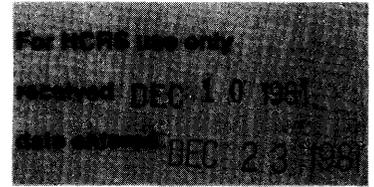


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



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

1. Name

historic Scheurer, William Riley, House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 23707 First Street NE not for publication

city, town Butteville vicinity of congressional district Second

state Oregon code 41 county Marion code 047

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Patricia E.E. Croman

street & number 23707 First Street NE

city, town Aurora vicinity of state Oregon 97002

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Marion County Courthouse

street & number Recorder's Office

city, town Salem state Oregon 97301

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Situated on the south (east) bank of the Willamette River in the town of Butteville, in Marion County, Oregon, the William Riley Scheurer House is a two-story wood frame building in the Queen Anne Style. Built for William R. Scheurer, a local grain merchant, it is understood to have been constructed between 1890-1891. The house is in sound condition and retains the essential characteristics of its style -- asymmetrical massing, bays and projections, variegated siding, Eastlake style surface ornament, etc.--despite a number of minor alterations. For example, verge board decoration and porch jigsaw work have vanished from the principal (north) facade. Between 1910 and 1915 the following alterations were made: a gable-roofed dormer and Craftsman style porch were added on the east face, square and rectangular openings were added in upper stories, and a screened sun porch gable was added to the south, or rear face. Modifications of later years, most of them made in the 1960s, included construction of a full concrete and cinder block basement with rusticated facing at the foundation line, and enclosure of a back porch. An exterior chimney of used brick was added to the west face for a parlor fireplace in the 1970s.

The Scheurer House is located in Section 32 of Township 3 South, Range 1 West of the Willamette Meridian on Lots 2 and 3 of Block 2 in the St. Alexie plat of Butteville. Also located on Block 2 were two of Scheurer's grain warehouses and a section of the Butteville ferry landing. Little above-ground evidence remains on these structures, but because of their importance to Scheurer's grain business and the overall interpretation of the Scheurer House, all of Block 2, an area of approximately two acres, is proposed for nomination.

The house is situated in the middle of Lots 2 and 3, and the main entrance faces north, overlooking the Willamette River. The main axis of the house extends north-south. A paved, circular, driveway and detached garage and storage buildings are located directly to the east of the house. The grounds surrounding the house are well forested with alder and maple along the river bank, walnut in the west yard and a few scattered fir trees. A variety of shrubs were used as foundation plantings and dot the surrounding lawn.

The Scheurer House is a two story asymmetrically-massed building with a variety of roof shapes and two projecting window bays two stories in height. The length of the house, north to south, is 47 feet and the width, east to west, is 24 feet.

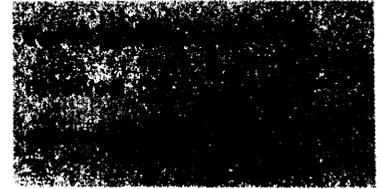
The house is wood balloon frame construction with horizontal shiplap siding. The foundation is made of a combination of original red brick piers reinforced by concrete and cinder block walls. The majority of the windows are one-over-one double hung sash, and the rest are fixed single pane sash. The roof is shingled with cedar shingles, but on the west side the cedar shingles have been covered by asphalt shingles. At the eaves are located some wooden slats placed at a 45° angle, that were designed to collect and drain rain water from the roof.

The main volume is covered by a hipped roof, originally crested. Projecting from the hip roof on the west side is a gabled window bay and on the north side is a similar gable with projecting window bay. The front entrance porch and the back porch are roofed with a truncated hip. A decorative feature of the roof is a band of fish scale imbricated shingles located between the peak and the eaves of the hip and the gables of the main roof. Other features of the roof include, a tall central chimney, a molded boxed cornice with a plain frieze and decorative brackets at the eaves. Roof cresting is no longer intact.

The west projecting window bay is two stories in height and has two windows on the first floor and one window on the second floor. The gable has eave returns and is decorated

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with fish scale imbricated shingles.

The north gable is also decorated with fish scale imbricated shingles and eave returns, but projecting from this gable is a two story gabled window bay. Located on the first floor of the bay is a rectangular bay window. The bay window has two windows that are located on the front of the bay and two narrower windows located on either side of the bay. The windows are decorated with molded casings and corner blocks, topped by a molded cornice. Underneath each window is a recessed panel with inlaid corner blocks. Above the bay window on the second floor level is a single double-hung window. The exterior surface of the second level is textured with fish scale imbricated shingles.

Adjacent to the north window bay is the front porch. The porch is roofed with a truncated hip that is fully shingled with fish scale imbricated shingles. The turned posts and lattice and jigsaw work which once decorated the porch are missing. The front door is decorated with two lower, raised, panels and an upper stained glass window that is surrounded by border lights. A top light of stained glass is located above the door.

A stained glass window designed to allow light into the interior staircase is a feature of the east elevation. The original window was lost in a storm and was replaced by another similar stained glass window.

Between 1910 and 1915, three major additions were made to the Scheurer House. First, on the east side of the house, a gabled dormer was added to a second story storage room located above the dining room. Three small windows were placed in the gable to allow light into the room. Second, a Craftsman style porch was added to the east side of the house, just outside of the dining room. A doorway from the dining room to the porch was also added. The porch has exposed rafters, a tie beam and king post in the gable and heavy square posts on pedestals which are joined by a simple railing. Apparently, it was at this time that, in an effort to bring the front porch into stylistic conformity with the new, the turned posts and lattice work on the front porch were removed and replaced by posts similar to the ones on the east porch. On the south face of the house, a gable roofed sun porch dormer was constructed on the top of the truncated hip roof of the rear porch. Originally, the sun porch had screened windows but it now is enclosed with glass.

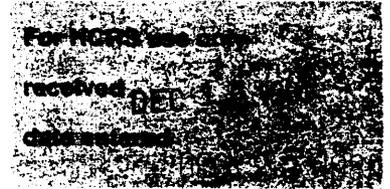
The next major additions were made in the early 1960s. The largest change of this period was the construction of a full basement. Previously, there had only been a dirt floored cellar and crawl space. A concrete floor was laid and cinder block foundation walls were built. In some places the original red brick foundation was reinforced and made part of the basement walls. An imitation, rusticated stone skirting was added to the exterior to hide the basement walls. An interior staircase was built to give access to the kitchen above, and a sliding glass exterior door was installed. At this time also the back porch was enclosed. Two exterior doors were added to the east and the west side of the porch and three single paned aluminum windows were installed in the south wall.

The last major addition to the house was in the early 1970s, when an exterior fireplace was added to the west wall of the parlor. The fireplace was constructed of used brick. Two small stained glass windows were installed on either side of a vintage chimney piece salvaged from elsewhere.

The interior of the Scheurer House is laid out in a asymmetric side hall plan. To the west

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of the entry stairhall is the parlor. South of the parlor is the kitchen. The dining room is south of the stairhall. In all of the first floor rooms except the dining room, the ceilings are 10 feet in height. The second floor, reached by a staircase in the side hall, is also asymmetrically arranged. Three bedrooms are located on this floor and all are connected by a hallway.

Between 1910 and 1915, the interior layout of the house was changed in two locations on the second floor. First, a gabled dormer was added to a small storage closet that was located on the east side of the floor and just above the dining room. The addition of this dormer helped provide another second floor room which was eventually made into a bathroom. The second change was the addition of a sun porch to the south bedroom. The sun porch was more of a gabled dormer which sat on top of the truncated hip roof of the rear porch.

In the early 1960s a major layout addition occurred. A full basement was constructed underneath the house. The basement consisted of two bedrooms, a family room and a single bathroom. The only alteration of the original layout was the addition of a staircase from the kitchen to the basement.

The interior woodwork of the Scheurer House is standard for the period and style, including molded baseboards, beaded door and window casings with corner blocks, and four-paneled cedar doors.

The central feature of the interior is the staircase in the side hall. It is an open, dog-leg staircase with two sets of winders and open-string steps. The banister is made of one turned newell at the first floor level, two turned platform newells at each set of winders, a molded hand rail and turned balusters. Wainscoting decorates the interior wall of the staircase.

Two other prominent interior features are the built-in window seats in both of the bay windows. The seats are plainly decorated except for the surrounding window casing and the drawers that are located below each of the seats.

As was earlier stated, in the early 1970s a fireplace was added to the parlor. The mantel piece and overmantel are not original to the house but predate the turn of the century. The firebox opening is rectangular with a marble surround by colonettes capped by console brackets supporting the mantel shelf. The overmantel consists of three mirror panels with a shelf above the large central mirror.

Other interior changes include the addition of built-in bookshelves in the parlor, the installation of French doors between the side hall and the parlor, the lowering of the ceiling and the addition of wainscoting in the dining room.

The kitchen is the only room in the house that has been completely remodeled. The staircase to the basement and the opening of the south wall to the enclosed porch were the only structural changes. Other changes include the installation of modern cabinets and appliances, two storage closets and a work desk.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1890–1891 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The William Riley Scheurer House, an example of Queen Anne Style architecture with East-lake style surface ornament, was built between 1890 and 1891 and modestly up-dated in the second decade of the 20th century with Craftsman style side porch, dormer, and rear sleeping porch. It occupies the whole of Block 2 in the St. Alexie plat of Butteville, in Marion County, Oregon. The house is oriented to the north and is situated on a high bank overlooking the Willamette River and the historic site of the Butteville ferry landing. Commodious and fashionable in its day, the house represents the attainment of the second generation of an early settler family in the northern French Prairie area, one which developed a grain and hop farm on the periphery of Butteville and owned the two largest grain warehouses on the waterfront. In the 1880s, William Riley Scheurer was agent for the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company and readily shipped his grain to Oregon City. He acquired the parcel on which he built his fashionable house in 1889, at the height of his fortune. His house is the only historic building remaining on the property which he and his father, John Scheurer, developed in Butteville. Vergeboard decoration and front porch jigsaw work have vanished from the north facade over the years, and modest alterations previously noted were made in the historic period, between 1910 and 1915. Subsequent alterations which do not affect the essential character of the house were made in the 1960s and 1970s. Notwithstanding these changes, the house embodies the distinctive characteristics of its style and possesses integrity of location, feeling and association with important figures in Butteville's hey day. It possesses, in addition, sufficient integrity of design, materials and workmanship to meet the criteria of the National Register. Because of its prominent location on the river bank, it is one of the most visible, tangible links with the days of steamboat traffic remaining anywhere on the Willamette River.

William R. Scheurer, born in 1854, was the son of John Scheurer, who was one of the first settlers in northern French Prairie. Most of young Scheurer's early years were spent on his father's grain and hop farm outlying of the town of Butteville on the Willamette River. In 1879, at the age of 23, Scheurer moved to Butteville and bought the riverfront lots of Block 1 in the St. Alexie plat. Located on these lots were a grain warehouse and a section of the Butteville ferry landing. Located across Butte Street, to the west; on Lot 4 of Block 2, was the La Roque grain warehouse, built ca. 1864 and owned by William's father. John Scheurer had purchased the property in 1878. Together, the Scheurers owned the two largest grain storage buildings in Butteville and by the mid-1880s they were handling large quantities of wheat, oats, corn, hops, and grapes. Also, at this time W.R. Scheurer was hired by the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company as the Butteville agent. By the late 1880s, the Scheurers were not only storing grains and produce, they were also facilitating the transport of these goods down the Willamette River to markets in Oregon City and Portland.

west

In 1889 W.R. Scheurer bought all the lots of Block 2 in the St. Alexie plat/of the La Roque warehouse. The property offered room for expansion of his business and another point of access to the river. Between 1890 and 1891 Scheurer built a two-story Queen Ann Style residence and another grain warehouse on the property on Block 2.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED
UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreeage of nominated property ca. 2
Quadrangle name Sherwood, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

1	0	5	1	2	3	8	0	5	0	1	1	8	8	0
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

The William Riley Scheurer House is located in Sec. 32, T. 3S., R. 1 W., W.M. It occupies Lots 1 through 8, Block 2 of the Plat of St. Alexie (Butteville), Marion County, Oregon.

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

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mike Byrnes

organization _____ date February 15, 1981

street & number 9271 S.W. Brier telephone (503) 244-0012

city or town Portland state Oregon 97219

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 *[Signature]*

[Signature]

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

date August 17, 1981

For HCERS use only

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

[Signature] Entered in the National Register date 12/23/81

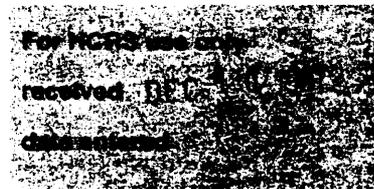
Special Agent in Charge

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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By the turn of the century use of the Willamette River as a major transportation route had been eclipsed the efficiency and speed of the railroad. Scheurer's grain business began to decline and soon closed. By the early 1920s, the ferry landing had deteriorated beyond use and was finally destroyed by a flood in 1923. The warehouses also fell into disrepair and were torn down in the early 1930s. The only structure remaining on Block 2 today is Scheurer's residence, which has remained in sound condition.

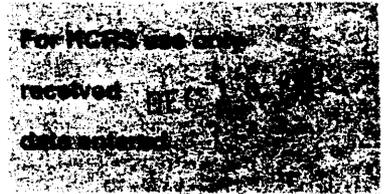
The W.R. Scheurer grain storage and transport business was an integral part of the agricultural economy of the area surrounding Butteville. The Scheurer business provided a place for grain storage and it made available the means by which to transport the produce to market.

The location of the Scheurer House, overlooking the Willamette River and bordering the Butteville ferry landing, is an important aspect of the significance of the building. The riverfront site offered Scheurer practical proximity to the boat landing and his enterprises. The house is a reminder of the important role the Willamette River played in early Oregon farming and commerce.

As an example of Queen Anne Style architecture the Scheurer House is significant because it reflects the prosperity of the occupant at the time of its construction and shows the influence of eastern architectural fashions in remote rural Oregon. The Scheurer House is the most prominent of only three Queen Anne Style residences in the immediate area of Butteville.

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Interior Floor Plan of the William Riley Scheurer House

