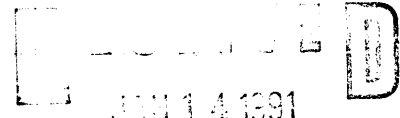


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Fawk, Henry, House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 310 Lincoln Street South N/A not for publication
city, town Salem N/A vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Marion code 047 zip code 97302

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
James M. Hamrick December 31, 1990
Signature of certifying official Date
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:) _____

Entered in the National Register
Delores Byrum 2/20/91
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single family dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single family dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Queen Anne Style

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
walls wood: weatherboard and shingles
roof asphalt: composition shingle
other windows: glass

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Built in 1902, the Henry Fawk House occupies a hillside lot of Block 14, Lots 1 and 2 of the Meyers Addition incorporated in the City of Salem on April 16, 1889 by Thomas Van Scoy to the Fairmount Park Company. The Fawk House was the first home built on Fairmount Hill, one of the finest neighborhoods in Salem. It remains so today, with gracious, well preserved and historic homes surrounding it. The Governor's Mansion (former Livesley Mansion) is exemplary of the neighborhood and is located three blocks west on the same street as the Fawk House.

Pallisers 1887 Edition "New Cottage Homes" describes this kind of home as "an adaption of the Queen Anne, with all eccentricities and nonsensical features dispensed with." The Fawk House indeed has the shape and volume of the Queen Anne style yet is modest in ornamentation. An example of plan and elevation are included in this report. Plate 16, Designs 43 and Plate 64, Designs 183 and 184 from Pallisers.

The Henry Fawk House is a fine example of a Queen Anne Style in Salem. Square footage is approximately 2400 with nine major rooms, one and a half baths and a cellar. The house is rectangular in plan and is approximately 25'x46' with the main axis running north and south, two stories high. A cross-gabled two story wing intersects the main axis on the east elevation which forms a portion of the parlor and upper bedroom.

A full placement porch graces the front of the house (north elevation) with direct views of the downtown core just ten blocks away. The porch balustrade is solid with spindlework posts supporting a bracketed frieze of plain inset panels. Above the porch is a full-width gambrel roof with a Palladian window. Along the west elevation of the main floor is a large bay window, the upper story has three symmetrically spaced gabled dormers. The back of the house (south elevation) has a new deck, built by former owners. The rear entry opens into the pantry and half bath. Above the deck on the second floor is another gabled dormer.

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Section number 7 Page 2

The foundation is post and pier with a perimeter brick wall three feet above grade. The chimney is a corbled interior, ridge type.

The exterior walls are weatherboard on the main floor with shingles on the gables and dormers. The shingle pattern is staggered and covers the porch balustrades as well.

New construction by the previous owners has provided a deck off the east wing and a deck to the rear of the house. An interview with a former resident revealed that in 1954, the house supported a shed roofed, screened porch on the east side and that a detached carriage house still stood on the southeast corner of the site. Both were subsequently removed.

Fenestration is relatively consistent throughout. Window and door casings have hooded lintels with scroll sawn ornamentation above the doors. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash style. The upper portion of the window carries multipaned glass. These are 12, 16 and 20 lights depending upon the size of the window. Windows on the upper floor under both the gambrel style roofs have a distinctive arch design. The north elevation being a Palladian window and stairwell windows on the north-northeast facades have colored glass (not the original panes).

The interior space is organized around the entry, with living space off both sides and the dining and kitchen towards the rear. The entry is formal with french doors closing off the parlor (south) and double doors to the living room (west). The Southeast corner of the entry has an elaborate fireplace, probably used for central heating, and the mantle is graced by a wall-sized mirror. All woodwork in the entry is of the inset panel style with channel molding base and cap. The same woodwork surrounds the fireplace, bracketed mantle and the mirror.

In the north-northeast corner is the stairway, U-shaped and open to the second floor balcony. The newell post is chamfered with horizontal channeling. The hardwood cap is pyramid shaped on the first floor and spherical on the other posts rising up the stairway. Balusters are square shafts and the banisters is hardwood.

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The parlor directly southeast of the entry has the same quality of paneling as the entry and also a corner fireplace with bracketed mantle. Access to the kitchen (south) living room (west) and entry (north) from the parlor.

A bay window and elaborate fireplace mantle are in the living room with nine foot solid double bi-fold doors connecting the living and dining room. The kitchen is large, farmhouse style with butlers pantry to the south and west. Part of the pantry has been converted to a half bathroom on the southwest corner by former owners.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1902

Significant Dates

1902

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Anonymous

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Union Title Company Indexes - Myers and Fairmount Park Additions, Salem Oregon.
Polk's, Salem and Marion County Directories, 1896-1934. Epecially 1902, 1904, 1907.
Hines Rev. H.K., An Illustrated Historic of the State of Oregon, Chicago, 1893, page 1058. Biography of James Fawk.
David C. Duniway interviews: Mrs. James J. Walton, Richard Grabenhorst, 1976; Gladys Johnson, 1990.
Stephen Tetter interview: Elisabeth Walton Potter, great granddaughter of H. Fawk, 1990.
Who's Who in America, 1940-1949, page 1659. Biography of Ross T. McIntire, Surgeon General of U. S. Navy and White House physician 1933-1945. The house was a boyhood home of Dr. McIntire.
Palliser's New Cottage Homes and Details, New York, Palliser, Palliser & Co., 1887, Plate 16.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.17 acres Salem West, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	0	4	9	6	3	6	0	4	9	7	4	4	4	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

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B

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is located in NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 34, Township 7S, Range 3W, Willamette Meridian, in Salem, Marion County, Oregon. It is legally described as the east one-half of Lots 1 and 2, Block 14, of the Fairmount Park Addition to Salem and is otherwise identified as Tax Lot 4300 at said location.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area is the entire urban tax lot presently associated with the house built in 1902 for Henry Fawk. It measures 75 x 100 feet and presents its major frontage on Fir Street.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Stephen D. Teeter and Susan K. Wilson (husband and wife)
organization _____ date August 1, 1990
street & number 310 Lincoln Street South telephone (503) 378-0914
city or town Salem state Oregon zip code 97302

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The two-story gambrel-roofed Queen Anne style residence at the corner of Lincoln and Fir streets in the Fairmount Hill neighborhood of Salem, Oregon was built in 1902 for Henry Fawk, a Polk County farmer and investor in real estate in the capital city environs. Fawk resided in the house with his family until 1907.

The Fawk House is noteworthy in the annals of South Salem as the first development undertaken in the newly-platted Fairmount Park Addition which spread over the first ridge of high ground south of the downtown. The area would become one of the fashionable neighborhoods of the city. The house also is distinctive in the neighborhood and in the city as the largest and best preserved example of Queen Anne/Eastlake architecture employing the Colonial idiom in roofline and dormers. The house has been declared a City of Salem landmark. No architect has been identified to date. The house is likely to have been a builder's adaptation.

Chiefly because of its gambrel roof, its gable-end front and cross gambrel roof on a side elevation, and its diagonal chimneypiece, the house is thought to have been patterned loosely on Design No. 43 (Plate 16) for a semi-detached house in the Colonial style published in the handbook brought out in various editions from 1887 onward under the title Palliser's New Cottage Homes and Details. The authors, after extolling the qualities of American colonial houses for their "excellent materials and workmanship," commended the cross gambrel-roofed design No. 43 as one appropriate for country or suburban homes, pointing out it would "need an elevated shady site well back from the road to look well." That such an effect was achieved on the north slope of Fairmount Hill is documented in the one historic view of the house that has come to light. The early view of unknown date from a Fawk-Walton family scrapbook shows the original chromatic treatment in which shingle siding of ground course and gable ends was dark, the shiplap finish of the main story an intermediate value, and the trim a light color with a few accents of dark banding. Most of the oak trees which shaded the site are gone, as is the ashlar retaining wall that contained the graded, or leveled site. The house still conveys its essential character notwithstanding an overall light paint treatment by previous owners. The present owners plan some restoration work in due course.

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Essentially, the house is an elongated, rectilinear volume of one and a half stories enclosed by a gambrel roof and oriented longitudinally on its lot. It rests on a high basement. The gable-end front faces north onto Lincoln Street and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch extending the full width of the facade. The porch has a paneled fascia and turned posts and brackets in the Eastlake style and a solid railing faced with fancy-butt shingles like those covering the ground course. Originally, the porch stairs ascended from street to deck on axis with the center of the facade. When Lincoln Street was regraded, porch access was shifted to the east end to meet a diagonal approach from the street corner. Tall, gabled dormers light rooms of the upper story, and upper sash of double-hung windows are subdivided into as many as 20 small lights. A cross gambrel projecting section is centered on the Fir Street (east) elevation, where some alteration occurred under previous ownerships. The cover of a side veranda was removed, although the deck remains, and the doorway giving access to the former veranda from the parlor has been modified. While the overall plan, mass and fenestration are generally regular in keeping with the Colonial idiom, the characteristic features of the picturesque Queen Anne/Eastlake style that are revealed on the exterior are the large Palladian window in the front gable, an oriel, or cantilevered bay on the east elevation, curvilinear window sill aprons and doorway crests with bosses, and colored glass panes and square border lights.

The interior was distinguished by the same pattern of elaborated rectilinear subdivision that typifies Eastlake decoration. Like the Palliser design, there are diagonal chimneypieces in the entry stairhall and the adjoining east parlor, and the entry stairhall has fine paneled wainscoting. Other original woodwork reflects the Queen Anne/Eastlake tradition.

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ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Henry Fawk House is architecturally significant as the best-preserved example of a two story Queen Anne style in Salem. It displays a unique feature in the full-width gambrel roof with intersecting cross-gable (gambrel), a rarity in Salem Queen Anne houses. In recognition of its architectural qualities, the house has been included in the City of Salem Inventory of Historic Places, as having primary significance and in excellent condition.

The house is sited on a prominent lot in Fairmount Park overlooking the City of Salem. It was the first house built in a neighborhood that has been among the most prestigious in Salem for 75 years.

Early photographs show the Fawk House as having the porch stairs (north elevation) centrally located. When the city installed the sewers and storm drains on the hill, the street grade changed dramatically on Lincoln Street, facilitating the need to move the front entry stairs to the east side of the porch. In the 1920's a bay window was added on the west corner off the living room which greatly enhances the light into the large living room. The east elevation received some alteration in the late 1950's. According to interviews with previous owners the windows on the east wing were changed from three windows, one-over-one sash type, to the double french doors with side lights when the porch was extended. The doors are of the period and do not detract significantly. In 1954 the house supported a shed roofed porch on the southeast side but the roof was subsequently removed.

The addition of the bay window is architecturally consistent with the style and enhances the quality of light and space in the living room interior.

Since the house is soon in need of exterior painting, current owners favor returning to the original color scheme of the period and would do so if placed on the National Historic Register.

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EXTERIOR

A dominant feature on the exterior worth noting is the full-width gambrel roof with cross-gabled east wing, which is also a a gambrel roof.

The porch is full placement with spindle work porch supports on a solid balustrade. The bracketed frieze has plain inset panels.

Exterior wall surfaces are typically Queen Anne with weatherboard siding on the first story and shingles on the upper story gables and dormers. The shingles are a unique feature of the Fawk House. A five course apron of staggered pattern shingle is used around the base of the house just above the brick foundation. It is a pleasing method of differentiation and unifies the base with the upper story. The same shingle pattern is used on the porch balustrades.

A Palladian window graces the front of the house under the gable. Other windows are one over one double-hung sash type with multiple panes above. Art glass is displayed in portions of the stairwell windows.

The exterior presents a well preserved example of Queen Anne style residence in Salem.

INTERIOR

Noteworthy features of the interior include the fine panel work, the elaborate fireplace and mantle and the staircase in the front entry hall.

The panel work is solid insets bordered by molding, that forms varied rectangular and triangular spaces conforming to the staircase and fireplace. The same rectangular patterned panels are in the parlor.

Fireplace mantles are oversized supported by large brackets with ornamental bosses. The fireplace surround consists of rectangular inset panels bordered my molding. A wall-sized framed 5'x6'mirror is above the mantle.

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Vertical space created by the 12' ceilings on the main floor and 9' ceilings on the second floor lend to the spacious feeling in the house.

Windows are narrow and long one over one double hung sash type with multiple panes on the upper window. Second story dormer windows are smaller but consistent in style. Dining room and living room windows are the exception. The dining room has one large 4'x4' window with small panes above, as does the north window in the living room. The bay in the living room has one large window 4'x4' in the center with smaller windows 3'x4' along the sides of the bay. Stairwell windows have a large central pane surrounded by small panes of colored art glass emitting a rainbow of colors in the entry, the gabled symmetrically spaced dormers on the upper story create unique spaces and light in the bedrooms upstairs.

The interior of the Henry Fawk House exemplifies the elements of the Queen Anne style.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Research began with the City of Salem's Inventory of Historic Places for a comparative analysis of the Henry Fawk House. Other sources of information included application for houses in Salem for the National Historic Register, personal interviews with retired State Archivist David Duniway, as well as documents the Oregon State Library and Oregon Historical Society.

The Inventory of Historic Places was written by the City of Salem Historic Landmarks Committee established in 1978 by the Salem City Council. This publication was prepared in 1987, in an effort to create a register of historic buildings, areas, and sites in Salem and to make recommendations to the City Council on any matters dealing with historic landmarks. The Commission ranks historic properties in three categories to establish a criteria for identification; primary, secondary and tertiary significance. For the comparative analysis, only primary historic houses were chosen.

By committee definition, "primary" significance is a site worthy of consideration as a possible local landmark and potentially eligible for National Register designation or one which is already on the National Register. It is a site or structure which is an architecturally significant example of a period style, and which exhibits a degree of rarity in Salem.

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There are thirty-nine buildings on the National Register in Salem, eighteen of which are houses in varying architectural categories:

Federal Style	1
Craftsman Style	1
Queen Anne Style	3
Gothic Style	3
Slab Style	1
Italian Villa Style	3
Spanish Colonial	2
Revival	
Bungalow	2
English Provincial	1
English Colonial	1

For purposes of comparison the Queen Anne Styles were chosen.

1. Dr. Luke A. Port House (Deepwood). Built in 1894 by William C. Knighton, this Queen Anne style house is characterized by the irregularity of the plan and shape and the variety of color and texture. The square bell-capped tower contrasts with the octagonal and circular roofs above the entrance and a round bay. The stone basement and chimney likewise contrast with the wood surfaces. Balconies and porches have similar details, but are scattered in an irregular pattern. Colors are provided by leaded, stained glass windows for the stairwell, parlor, bathrooms, and porch doors.

The Deepwood Mansion was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973, and is the finest example of High Style Queen Anne in the city. The house and grounds have become a landmark of Salem and is cared for by the city and a non-profit organization Friends of Deepwood. It is not used as a residence.

2. Burggraf-Burt-Webster House. Built in 1895, this house is a Victorian Queen Anne and was designed and built by Charles Henry Burggraf. It has a unique octagonal turret which is rare in Salem. The woodworking both internally and externally are remarkable as is the front porch and stained glass.

The house is rectangular in plan and one and a half stories. The front portion of the roof is gabled, (with the turret), a wider central portion with a hipped roof, and a narrow back portion also with a hipped roof and one narrow hipped dormer. The railing on the porch is decorated by sets of ball spindles. the

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front door is decorated by a 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.

Remodeling and structural changes are known to have been made in 1905, 1922, 1943, and 1970. The house has not been used as a residence for twenty years or more. It is now used as an office and is in fair condition.

3. A.T. Gilbert House. The Gilbert House was built in 1887 and is a good example of "Eastlake" Queen Anne Style. It is asymmetric in plan, cross gabled with a square turret. The house is shingled under the gables with clapboard siding on the first and second stories. The porch is wrap-around, with turned posts, spindle balustrades and frieze. The ornamental woodwork and stained glass are especially distinctive. The Gilbert House is in excellent condition. It has recently been renovated by the City of Salem and is being used as a childrens' museum.

The three houses chosen for comparison from the National Register are excellent examples of the Queen Anne, although the styles are very different from the Henry Fawk House. Architectural elements place these styles in the High Style/Eastlake categories.

The Henry Fawk House presents itself with austerity. Ornament is replaced by form and wall texture, still having the Queen Anne elements but used in a restrained manner. The full-width gambrel roof with the cross-gabled east wing are indicative of the style as is the spindlework porch supports and Palladian window.

In summary, the architectural elements are quite different from the Henry Fawk House, and not comparable. Even though all represent the Queen Anne style.

Further research from the City of Salem's inventory of historic places ranks 90 houses of various architectural classifications. All houses listed of primary significance which possess Queen Anne elements were investigated for comparison.

4. Dr. Carleton Smith House. This structure was constructed in 1894 by Dr. Carleton Smith as his residence. The house is a one story rectangular house of Queen Anne style. It has a low stone (cement) foundation and is composed of weatherboarding exterior. The raised porch has a somewhat ornate Balustrade. The door is a single panel door the upper third being glass. The house is

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noted both for its 2/2 double hung sash windows, bay windows and stained glass work in the south and east ends. The roof has an octagonal cupola. Visual inspection seems to indicate that the rear two bedrooms are a later addition.

The Smith House was formerly at 1153 Oak St. SE, Salem and subsequently moved to 1305 Cannon St., where it is now being used as a doctors office. The house is in good condition.

5. Former Leslie Methodist Church Parsonage. This house is of the Queen Anne style. It was built in 1910 to serve as the parsonage of the late Leslie Methodist Church which stood at the corner of Commercial and Myers St. SE.

The house is two stories tall, L-shaped, has a low stone foundation and weatherboarding. There is a large, one-bay raised entrance porch with square columns. It has a sloping roof with one part flat. One side of the porch is glassed in. The door has its upper half in glass and has a transom. There are two interior chimneys with corbeled tops. Most of the windows are sash. Most of the trim is plain; some is architrave. The house can be considered to be in the Queen Ann style. This is evidenced by some imbrication and two sunbursts on the second story. There are also some scroll brackets. Besides the scroll brackets, there are rafter and end eaves.

In 1984, the house was relocated to its present location and restored for use as a doctor's office. The house is in good condition.

6. The house located on 1548 Mission St. SE was built in 1900. This house is a one-story Queen Anne cottage. The structure is a small cottage with front end Queen Anne decorations. Specifically, the building has a hipped, curving roof which tapers toward the front, in a front projecting gable roof. However, what makes the gable more unusual is the supporting front-projecting bay which does not support the full area of the gable. To the immediate east of the building is a small porch with turned woodwork supports and weatherboarding and imbricated woodwork on the eve of the porch. The building has symmetrical windows particularly on a bay which projects from the west side of the structure. The structure appears to be intact. However, it is in need of some rehabilitation.

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The house has been relocated from 1548 Mission St. SE, to Chemeketa St. N, in the Salem Historic District. Remodeling of the house is being undertaken currently. It appears that some additional rooms are being added to the rear of the house.

7. The 774 Winter St. NE house was built in 1910. The structure is a very simple version of the Queen Anne Stick style. It is a two and one-half story house with a gable-on-hip roof, projection front gable with a three-window bay. An unusual feature is the upper window over the second story bay. The windows are one-over-one sash hung types. The entry is recessed and the tiny porch is marked by turned wooden posts. Simple, large brackets support the eaves.

In 1977 the State of Oregon bought the house from Charles Warren. The property was formerly held by the Episcopal Church from 1894 until 1944. The house is an example of simple Queen Anne Stick style and is in need of repair.

8. The 1113 Cottage St. NE was built in 1905. This is a beautiful and architecturally significant Queen Anne style residential structure. Noteworthy are the curvilinear lines in the gable roof and porch. Imbricated woodwork dominates the eaves of the roof. The structure has weatherboarding and a hand set stone foundation.

The house is in good condition.

9. The William McGilchrist, Jr. House was built from 1909-1912. This Queen Anne style house is located on a corner lot. It has three stories -- including a basement -- and sits on a brick-covered foundation. The assortment of roof levels are newly shingled with a composition material. Exterior walls are covered with weatherboard siding on the first floor and imbricated shingles on the second floor. Prominent features include a turret on the west side, a variety of window types and a large front porch with Roman Doric columns. The doors are solid on the lower portion --with paneled insets -- and hold a large window on the top. Ornamental woodwork can be seen in the window frames (dentils) and below the roofline (brackets).

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Additions are clearly visible. A small greenhouse has been attached to the kitchen on the east side. The original garage was removed and replaced with an open garage and covered deck. What is distinctive about the McGilchrist house is the gambrel roof and roman Doric columns on the porch. The house classification should be Free Classic Queen Anne. The house is in good condition.

Comparison

For purpose of comparison, the McGilchrist House was chosen. The Fawk and McGilchrist houses present certain similarities; for example, the gambrel roofs and Palladian windows on the upper stories, as well as the imbricated shingle siding on the second floor and weatherboard siding on the first floor. Both have porches and some ornamental woodwork.

The differences between the two are in style. The McGilchrist house would be considered a Free Classic subtype Queen Anne due to the Doric columns (paired) supporting the porch and cornice-line dentils on both the porch and windows. The gambrel roofs intersect the main hipped roof asymmetrically and the porch is wrap-around.

The Fawk House front elevation has a full-width gambrel roof which is cross-gabled (gambrel) on the east elevation. The porch is full placement with spindle columns on solid balustrade supporting a bracketed plain inset paneled frieze. The west, east, and south elevations have gabled dormers on the second story.

The McGilchrist house has had some alterations made to the south elevation that detract from its historical appearance. The siding on the backside of the house is not consistent with the shingles and weatherboard on the other three sides of the house. The addition of the greenhouse window in the kitchen is non-compatible as well.

In summary, the Henry Fawk House represents a unique and rare Queen Anne style in Salem. It is the first house constructed in the prestigious Fairmont Park, the best preserved and only example of a Queen Anne house in the neighborhood. It merits inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

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SUMMARY OF ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Henry Fawk House has been compared to nine Queen Anne style houses in Salem. Three of which are listed on the National Historic Register. None of the houses were directly comparable to the Fawk House.

Built in 1902 and the first house constructed on Fairmount Hill, the Fawk House remains the only Queen Anne style house of that district and one of the only Queen Anne style houses that has been continuously occupied as a residence (single family) from the time of construction to the present, in the City of Salem.

The Henry Fawk House represents the unique and rare qualities of this Queen Anne style. Architecturally the style of this house sets it apart from any other in that general classification. It is among the best preserved in the City of Salem.

The Henry Fawk House possesses the Architectural characteristics that qualify it for the National Historic Register.

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BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Henry Harvard Fawk and Ella (Richards) Fawk were descended from Polk County pioneer families. Henry, an Oregon native, was the second son of Englishman James Fawk (b.1816), who settled a donation land claim on Salt Creek in 1851, became a naturalized citizen, and expanded his holdings to Oak Grove and an area west of Salem generally identified as Brunk's Corner.

Henry was given a portion of his father's domain and carried on a successful farming and stockraising operation. It appears the Fawk family was among the early growers of hops in Polk County. Henry invested in real estate in the Salem area and accumulated some modest wealth.

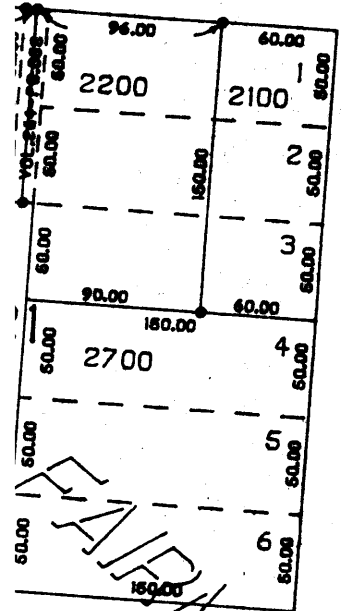
One of the reasons for moving to the capital city was to introduce to society Henry and Ella's three handsome daughters who were approaching marriageable age. The Fawk house on Lincoln Street served its social purpose well as a setting for fashionable entertaining. In a span of five years the two older daughters were married in the house. Lizette married James Walton, Jr. of Salem in 1904 and Moree married Claude Knight of the Dalles in 1906. The following year, the Fawks and their youngest daughter, Elene, moved to another new development in South Salem. Their second Queen Anne style house, at the crest of Nob Hill, fronted on a street bearing his name: Fawk Street. Not only did Henry invest in residential real estate, he also owned commercial buildings on North Commercial Street in Salem.

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 MARION COUNTY, OREGON

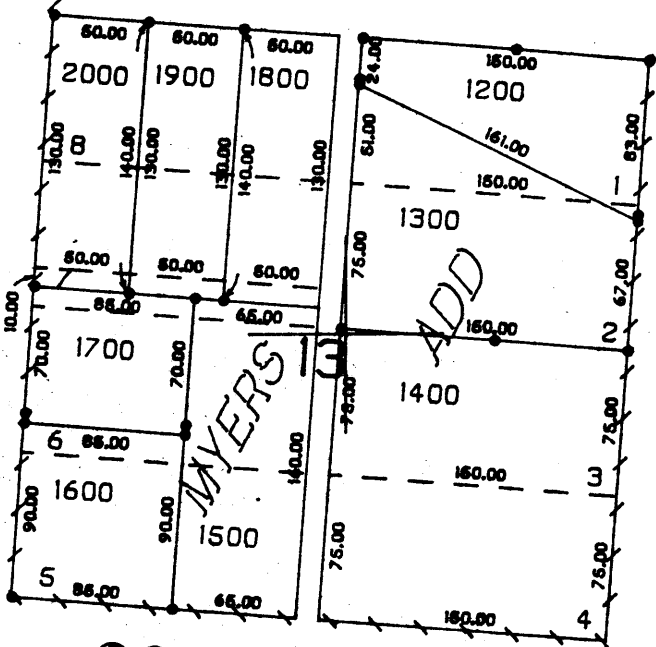
SEE MAP 7 3W 27CC

ELLE

STREET



66
 STREET

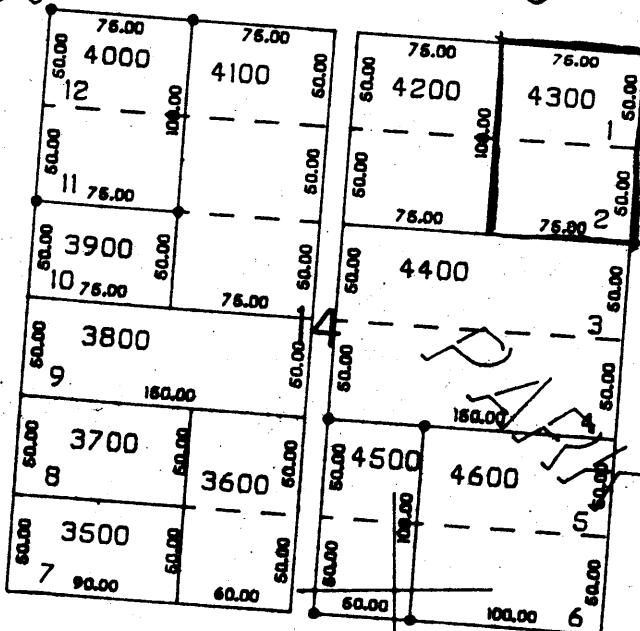
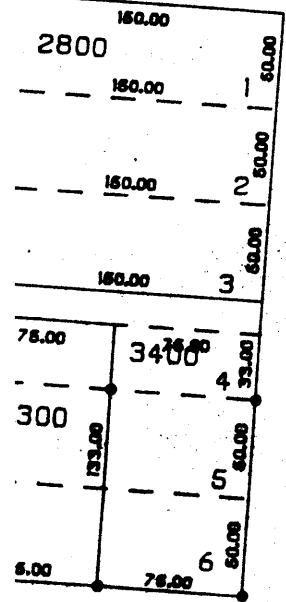


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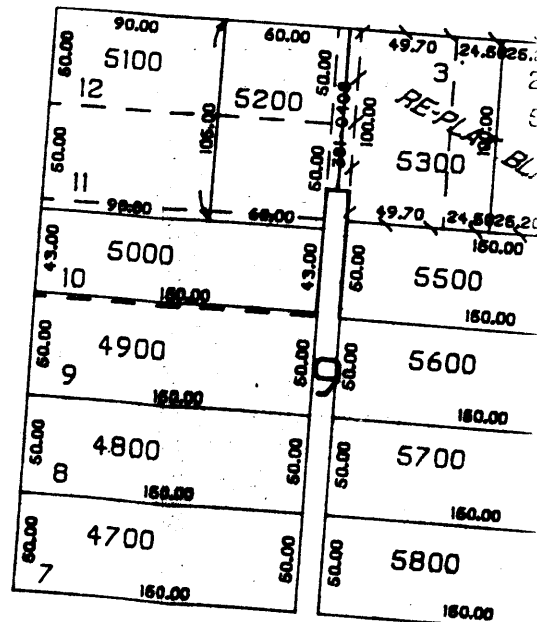


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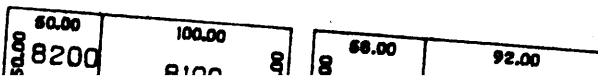
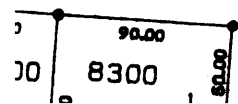


628



STREET

TON





Fauk & wife in Fort Wheeler (Stal-stanley)

Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Fauk
request the honor of your presence
at the marriage of their daughter

Lizette Carlis

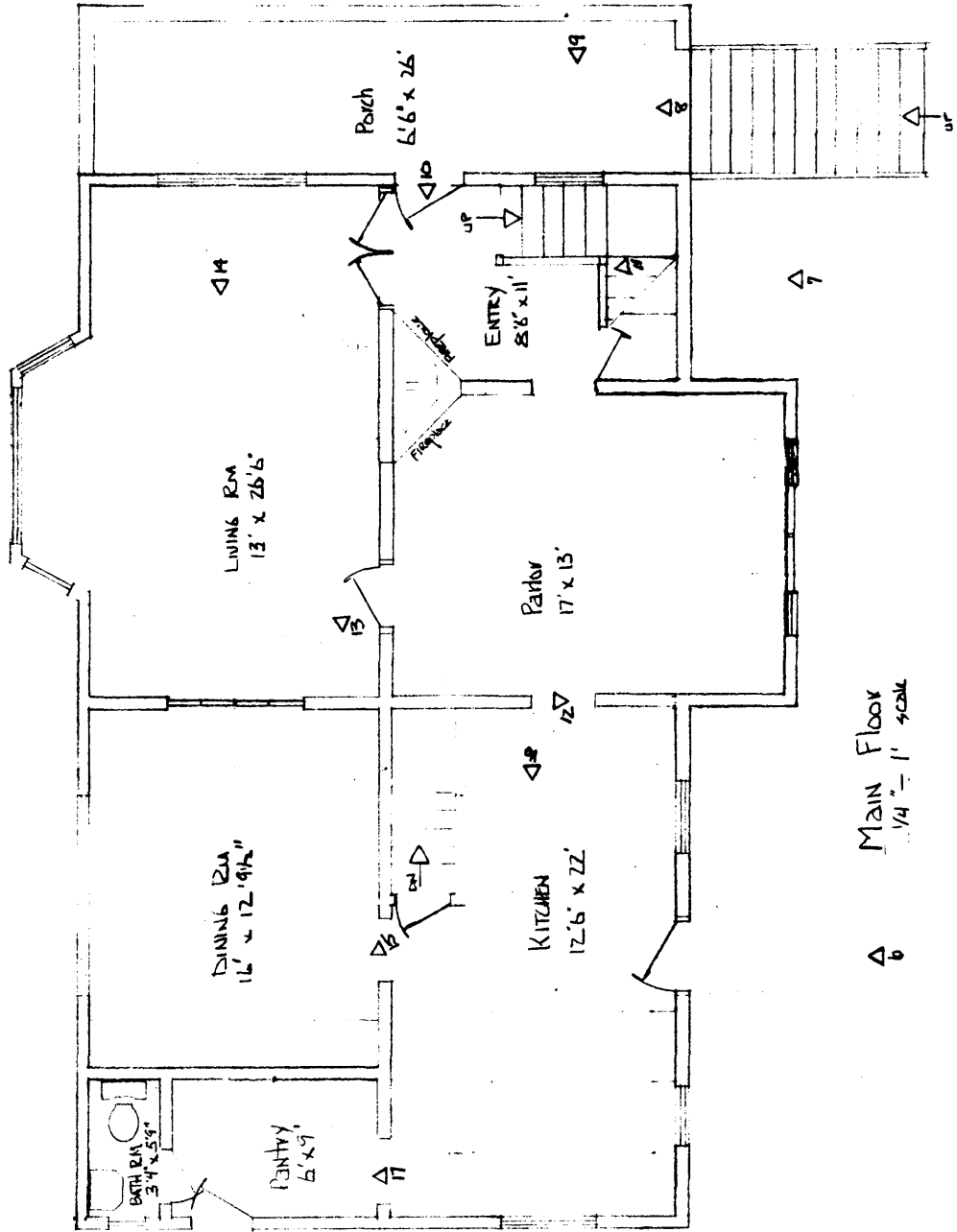
to

Mr. James Walton, Jr.
on Wednesday the eighth day of June
one thousand nine hundred and four
at half after eight o'clock

Fair Mount

Salem, Oregon.





Main Floor
 1/4" = 1' scale

6

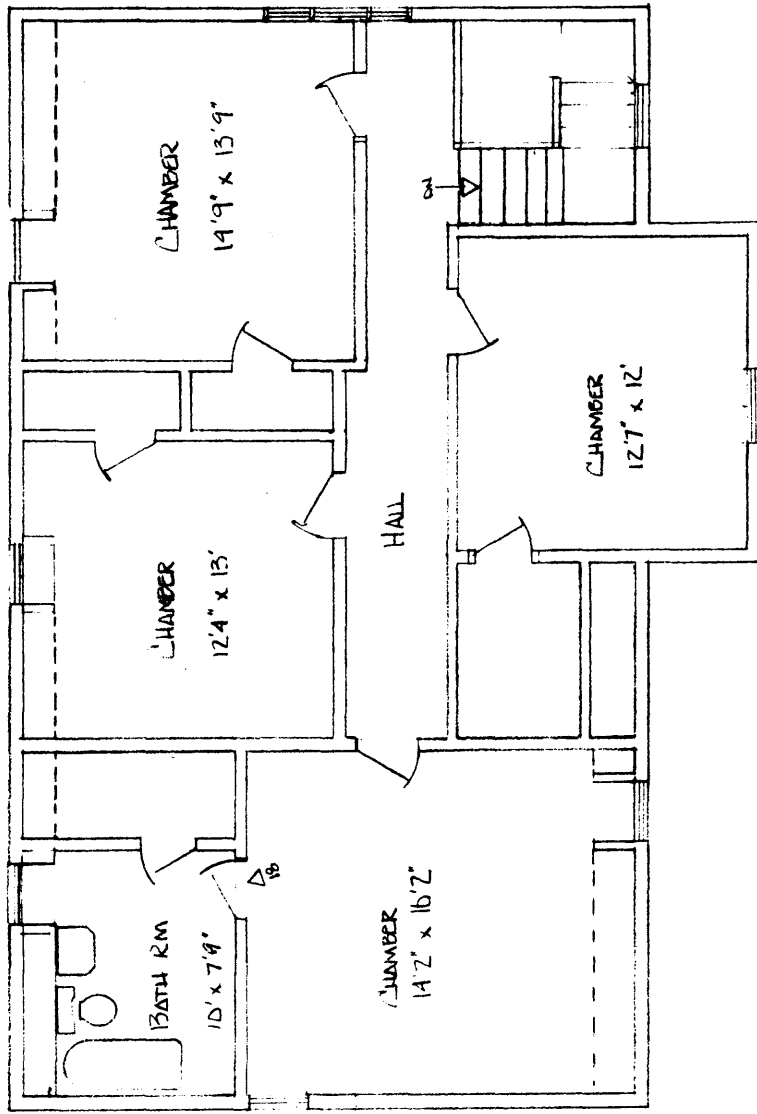
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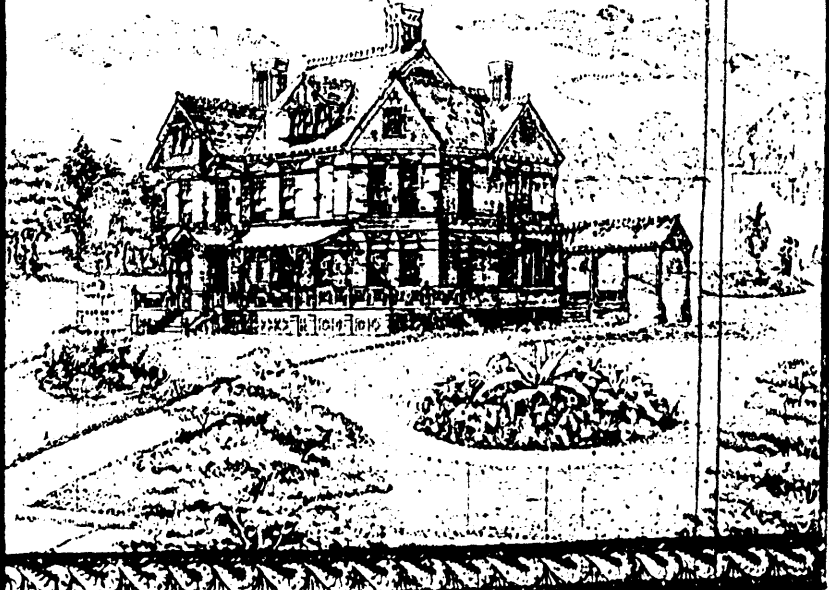
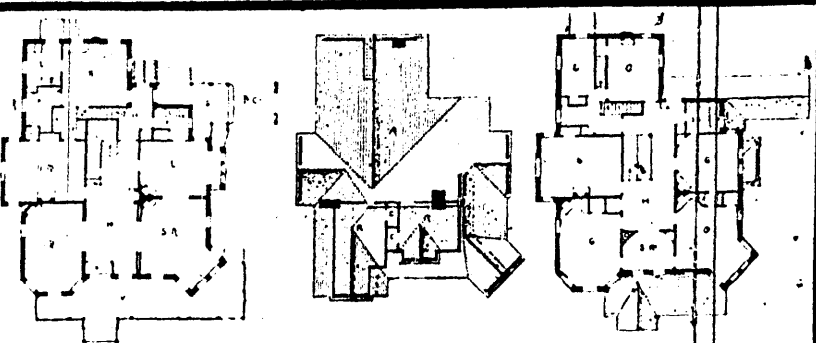
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13



SECOND FLOOR
1/4" = 1' scale

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PLATE 16.

Design 42 gives a nice little six-room cottage, one and a half story high, with good rooms and the conveniences suited to a small family of refinement. The front porch, or veranda, is of liberal size and front hall is very nice and convenient. The stairs are placed back from front and are well out of the way; connections to kitchen and cellar stairway are made under main stair platform, which shuts off the kitchen part from main hall. The dining-room is conveniently located, the pantry serving as the connecting junction between kitchen and it so the china, etc.; can be reached from either room as required. The parlor is a very nice room and well suited to such a house. The three chambers are large and roomy; bath-room well located for warmth and economy in piping and non-liability to freeze up in winter time. The flower shelf on dining-room windows makes a very pleasing feature, and with a southern exposure would be a very pleasing outlook from dining-room when the flowers, etc., were in bloom. The balcony on second story is also a very pretty feature and could be enclosed with sash in winter and used as a conservatory for plants, etc. Cost \$2,600, which would vary fully \$500 according to location and finish.

Design 43 illustrates a pair of semi-detached houses, the first and second floor plan of which are given, and front and side elevation of two styles, the first of which would be termed by some colonial and the other a free adaptation of Queen Anne; the first is about the general style and character of work which prevailed in this country seventy-five to eighty years ago, and we have seen some of these old houses which for execution and minuteness of detail were excellent models to copy and study from, and which, on account of their excellent materials and good workmanship together with the great care exer-

cised in their preservation by their owners, stand to-day as good examples of what honest work ought to be with proper care and attention in years to come. It is quite a common thing in some parts of our country, especially in the Eastern States, to build two houses together this way, and many times it is good economy to so build when it is known the people can agree and get along together, and especially when the two halves are owned by one party. This design would make very appropriate country homes and would need an elevated shady site well back from the road to look well. The plans present some features that would be very desirable for use as homes near a large hotel where the families could dine out or have their meals brought in, and as this is fast becoming a popular way of spending the summer months, we think the suggestion might be acted upon in some cases to good advantage. A pair of houses like this cost about \$6,500 to build as here shown.

Design 44 shows a neat six-room cottage, which gives about the same amount of room and conveniences as No. 42, with the addition of attic room where two or three nice rooms might be added; cost to build \$5,000, and makes a very successful house for that expenditure.

Design 45 gives a small five-room cottage, which contains some features in exterior design that may suit some on account of their oddity. The second story is built out over and is larger than the first. This is a feature often shown in modern work and is simply a repetition of many existing examples of work done from one to two hundred years ago in certain parts of Europe that is very familiar to the tourist and which is so much admired by the traveling public. Chester, England, presents some nice features of this kind that are worth study. Cost \$2,300.

