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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street & number 1106 Pine Street not for publication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 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 local

 5-1-13
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

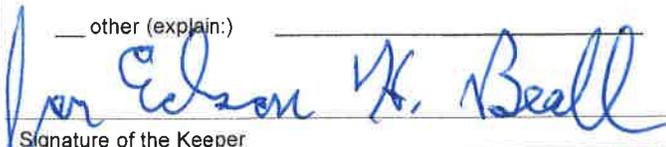
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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:)

 6-14-13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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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: Wood Siding

roof: ASPHALT: Shingle

other: N/A

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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. The 2,353-square-foot house is a 1.5-story, wood-frame Craftsman-style house, with typical Craftsman-style detailing, including a side-gabled roof, wide unenclosed eave overhangs with triangular knee braced supports, and a full-width front porch. The house is clad in wood coved-shiplap (drop) siding, and wood shingles 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: a partially re-sided rear elevation; several replaced windows at the basement (side elevations), rear elevation, and 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. On the property with the house are a non-contributing detached garage; a non-contributing garden shed; a non-contributing outdoor brick fireplace; and a non-contributing, two-tier concrete fountain.

Narrative Description

Setting and Landscaping

The front yard (south of the house) is landscaped with a grass lawn and includes a centered concrete walkway leading to the front porch steps. Decorative evergreen plants, annuals, and perennials border the sidewalk that passes along the south boundary of the property. There are two large English and Black Walnut trees planted in the parking strip, on both sides of a concrete path leading from the sidewalk to the street. The English Walnut was grafted on to the Black Walnut root stock creating a hybrid, but the majority of walnuts produced by the trees are black walnuts. The area around the front porch is showcased by an attractive landscaped area that features arborvitae, rhododendrons, and azaleas. The east side of the house is shielded from view from public rights-of-way by a short length of 6' white fence. The area behind the fence is covered by an attractive concrete patio lined with hostas, perennials, and arborvitae. The rear yard is a large lawn with planting areas of rose bushes, hydrangeas, yellow flowers, and Shasta daisies. Situated on the lawn is a brick and concrete patio that includes a fireplace and an 8' Three Graces concrete fountain. The year 1951 is pressed into the concrete path near the brick patio. A guest house (formally the garage) occupies a large portion of the western property boundary. A birdbath is sited in the center of the backyard area.

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 foundation. The side-gabled roof has a kick-out 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 triangular knee braced supports with simple square pendants. The house is sided with horizontal, wood false-bevel drop 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. Corner boards are found at all exterior corners.

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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 (these railings are not original). 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.

On the upper half-story of the south elevation is a wide, centered shed dormer with siding that matches that found elsewhere on the house. The south façade of the dormer features bank of four one-over-one windows with surrounds matching those found elsewhere on the house. These four windows 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 knee brace matching those supporting the eaves of the main roof.

The west (side) elevation features an exterior painted, brick chimney with low, stepped shoulders just to the south of center 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 center on the elevation to accommodate the exterior chimney, which abuts the southernmost of the four windows. These four windows retain 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 knee brace, is a small louvered vent. The eaves of the house have a simple bargeboard, supported by knee braces at the peak, midpoints, and ends, as well as at the south end of the roofline 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 horizontal-slider windows, installed as part of the basement apartment conversion.

The north (rear) elevation of the house features a hip-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. On the sidewalk in front of the steps the cement has the year 1951 imprinted in the cement, suggesting that the porch was remodeled around the same time. Beneath the porch, the exterior wall is clad in board-and-batten siding (this siding is not original). 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. It appears the basement always had an exterior entrance, but the door has been replaced. 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).

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The east (side) elevation features a cantilevered first-floor projecting square bay covered with a hip roof with exposed rafter tails at the south end. The projecting bay has corner boards 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 knee braces 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" tall, molded baseboards. Original plaster wall surfaces are retained throughout the house. Ceilings throughout the first floor are 9' high.

First Floor

The first floor of the house is divided into five rooms and a central hallway containing the staircase to the second floor and the stairs to the basement, which descend to the south underneath the main stairway and are accessed from a door at the back of the hall. 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 the 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 original wood floor is 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 flagstone was likely applied in the 1950s. 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, which 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 central hallway, dining room, and kitchen have been tiled in 18" porcelain square tile. Original baseboard has been preserved despite the flooring installation, and the original wood floor remains under the tile.

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" 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

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floor tiles and rising 3" 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. The 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 to create a backsplash, and continue onto the sill of the window. Wood wall-mounted cabinets are found on 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 kitchen's moldings around the historic doors and windows have been retained, and the new window above the sink retains its historic trim. The trim around the historic kitchen windows and doors is original, but the cabinetry, including the scalloped board above the kitchen sink, layout, and wood ceiling beams are likely late 1940s or 1950s additions.

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" 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, also 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 the original baseboard, matching that found elsewhere in the house. The carpeted area on the first floor is covering original wood flooring.

Second Floor

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 post with a molded finish and beveled cap at its base. The newel post at the top of the stairs matches the one found at the bottom of the stairs. 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. The second floor is carpeted throughout (except the bathroom), covering the historic wood floor.

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, historically a small bedroom, that was 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 place, along with all original door trim. The floor of this room has been covered with 12" tile, and all original baseboards remain 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. Toilet and shower stalls 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.

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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.

Basement

The entryway to the basement is accessed from the exterior by concrete steps covered by a small gable roof. There is also an interior stair located underneath the main stairs and accessed by a door at the north end of the central hall. Originally, the basement was a simple unfinished space with a concrete floor, metal posts, and a washer and dryer unit. The basement was converted to a living space that includes a living room, small dining area, bedroom, bathroom, and a small kitchen area. The walls and ceiling are sheet rocked. The basement ceiling is varied, but between 9 and 10 feet. The original ceiling support beam is still visible between the living room and small dining room. The living room and bedroom are carpeted and the dining room, kitchen area, and bathroom are tiled. The basement was remodeled in 1996.

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 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, the siding under the rear porch roof, basement windows, and one first-floor window on a side elevation. Interior alterations include covering the original wood floors with carpet and 18" ceramic tile in the kitchen, dining room and hall. Exterior alterations have been limited to locations that are not visible from the street. Four basement level windows have been replaced with side-sliding vinyl windows in the original window opening. On the east façade these windows are covered by two evergreen shrubs and on the east façade the windows are blocked from view by the fence dividing the back and front yards. The houses other alterations are on the rear façade and are limited to the area underneath the covered porch. Despite these changes, this building remains one of the most intact examples of a side-gabled Craftsman bungalow in Silverton.

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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

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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 example of a moderately expressed, side-gabled Craftsman-style bungalow. The house has retained integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Peter and Bertha Soderberg House retains 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 representative example of a side-gabled Craftsman bungalow, a popular architectural style throughout the country in the first part of the twentieth century. The style has its origins in the English Arts and Crafts movement, and was made popular in America, in part, by the designs of brothers Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene in Southern California. During the first decade of the twentieth century they began to design simple Craftsman-style bungalows. These designs, among many others, quickly spread throughout the country through the publication of plans in architectural journals, popular magazines, and plan books making the Craftsman style the dominant style in America until the 1930s.¹ 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.²

The Peter and Bertha Soderberg House displays classic elements of the side-gabled bungalow form, as outlined in the *Historic Architecture of Silverton, Oregon and its Environs* Multiple Property Document (MPD). The MPD notes that examples of the moderately-expressed, side-gabled bungalow type includes many of the following character-defining features: open, wide eaves with knee braces; a square or rectangle footprint; a wide (often full-width) front porch often under the main roof supported by paired or triple posts; broad shed or gable dormers; exposed rafter beams; short projecting (also called cantilevered) bays on side façades; exposed or mock framing elements; multi-light wood sashes in combination with central fixed windows; and differing materials or varying profiles in board or horizontal siding.

The Soderberg House has most of these character-defining features, and is proposed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance under Criterion C as an example of its type. The property retains its character defining features and communicates its association with its historic period of significance. The Craftsman style is clearly demonstrated with its side-gabled roof with a kick-out 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 (all within the acceptable changes outlined by the MPD), this building is a good representative example of a side-gabled 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.

¹ Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf, 1984), 454.

² McAlester and McAlester, 1984:454; Clay Lancaster, *The American Bungalow: 1880-1930* (New York: Abbeville Press, 1985).

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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, immigrated to the United States in 1882 at the age of about 28.³ Bertha (sometimes referred to as Elizabeth, Elisabeta, Elisabeth, 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 Peter Soderberg was farming in that county in 1885.⁴ 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 Bertha Soderberg had borne four children who were still alive, but none of the other 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.⁵

In subsequent years, the Soderbergs purchased their own farm, which by 1910 they claimed to own with no debt.⁶ 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.⁷

The Soderbergs purchased their Silverton, Oregon, property in December of 1920.⁸ 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.⁹ 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.¹⁰

Peter Soderberg died on February 14, 1927, in Silverton and was buried at the Silverton Cemetery.¹¹ 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.¹² Bertha Soderberg did not appear in the city directory in subsequent years but died in Silverton on March 1, 1935, at the age of 75.¹³ 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.¹⁴

The house was transferred to Thea Jensen on April 15, 1935.¹⁵ Thea Jensen was a private nurse for families and had lived in a rural delivery area outside of Silverton until at least 1930.¹⁶ 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

³ U.S. Census Bureau, *Federal Census 1900, Box Butte Precinct, Box Butte County, Nebraska*. District 6-7: Sheet H-4.

⁴ Nebraska Marriage Certificate, November 13, 1882; Nebraska State Census *Central Precinct, Saunders County, Nebraska* (1885). Ancestry.com, accessed July 2012.

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 1900.

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

⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, *Federal Census 1920, Box Butte Precinct, Box Butte County, Nebraska*. District 6-12: Sheet i-1.

⁸ Marion County Grantor/Grantee Files, L,D, Allen to P. Soderberg, Dec. 20, 1920. Book 161. 149.

⁹ R.L. Polk and Company, *Polk's Salem City and Marion County Directory* (Portland, Oregon: R.L. Polk and Company, 1921).

¹⁰ R.L. Polk and Company, 1921; R.L. Polk and Company, *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.

¹¹ Oregon Death Index, 1921-1930. Death Certificate 128.

¹² U.S. Census Bureau, *Federal Census 1930, Marion County, Silverton City, West Precinct*. District-24-26-3: Sheet 6-B.; R.L. Polk and Company 1930-1931.

¹³ R.L. Polk and Company, *Polk's Salem City and Marion County Directory* (Portland, Oregon: R.L. Polk and Company 1932, 1934, 1935); Oregon Death Index, Certificate 265.

¹⁴ 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.

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

¹⁶ R.L. Polk and Company, 1926, 1928-1929, 1930-1931.

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ownership.¹⁷ 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, 1994.¹⁸

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 a flour mill that operated with power generated by Silver Creek.¹⁹

During the period from 1854 to 1889, only one additional plat, the Scaife and McIntosh Addition of 1879, was added to the town.²⁰ 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.²¹ 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 over 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.²²

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 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.²³

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 became part of a more residential

¹⁷ Marion County Grantor/Grantee Files, Thea Jensen to C.D. and Bessie Service, Apr. 23, 1940. Book 247:57.

¹⁸ Marion County Grantor/Grantee Files, Robert and Elizabeth Howell to Virginia P. Merriman, Sept. 23, 1994. Book 1194:183.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ McEachern, 1990:64-65.

²¹ Evans, 1996:20-21.

²² Evans, 1996:29-30; McEachern, 1990:65-67.

²³ Evans, 1996:28-29.

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neighborhood, with additional houses to the north and east and several new roads, including Orchard and Mill, providing better access for new development.²⁴

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 levels. 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 most other cities of its size in the country.²⁵ Access to many areas of Silverton was enhanced, and new residential construction in areas like Allen's Second Addition followed quickly.²⁶

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, cantilevered bay (west elevation), and 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 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 Document *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-gabled 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 replacement siding and the porch addition are both on the rear façade. While these changes have diminished the Soderberg House's historic integrity, the changes do not preclude the building from being eligible for the National Register. The building has retained its character-defining features as identified in the Multiple Property Document, and the house is a representative example of a moderately expressed, side-gabled bungalow in Silverton.

²⁴ Sanborn Maps. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (Silverton 1922) Sheet 14; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (Silverton 1939) Sheet 14.

²⁵ Evans, 1996: 35.

²⁶ Evans, 1996:30,34-36.

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Comparative Analysis

The Peter and Bertha Soderberg House is an 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 Document *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 is not comparable in size, design, or detailing to the Soderberg House.

Bungalows are a common house type in Silverton. Three other Craftsman-style bungalows were found that are similar in size and style to the Soderberg House, making them 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 bungalow 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 front door. It is unclear if the door at 215 Coolidge Street 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 a well-preserved interior, making it a representative example of the type.

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

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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	516368	4984216	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, 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) 380-5930
city or town Seattle state WA zip code 978107
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.)

Soderberg, Peter and Bertha, House
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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 and Virginia Merriman

Date Photographed: February and July of 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo 1 of 17: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0001
Looking north at the south elevation of the house.

Photo 2 of 17: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0002
Looking northeast at the south elevation of the house

Photo 3 of 17: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0003
Looking east at the west elevation of the house.

Photo 4 of 17: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0004
Looking south at the north elevation of the house.

Photo 5 of 17: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0005
Looking northwest at the east elevation of the house.

Photo 6 of 17: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0006
Looking west along the front porch.

Photo 7 of 17: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0007
Looking northeast at the back patio and fireplace.

Photo 8 of 17: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0008
Rear yard garden shed, view to the northeast.

Photo 9 of 17: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0009
Looking west at the east elevation of the garage.

Photo 10 of 17: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0010
Looking southwest at the living room interior.

Photo 11 of 17: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0011
Looking east at the interior view of the dining room.

Photo 12 of 17: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0012
Looking east at a detail of the dining room built-in cabinetry.

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Photographs Continued

- Photo 13 of 17: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0013
Looking north at kitchen interior.
- Photo 14 of 17: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0014
Second floor hall, bathroom (center), bedroom 2 (right), bedroom 3 (left), view to the south.
- Photo 15 of 17: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0015
Looking northwest at interior view of bedroom 2.
- Photo 16 of 17: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0016
Looking south at the basement living room.
- Photo 17 of 17: OR_MarionCounty_PeterandBerthaSoderbergHouse_0017
Looking southeast at the basement dining area.

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

name Virginia P. Merriman

street & number 1106 Pine Street telephone Not provided

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

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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

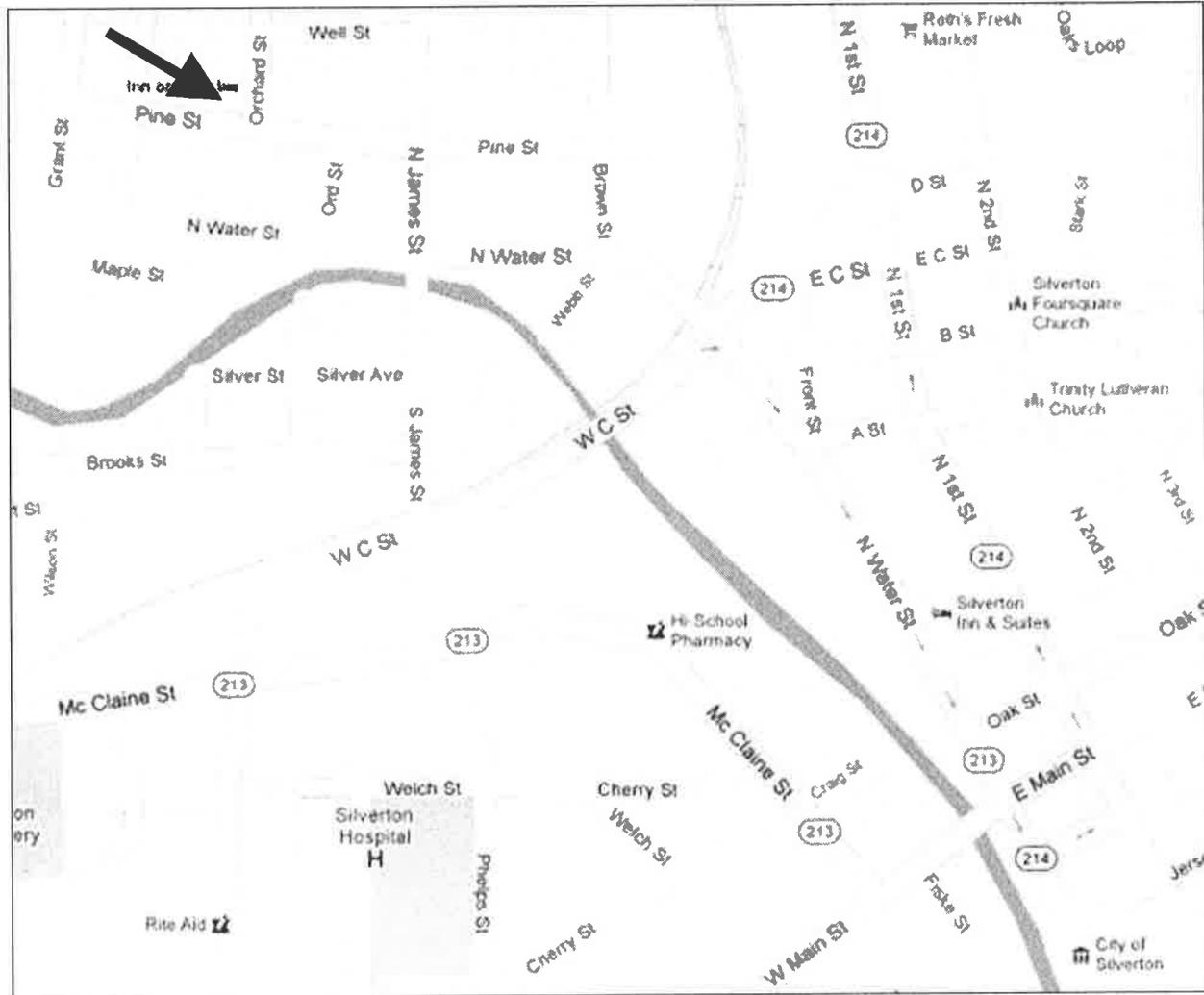
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Figure 1: General location map, location of subject property marked with arrow.



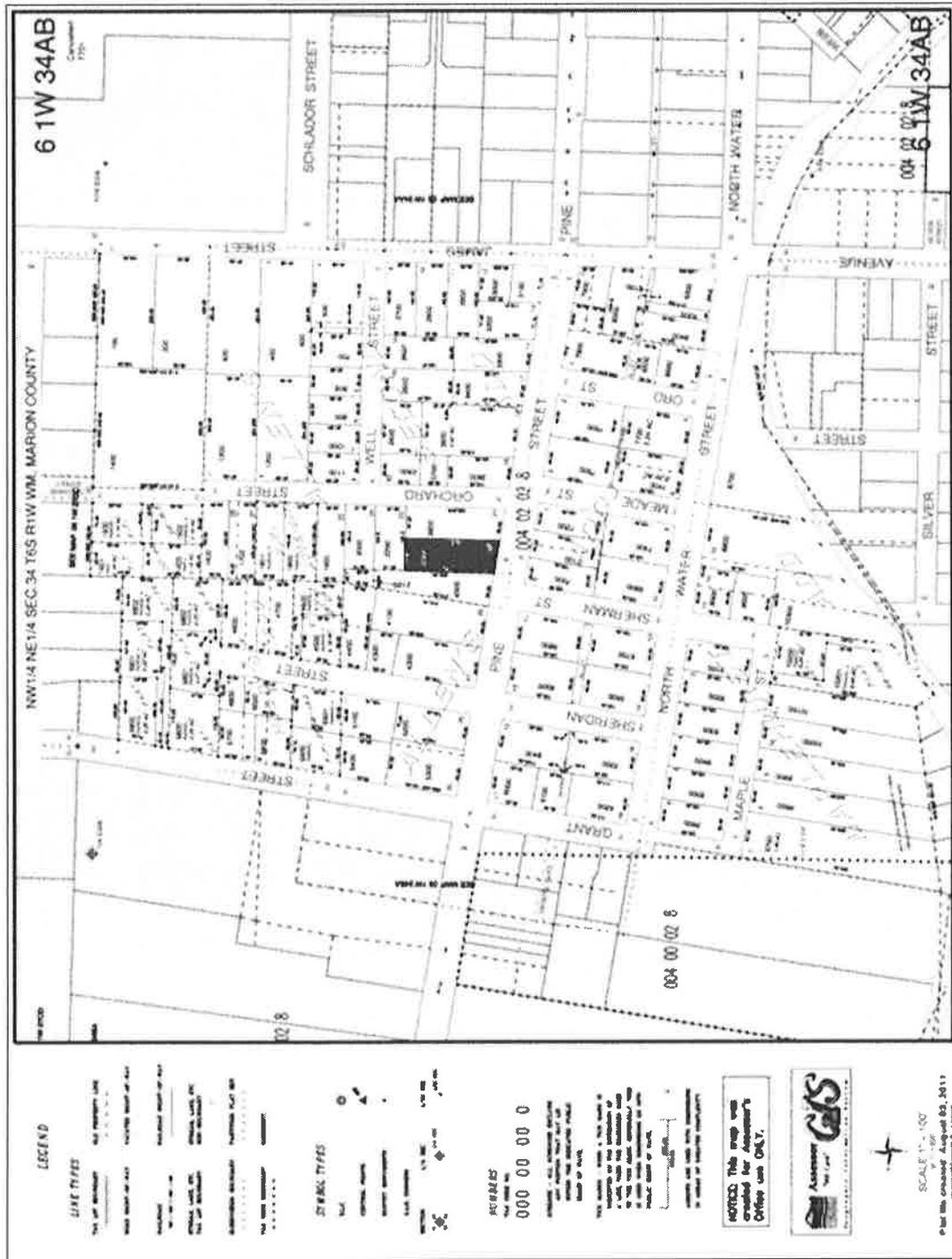
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Figure 2: Tax lot map, location of property marked by shaded rectangle.



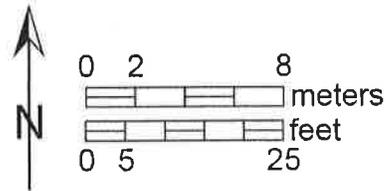
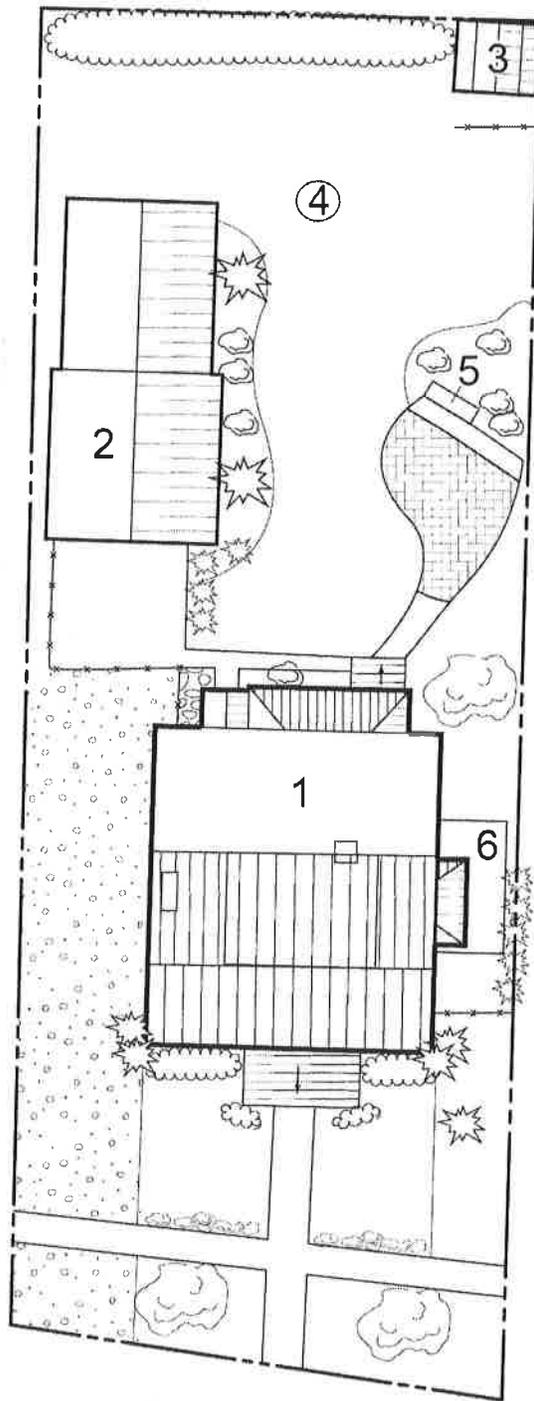
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Figure 3: House site plan.



1. Peter and Bertha Soderberg House
2. Garage (non-contributing)
3. Shed (non-contributing)
4. Bird bath (non-contributing)
5. Outdoor fireplace (non-contributing)
6. Patio

Peter and Bertha
Soderberg House
Site Plan

Pine St

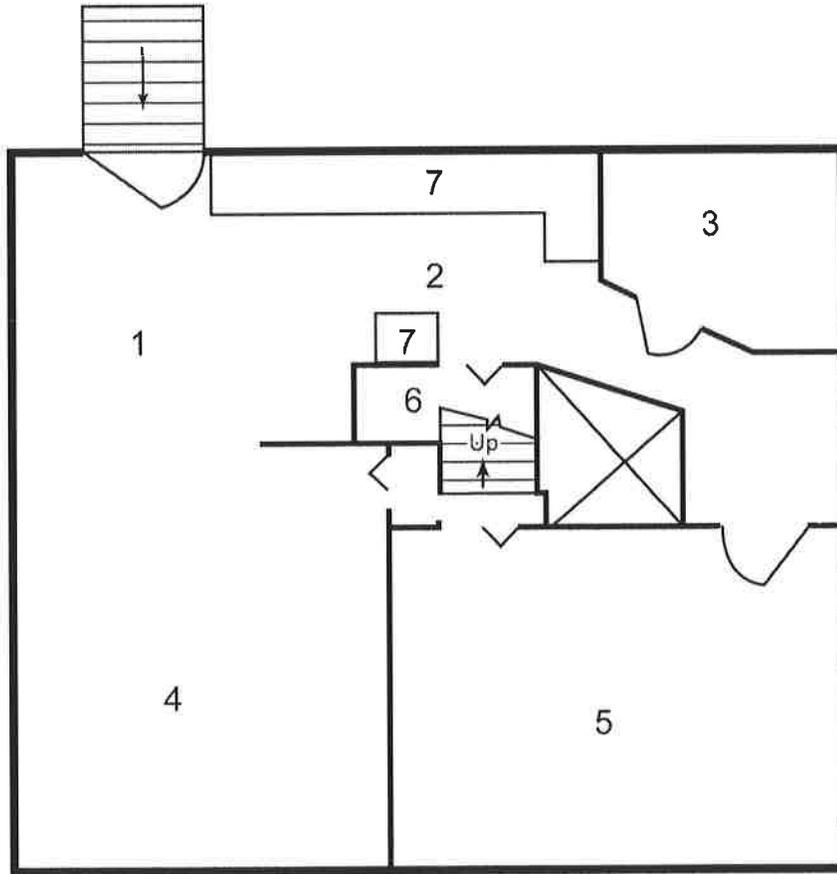
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Figure 4: Basement floor plan.




 Not to Scale

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

Peter and Bertha
 Soderberg House
 Basement Floor Plan

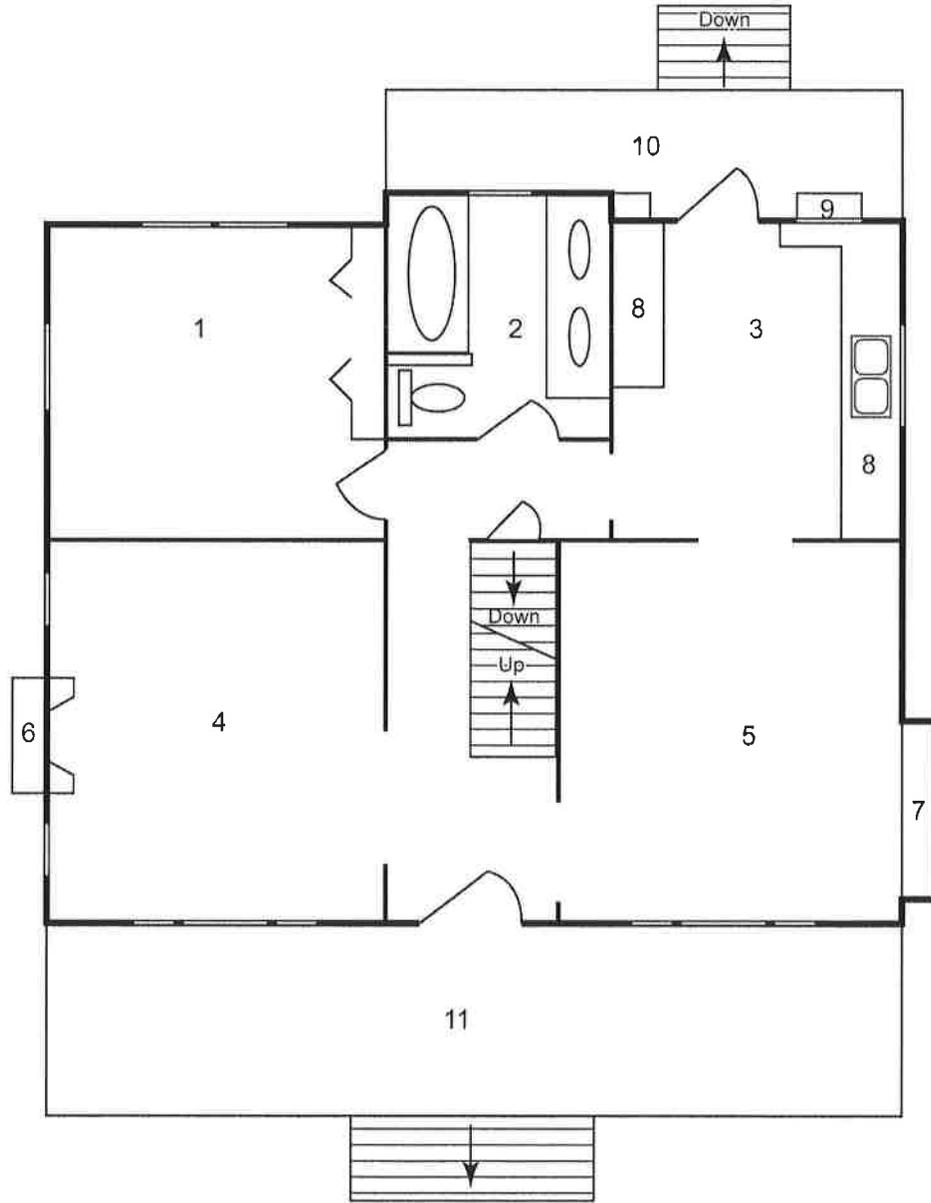
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Figure 5: First-floor plan.




 Not to Scale

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Bedroom 1 | 7. Buffet |
| 2. Bathroom | 8. Counters and kitchen appliances |
| 3. Kitchen | 9. Bay window |
| 4. Living room | 10. Rear porch |
| 5. Dining room | 11. Porch |
| 6. Fireplace | |

Peter and Bertha
Soderberg House
1st Floor Plan

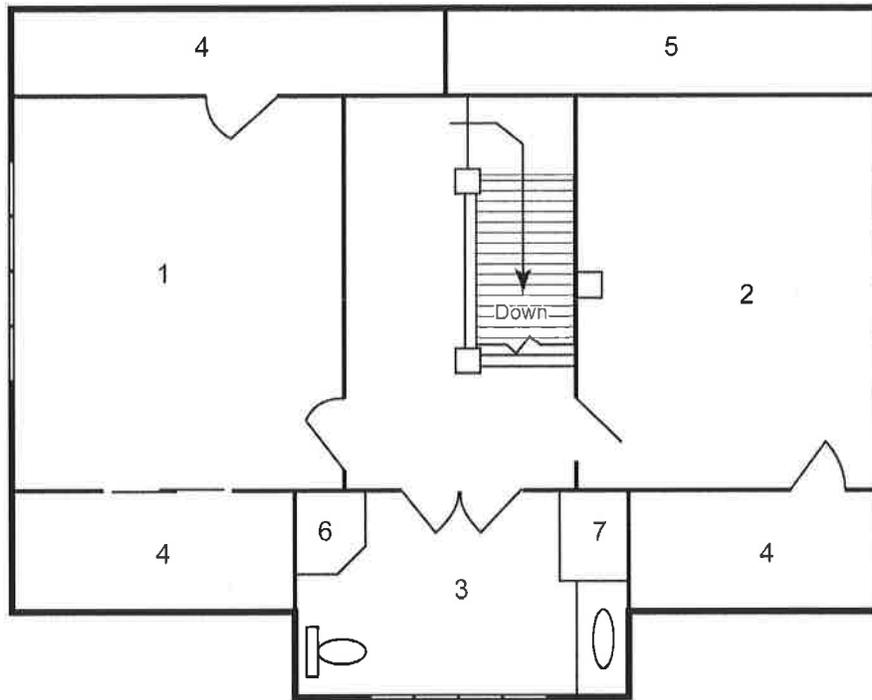
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Figure 6: Second-floor plan



- 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

































