

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only

received JAN 14 1980

date entered APR 3 1980

1. Name

historic The Riley-Cutler House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 11510 Pedee Creek Road not for publication

city, town Monmouth Pedee vic X vicinity of congressional district First

state Oregon code 41 county Polk code 053

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Steve and Charm Waller

street & number 11510 Pedee Creek Road

city, town Monmouth vicinity of state Oregon 97361

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Polk County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Dallas state Oregon

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Inventory of Historic Places - Polk County has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date May 2nd, 1976 federal state county local

depository for survey records State Historic Preservation Office- 525 Trade Street SE

city, town Salem state Oregon 97310

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>1979</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

GENERAL

The David J. Riley-George E. Cutler home, originally located in Dallas, Polk County Oregon, was moved from its site in June, 1979. When a scheduled, planned development of the original site threatened the demolition of the historic home, the current owners purchased and moved the house to its present location in Pedee, Polk County, Oregon, in order to preserve its historical and architectural significance. Care was taken during the relocation to provide an absolute minimum of impact to the setting, structure and fabric.

The new site was selected to expose the north and west elevations, which originally faced Washington and Jefferson Streets respectively. Public access to the new site from Pedee Creek Road reveals the retention of the original north-south orientation.

Although the context is rural rather than urban, the Queen Anne-Eastlake style was adaptable to both an urban or rural use. In point of fact, the present setting probably presents the structure in a context much closer to its original one-half block site. The architectural intent was obviously to provide an unique and separate visual impact. This impact is much stronger on the present site than on the original location where encroachment of commercial and residential development had violated the original intent.

The relocation of the Riley-Cutler home from Dallas (Polk County) was accomplished with an assortment of techniques designed to preserve the structure and fabric of the historic home. The Queen Anne, two and one-half story structure was located a distance of nearly seventeen miles through the rugged sea coast mountain range of Oregon. The upper story and one-half story was sectioned into two halves and 'trucked' to the new site.

The first phase of the project involved the removal of all interior doors, mouldings and trim. Windows were similarly removed and reglazed where necessary. The newel post, balusters and balustrades were removed in sections and also removed and cataloged.

In order to accomplish the dismantling, a set of rules were devised to catalog each piece. It was understood that the rules must be simple enough to be followed under every circumstance, yet broad enough to cover every potential problem.

Three rules were devised to meet such criteria: removal began from bottom to top; left to right; counter-clockwise rotation; and numbering followed accordingly. A log book was kept of every room and problems encountered were detailed in the book. All lath and plaster wall and ceiling material was removed after any wallpaper believed to be original, was photographed. Samples of wallpaper from each room were filed in the log book.

The second phase included dismantling and cataloging the exterior in preparation of the move. The system utilized for cataloging the exterior varied slightly from the interior and was based on both alphabetical and numerical listings. All decorated rafter tails, frieze boards and gable ornaments were photographed and removed. Sections were left intact wherever possible to facilitate their accurate reassembly. The projecting porches located on the North elevation, as well as the attached East-West oriented woodshed on the South elevation, were completely removed.

Roofing materials and sheathing were stripped exposing the roof trusses which were numbered and removed. The ceiling joists for the second floor were similarly numbered and removed. The balloon style framing was sectioned at the floor of the second story and a crane service was utilized to lower the 'onion roof' turret and large sections of exterior walls,

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complete with sheathing, siding, and ornamentation, into trucks. Important notes were again recorded in the log book.

With the dismantling phase completed, it was now possible to move the remaining first story by more conventional means. Measuring approximately ten feet high, and twenty feet wide by forty feet long, it was necessary to section the home in half to make the relocation. A temporary wall was erected adjacent to an interior load supporting wall running the length of the first floor. A cut was made between the walls in both the floor and ceiling, separating the two halves.

Advantages enjoyed by this process include: the relocation of nearly half the house without disconnecting power lines or stop lights; during the source of the move, from the surrounding commercial district; retaining the original softwood floors on both the first and second floors. In addition, several damaged problem areas of the house as a result of deferred maintenance, were properly repaired which would have proved impossible without a major dismantling effort. Much of the extensive ornamentation, once removed could be accurately repaired and cleaned prior to reconstruction. A great deal of the house was stripped of its paint build-up while dismantled, using a dip process and painted with a primer coat.

The reconstruction followed a similar but reversed schedule. Structurally a new reinforced concrete foundation replaces the old brick foundation. A brick skin of the original brick will return the foundation to its historical appearance. Treated wood replaces all sills in contact with cement and a heavier post-and-beam structure will insure the homes existence for many more years.

The fabric of the home has been retained and all damaged stock has been replaced by specifically milled stock to match. Interior walls will receive a plaster finish and the original fabric covering will be matched whenever possible.

Currently, the home has been roofed with cedar shingles and much of the exterior fabric has been returned. Seasonal weather has forced most of the work indoors with plumbing, electrical and insulation steps currently underway. The near completion date has been set for early spring or summer and appears to be within reach at this point.

The only changes in the floor plan include the addition of a stairway near the original kitchen and completion of the unfinished woodshed to kitchen and dining area. It should be noted that the plans call for the original, unfinished woodshed to match the rest of the interior in trim and detail. Period wallpaper will be utilized which closely resembles the original in both color and detail as a covering over the plaster walls. All original woodwork will be retained and refinished where necessary. The original softwood, tongue-in-groove floors will likewise be restored.

EXTERIOR

The Riley-Cutler home is a two and one half story wood frame structure with an eight inch thick sandmold brick foundation, a full attic and daylight basement in the Queen Anne

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Eastlake style of architecture. Approximately thirty-six by sixty feet, the house is two bays wide by five bays long. The roof is composed of straight gables. The main house is in an inverted "L" shape on a predominately north-south axis with the southern most gable truncated. The gable extending eastward on the north elevation contains an octagonal turret with a concave and convex "onion" roof. Connected to the south end of the main house by a one-story kitchen is one story woodshed with an east-west axis gable roof. The roof is punctuated by two brick chimneys, one on the west side and one on the east side of the main north-south gable. The west side chimney is larger, with recessed panels and a corbelled top. The chimney on the east side is smaller, with no distinctive decoration. Historic photographs also indicate the presence of cast iron crestwork along the entire peak line.

The exterior of the house exhibits five major kinds of fabric including horizontal shiplap, vertical milled boards, horizontal milled boards, scalloped shingles, and lattice work. Horizontal shiplap is the major exterior fabric and extends from the molding just above the vertical milled boards to the roof line. The vertical milled boards form a band around the house and extend from the water table to a molding line at the base of the first story windows. The horizontal milled boards are found around some of the second story windows. Scalloped shingles form a wide band separating the first and second stories, and all one story projections on the house proper use this band as both roof terminus and fabric. Lattice work is found as a fabric below the porch on the west side.

The front elevation is the north elevation and will be described in two parts: the east bay composed of the north face of the eastward extending gable and including the octagonal turret and main porch; and the west bay composed of the area below the main north-south gable.

The east bay is dominated on the first floor by the main porch. The main steps pass under a gable projecting from the truncated hip roof of the porch proper. The gable and porch roof is supported by six turned columns: one at each of the four gable corners; and one at each outer corner of the main porch roof. Two turned pilasters matching the columns support the porch at the house. Each of the columns has a pair of arched brackets which supports a series of sawn wood corbels connected by ball and spindle decoration. Underneath the main gable is a sunburst decoration of ball and spindle construction. The porch also has a low railing of square fluted balusters with ball and spindle decoration between. The main entrance under the porch has double doors with each door displaying a single light. Above each light is a semi-circular sunburst. Below each light is a projecting rectangular sunburst atop two recessed, heavily molded, side-by-side panels. The second story of the east bay is dominated by the turret projecting out from the main structure and above the main porch roof. The main portion of the turret has five sides, the outer three composed of three ne-over-one double hung sash windows. Above the windows is an area originally composed of wood shingles and now composed of composition shingles, above which are the five sides with recessed panels exhibiting a starburst motif, then dentil molding, and the octagonal turret roof terminating in a ball and spindle finial.

The east bay is a two-story, three sided slanted bay terminating in a gable end supporting a suspended porch at the attic line. In addition to the suspended porch there are four other small triangular porches, two on each story, which serve to square off the

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three-sided slanted bay terminating in a gable end supporting a suspended porch at the attic line. In addition to the suspended porch there are four other small triangular porches, two on each story, which serve to square off the three-sided bay. The two triangular porches on the first floor exhibit large circular brackets with ball and spindle "spokes". The two triangular porches at the second floor support columns that extend to the roof line. Spanning the space between the outer bay surface and the column is a round horseshoe arch decorated with ball and spindle ornamentation. The suspended porch is located above the second floor outer bay surface and is supported by heavy brackets. Vertical milled boards with scroll saw ornamentation serve as ballusters for a railing enclosing this porch which is connected by short columns to a barge board decorated with a flowered rosette.

The windows on the first and second floors looking out on the triangular porches are one-over-one double hung sash. The window looking out on the suspended porch is composed of two casement windows with an elliptical lintel. The main window on the first floor has an elliptical lintel and is three-over-one with the upper three lights being stained glass. The main window on the second floor is eight-over-one under a round horseshoe arch. The eight upper lights and the three elliptical lights under the arch are of stained glass.

The west elevation will also be described in two parts. The first description will be of the west elevation of the main house structure. The second description will be of the west elevation of the attached kitchen with porch and the west elevation of the woodshed.

The first floor of the west elevation of the main structure is composed of a porch and a three-sided projecting bay, all under a truncated hip roof. The porch, skirted with lattice work, is north of the bay and supports two turned columns with a matching pilaster at the exterior surface wall. The porch brackets, corbels, balusters and ball and spindle ornamentation match the concomitant pieces on the north elevation porch. Two windows, one on the west surface of the structure and one on the north face of the three-sided bay, look out on the porch. Both are one-over-one, double hung sash. The three-sided projecting bay is supported by the brick foundation, which contains a single light with an elliptical lintel. The first story west face of the bay is composed of a large one-over-one, double hung sash window with adjacent narrow one-over-one lights. The south face of the bay also has a one-over-one, double hung sash window.

On the second floor of the west elevation, directly above the window looking out on the porch, can be found a similar one-over-one, double hung sash window. This vertical movement is further accented by a small dormer with decorated barge boards in the roof. Above the first story three-sided bay is a corresponding bay area on the second floor roofed by a gable exhibiting a barge board with scroll saw and spindle ornamentations. The north and south faces of this bay contain narrow one-over-one, double hung sash windows. The east face contains a window composed of six lights, three-over-three. The upper three lights are further divided into many small stained lights.

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The west elevation also contains the west faces of the attached kitchen and woodshed. Both of these structures are one story with gable roofs. A porch area is formed by the westward extension of the woodshed, the west face of the kitchen, and the southern face of the main structure. The porch has one central column, two pilasters, brackets, corbels, and ball and spindle ornamentation corresponding to the other porches described. A door with one light provides entrance to the woodshed from the porch, and one provides entrance to the main structure. A one-over-one double hung sash window looks out onto the porch from the kitchen area. The gable end of the woodshed exhibits an ornamented barge board and a circular light.

The south elevation is composed of the south face of the woodshed, and the second floor and roof of the south face of the main structure. The woodshed contains a door into the basement. The second floor of the south face of the main structure contains two windows: a one-over-one, double hung sash window in the attic, and a casement window containing small stained glass lights on the east half of the face. Examination of the truncated gable on the south elevation suggests the former presence of gable ornamentation, but it is not visible on any historic photographs.

The east elevation of the structure is very similar to the west elevation except for the three-sided sunroom, the gable ornamentation on the main structure, and the dormer. The three-sided sunroom contains eight one-over-one double hung sash windows. The gable end ornamentation is ball and spindle lattice work, and the roof dormer contains two casement windows with an elliptical lintel.

INTERIOR

Three woods in their natural colors are found in combination in the interior woodwork: cedar, redwood and white pine. All of the floors in the structure are Douglas fir with tongue-in-groove construction. The trim around the windows and doorways throughout the house have rosette decorations of the lintel ends. Rosettes also accent the door trim three feet above the floor. All of the doors are constructed of Douglas fir with recessed cedar panels.

All interior walls and ceiling fabric are composed of plaster and covered with a decorated paper. Ceiling height on the first floor is ten feet, with a second floor ceiling height of nine feet. All interior hardware are brass of either solid cast or stamped designs

The first story floor plan of the main two-story structure is divided into four quadrants: the northeast quadrant is the hall (which opens into the other three quadrants) and stairway to the second floor; the northwest quadrant contains the parlor; the southeast quadrant is the dining room; and the southwest quadrant contains the sitting room. The kitchen can be found south of the dining and sitting rooms. The woodshed is located south of the kitchen.

The staircase found on the east side of the hallway contains a large newel post, baluster and balustrades of turned Douglas fir. Access to the parlor from the main hallway

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area is gained through a large double sliding pocket door constructed of fir and redwood. The north face of the parlor is the three-sided bay with stained glass window. An identical pocket door arrangement separates the parlor and sitting rooms.

Angled between the north and west corner of the sitting room can be found a fireplace with ceramic tile decoration and a fir mantle which does not appear to be original. South of the fireplace can be found a three-sided bay extension of the west wall. Access to either the kitchen, west exterior porch or main hallway can be gained from the sitting room as well as the parlor as was already mentioned.

Entrance to the dining room can be gained through either the main hall or the kitchen. East of the dining room is located the eight windowed sunroom. Access to the east exterior porch can also be gained through the dining room.

Access to the kitchen from the exterior is gained from the east porch. Two windows, one on the east wall and one on the west wall serve to illuminate the room. In the southwest corner can be found a small bathroom, the result of a later addition. A built-in cabinet containing glass doors over four drawers can also be found on the south wall. A small vertically sliding door serves to provide the main house with firewood stored in the woodshed.

The woodshed is located south of the kitchen. Access is gained through doors located off either the east or west exterior porch. Containing no interior fabric, both roof trusses and joists as well as the stud walls are exposed. A stairway down to the earthen cellar is found in the southwest corner. A third exterior door opening into this cellar is also found in the southwest corner. Light enters through circular windows at either of the gable ends.

Access to the second floor is gained from the main hall in the northeast corner of the building. North of the stairway is a bedroom that occupies the space defined by the octagonal turret. South of the hallway is a bathroom. A small stained glass casement window on the south wall serves to illuminate the bathroom area. Access to the attic is gained through a stairway located off the southwest corner. West of the hallway are two bedrooms, the northern bedroom contains the circular stained glass window and bay area on its north side. The southern bedroom contains a stained glass window and bay area on its west side.

ENVIRONMENT

Plans currently call for the reconstruction of the carriage house. Historical photographs fail to show details of the structure yet through the use of Sanborn Maps, its exact location and dimensions are known. The intent of the owners is to use identical shiplap siding and similar gable ornamentation so as to not alienate the home and carriage house from the surrounding environment.

Plans also call for the documentation of both period landscaping materials and beds. Where possible, the new setting will be landscaped to match the original site, even to the point of relocation of many of the original materials.

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Riley-Cutler House, Monmouth, Polk County, Oregon

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Status of Riley-Cutler House Restoration, March 1980

Restoration of the Riley-Cutler House, relocated from Dallas to Pedee in the vicinity of Monmouth, Oregon, in 1979, is to be completed in the summer of 1980. The original north/south orientation was maintained at the new site. Following its sitting on reinforced concrete foundation, the house underwent the necessary structural, mechanical, electrical and plumbing modifications necessary for compliance with uniform building code and fire-life safety standards.

The roof has been replaced with cedar shingles to match the original in both design and dimension. All necessary plumbing and roof vents have been installed on the east side of the roof so as not to intrude upon the more visible western exposure. Siding has been replaced or repaired where necessary using materials which match the original. Details and ornaments, where structural in nature, have been replaced, and the remaining decoration is to be installed during dry weather.

With the basic weatherization steps having been taken, interior work is now being performed. Window installation is just beginning and is to be completed by spring. Both interior and exterior finish details will be performed over the summer. The most recent photographs reveal the progress of the restoration to date.

There have been few changes to the original floor plan. A porch and gazebo have been added to the rear elevation. New posts, turned to match the front porch columns, were installed to carry the load. The porch roof is covered with hand-cut scalloped shingles matching the belt course encircling the house between the first and second story. Also, the ceiling height of the lower north/south axis kitchen area has been raised a few feet to facilitate the necessary head height requirements in the uniform building code standards. The original unfinished woodshed area has now been defined as a kitchen since the original kitchen was inadequate by today's standards.

Recent photographs of the upper stories of the north elevation depict the replacement of the large circular stained glass window. Scaffolding has been installed to provide access for the replacement of the porch located between the large circular window and attic windows. Visquene covers the windows at present, and is a temporary measure to protect against the weather. All detail work has been protected by a liberal coat of primer paint.

Restoration of the turret is nearly complete. The copper finial is awaiting the replacement of a copper ball. Dentil molding existing just below the octagonal roof has been stripped chemically and replaced. The sunburst panels, having been stripped, were returned to their original placement. Moldings to complete the area beneath the panels and above the shingle band are currently being stripped. Once in place, the entire feature will be given a final coat of primer.

Only a skeleton of the front entrance detail work has been installed. A great amount of time is necessary to install the necessary ornamentation. With the current weather conditions causing expansion and contraction in the wood, as well as potential damage to ornaments with construction underway, it is inadvisable to replace details when other more pressing situations need attention.

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Riley-Cutler House, Monmouth, Polk County, Oregon

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Above the gabled porch entrance is a flat area which originally contained a balustrade and baluster assembly. As this area was severely damaged by rot, the whole porch had to be reconstructed. Metal holders to support the balusters can be noticed at each of the upper corners of the porch. Moldings to finish off the area between the scalloped shingled band and the rounded bullnose moldings are currently being manufactured from blades, carefully duplicating the original moldings.

The gutter system, necessary to drain the watershed by the roof, is also being carefully reconstructed. Downtubes necessary to drain the gutters are installed within the walls so as not to detract from the exterior. Recent photographs show parts of this system. Outlets for the gutter disappear into the exterior walls and reappear near the foundation. Storm drains necessary to remove the heavy winter rainfall from the building perimeter have been provided. Appearing as a white horizontal line, these drains will be covered by backfill or landscaping and will not be visible upon completion of the project.

Photographs also document the reassembled brick chimney nearly identical to the original which was unlined. Also visible is the square ridge cap on the roof. This cap was designed to incorporate the addition of crestwork visible in historic photos but missing when the project was undertaken. The crestwork will follow the original design recorded in the historic views. The metal gutters surrounding the house will be finished off with the replacement of moldings between the underside of the gutters and the rounded rafter tails.

The site on which the building was relocated had never been developed, and no archeological values were present to be disturbed.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1892 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The David J. Riley-George E. Cutler house, built ca. 1892, is significant for its historic associations with the early economic and political growth of Dallas, Polk County, Oregon. Architecturally, the house is significant as the finest extant example of the Queen Anne- Eastlake style in Polk County, Oregon.

David J. Riley was born October 28, 1853 to F.J. and Bertha Green Riley of Boston, Massachusetts. Riley attended the public schools in Boston until he entered a three-year carpenter apprenticeship in 1869. After further working for five years in the Boston area as a journeyman carpenter, Riley moved to Dallas, Oregon in 1878, and lived in the area until his death in 1930. On January 22, 1891, Riley married Mary Francis Lovelady, daughter of Thomas J. Lovelady, a prominent 1846 pioneer and member of the first city council in Dallas. She received title to the Lovelady Addition to Dallas from her father in 1886, and it was on this land in 1892 that the Rileys built their home. The lathe worker for the ornamentation on the house was J.H. Hart, an employee of the Riley and Coad Planing Mill and Sash and Door Factory.

Riley has been described as, "...a modest and unassuming man..(who) figured very prominently in the substantial growth of Dallas."¹ He was first identified with the lumber milling interests in Polk County. After Riley arrived in Dallas he worked for three years as a carpenter and then built and operated a mill above Falls City, Polk County, Oregon. During this time he also, "...in partnership with Robert Suitor built the first sawmill at Linnton, below Portland."² Riley's Peak and Riley's Road in this area were named for him.

In 1883 Riley disposed of his mill interests and entered into partnership with Frank J. Coad in purchasing the planing mill and sash and door company from J.M. Campbell. The six-horse water-powered plant expanded and, in 1885, they constructed a new plant at the east end of Mill Street near the Dallas Flouring Mill and the Biddle Foundry. The new plant produced one hundred and twenty-five horsepower and had "...all modern machinery and (was) run by both water and steam power, sash doors mouldings and various builders' materials being turned out in large quantities."³

Riley and Coad were also involved in building and contracting in the Dallas area, "...having been the contractors and builders of the Holman Hotel and other noted buildings."⁴ By 1895 the business had grown so large that, "...it was deemed advisable to dissolve partnership, Mr. Riley thereafter devoting himself to contracting, and Mr. Coad to the management of the milling interests."⁵

Mr. D.J. Riley was next identified as the founder in 1889 of the first electric light plant in Dallas. Also located on the east end of Mill Street, it contained, "a 20-arc dynamo which cost...\$2000 in Connecticut, and about \$500 more by the time it was laid down in Dallas."⁶ Initially the residents of Dallas were skeptical of the new light source, and the city of Dallas was the major customer with twelve arc light street lamps. The first private customers were the Methodist and Christian Churches. The charge for electrical service was, "...\$7.50 per month for each arc light maintained by the city and around \$5.00 for each light in a store."⁷

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED
ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Acreage of nominated property One Acre

Quadrangle name Falls City, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	0	4	6	4	8	7	0	4	9	5	7	0	6	5
Zone				Easting				Northing						

B

Zone				Easting				Northing						

C

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D

Zone				Easting				Northing						

E

Zone				Easting				Northing						

F

Zone				Easting				Northing						

G

Zone				Easting				Northing						

H

Zone				Easting				Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at a point 3.788 cahins west of and 1.515 chains south of the northwest corner of a tract of land conveyed to Sam Mentzer by deed recorded in Volume 194, page 184, Polk County Deed Records, Section 20, Township 9 South, Range 6 West of the Willamette

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rusty Gorman

organization Willamette Landmarks Co.

date August 14, 1979

street & number 330 SE Viewmont

telephone 752-6347

city or town Corvallis

state Oregon 97330

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title State Historic Preservation Officer's Designee

date December 1979

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register

date 4/3/80

Attest:

Chief of Registration

date 3/31/80

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In 1895, " a new machine known as a 500-light incandescent Westinghouse alternating current machine was purchased.⁸ Electric lighting for residential use became more acceptable and steam power was added as an auxiliary power source. A new plant, solely powered by steam, was built in the late 1890's. In 1903 Riley sold the plant to M.D. Ellis of Salem, Oregon. It was later owned by the city of Dallas, purchased by Mountain States Power Company, and leased by Willamette Valley Lumber Company.

Other economic enterprises concerning D.J. Riley were the Dallas woolen factory, the first city garage in Dallas, and the first permanent motion picture theatre. He was a stockholder in the woolen mill which had, "...a capacity of 1,200 pounds of wool per day."⁹ The city garage was first built on Jefferson Street between Washington and Court Streets, and was later extended west through to Main Street. The theatre was built ca. 1910 on Main Street between Washington and Court Streets on the site later occupied by the Majestic Theatre.

Politically, J.D. Riley was a member of the Republican Party, and a member of the Dallas City Council between 1883 and 1886. Riley was first appointed to the council on August 20, 1883 to fill the seat vacated by George E. Good. Riley was thirty years old at the time, and had been in Dallas for only five years. Riley was elected for a one-year term in November, 1883, and a two-year term in November, 1884.

During his term of office in 1883 the city paid \$1,130 to H.P. Gregory and Company for the city's first fire engine. Riley was responsible in 1885 for renting space on behalf of the city from the Dallas Brass Band Hall for the first permanent space occupied by the fire company, Terror Engine Company #1. He was also the author of a motion granting five years free of taxes on manufacturing worth \$2,000 or more put up for public use. 1885 saw the city of Dallas adopt a new charter, and the council passed a new set of ordinances. The Council of 1885 also was responsible for the construction of the first permanent sidewalks in downtown Dallas.

Socially, Riley was very involved with the Oddfellows, and at the time of his death he was, "...the only living member of Friendship Lodge No. 6, I.O.O.F. entitled to wear a 50 year jewel."¹⁰

In 1903, after the death of his wife, the house was sold by Riley and was purchased by George E. and Mary A. Cutler that same year. George Cutler was born in Michigan in 1845, and his wife was born in Meadville, Pennsylvania in 1851. When her first husband died, Mrs. Cutler moved to Glendive, Montana, where the Cutlers were married. In 1888 the Cutlers moved to Dallas, purchasing the Riley house in 1903.

George E. Cutler was, " one of Dallas foremost citizens, a man who...has borne a most enviable record as a businessman of superior ability, an honored Christian gentleman, a kind and loving husband and an indulgent father."¹¹ Cutler was a considerable land owner, and donated the site on Washington Street for the construction of the Adventist Church of which he was a member.

The Cutlers were also the founders of Cutler City just south of Lincoln City on the Oregon Coast. The land belonged originally to Charlie Depoe, the Siletz Indian for whom

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Depoe Bay is named. Good friends of Charlie Depoe, the Cutlers bought the land from him between 1910 and 1912.

The first summer home on the land was erected in 1913 by Frank D. Gibbs of Portland. Later in 1913 the Cutlers also erected a small cabin in the area, but after George Cutler's death in 1914 the property went to their son, Arthur. The first permanent residence in the area was built in 1919 by the Matt Kangas family. The major development of the area took place ca. 1925, and "on March 10, 1930 a post office named in honor of the Cutlers was established with Jacob H. Boomer as first postmaster."¹²

After the death of Mrs. Cutler in 1939, the house passed to Arthur Cutler. It was later sold in the 1940's, but has remained as a residential dwelling through a number of owners. The house alone was purchased in 1979 by the current owners, who because of the planned development of the property, were forced to move it to its present site near Pedee, Polk County, Oregon.

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Architecturally, the house possesses a quality of craftsmanship and attention to detail that ranks it as one of Polk County's grandest extant Queen Anne style home. Focal points such as the octagonal turret, widespread use of stained glass, elaborate wood-working and the combination of redwood, cedar and white pine woods found on the interior give the house both an exterior and interior charm unmatched in the area.

FOOTNOTES

1 "Death Calls City's Veteran Oddfellow," The Polk County Itemizer-Observer, February 20, 1930, page 1.

2 Ibid.

3 "Frank J. Coad," Portrait and Biographical Record of the Willamette Valley Oregon (Chicago: Chapman Publishing Co., 1903, p. 1248.

4H.K. Hines, D.D., "David J. Riley." An Illustrated History of the State of Oregon (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co, 1893), p. 1203.

5" Frank J. Coad," loc. cit.

6" D.D. J. Riley Tells Story of Early Light Plant." The Polk County Itemizer-Observer, October 17, 1929, page 4.

7 Ibid., page 4

8 Ibid.

9H.K. Hines, loc.cit.

10 " Death calls City's Veteran Oddfellow." loc. cit.

11" George Cutler Daed," Polk County Itemizer, June 25, 1914, page 7.

12 Earl Nelson, "Cutler City," Pioneer History of North Lincoln County, Oregon Volume 1 (McMinnville, Oregon: The Telephone Register Publishing Company. 1951, page 135.

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Meridian in Polk County, Oregon; and running thence west 3.163 chains; thence south 3.163 chains; thence east 3.163 chains; thence north 3.163 chains to the beginning, containing one acre, more or less.