

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

National Register of Historic Places
Date listed 2/24/2013
NRIS No. 1344432
Oregon SHPO

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 Ek, Magnus and Emma, House

other names/site number Martin Adams House, Edward and Sarah Adams House

2. Location

street & number 729 S. Water 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not for publication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 X 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 Officer

Date 12.31.12

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

Ek, Magnus and Emma, 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	1	buildings
		district
		site
	1	structure
		object
1	2	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 VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

LATE VICTORIAN: Stick

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: Granite

walls: WOOD: Weatherboard

WOOD: Shingle

roof: ASPHALT: Shingle

other: N/A

Ek, Magnus and Emma, 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 Magnus and Emma Ek House is a two-story, wood-frame, Queen Anne–style residence that was originally constructed in the Stick Style, but was remodeled shortly after its construction, adding Queen Anne elements. The house is now an eclectic mix of the Stick and Queen Anne styles. The house sits on a rectangular lot, with 74 feet fronting South Water Street, the primary north-south thoroughfare through Silverton, and 151 feet extending along Adams Avenue. The neighborhood is characterized by historic residences, some being contemporary to the Ek House, but most having been built in the decades following the Ek House's construction in 1890. The Ek House was one of the earliest residences in its immediate vicinity. Behind the house is a ca. 1920s non-contributing, two-car detached garage. Adjacent to the house is a non-contributing but sympathetic pentagonal gazebo, built in 1984. The Ek House was originally constructed in the Stick Style, and later remodeled, adding Queen Anne elements. These changes probably occurred at the height of the popularity of the Queen Anne style. In Silverton, houses that have been formally surveyed and categorized as exhibiting the Queen Anne style were constructed before 1910, making it likely that the addition of Queen Anne elements, such as the prominent wrap-around front porch, were added before 1910. The style was most popular between 1900 and 1905. As is quite characteristic of the Queen Anne and Stick styles, this house exhibits mixed siding textures, projections and bays that break flat wall surfaces, and the highly characteristic Queen Anne–style wrap-around porch on the principal elevation. The house has a side-gabled roof featuring a prominent projecting, forward-facing gable and a rear-facing, projecting gable. The house exhibits a side-passage plan, with the principal entrance opening into a hallway that extends along the south elevation; the entrance is thus on the south side of the principal (west) elevation.¹

The walls are finished primarily with wood coved shiplap (drop) siding, with decorative elaboration in the use of wood fish-scale shingles in the gable ends and beaded tongue-and-groove in panels surrounding the upper portion of the house, beneath the eave line. Much use is made of horizontal and vertical fascia, creating a strong geometric presentation and serving to break up otherwise large walls. The foundation beneath the original house is rough-dressed coursed granite and, beneath the rear addition, poured concrete. The interior of the house is modestly styled with built-in cabinetry, a finely crafted maple staircase, and a richly adorned study (now a bedroom) that exhibits finely crafted woodwork on the ceiling, walls, and floor and incorporates a wide variety of wood species, especially on the floor, where the various shades and grains are arranged in patterns forming stars and various geometric designs.

The house includes two non-historic alterations of note: a gabled attachment to the rear of the south elevation and a short hexagonal turret extending from the gable peak of the rear, single-story portion of the house. The turret cannot be seen except from the side and rear angles of the house. Minor alterations include the alteration of the porch railing, the alteration of the spindlework in the projecting gable of the principal elevation, and the removal of the cresting along the gable ridge. The interior of the house retains a majority of its woodwork and craftsmanship. The first floor has a formal living room, dining room, study (currently used as a bedroom), kitchen, bathroom, laundry room, and office. The single-story addition houses a master bedroom and bathroom. The second floor has three bedrooms and two bathrooms. The 2,453-square-foot house is among the finest residences in Silverton. The house has undergone thoughtful renovations and restoration and maintains high integrity.

¹ The Ek House is situated along South Water Street, which follows the course of Silver Creek through Silverton, bending to follow natural curves in the course of the creek. In the vicinity of the Ek House, the creek trends southeast-northwest, as does South Water Street. As a result, the Ek House actually faces somewhat to the southwest. For the purposes of this nomination, the principal elevation (SW) will be referred to as the west elevation, the side elevations as the north and south elevations, and the rear elevation as the east elevation.

Ek, Magnus and Emma, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

Narrative Description

Setting

The house fronts southwest onto South Water Street, which bends to follow the course of Silver Creek. The lot is well manicured with a boxwood running along the south elevation of the house and then along the west façade and around the west side of the gazebo. Perimeter plantings are around the house, and a lawn fills the remainder of the lot. A concrete walkway leads from Water Avenue to the front porch. Mature bushes line both sides of the sidewalk. A wrought-iron fence encloses the yard on the west and south sides. None of the landscaping appears to be historic. The ca. 1920, non-contributing two-car garage is located near the north corner of the house, and the 1984 gazebo is located on the east side of the north façade.

Exterior

The Ek House is a two-story residence in the cross-gable form. The house has an irregular footprint, being composed of three masses, including the original cross-gabled main massing, which rises to two full stories with an attic, a single-story (originally hipped) historic-period rear extension to the east of the main massing, and a modern (2003) gabled addition to the east of the historic-period extension. The main massing and first east extension to the house sit on a foundation of rough-dressed granite, with the modern rear addition supported by a poured concrete foundation. The roofline is complex and moderately to steeply pitched, with a central hipped roof featuring cross-gables on the west and south elevations and a hipped full-height projecting bay with gabled pediment on the north (side) elevation. The single-story, historic-period rear wing extending from the east elevation is hipped, and is met by the western slope of the south-facing compound gable of the east (modern) addition. The short, octagonal turret centered on the rear wing has an octagonal, steeply pitched tent roof. The house is sided primarily with wood coved shiplap (drop) siding, corner boards, and decorative elaboration in the use of wood fish-scale shingles in the gable ends and beaded tongue-and-groove in panels surrounding the upper portion of the house, beneath the eave line. Extensive use of horizontal and vertical fascia creates a strong geometric presentation, joining window and door surrounds with water table, beltcourse, and paneled frieze fascia.

The west (front) elevation of the Ek House is characterized by the full-width wrap-around porch and the prominent projecting gable raising the full height of the house on the north side of the elevation. Much of the stickwork that characterized the early Stick-style design of the building (modified to more closely resemble a standard Queen Anne style around the turn of the twentieth century, likely between 1900 and 1905) remains intact, especially the vertical and horizontal fascias that create the characteristic panels and subdivisions across the façade.

The veranda roof is hipped at the north side of the west elevation and continues across the façade, curving around the west half of the south elevation, where it ends in the side of the projecting gable on that elevation. The porch roof is supported by turned posts with a low wood railing spanning them. Vertical and staggered horizontal baluster members are square with incised channels. Shaped brackets matching those found on the canted bay on the north elevation support the porch roof at all porch posts. The forward-facing projecting gable includes a first-story triple window composed of 1-over-1 wood-sash windows (the center window in this configuration was likely added when the house was remodeled to more closely resemble a Queen Anne-style house, between 1900 and 1905), a second-story paired window composed of 1-over-1 wood-sash windows, and characteristically embellished gable detailing. Within the gable, the siding is fish-scale wood shingles with fascia kingpost, set off by the molded detailing at the bargeboards, which include a turned kingpost gable detail with turned pendant (this spindlework not original; it is unclear when the spindlework was removed and when the new spindlework was added). The tongue-and-groove panel frieze that encircles the entire house is prominent here, setting off the gable. The southern portion of the west elevation, south of the projection, includes only the main entry door, a panel-and-glass cottage door.

Ek, Magnus and Emma, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

The south (side) elevation of the house is characterized by the continuation of the veranda from the west (front) elevation and by the two gables that break the roofline, one at the west and one at the east of the main massing of the house, set atop a projecting cross-gable. The gable on the west does not project, but rather simply sets off the single one-over-one wood-sash window on the second floor. This gable is heavily molded and includes the fish-scale wood shingles seen in other gables. It serves to break the roofline and further establish the irregularity of the roof. Directly beneath this gable and second-floor window is a corresponding first-floor window. This window is an intact one-over-one wood-sash window as seen elsewhere on the house, with an art-glass window installed behind and fitted into the window opening from the inside.

The veranda extends across the first floor to the west side of the projecting gable at the east side of the south elevation of the main massing. This projecting cross-gable is similar to, but slightly narrower than, that found on the west (front) elevation. The gable here carries all of the same elements found on the west elevation gable with the exception of the bargeboard kingpost (historically there was spindlework in the gable, but it was removed at an unknown date). The siding and trim treatments are the same. There are paired one-over-one wood-sash windows on both the first and second floors of this projection. The south slope of the main massing roof has a rectangular skylight, corresponding to the attic, which has been partially finished. Extending from the east side of the main massing is the south elevation of the historic-period (possibly original) rear extension, housing the office and secondary kitchen associated with the use of the house as a bed-and-breakfast. There are three windows on this elevation of this massing; the two western ones are shorter than the window to the east, and all are one-over-one wood-sash windows with molded lintels. This portion of the house also includes the second-floor turret, a short, octagonal structure extending from the gable peak of this massing (added in 2003). The turret has vertical board and fish-scale wood-shingle siding, one-over-one wood-sash windows on the south, southeast, east, northeast, and north elevations, and a flared, octagonal tent roof topped with a metal weathervane.

The easternmost massing of the house was added in 2003, and contains a rear bedroom and restroom constructed in association with the conversion of the house into a bed-and-breakfast. The addition occupies the space once occupied by an early-twentieth-century (or earlier) attached, flat-topped, hipped-roofed structure, likely a carriage house.² The current massing has a compound south-facing gable with varying wood-shingle siding within the gable and primary siding matching that found elsewhere on the house. There is a single, centered one-over-one wood-sash window with a trim matching that found on the massing immediately to the west. The east (rear) elevation of the house is characterized by the east face of the easternmost massing. It has only one one-over-one wood-sash window with a trim matching that seen on the south elevation of this massing. It is slightly north of center on this elevation. The east slope of the main massing includes an interior multicolored brick chimney stack topped by a corbelled brick chimney cap and a rectangular skylight.

The north (side) elevation is characterized by the full-height, projecting canted bay at the eastern end of the north elevation of the main massing. This canted bay is highly elaborated, with a hipped roof topped by a pediment with small, fish-scale wood shingles within it. The bay carries the panel frieze beneath the roof eave, repeated beneath the pent-roof eave between the first and second floors and again at the base of the bay. The pent roof is supported by elaborated brackets identical to those that support the veranda roof. To the west of the bay is a multicolored brick exterior chimney with a single shoulder at the first floor. The top of the chimney has a corbelled chimney cap. The north elevation of the central massing includes paired one-over-one wood-sash windows (corresponding to the kitchen) and the north side of the turret. The north elevation of the easternmost massing is characterized by the rear gable end with diamond and fish-scale shingles, a paired one-over-one wood-sash window, and a small cutaway entry porch supported by a turned post.

² The 1922 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows both the carriage house and the wrap-around front porch. The addition was likely completed before 1900, as historic photos show the carriage house addition present before the wrap-around porch was added (see Figure 6).

Ek, Magnus and Emma, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

Interior

Most of the Magnus and Emma Ek House retains its original interior doors, windows, and wall trim. Doors and windows carry matching, molded trim, including wood lug sills with aprons, sideboards, and rosette corner blocks. Most doors and windows feature original hardware, including knobs, plates, and locks. Baseboards throughout the house are heavy, 8 inches tall, and molded. Original plaster wall surfaces are retained throughout the house. Ceilings throughout the first floor are 9 feet high.

The original portion of the first floor of the house is divided into six rooms and a side hallway containing the staircase. The main entry door opens into the hallway, which presents the staircase along the south wall with the passage along the west side of the stairs. The living room occupies the northwest corner of the first floor, the dining room occupies the center of the north wall (including the projecting canted bay evident from the exterior), the kitchen occupies the northeast corner of the original house (including a portion of the original rear [east] single-story extension), and the study occupies the southeastern corner of the main massing, including the projecting cross-gable evident on the exterior south elevation. The easternmost portions of the rear (east) single-story extension include an enclosed porch on the north side, which now provides access to the east (modern) addition, and a larder (now an office and bed-and-breakfast kitchen) on the south. At the east, a single-story modern addition has been added where the original carriage house was once connected to the building.

The entry hall extends along the south side of the house, originating at the main entry on the south side of the west (front) elevation, with doors to the living room on the west end of the north wall, the dining room on the east end of the north wall, and the study on the east wall at the end of the hall. The stair rises along the south wall. The staircase is a quarter-flight stair composed of varied wood species affording a variety of tones. The staircase includes wood open stringer, risers, and wall stringer in matching wood, with darker wood employed for the treads. At the base of the stair, the main newel post is a heavy, turned post with a rosette matching those found on corner blocks at prominent windows and doors on the first floor. Balusters are turned, paired on each step, and made from a lighter shade wood, likely maple. The landing newel post, at the top of the quarter turn achieved with winder steps, matches the design of the main newel, including the rosette. The hall also features a beaded tongue-and-groove ceiling on the first floor, with molded trim at the crown.

The living room, which occupies the northwest corner of the first floor, features the triple window evident on the exterior west (front) elevation within the veranda. The room is accessed from the hall through a four-panel wood door, and from the dining room through a wide, cased doorway on the east wall with rosette corner blocks. The room has the same heavy molded baseboard seen throughout the house, a molded picture rail, and crown molding with corner pendants. The window and door trim is richly molded with rosette corner blocks. On the north wall is a wood mantel with mirrored overmantel and cornice supported by spiral columns.

The dining room is accessed through the wide, cased doorway on its west wall (from the living room), through a standard doorway on its south wall (from the hall), and through a standard doorway on its east wall (from the kitchen). The dining room is characterized by the large canted bay with four windows, corresponding to the projecting canted bay evident on the exterior north elevation. The room includes heavy baseboard, picture rail, and crown molding with corner pendants, as well as rich molding around the window matching that seen on the front triple window in the living room, including the rosette corner blocks. The canted bay is further framed by wood trim at the break between the wall plane and the bay, which extends from the baseboard to the crown molding.

The study is accessed from the hall through a standard doorway on its west wall, and from the kitchen through a standard doorway on its north wall. This room features elaborate millwork, including the heavy, molded baseboard seen elsewhere in the first floor, richly molded and paneled wainscoting, and window and door molding (here without rosette corner blocks). The ceiling in this room is beaded tongue-and-groove arranged in concentric squares, with the central square molded separately. Molding also extends from the corners of this central square to the corners of the room. On the north wall is a built-in paneled cabinet with door and

Ek, Magnus and Emma, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

drawer, apparently incorporating the lower reaches of a chimney that may have once supplied exhaust for a stove. The highly elaborate floor is composed of varying species of wood, arranged to form a central shield area with hexagons and a large hexagonal rosette with a central six-pointed star, surrounded by a border composed of six-pointed stars. A bathroom is attached to the east of the study and is accessed through a standard doorway with trim matching that found elsewhere in the house, with no corner blocks. The bathroom is L-shaped and extends to the east and south from the door. At the east is the furnace area. At the south is a claw-foot tub with shower, above which is a window corresponding to the exterior, first-floor, south elevation, first window east of the projecting cross-gable. The window and door have original trim that matches that seen elsewhere in the house, without corner blocks. The bathroom also includes a high-tank toilet at the northwest corner of the room.

The kitchen is accessed from the dining room through a standard doorway on its west wall, from the study through a standard doorway on its south wall, from the rear entry hall through a standard entry door on its east wall, and from the office/bed-and-breakfast kitchen through a standard doorway on its east wall, located just south of the door leading from the rear entry hall. The kitchen is characterized by the paired windows on the north wall, which correspond to those found on the exterior, north elevation, first floor, to the east of the projecting canted bay; by the pressed tin ceiling treatment; and by the diagonally oriented wainscoting found on the exposed portions of the east, west, and south walls. A soffit containing air-ventilation ducts is located along the south wall. The kitchen features heavy, molded baseboard as seen elsewhere in the house. Where wainscoting is present, the wainscot ascends from the baseboard to a molded chair rail. A molded picture rail extends across the east, west, and north walls, and along the bottom edge of the soffit on the south wall. Crown molding is found at the ceiling-wall juncture. The kitchen has modern cabinets and counters on the east and north walls, and a modern gas stove modeled after early-twentieth-century models on the south wall. The stove sits beneath an emerging brick and tongue-and-groove-paneled stove exhaust, now closed. Window and door trim in this room is original, matching that found elsewhere in the house, without corner blocks.

The office/bed-and-breakfast kitchen appears to be a converted larder. The room is long and narrow, and provides additional storage and supplementary separated cooking facilities as required for a bed-and-breakfast operation. The room is accessed from the west through a standard doorway from the kitchen. This room also has a pressed-tin ceiling, though with different panel design than that found in the kitchen, and including Masonic symbols and insignia. Modern cabinets and counters are along the east wall, and a built-in desk turns the corner from the east wall across the south wall. The room appears to have mostly modern trim, including a low molded baseboard, beaded wainscoting panels, molded chair rail, and dentilated crown molding. The room has two windows, one at the north (originally an exterior window looking out onto what was an unenclosed porch, now a rear entry hall) and one at the south, both with original wood-sash and heavy, molded wood trim matching that found elsewhere in the house, without corner blocks. There are two doors in this room, including the original door from the kitchen, which retains its original heavy molded surround without corner blocks, and a pocket door to a laundry room, located to the west of the south end of the room, between the office and study, and south of the bathroom attached to the study. A built-in bookcase is found between the doors on the west wall, above the wainscoting. Both the bookcase and the door to the laundry room have modern molding with small corner blocks. The laundry room includes a window on the south wall, corresponding to the exterior, first-floor south elevation and a second window east from the projecting cross-gable.

The rear entry hall is a narrow room providing access from the exterior via a modern door on the north elevation, on the first floor of the house. Interior access is provided through an original doorway on the west wall into the kitchen, and a modern doorway on the east wall into the modern master bedroom. The east wall of the room has built-in storage cabinets. The room includes modern baseboards and door surround. The south wall has an original exterior window looking into the office/bed-and-breakfast kitchen. The east addition to the house, added in 2003 during conversion of the house into a bed-and-breakfast operation, includes a large bedroom with a bathroom occupying the south end.

Ek, Magnus and Emma, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

The second floor of the house includes two bedrooms, a room currently used as library but historically a bedroom, and the large bathroom occupying the octagonal turret visible from the east elevation of the house, above the original rear attachment. The stair rises along the east wall of the hall. The hall itself includes the balustrade, newel post at the turn of the rail, a matching, engaged newel at the west wall, heavy baseboards matching those found elsewhere in the house, crown molding, and a beaded tongue-and-groove ceiling. The hall provides access to bedroom 1 (currently used as a library) at the north end of the north wall, bedroom 2 at the center of the north wall, and bedroom 3 at the east wall; the attic access is on the west wall. All four doors are original four-panel doors with heavy, molded trim as seen elsewhere in the house, without corner blocks (except the door providing access to the attic, which was originally designed as a closet and so has simpler molded trim). The room now provides access to the semi-finished attic via a steel spiral stair set in the room, which includes an original window with original trim, corresponding to that seen on the second floor south elevation, beneath the small cross-gable at the west end of the elevation.

Bedroom 1 occupies the northwest corner of the second floor of the house, and is characterized by paired windows corresponding to those seen from the exterior on the second floor west elevation. This room is currently used as a library. The room has original heavy molded baseboard and heavy molded door and window surrounds with corner blocks, with bull's-eyes rather than the rosettes seen on the first floor. The room has modern embossed leather wainscoting topped by a modern chair rail, and crown molding with corner pendants as seen in the living room and dining room on the first floor.

Bedroom 2 occupies the northeast corner of the main massing of the second floor, and is characterized by the large, projecting, canted bay seen on the exterior north elevation. The room also includes a large, modern built-in closet and cabinet in its southeast corner, providing storage space to replace that lost during conversion of the original walk-in closet on the east wall into an attached bathroom. The room retains the original heavy molded baseboard that matches that seen elsewhere in the house, and original heavy molded window surrounds with bull's-eye corner blocks. The room also has modern crown molding. The door to the bathroom is on the east wall, and also includes original heavy molding with bull's-eye corner blocks on both the bedroom side and the bathroom side. The bathroom itself includes a heavy molded baseboard, beaded panel wainscoting, and a modern chair rail. The north end of the bath has a tiled, walk-in shower, a sink on the east wall, and a toilet on the west wall to the south of the door.

Bedroom 3 occupies the southeast corner of the second-floor main massing, and is characterized by the paired window on the south wall, corresponding to the paired window evident from the exterior on the second floor south elevation, within the projecting cross-gable. The window has heavy molded baseboard and window trim with bull's-eye corner blocks as seen elsewhere on the second floor. The room has a semi-built-in armoire on the west wall, to the south of the door. The baseboard is cut at the armoire-wall junction, and the armoire is anchored to the wall, but is not built into the framing of the room and may have been added. The ceiling of the room is beaded tongue-and-groove board, with crown molding. A doorway (likely originally a closet) on the north wall, with heavy molded trim and bull's-eye corner blocks, provides access to the attached bathroom, which occupies the turret evident from the exterior rear elevation and rear side elevations. The room is an octagonal high-ceiling room with modern tub and high-tank toilet, sink, and beaded panel wainscoting with chair rail. The windows in the room are found high on the north, east, and south walls, and intermediate canted walls. The windows are wood-sash with heavy molded window trim featuring bull's-eye corner blocks closely matching those found elsewhere on the second floor of the house.

The attic of the house has been partially finished, and is accessed via the steel spiral stair behind the door at the west end of the second-floor hall. This is an open room, with a complex ceiling reflecting the gables, hips, and cross-gables evident from the exterior of the house. The room is lit by skylights with simple wood interior casing on the north, south, and east ceiling slopes. Wall trim is limited to a simple baseboard.

Ek, Magnus and Emma, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

Accessory Structures

The Magnus and Emma Ek House has two associated non-contributing accessory structures within the nominated boundary. To the northeast of the house is a detached ca. 1920 two-car garage. The garage is a front-gabled structure with a shed attachment on the west elevation. The building sits on a concrete pad foundation and is clad with coved shiplap (drop) siding similar to that found on the house and varied shingle in the south (front) gable end. The south (front) elevation has a paired, side-rolling double-wide vehicle door. Each of the two doors is in three parts, which are designed to roll around the inside of the corner of the building. The shed attachment is on the west elevation of the main structure of the garage. It extends from the south face of the garage to approximately 3 feet short of the north face of the main massing of the garage. It features corner boards, an entry door on the south (front) elevation, a one-over-one wood-sash window with molded surround centered on the west (side) elevation, and decorative turned spandrels attached at the corners of the west elevation (apparently salvaged from elsewhere). The main massing of the garage has corner boards only on the southeast and southwest corners, and a four-light window with no trim on the north (rear) elevation. A garage appears on the 1922 Sanborn Map to the northwest of the house, but on the 1939 Sanborn Map that structure has been removed and a dwelling sits in its place. No garage is shown for the Ek House in 1939. It is likely that this ca. 1920s garage was moved to the site at some later time.

The pentagonal gazebo located to the northwest of the house was built in 1984, and carries many similar design elements as the house, including the channeled square balusters and spandrels. The roof is clad in asphalt shingle and features a small pentagonal cupola clad with fish-scale shingles. The ceiling of the gazebo is beaded tongue-and-groove, and is supported by turned wood posts at each corner.

Building Alterations

The Magnus and Emma Ek House was originally designed as a Stick-style house, but was altered shortly after its construction to create an eclectic Queen Anne-style house. Historic Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps show that before 1922, a hipped rear extension was added to the east elevation. The maps also show the porch was constructed to wrap around the south and east elevations before 1922. This changed the roof structure over the front entrance, making a grander entryway. Also early in the house's history, a third window was added between the two windows on the north side of the west elevation, creating a bank of three windows that light the house's living room. Minor alterations include changes to the porch railing, removal of the spindlework on the projecting gable on the east and south façades, and the removal of the cresting along the gable edge. The east façade has a smaller replacement spindlework that sits in the top half of the gable, and the south façade has no spindlework at all. It is unclear when the porch, cresting, and spindlework were modified, but they were not modified in the house's most recent remodel.

In 2003, an addition was added to the east elevation, a short turret was added to the single-story rear extension on the east elevation, and a fireplace was added to the living room with a chimney on the exterior of the north elevation. With the exception of the chimney for the fireplace, these additions are not easily visible from the main road and do not detract from the historic appearance of the building. The turret is subordinate to the main roof, and does not interrupt the historic appearance of the main elevation. Its design and placement are easily distinguished from the original design of the building. The tower is visible from the back and sides of the house, but is not easily visible from the main street, and is not easily mistaken for an original element.

Much of the building's significance is linked to the interior woodwork, which was the showpiece for Magnus Ek's skill as a cabinet maker. The residence retains its integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and much of its integrity of design. Although the exterior has lost some integrity of design due to alterations, the interior is remarkably intact. These alterations do not seriously diminish the integrity of the house to the point of making the house ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Ek, Magnus and Emma, 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

1890–1922, Date of construction through last
major alteration

Significant Dates

1890, Date of initial construction

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Undefined

Architect/Builder

Ek, Magnus, Builder

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance, 1890–1922, includes the construction of the Ek House in 1890 and the subsequent alterations that changed the style of the building from Stick to Queen Anne. This period is further defined in the *Domestic Architecture of Silverton, Oregon and its Environs* Multiple Property Document (MPD).

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Ek, Magnus and Emma, 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 Magnus and Emma Ek House, located in Silverton, Marion County, Oregon, is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of architecture as an excellent example of a Queen Anne residence in Silverton. The house was constructed during a time of incredible industrial growth in Silverton, and represents one of the most popular styles of the period. This 2.5-story residence, built in 1890, is one of the finest remaining examples of a Queen Anne-style residence in the area. The Magnus and Emma Ek House retains integrity and meets the general and specific registration requirements set forth in the *Domestic Architecture in Silverton, Oregon, and its Environs* MPD.

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

The Magnus and Emma Ek House is one of the finest examples of Queen Anne architecture in Silverton. It is nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of architecture. It meets the general registration requirements and property type-specific registration requirements set forth in the MPD *Domestic Architecture in Silverton, Oregon, and its Environs* as a good example of a middle-class Queen Anne house. As required by the MPD, this house retains a high level of integrity and has ornamentation consistent with the moderate expression of the form.

The Ek House's cross-gable form displays transitional elements from the earlier Stick style. The decorative gable truss and slightly raised horizontal and vertical bands are classic Stick-style elements that were intended to reflect (truthfully or not) the internal structure of the building. The varying directions in the siding application are also typical of Stick houses. The form of the building, however, is pure Queen Anne, with its central hipped roof and slightly lower cross-gables. The presence of fish-scale shingles in the gables creates further variation in the siding, adding texture and displaying some of the lumber products that would have been locally available and proudly displayed by the millwright and sawmill owner who built the house. The addition of a wrapped porch intentionally increased stylistic ties to the Queen Anne form. The extensive and varied use of wood on the exterior carries through to the interior of the house in even more abundance. Interior construction emphasized the availability and variety of finished lumber in Silverton in 1890, and the variety and amount of wood trim pieces in the house is impressive. The interior of the building has many wooden decorative elements that are typical of Queen Anne houses, including window and door surrounds with trim of varying profile and corner pieces with a circular or rosette motif. Other trim elements include crown and picture moldings, baseboards, wainscot caps, crown molding, and picture molding. These include molded pilaster door (and window) surrounds with bead-and-cove side and head casings, plain rosette corner blocks and tall base blocks with an ogee profile, tall baseboards with a beaded and ogee profile, turned balusters on the quarter-flight stair balustrade with rosettes on turned newel posts, and a plain wall stringer. Wood ceilings and floors are also located throughout the house. The interior trim reaches its apex in what was presumably Ek's study at the end of the downstairs hall. This room contains an elaborate, quilt-like parquet floor with at least four varieties of wood cut in a variety of ways to produce different grain patterns. The lower walls are clad with paneled wainscot, and the ceiling is covered with tongue-and-groove boards arranged around a central coffer surrounding the light fixture. Built-in cabinets occupy the space below the chimney. This house shows the transition between the two styles and emphasizes the popularity of both styles at the time it was constructed.³ The house's alterations, with the exception of the fireplace, are not visible from the primary façade and do not negatively affect the integrity of the house. The house contributes to the historic character of the neighborhood and the City of Silverton.

³ Mark Gelernter, *A History of American Architecture: Buildings in their Cultural and Technological Context* (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1999), 174, 178–180; Virginia McAlester and A. Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf, 1984), 254–287.

Ek, Magnus and Emma, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

History of the Magnus and Emma Ek House

The Ek House was built in 1890 during a period of expansion in the economy and population of Silverton corresponding to railroad development during the period from 1880 to 1905. The history of Silverton at the time the Ek House was constructed is discussed in Section E of the *Domestic Architecture of Silverton, Oregon and its Environs* MPD.

This house was constructed ca. 1890⁴ by Magnus Ek, a cabinet maker and millwright who developed several mills throughout the Willamette Valley and operated the Johnson and Ek steam sawmill 6 miles southeast of Silverton.⁵ Magnus and his wife, Emma, lived at the house for 11 years, eventually selling the house to Martin J. Adams in 1901.⁶ Martin Adams was a cashier and later president of the local Coolidge & McClaine Bank, and was a wealthy individual who owned several properties in the Silverton vicinity.⁷ Martin Adams passed away in 1912, leaving this house to his younger brother Edward, who had lived with Martin in the house for several years along with his wife and family.

Edward and Sarah Adams lived here for several decades. The house passed through a number of hands in more recent years, undergoing renovation in the mid-1980s under the ownership of Susan Capper.⁸ The house was sold to Michael and Linda Whitmore in 2002, and they undertook further work that included the turret bathroom addition.⁹ The Whitmores sold the house to Nancy Korda in 2010.¹⁰ The building currently houses the Edward Adams House Bed and Breakfast.

Magnus and Emma Ek

Magnus Ek was born in Sweden in 1860 and started his career at the age of 15 as an apprentice carpenter, later traveling as a journeyman through Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. In 1882, he immigrated to the United States and worked as a cabinet maker and general carpenter for various railroad companies. He also developed skills as a millwright through work at the North Chicago Planing Mill Company. Ek worked for and assisted in the construction of a number of mills in Illinois and Iowa, and in 1885 moved to the West Coast to continue the same work. He received contracts to develop several mills in the Willamette Valley, including locations in Salem, Rickreal, and Turner, and then decided to start his own steam sawmill near Silverton.¹¹

In 1890, Ek married Emma Johnson,¹² the daughter of his partner in the sawmill business, Mathais (or Matthew) Johnson.¹³ The house at 729 South Water Street was built the year that Magnus and Emma married, and was a prominent building in Silverton at the time of its construction. The residence was one of three houses featured in the "Home Seekers' Guide," a publication intended to draw potential residents and businesses to Silverton.¹⁴

⁴ J.B. Yeagley, *Home Seeker's Guide, City of Silverton, Marion County, Oregon* (East Portland: White Printing Co., 1890).

⁵ Joseph Gaston, *Portrait and Biographical Record of the Willamette Valley Oregon: Containing Original Sketches of Many Well Known Citizens of the Past and Present* (Chicago: Chapman Publishing Company, 1903), 215.

⁶ Marion County Clerk, "Deed Records," Book 78:273.

⁷ Joseph Gaston, *The Centennial History of Oregon, 1811-1912: Illustrated, Volume II* (Chicago: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1912) 1021-1022; "Martin J. Adams Obituary," *Ladd & Bush Quarterly*, November 1912:8; U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office, *Thirteenth Census, Silverton, Marion County, Oregon, series T624, roll 1284*, p. 15B, s.v. "Martin J. Adams" (1910).

⁸ City of Silverton Building Department Records for 729 S. Water Street.

⁹ Marion County Clerk, "Deed Records," Book 1957:84; City of Silverton Building Department Permit Records for 729 S. Water Street.

¹⁰ Marion County Clerk, "Deed Records," Book 3220:99.

¹¹ Chapman Publishing Company 1903:212, 215.

¹² Marion County Clerk, Affidavit for Marriage License, Emma Johnson and Magnus Ek, July 8, 1890.

¹³ U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office, *Tenth Census, 1880, Howell Prairie, Marion County, Oregon, series T9, roll 1454*, p. 10B, s.v. "Emma C. Johnson" (1880).

¹⁴ Yeagley, 1890.

Ek, Magnus and Emma, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

Magnus Ek continued his various jobs as millwright, cabinet maker, and sawmill operator, and in 1897 filed patents for a folding crate with both the Canadian Patent Office and the United States Patent Office.¹⁵ In 1901, Ek purchased a Corvallis-based ice manufacturing plant and moved Emma and their three children to that town.¹⁶ By 1910, the Ek family, which had increased to four children, had moved to Multnomah County.¹⁷ Magnus Ek passed away in 1928, and Emma Ek passed away in 1956.¹⁸

This house would have been a showpiece for Ek, a successful businessman who undoubtedly saw the opportunity to use his house as a showcase for not only his skill as a carpenter and cabinet maker, but also as a display for his mill's products. At the time it was built, the house was on prominent display on a road leading into Silverton from the south, and it would have been one of the first buildings seen by visitors from areas south of town.

Although the extent of Magnus Ek's involvement in the design and construction of his house is not documented, it is likely that he closely directed the work and probably did much of the construction himself. As a skilled cabinet maker, Ek probably focused much of his time on the interior work. The room that is assumed to be his study is particularly ornate. It is probable that Ek conducted business in this room, and the setting provided an ideal showcase to display to potential customers his skills as a cabinet maker and the quality and variety of lumber produced by his sawmill. For these reasons it is probable that Ek did this work himself.

Other interior features that are linked to Magnus Ek include a pressed metal ceiling in the kitchen that includes two squares featuring Masonic symbols—a crown and cross with the words “in hoc signo vinces”—and a Masonic square and compass framing a “G.” The date the ceiling was installed is unknown, but Ek was a member of various Masonic lodges in different cities where he resided and was photographed wearing a Masonic pin, so it is likely that this ceiling dates to his tenure.¹⁹

Martin Adams

Born in 1842 in Portsmouth, Ohio, Martin Adams was a Civil War veteran who served as a private with Company 6, Regiment 56 of the Ohio Infantry.²⁰ Martin mustered out in 1866²¹ and moved west the following year.²² By 1870 he lived in Silverton, lodging with the Lowe family and working as a clerk.²³ Martin worked as a clerk in general merchandise stores for more than a decade, and then started working in the banking business in 1887.²⁴ In 1901, Martin purchased the house at 729 South Water Street from the Eks, and moved out of his brother Louis's house.²⁵ Martin continued to work as a cashier at the Coolidge & McClaine Bank and eventually rose to the role of president in the last year of his life. In addition to his banking work, Adams also owned a farm near Silverton and several properties in town. He also served as Silverton's city treasurer for 20 years. Martin Adams died in 1912, and the property passed to his younger brother Edward, who had lived with Martin for several years.²⁶

¹⁵ Canadian Patent Office, “No. 56,999 Folding Crate” *Canadian Patent Office Record and Register of Copyrights and Trade Marks*, 25, no. 8 (1897); United States Patent Office, “No. 591, 248 Folding Crate,” October 5, 1897.

¹⁶ Chapman Publishing Company 1903:215.

¹⁷ U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office, *Thirteenth Census, 1910, Columbia, Multnomah County, Oregon, series T624, roll 1288, p. 2B, s.v. “Magnus Ek”* (1910).

¹⁸ Find a Grave, “Magnus Ek (1861-1928), photograph of headstone.” www.findagrave.com (accessed May 21, 2012).

¹⁹ Photograph, unknown date, personal collection Nancy Korda; Chapman Publishing Company 1903:215.

²⁰ S.J. Clarke Publishing Company. *The Centennial History of Oregon: 1811-1912* (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing company, 1912):1021; U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office, *Special Schedules of the Eleventh Census, 1890, Enumerating Union Veterans and Widows of Union Veterans of the Civil War, Marion, Marion County, Oregon, Roll 77, Page 2, s.v. “Martin J. Adams”* (1890).

²¹ Ancestry.com 2012, U.S. Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles Online Database, Duxbury: Historical Data Systems.

²² S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1912:1022.

²³ U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office, *Ninth Census, 1870, Silverton, Marion County, Oregon, series M593, roll 1287, p. 98A, s.v. “M. J. Adams”* (1870).

²⁴ S.J. Clarke Publishing Company 1912:1022.

²⁵ Marion County Clerk, “Deed Records,” Book 78:273; U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office, *Twelfth Census, 1900, Silverton, Marion County, Oregon, series T623, roll 1348, p. 2A, s.v. “Martin J. Adams”* (1900).

²⁶ S.J. Clarke Publishing Company 1912:1022; *Ladd & Bush Quarterly* 1912:8; U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office, *Thirteenth Census, 1910, Silverton, Marion County, Oregon, series T624, roll 1284, p. 2A, s.v. “Edward R. Adams”* (1910); Salem City

Ek, Magnus and Emma, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

Edward and Sarah Adams

Edward R. Adams and his wife, Sarah, raised four children in this house and lived here for several decades. Edward was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1868, and worked as a child in a shoe factory.²⁷ Edward and Sarah married in 1890, and in 1900 lived in Cincinnati.²⁸ By 1910 Edward had followed his older brothers Martin and Louis to Silverton and worked as an assistant cashier at the Coolidge & McClaine Bank.²⁹ Edward worked in banking for many years, but by 1934 had left his job as a cashier at the First National Bank to run a greenhouse business in conjunction with his son Ralph's floral shop at 112 North Water Street in downtown Silverton.³⁰ This business, listed in city directories as Silverton Greenhouse, was located within sight of the Ek House, on a parcel of land across Adams Avenue to the southeast. An early-twentieth-century photograph of the area shows three large greenhouses located southeast of the house with another partially framed building under construction.³¹ These buildings have since been demolished. The 1940 census lists Edward as owner and operator and Sarah as an assistant in the greenhouses.³² Edward passed away in 1954, and Sarah Adams passed away in 1961.³³

The occupancy of the house by Edward and Sarah Adams corresponds with the platting of this portion of Silverton in the early twentieth century. Adams Addition to Silverton, located northeast of the house, included twelve parcels and also resulted in the creation of Adams Avenue, a short side street on the southwest side of the house. Adams Second Addition to Silverton was filed a few years later, extending Adams Avenue farther to the northeast and adding thirteen parcels on both sides of that road. Both of these plats were filed in 1923.³⁴

Registration Requirements

The Magnus and Emma Ek House is nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under the *Domestic Architecture of Silverton, Oregon and its Environs* MPD for its local significance under Criterion C in the area of architecture. This building is classified under the MPD as follows:

Type: Single-family residence

Sub-type: Queen Anne

Form: Cross-gable

Expression: Moderately expressed

The registration requirements for moderately expressed Queen Anne houses listed under the MPD are as follows:

Registration Requirements: Queen Anne residences in this expression are generally designed without the fullest-expression elaborations, such as towers. Moderate expressions of Queen Anne residences to which non-historic towers or other elements associated with the full expression of the Queen Anne style are generally not acceptable, especially on principal or highly-visible secondary elevations such that they would

and Marion County Directory, 1913.

²⁷ U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office, *Tenth Census, 1880, Portsmouth, Scioto County, Ohio, series T9, roll 1064*, p. 256D, s.v. "Edward Adams" (1880).

²⁸ U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office, *Twelfth Census, 1900, Cincinnati Ward 16, Hamilton County, Ohio, series T623, roll 1277*, p. 5A, s.v. "Edward Adams" (1900).

²⁹ U.S. Census 1910, "Edward R. Adams"; Salem City and Marion County Directory 1913, 1915.

³⁰ William H. Bennett, *Eleventh Annual Report of the State Banking Department of the State of Oregon 1918* (Salem: State Printing Department, 1919), 83; James Steel, *First Annual Report of the State Bank Examiner to the Board of Bank Commissioners of the State of Oregon: Twenty-Fifth Legislative Assembly Regular Session 1909* (Salem: Willis S. Duniway, State Printer, 1909), 102; Salem City and Marion County Directory 1913, 1915, 1917, 1924, 1931, 1932, 1934, 1935; U.S. Bureau of the Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940.

³¹ Image from personal collection of Nancy Korda; Salem City and Marion County Directory 1913, 1915, 1917, 1924, 1931, 1932, 1934, 1935.

³² U.S. Bureau of the Census 1940.

³³ "Edward R. Adams (1868-1954)" *Find a Grave Memorial*, www.findagrave.com (accessed May 24, 2012); "Sarah J. Adams (1870-1961)" *Find a Grave Memorial*, www.findagrave.com (accessed May 24, 2012).

³⁴ Allen 2010; Marion County Assessor, September 27 2011; Philip Duncan McEachern, *Silverton: the morphology of an Oregon town*. Thesis (M.A.) University of Oregon, 1990: 86.

Ek, Magnus and Emma, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

reasonably be mistaken for original elements, or cause the moderately-expressed Queen Anne residence to be mistaken for a fully-expressed iteration. Likewise, ornamentation added should be minimal, and consistent with the level of ornamentation typical of the moderate expression.

The Magnus and Emma Ek House remains in its original 1890 location at 729 South Water Street in the City of Silverton, Oregon. It retains its original siding, windows, and trim, and has a remarkably intact interior. This residence has undergone some alterations that include a one-story addition on the rear of the house and a short second-story tower added behind the main body of the house. This tower does not interrupt the historic appearance of the main elevation, and is blocked from view by the main roof. The tower is visible from the back and sides of the house, but is not easily visible from the main street and is not easily mistaken for an original element. The building retains its integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and much of its integrity of design.

Comparative Analysis

The Ek House is a large, moderately expressed Queen Anne-style house built in 1890. Within Silverton there are only six other Queen Anne houses identified as being built before 1900. Three are located on the north end of town. The other three are located on the west side of Silver Creek, just off Main Street. The Ek House is the only identified example of a moderately expressed Queen Anne house in its southern Silverton neighborhood, south of downtown and east of Silver Creek.

The Smith House, located at 119 Fiske Street, is a good example of Queen Anne architecture and has retained a great deal of its original integrity, especially in its location, design, workmanship, and materials. The house has many of the same features as the Ek House with its irregular plan and massing, various surface materials, and projecting bays. The Smith House does not have as much intricate woodworking and does not have a full wrap-around porch. The Ek House is a better example of the style. The Adams House, located at 116 Jerome Avenue, is another early example of a moderately expressed Queen Anne house, but it is a single-story variation with a cross-gabled roof plan and a small bay window on the front façade. The Adams House was also likely moved from its original location.

Of the several contemporary examples, the McClaine House, located at 216 W. Main Street, is similar in size to the Ek House. The McClaine House was built in 1878 and has all of the elements expected of the Queen Anne form—an irregular plan, various roof forms, a wrap-around porch, varied surface materials, and Eastlake decorative details—and appears to retain a high level of integrity. In total, while both the Ek House and the McClaine House are designed with very similar form and massing, and both belong to the Queen Anne style, the Ek House better demonstrates the style with its raised woodwork, two-story bay window, and interior decorative woodwork details. The Ek House is a wonderful example of the moderately expressed Queen Anne house in south Silverton. None of the other Queen Anne houses constructed before 1900 have intact intricate interior woodworking documented, so it is difficult to know if the interiors are as well preserved as the Ek House's.

Ek, Magnus and Emma, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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- Marion County Clerk. Deed Records, Book 1957, Page 84. Susan A. Capper (aka Susan A. Newell) to Michael G. and Linda E.L. Whitmore.
- Marion County Clerk. Deed Records, Book 3220, page 99. Whitmore Family Trust to Nancy F. Korda Living Trust, 1 October 2010.

Ek, Magnus and Emma, House

Name of Property

Marion Co., OR

County and State

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United States Patent Office. Patent No. 591, 248, Folding Crate. October 5, 1897.

Yeagley, J.B. *Home Seeker's Guide, City of Silverton, Marion County, Oregon*. East Portland, Oregon: White Printing Company, 1890.

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):

Ek, Magnus and Emma, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.29

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 10 517508 4982978
Zone Easting Northing

3 Zone Easting Northing

2 Zone Easting Northing

4 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 R17897, which is on file with the Marion County Clerk.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

- The boundary includes the house built by Magnus Ek, the garage associated with the house, and the land in the immediate vicinity of the buildings that is currently and historically associated with these resources.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jason Allen and Eileen Heideman, edited by Adrienne Donovan Boyd
organization SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc. date June 29, 2012
street & number 5418 20th Avenue NW, Suite 200 telephone (206) 781-1909
city or town Seattle state WA zip code 98107
e-mail Not provided

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.)

Ek, Magnus and Emma, 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: Magnus and Emma Ek House

City or Vicinity: Silverton

County: Marion **State:** Oregon

Photographer: Jason M. Allen

Date Photographed: February 11, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- Photo 1 of 14: OR_MarionCounty_MagnusandEmmaEkHouse_0001
Southwest elevation of house, gazebo and garage visible. View to the northeast.
- Photo 2 of 14: OR_MarionCounty_MagnusandEmmaEkHouse_0002
Southwest (left) and southeast (right) elevations of house, view to the north.
- Photo 3 of 14: OR_MarionCounty_MagnusandEmmaEkHouse_0003
Southeast elevation of house. View to the northwest.
- Photo 4 of 14: OR_MarionCounty_MagnusandEmmaEkHouse_0004
Northwest elevation of house, view to the east.
- Photo 5 of 14: OR_MarionCounty_MagnusandEmmaEkHouse_0005
Northwest elevation of house, rear entry hall door, view to the southeast.
- Photo 6 of 14: OR_MarionCounty_MagnusandEmmaEkHouse_0006
Southeast elevation of garage, view to the northwest.
- Photo 7 of 14: OR_MarionCounty_MagnusandEmmaEkHouse_0007
First floor hallway, front door ahead, living room to the right. View to the southwest.
- Photo 8 of 14: OR_MarionCounty_MagnusandEmmaEkHouse_0008
Dining room windows, view to the northwest.
- Photo 9 of 14: OR_MarionCounty_MagnusandEmmaEkHouse_0009
First floor bedroom (study), hallway and front door visible. View to the southwest.
- Photo 10 of 14: OR_MarionCounty_MagnusandEmmaEkHouse_0010
Detail of study floor, view to the north.
- Photo 11 of 14: OR_MarionCounty_MagnusandEmmaEkHouse_0011
Balustrade detail view to the east

Ek, Magnus and Emma, House
Name of Property

Marion Co., OR
County and State

Photos Continued

Photo 12 of 14: OR_MarionCounty_MagnusandEmmaEkHouse_0012
Wood ceiling detail

Photo 13 of 14: OR_MarionCounty_MagnusandEmmaEkHouse_0013
Second floor bedroom, view to the northwest

Photo 14 of 14: OR_MarionCounty_MagnusandEmmaEkHouse_0014
Second floor hall, view to the southeast.

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

name Nancy Korda

street & number 729 S. Water Street

telephone (503) 873-8868

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 Additional Documentation Page 21

Ek, Magnus and Emma, House
Name of Property
Marion Co., OR
County and State
Domestic Architecture of Silverton, Oregon and its Environs
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Documents

- Figure 1: General Location Map
- Figure 2: Tax Lot Map
- Figure 3: Site Sketch Map
- Figure 4: First Floor Plan
- Figure 5: Second Floor Plan
- Figure 6: Ek House, ca.1895
- Figure 7: Ek House in early 20th century
- Figure 8: Closer view of previous figure
- Figure 9: Magnus and Emma Ek wedding photo, 1890
- Figure 10: Magnus Ek wearing Masonic pin, unknown year
- Figure 11: Edward and Sarah Adams, unknown year

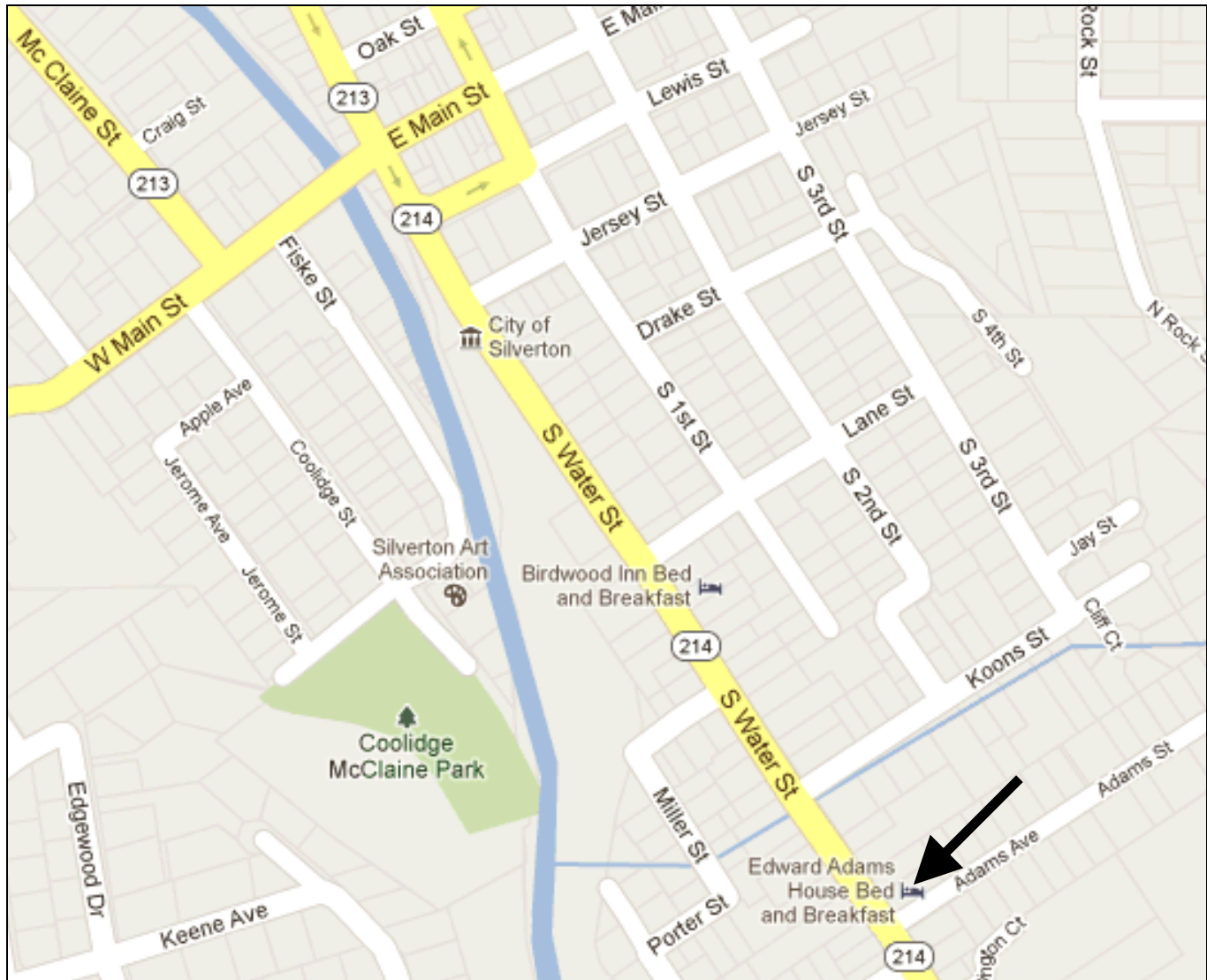
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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 22

Ek, Magnus and Emma, House
Name of Property
Marion Co., OR
County and State
Domestic Architecture in Silverton
Oregon and Environs
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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



Ek, Magnus and Emma, House
Name of Property
Marion Co., OR
County and State
Domestic Architecture in Silverton
Oregon and Environs
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 24

Ek, Magnus and Emma, House

Name of Property

Marion Co., OR

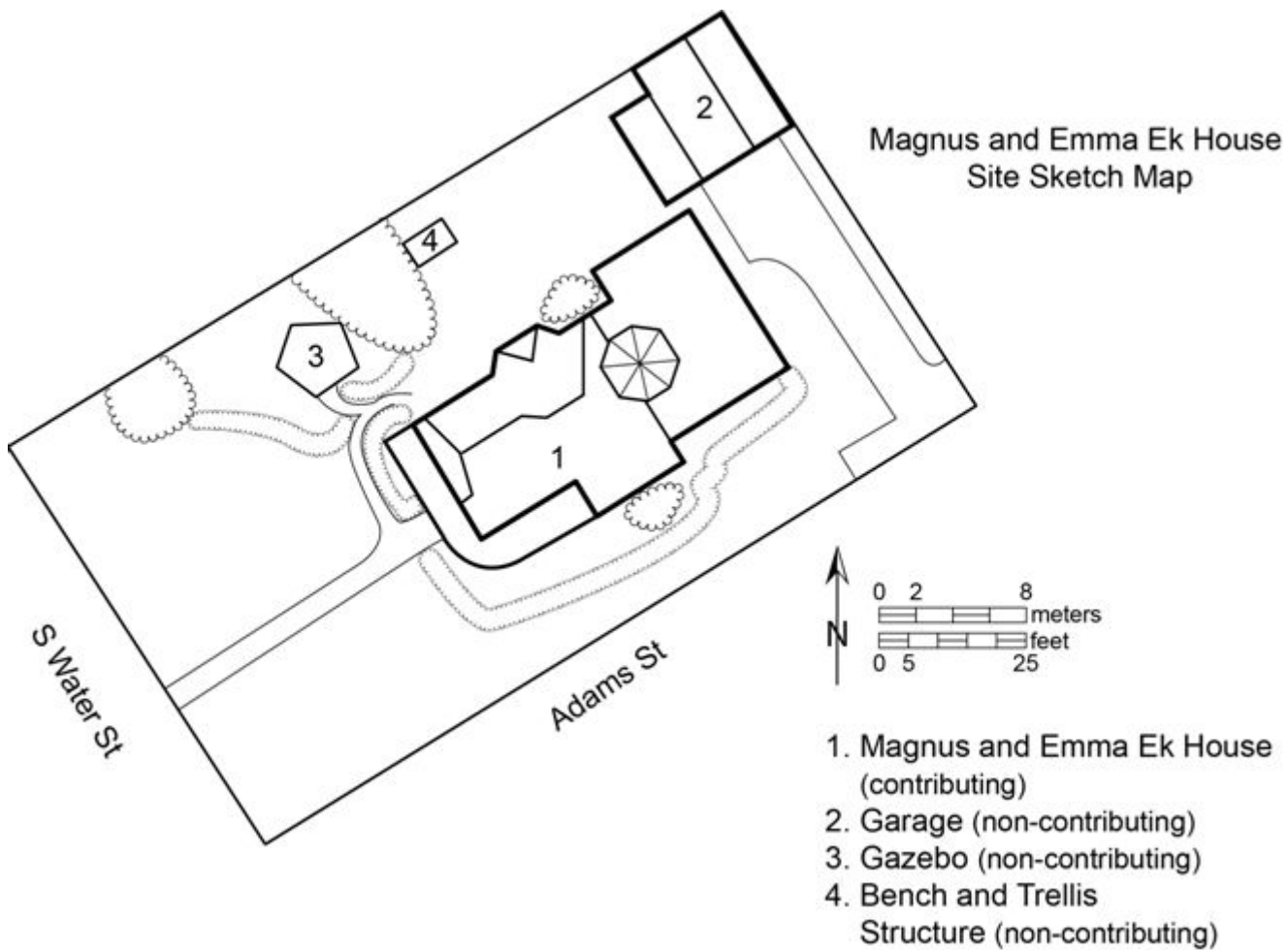
County and State

Domestic Architecture in Silverton

Oregon and Environs

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 3: Site Sketch Map



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 25

Ek, Magnus and Emma, House

Name of Property

Marion Co., OR

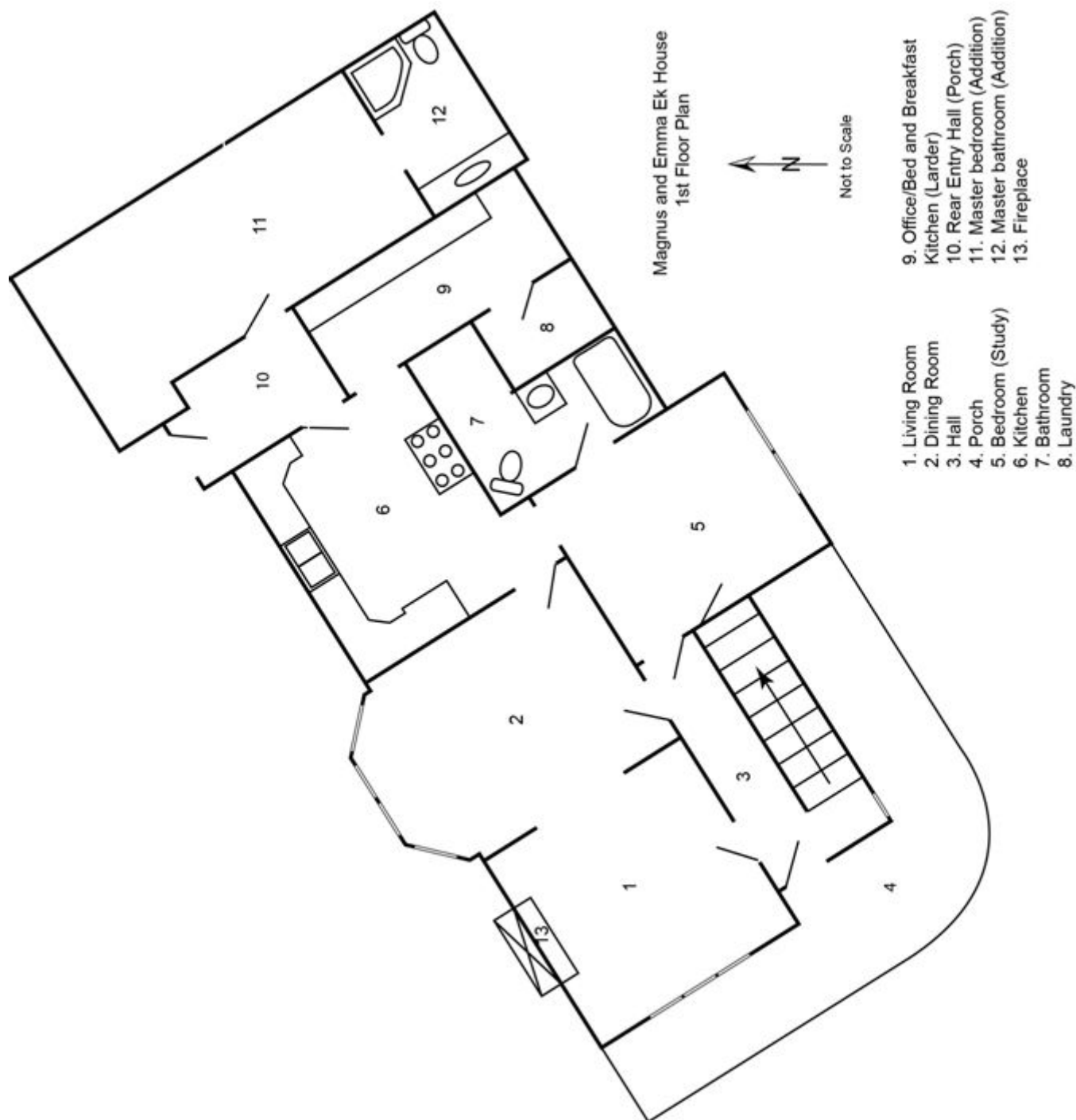
County and State

Domestic Architecture in Silverton

Oregon and Environs

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 4: First Floor Plan



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 26

Ek, Magnus and Emma, House

Name of Property

Marion Co., OR

County and State

Domestic Architecture in Silverton

Oregon and Environs

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 5: Second Floor Plan



Magnus and Emma Ek House
2nd Floor Plan

1. Bedroom 1
2. Bedroom 2
3. Bathroom
4. Attic access
5. Hall
6. Bedroom 3
7. Bathroom (Addition)

Not to Scale

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 27

Ek, Magnus and Emma, House

Name of Property

Marion Co., OR

County and State

Domestic Architecture in Silverton

Oregon and Environs

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 6: Ek House, ca.1895, prior to addition of front porch and third window on first floor.³⁵



³⁵ Nancy Korda, personal collection.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 28

Ek, Magnus and Emma, House

Name of Property

Marion Co., OR

County and State

Domestic Architecture in Silverton

Oregon and Environs

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 7: Ek House (near center of image) in early twentieth century, view to the Northwest. Greenhouses in foreground reportedly belonged to the Adams' Silverton Greenhouse business.³⁶



³⁶ Nancy Korda, personal collection.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 29

Ek, Magnus and Emma, House

Name of Property

Marion Co., OR

County and State

Domestic Architecture in Silverton

Oregon and Environs

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 8: Closer view of previous image.³⁷



³⁷ Nancy Korda, personal collection.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 30

Ek, Magnus and Emma, House

Name of Property

Marion Co., OR

County and State

Domestic Architecture in Silverton

Oregon and Environs

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 9: Magnus and Emma Ek wedding photo, 1890.³⁸



³⁸ Ancestry.com, accessed May 21, 2012.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 31

Ek, Magnus and Emma, House

Name of Property

Marion Co., OR

County and State

Domestic Architecture in Silverton

Oregon and Environs

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 10: Magnus Ek wearing Masonic pin, unknown year.³⁹



³⁹ Nancy Korda, personal collection.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 32

Ek, Magnus and Emma, House

Name of Property

Marion Co., OR

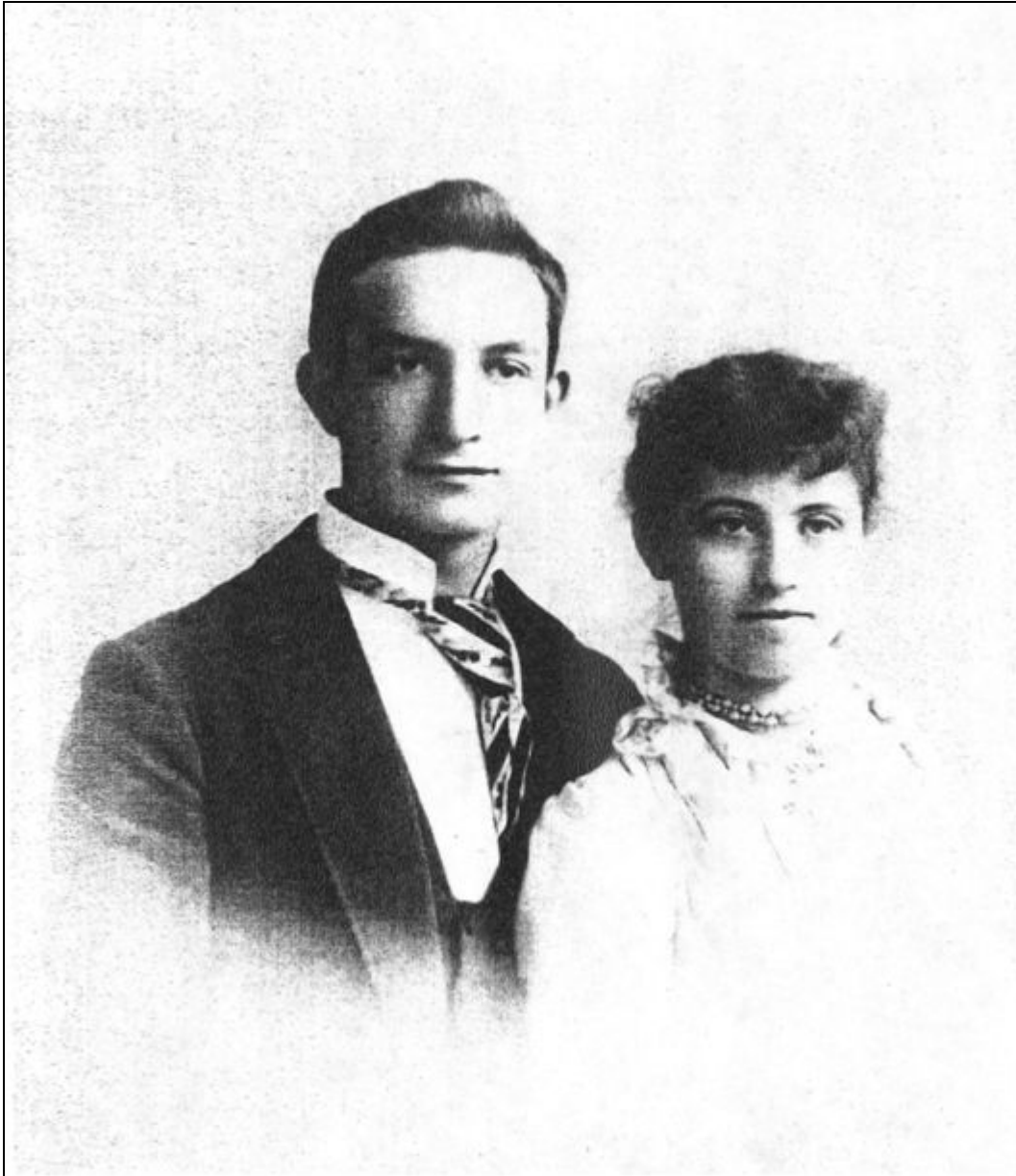
County and State

Domestic Architecture in Silverton

Oregon and Environs

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 11: Edward and Sarah Adams, unknown year.



National Register Photos

Ek, Magnus and Emma, House
Marion Co., Silverton, OR



Photo 1 of 14: Southwest elevation of house, gazebo and garage visible. View to the northeast.



Photo 2 of 14: Southwest (left) and southeast (right) elevations of house, view to the north

National Register Photos

Ek, Magnus and Emma, House
Marion Co., Silverton, OR



Photo 3 of 14: Southeast elevation of house. View to the northwest.



Photo 4 of 14: Northwest elevation of house, view to the east.

National Register Photos

Ek, Magnus and Emma, House
Marion Co., Silverton, OR



Photo 5 of 14: Northwest elevation of house, rear entry hall door, view to the southeast.



Photo 6 of 14: Southeast elevation of garage, view to the northwest.

National Register Photos

Ek, Magnus and Emma, House
Marion Co., Silverton, OR



Photo 7 of 14: First floor hallway, front door ahead, living room to the right. View to the southwest.



Photo 8 of 14: Dining room windows, view to the northwest.

National Register Photos

Ek, Magnus and Emma, House
Marion Co., Silverton, OR



Photo 9 of 14: First floor bedroom (study), hallway and front door visible. View to the southwest



Photo 10 of 14: Detail of study floor, view to the north.

National Register Photos

Ek, Magnus and Emma, House
Marion Co., Silverton, OR



Photo 11 of 14: Balustrade detail view to the east



Photo 12 of 14: Wood ceiling detail.

National Register Photos

Ek, Magnus and Emma, House
Marion Co., Silverton, OR



Photo 13 of 14: Second floor bedroom, view to the northwest.



Photo 14 of 14: Second floor hall, view to the southeast.