

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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

For HCRS use only

received JAN 29 1980

date entered

APR 1 1980

1. Name

historic Burggraf - Burt - Webster House

and/or common Webster House

2. Location

street & number 901 Thirteenth Street SE _____ not for publication

city, town Salem _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district Second

state Oregon code 41 county Marion code 47

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Craig and Cherie Cline Gary & Melba Bliss

street & number 2856 Vick NW 1805 Pilgrim SE

city, town Salem, OR 97304 _____ vicinity of Salem, OR state 97302

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Marion County Clerk (Recorder)

street & number Marion County Courthouse

city, town Salem state Oregon 97301

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title _____ has this property been determined eligible? _____ yes no

date _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records _____

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Burggraf - Burt - Webster House is a Queen Anne cottage, built in 1895 by Charles H. Burggraf for use as his residence. It has seen arts-oriented uses in recent years and is currently occupied by an engineering office. The house occupies Lot 5 of Block 5 of the Yew Park Addition, Salem. This was a flat suburban area near the railroad depot and yard dependent upon the street car for transportation. Many houses were working men's cottages. There was a new school diagonally across 13th Street, and two blocks away, was the newly built Queen Anne Luke Port House, now known as Deepwood and already on the National Register. Deepwood and its acres are now part of City Parks, but the cottage is one of a small enclave of surviving houses amid beautiful trees surrounded by commercial developments and multi-residential housing of recent origin. Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets serve as a one way couplet for the truck route into the city. Neither use seriously affects the integrity of the structure or its ornamental character.

The house is a story and a half frame building, generally rectangular in plan in the Queen Anne Style. Oriented to the east, it faces Thirteenth and parallels Lee Street. The roof is gabled on the east, broken on the north by an octagonal observatory peaked tower, and hipped on the west (rear) elevation, which is interrupted by one narrow hipped dormer. On the southeast corner is a chimney for the fireplace, and another is at the back of the ridge of the central hipped roof for furnace and kitchen stove. There is an enclosed reverse curve cornice, to which dental moulded decoration has been added on the front gable over the plain frieze board. Drop siding with simple board pilasters are used everywhere except in the front gable pediment which has imbricated shingles. A major ornament to the house is the front porch on the north-east corner which suggests Eastlake influence. There are two pairs of attic columns set on decorated bases over high panelled pedestals. The railing is decorated with two sets of ball spindles and on the outside the center board is lines with bosses. The north railing was replaced in 1969 with a simple balustrade and a longer column from floor to ceiling of imcom-patable design.

The house downstairs is two rooms wide and three long with a short entry hall on the north side separating the living room on the south from the tower room on the north. The dining room on the north is matched by the master bedroom on the south, and the kitchen on the north with added pantry matches the bathroom, stairs, and part of the back bed room, all on the south. Behind the bed room is a storage room which opens on the porch only, and behind the kitchen, the porch. Doorways connect north and south and east and west. Distinct features are the corner fireplace in the living room, an original built-in sideboard in the dining room, which was adapted as a pass shelf when the pantry was added, and the wood lift to the kitchen, which no longer functions.

The front door on the outside has a small decorated center panel and four "L" shaped corner panels below the window. The window is divided by a yellow glass diamond center, with blue triangular lights in the corners, and above two yellow lights on either side of a red one. The exterior door handle is of handsome art nouveau design. The interior side of the door has two horizontal panels beneath the window, and the finish is natural, as is the trim for the rest of the hall, living room, tower room and dining room. Most doors are stored for these rooms. All windows and doorways are framed by fluted pilasters, with bossed capitals, and above an entablature with moulded cornice and bead and reel trim above the plain frieze and the capitals. Flute boards run under the long windows in the living room and dining room. In the tower room, the shorter windows lack the entablature. The side board in the dining room matches the doors. In the back of the house, the kitchen has original wainscoting. The floors in the front of the house have been painted, but in the back bed room are refinished. The kitchen and bedroom trim for the doors is fluted, with corner blocks. Some of the bathroom wainscoting remains, but the

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Burggraf - Burt - Webster House

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

7

PAGE

1

south wall had to be replaced in 1969.

The attic or second story is reached by stairs from the bathroom or the back bedroom. It has been finished in horizontal tongue and groove boards. The tower room was made into a kitchen for renters in the 1940's. A front area seems to be what may have been a sleeping porch, added in 1922. At present the painted surface is decorated on the edge with bits of fabric. The house is set on a brick foundation, and the basement has a dirt floor with boards laid on the earth in places of heavy use.

Notable in the tower room on the first floor are three stained leaded glass windows, similar to known Povey glass in other houses and buildings. Three beveled plate glass diamonds framed in red are in the center, and above and below is an abstract foliate design in gold and blue, with four jewels, all set in amber. The transom in the living room is like the front door, with center divided octagon of red and green, and side divided octagons of white and amber, set in corner triangles of amber and red.

The following changes in the house are identified:

1. There were originally two gables on the east (front) elevation. The left gable was brought out to be flush with the porch gable. The addition is some seven feet east of the original and its foundations. This occurred about 1922, after Julia Webster sold the house to Mary Forbes, wife of Benjamin Forbes, a mining engineer. This is confirmed by the 1915 and 1927 Sanborn Insurance maps of the area. The drop siding used matches the original. The picture window and trim were moved forward, and the chimney was taken down and moved forward. A new fireplace was designed reflecting the taste of the 1920's but of similar wood to the interior trim. The extent of the addition can be traced in the cuts in the living room floor and the difference in quality of flooring, which is tighter. This is further confirmed by the fact that the original foundation defines the limits of the basement. The resulting gable covers both the living room and porch, where previously there had been two gables. The cornice matches the rest of the house, but the dentil detail could be an addition. There was inserted in the gable a horizontal window which appears to have been for a sleeping porch. The imbricated shingles date from this period.
2. The porch stairs were covered according to the picture in the 1905 Statesman Annual. At the time the railing on north side appears to have matched the design of the front of the porch and there were two longer attic columns on shorter pedestals. By 1970, one column was missing, and the railing and new column was added. There is also missing a circular arch which spanned the front pairs of columns, being connected at their bases.
3. The pantry was added to the kitchen, and the original foundation can be traced in the basement. The present sink and drain board replaced earlier ones about 1943.
4. The back porch was extended across the back of the house between 1915 and 1927. A storage room was created out of the south half before 1943.
5. Landscaping does not reflect early planting, although some of the heavy growth which pre-

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Burggraf - Burt - Webster House

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 2

vented photographing all sides of the house may be quite old. The fenced back yard was created as a sculpture court by Charles Howkes, architect in 1970. The garage was built after 1915.

It is the intent of the new owners to keep the historical quality of the Burggraf-Burt-Webster House, and they are seeking compatible lessees. Shelving from the art gallery has been for the most part removed, and the counter in the dining room is removable. Painting for gallery use may not be retained in the back or the attic. Modern lighting may be modified to more acceptable designs. The panelling in the master bedroom will be removed and the painted floors may be carpeted or refinished. To meet code requirements for parking, the sculpture court and garage with fence may have to be removed, but care will be taken to use trees near the house for landscaping.

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

Specific dates 1895 **Builder/Architect** Charles Henry Burggraf

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Burggraf-Burt-Webster House is a fine example of a Queen Anne cottage with Eastlake details, designed by a noted Oregon architect for his own use. When originally constructed, the compact use of Queen Anne elements was enhanced by the excellently scaled exterior ornamentation and classically-inspired interior finishing. These details were further improved by areas of stained glass that appear throughout the house. The house is equally significant for its association with the family of Judge Daniel Webster, Civil War veteran and Salem justice of the peace.

Charles Henry Burggraf (1867–1942) was born in Centralia, Illinois. His father, J.G. Burggraf, was a native of Germany and a pioneer of Illinois. Charles moved to Hastings, Nebraska in 1884 and attended college. He began a career as architect in the office of his father as a member of the firm of J.G. Burggraf of Hastings, Nebraska, 1888–1889. He was in Grand Junction, Colorado in 1890; in Salem, Oregon from 1891–1899; and he practiced in Albany, Oregon from May 1, 1899 to July 28, 1933 when he retired. According to his 1919 letterhead in the files of the Board of Architect Examiners, he designed the Hotel Albany, the Albany Elks Temple, the Girls' Dormitory and Agricultural Hall at Oregon Agricultural College (now Oregon State University), and he lists some 40 schools. These include high schools in Klamath Falls, Albany, Corvallis, Medford and Lakeview. From a letter in the OSU Archives of September 22, 1901, he claimed to have designed five Oregon courthouses in Linn, Douglas, Coos, Sherman and Wheeler Counties, and one in Washington in Garfield County. The Sherman and Wheeler Courthouses are in use. From plans on file in the records of the Secretary of State in the Oregon State Archives, he appears to have designed three buildings at the Fairview Home for the Feebleminded, three at the Oregon State Hospital, and three at the Hospital Cottage Home between 1893 and 1909. In 1895 he designed two other houses in Salem, besides his own home, including the doctor's house for the Keeley Institute still standing on Oak and Twelfth, a few blocks from his own house proposed for nomination. He also designed the Alfred Dawson house in Albany, approved for nomination to the Register.

The second owner, Mary Burt, was the wife of Thomas P. Burt, an engineer for the Southern Pacific Railroad. Their oldest son, Arthur, was motorman and conductor for the streetcar which for a time was the only transportation into the area.

The third owner was Julia Webster, who purchased the home as a home for her parents, Judge and Mrs. Daniel Webster. Julia Webster was Secretary of the State Land Board for some years. Daniel Webster was born on April 12, 1833 in Ohio. His law studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War. He enlisted in Wisconsin, and served the entire four years of the strife. He commanded the "Hog Eye Battery," was at the siege of Vicksburg, and eventually became the Acting Chief of Artillery for the Department of the Gulf. His letters to his fiancée, Gertrude E. Moore, contain vivid descriptions of the conflict and are the property of the Wisconsin Historical Society. After the war, Webster practiced law in Wisconsin and became a county judge in 1869. Due to his wife's health, he moved to Arkansas, where he became owner and editor of a Republican newspaper, a "melodramatic adventure" during Reconstruction. After a variety of other editorial and commercial jobs, Webster moved to Oregon in 1895. He settled in Salem in 1902 and four years later was elected justice of the peace, an office he held continuously until his retirement (12½ years). He also served as the commander of the Sedgwick post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Union Title Company, Salem, Records of Land Ownership
 Polk, R. L. Company. Directories of Salem, 1896, 1905, etc.
 Sanborn-Perris Map Co., Insurance Map of Salem, 1895 (Corrected to 1915) State Library
 Sanborn Map Company, Insurance Map of Salem, 1927, p 225 (Ore. State Univ.) (continued)

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED
ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Acreege of nominated property less than one (55' x 142.5')
 Quadrangle name Salem West, Oregon Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A	<u>10</u> Zone	<u>497780</u> Easting	<u>4974820</u> Northing	B	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
C	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	D	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
E	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	F	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
G	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	H	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

Lot 5, Block 5, Yew Park Addition to the City of Salem, Marion County Oregon, bounded by 13th and Lee Streets SE.

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

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

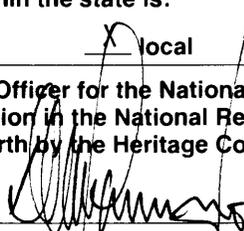
name/title David C. Duniway
 organization _____ date November 4, 1979
 street & number 1365 John Street South telephone (503) 581-2338
 city or town Salem, state Oregon 97302

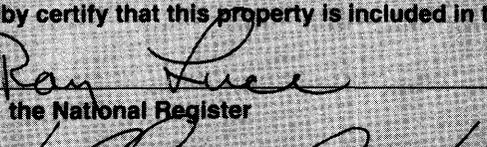
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 
 title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date January 1980

For HCRS use only
 I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register
 for W. Ray Luce date 4/1/80
 Keeper of the National Register
 Attest:  date 3/26/80
 Chief of Registration

FHR-8-300A
(11/78)

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

In 1968 a group of women artists bought the house for an art gallery for weavers, potters, painters and others. Its continued use as an engineering office, retaining its historical decorative character is welcome in the changed Yew Park area. The other surviving homes from the original suburban development could likewise be adapted for preservation.

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Burggraf-Burt-Webster House

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

Oregon Statesman, Salem, Or., April 13, 1895, January 1, 1905 re: house.

Burggraf, Charles Henry: City View Cemetery. Salem

Oregon Board of Architectural Examiners, file for Burggraf. (State Archives)

Secretary of State, plan files (State Archives)

Hines, Harvey K. An Illustrated History of the State of Oregon, 1893, p. 991-2

Burt, Thomas P and Mary E.:

U.S. Census, 1900, Population Schedules, Oregon Salem Precinct 4, House III.

(Microfilm from National Archives, State Library)

State Treasurer. Inheritance Tax Division

Reports of Estates, Columbia County, June 1911, Mary E. Burt (Archives)

Marion County Clerk. Official Register of Voters, 1900 (State Archives)

State Historian, Oregon War Record, Angus Burt, Clatskanie, OR (Archives)

Webster, Daniel, Judge:

Scrapbook of Mrs. Ann Kraushaar

Winconsin State Historical Society. Daniel Wester Papers Wis Mss 558

Oregon Statesman, March 8, 1921, p. 1 & 2, "Former Judge Passes Beyond."

Webster House:

Scrapbook and picture album of Mrs. Gail McCallum

Pictures of property and its development, 1969-1970

Capital Journal, Oct 9, 1969, p. 28 sec. 2, "Two Salem Women and Daniel Webster."

Oregon Statesman, Nov 20, 1969, p. 24 sec. 3, "Potters, Painter Joined by Collector Merchant."

Oregon Statesman, Feb 8, 1970, p. 25 sec 3, "Valentine Party for Deepwood."

Capital Journal, Feb 1970. "Reception due Saturday for Deepwood Institute."

Community Press, July 7, 1976, p. C-2 "Old Judge Webster's House now a Gallery."

Interview:

Eldora Cobban, Eugene, November 3, 1979 (former owner with mother 1943-1969).

Laurel Burggraf, Albany, November 7, 1979 (son of architect).