

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 1106 Pine Street

not for publication

city or town Silverton

vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Marion code 047 zip code 97381

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Office Date _____

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ 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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
 Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
 County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
	2	object
1	4	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Domestic Architecture in Silverton, Oregon and its Environs

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

 DOMESTIC: Hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

 AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:
 Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

 walls: WOOD: Weatherboard

 roof: ASPHALT: Shingle

 other: N/A

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Peter and Bertha Soderberg House is situated on the north side of Pine Street, in the Silver Creek neighborhood of Silverton, Marion County, Oregon, through which the lower end of Silver Creek passes before exiting the boundaries of the city. The neighborhood is characterized by historic residences, generally dating to the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The house faces south onto Pine Street, which extends to the west toward Salem, becoming Hazel Green Road after exiting the city limits. The house sits on a roughly rectangular lot, with 63.6 feet fronting Pine Street, and extending 165.7 feet into the block along the west boundary and 175 feet into the block along the east boundary. On the property with the house are a heavily modified, non-contributing detached garage; a recent, non-contributing garden shed; a non-contributing outdoor brick fireplace; and a non-contributing, two-tier, concrete fountain. The house is a 1.5-story, wood-frame Craftsman-style house, which, as was typical of the 1920s Craftsman style, includes design features that are reminiscent of the Colonial Revival style, including classically-inspired molded trim around doors, windows, and exterior architectural elements, such as porch posts. It has a side-gabled roof featuring a very characteristic, full-width front porch set at first-floor level and accessed by centered steps. The walls are finished with wood coved shiplap (drop) siding, and wood shingle in the gable ends. The interior of the house is modestly styled with built-in cabinetry, a simple and modestly crafted central staircase, and interior molded trim at the baseboard, windows, and door surrounds. The house includes three alterations of note, including a partially re-sided rear elevation, several replaced windows at the basement (side elevations), rear elevation, and the rearward end of the east (side) elevation, and a fully finished basement apartment, accessible from the exterior, at the rear elevation, and from the interior, beneath the main stair. The house totals 2,353 square feet.

Narrative Description

Setting and Landscaping

The front yard (south of the house) is landscaped with grass lawn, a centered concrete walkway leading to the front porch steps, and decorative dwarf cedars in a planting area along the sidewalk that passes along the south boundary of the property. The area around the front porch is occupied by a decorative planting area featuring symmetrically planted arbor vitae, rhododendron, and various flowering bushes. The east side of the house is shielded from view from public rights-of-way by a short length of 6-foot fence. It is largely covered by a concrete flagged patio, and lined along the east with arbor vitae. The rear yard is a grassy lawn with planting areas along the north foot of the house and along the east wall of the garage (which occupies much of the western property boundary), and a brick and concrete patio area with a large, brick exterior fireplace. A large, two-tier, concrete fountain is sited in the center of the backyard area. Within the brick patio is a brick circle within which stood a very large oak tree, which was removed in 2011 due to severe weakening from disease. At the northeast corner of the rear yard is a modern garden shed, obscured by a short length of 6-foot fence.

Exterior

The Peter and Bertha Soderberg House is a 1.5-story, moderately expressed, side-gabled, Craftsman-style, single-family residence in the bungalow form. The house is roughly square in footprint, and sits on a poured-concrete basement foundation. The roofline is a moderately pitched side-gable roof with a kick at the front porch (south elevation) and a broad shed dormer centered on the south (front) slope. The overhanging eaves of both the main gable and the shed dormer are supported by kneebraces with simple square pendants. The house is sided with narrow, milled-clapboard wood siding above the water table frieze band and with v-matched shiplap siding below the water table frieze band. Both the water table frieze band and the v-matched shiplap siding below it wrap around the front porch. Cornerboards are found at all exterior corners.

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

The south (front) elevation of the Peter and Bertha Soderberg House is characterized by the forward slope of the gabled roof, broken by a broad shed dormer and extending to cover the full-width front porch, accessed by wide concrete porch steps with painted, wrought-iron railings. The elevation presents in three bays, with the main entry door centered and flanked on the east and west by very similar (though varying slightly in size) triple windows. The window on the east is slightly narrower than that on the west, the result of the central cottage window being narrower than that on the west. Both triple windows incorporate the same arrangement of one-over-one wood-sash windows (with evenly sized upper and lower sashes) on both sides of a wider one-over-one wood-sash cottage window with smaller upper sash and larger lower sash. The windows feature the original surrounds with molded lintels. The main entry door is a solid wood three-light window with corbelled shelf and single panel below.

The porch features a solid railing, sided to match the house and with a wide wood coping topping the railing. The broad roofline is supported by a full-width beam with a slightly peaked profile, supported by two heavy, square box posts at each end. The beams spanning the sides of the porch roof are likewise slightly peaked. The box posts have simple, molded capitals and bases, and sit upon slightly raised portions of the porch railing; the railing is lower on the sides and between the posts and truncated piers found at the steps, which, combined with the wide coping, are suitable for informal seating.

On the upper half-story of the south elevation is a wide, centered shed dormer with siding to match that found elsewhere on the house, both on the face and cheeks (corresponding to the nursery). The face of the dormer features a quadruple window composed of four one-over-one windows with surrounds matching those found elsewhere on the house. Three of these four windows (the easternmost excepted) retain the original exterior screens, which are attached at the top rail with small hinges and operate as an awning sash. The dormer has overhanging eaves, supported by a forward kneebrace matching those supporting the eaves of the main roof.

The west (side) elevation features an exterior brick chimney with low, stepped shoulders just to the south of centered on the elevation. The chimney extends through the overhanging eave, piercing the roofline on the south slope of the gable. The first floor of this elevation has a paired one-over-one wood-sash window at the north (corresponding to Bedroom #1) and two, high-mounted fixed wood-sash windows at the south, one on each side of the exterior chimney, at the shoulders of the chimney (corresponding to the living room). The upper half-story of this elevation features a quadruple window composed of four one-over-one wood-sash windows with surrounds matching those found elsewhere on the house. The window set is just north of centered on the elevation to accommodate the exterior chimney, which abuts the southernmost of the four windows. Three of these four windows (the northernmost excepted) retain the original exterior screens, which are attached at the top rail with small hinges, and operate as an awning sash. In the gable peak, behind the peak-mounted kneebrace, is a small louvered vent. The eaves of the house have a simple bargeboard, supported by kneebraces at the peak, midpoints, and ends, as well as at the south end of the roofline kick that covers the front porch. The ends of the bargeboards are subtly shaped. The basement level is sided as elsewhere below the water table, and has two windows with simple board surrounds. Both of these windows are vinyl slider windows, installed as part of the basement apartment conversion.

The north (rear) elevation of the house features a hipped-roof porch occupying the eastern two-thirds of the elevation. The porch is at the first-floor level, and is poured concrete with decorative wrought-iron railing and posts supporting the roof. Concrete steps lead down to ground level. Beneath the porch, the exterior wall is clad in board-and-batten siding, extending approximately 1 foot onto the porch. At the east is an aluminum box window (corresponding to the kitchen), with a four-panel, nine-light door from the kitchen immediately to its west. The door retains its original trim, matching that found on original windows and doors elsewhere on the house. To the west of the door, beneath the porch roof, is an aluminum slider window corresponding to the first-floor bathroom. At the west side of this elevation is the basement entry, excavated to the basement floor level and descending several concrete steps. The entry is covered by a low-sloped, gabled shelter supported by tube-steel posts. Above the basement entry shelter is a paired, high-mounted fixed wood-sash window (corresponding to bedroom #1).

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

The east (side) elevation features a cantilevered, first-floor projecting square bay covered with a hipped roof with exposed rafter tails at the south end. The projecting bay has cornerboards and carries the water table fascia around its base. The west face of the bay has a paired, high-mounted fixed wood-sash window (corresponding to the dining room) with trim matching that found elsewhere on the house. At the north end of this elevation, at the first-floor level, is an aluminum slider window (corresponding to the kitchen) set within the original window opening and retaining the original window surround. The upper half-story of this elevation features a quadruple window matching those found in the dormer of the south (front) elevation, and on the upper-half-story of the west elevation. This quadruple window is centered beneath the gable peak and retains three of the original four awning screens (the southernmost excepted). The overhanging eave is supported by kneebraces at the peak, midpoint, and ends, and at the porch, as seen on the west elevation. The basement level of this elevation has two vinyl slider windows fitted into the original window openings.

Interior

Throughout the house, the building retains its original interior door, window, and wall trim. Doors and windows carry matching, molded trim, including wood lug sills with aprons, sideboards, and projecting, molded cornices. Baseboards throughout the house are heavy, 8-inches-tall, molded baseboards. Original plaster wall surfaces are retained throughout the house. Ceilings throughout the first floor are 9 feet high.

The first floor of the house is divided into five rooms and a central hallway containing the staircase. The main entry door opens into the hallway, which presents the staircase along the east wall, a passage along the west wall, the living room to the west, and the dining room to east. To the north of the dining room and accessible from the dining room or the central hallway, the kitchen occupies the northeast corner of the first floor. To the north of the living room, accessed through the central hallway, Bedroom #3 occupies the northwest corner of the first floor. At the center of the rear of the first floor is a bathroom, accessed from the central hallway.

The living room, occupying the southwest corner of the first floor, is accessed through an arched doorway from the central hallway. The room carries the heavy baseboard and window trim exhibited throughout the house. The floor is currently covered with wall-to-wall carpeting. The room is characterized by the large triple window on the south wall and the fireplace centered on the west wall. The fireplace has a wood mantle shelf with molded trim set upon a flagstone-faced surround. The flagstone is painted, and continues to form the raised base. The fireplace is set between the two previously described high-mounted fixed sash wood windows on the west wall.

The dining room, occupying the southeast corner of the first floor, is accessed through an arched doorway from the central hallway, and from the kitchen through a standard doorway (with trim as described elsewhere) in the north wall. The dining room is characterized by the large triple window on the south wall, and by the large built-in buffet that occupies the cantilevered projecting square bay evident from the exterior of the house on the east wall. The built-in buffet has a central drawer case with two pairs of drawers above and two large drawers below. To both sides are cabinets (taller than the drawer case); both cabinet doors have three lights above two wood panels. Over the built-in buffet is the paired, wood fixed-sash window described on the east elevation (exterior), occupying the projecting bay and featuring interior window trim matching that described elsewhere in the interior. The floor is 18-inch square tile, continuing throughout the central hallway, dining room, and kitchen. Original baseboard has been preserved despite the flooring installation.

The kitchen, occupying the northeastern corner of the first floor, is accessed from the south via the dining room, and from the west via the central hallway. A door in the north wall exits onto the rear porch. The floor in the kitchen continues the 18-inch square tile seen in the central hallway and dining room. The heavy baseboard seen in the rest of the house is not present in the kitchen, having been replaced with a tile border matching the floor tiles and rising 3 inches from the floor. The north wall and exposed portion of the west wall are clad on the lower half with wood sheet wainscoting with vertical grooves. Tiled kitchen counter extends along the east wall, where the sink is centered beneath the east wall window. This window has been replaced with an aluminum slider window fitted into the original window opening. The counter tiles rise behind the sink

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

to create a backsplash, and continue onto the sill of the window. Wood wall-mounted cabinets are found to both sides of the window. Matching cabinets are found on the west wall, above the range and refrigerator. A box window has been installed in the north wall, adjacent to the rear porch door, and the counter tiles extend into it. The ceiling in this room features five dark wood rafters oriented east-west.

The bathroom, which occupies the central portion of the north end of the first floor, is accessed from the central hallway. The bathroom features a toilet and bath on the west wall and a tile-clad counter with two sinks along the east wall. An aluminum slider window is found on the north wall, fit into the original window opening and retaining all of the original window dressing. This room also continues the 18-inch square tile found in the central hallway, kitchen, and dining room.

Bedroom #1, which occupies the northwestern corner of the first floor, is accessed from the central hallway. The door of this room is a five-panel wood door with original mortise locks and door plates and a faceted glass knob. The north wall of this room features the high-mounted, fixed sash paired window described on the exterior, and the paired one-over-one wood sash windows on the west wall, both described from the exterior. Both windows retain all of their original interior dressing. The east wall of this room, north of the doorway, is occupied by a closet with folding, louvered doors and its original trim. The floor of this room is covered with wall-to-wall carpeting, and retains all the original baseboard, matching that found elsewhere in the house.

The staircase, ascending toward the north along the east wall of the central hallway, is covered with carpeting. The railing is wood with a heavy square newel with molded finish and beveled cap at the bottom and matching newel at the top. Balusters on the railing are narrowly spaced, square balusters. The stair rises to a quarter turn at the north, and a second quarter turn that rises one step to the second-floor central hallway, which doubles back toward the south. At the south end of the second-floor hallway, occupying the central portion of the south side of the second floor is a small room converted for use as a second bathroom. The original doors, a pair of solid wood folding doors with five panels each (for a total of 20), remain in places, along with all original door trim. The floor of this room has been covered with 12-inch tile, and all original baseboard remains intact. This room occupies the shed dormer evident on the south elevation of the house, and the ceiling in this room slopes accordingly. The quadruple window within the dormer occupies the south wall of this room, and all original window dressing is intact. A toilet and shower stall occupy the west wall of this room, and a tiled counter with sink and adjacent ceiling-height built-in cabinet occupy the east wall.

Bedroom #2 occupies the west side of the upper-half-story, and features sloping ceilings reflecting the slope of the main gable. The door to this room is an original five-panel wood door with intact trim. The room is largely characterized by the quadruple window evident from the outside on the west elevation. The trim around this window remains intact, with the exception of the sill, which is missing. The north and south walls of this room, both shortened by the sloping ceiling, have closets. The wall on the south has a pair of original sliding wood five-panel doors, and retains all original trim, matching that seen at doorways throughout the house. The wall on the north side has a single, original hinged five-panel door, also retaining all of its original trim. The room is carpeted with wall-to-wall carpet.

Bedroom #3 occupies the east side of the upper-half-story, and features sloping ceilings as does Bedroom #2. This bedroom is characterized by the quadruple window evident from the outside on the east elevation. All trim around this window remains intact. The bedroom door is an original five-panel wood door with intact trim. This room has one closet, set into the south wall, and is accessed through a hinged, five-panel door with intact trim. The west wall of this room includes a square intrusion that corresponds to the interior furnace exhaust stack. All original baseboard is intact, and the room is carpeted with wall-to-wall carpet.

Detached Garage

To the northwest of the house is the original detached garage. It is a single-story, front-gabled building set upon a concrete pad foundation. The building has been converted for use as guest quarters, and has been heavily altered through the addition of a large room to the north (rear), complete re-siding of the building with

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

wood sheet siding, and elimination of the original garage door and its replacement with an entry door and two vinyl windows. The interior of the garage has been renovated for use as living space. Visibility of the garage is heavily restricted by a tall wood fence, largely obscuring it from direct view from public rights-of-way.

Building Alterations

The Peter and Bertha Soderberg House has undergone some alterations since it was constructed, including replacement of the rear porch in the mid-twentieth century, along with siding under the porch roof, and replacement of basement windows and one first-floor window on a side elevation. Interior alterations include covering the original wood floors with carpet and 12-inch ceramic tile. Exterior alterations have been limited to locations that are not readily visible from the street. Despite these changes, this building remains one of the most intact examples of a side-gable Craftsman bungalow in Silverton.

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1921, Date of Construction

Significant Dates

1921, Date of Construction

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance includes the date of construction in 1921. This period is further defined in the *Domestic Architecture of Silverton, Oregon and its Environs* MPD.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Peter and Bertha Soderberg House, located in Silverton, Marion County, Oregon, is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an exceptional example of a moderately expressed, side-gable, Craftsman-style bungalow. The house has one of the most intact exteriors in Silverton among buildings of this form and expression. The Peter and Bertha Soderberg House retains a high level of integrity and meets the general and specific registration requirements set forth in the *Historic Architecture of Silverton, Oregon and its Environs* Multiple Property Document.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Soderberg House, constructed in 1921, is a very good example of a side-gable Craftsman bungalow, a popular architectural style throughout the country in the first part of the twentieth century. The style originated with the designs of brothers Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene in Pasadena, California, during the first decade of the twentieth century and quickly spread throughout the country through publication of plans in architectural journals, popular magazines, and plan books. The form was partially a reaction to earlier styles such as Queen Anne, which emphasized applied ornamentation, but also reflected interest in Japanese architectural forms that were on display at various world fairs and expositions throughout the first decade of the twentieth century.¹ The Peter and Bertha Soderberg House displays classic elements of the side-gable bungalow form, including the low-pitched roof with broad eaves, a low, full-width front porch, and other typical details such a wide, low-pitched shed dormer centered on the main façade and kneebraces in the eaves. It is proposed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance under Criterion C. The house has retained a high level of integrity including retention of materials, workmanship, and design. The Craftsman style is clearly demonstrated with its side-gabled roof with a kick at the full-width, front porch, wide eave overhangs, decorative brackets, shiplap (drop) siding, window trim, and other Craftsman-style decorative elements. Despite a few minor changes, this building remains one of the most intact examples of a side-gable, Craftsman-style bungalow in Silverton.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

History of the Peter and Bertha Soderberg House

The Peter and Bertha Soderberg House at 1106 Pine Street was built around 1921 on a lot in Allen's Second Addition to Silverton. The property was purchased from Timothy and Geneva Allen, who had platted this addition and a previous one on land to the west of the Silverton commercial district. The Soderbergs' house was of the Craftsman style, popular during this period, and reflected Silverton's renewed population growth during the World War I era and its impact on infilling and increased density within the town's incorporated area. The paving and development of new roads as the automobile became more widely available also brought renewed interest in plats outside of the town center.

Peter Soderberg was originally from Sweden and, according to census records, emigrated to the United States in 1882 at the age of about 28.² Bertha (sometimes referred to as Elizabeth, Elisabeta, Bettie, Betta, and other variations) Marson also arrived with her parents in 1882 and married Soderberg in November of that year. Their marriage took place in Saunders County on the eastern side of Nebraska, and state census data show that Soderberg was farming in that county in 1885.³ By 1900, the Soderbergs were renting a home in Box Butte, a rural agricultural community in western Nebraska, and Peter was a farm laborer. The 1900 census taker recorded that Elisabeth Soderberg had borne four children who were still alive, but none of the other

¹Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf, 1984), 454; Clay Lancaster, *The American Bungalow: 1880-1930* (New York: Abbeville Press, 1985).

²U.S. Census Bureau, *Federal Census 1900, Box Butte Precinct, Box Butte County, Nebraska*. District 6-7:Sheet H-4.

³Nebraska Marriage Certificate, November 13, 1882; Nebraska State Census 1885, Central Precinct, Saunders County, Nebraska. Ancestry.com, accessed July 2012.

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

federal or state census years before or after that date show the Soderbergs living with any of their own children. In 1900 the couple did have a boarder, Hilda E. Newblom, who was 14 and listed her occupation as a servant.⁴

In subsequent years, the Soderbergs had purchased their own farm, which by 1910 they claimed to own with no debt.⁵ The couple remained in Box Butte and continued to farm until at least 1920 according to census data, although in that year Peter Soderberg was farming on his own account, but on rented property.⁶

The Soderbergs purchased their Silverton, Oregon, property in December of 1920.⁷ It is not known why they chose to move to Silverton, but in the first reference to Peter Soderberg in the Marion County directory of 1921, his occupation is listed as farmer.⁸ In subsequent years, no occupation is included, likely because he had retired. The Soderbergs' address in the directories of 1921 and 1924 is listed as 1108 Pine Street, but in all subsequent years, it is recorded as 1106 Pine Street.⁹

Peter Soderberg died on February 14, 1927, in Silverton and was buried at the Silverton Cemetery.¹⁰ His wife remained in the house at 1106 Pine Street until at least 1930, when both the U.S. census and the city directory show her living there.¹¹ Bertha Soderberg did not appear in the city directory in subsequent years but died in Silverton on March 1, 1935, at the age of 75.¹² It is unfortunate that more is not known about the Soderbergs. Because they lived in Silverton for only a short time and only for their retirement years, further information could not be procured.¹³

The house was transferred to Thea Jensen on April 15, 1935.¹⁴ Thea Jensen was a nurse for private families and had lived in a rural delivery area outside of Silverton up until at least 1930.¹⁵ Thea Jensen sold the home to C.D. and Bessie Service in April 1940, although there is no record of her having lived at the property during her ownership.¹⁶ The home changed ownership numerous times over the next few decades until it was purchased by the current owner, Virginia P. Merriman, on September 23, 1994.¹⁷

Growth of Silverton

During its early years of development, Silverton's population growth was relatively slow and was primarily based on serving the needs of the outlying farming community. Some of the town's first businesses included a general merchandise store, a machine shop, and a drug store, with several blacksmiths, wagon and saddlery shops, livery stables, and more general stores added by the 1860s and 1870s as trade expanded and transportation improved. In addition to a nearby sawmill, Silverton had several other industries including a sash and door factory and flour mill that operated with power generated by Silver Creek.¹⁸

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau 1900.

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, *Federal Census 1910, Box Butte Precinct, Box Butte County, Nebraska*. District 6-8: Sheet 3-A.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, *Federal Census 1920, Box Butte Precinct, Box Butte County, Nebraska*. District 6-12: Sheet i-1.

⁷ Marion County Grantor/Grantee Files, L,D, Allen to P. Soderberg, Dec. 20, 1920. Book 161. 149.

⁸ R.L. Polk, *Polk's Salem City and Marion County Directory* (Portland, Oregon: R.L. Polk and Company, 1921).

⁹ *Ibid.*; R.L. Polk, *Polk's Salem City and Marion County Directory*. (Portland, Oregon: R.L. Polk and Company, 1924, 1926, 1928-1929, 1930-1931). Addresses in Silverton changed at some time in the 1920s. This is noted on the Sanborn Maps as well as the directories during these years.

¹⁰ Oregon Death Index, 1921-1930. Death Certificate 128.

¹¹ U.S. Census Bureau, *Federal Census 1930, Marion County, Silverton City, West Precinct*. District-24-26-3: Sheet 6-B.; R.L. Polk 1930-1931.

¹² R.L. Polk, *Polk's Salem City and Marion County Directory* (Portland, Oregon: R.L. Polk and Company 1932, 1934, 1935); Oregon Death Index, Certificate 265.

¹³ All of the applicable historic records in Silverton were used to find information about the Soderberg family. Unfortunately, their reason for moving to Silverton and their affiliations were not discovered.

¹⁴ Marion County Grantor/Grantee Files, Bertha Soderberg to Thea Jensen, Apr. 15, 1935. Book 247:57.

¹⁵ R.L. Polk 1926, 1928-1929, 1930-1931.

¹⁶ Marion County Grantor/Grantee Files, Thea Jensen to C.D. and Bessie Service, Apr. 23, 1940. Book 247:57.

¹⁷ Marion County Grantor/Grantee Files, Robert and Elizabeth Howell to Virginia P. Merriman, Sept. 23, 1994. Book 1194:183.

¹⁸ Gail E.H. Evans, *Silverton, Oregon Historic Context Statement* (City of Silverton, Oregon, 1996), 14,16-17; Philip Duncan McEachern, "Silverton: The Morphology of an Oregon Town" (master's thesis, University of Oregon, 1990), 22-23.

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

During the period from 1854 to 1889, only one additional plat, the Scaife and McIntosh Addition of 1879, was added to the town.¹⁹ The railroad widened the track to standard gauge beginning in 1892, and the ease of transport it provided was the impetus for additional growth in Silverton and the surrounding areas.²⁰ Agriculture remained of major importance to the Silverton community, with increased production of wheat, vegetables, and fruit as well as more land devoted to dairy animals and other livestock. Industrial expansion also took place as the railroad offered the means to market manufactured goods made from local farms and forests. New flour mills, a fruit cannery, and a creamery were built as well as more sawmills and other wood products companies that eventually made Silverton the Willamette Valley's largest lumber producer. The town's proximity to the vast timber resources of the Cascade Range also made it a major regional shipping center.

These developments went hand in hand with the growth of Silverton's population. The town had approximately 400 residents in 1880, but its population climbed to more than 1,500 by 1895, and these residents needed homes. Silverton was incorporated in 1885, and six additional plats were registered in Silverton during the period of expansion from 1889 to 1893, although none of them were contiguous to the original Coon plat. Timothy and Geneva Allen recorded their first plat in 1890, and it was the only one located to the west of the railroad tracks. The largest concentration of buildings remained in the town center, but as surveyors laid out lots in the surrounding areas, homes began to be built along the new dirt roads that provided access. The town also had to provide water and power systems and other infrastructure to address the needs of these expanding neighborhoods.²¹

The growth leveled off for a time, but continued to have an influence on Silverton's development. During the first few decades of the twentieth century, agriculture remained the dominant occupation for area residents, but the demand for land caused by the growing population caused the average size of farms to decrease. New crops, most notably hops, were added to local production and dairying also expanded. With the advent of World War I, however, the need for agricultural products to support the war effort caused a dramatic rise in demand and also prices; sawmills also experienced similarly strong demand. All these products had to be shipped out, and Silverton's role as a commercial and processing center grew.²²

This second major period of expansion once again raised the need for expanded housing. Nine new plats were registered between 1907 and 1916, and another six between 1920 and 1924. Allen's Second Addition to Silverton was registered in 1920 during this period of growth. Peter Soderberg was among the first to purchase the newly platted lots along Pine Street. The Sanborn Fire Insurance map of 1922 shows a large area of undeveloped land surrounding the Soderberg property to the north and east. During the period up to World War II, a significant amount of infilling occurred, and the Soderberg house had become part of a more residential neighborhood with additional houses to the north and east and several new roads, including Orchard and Mill, providing better access for new development.²³

Road Development

The new road development was part of the major transportation changes that occurred in the period between World War I and World War II. Automobile use by private individuals began to shape travel, and new road development became a priority on both the local and state level. Oregon established its first state highway commission in 1913 with a mandate to oversee the planning and construction of an integrated road system that would link major cities and ultimately smaller towns. Within Silverton, town officials also realized the need to enhance business opportunities as well as satisfy the needs of local residents by numerous street improvements that included paving, the introduction of some concrete roads and sidewalks, and the construction of new bridges that could accommodate larger and heavier motorized vehicles. Beginning in 1907, this emphasis on internal improvements completely altered the face of Silverton, which by the mid-1920s had more paved roads per capita than any other city of its size in the country. Access to many areas of

¹⁹ McEachern 1990:64-65.

²⁰ Evans 1996:20-21.

²¹ Evans 1996:29-30; McEachern 1990:65-67.

²² Evans 1996:28-29.

²³ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (Silverton 1922) Sheet 14; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (Silverton 1939) Sheet 14.

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

Silverton was enhanced, and new residential construction in areas like Allen's Second Addition followed quickly.²⁴

Registration Requirements

Peter and Bertha Soderberg House is a middle-class expression of the Craftsman style. The house remains in its original location at 1106 Pine Street, Silverton, Oregon, and retains a high level of integrity with its original windows (except for one side elevation window and the basement windows), siding, roof form, door trim, decorative brackets, full-width front porch, a cantilevered bay (west elevation), and a shed dormer with a bank of four windows. The Soderberg House has classically inspired molded trim around doors, windows, and exterior architectural elements, such as porch posts, all of which are historic originals.

The interior of the Soderberg House has its historic wall trim, window trim, moldings, and built-in cabinetry. These elements are not required by the Multiple Property Document, but because the moderately expressed Craftsman style is one of the most common styles in the city, high integrity is extremely important. The Soderberg House meets all of the registration requirements for the style and retains the highest level of integrity as laid out by the Multiple Property Document.

The Soderberg House is nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, meeting the general registration requirements and property type specific registration requirements set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation *Domestic Architecture in Silverton, Oregon, and its Environs* as a good example of a middle-class Craftsman-style house. It is classified as follows:

Type: Single Family Residence

Sub-type: Craftsman

Form: Side-gable bungalow

Expression: Moderately expressed

The building has undergone some alterations, but these are largely confined to the interior and rear elevation of the building and are not visible from the main façade. The replacement windows are on the non-primary façade, and the replacements to the siding and the porch addition are both on the rear façade. The exterior of this building retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and it is one of the most intact examples of a moderately expressed, side-gable bungalow in Silverton.

Comparative Analysis

The Peter and Bertha Soderberg House is an excellent example of a moderately expressed Craftsman-style house built in Silverton, Oregon. Only one other Craftsman-style house, the Louis J. Adams House, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places under the Multiple Property Documentation *Domestic Architecture in Silverton, Oregon, and its Environs*. The Louis J. Adams House is a very large, fully expressed form of the Craftsman style and does not represent a good comparison to the Soderberg House; although, it should be noted that both the Adams House and the Soderberg House retain a similar, very high level of integrity.

Three other houses are comparable to the subject property. A house at 238 Mill Street is listed as a Craftsman-style house, but has a turret dormer on the primary façade and boxed eaves. While it exhibits some attributes of the style, it does not express the style fully. The house at 412 E. Main Street is a two-story residence that is equal parts Colonial Revival and Craftsman, with its colonial pediment covering the front porch and two-story height. This house, while maintaining a high level of integrity, does not fully represent the Craftsman style. The final house, located at 215 Coolidge Street, provides good comparison for the moderately expressed Craftsman style. It is a 1.5-story house with a full-width front porch. The house has a front-gabled projection covering the porch and rake boards that flare at the edges. While both houses have high integrity, the Soderberg House better represents the style with its trim work, shed dormer, and original

²⁴ Evans1996:30,34-36.

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

front door. It is unclear if the door at 215 Coolidge is historic. The houses have many similarities in design and craftsmanship, but that is expected as this was a very popular housing type in the 1910s and 1920s.

Another similar comparison, a house nearly identical in size and ornamentation, is located at 216 James Street. This house is nearly identical to the Soderberg House. It retains its original form, but has undergone complete window replacement. This is typical of many moderately expressed Craftsman-style residences in Silverton. The Soderberg House retains most of its original materials and has an extremely well-preserved interior, making it an excellent example of the type.

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Major Bibliographical References

- Allen, Jason M. *Historic Architecture in Silverton, Oregon, and Its Environs*. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. Portland, Oregon: SWCA Environmental Consultants, 1984.
- Evans, Gail E.H. *Silverton, Oregon Historic Context Statement*. City of Silverton, Oregon, 1996.
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- McEachern, Philip Duncan. 1990. "Silverton: the Morphology of an Oregon town." M.A. thesis, University of Oregon, 1990.
- Marion County Clerk, Grantor/Grantee Files, Salem, Oregon.
- Oregon Death Index, Oregon State Library, Salem, Oregon.
- R.L. Polk. *Polk's Salem City and Marion County Directory 1920, 1921, 1924, 1926, 1928-29, 1930-1931, 1932, 1934, and 1935*. Portland, Oregon: R.L. Polk.
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- U.S. Census Bureau, *Federal Census 1900*, Manuscript Population Schedule. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
- U.S. Census Bureau, *Federal Census 1910*, Manuscript Population Schedule. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
- U.S. Census Bureau, *Federal Census 1920*, Manuscript Population Schedule. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
- U.S. Census Bureau, *Federal Census 1930*, Manuscript Population Schedule. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
- U.S. Census Bureau, *Federal Census 1940*, Manuscript Population Schedule. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: Silverton Historical Museum, Silverton, Oregon

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Peter and Bertha Soderberg House
City or Vicinity: Silverton
County: Marion **State:** Oregon
Photographer: Jason Allen
Date Photographed: February 11, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- Photo 1 of 13: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0001
Looking north at the south elevation of the house.
- Photo 2 of 13: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0002
Looking east at the west elevation of the house.
- Photo 3 of 13: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0003
Looking northwest at the east elevation of the house.
- Photo 4 of 13: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0004
Looking south at the north elevation of the house.
- Photo 5 of 13: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0005
Looking west along the front porch.
- Photo 6 of 13: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0006
Second floor hall, bathroom (center), bedroom 2 (right), bedroom 3 (left), view to the south.
- Photo 7 of 13: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0007
Looking northwest at interior view of bedroom 2.
- Photo 8 of 13: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0008
Looking east at the interior view of the dining room.
- Photo 9 of 13: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0009
Looking east at a detail of the dining room built in cabinetry.
- Photo 10 of 13: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0010
Looking north at kitchen interior.
- Photo 11 of 13: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0011
Looking southwest at the living room interior.

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

Photos Continued

Photo 12 of 13: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0012
Rear yard garden shed, view to the northeast.

Photo 13 of 13: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0013
Looking west at the east elevation of the garage.

Property Owner: (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Virginia P. Merriman
street & number 1106 Pine Street telephone _____
city or town Silverton state OR zip code 97381

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 18

Peter and Bertha Soderberg House
Name of Property
Marion Co., OR
County and State
Domestic Architecture in Silverton, Oregon, and its Environs
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Documents

- Figure 1: General Location Map
- Figure 2: Tax Lot Map
- Figure 3: House site plan
- Figure 4: Basement Floor Plan
- Figure 5: First Floor Plan
- Figure 6: Second Floor Plan

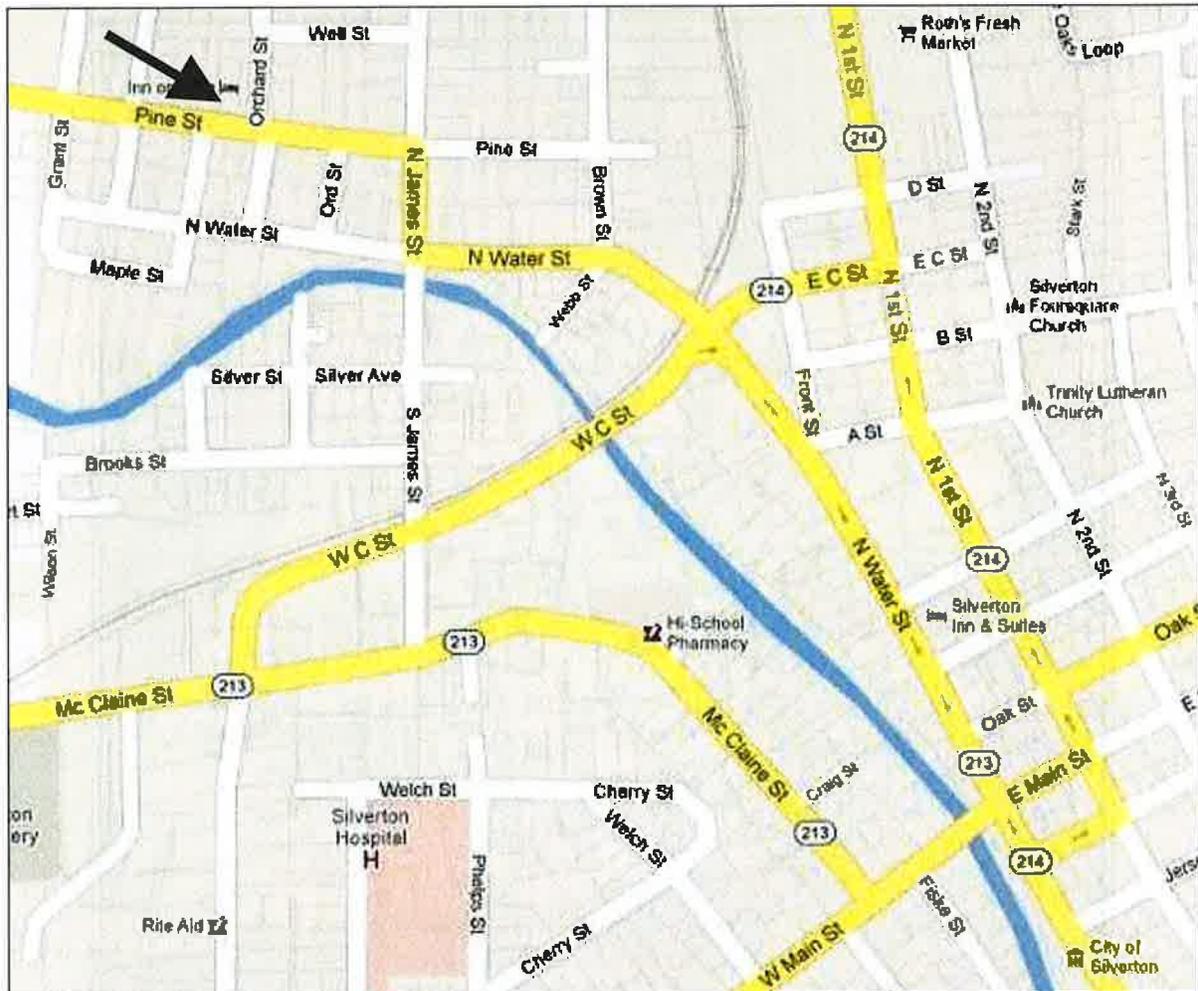
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Peter and Bertha Soderberg House
Name of Property
Marion Co., OR
County and State
Domestic Architecture in Silverton, Oregon, and its Environs
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 19

Figure 1: General Location Map, location of subject property marked with arrow.



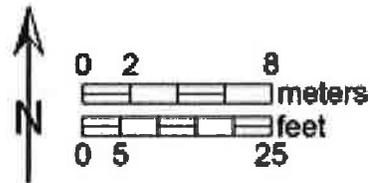
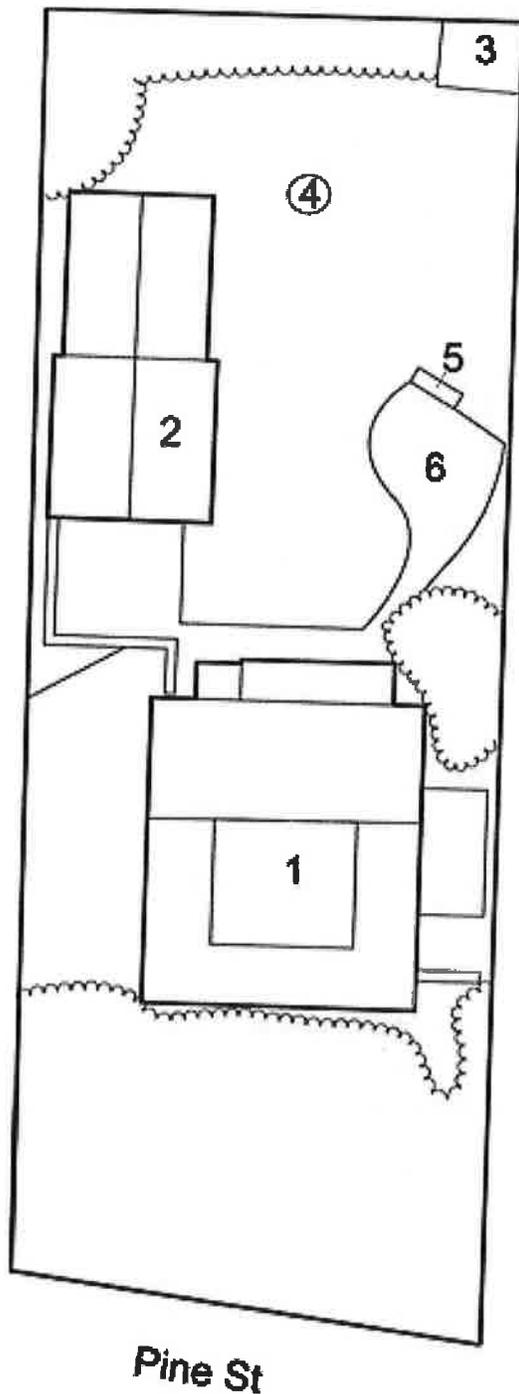
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 21

Peter and Bertha Soderberg House
Name of Property
Marion Co., OR
County and State
Domestic Architecture in Silverton, Oregon, and its Environs
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 3: House site plan.



1. Peter and Bertha Soderberg House
2. Garage (non-contributing)
3. Shed (non-contributing)
4. Fountain (non-contributing)
5. Outdoor fireplace (non-contributing)
6. Brick-paved area

Peter and Bertha Soderberg House
Site Plan

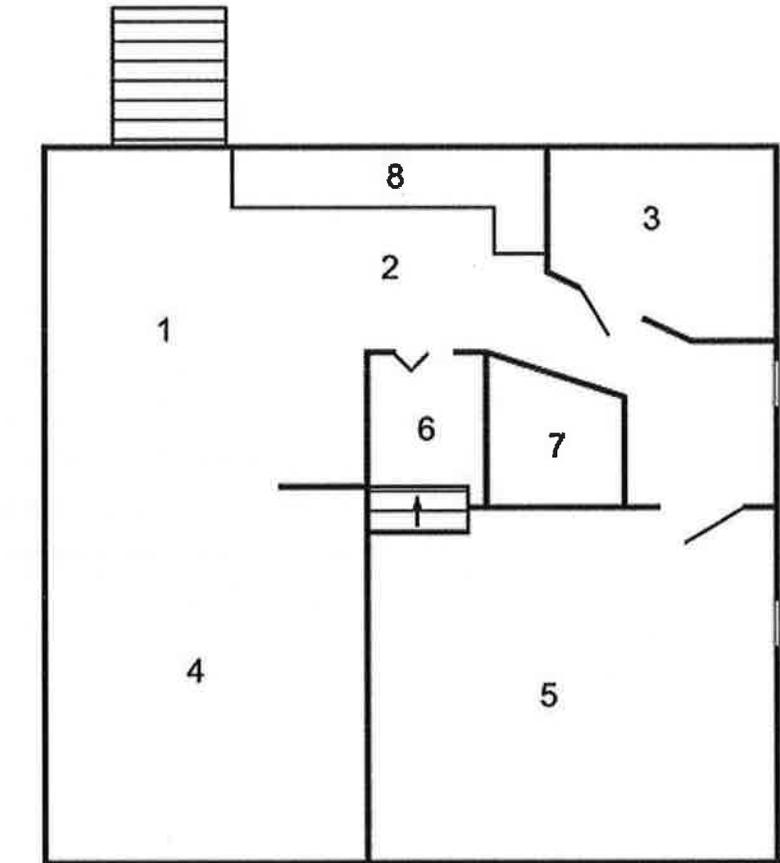
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Peter and Bertha Soderberg House
Name of Property
Marion Co., OR
County and State
Domestic Architecture in Silverton, Oregon, and its Environs
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 22

Figure 4: Basement floor plan



1. Dining room
 2. Kitchen
 3. Bathroom
 4. Living room
 5. Bedroom
 6. Storage
 7. Void
 8. Counter and kitchen appliances
- ↑
N
Not to Scale
- Peter and Bertha Soderberg House
Basement Floor Plan**

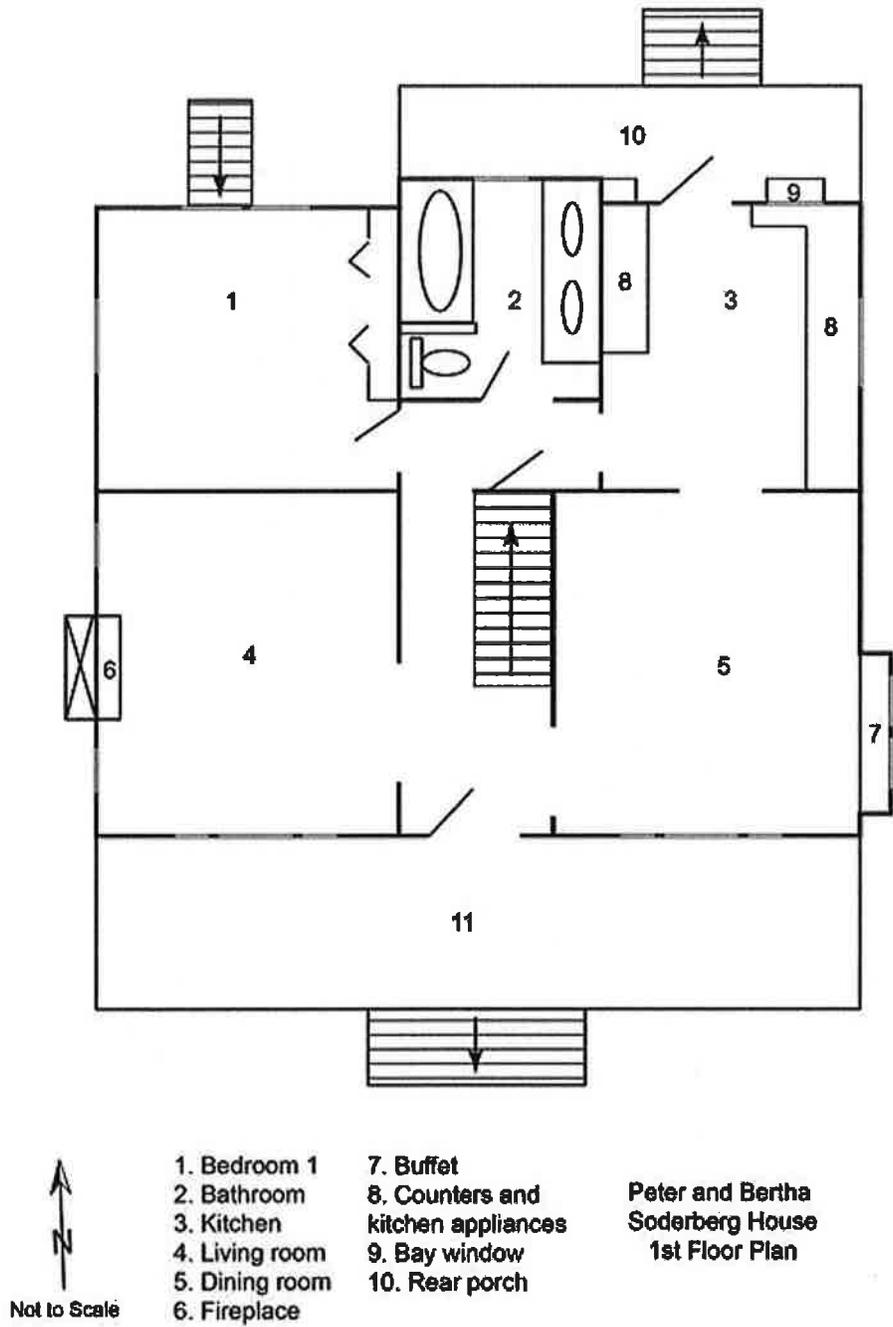
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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Peter and Bertha Soderberg House
Name of Property
Marion Co., OR
County and State
Domestic Architecture in Silverton, Oregon, and its Environs
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 23

Figure 5: First-floor plan.



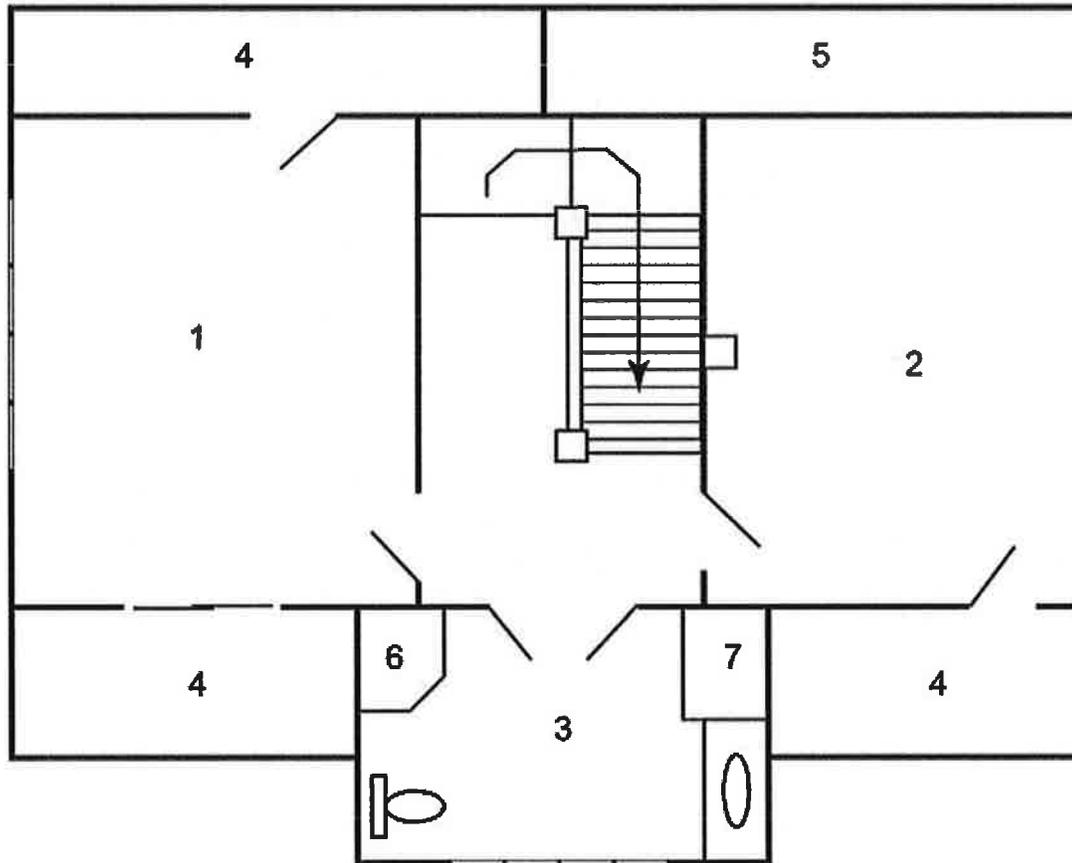
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Peter and Bertha Soderberg House
Name of Property
Marion Co., OR
County and State
Domestic Architecture in Silverton, Oregon, and its Environs
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 24

Figure 6: Second-floor plan.




 Not to Scale

- 1. Bedroom 2
- 2. Bedroom 3
- 3. Nursery/Bathroom
- 4. Closet
- 5. Void
- 6. Shower
- 7. Cabinets

**Peter and Bertha
 Soderberg House
 2nd Floor Plan**

National Register Photos
Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Marion Co., Silverton, OR



Photo 1 of 13: Looking north at the south elevation of the house.



Photo 2 of 13: Looking east at the west elevation of the house.

National Register Photos
Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Marion Co., Silverton, OR



Photo 3 of 13: Looking northwest at the east elevation of the house.



Photo 4 of 13: Looking south at the north elevation of the house.

National Register Photos
Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Marion Co., Silverton, OR

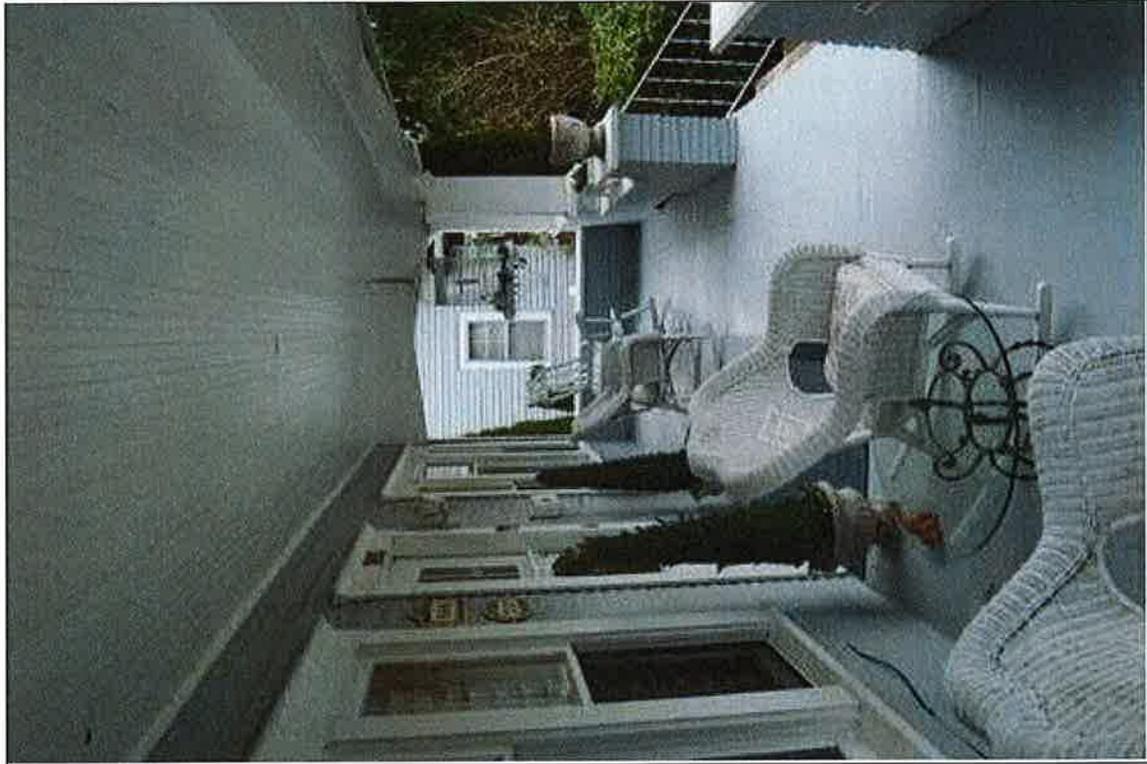


Photo 5 of 13: Looking west along the front porch.



Photo 6 of 13: Second floor hall, bathroom (center), bedroom 2 (right), bedroom 3 (left), view to the south.

National Register Photos

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Marion Co., Silverton, OR



Photo 7 of 13: Looking northwest at interior view of bedroom 2.



Photo 8 of 13: Looking east at the interior view of the dining room.

National Register Photos
Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Marion Co., Silverton, OR



Photo 9 of 13: Looking east at a detail of the dining room built in cabinetry.



Photo 10 of 13: Looking north at kitchen interior.

National Register Photos
Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Marion Co., Silverton, OR



Photo 11 of 13: Looking southwest at the living room Interior.



Photo 12 of 13: Rear yard garden shed, view to the northeast.

National Register Photos
Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Marion Co., Silverton, OR



Photo 13 of 13: Looking west at the east elevation of the garage.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 1106 Pine Street not for publication

city or town Silverton vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Marion code 047 zip code 97381

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
 ___ national ___ statewide X local

Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Office Date _____
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
 State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ 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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
 Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
 County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
	2	object
1	4	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Domestic Architecture in Silverton, Oregon and its
 Environs

**Number of contributing resources previously
 listed in the National Register**

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

 DOMESTIC: Hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

 AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:
 Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

 walls: WOOD: Weatherboard

 roof: ASPHALT: Shingle

 other: N/A

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Peter and Bertha Soderberg House is situated on the north side of Pine Street, in the Silver Creek neighborhood of Silverton, Marion County, Oregon, through which the lower end of Silver Creek passes before exiting the boundaries of the city. The neighborhood is characterized by historic residences, generally dating to the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The house faces south onto Pine Street, which extends to the west toward Salem, becoming Hazel Green Road after exiting the city limits. The house sits on a roughly rectangular lot, with 63.6 feet fronting Pine Street, and extending 165.7 feet into the block along the west boundary and 175 feet into the block along the east boundary. On the property with the house are a heavily modified, non-contributing detached garage; a recent, non-contributing garden shed; a non-contributing outdoor brick fireplace; and a non-contributing, two-tier, concrete fountain. The house is a 1.5-story, wood-frame Craftsman-style house, which, as was typical of the 1920s Craftsman style, includes design features that are reminiscent of the Colonial Revival style, including classically-inspired molded trim around doors, windows, and exterior architectural elements, such as porch posts. It has a side-gabled roof featuring a very characteristic, full-width front porch set at first-floor level and accessed by centered steps. The walls are finished with wood coved shiplap (drop) siding, and wood shingle in the gable ends. The interior of the house is modestly styled with built-in cabinetry, a simple and modestly crafted central staircase, and interior molded trim at the baseboard, windows, and door surrounds. The house includes three alterations of note, including a partially re-sided rear elevation, several replaced windows at the basement (side elevations), rear elevation, and the rearward end of the east (side) elevation, and a fully finished basement apartment, accessible from the exterior, at the rear elevation, and from the interior, beneath the main stair. The house totals 2,353 square feet.

Narrative Description

Setting and Landscaping

The front yard (south of the house) is landscaped with grass lawn, a centered concrete walkway leading to the front porch steps, and decorative dwarf cedars in a planting area along the sidewalk that passes along the south boundary of the property. The area around the front porch is occupied by a decorative planting area featuring symmetrically planted arbor vitae, rhododendron, and various flowering bushes. The east side of the house is shielded from view from public rights-of-way by a short length of 6-foot fence. It is largely covered by a concrete flagged patio, and lined along the east with arbor vitae. The rear yard is a grassy lawn with planting areas along the north foot of the house and along the east wall of the garage (which occupies much of the western property boundary), and a brick and concrete patio area with a large, brick exterior fireplace. A large, two-tier, concrete fountain is sited in the center of the backyard area. Within the brick patio is a brick circle within which stood a very large oak tree, which was removed in 2011 due to severe weakening from disease. At the northeast corner of the rear yard is a modern garden shed, obscured by a short length of 6-foot fence.

Exterior

The Peter and Bertha Soderberg House is a 1.5-story, moderately expressed, side-gabled, Craftsman-style, single-family residence in the bungalow form. The house is roughly square in footprint, and sits on a poured-concrete basement foundation. The roofline is a moderately pitched side-gable roof with a kick at the front porch (south elevation) and a broad shed dormer centered on the south (front) slope. The overhanging eaves of both the main gable and the shed dormer are supported by kneebraces with simple square pendants. The house is sided with narrow, milled-clapboard wood siding above the water table frieze band and with v-matched shiplap siding below the water table frieze band. Both the water table frieze band and the v-matched shiplap siding below it wrap around the front porch. Cornerboards are found at all exterior corners.

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

The south (front) elevation of the Peter and Bertha Soderberg House is characterized by the forward slope of the gabled roof, broken by a broad shed dormer and extending to cover the full-width front porch, accessed by wide concrete porch steps with painted, wrought-iron railings. The elevation presents in three bays, with the main entry door centered and flanked on the east and west by very similar (though varying slightly in size) triple windows. The window on the east is slightly narrower than that on the west, the result of the central cottage window being narrower than that on the west. Both triple windows incorporate the same arrangement of one-over-one wood-sash windows (with evenly sized upper and lower sashes) on both sides of a wider one-over-one wood-sash cottage window with smaller upper sash and larger lower sash. The windows feature the original surrounds with molded lintels. The main entry door is a solid wood three-light window with corbelled shelf and single panel below.

The porch features a solid railing, sided to match the house and with a wide wood coping topping the railing. The broad roofline is supported by a full-width beam with a slightly peaked profile, supported by two heavy, square box posts at each end. The beams spanning the sides of the porch roof are likewise slightly peaked. The box posts have simple, molded capitals and bases, and sit upon slightly raised portions of the porch railing; the railing is lower on the sides and between the posts and truncated piers found at the steps, which, combined with the wide coping, are suitable for informal seating.

On the upper half-story of the south elevation is a wide, centered shed dormer with siding to match that found elsewhere on the house, both on the face and cheeks (corresponding to the nursery). The face of the dormer features a quadruple window composed of four one-over-one windows with surrounds matching those found elsewhere on the house. Three of these four windows (the easternmost excepted) retain the original exterior screens, which are attached at the top rail with small hinges and operate as an awning sash. The dormer has overhanging eaves, supported by a forward kneebrace matching those supporting the eaves of the main roof.

The west (side) elevation features an exterior brick chimney with low, stepped shoulders just to the south of centered on the elevation. The chimney extends through the overhanging eave, piercing the roofline on the south slope of the gable. The first floor of this elevation has a paired one-over-one wood-sash window at the north (corresponding to Bedroom #1) and two, high-mounted fixed wood-sash windows at the south, one on each side of the exterior chimney, at the shoulders of the chimney (corresponding to the living room). The upper half-story of this elevation features a quadruple window composed of four one-over-one wood-sash windows with surrounds matching those found elsewhere on the house. The window set is just north of centered on the elevation to accommodate the exterior chimney, which abuts the southernmost of the four windows. Three of these four windows (the northernmost excepted) retain the original exterior screens, which are attached at the top rail with small hinges, and operate as an awning sash. In the gable peak, behind the peak-mounted kneebrace, is a small louvered vent. The eaves of the house have a simple bargeboard, supported by kneebraces at the peak, midpoints, and ends, as well as at the south end of the roofline kick that covers the front porch. The ends of the bargeboards are subtly shaped. The basement level is sided as elsewhere below the water table, and has two windows with simple board surrounds. Both of these windows are vinyl slider windows, installed as part of the basement apartment conversion.

The north (rear) elevation of the house features a hipped-roof porch occupying the eastern two-thirds of the elevation. The porch is at the first-floor level, and is poured concrete with decorative wrought-iron railing and posts supporting the roof. Concrete steps lead down to ground level. Beneath the porch, the exterior wall is clad in board-and-batten siding, extending approximately 1 foot onto the porch. At the east is an aluminum box window (corresponding to the kitchen), with a four-panel, nine-light door from the kitchen immediately to its west. The door retains its original trim, matching that found on original windows and doors elsewhere on the house. To the west of the door, beneath the porch roof, is an aluminum slider window corresponding to the first-floor bathroom. At the west side of this elevation is the basement entry, excavated to the basement floor level and descending several concrete steps. The entry is covered by a low-sloped, gabled shelter supported by tube-steel posts. Above the basement entry shelter is a paired, high-mounted fixed wood-sash window (corresponding to bedroom #1).

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

The east (side) elevation features a cantilevered, first-floor projecting square bay covered with a hipped roof with exposed rafter tails at the south end. The projecting bay has cornerboards and carries the water table fascia around its base. The west face of the bay has a paired, high-mounted fixed wood-sash window (corresponding to the dining room) with trim matching that found elsewhere on the house. At the north end of this elevation, at the first-floor level, is an aluminum slider window (corresponding to the kitchen) set within the original window opening and retaining the original window surround. The upper half-story of this elevation features a quadruple window matching those found in the dormer of the south (front) elevation, and on the upper-half-story of the west elevation. This quadruple window is centered beneath the gable peak and retains three of the original four awning screens (the southernmost excepted). The overhanging eave is supported by kneebraces at the peak, midpoint, and ends, and at the porch, as seen on the west elevation. The basement level of this elevation has two vinyl slider windows fitted into the original window openings.

Interior

Throughout the house, the building retains its original interior door, window, and wall trim. Doors and windows carry matching, molded trim, including wood lug sills with aprons, sideboards, and projecting, molded cornices. Baseboards throughout the house are heavy, 8-inches-tall, molded baseboards. Original plaster wall surfaces are retained throughout the house. Ceilings throughout the first floor are 9 feet high.

The first floor of the house is divided into five rooms and a central hallway containing the staircase. The main entry door opens into the hallway, which presents the staircase along the east wall, a passage along the west wall, the living room to the west, and the dining room to east. To the north of the dining room and accessible from the dining room or the central hallway, the kitchen occupies the northeast corner of the first floor. To the north of the living room, accessed through the central hallway, Bedroom #3 occupies the northwest corner of the first floor. At the center of the rear of the first floor is a bathroom, accessed from the central hallway.

The living room, occupying the southwest corner of the first floor, is accessed through an arched doorway from the central hallway. The room carries the heavy baseboard and window trim exhibited throughout the house. The floor is currently covered with wall-to-wall carpeting. The room is characterized by the large triple window on the south wall and the fireplace centered on the west wall. The fireplace has a wood mantle shelf with molded trim set upon a flagstone-faced surround. The flagstone is painted, and continues to form the raised base. The fireplace is set between the two previously described high-mounted fixed sash wood windows on the west wall.

The dining room, occupying the southeast corner of the first floor, is accessed through an arched doorway from the central hallway, and from the kitchen through a standard doorway (with trim as described elsewhere) in the north wall. The dining room is characterized by the large triple window on the south wall, and by the large built-in buffet that occupies the cantilevered projecting square bay evident from the exterior of the house on the east wall. The built-in buffet has a central drawer case with two pairs of drawers above and two large drawers below. To both sides are cabinets (taller than the drawer case); both cabinet doors have three lights above two wood panels. Over the built-in buffet is the paired, wood fixed-sash window described on the east elevation (exterior), occupying the projecting bay and featuring interior window trim matching that described elsewhere in the interior. The floor is 18-inch square tile, continuing throughout the central hallway, dining room, and kitchen. Original baseboard has been preserved despite the flooring installation.

The kitchen, occupying the northeastern corner of the first floor, is accessed from the south via the dining room, and from the west via the central hallway. A door in the north wall exits onto the rear porch. The floor in the kitchen continues the 18-inch square tile seen in the central hallway and dining room. The heavy baseboard seen in the rest of the house is not present in the kitchen, having been replaced with a tile border matching the floor tiles and rising 3 inches from the floor. The north wall and exposed portion of the west wall are clad on the lower half with wood sheet wainscoting with vertical grooves. Tiled kitchen counter extends along the east wall, where the sink is centered beneath the east wall window. This window has been replaced with an aluminum slider window fitted into the original window opening. The counter tiles rise behind the sink

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

to create a backsplash, and continue onto the sill of the window. Wood wall-mounted cabinets are found to both sides of the window. Matching cabinets are found on the west wall, above the range and refrigerator. A box window has been installed in the north wall, adjacent to the rear porch door, and the counter tiles extend into it. The ceiling in this room features five dark wood rafters oriented east-west.

The bathroom, which occupies the central portion of the north end of the first floor, is accessed from the central hallway. The bathroom features a toilet and bath on the west wall and a tile-clad counter with two sinks along the east wall. An aluminum slider window is found on the north wall, fit into the original window opening and retaining all of the original window dressing. This room also continues the 18-inch square tile found in the central hallway, kitchen, and dining room.

Bedroom #1, which occupies the northwestern corner of the first floor, is accessed from the central hallway. The door of this room is a five-panel wood door with original mortise locks and door plates and a faceted glass knob. The north wall of this room features the high-mounted, fixed sash paired window described on the exterior, and the paired one-over-one wood sash windows on the west wall, both described from the exterior. Both windows retain all of their original interior dressing. The east wall of this room, north of the doorway, is occupied by a closet with folding, louvered doors and its original trim. The floor of this room is covered with wall-to-wall carpeting, and retains all the original baseboard, matching that found elsewhere in the house.

The staircase, ascending toward the north along the east wall of the central hallway, is covered with carpeting. The railing is wood with a heavy square newel with molded finish and beveled cap at the bottom and matching newel at the top. Balusters on the railing are narrowly spaced, square balusters. The stair rises to a quarter turn at the north, and a second quarter turn that rises one step to the second-floor central hallway, which doubles back toward the south. At the south end of the second-floor hallway, occupying the central portion of the south side of the second floor is a small room converted for use as a second bathroom. The original doors, a pair of solid wood folding doors with five panels each (for a total of 20), remain in places, along with all original door trim. The floor of this room has been covered with 12-inch tile, and all original baseboard remains intact. This room occupies the shed dormer evident on the south elevation of the house, and the ceiling in this room slopes accordingly. The quadruple window within the dormer occupies the south wall of this room, and all original window dressing is intact. A toilet and shower stall occupy the west wall of this room, and a tiled counter with sink and adjacent ceiling-height built-in cabinet occupy the east wall.

Bedroom #2 occupies the west side of the upper-half-story, and features sloping ceilings reflecting the slope of the main gable. The door to this room is an original five-panel wood door with intact trim. The room is largely characterized by the quadruple window evident from the outside on the west elevation. The trim around this window remains intact, with the exception of the sill, which is missing. The north and south walls of this room, both shortened by the sloping ceiling, have closets. The wall on the south has a pair of original sliding wood five-panel doors, and retains all original trim, matching that seen at doorways throughout the house. The wall on the north side has a single, original hinged five-panel door, also retaining all of its original trim. The room is carpeted with wall-to-wall carpet.

Bedroom #3 occupies the east side of the upper-half-story, and features sloping ceilings as does Bedroom #2. This bedroom is characterized by the quadruple window evident from the outside on the east elevation. All trim around this window remains intact. The bedroom door is an original five-panel wood door with intact trim. This room has one closet, set into the south wall, and is accessed through a hinged, five-panel door with intact trim. The west wall of this room includes a square intrusion that corresponds to the interior furnace exhaust stack. All original baseboard is intact, and the room is carpeted with wall-to-wall carpet.

Detached Garage

To the northwest of the house is the original detached garage. It is a single-story, front-gabled building set upon a concrete pad foundation. The building has been converted for use as guest quarters, and has been heavily altered through the addition of a large room to the north (rear), complete re-siding of the building with

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

wood sheet siding, and elimination of the original garage door and its replacement with an entry door and two vinyl windows. The interior of the garage has been renovated for use as living space. Visibility of the garage is heavily restricted by a tall wood fence, largely obscuring it from direct view from public rights-of-way.

Building Alterations

The Peter and Bertha Soderberg House has undergone some alterations since it was constructed, including replacement of the rear porch in the mid-twentieth century, along with siding under the porch roof, and replacement of basement windows and one first-floor window on a side elevation. Interior alterations include covering the original wood floors with carpet and 12-inch ceramic tile. Exterior alterations have been limited to locations that are not readily visible from the street. Despite these changes, this building remains one of the most intact examples of a side-gable Craftsman bungalow in Silverton.

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1921, Date of Construction

Significant Dates

1921, Date of Construction

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance includes the date of construction in 1921. This period is further defined in the *Domestic Architecture of Silverton, Oregon and its Environs* MPD.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Peter and Bertha Soderberg House, located in Silverton, Marion County, Oregon, is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an exceptional example of a moderately expressed, side-gable, Craftsman-style bungalow. The house has one of the most intact exteriors in Silverton among buildings of this form and expression. The Peter and Bertha Soderberg House retains a high level of integrity and meets the general and specific registration requirements set forth in the *Historic Architecture of Silverton, Oregon and its Environs* Multiple Property Document.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Soderberg House, constructed in 1921, is a very good example of a side-gable Craftsman bungalow, a popular architectural style throughout the country in the first part of the twentieth century. The style originated with the designs of brothers Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene in Pasadena, California, during the first decade of the twentieth century and quickly spread throughout the country through publication of plans in architectural journals, popular magazines, and plan books. The form was partially a reaction to earlier styles such as Queen Anne, which emphasized applied ornamentation, but also reflected interest in Japanese architectural forms that were on display at various world fairs and expositions throughout the first decade of the twentieth century.¹ The Peter and Bertha Soderberg House displays classic elements of the side-gable bungalow form, including the low-pitched roof with broad eaves, a low, full-width front porch, and other typical details such a wide, low-pitched shed dormer centered on the main façade and kneebraces in the eaves. It is proposed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance under Criterion C. The house has retained a high level of integrity including retention of materials, workmanship, and design. The Craftsman style is clearly demonstrated with its side-gabled roof with a kick at the full-width, front porch, wide eave overhangs, decorative brackets, shiplap (drop) siding, window trim, and other Craftsman-style decorative elements. Despite a few minor changes, this building remains one of the most intact examples of a side-gable, Craftsman-style bungalow in Silverton.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

History of the Peter and Bertha Soderberg House

The Peter and Bertha Soderberg House at 1106 Pine Street was built around 1921 on a lot in Allen's Second Addition to Silverton. The property was purchased from Timothy and Geneva Allen, who had platted this addition and a previous one on land to the west of the Silverton commercial district. The Soderbergs' house was of the Craftsman style, popular during this period, and reflected Silverton's renewed population growth during the World War I era and its impact on infilling and increased density within the town's incorporated area. The paving and development of new roads as the automobile became more widely available also brought renewed interest in plats outside of the town center.

Peter Soderberg was originally from Sweden and, according to census records, emigrated to the United States in 1882 at the age of about 28.² Bertha (sometimes referred to as Elizabeth, Elisabeta, Bettie, Betta, and other variations) Marson also arrived with her parents in 1882 and married Soderberg in November of that year. Their marriage took place in Saunders County on the eastern side of Nebraska, and state census data show that Soderberg was farming in that county in 1885.³ By 1900, the Soderbergs were renting a home in Box Butte, a rural agricultural community in western Nebraska, and Peter was a farm laborer. The 1900 census taker recorded that Elisabeth Soderberg had borne four children who were still alive, but none of the other

¹Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf, 1984), 454; Clay Lancaster, *The American Bungalow: 1880-1930* (New York: Abbeville Press, 1985).

²U.S. Census Bureau, *Federal Census 1900, Box Butte Precinct, Box Butte County, Nebraska*. District 6-7:Sheet H-4.

³Nebraska Marriage Certificate, November 13, 1882; Nebraska State Census 1885, Central Precinct, Saunders County, Nebraska. Ancestry.com, accessed July 2012.

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

federal or state census years before or after that date show the Soderbergs living with any of their own children. In 1900 the couple did have a boarder, Hilda E. Newblom, who was 14 and listed her occupation as a servant.⁴

In subsequent years, the Soderbergs had purchased their own farm, which by 1910 they claimed to own with no debt.⁵ The couple remained in Box Butte and continued to farm until at least 1920 according to census data, although in that year Peter Soderberg was farming on his own account, but on rented property.⁶

The Soderbergs purchased their Silverton, Oregon, property in December of 1920.⁷ It is not known why they chose to move to Silverton, but in the first reference to Peter Soderberg in the Marion County directory of 1921, his occupation is listed as farmer.⁸ In subsequent years, no occupation is included, likely because he had retired. The Soderbergs' address in the directories of 1921 and 1924 is listed as 1108 Pine Street, but in all subsequent years, it is recorded as 1106 Pine Street.⁹

Peter Soderberg died on February 14, 1927, in Silverton and was buried at the Silverton Cemetery.¹⁰ His wife remained in the house at 1106 Pine Street until at least 1930, when both the U.S. census and the city directory show her living there.¹¹ Bertha Soderberg did not appear in the city directory in subsequent years but died in Silverton on March 1, 1935, at the age of 75.¹² It is unfortunate that more is not known about the Soderbergs. Because they lived in Silverton for only a short time and only for their retirement years, further information could not be procured.¹³

The house was transferred to Thea Jensen on April 15, 1935.¹⁴ Thea Jensen was a nurse for private families and had lived in a rural delivery area outside of Silverton up until at least 1930.¹⁵ Thea Jensen sold the home to C.D. and Bessie Service in April 1940, although there is no record of her having lived at the property during her ownership.¹⁶ The home changed ownership numerous times over the next few decades until it was purchased by the current owner, Virginia P. Merriman, on September 23, 1994.¹⁷

Growth of Silverton

During its early years of development, Silverton's population growth was relatively slow and was primarily based on serving the needs of the outlying farming community. Some of the town's first businesses included a general merchandise store, a machine shop, and a drug store, with several blacksmiths, wagon and saddlery shops, livery stables, and more general stores added by the 1860s and 1870s as trade expanded and transportation improved. In addition to a nearby sawmill, Silverton had several other industries including a sash and door factory and flour mill that operated with power generated by Silver Creek.¹⁸

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau 1900.

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, *Federal Census 1910, Box Butte Precinct, Box Butte County, Nebraska*. District 6-8: Sheet 3-A.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, *Federal Census 1920, Box Butte Precinct, Box Butte County, Nebraska*. District 6-12: Sheet i-1.

⁷ Marion County Grantor/Grantee Files, L,D, Allen to P. Soderberg, Dec. 20, 1920. Book 161. 149.

⁸ R.L. Polk, *Polk's Salem City and Marion County Directory* (Portland, Oregon: R.L. Polk and Company, 1921).

⁹ *Ibid.*; R.L. Polk, *Polk's Salem City and Marion County Directory*. (Portland, Oregon: R.L. Polk and Company, 1924, 1926, 1928-1929, 1930-1931). Addresses in Silverton changed at some time in the 1920s. This is noted on the Sanborn Maps as well as the directories during these years.

¹⁰ Oregon Death Index, 1921-1930. Death Certificate 128.

¹¹ U.S. Census Bureau, *Federal Census 1930, Marion County, Silverton City, West Precinct*. District-24-26-3: Sheet 6-B.; R.L. Polk 1930-1931.

¹² R.L. Polk, *Polk's Salem City and Marion County Directory* (Portland, Oregon: R.L. Polk and Company 1932, 1934, 1935); Oregon Death Index, Certificate 265.

¹³ All of the applicable historic records in Silverton were used to find information about the Soderberg family. Unfortunately, their reason for moving to Silverton and their affiliations were not discovered.

¹⁴ Marion County Grantor/Grantee Files, Bertha Soderberg to Thea Jensen, Apr. 15, 1935. Book 247:57.

¹⁵ R.L. Polk 1926, 1928-1929, 1930-1931.

¹⁶ Marion County Grantor/Grantee Files, Thea Jensen to C.D. and Bessie Service, Apr. 23, 1940. Book 247:57.

¹⁷ Marion County Grantor/Grantee Files, Robert and Elizabeth Howell to Virginia P. Merriman, Sept. 23, 1994. Book 1194:183.

¹⁸ Gail E.H. Evans, *Silverton, Oregon Historic Context Statement* (City of Silverton, Oregon, 1996), 14,16-17; Phillip Duncan McEachern, "Silverton: The Morphology of an Oregon Town" (master's thesis, University of Oregon, 1990), 22-23.

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

During the period from 1854 to 1889, only one additional plat, the Scaife and McIntosh Addition of 1879, was added to the town.¹⁹ The railroad widened the track to standard gauge beginning in 1892, and the ease of transport it provided was the impetus for additional growth in Silverton and the surrounding areas.²⁰ Agriculture remained of major importance to the Silverton community, with increased production of wheat, vegetables, and fruit as well as more land devoted to dairy animals and other livestock. Industrial expansion also took place as the railroad offered the means to market manufactured goods made from local farms and forests. New flour mills, a fruit cannery, and a creamery were built as well as more sawmills and other wood products companies that eventually made Silverton the Willamette Valley's largest lumber producer. The town's proximity to the vast timber resources of the Cascade Range also made it a major regional shipping center.

These developments went hand in hand with the growth of Silverton's population. The town had approximately 400 residents in 1880, but its population climbed to more than 1,500 by 1895, and these residents needed homes. Silverton was incorporated in 1885, and six additional plats were registered in Silverton during the period of expansion from 1889 to 1893, although none of them were contiguous to the original Coon plat. Timothy and Geneva Allen recorded their first plat in 1890, and it was the only one located to the west of the railroad tracks. The largest concentration of buildings remained in the town center, but as surveyors laid out lots in the surrounding areas, homes began to be built along the new dirt roads that provided access. The town also had to provide water and power systems and other infrastructure to address the needs of these expanding neighborhoods.²¹

The growth leveled off for a time, but continued to have an influence on Silverton's development. During the first few decades of the twentieth century, agriculture remained the dominant occupation for area residents, but the demand for land caused by the growing population caused the average size of farms to decrease. New crops, most notably hops, were added to local production and dairying also expanded. With the advent of World War I, however, the need for agricultural products to support the war effort caused a dramatic rise in demand and also prices; sawmills also experienced similarly strong demand. All these products had to be shipped out, and Silverton's role as a commercial and processing center grew.²²

This second major period of expansion once again raised the need for expanded housing. Nine new plats were registered between 1907 and 1916, and another six between 1920 and 1924. Allen's Second Addition to Silverton was registered in 1920 during this period of growth. Peter Soderberg was among the first to purchase the newly platted lots along Pine Street. The Sanborn Fire Insurance map of 1922 shows a large area of undeveloped land surrounding the Soderberg property to the north and east. During the period up to World War II, a significant amount of infilling occurred, and the Soderberg house had become part of a more residential neighborhood with additional houses to the north and east and several new roads, including Orchard and Mill, providing better access for new development.²³

Road Development

The new road development was part of the major transportation changes that occurred in the period between World War I and World War II. Automobile use by private individuals began to shape travel, and new road development became a priority on both the local and state level. Oregon established its first state highway commission in 1913 with a mandate to oversee the planning and construction of an integrated road system that would link major cities and ultimately smaller towns. Within Silverton, town officials also realized the need to enhance business opportunities as well as satisfy the needs of local residents by numerous street improvements that included paving, the introduction of some concrete roads and sidewalks, and the construction of new bridges that could accommodate larger and heavier motorized vehicles. Beginning in 1907, this emphasis on internal improvements completely altered the face of Silverton, which by the mid-1920s had more paved roads per capita than any other city of its size in the country. Access to many areas of

¹⁹ McEachern 1990:64-65.

²⁰ Evans 1996:20-21.

²¹ Evans 1996:29-30; McEachern 1990:65-67.

²² Evans 1996:28-29.

²³ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (Silverton 1922) Sheet 14; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (Silverton 1939) Sheet 14.

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House

Name of Property

Marion Co., OR

County and State

Silverton was enhanced, and new residential construction in areas like Allen's Second Addition followed quickly.²⁴

Registration Requirements

Peter and Bertha Soderberg House is a middle-class expression of the Craftsman style. The house remains in its original location at 1106 Pine Street, Silverton, Oregon, and retains a high level of integrity with its original windows (except for one side elevation window and the basement windows), siding, roof form, door trim, decorative brackets, full-width front porch, a cantilevered bay (west elevation), and a shed dormer with a bank of four windows. The Soderberg House has classically inspired molded trim around doors, windows, and exterior architectural elements, such as porch posts, all of which are historic originals.

The interior of the Soderberg House has its historic wall trim, window trim, moldings, and built-in cabinetry. These elements are not required by the Multiple Property Document, but because the moderately expressed Craftsman style is one of the most common styles in the city, high integrity is extremely important. The Soderberg House meets all of the registration requirements for the style and retains the highest level of integrity as laid out by the Multiple Property Document.

The Soderberg House is nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, meeting the general registration requirements and property type specific registration requirements set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation *Domestic Architecture in Silverton, Oregon, and its Environs* as a good example of a middle-class Craftsman-style house. It is classified as follows:

Type: Single Family Residence

Sub-type: Craftsman

Form: Side-gable bungalow

Expression: Moderately expressed

The building has undergone some alterations, but these are largely confined to the interior and rear elevation of the building and are not visible from the main façade. The replacement windows are on the non-primary façade, and the replacements to the siding and the porch addition are both on the rear façade. The exterior of this building retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and it is one of the most intact examples of a moderately expressed, side-gable bungalow in Silverton.

Comparative Analysis

The Peter and Bertha Soderberg House is an excellent example of a moderately expressed Craftsman-style house built in Silverton, Oregon. Only one other Craftsman-style house, the Louis J. Adams House, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places under the Multiple Property Documentation *Domestic Architecture in Silverton, Oregon, and its Environs*. The Louis J. Adams House is a very large, fully expressed form of the Craftsman style and does not represent a good comparison to the Soderberg House; although, it should be noted that both the Adams House and the Soderberg House retain a similar, very high level of integrity.

Three other houses are comparable to the subject property. A house at 238 Mill Street is listed as a Craftsman-style house, but has a turret dormer on the primary façade and boxed eaves. While it exhibits some attributes of the style, it does not express the style fully. The house at 412 E. Main Street is a two-story residence that is equal parts Colonial Revival and Craftsman, with its colonial pediment covering the front porch and two-story height. This house, while maintaining a high level of integrity, does not fully represent the Craftsman style. The final house, located at 215 Coolidge Street, provides good comparison for the moderately expressed Craftsman style. It is a 1.5-story house with a full-width front porch. The house has a front-gabled projection covering the porch and rake boards that flare at the edges. While both houses have high integrity, the Soderberg House better represents the style with its trim work, shed dormer, and original

²⁴ Evans1996:30,34-36.

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

front door. It is unclear if the door at 215 Coolidge is historic. The houses have many similarities in design and craftsmanship, but that is expected as this was a very popular housing type in the 1910s and 1920s.

Another similar comparison, a house nearly identical in size and ornamentation, is located at 216 James Street. This house is nearly identical to the Soderberg House. It retains its original form, but has undergone complete window replacement. This is typical of many moderately expressed Craftsman-style residences in Silverton. The Soderberg House retains most of its original materials and has an extremely well-preserved interior, making it an excellent example of the type.

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

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R.L. Polk. *Polk's Salem City and Marion County Directory 1920, 1921, 1924, 1926, 1928-29, 1930-1931, 1932, 1934, and 1935*. Portland, Oregon: R.L. Polk.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Silverton 1922, Sheet 14, 1939.

U.S. Census Bureau, *Federal Census 1900*, Manuscript Population Schedule. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Census Bureau, *Federal Census 1910*, Manuscript Population Schedule. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Census Bureau, *Federal Census 1920*, Manuscript Population Schedule. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Census Bureau, *Federal Census 1930*, Manuscript Population Schedule. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Census Bureau, *Federal Census 1940*, Manuscript Population Schedule. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

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 # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: Silverton Historical Museum, Silverton, Oregon

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.27
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	10	498572	7609386	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries of this property are defined by the legal and recorded boundaries of the tax parcel identified as R101735, which is on file with the Marion County Clerk.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the Peter and Bertha Soderberg house and land in the immediate vicinity that is currently and historically associated with this building.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jason M. Allen, Sharon Boswell, Eileen Heideman
organization SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc. date June 29, 2012
street & number 5418 20th Avenue NW, Suite 200 telephone (206) 380-5930
city or town Seattle state WA zip code 98107
e-mail

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Peter and Bertha Soderberg House

City or Vicinity: Silverton

County: Marion **State:** Oregon

Photographer: Jason Allen

Date Photographed: February 11, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo 1 of 13: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0001
Looking north at the south elevation of the house.

Photo 2 of 13: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0002
Looking east at the west elevation of the house.

Photo 3 of 13: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0003
Looking northwest at the east elevation of the house.

Photo 4 of 13: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0004
Looking south at the north elevation of the house.

Photo 5 of 13: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0005
Looking west along the front porch.

Photo 6 of 13: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0006
Second floor hall, bathroom (center), bedroom 2 (right), bedroom 3 (left), view to the south.

Photo 7 of 13: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0007
Looking northwest at interior view of bedroom 2.

Photo 8 of 13: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0008
Looking east at the interior view of the dining room.

Photo 9 of 13: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0009
Looking east at a detail of the dining room built in cabinetry.

Photo 10 of 13: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0010
Looking north at kitchen interior.

Photo 11 of 13: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0011
Looking southwest at the living room interior.

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

Photos Continued

Photo 12 of 13: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0012
Rear yard garden shed, view to the northeast.

Photo 13 of 13: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0013
Looking west at the east elevation of the garage.

Property Owner: (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Virginia P. Merriman
street & number 1106 Pine Street telephone _____
city or town Silverton state OR zip code 97381

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Peter and Bertha Soderberg House
Name of Property
Marion Co., OR
County and State
Domestic Architecture in Silverton, Oregon, and its Environs
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 18

Documents

- Figure 1: General Location Map
- Figure 2: Tax Lot Map
- Figure 3: House site plan
- Figure 4: Basement Floor Plan
- Figure 5: First Floor Plan
- Figure 6: Second Floor Plan

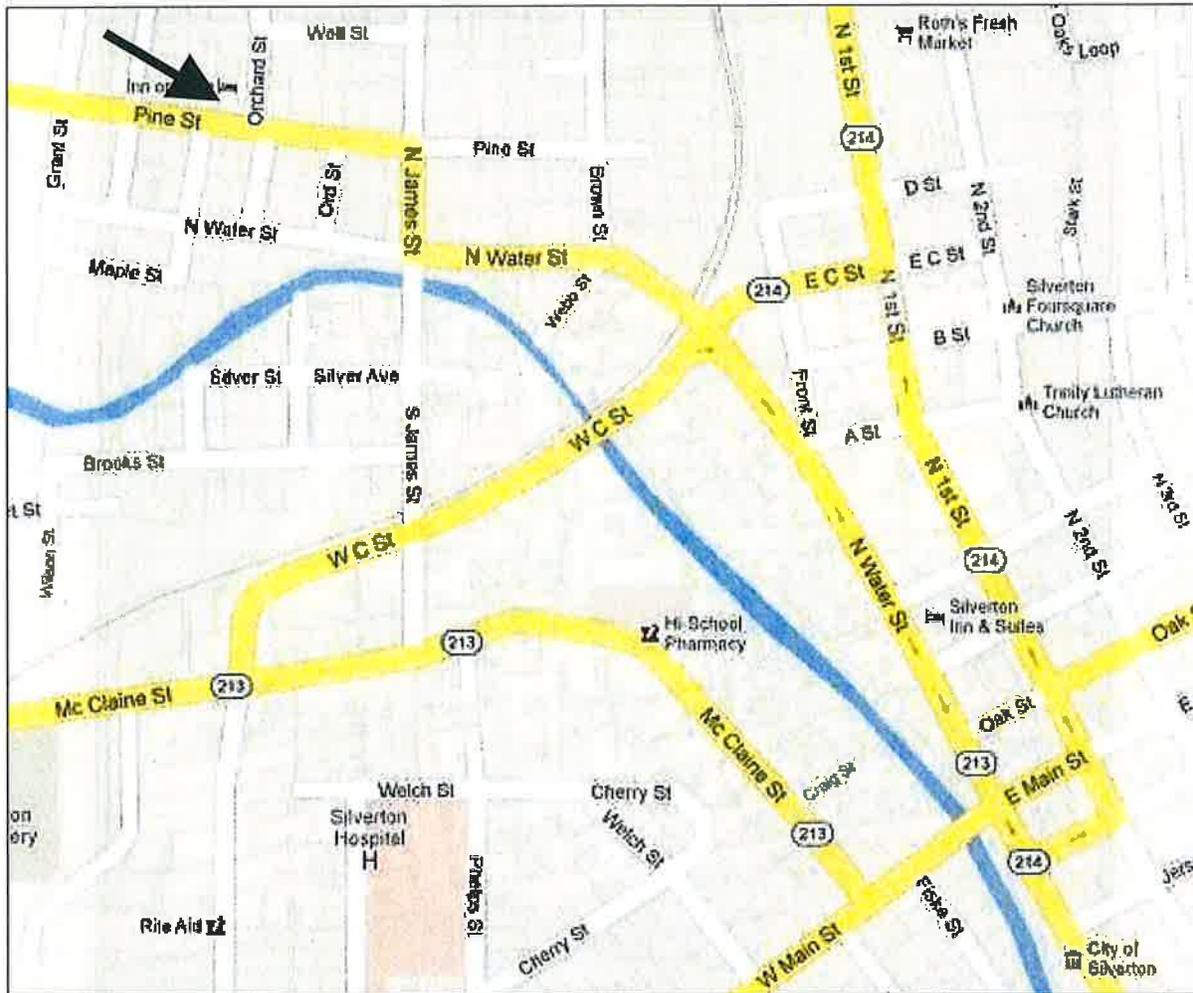
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 19

Peter and Bertha Soderberg House
Name of Property
Marion Co., OR
County and State
Domestic Architecture in Silverton, Oregon, and its Environs
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 1: General Location Map, location of subject property marked with arrow.



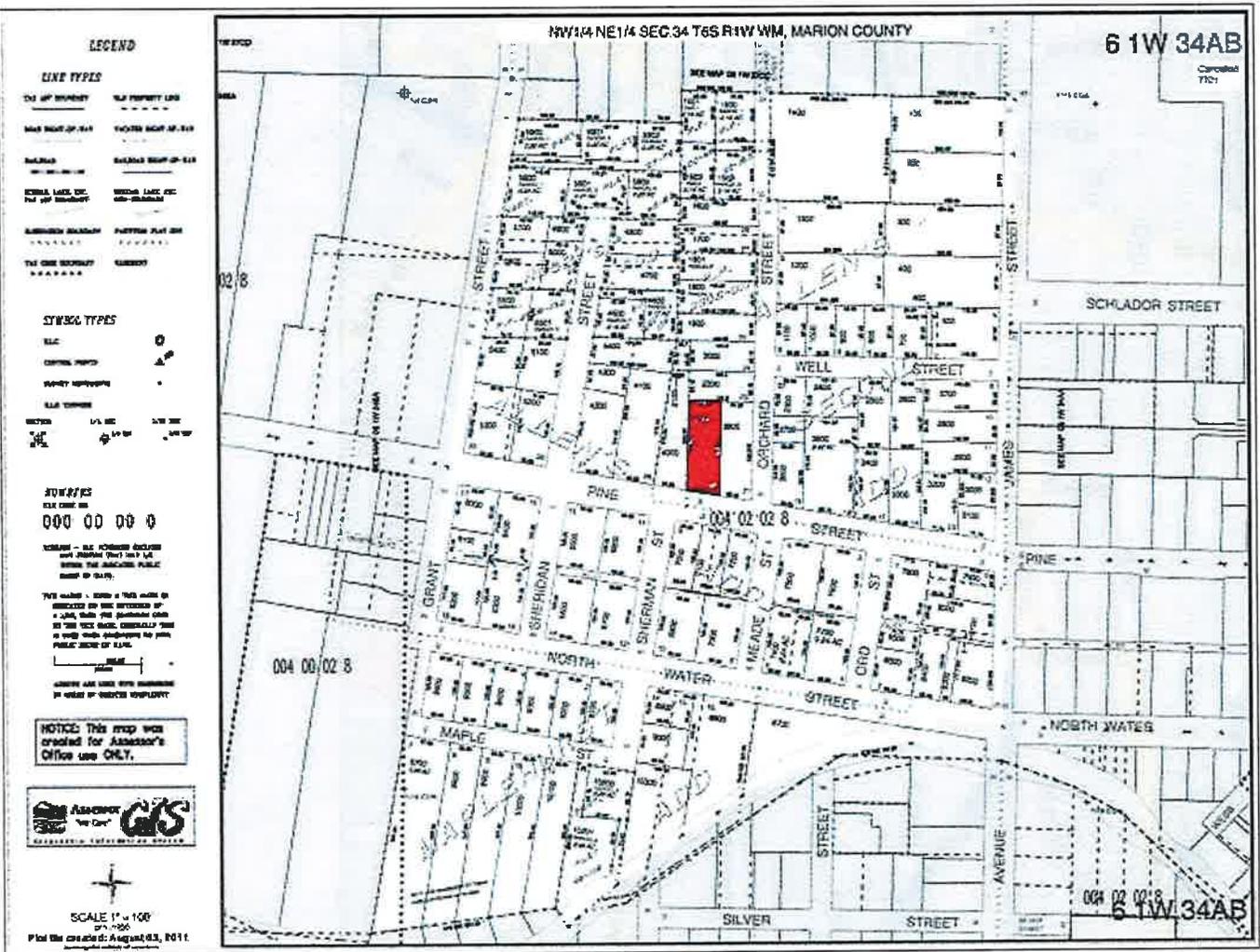
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 20

Name of Property	Peter and Bertha Soderberg House
Marion Co., OR	
County and State	County and State
Domestic Architecture in Silvertown, Oregon, and its Environs	
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)	

Figure 2: Tax Lot Map, location of property marked by shaded rectangle.



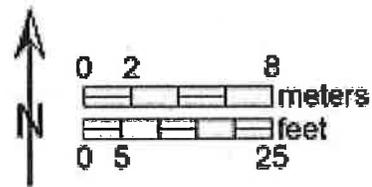
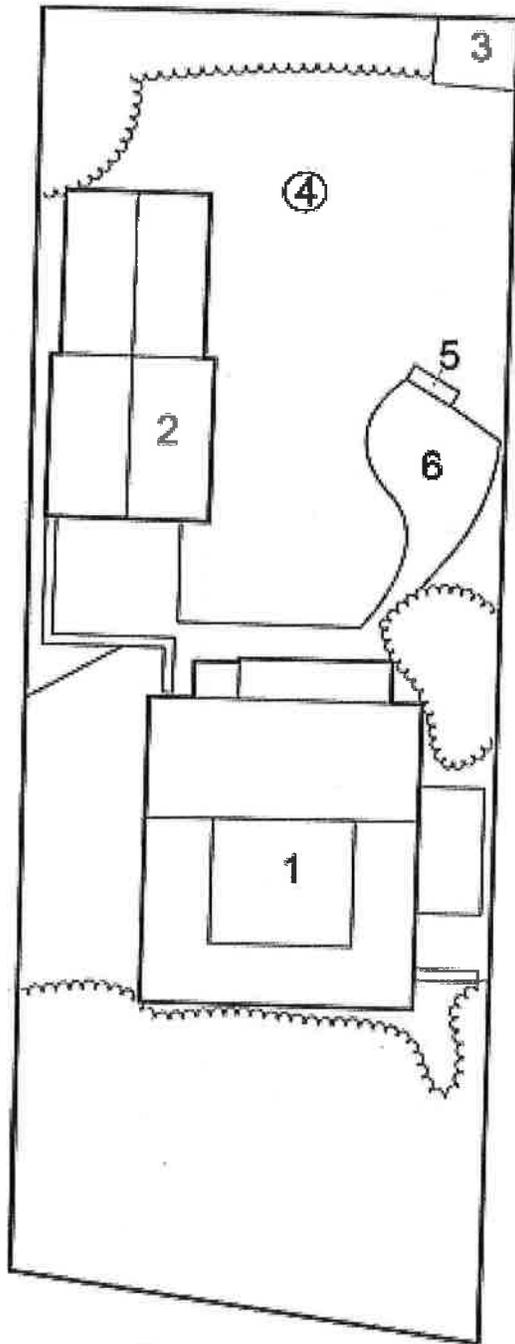
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 21

Peter and Bertha Soderberg House
Name of Property
Marion Co., OR
County and State
Domestic Architecture in Silverton, Oregon, and its Environs
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 3: House site plan.



1. Peter and Bertha Soderberg House
2. Garage (non-contributing)
3. Shed (non-contributing)
4. Fountain (non-contributing)
5. Outdoor fireplace (non-contributing)
6. Brick-paved area

Peter and Bertha Soderberg House
Site Plan

Pine St

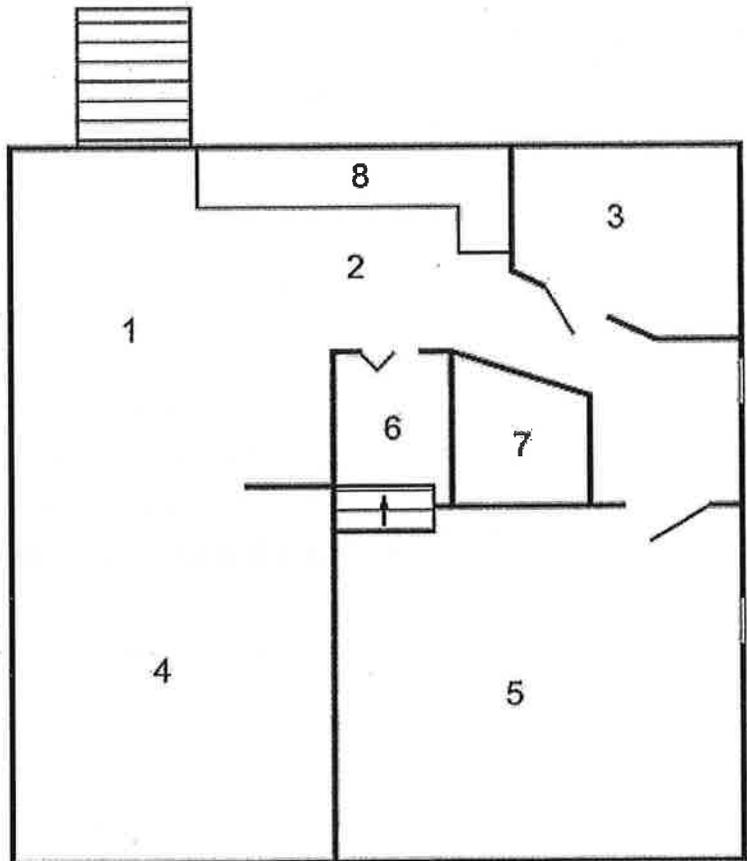
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Peter and Bertha Soderberg House
Name of Property
Marion Co., OR
County and State
Domestic Architecture in Silverton, Oregon, and its Environs
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 22

Figure 4: Basement floor plan



- 1. Dining room
- 2. Kitchen
- 3. Bathroom
- 4. Living room
- 5. Bedroom
- 6. Storage
- 7. Void
- 8. Counter and kitchen appliances

Peter and Bertha
Soderberg House
Basement Floor Plan

↑
N
Not to Scale

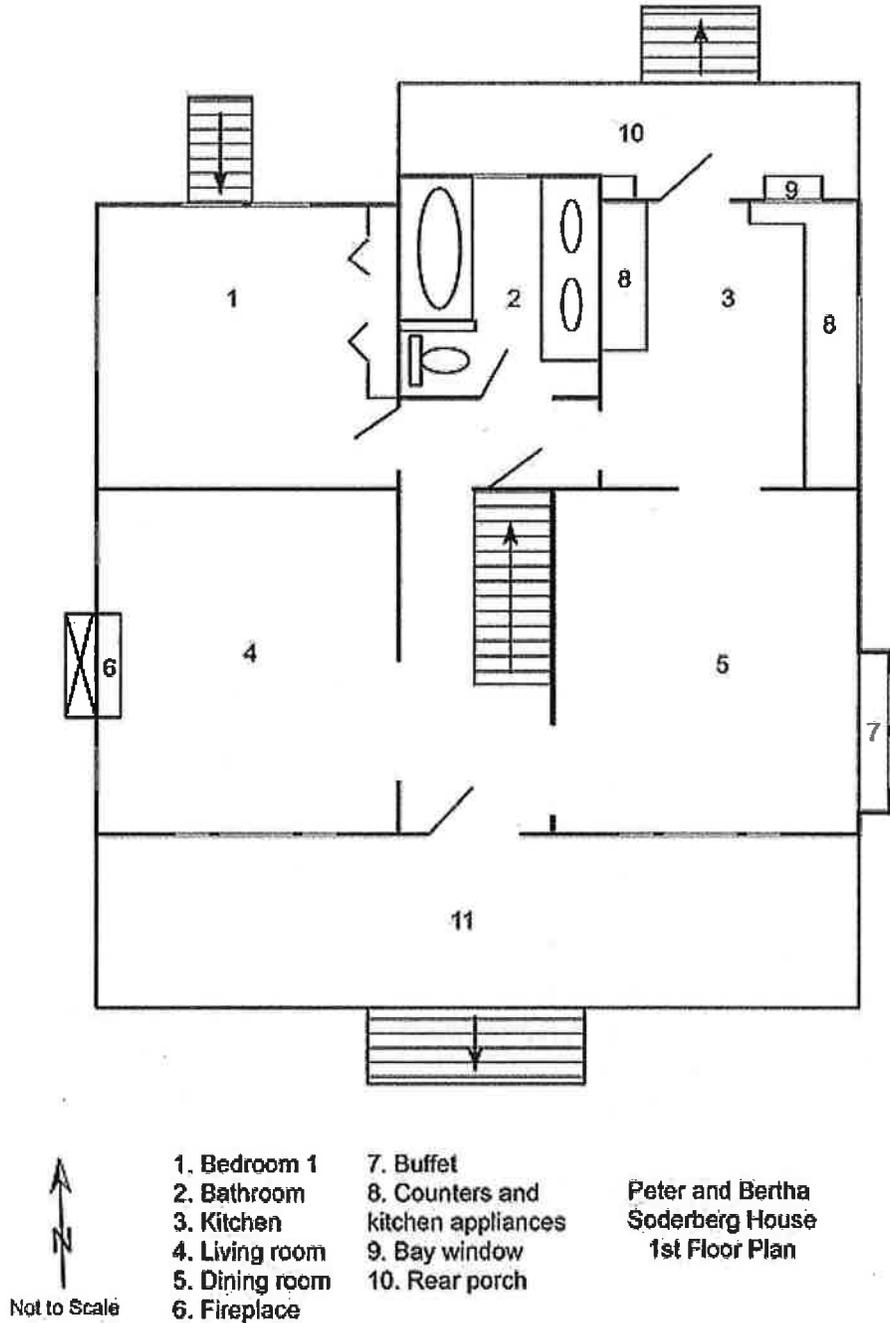
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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 23

Peter and Bertha Soderberg House	
Name of Property	Marion Co., OR
County and State	Domestic Architecture in Silverton, Oregon, and its Environs
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)	

Figure 5: First-floor plan.



- 1. Bedroom 1
- 2. Bathroom
- 3. Kitchen
- 4. Living room
- 5. Dining room
- 6. Fireplace
- 7. Buffet
- 8. Counters and kitchen appliances
- 9. Bay window
- 10. Rear porch

Peter and Bertha
Soderberg House
1st Floor Plan

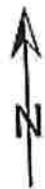
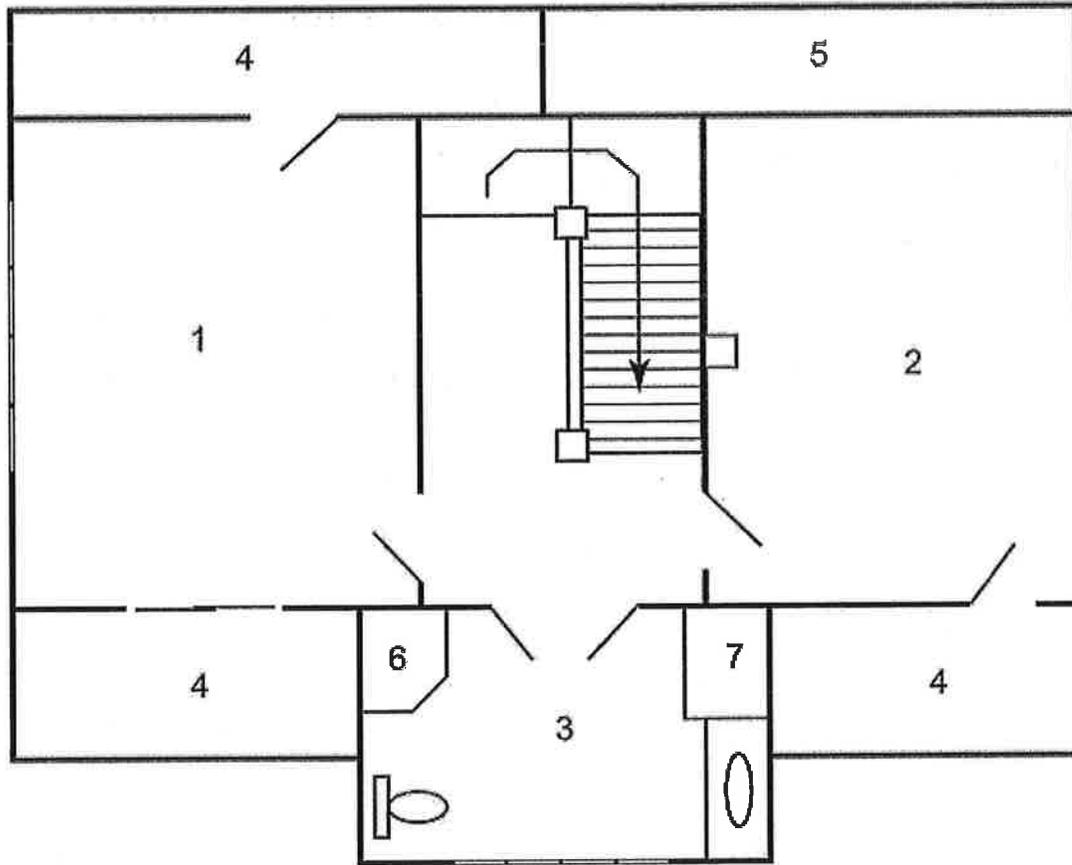
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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Peter and Bertha Soderberg House
Name of Property
Marion Co., OR
County and State
Domestic Architecture in Silverton, Oregon, and its Environs
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 24

Figure 6: Second-floor plan.



Not to Scale

- 1. Bedroom 2
- 2. Bedroom 3
- 3. Nursery/Bathroom
- 4. Closet
- 5. Void
- 6. Shower
- 7. Cabinets

Peter and Bertha
Soderberg House
2nd Floor Plan

National Register Photos
Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Marion Co., Silverton, OR



Photo 1 of 13: Looking north at the south elevation of the house.



Photo 2 of 13: Looking east at the west elevation of the house.

National Register Photos
Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Marion Co., Silverton, OR

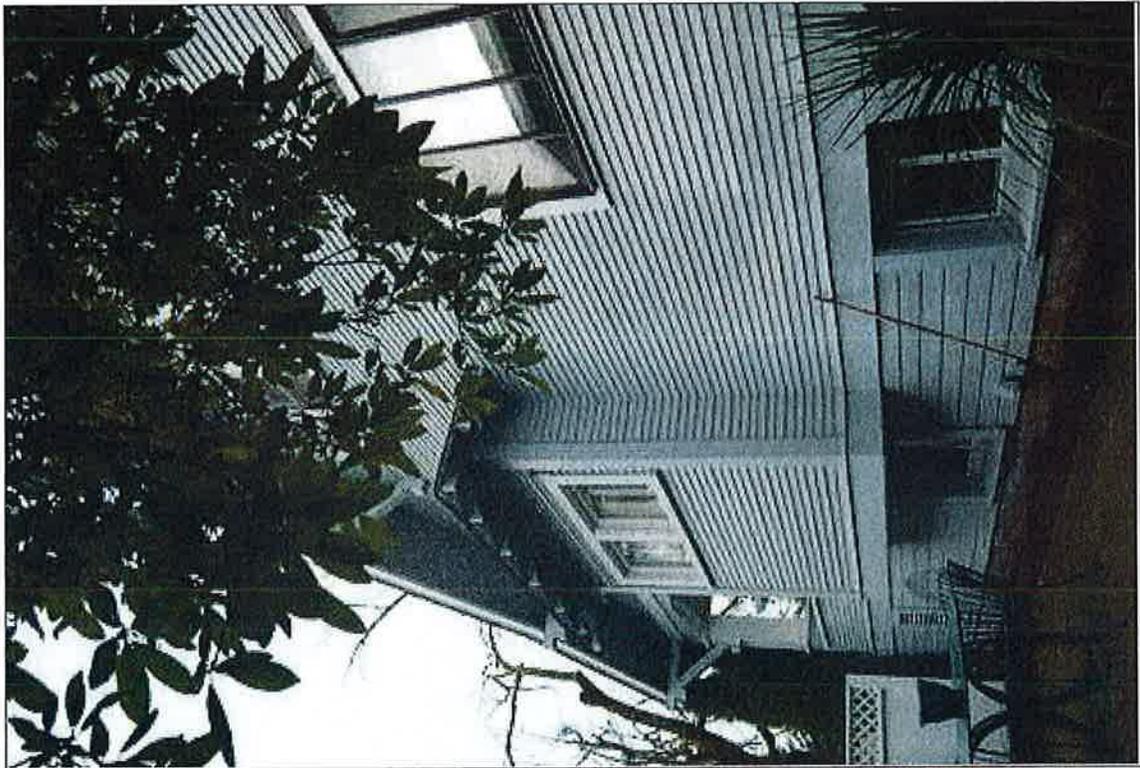


Photo 3 of 13: Looking northwest at the east elevation of the house.



Photo 4 of 13: Looking south at the north elevation of the house.

National Register Photos
Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Marion Co., Silverton, OR



Photo 5 of 13: Looking west along the front porch.



Photo 6 of 13: Second floor hall, bathroom (center), bedroom 2 (right), bedroom 3 (left), view to the south.

National Register Photos

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Marion Co., Silverton, OR

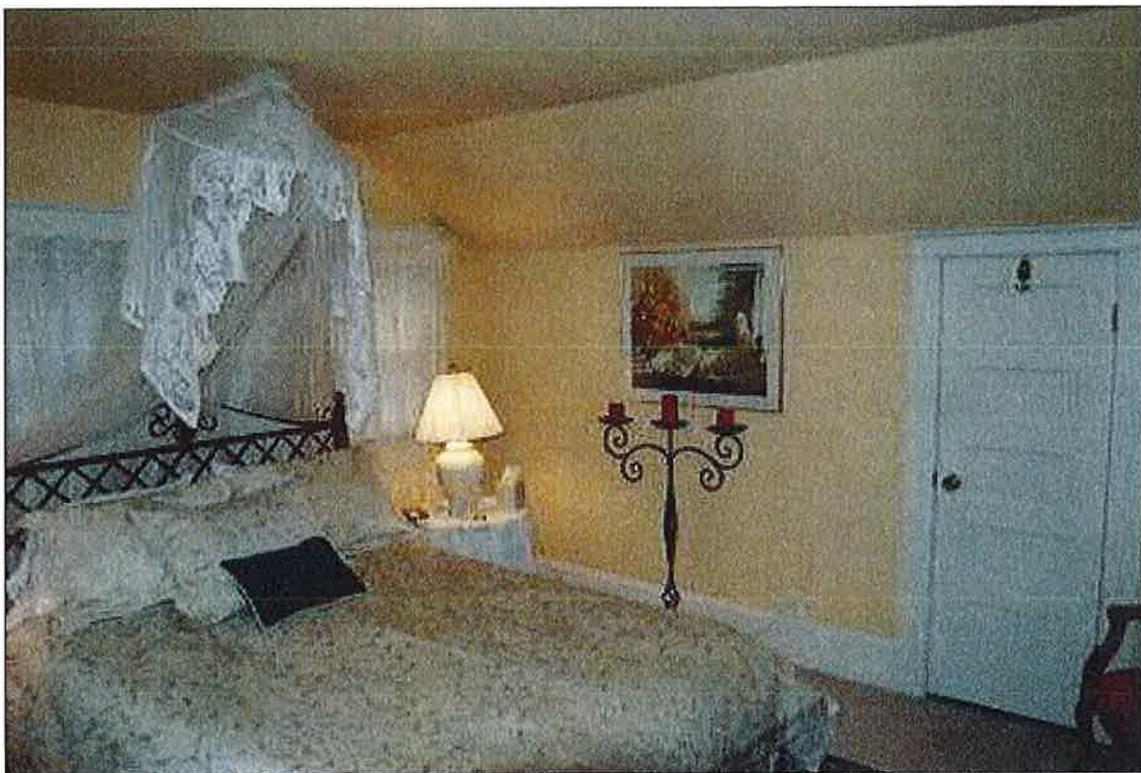


Photo 7 of 13: Looking northwest at interior view of bedroom 2.



Photo 8 of 13: Looking east at the interior view of the dining room.

National Register Photos
Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Marion Co., Silverton, OR



Photo 9 of 13: Looking east at a detail of the dining room built in cabinetry.



Photo 10 of 13: Looking north at kitchen interior.

National Register Photos
Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Marion Co., Silverton, OR



Photo 11 of 13: Looking southwest at the living room Interior.



Photo 12 of 13: Rear yard garden shed, view to the northeast.

National Register Photos
Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
Marion Co., Silverton, OR



Photo 13 of 13: Looking west at the east elevation of the garage.

