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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

JAN 26 1990

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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 Cusick, Dr. William A., House
other names/site number "Oak Villa"

2. Location

street & number 415 Lincoln Street S
city, town Salem
state Oregon code OR county Marion code 047 zip code 97302

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: [X] private, [ ] public-local, [ ] public-State, [ ] public-Federal
Category of Property: [X] building(s), [ ] district, [ ] site, [ ] structure, [ ] object
Number of Resources within Property: Contributing 2, Noncontributing 0, Total 2

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 [X] 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 [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official: [Signature]
Date: January 10, 1990
State or Federal agency and bureau: Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

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:
[X] entered in the National Register.
[ ] determined eligible for the National Register.
[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[ ] removed from the National Register.
[ ] other, (explain:)
Entered in the National Register
Signature of the Keeper: [Signature]
Date of Action: 2/23/90

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**6. Function or Use**

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Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single family dwelling

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Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single family dwelling

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**7. Description**

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Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

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Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concretewalls wood: weatherboardsroof asphalt: composition shingleother garage walls: concrete

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Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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The Cusick residence is the finest example of Colonial Revival architecture, located in the Fairmount Park Addition, in Salem. Dr. Cusick was a very prominent physician and surgeon in the Salem area for many years before he built this very impressive residence designed by architect Fred A. Legg. The residence displays many distinctive characteristics of the Colonial Revival style on a large scale incorporating all facets such as its symmetry, formal facade organization, and finely crafted details on the exterior and the interior. The three story residence over a complete area basement is basically square in plan and has a hipped roof with five pedimented dormers, one on each side with a fifth built above the main entry. The roof peak has a 14' square top which had a balustrade. This will be restored in the near future. The five pedimented dormers contain a decorative wood fan design in the tympanae and have triglyph-decorated friezes. The second floor has a veranda on the east and south sides extending around the entry. A second veranda is located at the rear entry of one of the bedrooms that has its own dressing room. The veranda, at this time, has a wrought iron railing, soon to be replaced with the original wood design on the old photograph.

The exterior is lapped cedar siding. All of the walls, windows, dentil courses, and eave details are intact. Other outstanding details identified with this style are a modillioned cornice embellished with dentils, cornerboards done in Doric pilasters, a bay window at the living room, an oriel window at the dining room, leaded glass windows and beveled glass doors with sidelights. The current owners, Conrad and Muriel Stieber, purchased the residence in 1989, and plan to restore the residence to its original appearance.

The concrete veranda which surrounds three sides of the residence has Doric piers supporting the porches above. Considerable work was done for the excavation as extremely large boulders had to be moved in order to make way for the basement. The basement measures approximately 2700 square feet inside the inner concrete wall. An outer concrete wall and an inner concrete wall, supported by steel beams, provides about a 12 foot wide walk space between the walls.

Setting:

The Cusick residence is located on the corner of Lincoln and Fairmount Streets, in the Fairmount Hill section of Salem, one of the most fashionable districts in the city. It is located three blocks off Commercial Street, one of the busiest thoroughfares in the city. In 1911, this section was not developed, the streets were not paved, and this was the first house "on the hill", with a beautiful view of the city to the north. Now, with the trees grown, the view is not so obvious.

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In the '20s other homes were built on the hill by prominent and wealthy people, e.g. the Curtis Cross residence and the Livesley mansion. The lot is rectangular, measuring 160' x 150', which comes to about 1/2 acre. The yard is surrounded on two sides by a wrought iron fence, and the other two sides by a chain link fence. There is a built-in sprinkler system and the grounds are beautifully landscaped. There is a greenhouse to the rear of the yard which needs new wiring and plumbing. The lot slopes gently to the rear and is surrounded by large oak, fir and magnolia trees. The setting gives the impression of a very private park. On the southwest corner of the lot is a two-car garage that was built at the same time as the house and matches the design of the house. The garage access is from Lincoln Street.

Interior:

Oak is used extensively in the interior on the main floor, for doors, fluted oak Doric columns, windows and wainscoting. The main entry door is of beveled glass with matching side lights. The main entry is characterized by a pedestal colonnade of Doric oak columns. Another pedestal colonnade of Doric oak columns, repeating the entry way, is in the foyer leading to the main staircase and the dining room. The living room has a large bay window with three double-hung oak windows. The large rectangular breast fireplace is tiled and has wooded molded oak panels with fluted oak columns. Next to it are built-in display cabinets, in oak, with beveled glass doors and interior lighting. Throughout the main floor the ceilings are ten feet high with oak picture molding near the ceiling. The dining room has an oak wainscoting and a built-in oak breakfront with glass doors on the upper half supported by fluted oak columns. The lower half has a cabinet with drawers. From the ceiling hangs a five-light branched Tiffany style fixture. Elsewhere on the main floor are matching smaller light fixtures. The main entry to the dining room are a pair of sliding single-paneled oak doors seven and a half feet high.

Throughout the house the doors are oak with single panels, upstairs they are made in fir, and painted white. The hardware sets are colonial style brass square end with round beveled ring knobs in brass. Baseboard moldings are 3-member molded base in oak on the main floor, and in matching fir, painted white, on the floors above. The main staircase, risers and treads are done in oak, with a fluted oak column as the newel. The balusters are square and painted white. Trim for the doors and windows are oak molded bank bands with casing. On the upper floors they are a matching design painted white.

All the windows have removeable stops to allow easy reroping of window weights. The main floor where oak is used the windows are oak, other areas are vertical grain douglas fir. The subfloors are of diagonal 1" x 8" douglas fir. The finish floor is 5/8" x 3 1/4" select vertical grain douglas fir. While the main stairway is done in oak, the back stairway, which joins the main half-way up, the landing is done in matching vertical grain douglas fir. All the other areas have matching

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design for fir with a finish of white paint. All the storage areas on the third level have horizontal 1" x 3" tongue and groove beveled vertical grain douglas fir with natural varnish finish. All the kitchen cabinets and pantry units are natural finished fir. Some are painted and are in the process of being restored to their natural finish.

The second floor has a large vestibule leading to the rooms. There was a sleeping porch for the balmy nights on the north side. On the south side there is a library with a oriel window and has a window seat. From the master bedroom and guest bedroom are access to verandas over the porches below. The master bathroom has 1" hexagonal white tile flooring with classic free-standing oval floor tub and a free-standing lavatory with a hexagonal pedestal, and a two-piece water closet is being re-installed. The bedroom over the main entry has three curved double-hung bow windows.

The third floor was used for storage at one end and the front end was used for entertaining and has a dance floor. There is a ladder access to the balustrade on the flat portion of the roof from the third floor.

Originally the house was built with wood lifts (dumbwaiters) and a clothes chute, and the original built-in vacuum is still intact.

In the late forties, an Otis elevator was installed and removed in 1978, and plans are being made to re-install it.

Garage:

Accompanying the house is a two-car garage, constructed at the same time (1911) and is of cast-in-place concrete, and designed to match the house. The hip roof with a flat portion is made of wood, covered with shingles.

**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

1911-1913  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

1913  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

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

Significant Person

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

Architect/Builder

Frederick Arthur Legg, 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**

Marion County Deed Records.  
Book 114, Page 504; Book 224, Page 91.  
Book R1, T 123, Doc. #5618; Book 431, Page 151.  
Bood 524, Page 212; Book 55, Page 1996.  
S. J. Clarke History of the Willamette Valley, Vol. 2 and Vol. 3, 1927.  
Capitol's Who's Who for Oregon  
Daily Oregon Statesman, January 1, 1913.  
Daily Capital Journal, Salem, Oregon, July 28, 1913.  
Daily Oregon Statesman, January 1, 1914.  
Oregon Statesman, April 4, 1934.  
Oregon Statesman, July 21, 1944.  
Statesman-Journal, May 29, 1987.

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**

Acreeage of property 0.52 acres Salem, Oregon 1:62500

**UTM References**

A 10 496225 4974450  
 Zone Easting Northing

C         

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 Lots 4, 5 and 6, Block 21, Fairmount Park Addition to the City of Salem, and is otherwise identified as Tax Lot 2700 at said location.

See continuation sheet

**Boundary Justification**

The nominated area of approximately half an acre is the entire urban tax lot acquired and developed by Dr. William A. Cusick in the period 1911-1913.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Conrad H. and Muriel Stieber

organization N/A date August 15, 1989

street & number 415 Lincoln Street S telephone (503) 588-7048

city or town Salem state Oregon zip code 97302

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### SUMMARY

When construction of the fashionable and commodious residence of Salem, Oregon physician and surgeon William A. Cusick was commenced at the northwest corner of the intersection of Lincoln Street and Fairmount Avenue in 1911, it was the first development in the Fairmount Park Addition to the capital city. Standing near the crest of the first sizeable hill south of the downtown core, the Cusick House commanded a view of the city and the valley and Cascade Range to the north and east. When it was ready for occupancy in 1913, the house was titled by its owner "Oak Villa."

The house is significant to the city of Salem under National Register Criterion C as the best preserved large scale, high style example of residential architecture in the Colonial Revival style. The plans were supplied by local architect Fred A. Legg. The three-story house rests on a full basement of concrete. It is square in plan and is dominated by a hipped roof with wide pedimented dormers with Palladian window groupings on each elevation. The main entrance is located at the southeast corner, where it is readily accessible by a walk leading from the street corner. The southeast corner of the house is rounded and surmounted by a fifth dormer aligned on the same tangent as the entrance. This public corner of the house is sheltered by a rounded and colonnaded veranda.

The house is clad with narrow, lapped weatherboard and exhibits the fine detailing in the classical manner which is characteristic of the Colonial Revival. Such details include square Doric porch columns with inset panels, Doric pilaster corner boards, a full classical entablature with modillioned cornice and dentil course, fan carving in the tympanae of dormer pediments, and so on. Balustrades which originally crowned the roof deck and upper and lower decks of the front porch are no longer in place. The upper porch deck railing has been supplanted by a wrought iron railing.

The interior is noted for its finely finished oak woodwork and paneling in the Arts and Crafts tradition. In the entry stairhall a sense of dignity and formality is achieved by vestibule and hallway column screen walls employing fluted Doric columns and antae, and there is a well proportioned round tapered column at the stairway newell post which rises the full height of the ground story.

A two-bay garage of cast-in-place concrete construction was erected at the southwest corner of the generous lot at the same time the house was constructed. It was capped by a hipped roof echoing that of the house. It is counted a separately contributing feature of the nominated property.



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Dr. William A. Cusick (1837-1919), a native of Illinois, accompanied his family as a boy of 14 on the overland trail to Oregon in 1851. He became a member of the first graduating class of Willamette University medical school. He carried on a successful medical practice in Salem from 1882 to the time of his death in 1919.

He was active in local business and professional affairs and was an officer of the Capital National Bank. Most notably, he served in the regular session of the Oregon State Legislature in 1884 and in the special session of 1885. The house continued in ownership of Dr. Cusick's widow, Maria, to her death in 1934. Subsequently, it passed to the Cusicks' son-in-law, Willis B. Morse, a widower from 1906 onward.

Oregon Governor Earl W. Snell shared the residence with Willis Morse from 1938-1945, a period which coincided with his first term in office (1943-1946).

(Continued)

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The Cusick residence, built in 1911-1913, is an outstanding and well preserved example of the Colonial Revival style in Salem, was designed by architect Frederick A. Legg, is significant under criteria C. Displayed are the distinctive characteristics consisting of, a hipped roof, classical entablature, rectangular form with formal facade, dormers, bays, bow windows, thin weatherboard siding, and building trim based on the eighteenth century interpretation of classical architecture.

Dr. William and Marcia Cusick:

Dr. William and Marcia Cusick were natives of Illinois and both came out with their parents when they migrated to Oregon. He was the son of Solomon and Maria Cusick, the former a native of New York state. The Cusick family was of Irish origin, and the American forebear was one of the early settlers of New York. Dr. Cusick was born March 21, 1837, near Quincy, Illinois, and attended school near his home on a farm in Illinois. When he was fourteen the family started for the Pacific coast following the Oregon trail till they reached an area near Scio in Linn County. In 1859 he entered Dallas Academy and during 1860 attended Bethel college. For eighteen months he taught school and for another year and a half was employed in the mines of Baker County, Oregon. In 1864, he entered the office of Dr. McAfee, a Salem physician, who tutored him for two years, then continued his studies in the Tolland Medical College in San Francisco. Dr. Cusick later attended Willamette University and in 1867, was one of the three members of the first class graduated from the medical department of that institution. He was appointed assistant and later post surgeon at Camp Lyon, Idaho, where he was stationed for two years, and upon expiration to that period opened an office in Gervais, Oregon. In 1882, he relocated to Salem, and practiced with much success until his death on June 16, 1919. He was also a capable financier and for about ten years served with the management of the Capital National Bank, of which he was president for several years.

In 1869, Dr. Cusick married Marcia M. Williams, a native of Illinois and a daughter of John J. and Marcia M. (Amyr) Williams. Mrs. Cusick lived for a number of years in Portland, afterward moving to Salem. The Cusicks only child, Ethel died in 1906. Ethel had graduated from Willamette University and later became the wife of Dr. Willis B. Morse.

Politically, Dr. Cusick was a staunch republican, and in 1884 was elected to the state legislature. He served during the regular session of that year and the special session of the following year. For four years he was a pension examiner for the United States government, and was long a member of the school board of Salem acting as its president for some time. He was a Royal Arch Mason and Marcia Cusick was connected with the Order of the Eastern Star. The doctor was a member of the Marion County and Oregon State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. His widow continued to live in the house along with her son-in-law until her death in April, 1934.

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In 1936, the house was deeded over to Dr. Willis B. Morse, the son-in-law of the Cusicks. He was a successful physician and surgeon in Salem. Born in McMinnville, Yamhill County, Oregon, on March 21, 1866, his parents William B. and Nancy E. (McBride) Morse were natives of Boston, Massachusetts, and of Missouri, respectively. Dr. Morse acquired his education in the public schools of St. Helens and in the high school of Portland, this state and Wasco Academy at The Dalles. In 1887, he entered the medical department of Willamette University in Portland, receiving his diploma upon graduation in April, 1891. In 1899 Dr. Morse married Ethel Cusick, daughter of Dr. William and Marcia Cusick, and in 1906 mourned the loss of his wife. He was a member of the medical societies of the county and state, the American Medical Association and the American College of Surgeons. During World War I, he served as chairman of the Medical Advisory board. He was a member of the state board of health and was its president. He was a practicing surgeon in Salem for more than 50 years. He was also an honorary member of the Rotary Club and the Salem Elks. The community rated him as a public-spirited, successful doctor and business man. When Dr. Morse died on July 20, 1944 his obituary appeared on the front page of the Salem newspapers.

Oregon Governor Earl W. Snell shared the residence with Willis Morse 1938-1945, a period which coincided with his first term in office (1943-1946).

In 1987, Oak Villa (Cusick Residence) was a front runner as the official governor's residence because of its size and architectural importance.

Frederick A. Legg - Architect:

Fred A. Legg who designed this residence had offices in both Salem and Portland. His Salem office was in the Murphy Building, at State and Commerical Streets, and in Portland at 25 Ainsworth Building. While doing the Cusick residence he also supervised the remodeling of the Steeves five-story building for the Salem Bank & Trust, the erection of the Vick Bros. garage, a large brick building for R.P. Boise at Front & State Streets, and two public school buildings in Salem. In Portland, he was the architect for the A.N. Moores reinforced concrete warehouse building and the W. & M.E. Breyman business building.

Owners of Record: address was 219 W. Lincoln Street (before 1960)  
415 Lincoln Street S (today)

1. William A. and Marcia M. Cusick - May 15, 1911 to January 14, 1936
2. Willis B. Morse, and Estate - January 14, 1936 to June 28, 1946
3. Bruce and Josephine Spaulding - June 28, 1946 to July 31, 1951
4. Werner B. and Geraldine F. Brown - July 31, 1951 to July 2, 1959
5. Dominic L. and Ruth F. Callicrate - July 2, 1959 to September 3, 1976
6. John C. and Kathleen G. Stoner - September 3, 1976 to March 31, 1989
7. Conrad H. and Muriel A. Stieber - March 31, 1989 to present

United States Department of the Interior  
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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5The Colonial Revival Style:

The Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of 1876 renewed interest in Colonial architecture. The exposition focused on the growth and accomplishments of the American society, while also emphasizing attention to the Georgian and Federal architectural styles of the Colonial period. Architects and the American public were reminded of the order, restraint and elegance of Colonial architecture. A few years later, the New York firm of McKim, Mead and White designed its first Colonial Revival mansion in Newport, Rhode Island, setting the stage for the Colonial Revival. Toward the end of the nineteenth century, with the arrival of two Boston trained architects, William H. Whidden and Ion Lewis, to Portland, the west coast was introduced to Colonial Revival.

By the 1890's, housing standards were undergoing many changes, for example, the need for adequate plumbing, electrical wiring and heating, which could add as much as 25% to 40% to the cost of a new house, along with increased prices for building materials. The simplified elements of the emerging bungalow and Colonial Revival designs were very appealing to a public wanting to keep building costs down. In addition, Progressive reformers were advocating dramatic changes from the Victorian standard to a minimalistic aesthetic consisting of simplicity of form and compactness of layout. By simplifying lifestyles, the family would be free to devote more time to strengthen family relationships and have more time for recreation. Following the World's Fair of 1893, the Neo-Classical Revival, now known as Colonial Revival came into fashion. The exterior represented a radical change from late Victorian standards, so, too, did the interior floor plans. In the first major change in floor plans since the 1750s, houses were now organized without the elaborate entrance halls and front and back parlors. In their place was a new multipurpose space, a living room, designed to fit a more informal lifestyle. Bungalows and Colonial Revival homes became quite popular, and both homes fit the reigning aesthetic theory that emphasized simplicity and functionality. However, the Colonial Revival became the choice of the prosperous and prominent because of the sense of elegance that could be traced back to the nation's early architecture.

The Cusick Residence:

In 1910, Marcia M. Cusick purchased the land in the Fairmount Park Addition in Salem, from William and Ida Fleming for \$500.00. The following year, construction began, with completion of the project two years later, in 1913. Salem was a growing town, and in 1913, had a population of about 14,000. Each year building and construction figures exceeded those of the year before, a virtual building boom, according to the Daily Oregon Statesman. In 1912, the Cusick residence was considered to be one of the largest private dwellings in Salem, at a cost of \$7,000, the most money spent for a residence in that year. The newspaper mentions the extensive use of oak in the "downstairs apartments" (oak was not used too extensively because it was a hard wood and hand finishing was laborious, so fir was more popular, until the advent of machine tools). Before World War I, larger homes had servants quarters, so a room with a private bath was provided off the kitchen for the maid. The house had four bathrooms, two upstairs, and two downstairs, four fireplaces, and the windows were made of plate glass. On July 26, 1913, an article appeared in the Daily Capital Journal, that said "Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Cusick are located in their beautiful home Oak Villa on Lincoln Street in

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Fairmount Park. The house stands on a rise of ground commanding a magnificent view of the mountains and surrounding country". In 1987, the Cusick residence was a front runner as the official governor's residence because of its size and architectural importance. (see copy of article enclosed)

Architectural Comparative Analysis:

According to the Historic Preservation Survey and Inventory Narrative, compiled in 1983, by the City of Salem, five other comparable Colonial Revival residences were located in Salem, but none were as important or high-style as the Cusick residence.

1. 735 Capitol NE (ca. 1910)  
This is a large two and one-half story structure with overtones of the Colonial Revival architectural style. It has an unusual gable-on-hip roof with a front projecting gabled dormer, a small bay in the second floor center, and a hipped roof central porch supported by slender columns. The door is flanked by a multipaned sidelight on one side only. The windows are symmetrically placed. Large scrolled brackets support the roof.
2. 695 Summer NE (1917), William McGilchrist House  
A large two and a half story Colonial Revival structure, this building features a gabled roof broken by dormers eaves supported by brackets; a large, flat roofed entry porch supported by square pillars; and sash windows with shutters. Particularly noteworthy are the windows with paneled shutters in the Colonial Revival style. This house is in excellent state of preservation and is situated approximately to an exceeding fine example of a cedar tree.
3. 888 Summer Street NE (ca. 1923)  
A local example of the Colonial Revival style, this structure is two stories high and has a simple rectangular shape. The siding is horizontal wood weatherboarding. The entry porch is a semi-elliptical arch supported by two columns. The doorway features a fanlight and sidelights. The windows have decorative shutters.
4. 850 E. Street NE (ca. 1915)  
This is a two and one-half story framed structure with elements of the Colonial Revival architectural style. The building has a full veranda porch, a front projecting dormer on a shallow pitched roof, side gables, and shuttered paned windows. The building has a concrete foundation.

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5. 1155 Summer St. NE (ca. 1920)  
This is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival single family residence. Particularly of note are the leaded glass windows, the rectangular form, the prominent entry way, and the prominent windows. The building is heightened by its use of decorative brackets supporting both the eaves and the roof of the front projecting dormer. The building is also noticeable for its symmetrical window pattern giving a light and airy effect. However, it is located on a major arterial and is subject to noise interference. It is currently used as a single family residence and is in excellent repair.

- 
1. Jan Jennings & Herbert Gottfried, American Vernacular Interior Architecture 1870-1940, (Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1988).
  2. Herbert Gottfried & Jan Jennings, American Vernacular Design 1870-1940, (Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1985).
  3. Rosalind Clark, Architecture Oregon Style, (Portland: Professional Book Center, 1983).
  4. Historic Salem: An Inventory of Historic Places. 1983.

The sketch below is made solely for the purpose of assisting in locating said premises and the Company assumes no liability for variations, if any, in dimensions and location ascertained by actual survey.

**TICOR TITLE INSURANCE**



JOHN

1940

239

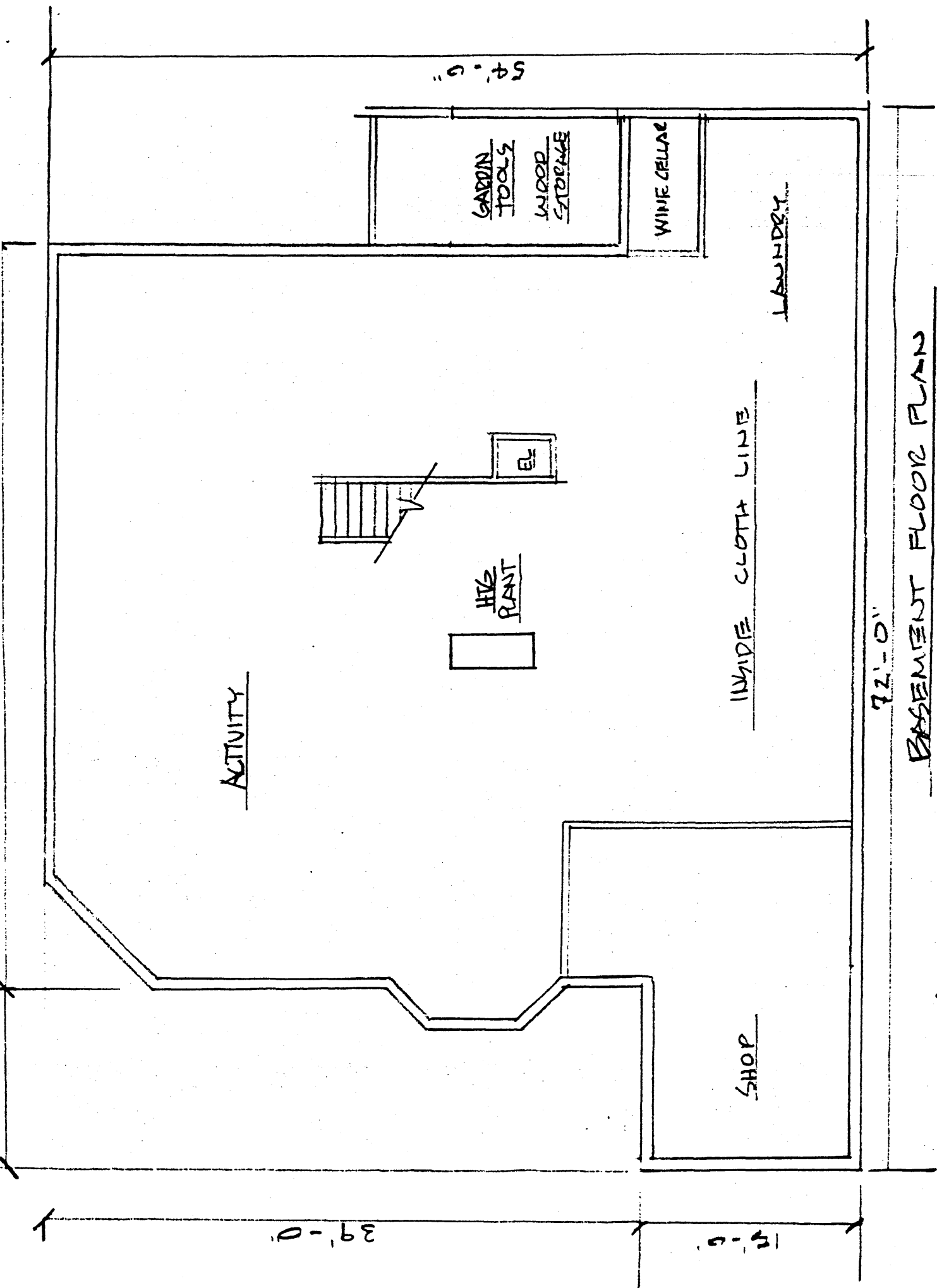
FARM MOUNT AV

W. LINCOLN

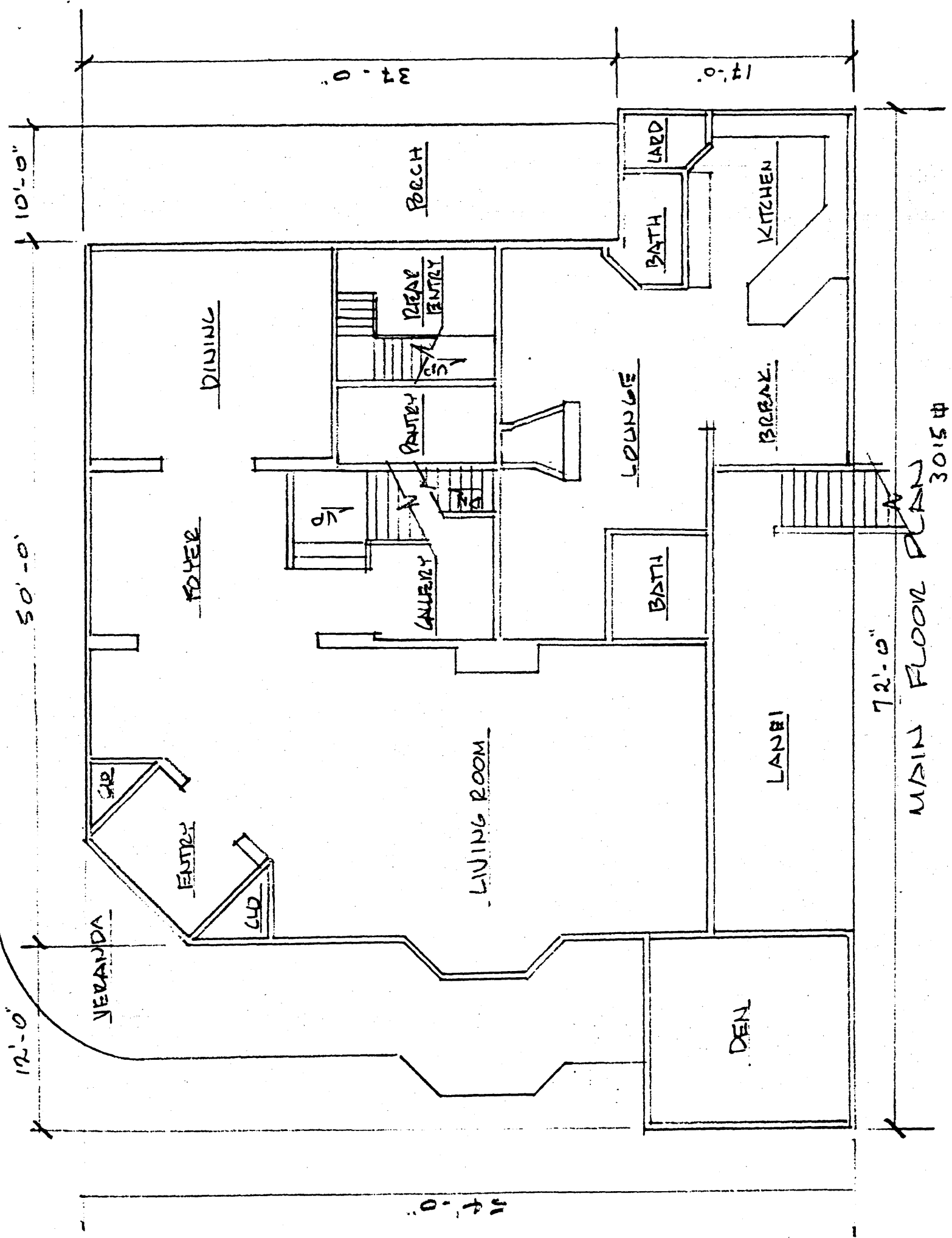
2429

Sanborn Insurance Maps  
Salem, Oregon  
1927  
Sheet 210



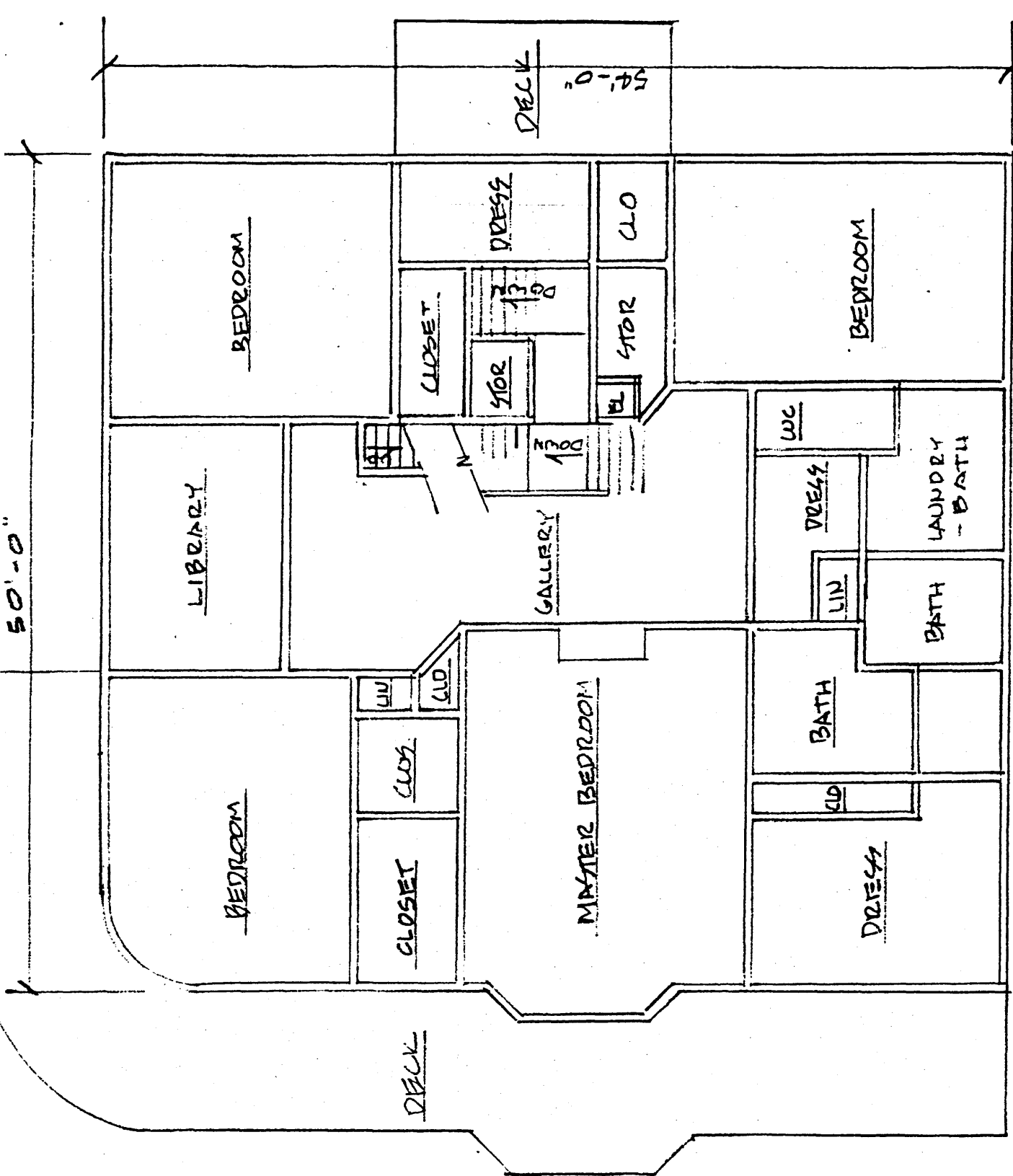


BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN  
31754



50'-0"

54'-0"

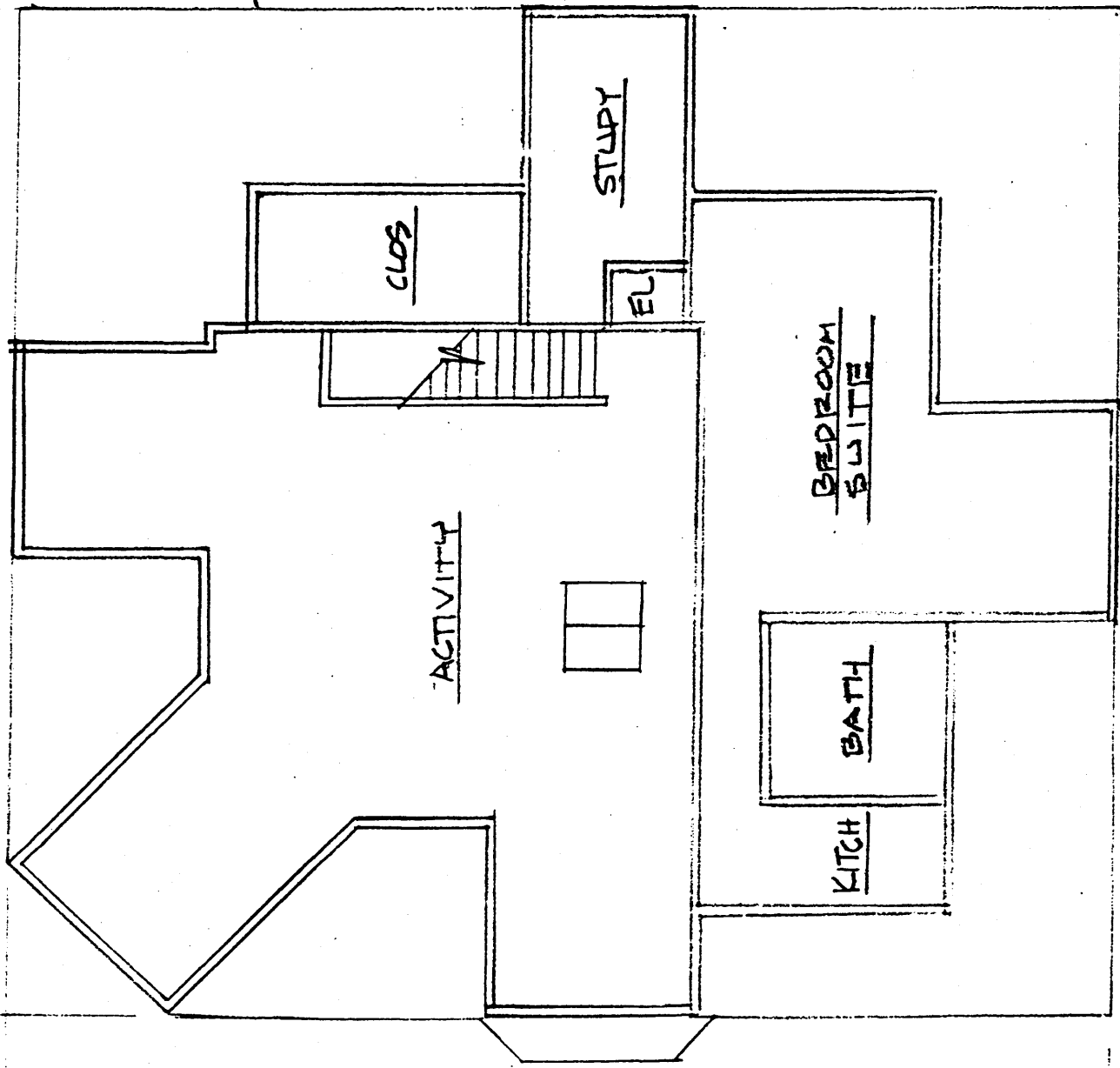


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

2700 sq ft

50'-0"

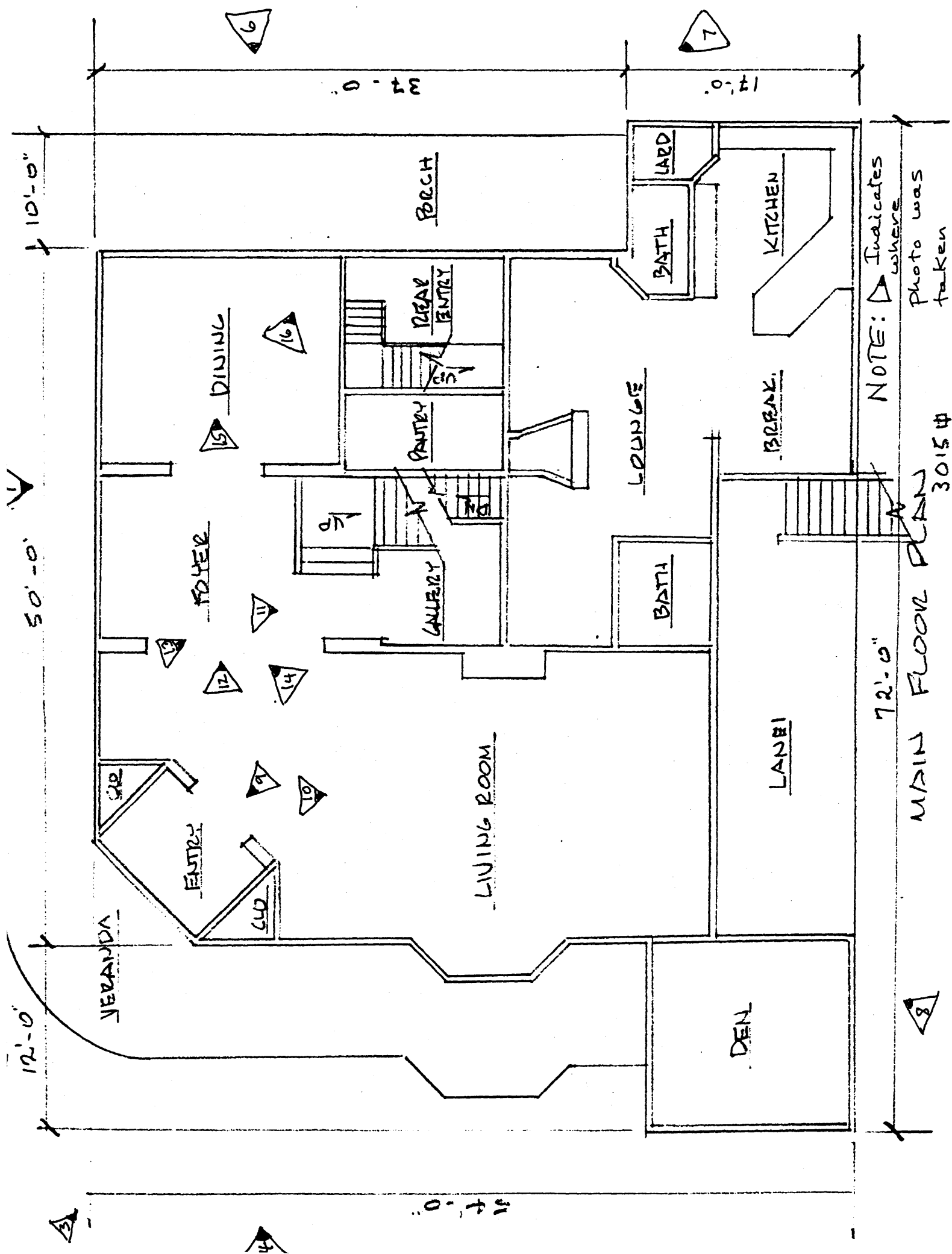
ROOF LINE

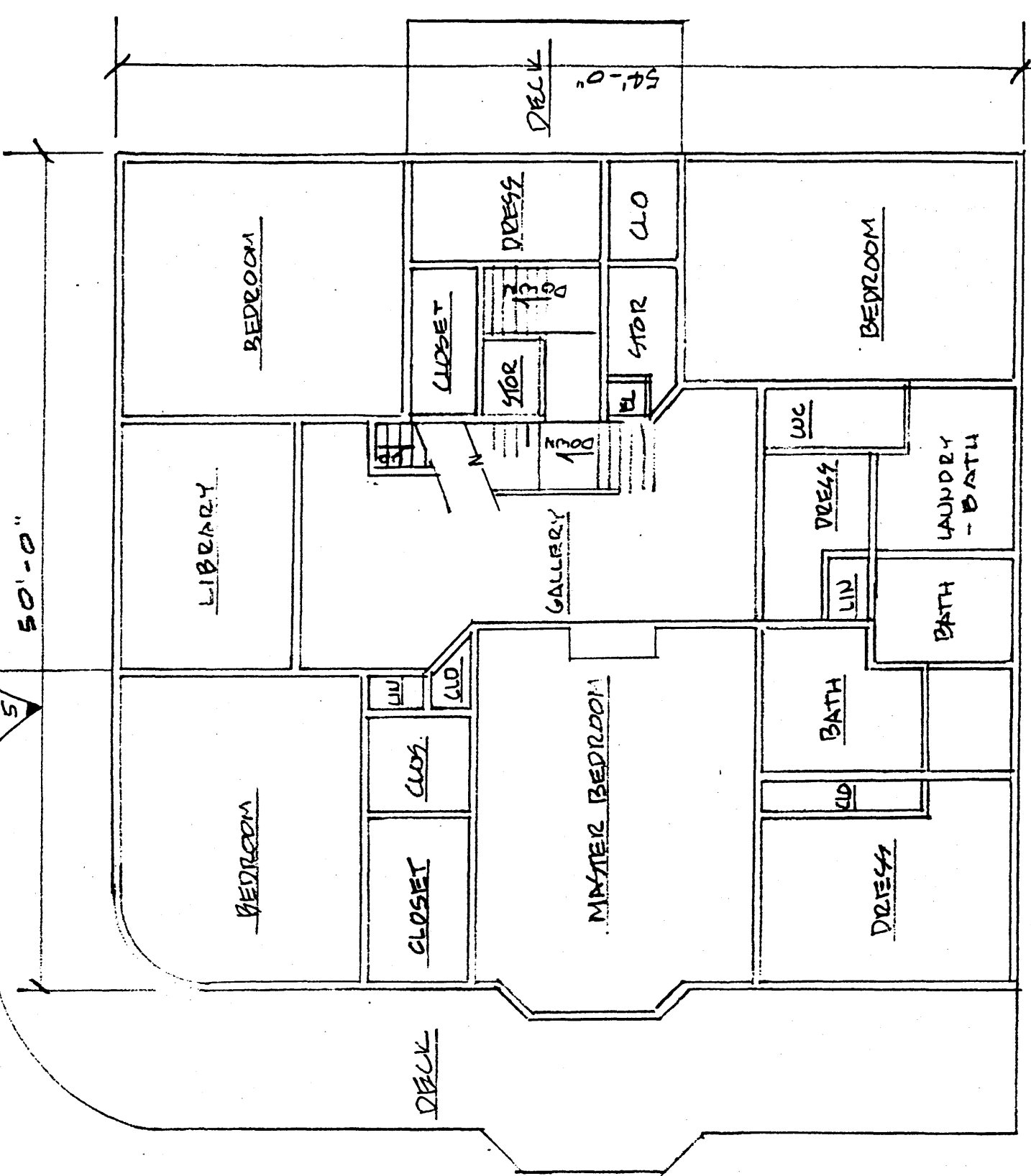


54'-0"

THIRD FLOOR PLAN

24704





NOTE: Indicates where photo was taken

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

2,700 sq ft