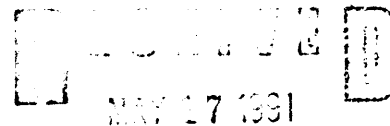


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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



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 Lamport, Frederick S., House  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 590 Lower Ben Lomond Drive SE N/A not for publication  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>2</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>4</u>	<u>1</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.  
Signature of certifying official *James Hamrick* April 23, 1991  
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  
 entered in the National Register. 6/19/91  
 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:) \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper *for* Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

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**6. Function or Use**

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Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

---

**7. Description**

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Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:

Tudor Revival/English Cottage

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls wood: board and batten

stucco

roof wood: shingle

other brick

wood: applied half-timbering

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Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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The Frederick S. Lamport House, a two-story, wood frame dwelling, took its present form in 1929 following the major rebuilding and expansion of a smaller house already existing on the site, believed to have been built around the turn-of-the-century. Little of the original house remains, and for the purpose of evaluation and nomination the existing house may be said to have been built in 1929. The rebuilding was designed by Portland architect Otis Josselyn Fitch in the Tudor Revival style. The house is located in the McKinley-Nob Hill neighborhood of South Salem (Ben Lomond Park Addition, Lots 19-23 excepting the most easterly 20 feet of lot 23), in Marion County, Oregon.

The Lamport House is locally significant under criterion "c" as a well-preserved and singular example of the Tudor Revival style in its immediate neighborhood. In addition, the house and such auxiliary features as the gate house, pergola, reflecting pool and landscaped grounds represent the "country estates" that were built in rural areas of the county in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. At the time the house was remodelled the Lamports also constructed tennis courts and a formal garden across Lower Ben Lomond Drive from the dwelling. The gardens and courts were sold, along with some amount of adjacent acreage, for development purposes and are no longer extant. The Lamport House is in excellent condition, retaining integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. It retains its original use as a single family residence.

**SETTING**

The building is prominently sited at the southeast corner of the intersection of Lower Ben Lomond Drive and High Street. Oriented to the north toward Lower Ben Lomond Drive, the house is situated well above grade toward the rear of the lot, which slopes upward to the east and south away from the street. The

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north property line is delineated by a large cast stone retaining wall which runs the length of the parcel. The wall is interrupted by a stairway which ascends to the main entrance of the house. The stairs are flanked by cast stone piers with concrete caps; a simple iron arch with pendant light spans the stairway near its base, further defining the primary entrance. A rustic patio composed of broken aggregate and brick is located at the top of the stairs.

An integrated garage on the west (side) elevation of the house is entered from High Street via an asphalt driveway. The drive is flanked by two iron lampposts. A small gate house, or gardener's shed, lies adjacent to the south of the driveway. It is a rectangular, one-story building capped with a bellcast hipped roof, sheathed in wood shingles. A decorative course of carved wood accentuates the eaveline and mirrors finishes on the house. Exterior walls of the gate house are stuccoed and pierced by multi-light double doors and a multi-light window.

A large, L-shaped, heavy-timbered pergola located on the northwest corner of the property mirrors the intersection of Lower Ben Lomond and High. A concrete reflecting pool with a small fountain is located adjacent to the pergola. Both the pergola and pool are in poor condition; however, the current owners plan to restore them.

A series of rustic stone terraces, located at the rear of the lot, are planted with mature native plant materials including fir, laurel and fern.

A small patio and walkway off the south (rear) elevation of the house, and a kidney-shaped swimming pool with patio, located off the east elevation, were added after the historic period.

The neighborhood surrounding the Lamport House is residential in character consisting primarily of modest post-World War II homes. A notable exception is the McKinley School, constructed in 1915 shortly after the addition was platted, located across High Street to the west of the house.

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**EXTERIOR**

The two-story Lamport House is asymmetrical in plan. It rests on a concrete block foundation and has a full basement. The steeply pitched multi-gabled roof is sheathed in wood shingles; a number of its pitches are pierced by hip-roofed dormers with multi-light windows and decorative wood siding. The extremely close eaves are accentuated with carved brackets and corbelled downspouts. Exterior walls consist of a combination of white-washed brick, stucco (some surfaces with mock half-timbering), and board and molded batten with decorative edges. There are three prominent chimneys: one each on the exterior walls of the south and east elevations, and one interior chimney located on the south slope of the central volume of the house. All three are of brick construction with terra cotta chimney pots.

The main entry is recessed under a prominent, projecting gabled volume supported by heavy arched beams, which mirror the pergola on the northwest corner of the lot and are set on stuccoed piers. The porch is illuminated by an iron lamp fixture. The door is a wide paneled and glazed type common to the period, with a handsome molded iron handle.

A large polygonal bay adorned with mock half-timbering is located to the right of the main entry. A secondary entrance, leading to the basement, is recessed in the wall below and to the right of the bay. The opening to the entry is supported by the same heavy arched timbers as the main entrance, without the stuccoed piers; and there are two paneled and glazed doors with round-arched stained glass windows.

Two minor entries with simple paneled and glazed doors are located at the rear of the house. A pair of Dutch doors (originally French doors) are located on the east elevation, providing access to the pool area.

Windows are varied. The primary type is five-over-one double-hung sash in groups of two, three and four. Large multi-light fixed-pane windows illuminate the ballroom on the north and south walls; large single-light fixed-pane windows flank the main entrance. The garage contains paired casement windows with multi-light transoms.

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A coal chute door located on the south elevation of the house has handsome wrought iron hinges and handles, further carrying out the use of decorative iron as noted at the primary entry stair, front door, and lamps flanking the driveway.

The only known alteration to the exterior of the house is the above-noted addition of Dutch doors.

INTERIOR

The spatial arrangement of the Lamport House remains intact as designed in the 1929 remodel, with the exception of the basement which has been partitioned to create an additional bedroom with adjoining bath, a vault and a fruit room. The first floor of the building consists of eight main rooms: ballroom, living room, music room, den, dining room, kitchen, pantry, and family room (originally planned for use as maid's quarters and subsequently used by the Lamport's as storage), all of which are loosely grouped around a central foyer. There are four bedrooms, two baths, and an unfinished attic (to be converted to living space), on the second floor. The basement consists of the above-noted bedroom with bath, a large unfinished shop space, vault (with heavy metal door), a utility room and the garage.

Window and door surrounds throughout most of the house have simple, molded architrave trim; mop boards consist of plain boards with simple cap. Doors are primarily the five-panel type common to the period. Original French doors between the ballroom and living room were replaced with paneled and hinged folding doors sometime after 1964. The same type of folding doors were also added between the foyer and living room and between the foyer and dining room. Walls are lathe and plaster and either painted or papered. Floors throughout most of the first and second floors of the house are oak, with the exception of the kitchen and pantry floors which have been replaced with new linoleum, bathrooms which are tiled (some retaining original tile), and the stairs, den and master bedroom which are carpeted.

Notable finishes on the first floor of the house include the molded coffered ceiling, banks of multi-light windows with rich, stained-wood trim and pressed metal wall sconces (detailed in a

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delicate floral pattern) in the ballroom; brocaded ceilings in both the ballroom and living room; and, low paneled wainscoting in the foyer and the stairway to the second floor.

There are three fireplaces located in the ballroom, living room and den. The large brick fireplace in the ballroom is relatively simple and unadorned. The living room fireplace is wood, painted white and modestly adorned with simple classically inspired decorative motifs. The brick fireplace in the den is quite simple with the exception of a raised hearth.

The kitchen and pantry also retain a number of handsome finishes. The original counter tile remains in both rooms and consists of small, white, hexagonally-shaped tiles edged in green, a type common to the period. The pantry has built-in cupboards and an unusual curvilinear counter. The original kitchen cupboards, with simple, molded panels, are also intact.

A stained glass window with geometric pattern is located on the landing between the first floor and basement; a second stained glass window depicting scenes of nature is located at the stair landing between the first and second floors (one source indicates it represents scenes of Oregon and was commissioned by Mr. Lamport). The stair itself is closed at the stringer with a simple molded railing at the wall, and turned balusters and railing at the second floor opening.

On the second floor the master bedroom and bath are large and well-appointed: closets are cedar-lined and although the original tile walls and plumbing fixtures in the bathroom have been removed, pink fixtures including a hexagonal-shaped tub and standing sink with chrome legs remain intact, as does picture molding at the ceiling. A smaller bath on the west side of the stair also retains its original fixtures; here, they are purple and consist of a pedestal sink, tile, and soap dish. The recessed shower retains its original small white tiles. The north bedroom has high ceilings, knee-walls and ornate light fixtures with milky green glass in a floral pattern, believed to be original.

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4/11/91 status update of 590 Lower Ben Lomond Dr SE, Salem, Oregon  
Changes of the landscaping of the aforementioned property are as follows. The pergola in the corner of the property was severely damaged from carpenter ants and dry rot, main support timbers were rotten and fell on their own accord. At this time photos and measurements were taken and undamaged timbers were saved and carefully stored. The entire structure had to be removed due to the danger of it falling and causing injury. Photo documentation is available. Plans for rebuilding have been made and will be completed at the time when it is financially feasible.

To our knowledge, routine maintenance has not been attempted on this property for many years. Trees, shrubs, weeds and in particular Ivy has been allowed to grow wild and take over the property and choke out any of the original landscaping. The aforementioned "bramble" has been removed in hopes of reestablishing Senator Lamport's famed "rockery" a terraced garden and the original fish pond and fountain are now in process of being restored. The Parks Dept. acting on advisory level have assisted us in trimming the existing ancient firs and deciduous trees that were able to be saved. The original retaining wall, stairs and walkways are still evident and being repaired where necessary. All original growth was saved wherever possible, no major changes in the existing original landscaping was done, nor are there any plans to do so.

Upon removing the overgrowth, we uncovered a rather unsightly chain-link fence that surrounds the easterly two-thirds of the property. It appears to have been added within the last ten years. A fence is necessary, for safety factor since there is a swimming pool and soon to be functional pond-fountain. These water areas are on the extreme opposite ends of the property, necessitating that the entire property be fenced. We plan to put a wrought iron fence up to six feet in height from the grade area, the pickets are to be approximately 3/4" thick with 1 1/2" main posts, this should blend well with the existing wrought iron entry arch. The main fence design will be simple to blend with the Tudor home. We feel it might also be noted that this property is only a few feet across from a grade school so that safety is of maximal importance.

The roof of the property has numerous leaks. Professional contractors are unanimous that the entire roof must be replaced. Leaking has now become evident within the main living area. Though the existing roof is of cedar shake we, the owners, are financially unable to replace with the same material. The roof is to be of composition shingles, dark grey in color, a minimum of 20 year certification.

Other than the above and of course, necessary repairs no major work is planned at this time.



**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

1929  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

1929  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder

Fitch, Otis Josselyn, architect  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of property 0.76 acres Salem West, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

A 

1	0
---	---

4	9	6	8	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	9	7	3	5	3	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone      Easting      Northing

C 

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

B 

--	--

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

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

Zone      Easting      Northing

D 

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is located in NW $\frac{1}{4}$  SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 34, Township 7S, Range 3W, Willamette Meridian, in Salem, Marion County, Oregon. It is legally described as Lots 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, excepting the easterly 20 feet of Lot 23, Ben Lomond Park Addition to Salem. It is otherwise identified as Tax Lot 10600 at said location.

See continuation sheet

**Boundary Justification** The nominated area of three quarters of an acre, more or less, encompasses the entire holding that remains associated with the English Cottage/Tudor-style house developed for Frederick S. Lamport in 1929. Buildings counted as contributing features of the property are the main house and gardener's shed/gatehouse. Structural features in the landscape that are contributing are the entry stairs and retaining wall of "rock-cut" concrete block surmounted by wrought-iron gateway arch, and a reflecting pool in the west yard. The pergola is, for the time being, ineligible to be  See continuation sheet counted a contributing feature because it collapsed since the registration form was initially prepared. The pergola **11. Form Prepared By** has been dismantled and usable members stored for reconstruction in the

name/title Jane Morrison// future. The modern swimming pool in the east yard is considered  
organization Koler/Morrison Consultants date December 15, 1990//a non-contributir  
street & number 4053 Jennings Avenue telephone (503) 654-2786 //feature.  
city or town Milwaukie state Oregon zip code 97034

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The English Cottage located on Lower Ben Lomond Drive that was built for prominent attorney and banker Frederick S. Lamport in 1929 occupies a landscaped parcel of three quarters of an acre in the Nob Hill neighborhood of south Salem. The Ben Lomond Park Addition, a distinctive, contoured terrace development, was platted in 1915 but sparsely developed before 1950. In concept, therefore, the Lamport property was a suburban estate. The house was designed by Portland architect O. J. Fitch as a comprehensive remodeling of a house dating from the turn of the century. In terms of scale and quality of craftsmanship, it is an outstanding example of its period and style in the Nob Hill neighborhood and in the capital city generally. Accordingly, it meets National Register Criterion C. Otis J. Fitch was a largely self-trained architect/builder who developed a specialty in romantic historic period styles based on English domestic architecture, not unlike many builders of his day.

The Lamport property is prominently sited at the entrance to the Ben Lomond Park Addition from High Street, an arterial that connects the city's southeast residential districts to the downtown. The Lamport holdings originally included property to the north and east that was developed for gardens and tennis courts and is now under separate ownership. The elongated lot extends its principal frontage east-west along Lower Ben Lomond Drive and slopes upward to the south and east. The rear of the lot was terraced for native plantings. The front boundary at street grade is delineated by a retaining wall of rock-faced cast concrete block having beaded joints that is continued to shoulder a stairway approach to the front entrance of the house. The stair entrance is framed by a wrought iron arch. The wall and gateway stair together, a concrete reflecting pool, a stuccoed gardener's shed having a bellcast hip roof and board and batten frieze to match that of the house, are counted as separately contributing features. A non-historic, kidney-shaped swimming pool in the east yard is classified as compatible but non-contributing. A Craftsman-style pergola of timber construction, which historically complemented the reflecting pool in the west yard, collapsed recently and was necessarily cleared away pending later reconstruction.

The house is a two-story rectilinear mass that hews to its elongated hillside lot by telescoping east and west wings on the long axis of the core volume. In the tradition of picturesque variety, it displays a complex of steep gables with close verges and contrasting surface treatments, including whitewashed brick,

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stucco, vertical boards and battens with fancy ogee butts, and applied "half-timbering." The shaped boards and molded battens give the appearance of linen-fold paneling and are craft details of unusual refinement. Uprights of porches at the front entrance and west garage wing are braced squared timbers that echoed the structure of the pergola that until recently defined the streetfront in the west yard. Other familiar details based on Tudor, or medieval vocabulary are a polygonal dining room bay, or oriel on the north-facing facade, a chimney stack with a gathering of terra cotta pots, and divided window lights and heavy transom bars. The overall design exhibits the kind of inventive eclecticism that characterized better residential work of the 1920s and '30s. The finely-crafted interior is characterized by a formal entry stairhall, both Classical and Craftsman-style chimneypieces, fine woodwork, including a coffered ceiling, and colored art glass, ceramic tile, iron hardware, and original lighting fixtures.

Frederick and Eleanor Rogers Lamport were leading lights of social, civic and political circles in Salem from the time of their marriage in 1917. They centered their activities in the nominated property for fully 50 years. Lamport was an officer and major stockholder in the U. S. National Bank of Salem, and upon the bank's merger with U. S. National of Portland in 1931, he returned to his legal practice in the firm of his longtime friend, United States Senator Charles L. McNary. During the Second World War, and afterward, he served in the State Senate as pro tem appointee fulfilling the unexpired terms of fellow Republican Douglas McKay when McKay was called to military duty and, subsequently, took office as Governor in 1949.

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The Frederick S. Lamport House is locally significant under criterion "c" as a well-preserved and singular example of the Tudor Revival style in its immediate neighborhood. It is also a rare intact example of the "country estates" which were built in the then-rural areas of what is now South Salem during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The building in its present form was constructed in 1929, incorporating a smaller house believed to have been built about 1900. The remodel was designed by Portland architect Otis Josselyn Fitch. The builder is unknown. The date of construction for the original house is based on tax assessor records; the date of the remodel is based on tax assessor records and corroborated by the architect's drawings.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Frederick S. Lamport

Frederick S. Lamport was born in Salem, Oregon, on February 8, 1891, to Edward S. and Lillian Lamport, who had settled in Salem in 1868. Edward, a pioneer Marion County businessman, established Salem's first harness and saddlery store.

As a youth Frederick worked in the family store. He attended Salem public schools, the Capitol Business College, and Willamette University, where he received his law degree in 1914. Admitted to the Oregon state bar that year, he began law practice in Salem and was married in 1917 to Eleanor Rogers, daughter of P.J. Rogers, president of the U.S. National Bank of Salem. Lamport gave up his law practice in 1918 to serve in Naval

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Intelligence during World War I. In 1919 he returned to Salem; his father-in-law had just died, and at the behest of the Rogers family, he entered into the banking business with the U.S. National Bank of Salem.

It is unclear exactly when the Lamports moved into the previously built smaller house which would later be incorporated into the larger subject house. The earliest reference to their residency on site is in the 1917 Salem City Directory; it is possible that Lamport's father-in-law gave a portion of his extensive holdings in the Ben Lomond Park Addition subdivision to his daughter and son-in-law as a wedding gift, and that they moved in following their marriage.

Lamport and his wife Eleanor were chief stockholders in the U.S. National Bank of Salem for many years, Lamport advancing to vice president, then director. In 1931 after the bank was bought by U.S. National of Portland, Lamport returned to the practice of law as a member of the firm of his longtime friend, U.S. Senator Charles L. McNary of Salem.

Lifelong Salem residents, Frederick and Eleanor Rogers Lamport distinguished themselves as leaders in Salem's civic, social and political life. There were no children of the Lamport marriage.

Lamport was a prominent member of the Republican Party. He became president of the Marion County Republican Club and in 1940 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. There he sponsored for presidential nomination the name of his associate, Charles L. McNary. He also served as McNary's senatorial campaign manager.

When State Senator Douglas McKay left for military duty during World War II, Lamport was appointed State Senator pro tem in McKay's absence during both the 1943 and 1945 legislative sessions. Again, in 1949, Lamport became a pro tem Senate appointee in place of McKay, who resigned the Senate to take the office of Governor. Lamport also served in both the 1951 and 1953 legislatures as a Republican state senator.

Among his many offices, Lamport was chairman of the Marion County Bar Association; director of the YMCA; trustee of the YWCA;

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president of the Salem Community Concert Association, and vice president of the Salem Hospital Foundation. Marion County's first War Bond chairman during World War II, he was also active in the American Legion, the Masonic Lodge, the Shriners, the Elks, and the Kiwanis.

Mr. Lamport sold the subject house in 1963, but continued to live there through 1964 when the new owners moved in. In the late '60s, the Lamports established a million-dollar living trust for development of the Frederick and Eleanor Lamport Acute Care Center at Salem Hospital, Memorial Unit. At that time it was reportedly the largest living trust ever provided an Oregon hospital.

Frederick Lamport died in Salem on May 26, 1981, at the age of 90. Despite his many civic activities and distinguished professional life, there is nothing in the record to suggest that his contribution to history was of such magnitude as to make the subject property eligible for nomination under National Register criteria "b".

Otis Josselyn Fitch

In 1929 the Lamports hired Portland architect Otis Josselyn Fitch to rebuild and expand their home in the Tudor Revival style. Little is known of Fitch's professional or personal life. He was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa in 1893 and came to Portland with his family in approximately 1907. Between 1915 and 1921 Fitch worked a variety of odd jobs. The first reference to his work as a design professional appears in the 1924 Portland City Directory, where Fitch is listed under "Creative Design and Construction."

It is not known where Fitch received his training, or when he began to design buildings; however, one source indicates he designed houses in the Irvington and Laurelhurst neighborhoods of northeast Portland (Sackett 1989:7). The only other building attributed to Fitch, in addition to the subject building, is the Irving Street Bowman Apartment House, located in Northwest Portland and listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1989. The apartment house was constructed in 1926, the same

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year that Fitch appears in the Portland City Directory under the listing of "architect," although he was not licensed as an architect at the time.

Two years later, in 1928, the State Attorney General ruled that Fitch could not use the title of architect until he passed examination by the State Board of Architect Examiners, a relatively new requirement for designers. Fitch was subsequently licensed that year (Sackett 1989:7).

Fitch practiced architecture in Portland until 1932 when he moved to California. It is not known whether he resumed his career there. He died in San Francisco in 1941.

Although Fitch practiced architecture in Oregon for a period of at least eight years, the subject dwelling and the Bowman Apartment House are the only two designs definitively attributed to him. There are undoubtedly other extant buildings in Portland, and possibly Salem, which were designed by Fitch; however, until these have been identified a comparative analysis of the subject building relative to Fitch's overall contribution as an architect is untenable. The Lamport House can therefore only be evaluated within the context of its immediate locale, and the history and development of residential architecture in the Salem area.

**ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**

Traditional architectural styles such as the Classic and Gothic Revival styles were popular in Oregon during the 19th century, each appearing during different though somewhat overlapping periods. The early decades of the 20th century, however, saw a shift from the dominance of any one particular style to the simultaneous appearance of a wide variety of styles. Between the First and Second World Wars, architects began to design buildings in various historic modes to meet the tastes of an increasingly sophisticated and cosmopolitan clientele. One architect could conceivably be designing Colonial Revival, Jacobethan, Tudor, or English Cottage style houses at the same time and in the same neighborhood. The Gaiety Hill/Bush's Pasture Park Historic District, located to the north of the subject property, provides an excellent illustration of this phenomenon.



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Oregonians' interest in period revival styles, like that of Americans across the country, increased following World War I when servicemen and others who had traveled abroad returned with an increased awareness and appreciation for European architecture. In addition, architects with their more sophisticated training were often interested in demonstrating their ability to apply correct historic details to new buildings, and welcomed the opportunity to design in a variety of styles.

The majority of Period Revival buildings in Marion County are located in Salem; however, occasional examples are found in smaller outlying communities. Only a handful of this stylistic type were ever constructed in the rural, unincorporated areas of the county. These, for the most part, consist of variations on the English Cottage and Colonial Revival styles. Stylistically, these houses are generally quite simple, with only minimal design reference to their more "high style" urban counterparts.

The Lamport House is of interest because at the time of its construction in 1929 it was outside the Salem city limits, and a rare example of a rural "country house" constructed in what may be considered a relatively "high style" example of the Tudor Revival. Characteristic features of the style embodied in the Lamport House include the steeply pitched gable roof, decorative half-timbering, tall prominent chimneys crowned by decorative chimney pots, and siding materials including brick, stucco and wood.

The house is located in the Ben Lomond Park Addition which was platted in 1915 by Velleda and Adam. The subdivision was "inspired by the proposed construction of what was to be McKinley School next door, and by the beauty of the view from the top of the hill. It was named after the mountain in Scotland, Ben Lomond, featured in Walter Scott's Lady of the Lake..." (Duniway 1987: 54).

Upon filing of the plat, the majority of lots were purchased by A. Voget and the German American Investment Company; the latter amassing Lots One through 20, 25 to 30, and 43 to 51. With the exception of Lot 51, all of the German American Investment Company's holdings were subsequently sold to Lamport's father-in-law, P.J. Rogers, who in turn gave much of the property to his

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daughter and son-in-law. Frederick and Eleanor Lamport retained title to a great deal of Rogers' original holdings for a number of years, selling most of it off piece by piece during the forty year period they lived in the house.

The subdivision consists of 68 irregular lots laid out along Upper and Lower Ben Lomond Drives and Tillman Street. Unlike more typical subdivisions arranged in grid patterns, Ben Lomond Park was designed to take advantage of the natural contours of the land, with the drives encircling the hill and Tillman Street climbing along the crest.

In 1929 the subdivision was outside the Salem city limits. A 1927 photograph of the area shows only one solitary house on the eastern crest of Tillman Street. Looking to the northeast from this house, the image depicts open agricultural lands devoid of development. A 1926 Sanborn map corroborates the fact that the area was largely rural, showing only six large residences (most with at least one auxiliary building) on large parcels of land scattered over the area south of Mill Creek.

Lack of services inhibited intensive development of the subdivision until after World War II. Although the Vista Heights Water District provided water to Tillman Street as early as 1925, and the street was graded and graveled at the same time, the Ben Lomond Drives did not see water or sewer service until 1950, and street improvements until 1957 (Duniway 1987:54). The 1949 Salem City Directory lists only five houses on Lower Ben Lomond Drive.

The Lamport House is one of only two historic period dwellings in the Ben Lomond Park Addition. In its present form, the house is the second oldest dwelling in the subdivision, next to the above-noted Bungalow/Colonial Revival style dwelling located on Tillman Street. Smaller and without the attendant grounds and auxiliary structures, the older house was not considered for comparative purposes.

In addition, although there are numerous expressions of domestic architecture in Salem's historic residential neighborhoods (including the Gaiety Hill/Bush's Pasture Park Historic District and the Court-Chemeketa Historic District)

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which, like the Lamport House, drew heavily on Medieval English precedent, the vast majority of these dwellings fall into a subtype apart from the subject house: the English Cottage. In general, these houses are smaller and less formal than the Lamport House. They were constructed in areas which were clearly urban, and built in solid succession providing a cohesive array of dwellings typical of densely developed urban neighborhoods. In contrast, the Lamport House, while constructed during the same period, was built in a suburban area characterized by only a few houses occupying generous parcels and dotted with fences, outbuildings, orchards and other features typically associated with rural lifestyles.

The Lamport House and grounds remain today a well-preserved expression of gracious suburban living of the late '20s period, and a singular example of a high-style Tudor Revival dwelling in its immediate neighborhood.

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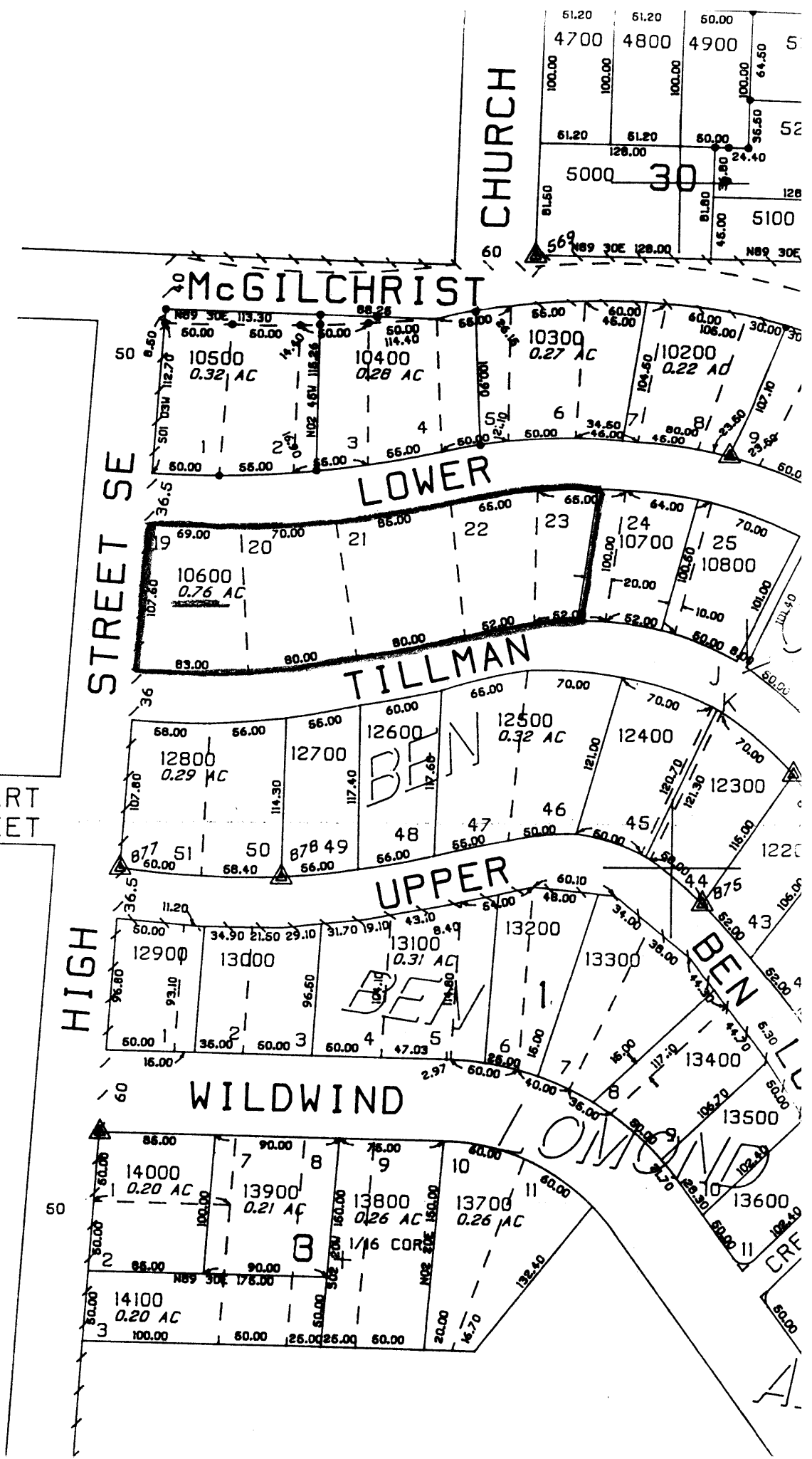
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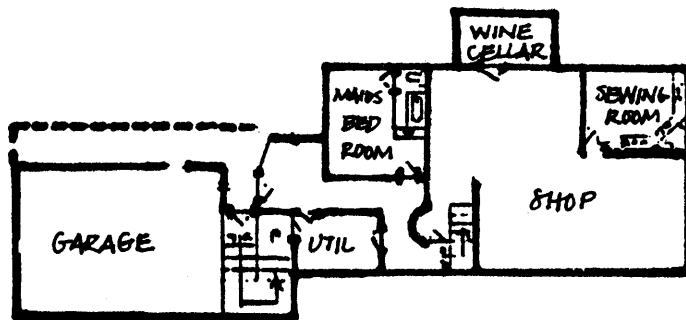
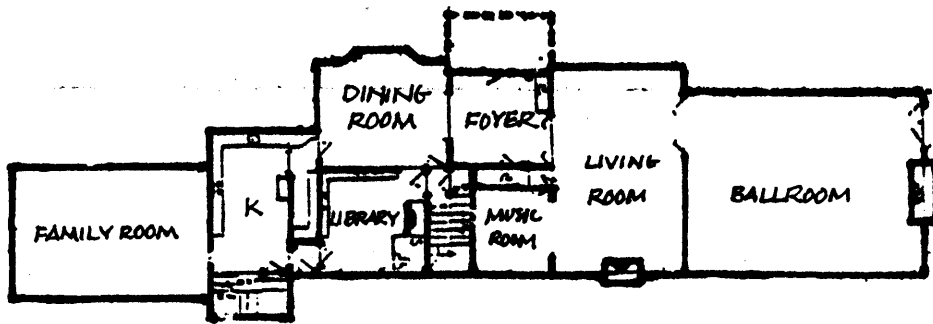
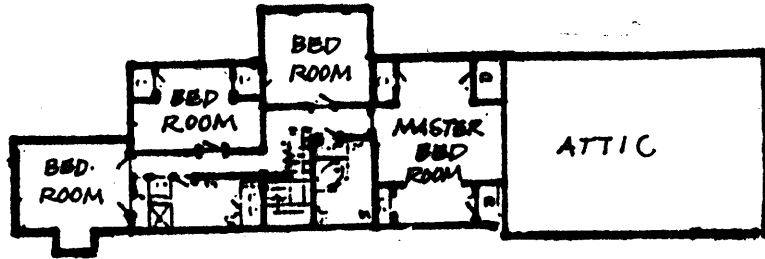
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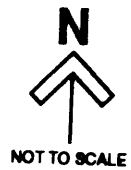
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LAMPOR, FREDERICK, HOUSE



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