This gable as well as the main gable ends are closed or pedimented by visor roofs, shingled continuations of the main roofs. Clapboards cover the first story, almost covering the foundation, the surfaces of the four porch piers, and the faces of the "basket handle" arches between the piers. The dormer and gable ends above the first story are shingled.

Cultural Data: This lot and the two east of it were purchased in 1908 by Orville Ballou. A photograph of Court Street in about 1913 shows this house; a building date of 1912 is estimated. Ballou sold the house to Wharton and Viola West in May 1920. Mr. Wharton was a travelling salesman, and the Whartons lived in the house until selling it in 1943. The owners from 1958-64 were E. D. and D. C. Huston, and it was probably for them that surviving architectural plans to remodel the house were drawn up by D. A. Huston, general designer. These called for adding a room and a bathroom to the rear of the house and enclosing the front porch to allow for a sun porch, an entry hall, and a larger living room. The additions were made to the rear but the planned changes to the front of the house never were carried out (conversation with Sally Scott, April 1985).

- 34 Dale and Lana Beechler House (c. 1925)
1616 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BD 7-3W; Tax Lot 55428-000
Owner: Clifford Lehman, 1616 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Secondary

(Contributing) (2) Description and Cultural Data: The Beechler House is a one-and-one-half-story English Cottage with clapboard siding, multi-paned windows, and hip-on-gable roof ends. It is cross-gabled, with the mass of the front-facing (north) gable section contrasting with the void of the recessed entry porch at the right side. The sweep of the roof from the ridge to porch eave in this section is interrupted by a small mid-roof dormer, which has its own small-paned windows on its sides as well as front. The second story windows are generally casements, and the large front window on the first story has a curved top frame. The front door is part of a framed unit containing vertical tiers of five small windows on either side of the door. The house appears from the street to be relatively small but actually extends well back on its lot. At the rear is a detached

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garage with a steeply pitched roof.* In January 1924, Dale Beechler, a dentist, and his wife, Lana, purchased this lot from Weller Chamberlin (cf. commentary on #39). The City Directory for 1926-27 lists the Beechlers as living at this address for the first time, placing the date of construction at about 1925. Mrs. Beechler sold the house in 1947 to Gladys Weber. She sold it to the current owner, Clifford Lehman, in 1972.

* Set back from the street at the end of a driveway on the east side of the house is a garage which was designed to complement the picturesque effect of the English Cottage style house. The long axis of the garage runs east-west, parallel with the street, and the entrance is in the long north elevation. The gable roof with its exaggerated, steep pitch echoes roof forms of the main building, and the garage is clad with the same wide weatherboard siding used on the house.

- 35 William and Gertrude Scott House (c. 1930)
1625 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 85850-130
Owner: James and Joyce Beard, 1625 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Secondary

(Contributing)

Description and Cultural Data: The Scott House is a one-and-one-half-story English Cottage with multiple front gables. Its stucco surfacing is framed by wood cornices and patterned with vertical half-timbering in the main front gable. A decorative corbel marks the peak of this gable, and this element is repeated on the lower gable enclosing the entry hall. A hipped dormer provides a third peak to this front (south) face. The windows are mostly casements on the ground floor and double-hung upstairs, while three small arched windows light the entry hall. All the windows are of small-paned leaded glass. Inside are several sets of leaded glass French doors, ceramic tiles embossed with flowers in the bathroom, and cedar-lined closets. The dark interior woodwork never has been painted. There is an exterior brick chimney at the northwest (rear) corner. The house is in excellent, original condition. A garage with alley entrance stands behind. The lot was purchased by the Scotts in 1927 from Anna B. Hofer, who had bought it the year before from the heirs of Orville Ballou (cf. commentary on #33). William Scott was the circulation manager of Salem's Capital Journal; he and his wife built the house about 1930 and sold it in 1952. It has changed hands three times since then.

- 36 Edgar and Fern Daugherty House (1925)
1632 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BD 7-3W; Tax Lot 55427-000
Owners: Howard and Jacalyn Elwood, 1632 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Secondary

(Contributing)

Description and Cultural Data: A large and very simple Craftsman house, this structure is side-gabled with a large central dormer centered over the attached, hipped-roofed front porch. The roof overhangs have the typical Craftsman triangular bracing at the peak of the gable and elsewhere under the eaves, but there are few other details. Two front windows are large single panes with a ribbon of small panes just above. Aluminum siding covers the original boarding. The Daughertys bought the lot from Rose Chamberlin (cf. commentary on #39) in 1923, built the house about 1925, and are listed in the City Directory for 1926-27 as living in it. Edgar Daugherty was Superintendent of Mails at the Salem Post Office. Mrs. Daugherty sold the house in 1960, and it has changed ownership three times since then.

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37 Court Street Christian Church (1949-50) (85850-140, -020, -010,
1699 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot (-000, -030
Owner: Court Street Christian Church, 1699 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Compatible/
Non-
Historic

(Non-Contributing)

Description: The Court Street Christian Church is an example of late 20th century period architecture, faced with red brick. It was built between May 1949 and July 1950 at a cost of \$78,000. It has a traditional rectangular plan with an attached tower at the southwest corner. This is now an entrance tower, the door originally having been in the center of the south wall of the church itself (beneath the center windows). The change was made in the late 1960's when 17th Street, immediately to the east, was widened. The church's most attractive details are its arched (stone-framed) multi-paned windows, the fanlight over the tower entrance, the small round window in the peak of the south facade, and the flared shape of the tower roof.

Cultural Data: In 1913, the church purchased two lots fronting on 17th Street at the corner of Court Street. The women of the Extension Circle of the First Christian Church had the idea of starting a "mission" church on "the east edge of the city" after hearing a sermon on church extension. The lots were purchased for \$2950 with funds raised by Mrs. E. A. Bennet and the members of the Circle. Ground was broken for the "Bungalow Christian Church" in June 1913. Plans for this "church," actually a house, were drawn by G. M. Douglass, carpenter. The bungalow was built by volunteer labor and dedicated in January 1914. A. McReynolds preached the first sermon in June. The bungalow faced 17th Street on the northerly lot. In 1922, a building campaign funded the construction of the foundation of a planned new church. This never was completed, and the foundation stood at the site of the current church until 1949. Eventually it was planted and landscaped as a "Garden of Prayer." This disappeared with the building of the new church in 1949-50. The bungalow survived until March 24, 1967, when it and a 1920's education wing were demolished for further church expansion. The site of the bungalow and of several other small houses at the corner of 17th and Chemeketa Streets, which also were razed, was given over to parking. Two houses to the west of the church on Court Street also were torn down to make way for the modern education wing, built in 1967 (dedicated Nov. 3). The wing is architecturally incompatible with the neighborhood but is screened by landscaping; the compatible design of the 1949-50 structure makes the ensemble as a whole non-historically compatible. (Church history from "Court Street Christian Church Story," a booklet of text and photographs, including historic views, compiled by Dale Shafer, 1977)

38 E. M. and May Page House (1921)
1642 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BD 7-3W; Tax Lot 55425-000
Owners: Connell and Teresa Ward, 1642 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Secondary

(Contributing)

Description: The Page residence is a one-and-one-half-story Craftsman Bungalow of simple rectangular plan with a cross-gabled roof: the front (north) section is side-gabled with an end-gabled rear (south) elevation. A gabled porch roof projects from the slope of the front roof and is supported by two squat, tapered piers, with capitals and bases, mounted on brick piers. Triangular knee

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braces support the side, rear, and porch gable overhangs; the braces are enclosed now with aluminum siding, and the house itself is aluminum-sided. An exterior chimney is located near the front of the house on the east wall. Windows are generally multi-pane over one, but a picture window on the front has replaced two small multi-pane windows.

Cultural Data: The house was built in 1921 by Everil M. (Max) Page and May Day Page, who moved into the house following their marriage in 1922 (conversation with Mrs. Page, January 1986). Mr. Page was born on his parents' homestead near Salem in 1893. He was the son of H. R. Page (who had come from Pennsylvania to Washington in 1883 and to Oregon, where he developed a ranch near Salem, in 1887) and Laura D. Jory, daughter of Thomas Jory, who had come to Oregon in 1847. E. M. Page was raised near Salem, attended Willamette University, and graduated in 1913 with his law degree. He practiced law with Sen. Charles L. McNary and Judge John M. McNary until 1918, when he joined the coast artillery. He later entered partnership with Judge McNary and W. E. Keyes (cf. commentary on #21). He married May Day Tate, of Portland, in 1922, and they made the house on Court Street their home for many years--until 1947 or later. Mrs. Page designed and planted the formal rose garden with boxwood hedges, located to the rear of the house. This remains in well-tended condition today and is one of several old gardens surviving in the District (e.g., at #18, #39, #109, and #129). Mr. Page was prominent in local politics and lodge work. He managed Sen. McNary's campaign in 1924 and served as president of the state organization of Elks in 1925. He later was Circuit Court Judge (Clarke, vol. 2, pp. 228-229).

- 39 Waller-Chamberlin House (c. 1860)
1658 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BD 7-3W; Tax Lot 80960-030
Owners: Roger and Bonnie Hull, 1658 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: This is a two-story, cross-gabled Rural Gothic vernacular house remodelled with a Colonial Revival front porch.

Cultural Data and Expanded Description: The Waller-Chamberlin House is probably the oldest house in the District. It has been moved twice on its original acreage and represents a link between the period of earliest residential building in East Salem and the later neighborhood that developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The house probably was built by Alvin Waller, the pioneer Methodist missionary and advocate for Willamette University (where Waller Hall, which he helped build, is named for him), and his son, Orrin Atcheson Waller, a carpenter. It was built on east State Street, probably just east of where the C. C. Stratton House still stands at 1599 State. As an architectural type, it relates to the Homestead House (The Old-House Journal, March 1982) or the "national folk House" (McAlesters, A Field Guide to American Houses). By the 1860's the type was ubiquitous in the east and Midwest and in locations on the west coast, including the Willamette Valley, where the Waller family had come from western New York state. (For an account of the Waller family, see the Significance section of this proposal.)

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The house has been remodelled twice but has remained virtually unchanged since about 1912. In 1893, Martin L. Chamberlin, O. A. Waller's brother-in-law, "moved the old Waller residence to his property in Queen Anne addition and fitted it up" (Oregon Statesman, Jan. 7, 1894). Actually it was moved not to Queen Anne Addition but across 17th Street from it to land that Chamberlin had purchased from the Wallers in 1888 and which eventually would be part of Chamberlins Addition. Sarah Hunt Steeves, in her Book of Remembrance, states that Alvin Waller's house stood on the site of the Stratton House and was torn down to make way for it. This seems not to have been the case, for the phrase "old Waller house" in the Statesman inventory would seem to refer to the house of the Waller patriarch himself. Furthermore, an excerpt from a diary written in 1907-1908 seems clearly to mention the house as standing then, 20 years after the Stratton House was built. The diary was written by Mrs. O. A. Waller (Mary Chamberlin Waller), the sister of Martin Chamberlin and daughter-in-law of Alvin Waller. On Oct. 25, 1908, she wrote: ". . . in the PM went out in East Salem to call on an old friend Mary Raymond Stone, came by the old home where we spent so many years and Grandpa Waller's suburban home as long as he resided in Salem." Mary Waller and her husband, O. A. Waller, are known to have lived in his parents' house in the early years of their marriage. It seems clear that the house Mary Waller passed on her way to visit Mary Stone (whose house, #84, known as the Charles O. Rose House, still stands at 1744 Chemeketa) was Alvin Waller's house, the same house she and her husband also had lived in, and which her brother Martin Chamberlin had moved to the section of Waller land he had bought in 1888.

How Chamberlin had "fitted it up" is not completely known, but structural evidence suggests the enlargement of what is now the west gabled wing so that the plan of the house became a definite el. Chamberlin may also have added the shed addition to the rear (containing the kitchen and a bedroom), perhaps replacing an earlier kitchen shed. The house as it looked after Chamberlin moved it and he and his family had lived in it is illustrated in the Oregon Statesman for Jan. 1, 1905 (p. 12). It had an Italianate front porch that supported a balcony at the second level. The photograph shows a single opening, apparently a door, on the second story of the front-facing gable, rather than the paired windows now in place. Piece-work in the clapboarding on the east and west gables (and piecing of the baseboards on the interior) confirms that single door openings also existed on the second stories of these gables, possibly opening on to side balconies now removed. A 1901 photograph of the front steps and entry of the house shows that it had paired front doors set in a wide door frame. These were replaced by a conventional single door later, but double front doors were re-installed in 1987.

The 1905 Statesman describes the house as standing "on Seventeenth street, near Court," and the Sanborn Insurance Map shows that the house did stand at the southwest corner of 17th and Court, having been moved there in 1893 by Martin Chamberlin. He and his wife, Rose Weller Chamberlin, and their two sons are listed in the City Directory as living at this location from 1896 until 1902, the last years of Chamberlin's prominent life. The son of a pioneer Oregon family, Martin Chamberlin was elected Salem City Treasurer in 1879, Marion County Clerk in 1880, and State Senator for Marion County in 1886. In 1898 he

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was elected to the Board of Directors of the Salem Public School System and in 1900 was appointed Clerk of the State Land Board under Gov. T. T. Geer. His business was real estate: he is listed as a partner in Willis and Chamberlin Real Estate, Insurance and Loans, in 1889-1890; as president of Union Title Abstract Co. in 1896. He died in 1903 (obituary, Oregon Statesman, Aug. 26, 1903; see also: Hodgkin and Galvin, Pen Pictures of Representatives of Oregon, pp. 109-110, and History of the Pacific Northwest, Oregon and Washington, vol. 2, p. 251).

After her husband's death, Rose Chamberlin subdivided some of the land they had purchased from the Wallers and created Chamberlins Addition (1909). The house straddled lots 1 and 2 of the subdivision and was moved again, around 1912, to align with lot 3, where it still stands. The Sanborn map confirms this change of position: a pasted overlay re-locates the house on the map while leaving visible the previous location, facing 17th Street on the southwest corner of Court. At the time of this move, the Italianate balconies were removed and the current Colonial Revival front porch, supported by its four columns, was added. The second story doors were changed to paired windows, and the design of the front door was changed. Except for minor changes, the house has remained unchanged since then. Rose Chamberlin owned the house until 1925 but rented it out after her husband's death. In 1905, Prof. C. A. Dawson of the Willamette University English department lived in the house. In 1909-10, it has rented by another Willamette professor, Edwin Sherwood (teacher of Latin and Greek), apparently the last to live in the structure before its reinauguration facing Court Street. The house was sold to Frank Flint in 1925, and he rented it during the years 1926-32 to Lena Waters, a music teacher, and Lita Waters, an elementary school teacher. The Sanborn map for 1926-27 shows the word "Kindergarten" printed over the plan of the house.

Charles and Nellie McElhinny and their children rented the house from Flint in 1932 and eventually bought it. Charles McElhinny was special representative for Oregon Mutual Life Insurance. Mr. and Mrs. McElhinny planted a formal rose garden with boxwood hedges that survives in the back yard. After her husband died in the early 1950's, Mrs. McElhinny worked as a Willamette housemother and rented the house to various people, including Willamette professors. She sold it in 1964 to Frederick J. Bradshaw, interviewer for the State Department of Employment. He sold it in 1970, and the present owners purchased it in 1980.

- 40 Muriel Steeves Morse House (c. 1928)
1674 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BD 7-3W; Tax Lot 80960-020
Owners: Guy and Lee Waldroop, 1674 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Compatible/
Historic

(Non-Contributing
In Present
Condition)

Description and Cultural Data: Originally a stuccoed Bungalow, this one-and-one-half-story house has been modernized with several different exterior materials: wooden shingles on the main body of the house, with clapboarding, vertical boarding, and brick on the front (north) side. A spacious corner porch, covered by an extension of the main roof plane, is on the northwest front corner, and an exterior chimney is located on the east wall. The house nearly fills its small lot. A deck was added to the south end in 1983. The interior remains fairly true to its original character. The lot on which the

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house stands was purchased by Muriel Morse's parents, B. L. and Sarah Steeves, in 1923, when they bought the adjoining lot to the east for their own house (#41). Mr. Morse was disabled, and the Steeves probably built this house for their daughter and her family. The Morses lived in it until 1960.

- 41 B. L. and Sarah Steeves House (1926)
1694 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BD 7-3W; Tax Lot 80960-000
Owners: Conrad and Mary Paulson, 1694 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Secondary

(Contributing)

Description: This large Dutch Colonial style house is one of the loveliest in the District. It is a side-gabled, gambrel-roofed house with a large gambrelled wing extending to the north. The resulting plan is an el, opening toward the corner of Court and 17th Streets; in the angle of the el, opening toward the street corner, is a colonnaded portico with segmented pediments providing the springing for a low-arched roof over the entry. All the windows of the entry, including the small panes of the door, the side windows, and the sectioned fan-light above, are of bevelled glass; the windows on the walls adjoining the entry also are bevelled. Two stained glass windows with floral patterns flank the large exterior chimney on the north wall (facing Court Street), while two more stained glass windows, protected by metal cages, are located on the south side (in the walls of the downstairs and upstairs bathrooms). Fan windows are located at the attic level of the east- and west-facing gambrels; other windows on the house are double-hung sash, some with multi-paned upper sections and single-pane lower units. The house originally was surfaced with stucco, but as the stucco has deteriorated it has been replaced in sections with wood shingles. The exterior now is a combination of stucco and shingling. The interior is unchanged except for some 1940's remodelling in the kitchen. The floor of the entry hall is parquet, with oak floors elsewhere. The unpainted woodwork includes classical columns in the entry hall. To either side of the large fireplace are built-in bookcases which originally had stained glass doors, now removed. Other built-in shelves in the dining room retain their stained glass doors. The bathroom is tiled in white ceramic and has the stained glass window with its elegant iris pattern. Attached to the rear of the house is a breezeway and a two-car garage. There is no yard at all other than the small front lawn adjoining the entry. The setting for the house was diminished with the widening of 17th Street in the 1960's; the parking strip and the large weeping birches planted in it were removed in the course of the widening project.

Cultural Data: The house was built in 1926 by Dr. B. L. Steeves and his wife, Sarah Hunt Steeves, causing comment from rumors that it cost \$30,000 to build (conversation with Mary Steeves Paulson, Apr. 3, 1985). They had purchased the property in 1924 from Rose Chamberlin, who had moved her own house (the old Waller House; cf. commentary on #39) from this site some ten years before. Dr. B. L. Steeves was born in 1868 in New Brunswick, Canada, and came to Salem in 1886 with his parents. He attended Willamette University and earned a B. A. degree in 1891 and the M. D. in 1894. After practicing medicine for several years in Silverton, he moved in 1897 to Weiser, Ida., where he was in practice for 12 years. He was elected lieutenant governor of Idaho in 1905 on the tick-

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et with Gov. Frank R. Gooding. He returned to Salem in 1909 and built a new practice specializing in treatment of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. He served as a director of the Salem Bank and Trust Co. and president of the Salem Bank of Commerce as well as president of the board of trustees of Willamette University and president of the Oregon Medical Assoc. In 1915, he was elected mayor of Salem. Dr. Steeves died in 1933 (obituary, Oregon Statesman, Oct. 24, 1933, p. 1; see also: Clarke, vol. 2, p. 54).

His wife, Sarah Hunt Steeves, who he had married in 1893, was the daughter of Oregon pioneers George W. and Nancy Elizabeth Hunt, who settled in the Waldo Hills east of Salem in 1847. Sarah Hunt was born in 1871 and graduated from Willamette University in 1897. As the Steeves House was nearing completion, her Book of Remembrance, Marion County Pioneers, 1840-1860, was published (1927). The book remains a valuable resource for Salem area historic research. Mrs. Steeves also wrote short stories for children and geneological works. She died in 1939 (obituary, Oregon Statesman, Sept. 29, 1939, p. 2). After her husband's death, Mrs. Steeves had sold the house to Keith Powell, founder of Salem Federal Savings (now American Federal Savings) in 1934 and who was director of the Federal Reserve Bank in the 1930's. The house was sold in 1943 to Mary Steeves, widow of Laban Steeves, son of B. L. and Sarah Steeves. In 1944, Mary Steeves married Conrad Paulson, and they continue to live in the house in 1986.

42 Weller-Schramm House (c. 1895)

165 17th Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BD 7-3W; Tax Lot 80960-010
Owner: Lucille K. Schramm, 165 17th Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: The Weller-Schramm House is a large two-story vernacular Colonial Revival structure with a Craftsman porch. Its low-pitched hipped roofs extend in wide, enclosed overhangs. A hipped attic dormer is located on the front (east) face of the main roof, and hipped wings extend the main roof on the north and south sides. The full porch extends the width of the front and continues around the southeast corner to the wall of the south-facing wing. Porch supports are tapered piers, while an attached classical column is located at the northeast corner of the porch wall. A distinctive oval window with four decorative brackets at the top and bottom and sides is centered on the front second story. An arched stairway window accented by a mock keystone is located on the north wall. Windows are multi-pane-over-one double-hung sash. Siding is clapboard with cornerboards.

Cultural Data: The house, probably built c. 1895, stood at 160 Waverly Street, where it was occupied for a time by Dr. Fletcher Homan, president of Willamette University, before being moved c. 1910 to make way for the Oregon Supreme Court Building (conversation with long-time Salem resident Mary Eyre, October 1984). A photographic postcard of East Salem postmarked 1913 shows the Supreme Court Building well under construction and, in the background, house #42 in place on 17th Street. Rose Weller Chamberlin, who subdivided Chamberlins Addition in 1909 (cf. commentary on #39), apparently moved the house to lot 4 of the new subdivision. In March 1916 she sold the lot and house to her brother, Edward N.

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Weller, and the Wellers are listed at this address from 1917 through 1942. Edward Weller was a partner in Weller Brothers Grocery at 155 N. Commercial.

The house was sold to Alfred A. and Lucille Schramm in 1944. That year, the Schramms employed the prominent Oregon architect Pietro Belluschi, who modernized the interior and re-designed the back of the house (conversation with Lucille Schramm). An attached garage was added to the north side. A. A. Schramm, a prominent banker, was born in 1889 in Minnesota and came to Oregon with his parents in 1893. He attended Salem schools and Willamette University, where he earned his bachelor's degree in 1912 and his law degree in 1919. He worked for Ladd and Bush Bank from 1913 until 1917, then for the Corvallis State Bank until 1927. He was appointed superintendent of banks by Gov. I. L. Patterson and served as superintendent from 1927 until 1935. He was associated with the First National Bank of Portland in 1935-36 and was vice-president of the First National Bank of Corvallis 1936-41. In 1941, he was appointed state bank examiner by Gov. Charles A. Sprague, serving until 1943, when he became owner of Capitol Loan Co. He died in 1951 (obituary, Capital Journal, May 16, 1951, p. 2). Lucille Kuntz Schramm, also a graduate of Willamette, was an instructor of music there and a civic leader in Salem for many years. She continues to live in the house in 1986. The scale of this structure helps it dominate its site near the busy corner of 17th and State Streets; it is an important anchoring structure to the Chamberlins Addition area of the District.

- 43 Duplex (1975)
1710-1720 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-060
Owners: Hugh B. Nelson, 4466 46th Avenue, NE, Salem, OR 97305

Incompatible

(Non-Contributing)

Description: This is a modern/non-historical apartment complex.

- 44 Lizzie and John Denison House (1910)
1705 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-250
Owner: Donald Duncan, 1705 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: This nicely proportioned Craftsman Bungalow has been modified several times over the years but has managed to retain much of its original character. It is side-gabled with a large chimney on the west side. The house has a large front-facing dormer with a set of two double-hung sash windows in it. The porch, recessed beneath the main roof, originally was supported by three sets of free-standing Craftsman piers, but the east half of the porch has been filled in with windows and siding. In 1981, an apartment addition was built on the back (north) side of the house, and the apartment has a separate entry on the east side. Situated on the northeast corner of Court and 17th Streets, this house has a prominent central location in the District.

Cultural Data: The lot it stands on was purchased by the Denisons in 1910, and they are listed as living at this address by 1911. John Denison was a farmer, and early photographs show that there was once a barn-like structure at the rear of the lot. The Denisons sold to Arthur and Hattie Page in 1915. They had been married in 1888 and came to Salem in 1914. He was a farmer, she an active member of the Bungalow Christian Church (cf. commentary on #37), estab-

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lished in 1913 on a site across 17th Street. In about 1925, the Pages built the small bungalow now numbered 246 17th (#91) and moved there. In 1926, they rented their large house to Sceva and Lillian Laughlin, who bought it in 1930.

Sceva Bright Laughlin was from 1923 until 1947 a faculty member at Willamette University, working there as professor of economics, sociology, and anthropology. He had been born in Iowa in 1881, educated at Penn College in Iowa and at Harvard and University of Chicago, and awarded his PhD at University of Iowa. In Iowa, he had worked as principal of a high school and as superintendent of schools in several small towns. A Quaker, he also taught at the Friends' Boys School in Ram Allah, Palestine. In 1923, he came to Willamette from Park College in Parkville, Mo. While at Willamette, Prof. Laughlin wrote three books. He served as a member of the Salem City Council and was a member of the Grange and of the Farmers Union. He died in 1947 (obituary, Oregon Statesman, Aug. 19, 1947). His widow, Lillian Laughlin, lived on in the house until 1960, when it was sold to the current owners.

- 45 Walter and Nettie Spaulding House (c. 1910)
1726 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-040
Owner: Reider I. and Jo Ann M. Notsund, 1726 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: The Spaulding House is a one-and-one-half-story front-gabled Craftsman Bungalow with a separately gabled front porch, supported by three columns. Triangular knee bracing supports the eaves of both roofs. A ribbon of three small double-hung windows is centered in the main front (north) gable, above and to the right of the off-center porch. The most distinctive exterior feature is the lovely doorway unit with its curved frame encompassing side panels of beveled glass. The foundation level is sided with clapboarding (extending about a third of the way up); above, on the main body of the house, is the narrower horizontal pattern of false bevel siding.

Cultural Data: The lot changed hands several times before 1910, when it was purchased by Lorah O. Spaulding, wife of lumber magnate Charles K. Spaulding (cf. commentaries on #13 and #15). The Spauldings built the house for their son, Walter, who married Nettie Josephine Miller in 1911. Walter Spaulding died in 1943 (obituary, Oregon Statesman, June 5, 1943, p. 1), and Nettie Spaulding continued to live in the house until about 1981, when it was sold to Kathleen Grasing, a librarian, now retired, at the Oregon State Library. Walter Spaulding was born in 1886 in Dayton, Ore., and raised in Newberg, where he attended Pacific College. He studied law at the University of Michigan and was a member of both the Michigan and Oregon bars. In 1910, he returned to Salem and was married the next year. Spaulding served overseas during World War I and later worked for the Spaulding Lumber Co., the employment service, and in Portland for the defense industry during the early days of World War II. The Spauldings had one daughter, Leone. On June 17, 1923, the Spaulding home was the scene of the wedding of Linus Pauling and Ava Helen Miller, a relative of Mrs. Spaulding. Pauling, the Nobel Prize winner, returned to the house in October 1982 to reminisce on the occasion of his delivering lectures, in mem-

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ory of his wife, at Willamette University and Oregon State University, his alma mater (item in Gloria Bledsoe, "Conversation," Statesman-Journal, Oct. 18, 1982).

46 Thomas B. Cooksey House (1909)

1725 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-260
Owner: Mamie A. McJunkin (James Parker, et al), 61053 Spring Crest Drive,
Bend, OR 97702

Compatible/
Historic

Description: This is a simple two-story American Foursquare (Craftsman) house with wide eaves and a full-width front porch. It has been covered with aluminum siding and has had its exterior woodwork removed from around the windows.

(Non-Contributing
In Present
Condition)

Cultural Data: This lot was purchased in early 1908 by Salem builder Albert Seiwert who sold it in 1909 to Thomas B. Cooksey, a farmer. Cooksey had the house built, probably by Seiwert, in 1909 for \$2500 (Oregon Statesman, Jan. 1, 1910, Section 4) and lived in it until 1918. The house was owned as a rental from 1918 to 1941 by Guy O. Smith, a Salem lawyer. In about 1937, one set of renters was the family of Oregon's senator and former governor, Mark Hatfield. Mr. Hatfield's former secretary, Mary Paulson (owner of the Steeves-Paulson House, #41), remembers the family living there when Hatfield was about 15 (conversation with Mary Paulson, Apr. 3, 1985).

47 Triplex (1955)

1730-1750 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-030
Owner: Russell D. and Mildred Bright, c/o Leroy R. Bright, 19402 N. E.
Clackamas Street, Portland, OR 97230

Incompatible

(Non-Contributing) Description: This is a one-story apartment complex in Ranch style.

48 S. G. Hogue House (1912)

1745 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-270
Owner: David Johannesen, 1745 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: This is a Craftsman Bungalow of one-and-one-half stories with a front-facing gable and an echoing smaller gable over the front porch. The wide eaves are supported by the typical Craftsman triangular braces. There are two gabled dormers, one on the east side and one on the west, and all the windows are one-over-one double-hung sash. A new fireplace has been added on the east wall. The exterior surfacing is drop siding with shingles on the upper walls; the front (south) end has been covered with aluminum siding.

Cultural Data: S. G. Hogue, in the investment business, and his wife bought the lot on which this house stands in 1911 and by 1915 are listed as residents at this address. In 1916, they sold the house to Loren and Bertha Barnett, and the house stayed in the Barnett family until 1958. Mrs. Barnett was Bertha Roth, who had come to the U. S. in 1884 from Switzerland. Loren Barnett was associated with his brothers-in-law, Emil and Theodore Roth, in their

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grocery business. The Roth family grocery business continues in Salem today. The Barnetts had three children, one of whom, Leolyn, continued living in the house. Leolyn Barnett was secretary to five governors of the State of Oregon: Governors Snell, Hall, McKay, Patterson, Smith, and Hatfield. (During the administration of Gov. Holmes, a Democrat, Miss Barnett, a staunch Republican, worked for the Secretary of State.) When Mark Hatfield went to Washington, D. C., as senator, Miss Barnett accompanied him as secretary. As a boy, Mark Hatfield lived next door (#46) and later reminisced about watching Miss Barnett go to work each day and thinking that she looked "band-box fresh" and that someday he would like to be governor with her as his secretary (conversation with Mary Paulson, a former secretary to Mark Hatfield, Apr. 3, 1985). Loren Barnett died in 1956 and the house was sold in 1958 to Keith and Gladys Gwynn.

49 H. L. and Katie Marsters House (c. 1908)

1756 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-010

Owners: Lance and Marcia Haddon, 1756 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: The Marsters House is a large American Foursquare (Craftsman) house with a flaring hipped roof with brackets. It has two full stories and an attic dormer, facing north toward the street, with its own hipped and flared roof. The house now has a small gabled front porch on the east side; originally, a full porch extended across the front and wrapped around to the east side (the current side porch may be a remnant of this). Exterior surfacing is dropsiding, and the windows generally are one-over-one double-hung sash. There is a small new addition at the rear. The house sits low to the ground without a basement.

Cultural Data: The property on which this house stands was sold to Elizabeth Proctor in 1908, and she is listed as living at this address (then 1656 Court) in 1909. The house was sold in 1919 to H. L. and Katie Marsters, and it remained in this family until the 1960's. Horace L. Marsters was born in Ashley, Ill., in 1867. He moved west with his family from Kansas to Roseburg, Ore., in 1888. His father, Elias, had been an early day circuit rider in the midwest. In 1895, Marsters married Katie Belle Houser in Oakland, Ore., and in 1917 they arrived in Salem. For some 30 years in Salem Mr. Marsters was associated with the real estate firm of Perrine and Marsters. He also built and operated Salem's first privately owned service station, located at the corner of Miller and South Commercial Streets. In 1955, the Marsters celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary in the Court Street house (Oregon Statesman, Nov. 29, 1955, p. 6). Mrs. Marsters died in 1959 and H. L. Marsters in 1961, six days before his 94th birthday (obituary, Oregon Statesman, Sept. 17, 1961, p. 5). At his death, the house went to his daughter and in 1976 was sold to the present owners.

50 Wiggins-Crawford House (c. 1895)

1759 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-280

Owner: John Wilkerson, 1759 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

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Description: The Wiggins-Crawford House is a vernacular Queen Anne house, remodelled. It is pictured in its original form in the Oregon Statesman for Jan. 1, 1905. The house is tall, with two-and-one-half stories, and originally had a cupola on the east side and an ornate second-story balcony above the front porch at the southeast corner of the structure. Both cupola and balcony have been removed, and the front porch has been changed. The cross-gabled roof originally had cresting and ornaments at the gable peaks. The clapboard siding is now covered with wood shingles. The current owners have returned the attic windows to the gables and have built a gazebo in the back yard.

Cultural Data: The lot on which this house stands was purchased by Lizzie Litherland in 1892 from O. E. Krausse. Her husband, Norman, was a cabinet maker. In 1903, the Litherlands sold to Robert Wiggins, "long since retired from active business," according to the 1905 Statesman. His son, Fred A. Wiggins, who ran a farm implement store and sold the first automobile in Salem, married Myra Albert, who as Myra Wiggins was an internationally known artistic photographer, a founding member of the Photo-Secession coordinated by Alfred Stieglitz in New York. She was the daughter of Joseph Albert, the banker. In 1910, the house went to Robert Wiggins' niece, Mary Follrick, who lived there until 1972, when it was purchased by the current owners. Mary Follrick married Robert Crawford, who had been born in Ireland in 1875, came to the U. S. in 1897, and arrived in Oregon from California in 1924. He was supervisor of the flax plant at the state prison and later operated the Puritan Cider Works in West Salem for 23 years. The Crawfords had three children.

- 51 Goodin-Emmons House (c. 1908)
1780 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-010
Owner: Genevieve Armstrong, 1780 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: A large American Foursquare (Craftsman) house with a hipped roof, this structure sits higher on its concrete foundation than the somewhat similarly designed Marsters House next door (#49). A projecting front porch runs the full width of the house and is supported by square columns. On the west side are three bay windows. The front windows are one-over-one double-hung sash with four-over-one double-hung sash on the sides of the house. The exterior surfaces are shingled.

Cultural Data: The lot changed hands several times in the early part of the century, but in 1908 it was purchased by R. B. and Ella Goodin, who built the house and lived in it until 1927, when it was sold to the Emmons family. The current owner is Genevieve Emmons Armstrong. Richard B. Goodin was born near Ottawa, Canada, in 1852, the son of Irish immigrants John and Margaret Bennett Goodin. In 1873, the Goodins came to Oregon, settling in Washington County, where John Goodin was in business as a contractor and builder. As a young man, Richard Goodin was elected to two terms as county clerk for Washington County and served one term as mayor of Hillsboro, Ore. In 1878, he married Ella Freeman, daughter of early pioneer Walter Freeman. The Goodins came to Salem in 1907. Goodin was supervisor and chief accountant of all outside departments for the Oregon State Hospital (Clarke, vol. 2, pp. 345-346).

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In the year after their arrival in Salem they built their house on Court Street. In 1913, Mr. Goodin was elected the first secretary of the newly created State Board of Control, thus becoming the executive head of the board and responsible for purchasing for all state institutions. Near the end of his life, Mr. Goodin was superintendent of the State School for the Blind. He died in 1924 (obituary, Oregon Statesman, Sept. 12, 1924, p. 1), and in 1927 his wife sold their house to Orrin and Jennie Emmons.

Orrin Emmons came to Salem in 1926 from Iowa, where he had been born in 1873. He had married Jennie C. Scott in 1900 near Danbury, Iowa. Emmons, who attended Cornell and Iowa State University, was an attorney still practicing law at the age of 80. He and his wife both died at the Court Street house, he in 1953 (obituary, Capital Journal, Dec. 12, 1953) and she in 1962 (obituary, Oregon Statesman, Mar. 31, 1962, p. 5). In 1964, the house went to the Emmons' daughter, Genevieve Armstrong, and her husband, Thomas Armstrong. Mr. Armstrong died in 1985, and Mrs. Armstrong is still living in the house in 1986.

52 Stephen and Nettie McFadden Cottage (c. 1911)

1779 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-290

Owner: Roger S. and Olivia N. Wood, 1779 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Compatible/
Historic

Description and Cultural Data: This is an extensively remodelled one-story cottage with a gable on hip roof, the gable now screened by an added gable dormer. The original recessed partial front porch on the southeast corner has been enclosed. Modern shingles and windows deny any specific historic character, but the roof with its flared eaves gives the structure a profile compatible with the other structures in the area. The McFaddens purchased the property in 1911 and he, being a carpenter, may have built the house. They are listed as living there for many years. She sold the house in 1936.

(Non-Contributing
In Present
Condition)

53 Glover House (1909)

1794 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-000

Owner: Larry W. and Wanda B. Roetzel, 1794 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

(2)

Description: This is a one-story Craftsman Bungalow of graceful proportions and nice detailing, unchanged with the exception of an aluminum window replacing the original one in the kitchen. Located on the southwest corner of Court and 18th Streets, the house essentially is of rectangular plan with double front-facing gables, the most visible of these extending over the recessed front porch. These front gables are intersected at right angles by an east-facing side gable, causing a distinctive profile and roof line at the front of the house. A chimney is located on the east gable wall. The front porch has triangular braces of decorative design, and the porch gable facing boards terminate in decorative notches. A horizontal attic window with eight panes is centered in the gable over the porch; the entry has a typical Craftsman door with coffered panelling and six small beveled glass windows to either side of the door. The exterior walls, the two square piers supporting the porch, and the porch balustrade all are covered with clapboarding.

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Behind the house, facing east onto 18th Street, is the original gable-roofed garage finished, like the house, in the Craftsman style with narrow lapped weatherboards, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, and knee brace brackets at gable ends. The double-leaf door is original, as are the three-part window banks in the side elevations. This garage and that belonging to the Mitchell-Hill House on the opposite side of 18th Street are the best preserved of their particular type in the district.

Cultural Data: Ralph Glover, a bookkeeper, acquired the lot in 1904 and built this "California Bungalow" for \$2000 in 1909 (Oregon Statesman, Jan. 1, 1910, Section 4). He lived in the house with his wife, Remoh, until his death in 1946. A bookkeeper for the Statesman Publishing Co. and then the Ladd and Bush Bank, he later was credit manager for the H. L. Stiff Furniture Co. in Salem.

- 54 Louisa Heidecker House (c. 1890)
1795 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-300
Owner: E. S. Campbell, 1795 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Compatible/
Historic

(Non-Contributing
In Present
Condition)

Description and Cultural Data: This is a one-story Queen Anne cottage with hipped roof and a gabled front porch placed centrally on the front (south-facing) elevation. Some of the decorative woodwork is still on the porch. The house sits high on a full daylight basement and has been covered with composition shingles. Beginning in 1985 and continuing in 1986, it is being extensively remodelled and modernized. The origins of the house are uncertain, but by 1905 it was occupied by Louisa Heidecker, who lived there until her death in 1930. She was the daughter of John Heidecker, cement contractor.

- 55 Cottage (1928)
245 18th Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-300
Owner: Earl Campbell, 1795 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Compatible/
Historic

(Non-Contributing
In Present
Condition)

Description: This is a small, one-story house, side-gabled with a shallow front-gabled bay. An entry porch is located to the left of this bay. The roof and walls meet with virtually no overhang. Windows are double-hung sash; surfacing is simple dropsiding. An attached modern garage is located on the north side.

- 56 Presbyterian Manse (1923; moved c. 1960)
210 18th Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-400
Owners: George and Elsa Struble, 210 18th Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Secondary

(Contributing)

Description: This two-story Colonial house, now located at the northeast corner of Court and 18th Streets, is steeply front-gabled with the wall extending beyond the main house to the left to form an arcaded wing wall. A secondary front-facing gabled unit encloses the entry hall. Above the front door is a

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decorative broken pediment. An exterior brick chimney with a curved left contour is located on the front end wall adjacent to the entry. Long shed dormers extending the length of the house on the north and south slopes of the roof provide the structure with its second story. The dormer on the north side is intercepted by a side-facing gabled wing. Windows are six-over-one double-hung sash; siding is wide clapboarding.

Cultural Data: The house was built in 1923 at 845 Chemeketa as the parsonage, or "manse," for the First Presbyterian Church. It was built during the pastorate of Rev. Ward Willis Long, who served the church in the period 1921-25, and he and his wife, Evangeline, and their baby daughter were the first to occupy it. With the expansion of the Capital Mall, the First Presbyterian Church relocated its sanctuary to land on the west side of the mall in 1958; the manse was moved from the mall area in about 1960 ("100th Anniversary--First Presbyterian Church, Salem, Oregon, 1869-1969," a booklet published by the church).

57 Mitchell-Hill House (1909)

1808 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 55328-000
Owners: Jerome and Irene Brush, 1808 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

(2)

Description: This is a one-and-one-half-story Craftsman Bungalow of simple design, front-gabled with a hipped-roof front (north) porch that extends almost the full width of the structure. The eaves have triangular bracing and open rafters. The exterior upper walls and the four square piers supporting the porch are wood-shingled, while the porch balustrade and other lower courses are surfaced with clapboard.

Behind the house, facing west onto 18th Street, is the original gable-roofed garage finished, like the house, in the Craftsman style with course shingle siding above a ground course of shiplap, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, and knee brace brackets at the gables. The double-leaf door is original, as are the three-part window banks in the side elevations. This garage and that belonging to the Glover House on the opposite side of 18th Street are the best preserved of their particular type in the district.

Cultural Data: This house and the six east of it stand on land purchased in 1879 by David and Julia Ann Simpson from the Waller Donation Land Claim (cf. commentary on the Simpson Cottages, #58, #64, and #65). The Simpsons sold the lot on which this house stands in 1893, and it changed hands twice before being purchased in March 1904 by Michael B. and America E. Mitchell, who at the time also purchased the house on the adjoining lot to the east (cf. commentary on #58). The Mitchells built house #57 in 1909 at a cost of \$2000 (Oregon Statesman, Jan. 1, 1910, Section 4). The Mitchells owned the property until 1919 but seem never to have lived at this address. In 1922, the house was purchased by Charles and Bessie Hill, who sold it to Raymond and Clara Hill in 1927. Raymond Hill was creameryman for the Salem Sanitary Milk Co. The house actually was occupied in the 1920's and 1930's by William H. Hill, a "janitor at the Court House," and his wife, Mary Hill.

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- 58 First Simpson Cottage (c. 1890)
1820 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 55327-000
Owners: Robert and Johanna Rounds, 2545 Englewood Ave., NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description and Cultural Data: This one-story Queen Anne cottage (with attic dormers added later) was built c. 1890 by David and Julia Simpson, who owned this land and in fact the entire parcel bounded by Court, 18th, and State Streets and Mill Creek. Their own residence was located on the northeast corner of 18th and State. They probably built this cottage and two others east of it (cf. commentary on #64 and #65) soon after Queen Anne Addition (recorded January 1889) was laid out in surrounding blocks. The cottage's roof involves a flat-topped hipped section joined by a front (north-facing) gable and a rear-gabled roof (pitched to a higher ridge than the front-facing gable). The front gable contains an ornamented bargeboard that forms an arch within the gable. The attached front porch is placed in the angle formed by the inter-

section of the gabled and hipped sections of the main house. The porch roof is supported by piers with slender, arched woodwork at the top. A flat-topped front dormer and two hipped dormers on the east side are later additions. The windows are tall, narrow one-over-one double-hung sash; surfacing is dropsiding. A carport has been added at the west side. The Simpsons sold this house in December 1891 to E. J. Young for \$1300. It sold several times in the next few years and in 1904 was purchased by Michael B. and America E. Mitchell. They also bought the lot next door to the west and built the house still standing there (cf. commentary on #57). Michael B. Mitchell, farmer, is listed in the City Directory for 1907 as living in cottage #58. The Simpson family also built two other Queen Anne cottages on family land nearby to the east (#64 and #65).

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- 59 C. S. Huddleston House (1909)
1835 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-370
Owner: Eldred Investments, 1860 Hawthorne Avenue, NE, Salem, OR 97303

Primary
(Contributing)

Description and Cultural Data: This one-story Craftsman Bungalow has a hipped roof and a full front porch encompassed within the roof line. Centered above the porch is a dormer with three windows and its own hipped roof. The symmetry and rectangularity of this south-facing front is enhanced by wide corner boards and four square pillars with tablet-like capitals. There is a bay window on the west side and a separate side entry on the east. In 1908, the property was sold to C. S. Huddleston, who built the house in 1909 at a cost of \$2000 (Oregon Statesman, Jan. 1, 1910, Section 4). Charles Huddleston was a guard at the Oregon State Penitentiary and later a laborer for the City Street Improvement Department. His wife, Gertrude, worked as an attendant at the Oregon State Hospital. They lived in the house until the 1930's. (Cf. commentary on the George Laberee House, #74.)

- 60 Dwelling (1968)
1834 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 55324-000
Owner: Robert Earl Smith, P. O. Box 17302, Salem, OR 97305

Incompatible
(Non-Contributing)

Description: This is a one-story rental unit built in modern/non-historical style.

- 61 James and Mary Hewitt House (1907)
1840 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 55324-000
Owner: Robert Earl Smith, P. O. Box 17302, Salem, OR 97305

Primary
(Contributing)

Description and Cultural Data: This is a square one-and-one-half-story side-gabled house related to the Craftsman style. It has an over-sized hipped dormer with a flared roof centered low on the front (north) and back slopes of the main roof, which also flares at the bottom overhang. A partial front porch is recessed into the house at the northeast corner; one ornamented pier

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supports the porch at the open corner, and decorative brackets are located at the top of the pier and in adjacent corners of the porch. The pier supports a cornice beam which surrounds the house and separates the first and second stories. Clapboard siding is used below the division, while decorative wood shingles cover the surfaces above. The shingled surfaces taper out slightly along the bottom, where they are cut in a zig-zag decorative edge. Until late 1985, shingles also covered the dormers (now sheathed with vertical wood siding). Most of the windows are simple double-hung sash, but a large stationary front window in a boxed oriel is divided into two large panes below and four smaller ones above, the two porch windows have criss-crossed diamond patterns, and a small diamond-shaped window is located near the overhang on either gable end. The house stands on a lot that was sold in November 1906 for \$350 to Julia and Henry C. Schultz, a carpenter. In November 1907 the property was sold by the Schultzes to James A. and Mary J. Hewitt for \$2750. Schultz presumably was the builder of the house. James Hewitt was an associate of Long-Hewitt Realty Co. He and his wife sold the house in 1919.

62 Florian Von Eschen House (1910)

1853 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-360

Owners: Ivan W. and Gladys E. Osterman, 1853 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: This is a front-gabled Craftsman house with a major secondary front gable projecting forward to encompass the recessed front porch and interior spaces. The house is of one-and-one-half stories, with the second level of the projecting front gable accented by a protractor-shaped window frame containing four windows with curved tops and/or sides. There are east-facing gables in the form of a dormer and a rear wing. This wing has been extended to the east as a one-story addition with a shingled, castellated top, perhaps the balustrade of an upstairs porch. False beams extending at the gable ends, exposed rafter ends, and eave bracing are among the Craftsman details. Sheathing is clapboard on the first level with shingles above. The house was been enlarged since its original rendering on the Sanborn map: the secondary front gable extension apparently is an addition, as are the castellated wing and other elements. The remodelling has resulted in an attractive, unified design, with the "protractor" window, varied surface textures, and multi-pane-over-one windows resulting in a pleasing combination.

Cultural Data: Florian Von Eschen came to Salem in 1908 and taught chemistry and physics at Willamette University until 1928 (Gatke, Chronicles of Willamette). In 1909 he bought the lot and in 1911 is listed as residing at this address, then numbered 1775 Court. Von Eschen presumably built the house and later enlarged it. His widow lived on in the house until the 1940's, when it was sold from her estate in 1944. Florian Von Eschen was educated at Simpson College, a Methodist school in Iowa; University of Illinois, University of Chicago, and Washington University (Gatke, pp. 510, 598, 601). The 1919 edition of the Willamette yearbook, The Wallulah, was dedicated to Prof. Von Eschen in recognition of his "genial personality and fine devotion to the interests of Willamette University."

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 5463 Frank Holmes House (1906)

1873 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-350
Owners: Edward and Sharlene A. Busch, 1873 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: This is a one-and-one-half-story side-gabled vernacular Queen Anne house with a full front-facing (south) gable and a front gabled dormer. All the gables have cornice returns. Modernistic vertical siding applied in the 1950's was replaced with traditional clapboarding in the early 1980's; two large modern single-pane front windows remain in place, though traditional crown molding has been replaced above them. Siding in the gables is fish-scale shingles. The pre-1914 Sanborn map indicates that the front porch originally extended the full width of the front; the current small porch is located to the right of the front gabled bay.

Cultural Data: This lot and adjoining ones were purchased by Anna A. Hofer in January 1906 for \$1000 and sold to the lawyer Frank Holmes in April for \$2000. Mr. Holmes built the house in 1906 at a cost of \$1500 (Oregon Statesman, Jan. 1, 1907, p. 7). He is listed as living at the probable original address of this house (1775 Court) in the City Directories for 1906 and 1909-10. He sold the property in 1909, and the house has changed hands many times since. Holmes was born at Dallas, Ore., in 1871, the son of the county clerk of Polk County. He attended Willamette University and then read law in the office of B. F. Bonham and W. H. Holmes (his uncle). He was admitted to the bar in 1897 and married Josie Adamson that year. He practiced law in Salem from 1897 to 1915, when he moved to McMinnville. He was justice of the peace there from 1941 to 1953. He died in McMinnville in 1961 (obituary, Capital Journal, June 14, 1961; see also: Lockley, Oregon Journal, Jan. 31, 1934).

From 1912 to 1919, house #63 was owned and occupied by William and Mary Entress. He was a labor leader in Salem for half a century, holding every office in the Central Labor Council and the Labor Temple Assoc., as well as offices in the operating engineers and electrical workers unions. He was chief engineer of the old Portland General Electric power plant in Salem for 39 years before retirement in 1948. He died in 1967 (obituary, Capital Journal, Feb. 11, 1967, p. 6).

64 Second Simpson Cottage (c. 1890)

1868 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC-73W; Tax Lot 55321-000
Owner: Ann I. Shotliff, 1868 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: This is a small, one-story Queen Anne cottage on a high brick foundation. It has a flat-topped, hipped-roofed section joined by a major north-facing front gabled unit. Decorative in-filling with a pendant ornaments the front gable peak, and patterned shingling covers the wall of the gable. A small attached front porch has piers with brackets supporting a flat hipped roof. The front door is topped by a transom window. To the right of the porch is a large stationary window with 24 small panes over a big single pane below. This window is crowned by a prominent cornice. The other windows generally are tall, narrow double-hung sash. Surfacing is

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dropsiding.

Cultural Data: This cottage is one of three built c. 1890 by the Simpson family along the south side of Court Street on their land between 18th Street and Mill Creek (cf. commentary on #58 and #65). Cottages #64 and #65 probably both were built by Charles H. Simpson, the son of David and Julia Ann Simpson. Both cottages remained in the ownership of Charles' widow until 1917.

65 Third (Charles) Simpson Cottage (c. 1890)

1880 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 55320-000

Owners: Michael and Nannette Canty, 1880 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: Charles H. Simpson built this cottage as his own home on land he purchased in March 1893 from his parents, David and Julia Ann Simpson (cf. commentary on #64, which he probably built at the same time). Charles Simpson's cottage is a flat-topped, hipped-roofed Queen Anne structure with a front-gabled (north-facing) bay. The gable contains an ornamented bargeboard that forms an arch within the gable--an arrangement similar to the treatment on the First Simpson Cottage (#58), built at about the same time. As on the other two Simpson cottages, decorative shingling also covers the wall of the front gable of this one. A small entry porch is located to the right of the gabled bay, its roof supported by a single corner pier. Above the door is a transom. Other windows are generally tall, narrow double-hung sash. Siding is dropsiding; brackets are located at the top of the walls at the corners.

Cultural Data: This and the First and Second Simpson Cottages were the earliest houses built on the south side of Court Street in the proposed District. Located between 18th Street and Mill Creek, the Simpson cottages line the north boundary of the parcel of land purchased by David and Julia Ann Simpson in 1879 from Elepha Waller. This is the block bounded now by Court, 18th, and State Streets and Mill Creek. The David Simpsons, newly married, came overland to Oregon from Missouri in 1846 with his parents, William and Mary Simpson, and his parents' other children. David and Julia Ann Simpson took a claim in the Waldo Hills and later purchased other acreage, including this section of the District. In c. 1879 they built a home on the northeast corner of 18th and State Streets. Their children included James, Jack, and Charles. David Simpson operated a grocery store on the family land, on State Street west of Mill Creek (located directly south of the cottages built by Charles Simpson). With the development in 1889 of Queen Anne Addition in the blocks north and west of their land, and with the concurrent extension of Court Street to Mill Creek, the Simpsons built the three Queen Anne cottages facing Court Street and into the new subdivision. All three probably were built c. 1890. The City Directory for 1893 lists Charles Simpson as living on the south side of Court, three east of 18th Street. The Oregon Statesman for Feb. 1, 1893, reported that a son was born to the wife of Charles Simpson on Jan. 29 "at the family home on East Court Street" (presumably house #65). In 1896, Charles Simpson is listed in the same house, described as the south side of Court, one west of Mill Creek. After his death in c. 1902, his widow, Alice, and child-

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ren, Bessie, Lois, and Victor (a student), continued to live in the house, by then numbered 1780 Court. Alice Simpson and her children sold cottages #64 and #65 in 1917. (For information on the Simpsons, see: Hendricks, Oregon Statesman, Oct. 10, 1935, and Lockley, Oregon Journal, April 9, 1938, p. 4.)

- 66 Duplex (1984)
1896-1898 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lots 55318-001 and -000
Owner: James and Beverly Reiman (1898 Court; 55318-001)
Marylou Obloy and Pauline Mills (1896 Court; 55318-000)

Incompatible

(Non-Contributing) Description: This duplex is in a modern Northwest style.

- 67 A. C. and Olga Haag House (1929)
1889 Court Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-340
Owner: Eugene V. Johnson, 1889 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Secondary

(Contributing)

(2)

Description: This is a cross-gabled English Cottage situated on the west bank of Mill Creek at the end of Court Street. A side entry porch is recessed into the house at the southeast corner, toward the creek. The porch has its own gabled pediment, and the front and side porch openings are flatly arched. Roofs all are steeply pitched. An exterior brick chimney rises up the west gabled wall. Siding is modern shingles.

Set back from the street at the end of a driveway on the west side of the house is a garage which was designed to complement the picturesque effect of the English Cottage style house. The gable end contains the south-facing garage entrance. The roofline has the same exaggerated steep pitch as the gables of the house, and the fascia boards have the same detailing.

Cultural Data: The lot changed hands three times in the 1920's. The house is said to have been built for A. C. and Olga Haag, who purchased the property in 1927 and, according to the Salem Inventory of Historic Places, built the house in 1929.* Mr. Haag owned a farm machinery company at 17th Street and Silverton Road and was prominent in civic activities. He was director of the board of Salem Memorial Hospital from 1946-54 and in 1954 was given the First Citizen of Salem Award as the "one largely responsible for improving hospitalization in the City of Salem." From 1937 to 1946, the house was owned by Mary and Linn C. Smith, a banker. In 1940-41, Mr. Smith was listed as assistant vice-president of the U. S. National Bank of Portland in the Ladd and Bush Salem branch. He later became vice-president and in other ways was prominent in regional banking, serving as director of Salem Federal Savings and Loan Assoc. and as president of the Marion-Polk Counties Bankers Assoc. (obituary, Oregonian, Dec. 14, 1952, Section 8, pp. 3-4).

*The Haags' grandson, Carl Myers, confirmed this in a conversation Oct. 23, 1986.

- 68 Dwelling (1983)
250 18th Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-355 and 84400-347
Owner: Judy Ferguson, N. 7316 Colton Street, Spokane, WA 99208

Incompatible

(Non-Contributing) Description: This residence is in a modern Northwest style.

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- 69 Dwelling (1964)
252 18th Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-330
Owner: Roberta Edwards, 252 18th Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Incompatible

(Non-Contributing) Description: This is a modern Ranch style residence.

- 70 Outbuildings for Second Frank Baker House (see #72)
282 and 284 18th Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-310
Owner: Edna L. Hansen, 3807 Silver Ridge Road, SE, Sublimity, OR 97385

Incompatible

(Non-Contributing) Description: One of these is probably the remodelled garage, in use now as a residence, of the Second Frank Baker House (#72). The other is a newer small bungalow used as a rental unit. They stand to the rear of #72.

- 71 Joel and Adeline Friend House (1908)
290 18th Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-310
Owner: Edna L. Hansen, 3807 Silver Ridge Road, SE, Sublimity, OR 97385

Primary

(Contributing)

Description and Cultural Data: Located at the southeast corner of 18th and Chemeketa Streets, this is a one-and-one-half-story side-gabled vernacular Queen Anne house with a front-facing gabled dormer that interrupts the overhang and joins the main wall below. The gables all have shingled cornice returns. A full front (west) porch with a shed roof is supported by four tapered, free-standing piers, without balustrades. Siding is clapboard except in the gable ends, where, above a cornice board, the siding is shingles. The house probably was built in 1908 by Julius Voget, secretary of Voget Lumber and Fuel Co. (located at the southeast corner of 14th and Oak Streets). Voget purchased the lot for \$300 and sold the property, in December 1908, for \$2250 to Joel and Adeline Friend. The Friends owned the house until 1920.

- 72 Second Frank Baker House (1906)
280 18th Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-310
Owner: Edna L. Hansen, 3807 Silver Ridge Road, SE, Sublimity, OR 97385

Compatible/
Historic

(Non-Contributing
In Present
Condition)

Description and Cultural Data: This much-remodelled house appears on the pre-1914 Sanborn map as a one-story dwelling with an attached full front porch. It is now a one-and-one-half-story structure, front-gabled, with a recessed porch that has been partially enclosed. Three porch columns, perhaps original, support what is now the overhang of the main house. A variety of dormers, some original and some added, are located along the roof. Frank A. Baker, a letter carrier for the post office and the owner of the adjoining house and lot to the south (cf. commentary on #73), purchased this lot in 1902 for \$150. He built the house for \$1000 in 1906 (Oregon Statesman, Jan. 1, 1907, p. 7). He was listed as living at this address in 1907. He sold the property in 1918 to Frank Nelson, driver, and his wife, Alma, who resided here in the 1920's. (Cf. commentary on #70.)

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73 Third Frank Baker House (c. 1912)
260 18th Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-320
Owner: Jeffrey and Sandra Davis, 260 18th Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Compatible/
Historic

Description: This is a front-gabled Craftsman Bungalow with a projecting front-gabled porch on the left side. The porch roof is supported by two square piers. Exposed rafter ends occur along the side eaves and triangular knee braces support the gable overhangs. Windows are one-over-one double-hung sash. The house has been sided with asbestos shingles.

Non-Contributing
In Present
Condition)

Cultural Data: This property was purchased in 1895 by Lulu B. Baker, wife of Frank Baker, postal carrier. He is listed as living on "18th between Court and Chemeketa" in 1896 in what was probably a predecessor of this house; a possible such structure is visible in W. M. Cherrington's photograph of East Salem in c. 1902. Lulu Baker died in 1904, and by 1907 Frank Baker is listed at 280 18th, the house he apparently built next door (#72) and which he sold in 1918. As early as 1917 his address is listed as 260 18th, the number of house #73. He seems to have built this house, on the site of the one he had occupied between 1896 and 1907, prior to 1914, for the plan of this house, with a different front porch, appears on the Sanborn map updated to 1914.

74 George and Florence Laberee House (1908)
240 18th Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-380
Owners: John H. and Judy A. McCinnes, 240 18th Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary
(Contributing)

Description: This one-story Craftsman Bungalow has a hipped main roof extending over a full front porch (now partially enclosed) that wraps around the corner and extends along the north side to a second front (west-facing) door. The roof is supported by square piers, with capitals, set on a board balustrade. Surfacing is dropsiding. The windows are generally double-hung sash with cornice moldings. A hipped attic dormer is centered on the front roof face.

Cultural Data: In two separate transactions in 1908, George and Florence Laberee purchased a lot and a half (eventually divided into three small lots) extending along the east side of 18th Street between the alley and Court Street. They paid a total of \$770 for lot 13 and half of lot 12 in Queen Anne Addition. In the City Directory for 1909-10, they are listed as living at the north end of this property, at 240 N. 18th Street (#74). The Laberee House is similar in design and type to the Huddleston House (#59), built in 1909 on the adjoining lot and a half to the east. Charles Huddleston was a guard at the Oregon State Penitentiary, while George Laberee was an "engineer" at the Penitentiary. Fellow employees, they perhaps also were friends who bought adjoining property and hired the same builder to construct their houses, or collaborated in building the houses themselves. The Laberees are listed at 240 18th until 1915. About 1912, they probably built the Craftsman house on their land at 230 18th (#75), perhaps as a rental. The two houses remained in the Laberee family until 1950. In c. 1960, the Presbyterian manse (#58) was moved to the remain-

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ing vacant section of what had been the Laberee land, the northeast corner of 18th and Court.

75 Second Laberee House (c. 1912)

230 18th Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-390

Owner: Barclays American Financial, 455 High Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Compatible/
Historic

Non-Contributing
in Present
Condition)

Description and Cultural Data: This is a front-gabled simple Craftsman Bungalow with a full, recessed front porch supported by unfinished new piers on a balustrade wall. A north-facing side gable accents the otherwise simple roof. Triangular knee braces support the overhangs of the main gable ends. Siding is modern shingles. The house was built by the Laberee family on property George and Florence Laberee had purchased in 1908 and which the family owned until 1950 (cf. commentary on #74). In 1908, George and Florence Laberee built the house at 240 18th Street and lived in it until c. 1915. The house at 230 18th (#75) was probably built c. 1912, perhaps as a rental property (Laberee family members are not listed as living here). The plan of the house appears on the Sanborn map updated to 1914.

76 Dwelling (1948)

255 18th Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-170

Owners: Clarence D. III and Cheryl Hill, 1060 Gaines, NE, Salem, OR 97303

Incompatible

(Non-Contributing) Description: This is a modern residence in Ranch style.

77 Samuel Hughes House (1908)

1796 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-160

Owner: Edna Zielinski, 2335 NE 24th Avenue, Portland, OR 97212

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: The Samuel Hughes House is a large one-and-one-half-story Vernacular structure on the southwest corner of Chemeketa and 18th Streets. A graceful, steep-roofed wood frame structure related to the so-called "national folk house" (cf. commentary on #39 and #100), it is side-gabled with a prominent front-facing (north) gable and, to the right of this, an added dormer. The eaves are boxed. A continuous Craftsman porch, supported by double and triple tapered piers, wraps around the street-facing sides of the main sections of the house. A one-story wing extends to the rear (south). Windows are one-over-one double-hung sash; sheathing is narrow clapboarding.

Cultural Data: The house was built by Samuel A. Hughes and his wife, Orpha Eoff Hughes, in 1908. Mr. Hughes was a prominent pioneer builder in Oregon. Born in 1864 in Nebraska, he came to Oregon in 1876 with his family and settled near Salem. Hughes attended school in Aumsville, then worked in eastern Washington driving stagecoach between Dayton and Walla Walla. Returning to Oregon, he married Orpha Eoff in 1883, and they moved to Salem in 1887. He worked for James Joseph, early brick and stone mason (cf. commentary on #1), before going

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into the building business on his own in 1888. Between then and 1938, when he retired, he built major brick buildings in Salem, Corvallis, McMinnville, Dallas, Albany, and Monmouth. His major buildings in Salem included the old Salem Armory, the old Methodist Home on Center Street, Lausanne Hall (a dormitory at Willamette University, renovated in 1985), and Salem High School. According to his obituary (Capital Journal, Dec. 19, 1946, p. 15), he also built a "majority" of the brick commercial structures in Salem between 1888 and 1938. Hughes served in the state legislature as a member of the house in 1908, 1912, and 1916. He also for many years was a member of the Salem City Council. He died in 1946, and Orpha Hughes sold the house in 1949. It has been converted to apartments. (Data on Hughes from the Salem Inventory of Historic Places, preliminary draft.)

78 Daniel S. Yoder House (1891)

1811 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AB 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-560
Owner: Julie Lynn Easley, 1811 Chemeketa Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description and Cultural Data: This is a small two-story front-gabled Vernacular wood house with a prominent east-facing side gable, forming an el. An additional one-story section, perhaps an addition, is attached at the back (north) side, at the bank of Mill Creek. The house stands on the northeast corner of Chemeketa and 18th Streets, and a flat-roofed porch wraps around portions of the street-facing walls. The porch is supported by six square piers on a vertical board balustrade. The rest of the house has been covered with modern shingles, but the original cornerboards and window woodwork have been left visible. The windows, both single and paired, are one-over-one double-hung sash. O. E. Krausse sold this lot for \$100 to Forester W. Royal, a carpenter, in April 1890. Royal sold it to Daniel S. Yoder, also a carpenter (and later a teacher), in December the same year for \$125. Yoder built the house and is listed as a resident in it in 1891 and 1893. He sold it in 1893, and it has had numerous owners since.

79 Elizabeth Adair Cottage (c. 1905)

1779 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AB 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-550
Owner: Donald R. Kelley, 2600 Front Street, NE, Salem, OR 97303

Compatible/
Historic

(Non-Contributing
in Present
Condition)

Description and Cultural Data: This is a front-gabled one-story cottage originally in an el plan (a later addition on the west side results in an approximate T now). A secondary front gable covers the off-center front (south) porch. The porch roof is supported by two square piers on a wood-shingled balustrade. The house as a whole is sided with wood shingles covering, presumably, original board facing. The main and porch roofs have very slight overhangs with trim boards immediately beneath. The two front windows each have large central panes and narrower flanking windows--all with small-pane upper sections. The house was built in or before 1905 and was sold that year by Elizabeth T. Adair (widow) to Addie Parvin for \$1500. Elizabeth Adair was a telephone operator for the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Co. From 1918 to 1945, the house was owned and rented out by Amos Vass, a building con-

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tractor. Vass was born in 1860 in Batavia, Iowa, lived as a boy in Kansas, and came to Oregon in 1888. He worked for a sawmill, kept books for a logging company, and then went into carpentry, eventually forming a contracting partnership with Charles McIntire. Amos Vass died in 1957.

80 Craftsman Bungalow (c. 1918)

1780 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-180
Owner: Margaret M. Danner, 5701 S. W. Multnomah Boulevard, Portland, OR 97219

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: This is a one-story Craftsman Bungalow with a low hipped roof, wide overhangs, and decorative braces in the eaves. The partial porch is recessed under the roof and is glazed with multi-pane windows. The porch door has a 12-pane window framed by additional small-pane units. Interior Craftsman woodwork, room dividers, and built-in book shelves remain in original, unpainted condition. Exterior sheathing is horizontal boarding below the drip rail and coursed wooden shingles above.

Cultural Data: The property was purchased by Samuel and Orpha Hughes in 1908, when they bought the adjacent lot on which they built their house (#77). They presumably built the bungalow about 1918 (the building date remains uncertain) and are known to have sold the property in 1930. The house was sold several times between then and 1947. From 1948 to 1956, the house was owned and occupied by Donald and Betty Rasmussen. Mr. Rasmussen, as Marion County extension agent, is credited with developing the Marion Blackberry and with introducing the Northwest Strawberry in the Willamette Valley. He also helped organize cooperative projects which led to the development of mechanical harvesting of strawberries, blackberries, and sweet cherries (Oregon Statesman, Nov. 10, 1972, p. 13; Capital Journal, June 12, 1973). Mrs. Rasmussen served on the Governor's Task Force on Mental Health and on the State Mental Health Advisory Committee (Capital Journal, Apr. 5, 1982, p. 7A).

81 Amelia Hornschuch Cottage (1905)

1779 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AB 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-540
Owner: Donald R. Kelley, 2600 Front Street, SE, Salem, OR 97301

(Non-Contributing)

In Present Condition)

83 Ruth Hornschuch Cottage (1905)

1757 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AB 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-530
Owners: Leroy S. and Mary Edna Hornschuch, 1757 Chemeketa Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Compatible/

Historic

(Non-Contributing
In Present
Condition)

Description: These one-story Queen Anne cottages stand next door to each other on lots purchased Jan. 1, 1905, from O. E. Krausse, the developer who subdivided Queen Anne Addition. Virtually identical originally, the Ruth Hornschuch Cottage has had its porch enclosed and large front window altered. Both have a hipped-roofed front section, with a small front-facing gable at the roof line above the porch, and a side-gabled back section. The eaves are enclosed. The porch of #83 has been walled in to make an additional room, the board siding is covered with composition shingles, but the original fish scale shingles remain

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in the gable above the porch. Cottage #81 has been covered with wood shingles; the gable over the porch shows the original horizontal boarding (possibly false drop siding).

Cultural Data: The Hornschuch family purchased these lots and built the cottages during the period (1901-1905) that T. R. Hornschuch was minister of the nearby Chemeketa Street extension (#89) of the Salem Evangelical Church. E. G. Hornschuch was minister there in the period 1912-15 ("One Hundred Years of Evangelical Witness in Salem, 1865-1965," booklet compiled by Frank Butler, church historian). The Amelia Hornschuch Cottage was sold in 1907, but Ruth Hornschuch owned her house until her death in 1942, and the property remains in her family today. These two cottages are of the same design and date as the one at 1540 Chemeketa (#113) but with the plan reversed. Two cottages on 15th Street (#120 and #121) originally were of this design, also. All five may have been built by the same builder.

82 Craftsman Bungalow (c. 1912)

1760 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-190
Owner: Gordon E. and Maisie Wells, 1760 Chemeketa Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Compatible /
Historic

Description and Cultural Data: This is a simple one-and-one-half story front-gabled Craftsman Bungalow with triangular knee braces beneath the roof overhangs along the side walls and in the end gables. The front (north) porch has been modernized with brick and wrought iron, and decorative window shutters and ornamental woodwork on the gable facing boards have been added. Charles O. Rose bought this lot and the adjacent one to the west in 1903 and sold them to C. B. Stone in 1907 (cf. commentary on #84 and #86). Stone, who is thought to have built the concrete block house at 1724 Chemeketa (#86), may also have built this house c. 1912. He sold it in 1926 to Edith C. Wilson; she and Dan Wilson lived at this address in the period 1916-1929. It remained in the Wilson family until 1945.

(Non-Contributing
In Present
Condition)

84 Charles O. Rose House (c. 1903)

1744 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-200
Owner: Evanelle Esson Ewing, 3289 Cheyenne Court, NW, Salem, OR 97304

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: The Rose House has been remodelled twice since 1905, when a photograph of it soon after it was built was published in the Oregon Statesman (Jan. 1). A one-story Queen Anne cottage, it originally had a gable-one-hip roof, with the center of the front (north) slope of the hip extending forward to roof the attached front porch. Since then, the main roof has been re-worked so that the house is front-gabled, but the original porch roof remains and joins what is now the gable front in an atypical way. The porch roof is supported by four turned columns. In the early 1980's, the house was again renovated and set high on a new, raised foundation, providing a daylight basement.

Cultural Data: In the 1905 Statesman, the house is identified as belonging to C. D. (actually O.) Rose, foreman of the Thomas Kay Woolen Mill. "Mr. Rose has

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spent nearly his entire life in the manufacture of woolen fabrics," reported the Statesman. Title company records show that Rose bought the property in 1903 from Charles Harnack, who had purchased it in May 1902 from the developer O. E. Krausse. Harnack may have built the structure. Rose sold it in 1907 to Clark B. and Mary Raymond Stone. They are listed as living in it in 1909-10. C. B. Stone was a cement worker and probably built the concrete block house (#86) on the adjacent lot to the west, which he also had purchased in 1907. The Stones sold house #84 to W. H. Edward in 1917.

85 Dwelling (1961)

1745 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AB 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-520

Owners: Lloyd F. and Evelyn B. Hamby, 1745 Chemeketa Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Incompatible

(Non-Contributing) Description: This is a one-story modern Ranch house, built in 1961.

86 Ornamental Concrete Block House (c. 1908)

1724 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-210

Owner: Carl E. Robins, 485 23rd Street, SE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description and Cultural Data: Probably built by Clark B. Stone, a cement worker, this is the only example in the District (and one of very few in Salem) of a structure built of ornamental concrete block, a popular material for foundations, garages, and sometimes entire houses in post-Victorian American building. In 1908, the Sears, Roebuck catalogue devoted 8 pages to advertising the machines for making decorative concrete blocks and described such blocks as a cheap, quick, and practical building material (J. Randall Cotton, "Ornamental Concrete Block Houses," The Old-House Journal, October 1984, pp. 165, 180-183). The machines could stamp the blocks in a variety of patterns, and C. B. Stone built this house with blocks simulating ashlar masonry. (The rear, south, wall is of wood construction.) The house is a two-story American Foursquare with a low-profile hipped roof extending in wide eaves. A hipped-roofed north-facing front porch extends nearly full width. The porch roof is supported by three concrete block piers, which rise from a block balustrade. The large, mostly double-hung windows are in the spirit of the generally simple detailing and massing of the structure. A central chimney rises from the top of the main roof. C. B. and Mary Stone, who in May 1907 had purchased the cottage one lot to the east, bought this lot in October 1907 from O. E. Krausse, the developer of Queen Anne Addition. C. B. Stone, listed in the 1909-1910 City Directory as living next door and identified as a "cement worker," probably built the concrete block house, perhaps on speculation. He and his wife seem not to have lived in it, and in 1911 they sold it to William R. Leach for \$4500.

87 Duplex (c. 1960's)

1721 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-510

Owners: Orville P. and Daisy L. L. Wegner, 1731 Chemeketa Street, NE,
Salem, OR 97301

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87 (continued)

Incompatible

Non-Contributing) Description: This is a one-story structure of modern/non-historical design.

88 John Redman House (1904)

1705 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AB 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-500
Owners: Frederick R. and Brenda K. Cross, 1705 Chemeketa Street, NE,
Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description and Cultural Data: This is a one-and-one-half-story front-gabled Craftsman Bungalow, located at the northeast corner of Chemeketa and 17th Streets. It has a full attached front (south-facing) porch with a hipped roof supported by four square piers on a board balustrade. Exposed roof beams extend through the gable overhang and are notched into the facing boards of the gables. Exposed rafter ends accent the porch roof and the side of the main roof. Windows are six-over-one double-hung sash, with two large stationary windows opening onto the front porch. John Redman purchased the lot from Asahel Bush in 1903 and probably built the house about 1904. He and his wife sold in 1906 to Francis H. Newcomb, who is listed as living here in 1907 and who owned the house until 1916. It was owned and occupied beginning in 1925 by Ardee L. (Art) Wallace and Dora Wallace. She was a teacher at Englewood School and owned the house until 1983.

89 Chemeketa Street Evangelical Church (1894)

270 17th Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-220
Owner: Fred A. and Fay Moore, % Ardith Hellemn, 4273 Penny Drive, S, Salem, OR
97302

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: Located on the southeast corner of Chemeketa and 17th Streets, this wood frame church is a simple rectangular structure, end-gabled, with an entry/bell tower located on the west-facing side near the northwest corner. The church is Gothic Revival in style. Its tower is comprised of a portico with chamfered posts supporting a louvred belfry with a spire. Carpentered details, including brackets with pendants under the eaves at the corners of the main roof, panels of boarding beneath the windows, and wall moldings framing the group of three gothic windows on the north end, give the structure a distinctive, well-made quality despite the weathering and deterioration that has set in.

Cultural Data: The building was completed in 1894 as the East Salem extension of the Zion Evangelical Church, constructed in 1866 at the corner of Center and Liberty Streets. At a conference of 1893, Rev. I. B. Fisher was appointed to East Salem in connection with his work as presiding elder of the Albany District. He first built a temporary church of rough lumber, replaced by the current church. Rev. N. Shupp of Spokane delivered the dedication message when the new building was completed in 1894. The downtown church became the place of worship for the many German-speaking members of the congregation, while services in English were established at the East Salem church. In 1895,

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membership of 107 was reported, and the annual conferences of 1906 and 1913 were held in this church. Pastors included T. R. and E. G. Hornschuch (cf. commentary on #81 and #83). The last Evangelical pastor of the Chemeketa Street Church was Rev. E. A. Fogg, and on July 1, 1929, this church united with Salem First church--the consolidated Evangelical church, a reunion of several groups, which made its location a structure built in 1915 at the Center and Liberty Street site. The structure at Chemeketa and 17th was later used by the Salem Mennonite church and the LDS Reorganized church. It has been vacant for many years but is a central focal point in the District, important for its visual and historic character. (Church history from "One Hundred Years of Evangelical Witness in Salem, 1865-1965," booklet compiled by Frank Butler, church historian)

90 Chemeketa Street Evangelical Church Parsonage (c. 1895)

268 17th Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-230

Owner: Fred A. and Fay Moore, % Ardith Hellemn, 4273 Penny Drive, S, Salem, OR 97302

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: This is a tall two-story Vernacular house with a flat-topped, hipped roof. The tall, single one-over-one double-hung sash windows are widely spaced in the walls; the exterior surfacing is dropsiding with corner boards. A small hipped roof protects the front (west) door, and the Sanborn map for early in the century suggests that the house always has had an entry stoop and never a full porch. A one-story shed addition, probably original, is attached at the rear. Another one-story addition to the back of the south side was added later.

Cultural Data: The history of the house is tied to the Chemeketa Street Evangelical Church, built on the adjacent lot to the north in 1894 during the pastorate of I. B. Fisher (cf. commentary on #89). Rev. Fisher was appointed to establish the church in 1893 and served it until 1896. In the 1896 City Directory, he is listed as residing on 17th, southeast corner of Chemeketa--the location of the church, specifically, but by extension the parsonage adjacent to it. The parsonage is not referred to with a numbered address in the City Directory until 1907. The assumption is that the house was built as the parsonage and was first occupied by Rev. Fisher. Subsequent pastors lived there, including Theodore R. Hornschuch in 1906 and M. Heverling in 1907 ("One Hundred Years of Evangelical Witness in Salem, 1865-1965," booklet compiled by Frank Butler, church historian).

91 Arthur and Hattie Page Cottage (c. 1925)

246 17th Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AC 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-240

Owner: Helga Crist, 2030 Bruce Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Secondary

(Contributing)

Description and Cultural Data: This is a small, one-story side-gabled cottage with a low shed dormer, screened with lattice, on the front (west) roof face. A miniature balustrade encloses the flat roof of the attached front porch. The wood frame structure probably was built about 1925 by Arthur and Hattie Page at the rear of the house now numbered 1705 Court, which they owned begin-

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ning in 1915 (cf. commentary on #44). Beginning with the 1926-27 City Directory, the Pages are listed as living at 246 N. 17th, the address of the cottage. In 1926, they rented the large house to Sceva Laughlin, a Willamette University professor, and his wife Lillian, who bought it in 1930. After Arthur Page's death in 1928, Mrs. Page lived on in the cottage until 1949. Born in Wisconsin in 1871, she had married Arthur Page and then came with him to Salem in 1914. She left Salem in 1949 to live with her daughter in California and died in 1952 (obituary, Oregon Statesman, Oct. 13, 1952, p. 5).

- 92 Lucian and Adelaine Clement House (1928)
345 17th Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AB 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-480
Owners: Clyde and J. P. Jabin, 345 17th Street, NE; Salem, OR 97301

Secondary
(Contributing)

Description: This is a large side-gambrelled Dutch Colonial house situated on a deep lot on the south bank of Mill Creek at 17th Street. A rear-gambrelled wing gives the house an approximate T plan. Three gabled dormers are on the front (east) face of the main roof; continuous shed dormers are located on the rear wing. A tapered brick chimney occurs on the north and south end walls. On the north, a one-story columned portico extends toward the creek; on the south, the garage is housed in a one-story gambrel wing. Windows are double-hung sash, with those upstairs being multi-pane top and bottom, those downstairs being multi-pane-over-one.

Cultural Data: The house was built in 1928 by Dr. Lucian O. Clement and his wife. They purchased the land in December 1927 and are listed in the City Directory at this address for 1928-29. Dr. Clement was a member of the medical practice Findley, Steeves, Clement and Baum, specialists in eye, ear, nose, and throat. Two years earlier, his partner, B. L. Steeves, had built his Dutch Colonial house two blocks south at 17th Street at Court (#41). In 1928, another of Clement's partners, Marcus C. Findley, headed the committee that built the Delta Phi Sorority House in Dutch Colonial style on Court Street (#32). The Clements sold their house at 345 17th in 1945; in 1948, it was purchased by the Chi Omega Sorority and used as a Willamette University sorority house. The sorority sold it in 1956.

- 93 Scheuerman-Maurer House (1906)
1695 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AB 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-490
Owner: D. G. Capwell, 1628 Fairmont Street, S, Salem, OR 97302

Primary
(Contributing)

Description: This is a one-story side-gabled Craftsman Bungalow with an unfinished attic lighted by a front-facing (south) shed dormer with a row of five four-paned windows. The enclosed front porch, covered by an extension of the main roof, is possibly an addition. Exterior surfacing is drop siding.

Cultural Data: The early history of this house seems to be tied to the history of the Chemeketa Street Evangelical Church, located diagonally across the intersection on the southeast corner of Chemeketa and 17th Streets (#89). The house was built in 1906 by Harvey R. Scheuerman for \$600 (Oregon Statesman,

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Jan. 1, 1907, p. 7), and the City Directory for 1907 lists Scheuerman as a "student" living at this address ("Chemeketa nw corner 17th"). He later became Rev. H. R. Scheuerman (ordained 1928), an Evangelical pastor in Washington state and, from 1943 to 1949, in Monmouth, Ore. (information from his obituary, Oregon Statesman, Apr. 1, 1955). The property on which the house stands was bought in the name of his wife, Vernie Warner Scheuerman, in 1905. They had come to Oregon from Indiana. In 1909, the house was sold to Ezra Maurer, presiding elder of the Salem District Evangelical Church across the street. He did not live in the house but may have used it for church-related purposes. Rev. Maurer sold the house in 1924. The property changed hands several times during 1924-26, the period when the small storefront building known as the Little Gem Grocery (#94) was built on the southeast corner of the lot. In 1930, the house and storefront were purchased by Harvey L. and Flora Clark. She was Flora Munger Clark, descendant of early New England settlers who came to Guilford, Conn., in 1639. She was a charter member of American War Mothers, chapter 2 (information from her obituary, Oregon Statesman, Dec. 27, 1933). The Clarks sold the property in 1932.

94 Little Gem Grocery (c. 1925)

1699 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AB 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-490
Owner: D. G. Capwell, 1628 Fairmont Street, S, Salem, OR 97302

Secondary

(Contributing)

Description and Cultural Data: The Little Gem Grocery is a one-room gabled structure with a false front in the Italianate tradition. Two posts support a shingled shed roof over the front entry. It has paired double-hung windows on either side of the front door, windowless side walls, and a back door and windows. Siding is horizontal boards. The structure stands on the extreme southeast corner of the lot also occupied by the Scheuerman-Maurer House (#93). The house was owned beginning in 1925 by Harry H. Wilson, a mechanic, and Daisy Wilson, who may have built the storefront. The Little Gem Grocery definitely existed with that name by 1926-27, when the City Directory lists Sidney Lloyd, owner of the Amelia Hornschuch Cottage (#81), as working there. Subsequent owners of house #93 are listed as operating a grocery business in the storefront: Harvey and Flora Clark in 1930-31; Frank and Alma Nelson in 1935; Howard and Myrtle Largent in 1942. Until the early 1980's, the "Little Gem" sign remained on the false front. The property now is zoned Residential/Duplex, and like other former "mom and pop" grocery store structures in Salem it generally stands vacant.

95 Rady and Grace Stiffler House (c. 1895)

1677 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AB 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-470
Owner: Florence Berry, 1677 Chemeketa Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description and Cultural Data: This is a side-gabled vernacular wood house of one-and-one-half stories, with a one-story rear-gabled wing at the back. The house was two full porches: the one across the back (north) is supported by turned columns, has "gingerbread" detailing, and probably is original to the house, suggesting a building date in the 1890's; the front porch is a later

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addition, of perhaps about 1910, in a Craftsman style. It is formed by an extended, flared-roof section and supported by four squared piers atop a boarded balustrade. The cornice returns on the side-facing gables terminate arbitrarily to allow for the new porch configuration. A flared, hipped dormer probably was added at the time of reworking the roof and adding the porch. Exterior walls are covered in simple drop siding except for the vertical boards of the skirting of the front porch. Carrie E. Nichols purchased the lot from the developer O. E. Krause in 1890 and probably built the original version of the house soon after, though there is no evidence that she actually lived there. As Carrie Nichols Reeves, she sold the house in 1909 to Rady and Grace Stiffler, who are listed as living there by 1911. He was a carpenter and she a dressmaker. Mrs. Stiffler lived on in the house until about 1929.

96 Worth and Effie Henry House (c. 1913)

1661 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AB 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-460
Owner: John W. Anunsen (deceased), 610 15th Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description and Cultural Data: The Henry House is a side-gabled, shingled Craftsman Bungalow with a front-facing (south) shed dormer and boxed oriel windows on the east and west walls. The main roof and those on the dormer and bays all are open, with exposed rafter ends, and all are reinforced by prominent triangular braces. The full front porch is recessed under the main roof and is supported by two large square piers resting on a shingled balustrade. The shingled sheathing all around the house flares out at the base, covering the foundation. Worth W. and Effie M. Henry purchased this lot in August 1912 and built the house about 1913. They are listed as living in it by 1915. Worth Henry was a salesman for the Charles R. Archerd Implement Co. They sold the house to Frank E. Brown, a physician, and Ida M. Brown in 1919. The Browns lived in the house until they sold it in 1924.

97 Vacant Lot

Rear of 1661 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AB 7-3W
Owner: Same as #96

Vacant Lot

Non-classified

Data: This is the rear fraction of the lot with the Henry House (#96); it possibly will be the site of a new structure.

98 Dwelling (1954)

1643 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AB 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-455
Owner: Gary R. Bettendorf, 1643 Chemeketa, Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Incompatible

(Non-Contributing)

Description: This is a modern Ranch style house.

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- 99 Dwelling (c. 1902)
1653 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AB 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-450
Owner: Ken Bonnem, 390 17th Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Compatible /
Historic

Description and Cultural Data: Originally located west of the District at 1220 Chemeketa, this early 20th century house was moved to 1653 Chemeketa in the early 1980's by the present owners (conversation with Barbara Bonnem, Dec. 1, 1985). The house is a one-and-one-half story front-gabled wood frame cottage with cornerboards and clapboards. A one-story wing is attached to the east rear wall. A large front (south) picture window is an alteration of the original fenestration. Other windows are one-over-one double-hung sash. The house was moved to vacant property which early in the century, however, had been occupied by a one-and-one-half-story dwelling with a two-story tower and two one-story porches, according to the Sanborn Insurance Map.

Non-Contributing
in Present
Condition

- 100 Joseph Schindler House (c. 1908)
1623 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AB 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-440
Owners: Thomas A. Kuffner and Irvin A. Czimskey, 1623 Chemeketa Street, NE,
Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: The Schindler House is a one-and-one-half story vernacular Queen Anne residence set forward on a deep, south-facing lot that backs onto Mill Creek. The house is of a simplified neo-classic design, with a prominent south-facing gable accentuated by cornice returns and a porch extending across the front and supported by piers with Doric-inspired capitals. Exterior surfacing is wood shingles in the gables with horizontal board siding below. Double-hung windows are capped by cornice moldings. A side-facing gable on the east was joined by another beside it to the rear in 1985.

Cultural Data: The house was built in the period 1906-1909 by Joseph Schindler, a German immigrant who arrived in Salem in 1878, and Mary Craft Litchfield Schindler, who he had married in 1892. In 1906 they purchased the lot and by 1909 are listed in the City Directory as living at this address (then numbered 1503 Chemeketa). The Schindlers lived in the house until 1926 and owned it until 1930. Joseph Schindler spoke no English when he arrived at the Salem train depot in 1878 at the age of 17. He had travelled from Germany to New York City, from there to Omaha on an "emigrant train," then to San Francisco, from where he took the boat to Portland. In Salem, he was met by his uncle, Leonard Schindler, who owned extensive farmland in the Salem area. Joseph farmed for five years and then went to work as a blacksmith, first for W. F. R. ("Alphabetical Bill") Smith at the Parker shop located at the site of what is now the Bligh Hotel, then for Dr. Paine as blacksmith at the State Hospital. Schindler eventually went into partnership as a blacksmith with John Knight, later buying Knight's interest in the firm and moving the shop to the Larson Building on South Liberty Street. He married Alma Litchfield in 1892, and they had two children, Ralph P., who became a municipal judge in Corvallis, and a daughter, Mrs. Everett Craven, of Portland (see: profile of Joseph Schindler at age 75, Capital Journal, Mar. 5, 1936, p. 4).

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- 101 Cypress Gardens Apartments (1965)
1604-1640 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W;
Tax Lots 85850-040, 050, 060
Owner: Beverly Suninga, 652 Salem Heights, S, Salem, OR 97302

Incompatible

(Non-Contributing) Description: This is a two-story apartment structure in modern/non-historical style.

- 102 I. N. Van Winkle House (c. 1908)
1601 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AB 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-430
Owners: C. J. and Jill McLeod, 1601 Chemeketa Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: The house is a one-and-one-half-story Queen Anne cottage set on a high foundation and characterized by a broadly spreading gambrel roof. It is a front-gambreled, south-facing house with a full front porch supported by four columns and enclosed by plain balusters and a rail. On the east side is a bay projection that was originally a sun porch. Exterior surfacing is clapboard. The house is set forward on a deep lot that extends back to Mill Creek.

Cultural Data: The house was built about 1908 by Isaac Newton Van Winkle and his wife, Elizabeth A. Pearl Van Winkle, members of two Oregon pioneer families. I. N. Van Winkle was the descendant of Dutch settlers in New York state. His father, also named Issac, had served in the War of 1812 and lived for many years in Kentucky and Tennessee when, late in life, he emigrated to Oregon in 1859. His son, Isaac Newton, had been born in Kentucky and raised in Morgan County, Tenn. He came across the plains to Oregon with his father and family in 1859 and settled in Linn County. For several years he worked in the mines of Bannock City, Ida., and then purchased a farm near Halsey. He married Elizabeth Pearl, a native of Missouri, the daughter of James Pearl, who had emigrated in 1852 from Missouri to Oregon, locating first in Linn County near Jefferson and later taking up a donation claim east of Harrisburg, where he lived for many years. Isaac Newton and Elizabeth Van Winkle had six children, including Isaac Homer Van Winkle, who served as the Attorney General of Oregon from 1920 to 1943. Isaac Newton and Elizabeth Van Winkle built their house on Chemeketa Street late in their lives. Their new house was next door, with an empty lot between, to the house owned and lived in by their son, I. H. Van Winkle (Cf. commentary on #106). The senior Van Winkles house was sold in 1910. (For information on the Van Winkle family, see: entry on James Starr Van Winkle in Willamette Valley Portrait and Biographical Record, pp. 907-908, and obituary for I. H. Van Winkle, Oregon Statesman, Dec. 15, 1943.)

- 103 James D. White House (c. 1911)
1596 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 85850-070
Owner: Jean C. Dietl, 1596 Chemeketa Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description and Cultural Data: This is a north-facing front-gabled Craftsman Bungalow with exaggerated triangular braces in the widely projecting eaves and

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a large shed dormer extending down from the ridge on each side of the main roof. The full front porch is recessed into the body of the house and is supported by four shingled piers. Wood shingling continues over the exterior walls of the house, as well, but below the drip rail the high foundation level is sheathed in clapboards, with vertical cornerboards. The distinctive window cornices are possible modifications, as are, possibly, the over-prominent bracings along the eaves. The lot on which this house stands was purchased by James D. White in December 1910, and he later is listed as living at this address (then numbered 1490 Chemeketa; the Sanborn map confirms that that number was this house). He probably built the house about 1911. James White lived in the house through the 1920's and during the twenties was secretary to the Mutual Savings and Loan Assoc.

- 104 Rollin and Alice Page House (c. 1913)
1589 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AB 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-420
Owners: Paul and M. C. Suter, 1589 Chemeketa Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: The house at 1589 Chemeketa Street was built about 1913 for Rollin K. Page, Salem's city attorney, and his wife, Alice H. Page, who also became a lawyer. While it was being built, they owned and lived in the small house next door (#106). The house they built is a two-and-one-half-story wood frame Arts and Crafts residence facing south and backing onto Mill Creek. A large covered porch extends across the back of the house and orients its interior spaces toward the stream. The front porch, in contrast, is a relatively small gabled entry way. The house is side-gabled with a prominent front-facing gable, all three of these main roof ends being hipped. The multi-level eaves are boxed, bracketed, and widely projecting. Siding is clapboard except for the coursed wood shingles in the porch gable. The windows are primarily six-over-six double-hung sash. A small one-story projection on the east is possibly an addition.

Cultural Data: Rollin K. Page was born in Portland in 1874, the son of Judge W. W. Page, a native Virginian who had come to Oregon in 1858, and Albina V. Amiraux Page, of Quebec, after whom the City of Albina, now a district in Portland, is named. Rollin Page graduated from the University of California law school in 1897 and married Alice Hurlburt, of Toronto, Ontario, in 1906. Shortly afterwards they moved to Salem, where he was manager of the Willamette Valley division of the Portland General Electric Co. He returned to general law practice in 1911 when he was appointed city attorney for Salem, holding this office for three years (Clarke, vol. 3, pp. 184-185). He continued to practice law until his death in 1947. Mrs. Page earned her A. B. degree at University of Toronto and her law degree at Willamette University. She practiced with her husband beginning in 1918. During World War I she did Red Cross administrative work in Marion and Polk counties and was a deputy sheriff with the draft board. In 1920, the Pages sold the house to Charles A. and Mary W. Park. Charles Park was president of the Salem Water, Light and Power Co. until 1928, when he is listed in the City Directory as treasurer of Valley Motor Co. He died in the early 1930's, and his widow lived on in the house until 1938, when it reverted to the Pages. They sold the house in 1943 to his

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nephew, Wilmer C. Page, manager of Douglas McKay Chevrolet Co. Wilmer and Florence H. Page lived there until 1956.

- 105 Duplex (1960's)
1576-1578 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 85850-080
Owner: Dewey E. France, 1981 Barnes Avenue, SE, Salem, OR 97306

Incompatible

(Non-Contributing) Description: This is a one-story, brick-faced duplex with a colonnaded front.

- 106 Walter Denton House (1892)
1577 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26AB 7-3W; Tax Lot 84400-410
Owners: Roy and Freida Lee, 1577 Chemeketa Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Compatible/
Historic

(Non-Contributing
In Present
Condition)

Description: This much-remodelled Queen Anne cottage was built as a working-man's house but over the years was occupied by various prominent citizens before and while they built larger houses in or near the District. It is a one-story house with an added half-story, resulting in an irregular roof profile. Basically, it is hipped-roofed with a prominent front-facing (south) gable. It is sided now with modern shingles in a coursed pattern, presumably covering clapboard. The recessed front porch to the left of the front-facing gable is supported by a heavy squared pier.

Cultural Data: Lee Steiner, clerk in his father's firm, the Gideon Steiner Fish Market, and Frank Cross, butcher with the grocery firm owned by his father, E. C. Cross, purchased the lot in 1889 and sold it to W. A. Denton in 1892. According to the Oregon Statesman Illustrated Annual of 1893 (p. 7), Walter Denton built a residence for \$800 in 1892. A clerk at the Steiner Fish Market, he is listed in the City Directory for 1893 as living in the house at this address (then 541 Chemeketa). He sold it in 1897 to Frederick Kundret, shoemaker, who is listed as living there in the period 1902-1905. In 1906 it was purchased by Isaac Homer Van Winkle and his wife. They enlarged and remodelled it at a cost of \$800 (Oregon Statesman, Jan. 1, 1907). Van Winkle was assistant attorney general (later, from 1920 to 1943, attorney general) and, beginning in 1905, instructor, dean, and finally dean emeritus at the Willamette University College of Law. His parents, Oregon pioneers I. N. and Elizabeth Van Winkle, meanwhile in 1908-1909 were building their house two lots to the east (#102). In 1909, Asst. Attorney General Van Winkle bought a lot in the new Chamberlins Addition and by 1911 was living in the house he built at 145 N. 17th Street--the house he lived in until he died in 1943. His house on Chemeketa Street was sold to Alice Page. She and her husband, Rollin K. Page, lived there while they built their new house on the adjoining lot to the east (#104). The Pages moved into their new house and sold their little one in 1913 to H. J. and E. C. Clements. Clements, a physician, lived there with his wife while they built their new house at 360 14th Street (#129), completed in 1923.

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- 107 Dwelling (1952)
1570 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 85850-090
Owner: Francis G. Graham, 1560 Lancaster Drive, Salem, OR 97301

Incompatible

(Non-Contributing) Description: This is a one-story Ranch house sided with modern shingles.

- 108 Flora and Nellie Clark House (c. 1911)
1561 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 55436-000
Owner: Lorraine Milan, 1561 Chemeketa Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description and Cultural Data: This large one-and-one-half-story Craftsman house was sold by Jefferson A. and Jeanette Pooler to Flora Clark in 1913 for \$3500. Pooler, a builder, constructed a number of similar houses in the District in the period 1909-1912, including his own house next door (#110), his mother's house (#116), and at least two in Edes Addition on Court Street (#13 and #15). As the others tend to be, this is a hipped-roofed structure with hipped dormers, in this case one on each of the four planes of the main roof. A boxed oriel window with its own hipped roof is located on the west wall. The eave overhangs are unenclosed with the exposed rafter ends cut in a curved and notched pattern. Siding is clapboard with wide, molded cornerboards similar to those on other Pooler houses of the period. The recessed front porch was enclosed on two sides by walls and windows by 1914. A rear deck, overlooking Mill Creek, was added in the early 1980's. Otherwise, the house is virtually unchanged; such interior Craftsman details as the pillared room dividers and built-in cabinetry remain. Estimated building date is 1911. Flora Clark, widow of Alexander Clark, purchased the house from Pooler in 1913 and eventually lived there with Nellie Clark, a student at Capitol Business College in 1913 and the Deputy County Recorder by 1926. Nellie Clark lived in the house until 1949.

- 109 Elizabeth Watt House (1904)
1568 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 86010-170
Owner: JoAnn E. Seibert, 1568 Chemeketa Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

(2)

Description: This Colonial Revival house is a two-story structure was clapboard siding and a brick foundation. Its west half is in the saltbox shape with the roof sloping to a single story at the rear (south). The southeast corner departs from the saltbox plan. The house has a precise appearance resulting from uninterrupted corner boards, emphasizing height; the simplicity of the saltbox roof; and such details as the porch brackets and cornice moldings over each window. An extra room has been added on the rear east corner, and two bathrooms have been installed. The early Sanborn map shows a projection on the rear of the house which is no longer present. The

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interior moldings are intact. The original carriage house stands on the southeast corner of the deep lot. It is the best-preserved and oldest of the larger outbuildings in the district. It measures roughly 18 x 27 feet and is finished with a gable roof and board and batten siding. There are paired windows in the south gable having six fixed lights each. The overhead door in the south end is a replacement.

Cultural Data: The house stands on property deeded by the family to Joseph

Watt's daughter, Elizabeth Watt, and the house was built for her in 1904-1905. In 1921, Elizabeth Watt, then mentally incompetent, leased the house to Bertha Watson. Watson, with G. H. McElroy, "swindled" the house and other property from Miss Watt in 1923. She died on Oct. 23, 1925, at the age of 76 (buried IOOF Cemetery). Elizabeth Watt's relatives sued McElroy, Watson, and others. In 1927, the court awarded the property to Elizabeth Watt's heirs. The house was deeded to Cora Holman, a Watt cousin, in 1928 and to Garland E. Hollowell in 1936. Hollowell, an employee in the Secretary of State's office, lived in the house for 31 years. A member of the Men's Garden Club of Salem, he was known for his beautiful lawn and garden. He erected a greenhouse in the back yard which is still standing.

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- 110 Pooler-Abrams House (1910)
1547 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 55437-000
Owners: Kent Mathews and Cameron Clemens, 1547 Chemeketa Street, NE,
Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: This is one of at least seven houses in the District thought to be by the builder Jefferson Pooler (cf. especially #15 and #108, and also #13, #112, #115, and #116). It is a one-and-one-half-story Craftsman Bungalow that has remained structurally unchanged since built at its location on the south bank of Mill Creek in 1910. The primary characteristics are a hipped overhung roof with upper level hipped dormers and a full front-facing porch with its hipped roof supported by squared squat columns atop a solid half wall. A bowed window wall faces front (living room) and box window walls face east (dining room) and west (library). The box window walls house built-in cabinets and a set of triple-hung windows. Along the length of the house at the rear (north) is a summer porch, originally screened, now glassed (since c. 1978). The house is sided with clapboards and trimmed with wide moldings. The interior has pillared room dividers, a bannisterless open staircase, heavy wood-mantled fireplace, and other decorative features associated with the Craftsman style. The chimney and fireplace were additions to the house in the 1920's.

Cultural Data: Jefferson A. Pooler, owner of Salem Sewer Pipe and manager of Capital Improvement, built the house in 1910 and lived there with his wife, Jeanette, until 1920. They sold it to Oregon Supreme Court Justice Lawrence Harris and his wife, Jennie. The Harrises purchased a parcel of land on the north side of Mill Creek in 1923, and by 1930 the Abrams family had built a bridge to connect both sides of Mill Creek (the bridge was replaced with a new one in 1987.) Associate Justice Harris resigned from the Supreme Court in 1924 and sold the house to Lt. Col. Carle Abrams and Myrtle Abrams, he the son of Oregon pioneer Lewis Abrams. Abrams served in four wars, beginning with the Spanish-American War of 1898, next the Mexican Border War of 1916, and then both World Wars. He became a full colonel. He also was co-publisher (with R. J. Hendricks) of the Oregon Statesman, a member of the Oregon Legislature during the 1911 and 1933 sessions, the state budget director, and a president of a savings and loan. He was a builder and developer. In 1933, he served as chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. The Abrams lived in the house from 1924 until their deaths, his in 1965 and hers in 1972.

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111 Henry and Rosa Wenger House (1904)

1556 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 86010-180

Owner: Kristin B. Lewis, 1556 Chemeketa Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: This is a two-story front-gabled Vernacular house with an east-facing cross-gable, forming an el. Like the Waller-Chamberlin House (#39), this is an example of the so-called Homestead House (The Old-House Journal, March 1982) or "national folk house" (McAlesters, A Field Guide to American Houses). It has horizontal board siding, corner boards, and cornice boards in the gables under the enclosed roof overhangs. A wrap-around porch extends the width of the north-facing front and carries along the east wall to the corner of the el, where a second front door is located. The porch roof is supported by seven turned columns, and the current owners have replaced the decorative brackets at the intersection of the columns and the beam. The porch railing is made of beaded balusters. Windows are primarily one-over-one double-hung sash, but two large windows with leaded glass were added later.

Cultural Data: It is probable that this house was built by Henry Wenger on land he purchased in May 1904 from Sarah Watt Smith, but perhaps the house had been built earlier for Sarah Smith herself. Her first husband, Joseph Watt, had owned the land later known as Watts Addition to Salem. Henry Wenger was a carpenter and contractor and, for a time, co-owner with his wife of the Florence Hotel, at the corner of 12th and Oak Streets, near the train depot. In 1913, the Wengers sold the house to E. H. and Hulda Anderson, he listed in the City Directory as Secretary-Treasurer of the Horticultural Fire Relief of Oregon. The Andersons sold to John and Kate Hillpot in 1923. He was owner of Hillpot & Son, Clothiers. Discussion with the Hillpots' daughter, Hester, who resides in Salem, indicates that they made major interior changes, including the addition of fireplaces in the living room and an upstairs bedroom and the relocation of the kitchen. By the 1950's, the house had been converted to four apartments. In 1975, work was begun to return the structure to a single family residence--first by Harry and E. A. Miller, then by John and Kathy Hayenga, and beginning in 1980 by David and Mary Grace West, who restored the house to its original character.

112 Jeanette Pooler House (c. 1920)

1527 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 55438-000

Owners: Jack and Alma Glaser, 1527 Chemeketa Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Compatible/
Historic

(Non-Contributing
In Present
Condition)

Description and Cultural Data: This English Cottage (now remodelled) and the house west of it (#115) probably were built at about the same time by Jefferson Pooler, a builder who had bought a strip of land on the south bank of Mill Creek in 1910 and had built two Craftsman houses on the easterly two lots in 1910-1911 (cf. commentaries on #108 and #110). He probably built #113 and #115 about 1920. Each is side-gabled with an exterior chimney on the east end and an attached entry porch with a side-facing doorway. House #112

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has been remodelled: it now has a prominent one-and-one-half-story front-facing (south) gable that flares to the west side to encompass a one-story attached garage. The house is sided with modern shingles, possibly covering stucco (the facing material still intact on #115). Jeanette Pooler, Jefferson's widow, lived in this house from about 1929 to 1934, and it remained in the family until 1961.

- 113 Queen Anne Cottage (c. 1905)
1540 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 86010-190
Owners: James B. and Martha S. Thompson, 1540 Chemeketa Street, NE,
Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description and Cultural Data: This is a small, single-story Queen Anne cottage. It is hipped-roofed with a front-facing (north) gable above the recessed porch in the front left corner. The eave overhangs are boxed. The windows are mostly one-over-one double-hung sash, but two of the windows are large with leaded diamond patterns in a horizontal band across the top. Before 1986, asbestos shingles covered the original drop siding and some of the original window frames had been removed, but the current owners have restored the structure. The house stands on land sold by Sarah E. Smith to Phil N. Thomas in 1903. He probably built the house and sold it in 1908 to Ferdinand Kurz. Neither of these owners seems to have lived in the house, nor apparently did C. W. and Emma Usher, who purchased it in 1919. Patrick and Mary Cleary bought the house in 1921 and lived in it until 1952. Patrick Cleary was a laborer and warehouseman. This cottage is of the same design and date as the Hornschuch cottages (#81 and #83) but with the plan reversed. Two cottages on 15th Street (#120 and #121) originally were of this design, too. All five were constructed about 1905, possibly by the same builder.

- 114 Poage House (c. 1908)
1530 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 86010-200
Owner: Susan Crothers, 1530 Chemeketa Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: This is a one-and-one-half-story hipped-roof Bungalow with a two-story east-facing gabled bay. (It is very similar to a "suburban bungalow" designed by the architect F. M. Starret in Forest Grove, Ore., illustrated in William Phillips Comstock, Bungalows, Camps and Mountain Houses, New York, revised edition, 1908, p. 50.) Gabled dormers with cornice returns are located on the north, west, and south roof faces. A porch under the flaring main roof extends the full width of the front (north) side and continues along the east wall to the angle of the bay, where a second front door is located. The roof over the porch is supported by six classical columns, with bases and Doric capitals. A wood balustrade connects the columns. The overhangs of the main roof and of the dormers are boxed. Windows are one-over-one double-hung sash, with a large stationary window on the front. Siding is modern shingles.

Cultural Data: This lot (Lot 4, Block 2, of Watts Addition) was acquired by

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George Watt in 1904, by A. V. Keyes (cf. commentary on #21, directly south) in 1905, and by Gilbert M. Douglas, who paid \$350 for it, in January 1908. The house was probably built that year by Gilbert and Leona Douglas and was sold for \$2500 in 1911 to Fred A. Voget and a month later for \$2400 to Ora Poage. She was a hairdresser and for a time lived at this address with her parents, Margaret and James A. Poage, a wood sawyer. The senior Poages lived here through the middle twenties, and Margaret Poage lived on in the house as a widow until 1931. In 1932, Ora Poage Isbel and her husband sold it.

115 Pooler-Moore House (c. 1920)

1525 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 55439-000
Owner: Richard Mathews, 1525 Chemeketa Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Secondary

(Contributing)

(2)

Description: The Pooler-Moore House is a one-and-one-half-story English Cottage faced with stucco and featuring such "English" details as decorative half-timbering in the side-facing gables, a prominent, battered chimney on the east wall, and an arched window and doorway on the enclosed front porch, which joins the house as a small front-facing gabled unit. Windows are generally double-hung except for a rectangular picture window on the front. A shingled addition has been built on the north, creek-facing side.

The original garage faces south onto Chemeketa Street at the front of the property. It is offset to the west side of the house. While it is finished with narrow lapped weatherboards instead of stucco, which is the predominant exterior finish of the English Cottage style house, its cornice detail matches that of the house precisely. The garage was intended to complement the picturesque effect of the house.

Cultural Data: The house is similar in scale and basic design to the remodelled house one lot east, and the two houses probably were built at the same time by Jefferson Pooler (cf. commentary on #113). From 1910 until 1920, Pooler and his wife Jeanette lived in the Craftsman house he had built two doors east at 1547 Chemeketa (#110). They sold that house in 1920 and at that time or soon after moved to this house. Pooler died about 1925, and his widow sold this house in 1928 to Wallace W. and Mabel A. Moore. Mr. Moore had come to Salem in 1910 and founded the Moore Furniture Co. Born in 1871, he died in 1937 (obituary, Capital Journal, May 10, 1937, p. 1), and the house was sold in 1938 to the Moores' daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Knapp. Mr. Knapp was vice-president and secretary of Unruh-Knapp Printing. A civic leader, he was a member of the Salem School Board, president of the Oregon School Board Assoc. (1955), member of the National School Board Assoc., the Northwest representative to the National Citizens' Council for Better Schools in 1956 (Oregon Statesman, Jan. 4, 1956, p. 2), and state delegate to a White House conference on education. The Oregon Education Assoc. presented him with the Citizen of the Year in Education Award in 1957 (Oregon Statesman, Mar. 15, 1957, p. 1). Mr. Knapp also served as president of the Salem Chamber of Commerce. He and his wife sold the house on Chemeketa Street in 1959.

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- 116 Adeline Pooler House (1910)
1518 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 86010-210
Owner: Gardner Wright, 4607 W. Orangewood Avenue, Glendale, AZ 85301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: This one-story north-facing Bungalow on the southeast corner of Chemeketa and 15th Streets was probably built for Adeline Pooler in 1910 by

her son, Jefferson A. Pooler, a builder who constructed at least seven houses in the District, including his own house, across the street and east on Chemeketa (#110). The house he built for his mother is front-gabled with a north-facing attached front porch, which is roofed by a secondary gable and supported by two square pillars mounted on a board balustrade. Siding is clapboard. Boxed oriel windows project to the right of the porch on the front and on the west wall; the front one is roofed with a visor, the west one with a gable that intersects the main roof. All the gable ends have cornice returns; the eaves are enclosed.

Cultural Data: The lot, from land originally owned by the Watt family, was sold in December 1909 to Adeline Pooler, the widow of Lewis Clinton Pooler. She was the daughter of Isaac and Reasoner Stormer and crossed the plains with her father and his second wife in 1852. A driver for the wagon train was Lewis C. Pooler, who had been born in Oswego, N. Y., in 1832. In Oregon, they were married in 1855, lived for three years on Drift Creek near Sublimity, and then cleared the land and farmed for many years east of Pratum. They had nine children, the oldest of whom was Jefferson. Lewis Pooler died at the age of 69 in 1901 (information on Lewis Clinton Pooler in Portrait and Biographical Record of the Willamette Valley, pp. 417-418). After his death, Mrs. Pooler, aided by her sons, continued to run the farm. By 1910, she and Jefferson had purchased property on Chemeketa Street and he was building houses for himself and for her, these being just two of the structures attributed to him on Chemeketa Street and elsewhere in the District. (Cf. commentaries also on #13, #15, #108, #112, and #115.) Mrs. Pooler apparently lived in her house until her death in 1929. The house was acquired that year by the youngest of her children, Ivan Pooler, a sheep raiser. Ivan and his wife Margaret sold the house in 1940 to Mabel A. Moore, widow of Wallace W. Moore (cf. commentary on the Pooler-Moore House, #115, located directly across the street). Mrs. Moore's daughter and son-in-law, Mabel C. and Gardner Knapp, sold the house in 1959.

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- 117 Nina and Fenimore Baggett House (c. 1928)
280 15th Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 86010-220
Owner: Larry C. Bock, 280 15th Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Secondary

(Contributing)

Description and Cultural Data: This is a one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled Vernacular house with a prominent front-facing (west) gabled bay. It has enclosed eaves with shingled cornice returns. Windows, generally paired, are divided by two mullions intersected by a horizontal member at the top and bottom. This window membering is in the Arts and Crafts tradition. The front porch, attached at the southwest corner, has been remodelled with modern posts, railing, and steps. The house was built c. 1928 by Fenimore Baggett, a fireman, on the occasion of his marriage. His wife, Nina, was a saleswoman at Greenbaum's Fabrics. Mr. Baggett bought this lot, and with it a house that stood just south of the present structure, from W. E. and Belle Compton in 1928. The old house, which appears on the pre-1914 Sanborn map, was numbered 260 N. 15th and was lived in for several years beginning in 1928 by Mr. Baggett's widowed mother, Alice. This house has since been removed, but its foundation is said to remain in the shrubbery on the south side of the present house. House #117 still is

owned by the Baggett family. In 1979, it was purchased by Larry C. Bock, the grandson of Nina and Fenimore Baggett.

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- 118 Clara Patterson Durbin House (1892; remodelled as a residence c. 1905)
248 15th Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 86010-230
Owner: Eunice Crothers, 1517 Court Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: Located at the rear line of Lot 6, Block 2, of Watts Addition, this Queen Anne structure was designed by the architect Charles Burggraf as the coach house for the Howard Ashby House (#19). By 1914 it had been converted to a dwelling and, according to the Sanborn map, had a full front porch that wrapped around the three sides of the front-facing (west) gabled wing. The current small porch is located at the southwest corner, to one side of this wing. The house is side-gabled with one-and-one-half stories and a one-story shed extension to the rear. Modern shingles, of the same type that also cover the first story of the Ashby House, are on the first story, but scalloped wooden shingles remain on the upper walls; these are a variation of the decorative wood shingles also still in place on the upper walls of the Ashby House. On the former coach house, the shingled triangular section in the top of the gable is extended forward, in Queen Anne fashion.

Cultural Data: Built for the Ashbys in 1892, the two structures were sold to Frank and Clemma Durbin in 1898 (cf. commentary on #19). The Durbins converted the coach house to a residence--perhaps c. 1905, when they also built two small cottages on lots across 15th Street (#120 and #121). In 1923, the Dubins had Lot 6 surveyed and created a separate small lot from the 36.6 feet at the north side of the lot. This with the remodelled coach house was sold to Clara Churchill Patterson in 1927, the year the Durbins sold the large house to the Roens. Clara Patterson was superintendent of the Oregon State Industrial School for Girls. Born in Salem in 1877, she was the daughter of E. C. and Alvira Churchill, who had crossed the plains in a covered wagon. Mr. Churchill established a sash and door factory in Salem. Clara Churchill was graduated from Salem High School and worked for the Secretary of State. In 1901, she married Edward Gray Patterson, the son of a pioneer family, who died in 1917. In 1920, Mrs. Patterson was appointed superintendent of the Industrial School for Girls (Clarke, vol. 2, pp. 220-221). She held this position until 1938. That year she married Frank Durbin, whose first wife, Clemma, had died. When Mr. Durbin died in 1941, Clara Patterson Durbin left their home on Fairmount Hill and returned to the house she still owned on 15th Street, where she lived until her death in 1958 (conversation with Eunice Crothers, January 1986).

- 119 Second Atwood House (c. 1902)
235 15th Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 86010-150
Owner: Adeline Dyal, 235 15th Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Compatible/
Historic

Description and Cultural Data: This is a one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled house with a prominent front-facing (east) gabled bay. It is an extensively

(Non-Contributing
In Present Condition)

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remodelled Queen Anne house. The open front porch is located to the right of the front bay under the slope of the main roof, which is supported by a single corner pier. The structure has modern wide clapboards in the gables with composition shingles on the lower walls. The windows have been modernized and the decorative wood trim removed, but the house is compatible with the District in scale and profile. It stands on the rear line of Lot 10, Block 1, of Watts Addition, to the rear of the First Atwood House (cf. commentary on #14). Mrs. Atwood probably built both these houses c. 1902. She first lived in this one with her daughter, Helen, who purchased it and the rear 60 feet of Lot 10 in 1911. Helen M. Atwood was clerk for the Salem Abstract and Land Co. She sold the house in 1929. In 1944, it was purchased by H. D. and H. R. Smithson, who did the remodelling. Mrs. Smithson, now remarried, still owns it in 1986.

Frank W. Durbin Cottages (c. 1905):

120 249 15th Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 86010-060
Owner: Frank J. Taussig, 985 Winter Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Compatible/
Historic

121 259 15th Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 86010-050
Owner: John Mantle, 4600 Davison Square, #G204, Renton, WA 98055

Compatible/
Historic

(Both #120 &
#121 Non-
Contributing
In Present
Condition)

Description: The one-story cottages at 249 and 259 15th Street originally were identical Queen Anne cottages except for the location of their side entry stoops, which faced each other (and still do). The pre-1914 Sanborn map shows the parallel plans, and the current owner of #121 reports that he knows the roofline of his house has been reworked and that the two cottages originally were "twins." In original form, they were very similar to three other cottages built in the District at the same time: #81, #83, and #113. Both the cottages on 15th Street have been altered, but #120 is closer to the original design. It is hipped-roofed with an additional front-facing gable located at the roofline above an added front porch. The gable contains a tripartite Gothic-arched louvred opening. The porch was recessed inside the house beneath the gable. The original porch has been enclosed and a later one, with its hipped roof attached just beneath the overhang of the main roof, added. The added roof interrupts a wide cornice board that surrounds the house at the top of the walls. Cottage #121, next door, has had the front roofline completely remodelled as a Craftsman Bungalow. It is front-gabled with a double attic window inserted in the pediment, but the cornice board remains completely revealed. The recessed front porch has been shifted from the right to the left side.

Cultural Data: The cottages stand on land purchased late in 1904 by Frank W. Durbin from Fabritus R. Smith and the Watt family. Mr. Durbin by then was the owner of the Howard Ashby House across the street (#19). He probably had the cottages built in 1905, the date of the other three similar cottages in the District. He sold them in 1920.

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- 122 Kenneth and Velma Legge House (1923)
285 15th Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 86010-030
Owner: Bertha R. Walker, 285 15th Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Secondary

(Contributing)

Description: A Craftsman-derived "modern bungalow" of the twenties, this is a one-story front-gabled house with a low side-gabled north wing that intersects the overhang of the main roof and slides forward to become the roof of the projecting front porch. The roofline is complicated by other low gables, resulting in a horizontal profile of low-angled planes. A brick chimney located on the front-facing (east) wall curves in sharply half way up its right edge and tapers rapidly to about half the width of its base. Two square piers support the overhanging porch roof; triangular knee braces support the wide eaves. Siding is clapboard; windows are multi-paned.

Cultural Data: In 1922, Flora Watt sold the front fraction of Lot 2, Block 1 of Watts Addition to Kenneth C. and Velma Baker Legge. This was the last open space on the two lots James and Flora Watt had owned as the grounds for their original house (#126) at the adjoining corner of 15th and Chemeketa Streets. Mr. and Mrs. Legge had graduated from Willamette University in 1920. He, as an architect, and she, as a teacher at Salem High School, are listed as living at this address in 1924. Kenneth Legge may have designed and built the house about 1923. They sold the property in 1926 and lived later in Portland, where Mrs. Legge was a math teacher and counselor at Washington High School. She retired in 1962 and died in 1985 in Portland (Willamette alumni magazine, Winter 1986, p. 37). Kenneth Legge, still living in 1986, is the son of Frederick Arthur Legge, an architect who had come to Salem in about 1886, attended Willamette University, and studied pharmacy in Philadelphia. He owned a drugstore in Salem before taking up architecture. By 1907, he was in partnership with the pioneer architect, Walter D. Pugh. Frederick Legge designed Lausanne Hall (a dormitory at Willamette, remodelled in 1985) and Salem High School (cf. commentary on #77; Samuel Hughes of 1796 Chemeketa Street was the builder of these two structures). Frederick Legge was not a resident of the District but lived near it, at 1499 State Street (see commentary on Frederick Legge and his family in Hendricks, Oregon Statesman, May 26, 1936).

- 123 James and Flora Watt Barn (c. 1892)
1456 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 86010-040
Owner: Harry Creasy, 1456 Chemeketa Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Compatible/
Historic

(Non-Contributing
In Present
Condition)

Description and Cultural Data: This is a small one-and-one-half-story salt-box with one-story shed additions to the north and east sides. It sides onto the alley south of Chemeketa Street and is located at the extreme southwest corner of Lot 2, Block 1 of Watts Addition. James Watt acquired this lot from his family in 1891 and probably built this structure as the barn or carriage house for the home he had built on the adjoining lot c. 1892 (cf. commentary on #126). Martha Byrd Blau (cf. commentary on #132) recalls this structure being a barn and Flora Watt remodelling it as a house in the 1920's. Mrs. Watt is known to have lived at this address in 1934. In 1937, the property passed from Flora Watt's estate to her only surviving child, Alma Watt

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Chessman, who sold it in 1952. This brought to an end nearly a century of Watt family property ownership in this section of the District.

124 Watt Cottage (before 1890)
1458 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 86010-000
Owner: Barry L. Haney, 1458 Chemeketa Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Compatible/
Historic

Description: This is a small one-and-one-half-story side-gabled Vernacular house with a full attached Craftsman front porch, the right bay of which has been enclosed. The porch's shed roof is supported by doubled (at the corners, tripled) tapered piers atop a wood balustrade. The piers are similar to those on the Hughes House (#77) of 1908, and the porch is probably an addition of about that time to an older structure. The rafters exposed in the overhangs of the main roof suggest an indeterminate earlier date. Windows are multi-pane over one; a boxed oriel window is on the west wall, facing the alley. Above this, the second-story window is a 3-part variation of a Palladian window; W. M. Cherrington's 1902 photograph of East Salem shows that originally this was a single vertical light. The house has a shed dormer on the front (north) face of the main roof. Siding is clapboard, and the house overall is delicately scaled and detailed.

(Non-Contributing
In Present
Condition)

Cultural Data: This house occupies a fraction of Lot 1, Block 1 of Watts Addition, subdivided as such in the original Joseph Watt Addition of 1871. It was built by the Watt family, possibly soon after the lot was subdivided. Assuming that the original address of this house was 500 Chemeketa, it was lived in by 1891 by James Watt, who with his wife, Flora, and their children had moved into Salem in 1887 and who in 1892 built the large house nearby at the southwest corner of Chemeketa and 15th Streets (cf. commentary on #126). By 1907, Flora Watt, apparently widowed, and her daughter Alma again were living in this Watt cottage. It, and the somewhat later Watt cottage next door (#125), remained in the Watt family until Alma Watt Chessman sold them in 1946.

125 Watt Cottage (c. 1906)
1470 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 86010-010
Owner: Grace P. Wellsandt Lambert, 1470 Chemeketa Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description and Cultural Data: This is a simple, one-story Bungalow, front-gabled with a full front (north-facing) porch contained within the body of the house. The porch is supported by four unadorned square piers. Triangular knee braces support the gable overhangs; rafter ends are exposed along the side eaves. Surfacing is simple drop siding. This house was built by the Watt family on a fraction of Lot 1, Block 1 of Watts Addition, immediately to the east of the earlier Watt cottage (#124). In 1907, Sarah E. Smith, widow of Joseph Watt and Fabritus Smith, is listed in the City Directory as living on the "south side Chemeketa, 1 west of 15th," the address of this house. It possibly was built for Mrs. Smith c. 1906. Both this and #124 remained in the Watt family until 1946, when Alma Watt Chessman, the last surviving child

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of James and Flora Watt, sold them.

126 James and Flora Watt House (1892)

1490 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 86010-020

Owners: William O. and Linda K. Courtney, 360 Lefelle Street, S, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: This Queen Anne/Eastlake style house includes a cross-gabled el with a slightly lower south-facing gabled wing, forming an approximate T. These gables are joined by a flat-topped, hipped roof on the southeast side. To the rear is a one-story unit with an irregular roofline. All this results in a varied profile for the house as a whole. In addition, a southeast corner porch (noted on early Sanborn maps) has been replaced by a sloped-roofed modern addition housing a garage. The house is of one-and-one-half stories and sits high on a daylight basement foundation. The tall, narrow windows are double-hung sash surrounded by decorative moldings, except in the south gable where a modern large window has been installed. On the east wall is a bay window with brackets. Brackets also occur at the corners of the eaves and, in smaller form, along the cornices under the overhangs. Intricately carved half sunbursts with a radial pattern are in the north and east gables. This house was built the same year as the Rand House (#4) and the Witzel-Watters House (#8) and probably closely resembles what those houses looked like before they were extensively remodelled.

Cultural Data: The Watt House stands on land originally owned by James Watt's father, Joseph Watt (d. 1867), whose holdings had been subdivided in 1871 as Joseph Watt Addition, reconfigured and enlarged as Watts Addition in May 1891. In 1887, James Watt, a stock raiser, acquired from his family the lot on which this house stands (and in 1891 obtained the adjacent lot to the south). He had married Flora Parker in Jacksonville in 1878, and they had lived on Howell Prairie for the first nine years of their marriage, until 1887. In Salem, they apparently lived first in the Watt cottage now numbered 1458 Chemeketa #124). According to the Oregon Statesman Illustrated Annual of 1893 (p. 7), James Watt then built a residence in Salem for \$2500 in 1892. That house is presumed to be this one, on the southwest corner of Chemeketa and 15th Streets. The City Directory of 1893 lists him at "16th NW corner Chemeketa" (clearly an error). By 1896, described as a "capitalist," he is listed at "15th sw corner Chemeketa," the correct address of this house. James Watt was born in 1854 in Salem, one of four children of Joseph and Sarah Watt, the early owners of the land that became many of the lots in the west portion of the District. Flora Parker was the youngest child of James Patch Parker and Sarah Parker, who crossed the plains in 1852 and settled first in Salem, where Flora's older brother, Charles, was born near what is now Chemeketa and 14th Streets in 1854. The family later took up a donation land claim near Medford, and it was there that Flora was born in 1858. Though trained as a doctor, her father owned and operated a gristmill in southern Oregon and later built a sawmill and purchased land for raising livestock (for reminiscence of Flora Watt, see: Lockley, Oregon Journal, May 9, 1934, p. 10, and June 2, 1934, p. 4). After her husband's death, Flora Watt lived in smaller family-owned houses nearby--at 1458

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Chemeketa (#124) and later in what had been the barn for the big house (cf. commentary on #123). She sold the James and Flora Watt House in 1925. For other houses built by the Watt family, see commentaries on #109 and #125.

127 Dwelling (1973)

1515 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 55440-000
Owners: Floyd R. and Kathryn F. McNall, 1515 Chemeketa Street, NE,
Salem, OR 97301

Incompatible

(Non-Contributing) Description: This is a modern residence built in Ranch style.

128 Dwelling (1962)

1447 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 55443-000
Owners: Virgil A. and Doris M. Brown, 1447 Chemeketa Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Incompatible

(Non-Contributing) Description: This is a modern residence built in Ranch style.

129 Dr. Harvey J. Clements House (1923)

360 14th Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 55450-000
Owner: Union Gospel Mission, 345 Commercial Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Secondary

(Contributing)

Description: The Clements House is a two-and-one-half-story Colonial mansion, inspired by the Middle Colonies Georgian house. Situated on the south bank of Mill Creek, it provides a firm anchor for the west end of the District's north boundary. It is side-gabled with side-gabled wings on the north and south ends. Three pedimented dormers occur on the main roof face, and a pedimented, columned entry porch provides the central focus for the symmetrical facade. All the gables have cornice returns. Windows are multi-pane double-hung sash with shutters. Siding is clapboard; the north and south end walls contain an exterior tapered brick chimney. A modern one-story addition has been built at the front left corner of the house, detracting from the symmetrical design. Several specimen trees, including a large ginkgo, are planted on the grounds.

Cultural Data: The house was built by Dr. Harvey J. Clements, physician and surgeon, and his wife, Ethel C. Clements. From 1913 to the early twenties, the Clements owned and lived in the small Walter Denton House (#106) along Mill Creek to the east on Chemeketa Street. In 1924, they are listed as living in their new house at 360 14th. Dr. Clements was born in 1868 in Wilmington, Indiana, and attended Moore's Hill College in that state. He studied at New Orleans Medical School in 1892, later becoming president of the school. He taught pathology for several years at the Willamette University medical school and began his Salem practice in 1911. He died in 1941 (obituary, Capital Journal, June 25, 1941, p. 1), and his second wife, Viola Clements, sold the house in 1945. In 1968, the Union Gospel Mission purchased the property

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for \$50,000 to use as a shelter for girls and women (Oregon Statesman, Sept. 26, 1968, p. 1). The grounds of the house follow the boundary of most of the property first owned by Joseph Holman, a member of the Peoria party of pioneers to Oregon in 1839. The Clements House is situated roughly at the spot where the only bridge crossed north Mill Creek in the early days and near where the Holmans built their log cabin in the early forties. Holman ran a tannery here and developed the site with a water wheel and a mill pond and race (Hendricks, Oregon Statesman, Feb. 24, 1933, p. 4, and Feb. 25, 1933). The nearby Childs House at 320 14th Street (#130) is also located on the original Holman property.

130 Leo and Elma Childs House (c. 1937)
320 14th Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 55447-000
Owners: Virgil and Doris Brown, 1447 Chemeketa Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Secondary

(Contributing)

(2)

Description: This is a one-and-one-half-story brick English Cottage, front-gabled with a south-facing gabled wing and other wings to the rear. The front gable encompasses the slightly projecting gable to the entry and descends past the entry to the level of a half-story. The front door and windows on the first story are arched, the brickwork arranged in shallow curved courses. The gables are surfaced in stucco and patterned with decorative half-timbering; a cornice board separates the brick and stucco sections. A flared shed dormer is located on the main roof, a hipped dormer on the front face of the roof of the side wing. A brick chimney rises up the gable end of the south wing. Windows are multi-paned.

Behind the house, facing south onto Chemeketa Street, is a gable-roofed, two-bay garage which was designed to complement the picturesque effect of the English Cottage style house. Like exterior elevations of the main building, its walls are faced with brick and gable ends are stuccoed and decorated with diagonal members echoing the false "half timbering" of the house.

Cultural Data: This is the latest of several English Cottages built in the District in the period of Secondary significance. This house stands on the site of the Nancy and James Clark House, an East Salem landmark from the time it was built in 1860 until it was torn down in February 1933. The Clarks had the original house built by contractor and builder F. J. Colbath on land they had purchased from Joseph Holman (cf. commentary on #129 and in the Significance section). After the death of her sister, the last surviving daughter of the Clark family, Henrietta Clark, ordered the family home torn down (Hendricks, Oregon Statesman, Feb. 24, 1933, p. 4, and Feb. 25, 1933). The property was purchased by Leo N. and Elma Childs in 1936, and they are first listed as this address in 1938-39. Mr. Childs was secretary-treasurer of Childs and Miller, Inc., Realtors. The house was sold in 1977.

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131 Ethan Graham Cottage (c. 1881)

1440 Chemeketa Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 86010-100
Owner: Martha Byrd Blau, 296 14th Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: The Graham Cottage is a one-story Vernacular structure with a later Bungalow porch and a hipped, nearly pyramid, roof. It is an example (now modified) of the West Coast Hipped Roof Cottage (cf. commentary on #1). The front (north) roof plane has been extended to cover the attached front porch. The front door has a transom window, and the other windows, including those facing front, are tall, narrow double-hung sash with crown moldings. Siding is clapboard with drop siding on the skirting. A small addition is attached to the rear.

Cultural Data: This cottage stood southwest of its current site on land purchased by William H. Byrd in 1905 and was moved to the rear corner of the property to a position behind the Byrd House (moved in 1906, to the south-east corner of Chemeketa and 14th Streets; cf. commentary on #132). Dr. Byrd had purchased the land, with the cottage, from Mary Graham. She had bought the property, originally part of Joseph Watt's land, in 1881. By 1886, Ethan A. Graham, a carpenter, is listed as living at 310 14th Street, a likely address for the cottage in its original location; the Clark House nearby to the north was numbered 322 14th. Ethan Graham probably built the cottage about 1881. He lived at 310 14th as late as 1896. A photograph of East Salem taken by W. M. Cherrington c. 1902 shows the cottage, with a different front porch, on the site of the Craftsman Bungalows built by William Byrd c. 1910 (cf. commentary on #133, #134, #135). In 1905, Mary Graham, widow of "John" (or Ethan?), still lived in the cottage and made the sale to Dr. Byrd.

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- 132 William H. Byrd House (1887)
296 14th Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 86010-100
Owner: Martha Byrd Blau, 296 14th Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: This Queen Anne/Eastlake style house was built in 1887 at 197 Court (northwest corner of Court and Church) and moved to its present site, the southwest corner of 14th and Chemeketa Streets, in 1906 (Oregon Statesman, Jan. 1, 1907, p. 7). The cost of moving and "enlarging" the residence was \$750, according to the Statesman. It is a one-and-one-half-story structure with most of its Queen Anne/Eastlake details and patterns intact. The complex roof line incorporates a flat-topped, hipped roof that rises to a hipped peak toward the south and gives way to a front-facing (west) gabled bay and side-facing gables on the north and south. The south gable is capped by a hip. Two elaborate brick interior chimneys add to the variety of roof forms. In addition, the house originally had extensive roof cresting, now limited to the porch roof. Elaborate decorative woodwork ornaments the gables, windows (capped by finely carved pediments), and indeed most of the wall surfaces: the horizontal shiplap is varied with vertical boarding along the upper walls above the windows. An attached three-bay porch with a dropped roof faces west at the north corner. It is balustraded and columned with turned supports, with the columns bracketed at the top. The oriel windows on the south and west originally were crowned with balustraded second-story porches, now removed. There is a one-story shed addition at the rear.

Cultural Data: The house was built by George Collins and bought a few years later by Dr. William H. Byrd. He had been born in Marion County in 1854, the oldest of the eight children of Lorenzo A. and Martha (Savage) Byrd. Lorenzo Byrd crossed the plains in 1846 and settled on a donation land claim in the Waldo Hills. The homestead was purchased in 1850 by Dr. John Savage, who came to Oregon in 1850. His daughter Martha married Lorenzo Byrd in 1854.

Their son William attended local schools, read medicine under the supervision of Salem doctors, studied medicine in San Francisco, and earned his M. D. at the Willamette University medical school in 1881. He practiced in Salem for nearly 50 years. He married Teresa Holderness of Salem in 1882, and they had a daughter, Winnifred, who became a prominent musician. After Mrs. Byrd's death, Dr. Byrd married Margaret Marcum in 1890 and had two sons, Clarence and Donald (Clarke, vol. 2, pp. 200-201; Hines, pp. 528-529, and Lockley, Oregon Journal, Aug. 11, 1926). Dr. Byrd purchased the lot on which this house stands in Watts Addition in 1905 (cf. commentary on #131) and moved the house to this site the next year. He bought adjoining lots to the south in the next few years and built the three Craftsman Bungalows now located there in about 1910 (cf. commentary on Nos. 133-135). He seems not to have lived in #132 after he moved it. It was given as a wedding gift to Clarence in 1921 and still is lived in by Clarence's daughter, Martha Byrd Blau. Dr. Byrd died in 1929 (obituaries, Capital Journal, Feb. 4, 1929, pp. 1 and 11, and Oregon Statesman, Feb. 5, 1929).

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William H. Byrd Craftsman Bungalows (c. 1910):

133 276 14th Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 86010-090
Owner: Martha Byrd Blau, 296 14th Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary
(Contributing)

134 260 14th Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 86010-070
Owner: Kasia Quillinan,

Primary
(Contributing)

135 250 14th Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 86010-080
Owners: Nancy W. and Michael W. Dewey, 250 14th Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Primary
(Contributing)

Description and Cultural Data: The house at 276 14th is hipped-roofed with a front-facing gabled porch and a bay window to the right of the porch. The house at 160 14th is a cross-gabled shallow el with a full front porch contained under the main roof. The one at 250 14th is front-gabled with a secondary front gable providing the roof for the attached front porch. All are one-story wood frame structures with clapboarding and characteristic Craftsman details and fenestration. They are virtually unchanged classic examples of the Craftsman Bungalow. West-facing at the west edge of the District, they help provide a consistent row of residences along this boundary. Dr. William H. Byrd moved his house to the southeast corner of Chemeketa and 14th in 1906 (cf. commentary on #132) and in the next few years purchased the lots adjacent to it to the south. By 1909 he owned Lots 4 and 5 of Block 1 of Watts Addition as well as Lot 6, where the house he had moved is situated. Part of Lot 6 and all of 4 and 5 were reconfigured as three lots on which the three Craftsman Bungalows were built probably c. 1910. Martha Byrd Blau, his granddaughter, recalls that W. H. Byrd built these houses. In 1929, all three passed from the W. H. Byrd estate to his children Winnifred, Clarence, and Donald. They all remained in the Byrd family until 1975, and the one at 276 14th still does in 1986.

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- 136 Joseph and Lillie Adolph House (c. 1923)
240 14th Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 86010-110
Owner: Stephen B. Walker, et al, 240 14th Street, NE, Salem, OR 97301

Secondary

(Contributing)

Description and Cultural Data: This is a side-gabled one-story Colonial Bungalow with the gables capped by a hip. A full rear-gabled wing extends the house to the back. The focal point of the front is an attached neo-classical entry porch--an arched canopy supported by two pairs of columns, with capitals and bases. The front door, with an arched multi-pane window, is flanked by side windows of five panes vertically arranged. Large stationary windows to either side of the entry are divided by one horizontal and two vertical members. The window framing and other details are in high relief, giving the house a solid, sculptured quality. A central chimney reinforces the general symmetry of the design. Siding is clapboard; roofing is tile. The lot is the back fraction of Lot 7, Block 1 of Watts Addition (the site of the Witzel-Watters House, #8). Lot 7 was divided in 1921 and the rear fraction purchased by Joseph Adolph in 1922. He and his wife, Lillie, are listed as living at 240 14th in 1924 and presumably built the house about 1923. Located on the lot south of the three William H. Byrd Craftsman Bungalows, it relates in scale and architectural quality to those while offering a newer variation of the small houses that line the east side of 14th Street in this block. As a Colonial Bungalow, it is similar to the Kappahn House (#17), built about 1925.

- 137 Franklin Yocom House (c. 1870)
243 14th Street, NE; Assessor's Map 26BA 7-3W; Tax Lot 84610-510
Owner: Marie Knapp, 5355 River Road, NE, Salem, OR 97303

Primary

(Contributing)

Description: This is a Vernacular house with Rural Gothic origins. It consists of a one-and-one-half-story front-gabled unit with a major one-story side-gabled north wing. (A one-story rear-gabled addition is attached at the rear of the main section, replacing an earlier shed addition.) Both sections have a front porch and door: the front-gabled unit has an attached, hipped-roofed full porch; the side-gabled wing has a partial porch encompassed under the roof. Siding is clapboard with corner boards. The gable overhangs contain exposed rafters at frequent intervals, with the rafter ends contained by barge boards ornamented with moldings. This arrangement, as well as such other details as the cornerboards meeting a wider raking cornice board at the top of the gable walls, suggest an early building date for this structure. It has been altered somewhat: in addition to the altered rear extension, the hipped-roofed porch replaces a stoop (or possibly a bay window). The house faces 14th Street on the alley line behind the Rand House (#4).

Cultural Data: This property was part of the quarter block "west of Joseph Watt's land" that Franklin Yocom, a farmer in Polk County four miles west of Sheridan, purchased in 1864. He moved from the farm to Salem in the early 1870's and ran a slab lumber business. The City Directory for 1874 lists him as living on the west side of 14th Between Court and Center Streets. It seems likely that Mr. Yocom's Salem residence was the house now numbered 243

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14th, built between 1864 and 1874. Franklin Yocom was born in Kentucky in 1820 and grew up on a farm his parents settled near Springfield, Ill. In 1842, he married Nancy J. Darnell, and they had 10 children. They crossed the plains in 1851 and settled in Polk County. He lived in Salem from the early seventies until about 1890 and then returned to his farm (Portrait and Biographical Record of the Willamette Valley, p. 831). In 1895, he sold part of his property at 14th and Court Streets to Sylvia M. Greene of Linn County (cf. commentary on #4). He sold his house on 14th Street in March 1908. If a construction date in the 1860's or early seventies is correct for this house, it is one of the two oldest in the District--its only contemporaries being #1 and #39.

138 Court Street Footbridge (1974)

1900 Block of Court Street, at Mill Creek

Owner: City of Salem, 555 Liberty Street, SE, Salem, OR 97301

Compatible/
Non-
Historic

Description: This bridge replaces the original footbridge, built in 1929 to connect Court Street east and west of Mill Creek. The current bridge is a 1974 replacement of the original, which was washed away in the flood of January 1974. The current wooden bridge, with concrete abutments built on the original footings, was constructed at a cost of \$4500 and opened to foot traffic on November 27, 1974. It is 73 feet long and five feet wide.

(Non-Contributing)

139 Chemeketa Street Bridge (1953)

1800 Block of Chemeketa Street, at Mill Creek

Owner: City of Salem, 555 Liberty Street, SE, Salem, OR 97301

Compatible/
Non-
Historic

Description: The original bridge at this location was a wooden structure built in 1916 and repaired in 1935. The current bridge, built as a replacement in 1953, is a concrete bridge resting on precast concrete piles. The railings are made of concrete posts with decorative metal. This bridge was built by Orlando C. Bennard at a cost of \$19, 988. It is 64 feet long and 35 feet wide.

(Non-Contributing)

140 18th Street Bridge (1941)

300 Block, NE, of 18th Street, at Mill Creek

Owner: City of Salem, 555 Liberty Street, SE, Salem, OR 97301

Compatible/
Non-
Historic

Description: This bridge was built by the Barhan Brothers in 1941; it is 42 feet long, with concrete posts and decorative metal railings on either side. The land which is now 18th Street north of Chemeketa just south of the creek was originally Lot 16, Block 4 of Queen Anne Addition and changed hands six or seven times as a lot before it was purchased by the City. The original bridge at this location was built in 1916 and demolished in 1941. The current bridge was opened to traffic on August 18, 1941.

(Non-Contributing)

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141 17th Street Bridge (1928; enlarged 1964)
300 Block, NE, of 17th Street, at Mill Creek
Owner: City of Salem, 555 Liberty Street, SE, Salem, OR 97301

Secondary

(Contributing)

Description and Cultural Data: The decorative concrete wingwalls and the metal railings set between concrete pillars, all on the west side of the bridge, are original to the structure, which was built in 1928 by Haglund and Allison at a cost of \$8815. When 17th Street was widened to four lanes in 1964, the bridge was enlarged on its east side: the east metal railing set between concrete pillars is a replica of the original, but the curved wingwalls were not duplicated on the east. The bridge was enlarged by Ross Brothers at a cost of \$26, 720. It now measures 86 feet in length and 44 feet in width. Although changed, the retention of the original structure on the west and the duplication of it on the east makes the bridge compatible with the historic neighborhood, and it is deemed to be a contributing resource of the Secondary period. The land on the south side of the creek where 17th Street now approaches the bridge was originally Lot 9, Block 4 of Queen Anne Addition. This property changed hands five times from when the Wallers owned the land until the City of Salem purchased the lot in July 1913 from Frank Meredith. Although the City owned the lot, Mill Creek at 17th Street remained unspanned until 1928.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1860-1937 **Builder/Architect** Charles H. Burggraf, Jefferson A. Pooler, Albert Seiwert, Alvin Waller

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The Court-Chemeketa Residential Historic District is a contained, visually cohesive, and architecturally dense area having historical associations important to the history of Salem. The District meets National Register Criteria A and C and may be viewed as a case study of the development of the small western American city in general. Old East Salem represents a chapter of local history with broad implications about the nature of American culture in the important transitional period from the late 19th through the early 20th centuries.

In particular, the significance of the District lies in the following considerations:

- 1 The District is one of the oldest surviving, intact residential areas in Salem.

As is perhaps possible only in the far west of the United States, the area contains at least remnants of its entire history since settlement. With the Waller House (#39), it retains a link to the days of the Methodist missionaries who, in effect, were the founders of Salem, and to Waller's Donation Land Claim and specifically his homestead and farm. With the Yocom House (#137), a link is retained to the settlement of the Mission Claim and, indirectly, in light of Yocom's slab lumber business, to the early industrial uses of Mill Creek northeast of his house. Furthermore, the builders and owners of some of the later houses in the District were pioneers who had come to Oregon by wagon train in the 1850's and, in later years, built new houses in East Salem.

- 2 The District is the major intact remnant of the original central residential area of Salem, now destroyed.

As an area immediately adjacent to the original town of Salem, the District represents a direct and orderly eastward extension of Court and Chemeketa Streets as they were laid out in the Oregon Institute/W. H. Willson plan of the 1840's. With the demise of the residential district (around the County Courthouse and the State Capitol) that East Salem extended, the area of the District is the only surviving remnant of Salem as a city with its residential axis along Court and Chemeketa Streets. It contains, in fact, at least three significant structures moved from the former downtown neighborhoods.

- 3 The District is a comprehensive and varied ensemble of late 19th and early 20th century residential architectural styles from 1860 through 1937.

Included are many structures from two periods of major growth in Salem--the early 1890's through World War I and the post-war period of prosperity in the 1920's, this second major building phase ending in the District in 1937 when most buildable lots were taken and the Depression had brought new construction to a standstill. The District is an object lesson in the visual

9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached continuation sheets, Item 9

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 38.57

Quadrangle name Salem East, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A	<u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>8</u> <u>8</u> <u>10</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>7</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u> <u>4</u> <u>15</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>8</u> <u>8</u> <u>10</u> <u>10</u>	<u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u> <u>5</u> <u>4</u> <u>10</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u> <u>5</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>
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D	<u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>7</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
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E	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
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F	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
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G	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
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H	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached continuation sheets, Item 10

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

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	code
-------	------------	------	--------	------

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	code
-------	------------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

Research by Bonnie Hull, assisted by Mary Grace West & Cameron Clemens

name/title Text by Roger Hull

organization Northeast Neighbors Neighborhood Association date December 1986

street & number 555 Liberty Street SE telephone (503) 581-5710

city or town Salem state Oregon 97301

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date July 9, 1987

For NPS use only

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

for William B. Bushong date 8/26/87
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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compatibility of the successive styles over a more than 50-year period, for in scale, materials, set-backs, and spacing a large majority of the structures harmonize with each other and present a sense of continuity. Structures from the Primary period (1860-1918) span a wide range of building styles, all characteristic of western American towns and cities of the era, including Vernacular, Gothic Revival (including Rural Gothic), Queen Anne and Queen Anne/Eastlake variations, Craftsman variations (including American Foursquare), and Colonial Revival. Among notable examples from the Primary period are the Rural Gothic Waller House (#39), the Italianate cottage built by James Joseph (#1), the Queen Anne/Eastlake Byrd House (#132), the two (of few surviving in Salem) Queen Anne structures by Salem's early high style architect Charles Burggraf (#19 and #118), the Gothic Revival Chemeketa Street Evangelical Church (#89), the rare example in Salem of a post-Victorian concrete block house (#86), and the numerous well-preserved American Foursquare (Craftsman) houses and Craftsman Bungalows. Houses built in the Secondary period (1919-1937) are generally excellent examples of the historic period styles, including English Cottage, Norman Farmhouse, and variations of the Colonial (including Colonial, Dutch Colonial, and Colonial Bungalow). The District is significant, thus, as an object lesson in the changes in American residential building taste from pioneer days in Oregon through 1937.

- 4 The District, throughout its development, was associated with individuals important to the history of Salem and Oregon.

Alvin Waller's importance to the history of Salem, Willamette University, and the region is incalculable. Those who bought and built houses in later years included Supreme Court justices, lawyers, political and civic leaders, doctors and dentists, bankers, "capitalists," merchants, university professors, teachers, and members of the clergy. Others who owned property and homes in the District area were builders, carpenters, stone cutters, cement workers, blacksmiths, farmers, and laborers. East Salem represented a full cross-section of the society of a growing capital city.

- 5 The District is a case study of the relationship between family life and early urban development.

The early history of the neighborhood is that of a few families establishing what in effect were compounds. The Watts and Wallers did this, and especially in the case of the Watt family the character of their portion of the District is directly tied to the children gradually building houses in proximity to each other's and to their mother's on lots carved out of land the family had owned since the 1860's. The Simpsons did the same thing on a smaller scale, and beginning in 1910 Jefferson Pooler built not only his own original house but also one for his elderly mother and then two more for his own later use. The history of the District is full of examples of retired parents building houses near their children's, brothers building houses side by side, and families building smaller houses adjacent to their

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big ones for their married offspring to begin to raise their families. As a neighborhood that grew up before the age of the nuclear family, it owes much of its character to family lives and histories. The District is significant for its reflection of this sort of pattern, a typical one in the American way of life before 1930.

- 6 The District occupies a central city location set off by natural and man-made boundaries which have helped preserve it as a viable residential neighborhood to date and which will help assure its continued residential character in the future.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Note: The significance of the Court-Chemeketa Residential Historic District emerges in a discussion of the settlement and development of Salem. Although the District is primarily a late 19th and early 20th century neighborhood, it contains structures that appear much earlier in the narrative of Salem's development:

Mission Land The District occupies land associated with the early Methodist Mission origins of Salem. It is situated on land that made up portions of two mission-related parcels: the Methodist Mission Claim (the northerly section of which is now occupied by roughly the west third of the District) and the Donation Land Claim of Alvin F. Waller, the missionary who arrived in Oregon in 1840 as a member of "the great reinforcement" for Rev. Jason Lee's missionary work in the Oregon Country. These adjacent parcels lay east of what was known originally as the Indian Mission Manual Labor School (established 1841), later as the Oregon Institute (beginning in 1844), and then as Willamette University (incorporated in 1853), the original Willamette University. The parcels were east of the town limits and made up its agricultural and, along Mill Creek, industrial eastern outskirts. The neighborhood as it exists today retains two structures from this early agricultural/industrial history of the area, but as early as 1865 the area began to be sold off and subdivided as residential East Salem. The subdividing was not complete until 1909, and in that nearly 45-year period the area of the District evolved from rural varied uses to an orderly residential extension of the original town's two major east-west streets. The significance of the District is that it contains at least remnants of its entire history since the settlement of Salem in the days of the Methodist missionaries, showing a variety of successive architectural styles that reflect the development of this area from open land with scattered farmhouses, to a late 19th century residential extension of Court and Chemeketa Streets as they were laid out in the original Oregon Institute/W. H. Willson plan of the 1840's, to the completely filled-in urban neighborhood it became after the last wave of building in the 1920's and 1930's. The District as it exists today is the easterly extension and remnant of the original plan for Salem as a city of wide streets beginning at the Willamette River and extending east through commercial and then residential zones.

Missionary Settlement of Early Salem Methodist missionary work in the Willamette Valley began in 1834 with the arrival of Jason Lee (1803-1845), who established the

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original Oregon Mission at what is known now as Mission Bottom, some 10 miles northwest of modern Salem, a half-mile south of Wheatland Ferry. Although his nephew had described this area as a sort of paradise ("a broad, rich bottom, many miles in length, well watered, and supplied with timber, oak, fir, cottonwood, white maple, and white ash, scattered along the borders of its grassy plains, where hundreds of acres were ready for the plow") (Gatke, p. 29), Jason Lee decided in 1841 to relocate the mission school to a site 10 miles up river that eventually became the general area of the campus of Willamette University in Salem. According to Lewis H. Judson, writing in 1871, the move was prompted by a concern for health in the swampy bottom area (Judson, p. 11).

The mission sawmill already had been built in what is now North Salem in 1840, soon after Lee had returned from a trip east to recruit additional members for his project in Oregon. He and "the great reinforcement" landed at Fort Vancouver on June 1, 1840, after an 8-month voyage around Cape Horn. Included in the party were Rev. Alvin F. Waller (1808-1872) and his wife Elepha White Waller (1811-1881), who were to play a key role in the development of the land east of the new mission school in Salem, and such others who would be fundamental to the founding of Salem as Rev. and Mrs. G. Hines, Rev. and Mrs. L. H. Judson, Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Parrish, Almira Phelps, later Mrs. Joseph Holman, and Miss Chloe A. Clark, later Mrs. W. H. Willson (Judson, p. 9). According to Alvin Waller's son, O. A. Waller, interviewed in 1924, "My father was at once [in 1840] put in charge of the building of the mission mill at Chemeketa, as the Indians then called North Salem. At that time the mission was located about ten miles north of Salem, but after father had built the mission mill they put up a building about where Tom Kay later built his woolen mill, and another building . . . on the present grounds of Willamette University. These were the first three buildings erected within the city limits of Salem" (Lockley, Jan. 22, 1924, p. 6).

The new mission settlement, with its mills, a farm, and the Indian School, was already in the early 1840's "an embryo town" (Judson, p. 13). Early in 1842, a group of trustees was organized to form the Oregon Institute, a school for white children and half-breed children of white men, to be located about two-and-a-half miles northeast of the mission's mills--on Wallace Prairie. In 1842-1843, a two-story building was built there for this purpose. During this period, yearly immigrations of settlers were entering the Willamette Valley and rapidly increasing its population. In the fall of 1843, Jason Lee returned to the United States to request Congress to donate land for the Indian mission school. "The immigration was increasing from year to year and Mr. Lee, as Superintendent of the Mission, deemed it best to make an effort thus early in this behalf, before the land about the Mission could be claimed and occupied by the settlers; and he also desired, in behalf of the Trustees of the Oregon Institute, whose agent he was, to obtain a donation of land where the Institute was located, for the benefit of the institution" (Judson, p. 15).

Break Up of the
Mission Holdings

As Lee travelled east, however, Rev. George Gary, agent of the Missionary Board in New York, sailed around the Horn to Oregon "with instructions to close up the secular business of the Oregon Methodist Mission, sell out the mills, farms, stock and improvements belonging to the Mission and to discharge the laymen in the service of the Mission" (Judson, p. 15). Gary arrived in the summer of 1844 and carried out his instructions. The Indian Mission School building and property were sold to the Trustees of the Oregon Institute, which had never opened in its building on Wallace Prairie, and the Institute opened for classes in the former Indian School in October 1844 with Chloe Clark Willson as the teacher. A small portion of the Mission holdings at Chemeketa, including the parsonage built by Rev. Hines in 1841, was

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donated by Gary, as agent of the Missionary Board, to the Methodist Episcopal Society as a parsonage (Judson, p. 15). This Methodist Mission Claim or "parsonage reserve" was a parcel of 97.39 acres bounded, in modern terms, by 12th Street on the west, Mill Creek on the north, the boundary of what became Alvin Waller's Donation Land Claim on the east, and approximate Mill Street on the south. The northerly portion of this claim has become part of the Court-Chemeketa Residential Historic District in the form of portions of Roberts Addition and Edes Addition, all of Watts Addition, and the creek-side parcel just south of the modern Center Street bridge.

Early Settlers in East Salem: the Wallers The land east of the Mission Claim was acquired by Alvin Waller and became his 641-acre Donation Land Claim. Although not finally and officially recorded by the U. S. Government until after Waller's death, the land was occupied and farmed by the Wallers probably beginning in the late forties, and Waller began to sell off some of it as early as the 1860's. The Waller House, originally a surveyor's landmark on the County Road leading east from Salem (on what is now State Street near 17th), still stands, facing Court Street just north of its original location, as house #39 in the District.

Born in Abingdon, Pa., in 1808, Alvin Waller began his career as a minister in 1832, riding as a junior preacher on the Lewiston Circuit of the Genesee Conference in New York. He and Elepha White (born 1811) were married in 1833, and Waller entered seminary at Lima, N. Y. In 1840, the Wallers and their children, Mary and Beverly, came to Oregon with Jason Lee when he returned aboard the Lausanne. After building the mission mill and the other early buildings at Chemeketa, Waller was assigned in the fall of 1842 to Willamette Falls where he built the first Protestant church on the Pacific Coast. In 1843, the Wallers, together with the missionary H. D. Brewer, moved to the Dalles. On learning of an impending attack by Indians from Washington Territory, the Wallers and Brewer fled down the Columbia River in a canoe. They reached Oregon City early in December, several weeks after the Whitman massacre at Walla Walla. Waller purchased an old wagon in Oregon City and returned with his family to Salem. Active in the early organization of the Oregon Institute, he became a staunch supporter of the subsequent Willamette University, serving as its agent and fundraiser. He raised money for and oversaw the construction of the university building now called Waller Hall (completed in 1864). Earlier, in 1853, he had helped found the Pacific Christian Advocate. His last major effort was to raise funds for and superintend the construction of the Methodist church still at the corner of State and Church Streets in Salem. He died in December 1872 as a result of catching a cold during a storm. He had been attempting to board up the new church, which still was under construction. The Wallers had five children, three of whom lived to adulthood: Mary Waller Hall, Julia Waller Stratton, and Orrin A. Waller. O. A. Waller, interviewed in 1924, recalled: "When Brewer went back East my father bought his square mile of land for \$400. We children were reared on this farm. Most of the produce raised on it went to the support of the Methodist church. We raised vegetables, hay and fruit" (Lockley, Jan. 23, 1924, p. 12). O. A. Waller's reference presumably is to what eventually became the family's land claim after the Oregon Donation Land Law was passed in 1850. (For sources on Waller, see Bibliography.)

Early Settlers in East Salem: the Holmans Among the earliest settlers in the Methodist Mission Claim area of the District, meanwhile, were Joseph Holman and his wife, Almira Phelps Holman, who are believed to have built a cabin and planted an orchard and rose garden on Mill Creek near the present day Center Street bridge. This

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was approximately the site now occupied by the Dr. Harvey J. Clements House (#129). Joseph Holman, a member of the Peoria party of 1839, married Almira Phelps, a teacher who had come with the Lausanne reinforcement in 1840. Both were teachers and workers in the Indian Manual Labor School of the Lee mission. R. J. Hendricks, writing in 1933, stated his belief that the Holmans built the log cabin near where Center Street crosses Mill Creek that the James Clark family is known to have occupied later. The Holmans evidently planted orchards and a rose garden there, for Gabrielle Clark as an old woman in the 1930's remembered that her mother had an established orchard and garden there when the Clark family occupied the cabin some time before 1860 (Hendricks, Feb. 25, 1933).

Early Settlers James Christian Clark bought at least a portion of the Holman land, together with the cabin, and for a time Holman and Clark were in the tanning
in East Salem: business together at the site, which became a creek-side industrial zone
the Clarks during the Civil War period and probably before and after, as well. James Clark had been born on the Isle of Man in 1822 and immigrated to New York at the age of 16. He came to Oregon by wagon train prior to 1852 and established a tanning business at Eola (then called Cincinnati), where he married Nancy Hayden Tucker on Jan. 25, 1853. She had driven her own ox team from Illinois the year before, in the great migration of 1852, accompanied by her 9-year-old daughter, Mary C. Tucker, who died on the trail. Mrs. Tucker had been born Nancy Haydon in 1824 in Kentucky and had married Samuel Tucker when she was 18. He died in 1843, within a year of their marriage. In Oregon, she bought a claim of 624 acres south of Salem and met and married James Clark. They did not live on her claim and in 1857 moved from Eola to Salem, where Clark and Holman became partners in the tanning business (Hendricks, Feb. 24, 1933, p. 4). About 1860, the Clarks had Ben Colbath build a large house near the present corner of 14th and Chemeketa Streets (the house was later moved slightly to conform to the modern street corner), and like the Waller House to the southeast it was for years a landmark in surveyors' descriptions of properties in the area. At the direction of the last surviving daughter of the Clark family, Gabrielle Clark, the house was torn down in 1933. On its site was built the Childs House (#130), the newest compatible historic structure in the District, built about 1937.

The Holman-Clark tanning factory was only part of the industrial complex that developed in this general locale beside Mill Creek. A water wheel and a mill pond and race were located here, as well as Joseph Watt's sash, door, and furniture factory, probably adjacent to and east of the tanning operation. In addition, this place, then as now, was a bridge site. According to Hendricks, "long before Center street was opened, the road that passed through the Clark property crossed North Mill Creek some rods south of the present Center street bridge. That is the way all the pioneers got through the section going east to their homes on Salem and Howell prairies, the Waldo Hills, etc. The tannery was near the old road" (Hendricks, Feb. 25, 1933).

Early Settlers In 1861, Joseph Watt purchased ten acres of the land in the Methodist
in East Salem: Mission Claim, acres that included creek frontage adjacent to and east of
the Watts what by then was the Clark property and encompassed, as well, land to the south of the creek-side industrial area. At the creek, Watt built his sash, door, and furniture factory and apparently also a dam, for early surveys refer to the "Joseph Watt mill dam" at this location (Hendricks, Feb. 25). On Watt's land to the south (in the block bounded by modern 14th Street, the lanes that became the extensions of Chemeketa and Court Streets, and the boundary of Waller's DLC), he built his large family home, the Watt homestead place, located south of the Clark House, built approximately at

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the same time. When Joseph Watt died at the age of 50 in 1867, he stipulated in his will that the homestead place be used by his widow, Sarah Craft Watt, for as long as she lived, but the house disappeared some time in the 1870's even though Sarah Watt Smith (who later married and survived Fabritus Smith) lived well into the 20th century. Joseph Watt bequeathed his property to his wife and five children, stipulating that the real estate not be sold until the youngest surviving child reached the age of 21 (Book of Wills, p. 55. State #315). At the time of Joseph Watt's death, George W. U. S. Watt was approximately five years old, meaning that the family real estate could not be sold until about 1883, and in fact most of the Watt property remained intact until the nineties. In 1871, however, the Joseph Watt Addition to Salem was laid out and recorded as a subdivision of ten lots drawn to the north and south of a larger section, the equivalent of about four of the subdivided lots, that was retained as the grounds of the Watt House. (In 1891, the Joseph Watt Addition was reconfigured and expanded as Watts Addition; by this time the house was gone and the grounds were divided into additional lots. At least four houses along the south side of Chemeketa Street were built by or for various members of the Watt family, all or mostly after the 1891 expanding of the subdivision. These include the James and Flora Watt House and barn of 1892 (#126 and #123); the Elizabeth Watt House of 1904 (#109), and two Watt family cottages (#124 and #125). The Watts were the only original land owners in the District area to subdivide their own land and sell it off lot by lot over a many-year period. Watt ownership came finally to an end only in 1952, when Alma Watt Chessman, the last surviving daughter of Joseph and Sarah Watt, sold the James and Flora Watt barn, by then converted to a house, almost a century after the family first purchased the ten acres from the Methodist Mission Claim.)

Early Settlers in East Salem: Yet another portion of the District occupies land historically within the Methodist Mission Claim. This is the two half-blocks of Roberts Addition that make up the westernmost section of the District (properties 1 through Franklin Yocom 5 and #137 and #138). Roberts Addition, which in its entirety extends from State to Center Streets between 12th and 14th, was the earliest of the East Salem additions, recorded in 1865. The addition was named after Rev. William Roberts, of the Methodist Missionary Society, who apparently acquired the land from the Society and sold some of it as early as 1861. William Roberts, who came to the Oregon Country at the age of 34, became a prominent Methodist minister on the Pacific Coast. He made his home in Oregon City after a one-year stay in Salem. One of the very early builders in this tract was Franklin Yocom, a Polk County farmer who purchased land from Roberts on the northwest corner of Court and 14th Streets in 1864. He apparently moved from the farm to Salem in the early seventies and ran a slab lumber business, "made possible by the large number of mills in the neighborhood" (Portrait and Biographical Record, p. 831). His house, built c. 1870, still stands at 243 14th Street (#137), across 14th from the approximate former site of the Watt House; the two houses faced each other for some ten or more years before the older Watt House disappeared, whether by fire or razing to make way for more efficient land use.

Summary of Early Development in East Salem By 1875, then, the situation in the District area was something like this: two constituent land parcels, the Methodist Mission Claim and Alvin Waller's Donation Land Claim, were undergoing the very early stages of development that would result in the neighborhood of today. Two of the structures that still exist were already ten or more years old. The portion of Mission Claim falling within the area of the District had been almost entirely sold off as the Holman-Clark property at the creek, Joseph Watt's land, and Roberts Addition (including

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the Franklin Yocom property). The Clark, Watt, and Yocom houses stood in proximity to each other along 14th Street between Court and Chemeketa, and another new house had by then probably been built in Roberts Addition--the James Joseph House (#1), built about 1870 at the corner of Court and 13th Streets. At the creek, north of the houses, clustered the industrial structures of tannery, factory, and dam--and it is likely that other small industrial sites dotted the creek banks upstream. In general, though, the land east of the Watt family's holdings was the Waller farm. By 1875, Alvin Waller had been dead for three years, but Elepha Waller and some of the children lived on in the family home on "east State Street." State Street, a county road, extended into the countryside, but Court and Chemeketa Streets stopped at 14th except for narrow lanes which extended them somewhat further. Where the lanes ended the Waller farm took up. The area east of 12th Street was by 1875 separated from the original town by the tracks of the Oregon and California Railroad, installed in 1870. In modern times something of a buffer against the easterly expansion of the state government complex into the neighborhood, the tracks may originally have retarded residential expansion in what was becoming known as East Salem, for until the 1890's no real building boom occurred, and the area was one of occasional houses, factories along the creek, and farmland.

RE-DIVISION OF LAND IN EAST SALEM

Dispersal of the
Waller Donation
Land Claim

Although the Wallers sold sections of their 641-acre claim in the 1860's and especially after Alvin Waller's death in 1872, they were slow to sell off the area contained within the curve of Mill Creek north of State Street--the immediate area, that is, of their house and farm. The creek formed a natural meandering contour for their farm, just as it formed a natural boundary for developed East Salem in later years and logically sets the boundary for the Historic District today. The first sale of Waller DLC land from within the boundaries of the modern District was made in 1869, when a half-acre east of the Waller House was sold to Olive Chamberlin, mother of the Waller's daughter-in-law Mary Chamberlin Waller. The first major sale "outside the family" of their land within the District did not come until 1879, seven years after Alvin Waller had died, when Elepha Waller sold for \$1200 the block bounded by the modern versions of State, 18th, and Court Streets, and by Mill Creek on the east, to David and Julia Ann Simpson.

The Simpsons

The David Simpsons, when newly married, had come overland to Oregon from Missouri in 1846 with his parents, William and Mary Simpson, and his parents' other children. David and Julia Ann Simpson took a claim in the Waldo Hills and later purchased other acreage, including the section that falls partly within the District. In about 1879, they built a house on the northeast corner of 18th and State Streets, approximately a block and a half east of the Waller House (Lockley, Apr. 9, 1938, p. 4). David Simpson operated a grocery store on State Street at Mill Creek (Hendricks, Oct. 10, 1935). In 1890, as adjoining land in the area of the District was being subdivided and when Court Street was put through to the creek, the Simpsons built three Queen Anne cottages (#58, #64, and #65). These were probably the earliest structures built on Court Street east of 17th and are little-changed residences of primary significance to the District today.

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 9Queen Anne and
Van Duyn's Additions

In the last months of her life, Elepha Waller sold to Edward Hirsch most of the remaining DLC land within the curve of Mill Creek and north of State Street. This sale occurred in August 1881, some four months before Mrs. Waller's death in December 1881. In 1884, Hirsch also purchased the half acre that had been owned by Olive Chamberlin. Edward Hirsch was born in Germany in 1836 and arrived in Oregon in 1858 via the Isthmus of Panama. After living in Dallas, Silvertown, and Brownsville for several years, he settled in Salem in 1868 and was elected Oregon State Treasurer in 1878 and again in 1882. Hirsch conveyed all this property in a deed dated Dec. 31, 1888, to I. Van Duyn, who recorded it as the subdivision called Queen Anne Addition on Jan. 10, 1889. Queen Anne Addition encompasses all the land from 17th Street east to the creek (except for the Simpson property) plus 16 (originally 17) lots, of irregular depth, that line the north side of Chemeketa Street and back onto Mill Creek. Lot 9 of this row later became the right of way for 17th Street, when it was extended over the creek and north. In the course of 1889, Van Duyn purchased an additional adjoining parcel that had been held by C. C. Stratton, the Wallers' son-in-law, and on Feb. 25, 1890, recorded it as the subdivision Van Duyn's Addition. The addition was laid out as a block of 18 lots bounded by Chemeketa, 17th, and Court Streets and the west boundary of the Waller DLC. Of the 48 lots of Queen Anne Addition located within the District (six more lay beyond it), Van Duyn sold 29 of them in a single transaction, recorded November 1889, to O. E. Krausse, a Salem boot and shoe dealer and real estate investor who also had land holdings elsewhere in Salem. The history of many of the houses in the east half of the District begin with the sale of a lot by Van Duyn or Krausse.

Reconfiguration of
Watt Family Land

In the wake of the creation of Queen Anne and Van Duyn's Additions, the Watt family reconfigured and expanded its original Joseph Watt Addition of 1871 as Watts Addition (recorded May 25, 1891). The original Joseph Watt Addition, somewhat changed to incorporate additional lots on the former grounds of the Watt House, became Block 1 of Watts Addition, Block 2 being made up of nine additional lots on Watt property across 15th Street, and Block 3 consisting of four lots directly across Court Street south of Block 2. In 1888, Fabritus R. Smith, Sarah Watt Smith, and the Watt children had sold land on the south side of Court Street between 14th and the path 15th Street would follow if extended through to State Street (an alley marks this spot). This sale was made to Rhoda Chapman Edes (Mrs. George Edes, "identified with the social and business life of the Capital City of Oregon for near on to a half century," according to her obituary of June 30, 1901, Oregon Statesman, p. 5). She subdivided her purchase as Edes Addition in 1891 (recorded Sept. 23). Properties numbered 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, and 17 in the District fall within Edes Addition.

Extension of Court and
Chemeketa Streets

The reworking of the Watt land and the establishment of Edes Addition, Van Duyn's Addition, and Queen Anne Addition took place in conjunction with the extension of Court Street from 14th Street to Mill Creek in the years 1889-1891. This made Court Street east of the tracks a wide-avenue continuation of one of the original east-west thoroughfares as laid out in the Oregon Institute/William H. Willson plan for Salem in the 1840's. By the 1890's, Court Street west of the tracks was becoming an area of stately homes facing and adjoining the grounds of the Marion County Courthouse and the Capitol. With the extension of Court Street through Waller land to its natural terminus at Mill Creek and the subdivision of the land along it into lots, the stage was set for the development of residential East Salem as a continuation of the original plan and fabric of the town. Chemeketa Street also took on its modern width, and length--to Mill Creek, with the land sales and

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subdividing of the late eighties and early nineties. It was widened only to 60 feet east of 14th, perhaps partly because of the shallowness of some of the lots backing onto Mill Creek. The passage into Chemeketa Street from 14th remained a narrow track for some time after the subdivisions were created. The original location of the Clark House near 14th and Chemeketa and perhaps remnants of the industrial structures in this area may have delayed the full opening of Chemeketa Street.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODERN NEIGHBORHOOD

New Construction: With the stage thus set, the modern neighborhood began to form up. the 1890's In 1892, five large Queen Anne houses were built, four of them along the north side of Court Street in Roberts and Watts Additions and one on another Watt property at the southwest corner of Chemeketa and 15th Streets. This one was built for James Watt, the son of Joseph and Sarah Watt, and in design is probably very similar to the original form of two of the other Queen Anne houses built the same year on Court Street. These are the now much-changed houses (#4 and #8) on the northwest and northeast corner, respectively, of Court and 14th Streets--both apparently built by Willard Greene. East of these, Charles H. Burggraf, Salem's leading architect of the period, designed the house (#19) and coach house (#118) at the corner of Court and 15th for Howard Ashby, solicitor for the State Land & Trust Co. Ashby's brother Joshua, owner of a meat market, had his house (#21) built next door, facing Court Street. These five houses of 1892, despite the alterations to some of them, continue to do much to establish the character of the west end of the District. They immediately set a scale and level of grandeur in newly opened East Salem that augured well for the future of the area.

In 1893, the prominent Martin L. Chamberlin (cf. commentary on #39) anchored down a lot further east on the south side of Court, at 17th, and in the process helped assure the preservation of one of the earliest structures built in the area. State Senator Chamberlin, whose sister, Mary, was the wife of O. A. Waller (Alvin and Elepha's son), had purchased what in effect was the Waller homestead place from O. A. Waller on Dec. 31, 1888. This included the Waller house and the section of land now bounded on three of its sides by Court, 17th, and State Streets. In 1893, Chamberlin "moved the old Waller House and fitted it up," according to the Oregon Statesman; he relocated it at the newly-formed southwest corner of Court and 17th, facing 17th. Further east on the south side of Court, the Simpson family in 1890 had built their three Queen Anne cottages. By the end of 1893, then, within two years of the subdividing and street extensions, Court Street had houses located intermittently along its entire length, and the James Watt House was in place on Chemeketa, along with the Denton cottage (#106) of 1892 and, at the east end of Chemeketa, by the creek, the Yoder House (#78) of 1891. In 1894, the Chemeketa Street Evangelical Church (#89) was erected, it being a distinctive East Salem landmark to this day. Directly behind it, the parsonage (#90) was built in 1895. Also probably in 1895 the Queen Anne style Wiggins-Crawford House (#50) went up around the corner on Court Street, and c. 1895 the John and Kate Griffith House (#12) was added to the row of 1892 houses in Watts Addition. East Salem, in short, was fully under development by 1896, and a Salem map published that year shows the platted city extending to Mill Creek, with only Asylum Avenue (now east Center Street) and State Street extending beyond to two institutions in the countryside, The Oregon Asylum for the Insane (opened in 1883) and the penitentiary, respectively. The map makes the city look complete to the creek, but if one had taken a walk in East Salem in 1896 one would have seen much remaining open land

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with the houses, individually or in clusters, set in wide separation along unpaved streets.

Street Car System By 1896, Salem had a developing street car system that facilitated the expansion of Salem beyond its original plat. The first, horsedrawn cars appeared in 1889 but proceeded no further east than the train depot on 12th Street. In the 1890's, the Capital City Railway Co. brought electric cars to Salem and electricity to buildings and houses along its tracks (Duniway, p. 23). East Salem was particularly well-served by the street cars (and electric power) with the tracks running out State Street to the penitentiary and on Chemeketa Street and Asylum Avenue to the asylum. The 1896 Salem map mentioned above shows the track on Chemeketa Street to 14th, where it veers north to Asylum Avenue (Center Street) and then east to the asylum. Street excavations in 1984, undertaken with the construction of the Chemeketa Street closure at 14th, unearthed the northward-turning tracks, which remain in place underground. Before 1896, and before Chemeketa was fully widened at 14th, the street car is said to have followed a straight route along Chemeketa Street through the District. The width of Chemeketa near the Clark House is said to have been just enough for the passing of the train. For most of its history, though, the street car system followed routes adjacent to but just outside the District, as modern automobile traffic patterns have continued to do. For a time, a north-south spur of the street car line ran on 17th Street, anticipating the automobile traffic flow that does represent an intrusion on 17th Street in the District today.

New Construction: 1902-1910 The spate of early building in the District that ended in the middle nineties was followed by a period of six or seven years of virtually no new construction. Building began again in 1902 and steadily continued and increased through 1910, the period 1902-1910, in fact, being the major period of growth, with some 50 new houses built. About nine of these were erected in each of the years 1908, 1909, and 1910, the most active period of building in the history of the District. The houses built in the period 1902-1910 included late and simplified examples of Queen Anne houses and cottages (five virtually identical such cottages were built at various sites in 1905: numbers 81, 83, 113, 120, and 121). The Gile House (#24) of c. 1903 is a two-story simplified Queen Anne style house that has remained essentially unchanged since it was illustrated, as one of Salem's new homes, in the Oregon Statesman for Jan. 1, 1905. In 1905, Dr. William Byrd bought land in Watts Addition and in 1906 moved his Queen Anne/Eastlake style house, built in 1887 at 197 Court, to the south-east corner of Chemeketa and 14th Streets. It is one of the most completely preserved Queen Annes in the District today. In 1908-1910, the five big two-story American Foursquare (Craftsman) houses (numbered 16, 26, 31, 49, and 51) were built along Court Street. These box-shaped houses with pyramid or hipped roofs, with dormers, joined the Queen Anne houses as important character-defining structures. Their scale easily commands the wide street, and their distribution along much of its length helps weight both sides of the street with large forms. Renee Kahn, in her essay "Post-Victorian Domestic Architecture, the American Foursquare" in The Old-House Journal for February 1982, refers to the American Foursquare house as the "least understood . . . of all the houses built after the turn of the century" in this country and the epitome of "the turn-of-the-century striving for 'the comfortable house'" in America.

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Paving East Salem In 1909-1910, the streets of East Salem were paved and the cement was poured for most of the sidewalks in the District. Much of the original sidewalk pavement remains, imprinted with the contractors' names and occasionally the dates "1909" and "1910." The cement contractors at work in the District in that period were James P. Veatch, John Koenecke, Edward J. Ward, Ed Kyle, David Korb, and "ROWE."

Chamberlins Addition As the sidewalks were about to be laid, Rose Chamberlin created the last subdivision in the District, on the property she and her late husband, Martin, had purchased from the Wallers in 1888 at Court, 17th, and State Streets. This was Chamberlins Addition, recorded Aug. 30, 1909. Soon after (c. 1910-1912), she moved the old Waller House a second time, to conform with Lot 3 in the new addition, where it remains today (#39).

Moved Houses The moving of the Waller House, the Byrd House, and later the Weller House (#42) in 1910, the Fannie Spayd cottage (#30) c. 1928, and the Presbyterian manse (#56) c. 1960 within or into the District represents an important aspect of its history. While moving a house is generally understood to detract from its historic significance, it is the case in Salem that moving houses has been part of its historical development. The expansion of the downtown business district and the State Capitol, together with the changing land use of the Waller land, for instance, from rural farm to urban subdivision, has made the moving and/or realigning of houses inevitable and crucial to the survival of some of the early structures. The moving and continued use of a house in itself reflects on the nature of American householding, thrift, and even nostalgia--although it was in the name of nostalgia, too, that Miss Clark ordered her family home torn down, wishing, it seems, to end its history with the dying out of the family that had lived in it for generations.

New Construction 1910-1918: Bungalows Important to the building up of the neighborhood beginning in the 1910 period was Jefferson A. Pooler, the son of a pioneer Oregon family (see commentary on #116), owner of Salem Sewer and Pipe, and manager of Capital Improvement Co. (seller of building materials). Also a builder, he constructed at least seven houses in the District, including his own home (#110) of 1910. This and the houses numbered 13, 15, and 108, all built in the period 1909-1911 by Pooler, were among the first of numerous Craftsman Bungalows built in the District between then and 1918. Related to the slightly earlier large Craftsman (American Foursquare) houses, the Craftsman Bungalows were built generally on a smaller scale (usually one-and-one-half stories) with exposed rafter ends, ribbon windows, and large porches supported by squared columns. Ubiquitous on the West Coast thanks to Greene and Greene first popularizing the form in California, the Craftsman Bungalows represent a transition within the District between the big Queen Anne and Foursquare houses prior to 1910 and the "modern" houses of the twenties. Pooler's early Craftsman Bungalows were especially reminiscent of the Foursquares, for his designs typically had hipped roofs with hipped dormers and elaborate working of the wood elements in the eaves also seen on the Foursquares.

Bungalows: Spaulding's and Byrd's The Oregon lumber baron, Charles K. Spaulding, purchased three new Craftsman Bungalows on Court Street, two of them built by Pooler, as wedding gifts for his children Ila (#13), Beulah (#15), and Walter (#45). In about 1910, Dr. Byrd built three exemplary Craftsman Bungalows along 14th Street, south of the Queen Anne had had moved in 1906. These are the houses numbered

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133, 134, and 135. In 1914, the hops grower and mill owner, Walter Buchner, built the classic Bungalow (#7) at the southeast corner of Court and 14th, and three years later Stephen East, president of the Salem Bank of Commerce, built one of the last big Craftsman Bungalows (#9) in the District, a particularly beautiful and commodious example of the style, excellently preserved inside and out. So popular was the Craftsman style that one of the original 1892 Queen Annes, the Witzel-Watters House (#8), across the street from the Buchner and East houses, was completely remodelled as the huge Craftsmen residence it appears to be today.

New Construction: Building came almost to a standstill in the War years but beginning the 1920's in 1920 resumed for a 10-year growth period, during which some 22 new houses were built. Residential architecture in the twenties reflects a prosperous and nostalgic period, modern yet with an almost literary sense for the past. The historic period styles popular in the twenties are well-represented within the District. Included, for example, are excellent examples of Dutch Colonial houses, with gambrel roofs and classical porticos, built by Dr. B. L. Steeves (#41) and his partner, Dr. Lucian Clement (#92), and their partner, Dr. Marcus Findley, who to the bemusement of Court Street residents headed the committee to build the Dutch Colonial house (#32) for his daughters' sorority. In 1923, Dr. Harvey Clements built his Colonial mansion (#129) in Georgian style on the old Holman/Clark property, site of the tannery and the Watt factory, on Mill Creek near Center Street. The philanthropist Nora Anderson built her big Colonial house (#28) on Court Street in 1928. English Cottages and Norman Farmhouses were also among those added in the twenties--an especially attractive example of a Norman Farmhouse being the Collins-Busick House (#20). The most recent historically compatible house in the District is the Childs House (#130), built about 1937 in English Cottage style on the site of the old Clark House, torn down in 1933. It brings full cycle the building history of the District. Relatively little new construction has occurred since 1937. Seventeen structures are deemed Incompatible because built after that in non-contributing styles, and two churches (#5 and #37), both built about 1950, have been designated non-historical but compatible because of their period styles.

CONCLUSION

The historical significance of the District emerges from this account of its development beginning in the 1860's. To conclude by restating the key sentences from the Summary, the Court-Chemeketa Residential Historic District is significant because:

1. It is one of the oldest surviving, intact residential areas in Salem.
2. It is the major intact remnant of the original central residential area of Salem, now destroyed.
3. It is a comprehensive and varied ensemble of late 19th and early 20th century residential architectural styles from 1860 through 1937.
4. Throughout its development, it was associated with individuals important to the history of Salem and Oregon.
5. It is a case study of the relationship between family life and early urban

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development in the American west.

6. It is an urban District protected by the natural boundary of a creek as well as by man-made street closures that have stabilized its preservation to date and will help assure its survival in the future.

Restatement:

Closing Paragraph
of the Description

With a few exceptions, the District as it exists today grew up over a 50-year period that ended 50 years ago. The structures are stylistically diverse but compatible, illustrating several contiguous and complementary chapters in American residential building. This architectural compatibility, together with the clearly defined boundaries, help make the District a contained and cohesive ensemble with a distinct historic atmosphere.

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(See also: "A Note on the Sources for the Inventory" at the beginning of the Inventory. Obituaries and other extremely specific sources are cited in the text of the Inventory only.)

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The Court-Chemeketa Residential Historic District is comprised of approximately 38.57 acres (all or fractions of 12 blocks of varying sizes and configurations) located east of the downtown business district of Salem, Oregon, and directly east of the grounds of the state capitol. The District is bounded on the north and east by Mill Creek, on the south by the rear lot lines of properties on the south side of Court Street, and on the west by the Court Street closure at 13th Street and the Chemeketa Street closure at 14th Street. These boundaries are determined by topography, traffic routes, changes of land use to the south and west of the District, and the age and architectural consistency of structures within the District in contrast to the generally newer blocks of residences north and east of Mill Creek.

The following detailed verbal description of historic district boundaries begins at the northern most point and proceeds roughly in a clock-wise direction, east, south, west and north, to the point of beginning.

Starting at the southeast corner of the intersection of Center Street NE and 14th Street NE; thence easterly following the south right of way line (ROW) Center Street NE to the east bank of Mill Creek; thence southerly and easterly along the east bank of Mill Creek meandering through its course to its intersection with the easterly extension of the south line of a parcel of land with Marion County Tax Account No. 55318-00 of Marion County Tax Map 26AC, Township 7 South, Range 3 west (T7SR3W); thence westerly along the easterly extension of the south line of a parcel of land with Tax Account No. 55318-00 330 feet more or less; thence northerly along the west line of a parcel of land with Tax Account No. 55324-000 of Marion County Assessors Map 26AC T7SR3W 50 feet; thence westerly along the north line of a parcel of land with Tax Account No. 55326-000 160 feet to the west ROW line of 18th Street NE; thence southerly along the west ROW line of 18th Street NE to the southeast corner of Lot 1, Block 1, Queen Annes Addition; thence westerly along the south line of lots 1-4 Queen Annes Addition 214 feet to the southwest corner off said lot 4; thence northerly along the west line of said lot 4 50 feet; thence westerly along the north line of a parcel of land with Tax Account No. 84400-050 on Marion County Assessors Map 26AC T7SR3W 166 feet to the west ROW line of 17th Street NE; thence southerly along the west ROW line of 17th Street NE, 58.6 feet to the southeast corner of lot 4 of Chamberlains Addition; thence westerly along the south line of said lot 4 147.5 feet; thence northerly 10 feet more or less; thence westerly along the south of line of a parcel of land with Marion County Tax Account No. 14628 50 feet; thence southerly along the east line of a parcel of land with Tax Account No. 5547-000 8 feet more or less; thence westerly to the southeast corner of a parcel of land with Marion County Tax Account No. 14625 95.87 feet said point also marking the easterly terminus of the alley between State Street and Court Street NE; thence westerly along north line of said alley 647.05 feet; thence northerly along the east line of a parcel of land with Marion County Tax Account No. 27740 on Marion County Assessors Map 26ED T7Sr3W 51.5 feet; thence westerly along the north line of said parcel of land with Marion County Tax Account No. 27740 110.9 feet to the east ROW line of 14th Street NE; thence south along the east ROW of 14th Street NE 51.5 feet; thence westerly to a point on the west line of 14th Street NE said point being mid block point of Block 1 Roberts Addition; thence westerly 320 feet to the east ROW line of 13th Street NE to a point that is 165 feet from the northwest corner of Block 1 Roberts Addition; thence northerly along the east ROW line of 13th Street NE 373 feet; thence thence

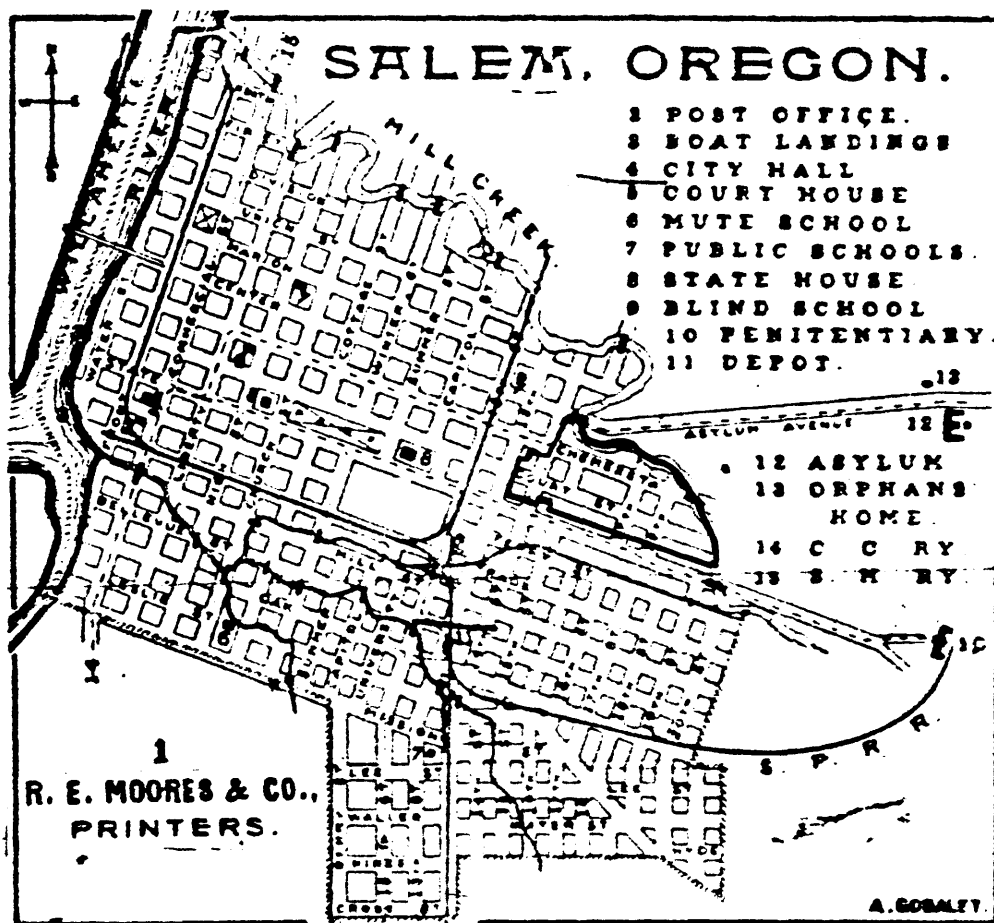
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

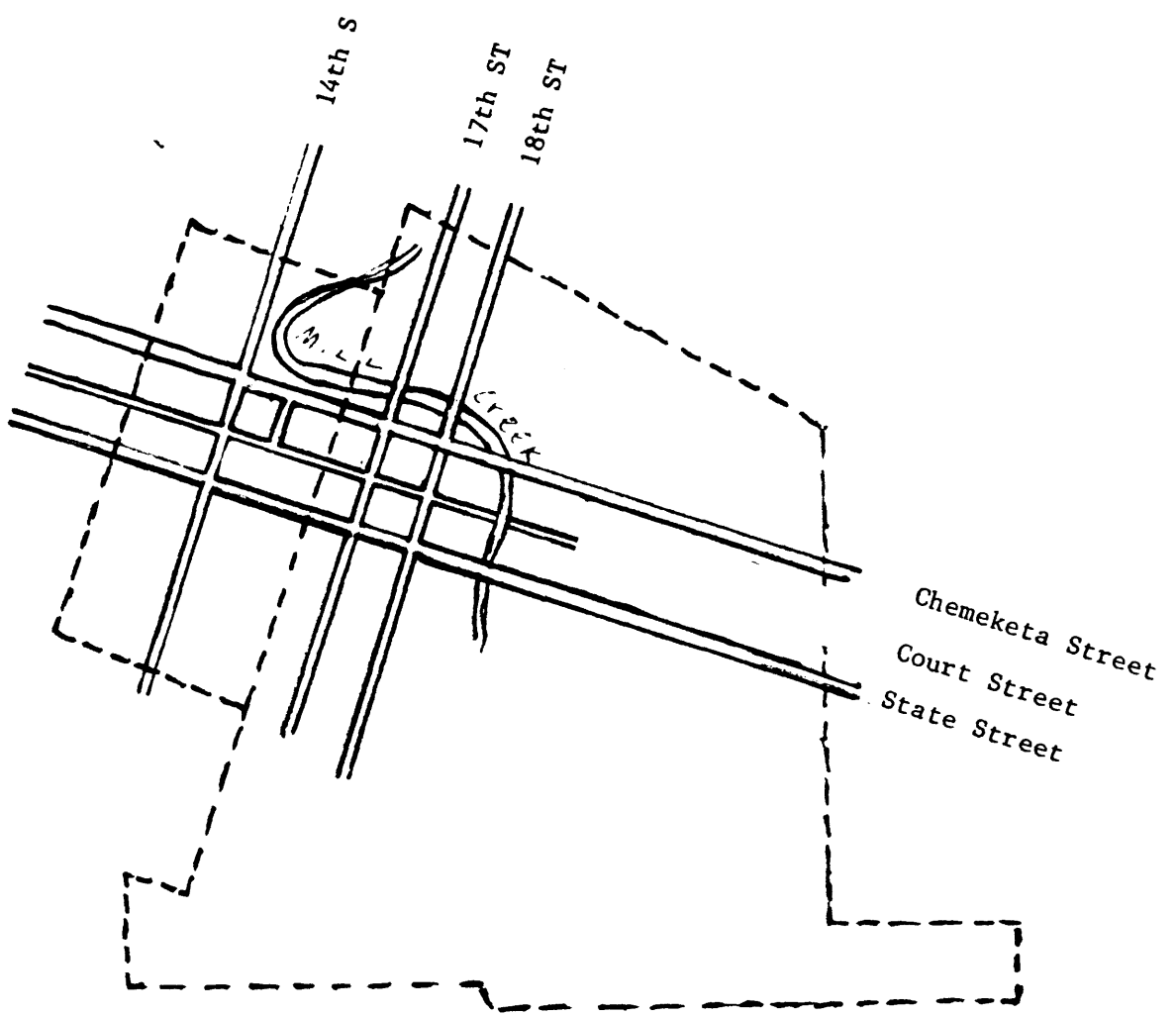
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easterly along the south line of a parcel of land with Marion County Tax Account No. 84610-460 on Marion County Assessors Map 26BA T7SR3W 79.87 feet to the southeast corner of said parcel; thence northerly along the east line of said parcel 49.67 feet to the south line of 16 foot alley located in Block 4 of Roberts Addition; thence easterly 299.5 feet to the east ROW line of 14th Street NE; thence northerly 607 feet more or less to point of beginning.

MAP OF THE CITY OF SALEM AS PUBLISHED IN THE OREGON STATESMAN, JANUARY 5, 1896
 (with boundaries of Court-Chemeketa Residential Historic District over-drawn in ink)



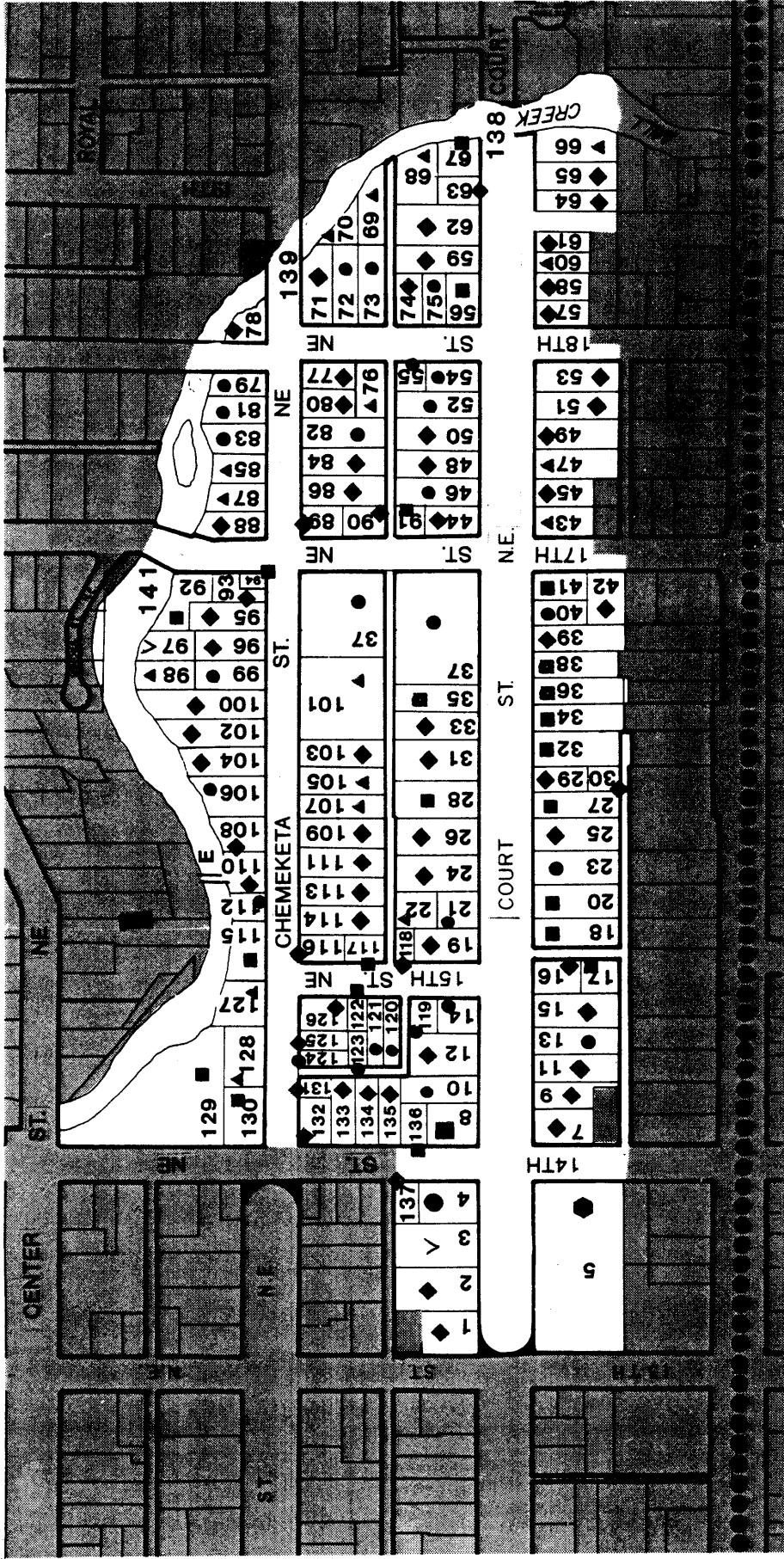
Methodist
Mission
Claim
97.39 acres



Alvin F. Waller Donation Land Claim
641 acres

COURT - CHEMEKETA HISTORIC DISTRICT

Relation of streets to original Donation Land Claims



COURT — CHEMEKETA RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

- ◆ Primary Significance (1860–1918)
- Secondary Significance (1919–1937)
- Compatible/Historic (Non-Contributing in present form)
- ◈ Compatible/Non-Historic (Non-Contributing)
- ▲ Incompatible (Non-Contributing)



COURT-CHEMEKETA RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
in relation to
Methodist Mission Claim and Waller Donation Land Claim

