

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 DeGuire, Murton E., House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 631 B Street not for publication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 X local

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Oregon SHPO
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

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5. Classification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Domestic Architecture in Silverton, Oregon and its Environs

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/ Queen Anne

foundation: STONE/ Granite

walls: WOOD/ Weatherboard

WOOD/ Shingle

roof: ASPHALT/ Shingle

other:

Narrative Description

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(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 house is situated on the north side of B Street, which does not pass through to Hill Street (which passes along the east boundary of the Murton DeGuire House property), except by a footpath closed to vehicle traffic. The Murton Deguire House is the easternmost house on the north side of B Street, where B Street begins to climb the slope of East Hill. The Murton DeGuire House is situated prominently on the side of East Hill, with its west (side) elevation overlooking Silverton. Due to its large size and prominent position, the Murton DeGuire House is visible from almost anywhere in Silverton. The house is on the edge of two neighborhoods; to the east is the East Hill neighborhood, largely developed by Silvertonians of Scandinavian descent during the opening decades of the twentieth century. To the west is a historic residential neighborhood comprised mainly of houses built during the first decade of the twentieth century, and which stretches across the plain at the bottom of East Hill, toward the downtown business district. Most of the houses around the Murton DeGuire House were built during the twenty years surrounding its 1906 construction date. The house fronts south onto B Street, which essentially terminates as a road at the southwestern corner of the property. The house sits on a roughly rectangular lot, with just over 96 feet of frontage on B Street and at the rear boundary, 131 feet on the west property boundary, and 117 feet on the east property boundary. Immediately to the northwest of the house is a small, non-historic shed.

The Murton E. DeGuire House is a 2½ story, frame Queen Anne-style house with subdued Colonial Revival design elements. It has a front-gabled roof featuring flared, bell cast eaves, and opposing cross-gables on both the east and west (side) elevations. All four of the gables of the main roof have a wide frieze band and pent-roof, creating a pedimented overall impression, and a pedimented entry porch on the south (front) elevation. The house has a square landing bay between the 1st and 2nd stories on the east (side) elevation, and a canted bay on the 1st floor west (side) elevation. An inclusive, two story rear corner porch in the northeast corner of the house is found on the first and second stories, and both the front and rear porches are supported by fully-round, wood Tuscan columns. The southeast corner of the first floor of the house is clipped and canted with a three-bay window. The walls are finished with wood clapboard siding, and wood shingle in the gable ends. The foundation of the house is rough-dressed, coursed granite, which reaches nearly full-height as presented on the west elevation, where the ground sloped sharply. The interior of the house is modestly styled with built-in cabinetry, pocket doors, and original wood door and window trim. The house totals 3,078 square feet.

Narrative Description

Exterior

The Murton E. DeGuire House is a 2½ story, front-gabled house consisting of one rectangular massing. The roof is composed of a forward-facing main gable and a central cross-gable ending in dormers flush with the east and west facades of the house. The gables (main and cross) are set off by wide frieze bands and shingled pent-roofs spanning the base of the cross-gables, giving the sense of pediments when viewing the home from the side elevations. All of the gables feature flared, bell cast ends. The gables themselves are all clad in squared, coursed wood shingles, and all feature wide

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fascias along the rakes, joining the eaves with molded bands. The house is clad with horizontal wood clapboard siding with simple corner boards. All of the windows in the house, with the exception of one on the west side, basement level and one in the gable peak of the south elevation, are original 1-over-1 wood sash single-hung windows with lambs tails descending from the sides of the upper sash. All windows have attached, exterior storm windows that are easily removed. Window and door trim are simple wood sills and sideboards, and rise to join the frieze bands belting the house between the 1st and 2nd stories, and at the roofline between the 2nd and 3rd (half) story. The house sits on a rough-cut, coursed stone foundation with light-colored mortar, which, due to the westward-descending slope on which the house is built, is exposed to nearly full height on the west elevation.

The south (front) elevation of the house features a full-width, single-story, hipped-roofed porch with a projecting, centrally located gable within which is a sunburst pattern created in wood. The porch roof is supported by fully-round Tuscan columns with a simple balustrade composed of squared balusters. On the first floor, south elevation, the main entry door is just east of centered, flanked by a large 1-over-1 wood sash window with leaded glass-glazed, shortened upper sash on the west, and the first of a triple window on the east that wraps around a canted, clipped corner. The three windows in this are all 1-over-1 wood sashes, with one window facing south (on the south elevation), the center facing southeast (within the clipped corner) and the third facing east (on the east elevation). On the second floor, evenly spaced on the façade, are two pairs of 1-over-1 wood sash windows. On the third (half) story, within the shingled gable, is a large, wood-framed window with a large lower sash and an upper sash composed of 34 small, square lights arranged in two rows of seventeen each. This window is a replacement, and although not distinctly inappropriate for the style, replaces the original 1-over-1 wood sash window of approximately the same proportions as that found in the corresponding gable on the north elevation.

The east (side) elevation is largely characterized by the centered square bay that projects from the façade between the first and second stories. The bay, which contains a half-landing in the main staircase between the first and second stories, contains paired 1-over-1 windows, and carries the wide frieze at the top and bottom of the bay that is seen along the eave line and mid-level beltline around the rest of the building. It is covered by a very low-sloping, hipped roof. The east elevation carries three 1-over-1 wood sash windows (counting that on the east elevation previously described as being one of the triple windows that wraps around the southeast canted corner). To the north of the bay are two windows. The second floor of the east elevation features two 1-over-1 wood sash windows, one toward the south, and one to the north. The northern end of the east elevation is characterized by the incorporated, two-story porch occupying the northeast corner of the first and second floors. On both floors, this porch is supported by a single, fully round Tuscan column. Both porches have balustrades including molded rails and squared balusters. The first-floor of the porch includes a door on the south wall leading into the kitchen, while the second floor porch has a 1-over-1 wood sash window on the south wall and a door leading to the second story bathroom on the west wall. Steps rising to the first floor porch are on the east elevation, north side.

The west (side) elevation overlooks Silverton, spread out below across the wide plain that begins at the foot of the hill on which the Murton DeGuire House is situated. This elevation is characterized by the broad face of the elevation, with the centered cross gable at the third (half) story, and the centered canted bay on the first story. At the south side of the first floor is a high-mounted, single light wood sash window with simple trim to match the other windows in the house. The

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centered bay consists of three 1-over-1 wood sash windows, one on each face of the canted bay, the central of which has a tall lower sash and a shorter, leaded glass upper sash. The bay is covered by a low-sloped, hipped roof. To the north of the bay are two evenly-spaced 1-over-1 wood sash windows. The second floor is characterized by a paired window with 1-over-1 wood sash windows, centered on the elevation over the bay, and beneath the cross-gable. To the north and south of the paired windows, evenly spaced on the façade, are two 1-over-1 wood sash windows. The foundation wall on the east elevation is almost full-height, due to the slope of the terrain. The foundation is composed of rough-cut, coursed dark stone with light-colored mortar. There are three evenly-spaced window bays in this wall. The southernmost window has been expanded during the 1960s, and originally had an aluminum-framed picture window within it. During the 1990s this was replaced with a vinyl window. The remaining two windows in the west elevation, foundation wall, are original, with stone segment ally arched window openings and small 1-over-1 wood sash windows.

The north (rear) elevation is largely characterized by the rear porch on the east side (described above), and the north end of the main gable, featuring a 1-over-1 wood sash window that is likely a match for the window originally located in the south gable. Both the first and second story have matching fenestration, with a centered, smaller 1-over-1 wood sash bathroom window, and a full-size, 1-over-1 wood sash window at the west end of the elevation. The sloping ground, which descends to the west along the north elevation, gradually exposes the foundation wall from near the base of the first story at the east to near full-height at the west. Near the east side of the foundation is a square window opening, temporarily closed with plywood, and a 5-panel wood door at the west end. A concrete pathway extends along this elevation, giving access to the west yard, and to the vehicle parking area, located to the west of the nearby modern shed, itself located to the northwest of the house.

Interior

The interior of the Murton DeGuire House is characterized by its use of heavy, molded wood trim, including baseboards, picture rails, and window and door trim. Window and door trim is in matching profiles, with side molding around the frames and elaborated crown molding. Picture rails can be found in all rooms except the central halls on the first and second stories, and in the bedroom located on the second floor, southeast corner, where the trim has been removed during repairs to the walls of that room (currently underway); the picture rails and trim have been retained for reattachment following resheathing of the walls. All existing wood trim is unpainted, except that in the kitchen, second floor bathroom, and southwestern second floor bedroom. Hardware on windows and doors is the original brass hardware. The original fir floor is intact beneath the carpeting.

The plan of the first floor is characterized by a central hall, giving access to the living room on the west (via an intact, double pocket door with original hardware), and the study on the west (containing the clipped corner of the southeast corner of the first floor, with wrap around triple window), the main stair on the west, near the center of the house, and the kitchen at the north. The living room, which includes the southern two-thirds of the east elevation, is a long room, possibly once divided by a threshold at the south end of the canted bay window on the east wall (described above – canted triple window on east elevation). The living room includes the main fireplace, which is in the northeast corner of the room. The fireplace retains the original tile work and mantle. The mantle itself features two shelves, separated by a mirror, and flanked by tall, fully-round columns with acanthus capitals. The fireplace is currently occupied by a wood stove. To the

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north, the living room connects to the dining room, via a single, wide pocket door, intact and original, and retaining all of its original brass hardware. On the east wall of the living room, next to the fireplace is a low, wood door that gives access to the firewood elevator, which connects between the basement and the first floor. Although no longer in use, the original firewood elevator is still to be found with all of its working elements, in the basement.

The dining room, which occupies the northwest corner of the first floor, connects to the dining room to the south, and the kitchen to the east. The dining room features the same original door and window trim seen throughout the house, as well as the original picture rail. On the east wall, to the north of the doorway leading to the kitchen, is a built in, full height china cabinet with glass doors above a projecting, corbelled desk with four drawers beneath. The kitchen, which occupies the northeast corner of the first floor, has been remodeled twice, first in the 1970s, and again in the early 2000s. On the east wall of the kitchen, is a stone wall containing the two ovens, a small pantry, and an antique fireplace insert, installed during the 1970s remodel; the current owners have plans to remove this and restore that part of the kitchen to its early twentieth century condition and arrangement. The kitchen cabinetry has beaded tongue-in-groove doors, and is suspended from soffits installed during the 1970s remodel that introduced the present cabinets. The rear entry door, on the north wall of the kitchen, is a Dutch door with diamond lighted upper door and wood cross-paneled lower door. To the east of the rear entry door, off the north side of the kitchen, and forming the east wall of the rear corner porch, is the bathroom/washroom.

The stair leading to the second floor climbs to the east from the central hall on the first floor to a half-landing located within the projecting square bay on the east elevation of the house. From there, it turns, rising to the west, reaching the second floor in a central hallway that extends from two bedrooms occupying the front (south) of the house, to a bathroom, occupying the rear (north) of the second floor of the house. The bedrooms at the south end each include one of the paired windows visible from the exterior on the south (front) elevation. The bedroom occupying the southwest corner is an intact mirror image of that in the southeast corner.¹ To the north of the southwest bedroom, at the end of a short hallway, is a linen closet, featuring the original wood door and brass hardware. The central bedroom, occupying the center bay of the east elevation, is intact, and features all of the original wood window and door trim, baseboards, and picture rail. In the northeast corner is another bedroom with intact window and door trim, and picture rails.² The bedroom occupying the northwest corner of the second floor features all of the original window and door trim, baseboards, and picture rails. The room has four false wood beams attached to the ceiling, and a built in closet with its original door and hardware. The window on the north wall looks out onto the second floor northeast corner rear porch. At the center of the north end of the second floor is a full bath, remodeled in the 1970s, and again in the early 2000s. Despite the remodels, which replaced the bathtub and vanity, as well as adding a tiled wainscoting, the bathroom retains all of its original wood window and door trim. The east wall includes the original door and hardware leading out onto the second floor of the rear corner porch.

The third floor (half-story) is accessed by a stair located above the first-to-second story staircase, and features a similar, though unfinished stairway with half-landing, rising to the third floor within the south half of the eastern cross-gable. The owners of the house during the 1990s attempted to finish the third floor, partially installing a stud-wall and French doors

¹ The bedroom in the southeast corner of the second floor is currently undergoing restoration to repair heavily damaged plaster. All of the window and door trim, as well as the baseboards and picture rails have been removed and preserved for reinstallation.

² This bedroom is currently undergoing renovation to repair heavily damaged plaster, and some of the picture rail has been removed

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approximately two-thirds of the way north from the south wall. The project was not completed, though plumbing for a bathroom to occupy the northern third of the floor was installed. The southern two-thirds of this unfinished half-story are open, with sloping walls and windows in the cross-gables. During an inspection of the interior of the south gable, it was discovered that the existing, large window (described above) is not original, and framing scars can be seen indicating the original width and height of the original window.

The basement of the house is unfinished, characterized by the stone foundation walls and windows on the east wall. The floor is concrete, and a portion of the south wall and a short central wall have been firred out for studs. In the center of the basement is the mortared stone base of the first-floor fireplace, and next to it the firewood elevator. A separate room occupies the northeast corner of the basement, and all original stone foundation walls are intact and unsheathed. A stone foundation wall also divides off a room occupying the northwest corner of the basement (with no dividing wall or doorway), leading to the exterior door on the north wall.

To the northwest of the house is a non-contributing shed, approximately 20x16 feet, set upon a board-formed poured slab concrete foundation. The structure has T-1-11 plywood siding, no windows, and a flat roof with overhanging eaves clad with rolled asphalt sheathing. On the south elevation is a T-1-11 entry door.

during renovation. It has been retained for reinstallation.

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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.

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

1906

Significant Dates

1906

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown³

³ Review of historic newspapers, building and permit records, historic city directories, and *Architects of Oregon* by Richard Ritz (Laird Hill Publishing, Portland, 2002) was unable to determine the architect or builder of the Merton E. DeGuire House.

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Period of Significance (justification)

The Murton E. DeGuire House was built in 1906, and that year is considered to be the period of significance for the Murton E. DeGuire House, which is nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Murton E. DeGuire House is a large, highly visible example of early twentieth century domestic architecture in Silverton, Oregon. It is a 2½-story, middle class Queen Anne-style residence, built in 1906, and retains good integrity, both on the interior, and the exterior, despite some alterations to windows on the south and west elevations of the house. Measured against the Registration Criteria established in the *Domestic Architecture of Silverton, Oregon and its Environs* Multiple Property Documentation, the Murton E. DeGuire House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture. It is, built near the end of the period during which the Queen Anne style was popular, and demonstrating clear stylistic affinity with the Colonial Revival style, which was near the height of its popularity at the time. The Murton E. DeGuire House was built in 1906, at the outset of a period of expansion and general prosperity in Silverton that would last into the middle 1920s, defined and described as “Industrial Boom, Age of Automobiles, and Expansion (1906–1925)” in the *Domestic Architecture of Silverton, Oregon and its Environs* Multiple Property Documentation. Its significance is at the local level, as a fine representative example of its period, style, and form as these were built in the City of Silverton, Oregon.

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

History of the Murton E. DeGuire House

The Murton E. DeGuire House was built in 1906 for Murton E. DeGuire (1875-1948), scion of a family of early Silverton settlers. The only son of Charles F. (1846-1928) and Arlena H. (Brown) DeGuire (1851-1885) (Charles DeGuire would later remarry and have three more children), Murton owned and lived in the house until his death in 1948. His wife, Lillian (Hyett) DeGuire (1879-1956) then continued to live in the house until her death, at which point it passed to joint ownership by their children and their respective spouses. In 1968, the house was sold to Beatrice B. Weatherly,⁴ who lived in the house from 1968 until 1977, when the house was sold to Douglas and Mary Tope.⁵ During the Tope's ownership of the house, the southernmost of the basement windows on the east elevation was expanded and an aluminum-framed picture window installed, later replaced with a vinyl window with a fixed central pane and two 1-over-1 sashes on the sides. It is likely that the third floor window in the gable of the south elevation was installed during the Tope's ownership as well, and it appears likely that the 1970s kitchen remodel took place during this period. In 1996 the house was sold for the first of three times that year, to J.D. and Edith L. Pierce in February,⁶ then to John T. and Susan J. Mudrick in April,⁷ and finally to Tobias A. and Terri L. Mudrick.⁸ Tobias and Terri Mudrick appear to have begun to finish the third floor, but did not

⁴ Marion County Deed Records, Book 655, Page 522.

⁵ Marion County Deed records, Reel 95, page 939.

⁶ Marion County Deed records, Reel 1293, page 179.

⁷ Marion County Deed records, Reel 1309, page 53.

⁸ Marion County Deed records, Reel 1307, page 250.

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complete that project before selling the house in 2001 to the present owners, James L. and Valerie R. Martinson, who have begun undertaking an extensive restoration of the house in an attempt to return it to its early-twentieth century form and condition.

Registration Requirements⁹

The Murton E. DeGuire House is nominated for listing in the NRHP under the *Domestic Architecture of Silverton, Oregon and its Environs* Multiple Property Documentation under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Below is a discussion of the general and specific registration requirements set forth in the MPD, and their satisfaction by the Murton E. DeGuire House:

The Murton E. DeGuire House remains in its original location, as constructed in 1906 at 631 B Street in the City of Silverton, Oregon. It is still in its original use as a single-family residence. It retains its original siding, windows, and trim, is free of physical additions to the house, and retains its original massing and footprint. Alterations to the house are limited to the remodeling of the kitchen, and alteration and replacement of two windows, one in the gable of the south elevation, and one in the basement foundation wall of the west elevation.

The original 1-over-1 wood sash window in the gable of the south (front) elevation has been replaced with a large wood sash window that does not conform to the dimensions of the original. The window that currently exists in that gable is a wide, 34-over-1 window. The replacement of this window, while affecting the integrity of design, is mitigated by several factors. First, the window, while not conforming to the size or shape of the original window, does not stand in stark contrast to the overall design of the house. The window does not appear especially at odds with the historic nature of the house. It is not inconsistent with windows that might be found in an intact Queen Anne House, particularly in this position on the façade. Second, the replacement of the window does not significantly alter the *fenestration pattern*, in that it retains the overall rhythm of wall openings on the house. It is centered on the elevation, retaining the overall symmetry of the façade. Third, the window it replaced would not be considered to be a character-defining feature, that is, the original window was not specifically one of the key design features that define the style, form, or expression of the Murton E. DeGuire House.

A second window replacement, this in the basement of the west (side) elevation, conforms neither to the size/shape of the original, nor is it a compatible design or of compatible materials. The window disrupts the original pattern of fenestration across the highly visible stone foundation, which on this elevation is nearly full-height, due to the slope of the hill on which the house is built. The impact to the overall integrity of the house is, however, not fatally diminished by this alteration, as it does retain the vast majority of its original design features. While not eliminating the impact to the integrity of the house, the impact is somewhat mitigated by the very fortunate placement of vegetation, which to some degree obscures the modern window, limiting the visibility of the altered window, except to close observers. In addition, while the altered window is not a minor impact, the presence of two out of the three original window openings and windows means that the original fenestration is not entirely lost.

⁹ The registration requirements presented here are defined and presented in the *Domestic Architecture of Silverton, Oregon and its Environs* Multiple Property Documentation (Allen 2010), under which the June Drake is eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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Despite the above-described window alterations, the Murton E. DeGuire House, appears largely now as it did when built. It is easily and instantly recognizable as an historic home, and contributes greatly to the historic character of the neighborhood. In addition, the very visible location of the house, situated on the side of a hill rising from the east side of Silverton, contributes greatly to the overall sense of the historic nature of Silverton. Neither of the altered windows is especially visible when viewed from almost anywhere but very close to the building.

The property includes terraces constructed using stone and rough-faced concrete block in the retaining walls. At least one of the stone terraces is original, and the second stone terrace was rebuilt by the current owners using the available stone, which may have been materials used in construction of an original terrace, since degraded before its recent reconstruction. The outbuilding associated with this house is not historic, and is non-contributing to the eligibility of the house, however, it is not of sufficient size or visibility to seriously affect the overall integrity of the house.

The Murton E. DeGuire house is typical of its time and place, and retains all of the original design characteristics identifying it as an early twentieth century home in the Free Classic Queen Anne style, designed and built for a family of middling means, and displaying all of the stylistic elements associated with this expression of the style. Both the interior and exterior of the house retain very good integrity in terms of workmanship.

Criterion C:

The Murton E. DeGuire House meets the registration requirements for listing in the NRHP established by the *Domestic Architecture of Silverton, Oregon and its Environs* Multiple Property Documentation. It is classified as follows:

Type: Single Family Residence

Sub-type: Queen Anne (Free Classic)

Form: Cross-gable

Expression: Middle Class

The Queen Anne style rose in popularity in Oregon at about the same time that it did in the more eastern United States (ca. 1880), largely due to much improved communication and transportation networks, and the rapidly increasing sophistication of Oregon residents as the Pacific Northwest became less frontier and more integrated into the mainstream of American culture. It remained popular in Oregon for thirty years, declining in the early years of the twentieth century in favor of the rise in popularity of the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. The transitional phase from the Victorian-era architectural design school to that of the early twentieth century (embodied by the embrace of the Colonial Revival and/or Craftsman styles) is seen in the Free Classic Queen Anne style, which combines these elements into a distinct, transitional style informed by elements of both. The Murton DeGuire House is a clear example of the Free Classic Queen Anne style of residential architecture, which demonstrates clear stylistic affinity with both the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles.

In the Murton E. DeGuire House, this is exemplified by the presence of stylistic features associated with Victorian, and especially Queen Anne styles with stylistic cues and overall form of the Colonial Revival style. The house makes use of varied siding textures, leaded glass in the upper ashes of highly-visible windows (first floor, living room), canted corners (southeast corner), grouping of tall, narrow windows, use of projecting bays to further break long, flat walls (east and west

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elevations), and built-in cabinetry (dining room), and double porch cut from the northeast corner of the house at the first and second stories, and flared, bell cast eaves in the gable ends, all of which are features associated with the Queen Anne style. The house is sided with horizontal wood clapboard, except in the gable ends, all of which are clad with wood shingle. The gables are all closed with pent roofs, a common feature on Queen Anne styles of architecture, but here used at centered cross-gables as well as the main gables so that, when viewed from the side elevation, the house has a symmetry capped by a pediment composed of the closed gable, giving it a certain associative sense of the Colonial Revival. On the west elevation, that facing downtown Silverton and highly visible from most places in the city, the house has a first story, projecting canted bay at the center, which further enhances the symmetrical feel and overall Colonial Revival influence. The Colonial revival is further embraced through the use of other classically-derived elements, including a small pediment over the center of the first floor, south elevation porch, and the use of columns on the porches, and wide frieze bands separating the first and second floor exterior cladding, as well as lining the eaves and gables. Due to its orientation, the principle elevation, which would ordinarily be considered to be south (front) elevation, is somewhat ambiguous, due to the house fronting on what was never a road suitable for traffic, and could be considered to be the west elevation, which faces the City of Silverton, and is clearly the most visible elevation. When viewed from this side, the house presents a wide façade, symmetrical in its fenestration and overall design patterns (the centered canted bay, centered cross-gable, etc.), more commonly associated with the Colonial Revival style than the Queen Anne.

Comparative Analysis

The Murton E. DeGuire House was built in 1906 in the Free Classic Queen Anne style. The style is a considered to be a transitional style, blending elements of the Queen Anne style and Craftsman or Colonial Revival styles. The Murton E. DeGuire House shows clear affinity with the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, and is unlike any other identified residence in Silverton. The nearest comparative residence is that found at 203 Welch Street. That house, while roughly contemporary with the Murton E. DeGuire House, is a more modest expression of the Free Classic Queen Anne, and demonstrates more elements of the Queen Anne than the Colonial Revival. It is a front-gabled, 1.5-story residence with a forward-facing, slightly projecting canted bay not unlike that found on the DeGuire House, and carries some of the elements of the Colonial Revival, such as frieze bands along the eaves and corner boards, but lacks the cross-gables and symmetry achieved by the Murton DeGuire House when viewed from the side elevation. 203 Welch Street has shingle in the gables, as does the Murton DeGuire House, and has paired and triple windows, but where the Murton DeGuire House has fully-developed cross-gables, 203 Welch Street has hipped dormers, and the fenestration does not demonstrate symmetry on the side elevation. In addition, 203 Welch Street lacks the integrity demonstrated by the Murton DeGuire house, in that it has been re-sided with vinyl siding and T-1-11 plywood. The Murton DeGuire House is quite distinctive in its demonstration of the Free Classic Queen Anne style, in that from the front (south) elevation, it is highly suggestive of the Queen Anne, while when viewed from the west (side) elevation, as it most commonly viewed due to its position and orientation on East Hill, it presents a distinctly Colonial Revival appearance. The size (2.5-stories) and very distinctive combination of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival design elements makes the Murton E. DeGuire House a singular residence in Silverton.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

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Silverton in 1906

The Murton E. DeGuire House was built in 1906, at the outset of a major expansion in the economy and population of Silverton that lasted until 1925. The following discussion of Silverton at the time of the construction of the Murton E. DeGuire House is intended to provide a brief historical context into which the house can be understood in terms of time and place. The discussion is derived from Section E of the *Domestic Architecture of Silverton, Oregon and its Environs* MPD.

At the turn of the twentieth century, Silverton was approaching a turning point in its history and development. In the years since its founding in 1854, the city had developed from a frontier settlement primarily serving as a social and commercial center in support of the surrounding farmland to a small, thriving community with a commercial and industrial base independent of agriculture, expanding from a population of 200 in the late 1870s to about 400 in 1880. In 1880, the construction of the Willamette Valley Railroad Company's narrow gauge line from Silverton, through Woodburn, to a landing on the Willamette River ushered in a new connectedness with the larger regional economy that Silverton had not previously experienced. By 1885, Silverton was the home of about 45 private businesses, including the general merchandising houses, blacksmiths, and wagon makers indicative of a frontier community and the specialized commercial enterprises associated with an increasingly sophisticated community, such as jewelers, furniture outlets, dentists, photography studios, etc. The industrial base of the city, located along the principal power source, the waters of Silver Creek, was expanding as well during this time. Flouring mills, furniture, door, and sash manufacturing, and a creamery are just a few of the manufacturing and processing companies formed to establish an export base in the city, creating the railroad as both a way to bring in goods to support the growing community, and as an outlet for manufactured goods that supported the employment base of an expanding population. By the mid-1890s, the population of Silverton reached about 1,500 before the city was affected by an economic decline felt across the country, resulting in a contraction of industrial and commercial communities, as well as a decline in population.

By the beginning of the twentieth century, however, the economy in the Pacific Northwest was experiencing a recovery, largely driven by the relocation of the center of the timber industry from the upper Midwest. The logging industry, always important in Oregon, took on an increasing role in the industrial output of the state, and communities such as Silverton, located at the margin of the farmland in the Willamette Valley, refocused from agriculture toward forest extraction. This move was first felt in earnest in Silverton in 1903 with the organization of the Silver Falls Timber Company, which began logging operations near Silverton that year, and greatly accelerated in 1906 with the construction of a large mill by the Silverton Lumber Company. As this industry expanded, the economic conditions in Silverton recovered, then experienced a major boom. In Silverton, the surge in employment offered by the logging camps in the Cascade Range foothills to the east of the city and mills within the city drove a dramatic expansion of the population from about 1,200 in 1905 to nearly 4,000 at its pre-World War II height in the mid 1920s. A dentist by profession, the sharp rise in employment during the first years of the twentieth century brought increased clientele to professionals who served the needs of that population, and the construction of a large, relatively ornate home by DeGuire is a reflection of the prosperity beginning to materialize at that time.

This unprecedented period of prosperity and expansion lasted until the mid-1920s, when available stands of uncut timber became increasingly difficult to reach. By that time, the Silverton economy had become largely dependent on the influx of

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wealth generated by the base employment offered by the local lumber mills. The slowing of the logging (and by extension, the timber processing industries) was followed by the collapse of the American (and to a large extent, global) economy, and development in the city came effectively to a halt, not to be resumed until the 1960s.

Murton E. DeGuire (1875-1948)

Murton E. DeGuire was a dentist and dairy farmer, whose life spanned the late 19th century and first half of the twentieth century, all of which was spent in residence in the City of Silverton. He was born in Silverton on January 27, 1875, the only son of Charles F. and Arlena (Brown) DeGuire, early residents of the area and both of the first generation of Silvertonians to grow from childhood to adulthood in the city following its founding. Murton DeGuire attended the local Silverton schools, and attained his professional credentials in dentistry at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri in 1898. That year, he moved back to Silverton and opened a practice. In 1902, he married Lillian Hyett, daughter of a local family, and had 3 children, Olivia (b. 1904), Alvah (b. 1906), and Elbert (b. 1909). In 1906, he had built the currently nominated Murton E. DeGuire House on land owned by his father, Charles DeGuire, which he would inherit on his father's death in 1928. During the years of his adult life, he was a locally-noted musician, leading the Silverton Band for many years, and was an active Freemason.¹⁰ As a dentist, he had an office in Silverton, and practiced once a week in Mt. Angel as well until 1915, when he sold his practice to Dr. L. Christopherson, whereupon he entered the dairying business.¹¹ As a dairy farmer, he developed a large herd of Jersey cows, and through this acquired large tracts of farmland to the north and east of Silverton while continuing to live within Silverton (in the presently nominated house) until his death on October 22, 1948.¹²

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Marion County Deed Records, Book 655, Page 522.
Marion County Deed Records, Reel 95, page 939.
Marion County Deed Records, Reel 1293, page 179.
Marion County Deed Records, Reel 1309, page 53.
Marion County Deed Records, Reel 1307, page 250.

Silverton Appeal-Tribune

1948 "Final Services Held on Sunday for Dr. DeGuire." *Silverton Appeal-Tribune*, October 29, 1948..

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): _____

¹⁰ Silverton Appeal "Silverton Band Reorganizes." May 27, 1904.

¹¹ Advertisement, "Murton E. DeGuire, D.D.S. - Dentist," *Silverton Appeal*, April 8, 1904.

¹² *Silverton Appeal-Tribune* "Final Services held Sunday for Dr. DeGuire," October 29, 1948.

DeGuire, Murton E., House
Name of Property

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10. Geographical Data

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

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	10	517385	4984063	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 the property are the legal and recorded boundaries of the property as it currently exists. The property is limited to tax lot 61W35BB09500.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the building that was built for and occupied by Murton E. DeGuire from 1906 to 1948, and the land presently associated with it by legal recordation with the Marion County Clerk.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jason M. Allen, M.A.
organization SWCA Environmental Consultants date August 1, 2010
street & number 434 NW 6th Avenue telephone 503.224.0333
city or town Portland state OR zip code 97209
e-mail jallen@swca.com

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.)

DeGuire, Murton E., 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.

The following information applies to all submitted photographs. Additional information on individual photographs can be found in Appendix A: Photographic Log

Name of Property: Murton E. DeGuire House
City or Vicinity: Silverton
County: Marion **State:** Oregon
Photographer: Jason M. Allen
Date Photographed: May 15, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>View</u>
OR_MarionCounty_MurtonDeGuireHouse_0001	South (principal) elevation, view to the north.
OR_MarionCounty_MurtonDeGuireHouse_0002	West (left) and south (right) elevations. View to the northeast.
OR_MarionCounty_MurtonDeGuireHouse_0003	West elevation, view to the east.
OR_MarionCounty_MurtonDeGuireHouse_0004	North elevation, view to the southwest.
OR_MarionCounty_MurtonDeGuireHouse_0005	View along east elevation. View to the north-northwest.
OR_MarionCounty_MurtonDeGuireHouse_0006	Shed, view to the northeast.
OR_MarionCounty_MurtonDeGuireHouse_0007	Central hall, first floor. View to the south.
OR_MarionCounty_MurtonDeGuireHouse_0008	Study, first floor. View to the southwest.
OR_MarionCounty_MurtonDeGuireHouse_0009	View from central hall toward living room, first floor. View to the west-northwest.
OR_MarionCounty_MurtonDeGuireHouse_0010	View of living room, first floor. View to the south.
OR_MarionCounty_MurtonDeGuireHouse_0011	View of living room, first floor. View to the north.
OR_MarionCounty_MurtonDeGuireHouse_0012	Dining room, first floor. View to the northeast.
OR_MarionCounty_MurtonDeGuireHouse_0013	Kitchen, first floor. View to the east-southeast.
OR_MarionCounty_MurtonDeGuireHouse_0014	View down central hall, second floor. View to the north.
OR_MarionCounty_MurtonDeGuireHouse_0015	View of northwest bedroom, second floor. View to the northwest.
OR_MarionCounty_MurtonDeGuireHouse_0016	View of northeast bedroom, second floor. View to the north-northwest.
OR_MarionCounty_MurtonDeGuireHouse_0017	View across basement. View to the northeast.
OR_MarionCounty_MurtonDeGuireHouse_0018	View of firewood elevator, basement. View to the northeast.

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

name Valerie & Jamie Martinson
street & number 631 B Street telephone 503.873.8713
city or town Silverton state Oregon 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

DeGuire, Murton E., House
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Domestic Architecture of Silverton,
Oregon and its Environs
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 10 Page 1



LEGEND

LINE TYPES

- TAX LOT BOUNDARY
- ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY
- RAILROAD
- STREAM, LAKE, ETC. NON-BOUNDARY
- SUBDIVISION BOUNDARY
- TAX CORN BOUNDARY
- OLD PROPERTY LINE
- VACATED RIGHT-OF-WAY
- RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY
- STREAM, LAKE, ETC. NON-BOUNDARY
- PARTITION PLAT B'DY.
- SUBDIVISION BOUNDARY
- TAX CORN BOUNDARY

SYMBOL TYPES

- PLC
- CONTROL POINTS
- SURVEY MONUMENTS
- CLAS CORNERS
- SECTION 1/4 SEC. 1/4 SEC. 1/16 SEC. 1/32

NUMBERS

- TAX CODE NO.
- 000 00 00
- ACREAGE - ALL ACREAGES EXCLUDE ANY PORTION THAT MAY LIE WITHIN THE UNINCORPORATED PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY.

TICK MARKS - WHEN A TICK MARK IS INDICATED ON THE EXTENSION OF A LINE TO THE TICK MARK, GENERALLY THIS IS USED WHEN DIMENSIONS GO INTO PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAYS.

ARROWS ARE USED WITH DIMENSIONS IN AREAS OF GREATER COMPLEXITY.

NOTICE: This map was created for Assessor's Office use ONLY.



SCALE 1" = 100'
DATE 11-1-2010
PLOT FILE CREATED: March 7, 2008
N:\MAPS\1024-0018-01\10.MXD

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

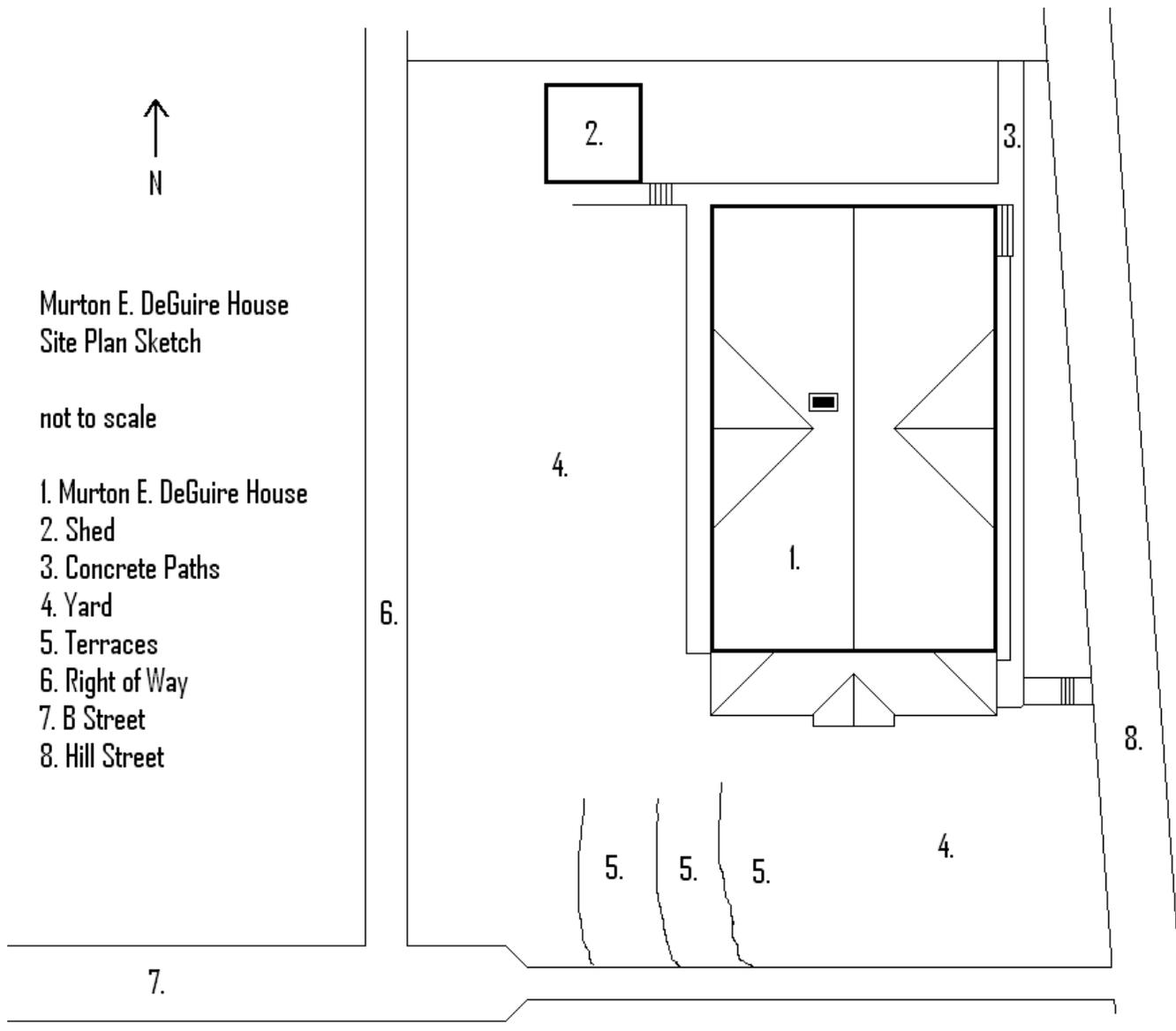
Section number 10 Page 2



Murton E. DeGuire House
Site Plan Sketch

not to scale

- 1. Murton E. DeGuire House
- 2. Shed
- 3. Concrete Paths
- 4. Yard
- 5. Terraces
- 6. Right of Way
- 7. B Street
- 8. Hill Street

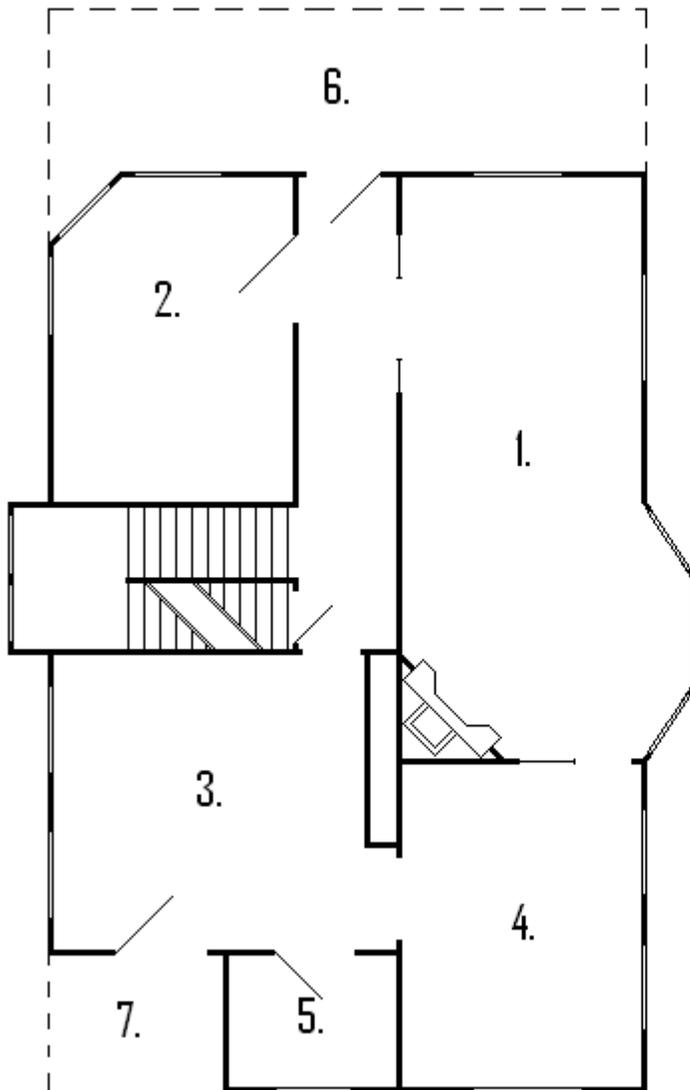


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Merton DeGuire House
1st Floor Plan

not to scale

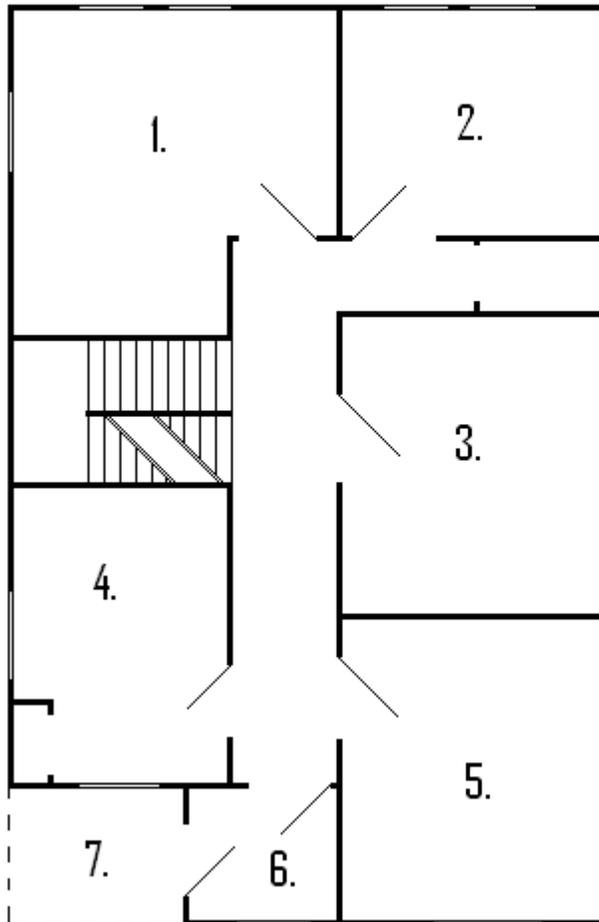
- 1. Living Room/Parlor
- 2. Office/Study
- 3. Kitchen
- 4. Dining Room
- 5. Wash Room/ Bathroom
- 6. Front Porch
- 7. Rear Porch

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Merton DeGuire House
2nd Floor Plan

not to scale

- 1. Bedroom
- 2. Bedroom
- 3. Bedroom
- 4. Bedroom
- 5. Bedroom
- 6. Bathroom
- 7. Rear Porch