

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 04000729


Date Listed: 7/23/2004

Delaney--Edwards House
Property Name

Marion OR
County State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

7/23/04
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Level of Significance:

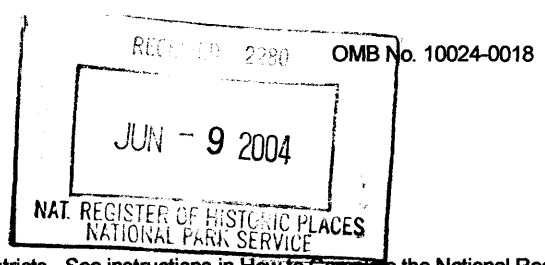
The level of significance as evaluated by the SHPO and State Review Board is: *state*.

These clarifications were confirmed with the OR SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



107

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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Delaney-Edwards House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 4292 Delaney Road S.E. not for publication

city or town Salem vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Marion code 047

zip code 97301

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James Hamrick 8 June 04
Signature of certifying official Deputy SHPO Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the
National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the
National Register

removed from the National Register

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

[Signature] 7/23/04

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal
- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling = House

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE
WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY OREGON BUILDINGS/Venacular Farmhouse

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation	concrete
walls	wood
roof	asphalt shingles
other	

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See attached continuation sheets.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A.** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B.** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C.** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D.** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT: early Oregon settlers

LAW: murder trial and execution

Period of Significance

Mid-Nineteenth Century: 1845-1920

Significant Dates

1845

1865

1870

1898

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all 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 a grave
- D.** a cemetery.
- E.** a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F.** a commemorative property.
- G.** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the last 50 years.

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) See attached continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.) See attached.

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property .823 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	1 0	5 0 2 2 2 8	4 9 6 5 3 0 0	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

See attached continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification

See attached continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Georganne Sahaida	date	07/30/03, 10/12/03, 04/09/04
organization	Design Studio	telephone	503 - 525 - 4960
street & number	PMB 353, 25 N.W. 23 rd Place, Suite 6		
city or town	Portland	state	OR zip code 97210

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name/title	John and Lorene Dahlberg	telephone	(503) 363-5725
organization			
street & number	4212 Delaney Road S.E.		
city or town	Salem	state	OR zip code 97301

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Delaney-Edwards House
Marion County, Oregon**

Section number 7 Page 1

Narrative Description

Building Context and Site

The Delaney-Edwards House is a single-family residence located in a rural setting approximately seven miles southeast of Salem, Oregon near the town of Turner. The original portion of the farmhouse was built on land acquired by Daniel Delaney and his wife Elizabeth (McGhee) Delaney when they arrived in Oregon as part of the Oregon Emigrating Company party of 1843.

The Delaney-Edwards House sits on the upper one-third of a parcel nearly an acre in size. The property slopes down to the south and east. The house overlooks the valley below, as well as the hills and mountains beyond to the south and east. Delaney Road Southeast is located seventy-five feet to the north and west; a twelve-foot wide driveway near the western boundary of the property provides access to the home from Delaney Road. Across Delaney Road the elevation of the land increases; the hill is fairly densely wooded. Trees border the eastern property line along a seasonal stream. The original Delaney farmsite is located to the south and west of the new parcel.

Beginning in October of 2003, the Delaney-Edwards House was moved to this new parcel in order to preserve it¹. A new home had been built adjacent to the original home site, and the requirements of the base zone did not provide for the presence of more than one residence on the property. The provisions of Oregon Revised Statutes 215.263 *et seq.* were adopted by Marion County on July 30, 2003, allowing the creation of a separate small parcel in an exclusive farm use zone in order to preserve this structure.

The house has been moved approximately one hundred yards to the east and thirty feet to the south of its original location. Although it has been re-oriented eighty-nine degrees clockwise, the new siting provides the home with an analogous view shed and relationship with the adjacent land. In addition, the change in the slope of the land on the new parcel, in relation to Delaney Road, affords the passer-by much the same view of the house as there was in its original location.

Building Exterior

A series of sequential and connected architectural forms define the exterior of the house: the original 1845 farmhouse, the parlor addition, the wrap-around porch, the kitchen addition and the woodshed addition.

Three of the individual pieces of the whole are readable from the south, the 1845 farmhouse, the wrap-around porch and the parlor addition. The gable end of the two-story original farmhouse faces slightly east of south; perpendicular to it, and facing northeast, is the parlor addition. The form of the farmhouse extends approximately seven feet beyond the south wall of the parlor addition, and the overall height of the gable-roofed parlor wing is approximately eight feet lower than that of the original farmhouse. The hipped-roof wrap-around porch begins at the west end of the front elevation,

¹ The moving process took place in several stages and was completed in March 2004.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Delaney-Edwards House
Marion County, Oregon****Section number 7 Page 2**

wrapping around the front angles of the house along the south elevation, then wrapping around the corner of the parlor addition on the east side of the house. Three sets of stairs provide entry to the porch; one set extending to the south from the front door of the original farmhouse, the second set perpendicular to the first at the point the porch wraps around the farmhouse, and a third set of stairs on the east side of the parlor addition. There are three entry doors to the house from the porch, one in the center of the south elevation of the original farmhouse, one in the junction between the farmhouse and the porch addition, and one on the east elevation of the parlor addition. The hip roof of the porch is supported by a series of square wood posts topped by a thirteen-inch high entablature with a simple two-stepped cornice molding at the junction with the enclosed soffit. The posts have a stepped square capital at the top consisting of two thin bands of gradually increasing width, topped by a larger band at the junction with the entablature, and a two-stepped shallow square base, increasing in width at the intersection with the porch railing. The posts sit on the knee wall of the porch railing. The knee rail is eight-inches thick and twenty-five inches high, sided to match the porch addition, and capped with a single board nearly a foot wide. A number of scuppers perforate the base porch railing, five on the south side (two on the portion in front of the farmhouse, three along the railing of parlor addition) and two on the east side. The porch floor is made up of one-by-three tongue and groove wood planks running perpendicular to the walls of the house. The porch roof is three-inch wide tongue and groove wood with the joints running parallel to the railing.

The pitch of the gable roof of the original farmhouse is 12:12. The eaves have an enclosed raking soffit. The wall of the gable end has a three-inch raking cornice and a thin raking molding at its apex; the fascia is approximately six inches high with a convex three inch molding at the upper edge.

The south elevation of the original farmhouse has four double-hung windows, two centered around the door on the first floor and two on the second floor. Each is a four-over-four light, wood sash window, slightly over two feet wide and nearly six feet tall. The muntins are thin and delicate; the windows are framed with three-inch wide trim. The upper windows have three-inch wide rails, graced with a shallow architrave trim above. The rails and architrave trim of the lower windows has been removed and covered by the addition of the porch roof. The shallow windowsills are rabbited into the window trim; the edges of the sills are rounded. There is a three-inch wide apron below the sill.

The front door of the original farmhouse is a sash, or half-glass door, with a transom frame. The transom window is divided into two equal side-by-side lights. Four-inch wide weatherboard² siding covers the south and east elevations of the farmhouse, with four-inch wide vertical trim boards at the building corners. The north elevation of the original farmhouse is covered with vinyl siding, the west side with aluminum. On the west elevation, there are three metal windows installed in the 1960s: a sliding window cut into the wall of the porch opening, and two large fixed metal windows on the first floor of the west wall. On the north elevation, there are two double-hung wood windows on the second floor. Vinyl siding covers the rails so that only the stile is visible.

² Compare to the houses cited in Chapter One "Colonial and Federal Survivals" of *Architecture Oregon Style*, by Rosalind Clark. The trial transcript of 1865 also mentions that buckshot was found in the "weatherboard" siding of the house.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Delaney-Edwards House
Marion County, Oregon**

Section number 7 Page 3

The form of the porch dominates the parlor wing on the south elevation. Underneath the shelter of the porch, adjacent to the parlor entry door, is a square bay which projects onto the porch. The bay is mostly glass, with identical double-hung windows on both the east and west sides and two double hung windows on the south face. Each window is approximately two and one-half feet wide and nearly six feet tall. On the upper stile, the corners of the upper meeting rail are ogee shaped at the outer edges. The rails sit atop the windowsill. As a decorative element, the wall surface below each windowsill has been framed in to form a rectangular shape using two pieces of stepped molding. Within these rectangular shapes, three-inch boards fan out at a decorative forty-five degree angle. Long recessed rectangular panels at the sides of the windows further ornament the bay; the corners of the bay are chamfered. Toward the east end of the parlor wing, a double-hung window approximately half the height of the windows in the bay completes the openings on the south elevation. This window has three-inch wood casing on all sides; the architrave trim is flat, but the edges are cut with a decorative cyma reversa. The vertical rails stop at the horizontal rail at both the architrave and the sill; there is no apron. Adjacent to the bay, on the west side, is the south entry door into the parlor. It is a sash door with a single light and a single panel below the lock rail. It has no transom.

The gable end of the parlor addition has a small, nearly square, two over two light fixed window in the peak of the gable above the junction with the porch hip roof, with three-inch rails and an architrave above. Under the porch, there is a large fixed window and the east entry door to the parlor addition. The lower two-thirds of the window is a single pane; above it are two rows of five individual square lights. This window is trimmed with three-inch wide wood rails with no architrave or apron. The east door to the parlor addition is a sash door with a single light and a single panel below the lock rail. The door casing is topped with a crown molding.

The parlor wing and porch railing are sided with drop siding made up of five-and-one-half inch wide boards with one-and-one-half-inch wide recesses between them. The corner trim on both the parlor wing and the porch rail is three-inches wide. The pitch of the gable on the parlor wing matches that of the farmhouse.

The fourth component of the Delaney-Edwards House is the kitchen wing. It is a thirty-foot long, eighteen-foot wide, gable-roofed addition running perpendicular to the parlor wing and parallel to the original farmhouse. It intersects the parlor addition within two feet of its northeastern corner, and the peak of its gable is approximately two feet lower than the apex of the parlor wing gable. The exterior is sided with the same drop siding as the parlor addition; the roof pitch matches that of both the original farmhouse and the parlor wing. Along the east side of the kitchen wing are three double hung windows. Near the porch there is a single four-and-one-half foot wide by three foot tall double hung window; the upper stile is divided into a single row of five lights, the lower stile is a single pane of glass, cased with three-inch wide wood and topped with architrave trim. Changes in the siding below show that at some point this window replaced a longer one. Nearly twenty feet from the junction with the parlor wing are two double-hung wood windows positioned side-by-side. They are two feet wide

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Delaney-Edwards House
Marion County, Oregon**

Section number 7 Page 4

and slightly over five feet tall; the upper and lower stiles each contain two rows of two lights. It has three-inch wide rails and no architrave.³

A four-foot portion of the parlor addition is visible between the original farmhouse and the kitchen addition. A small metal sliding window is centered in that portion of the elevation. Vinyl siding covers this portion of the parlor wing.

The west elevation of the kitchen addition is sided with drop siding that matches the siding of the parlor wing. There are four windows in this elevation, a sliding metal window seven feet from the intersection with the parlor addition, and three double-hung wood windows, which are three feet tall. A pair of two-and-one-half feet wide windows flank a single eighteen-inch wide window. They have three-inch wide rails on the top and the vertical sides, no architrave, and a sill at the bottom with no apron. The upper stiles at the corners of the upper meeting rail are ogee shaped.

The roof of the woodshed addition attaches to the north elevation of the kitchen wing; the siding on this elevation is unpainted board and batten⁴. The finished floor level of the kitchen addition is about twenty inches higher than the ground level at the woodshed. There are two doors in the north elevation of the kitchen wing, one close to the eastern edge of the elevation with a set of stairs and a landing providing access to the interior, the other approximately six feet from the western edge; both are six panel wood doors.

The woodshed addition is built directly behind the kitchen addition. It is the same width as the kitchen addition and twenty-five feet long. It has a gable roof with an open soffit; the height of the roof is slightly lower than the roof of the kitchen addition. It is a covered outdoor space, recently used for the storage of firewood. The rafters, purlins and wall studs are exposed on the inside of the structure. Across the center of the space is a single horizontal tie beam.

The drop siding on the woodshed matches the siding on the kitchen wing. On both the east and west sides there are two large portals in the structure approximately nine feet wide. These portals are located directly adjacent to the kitchen wing; they are in the nature of a *porte cochere*. They are bracketed at the top on either side with two pieces of wall cut at a forty-five degree angle. On the west side, the portal is the only opening in the elevation. On the east side there are two fixed six-light windows located to the north of the portal, trimmed with three vertical rails, one each at the edges and one in the center, and one horizontal rail on top of the windows below the architrave. The vertical rails are perpendicular to the windowsill; there is no apron. There is a thin architrave on top of the horizontal rail.

The north, or back, elevation of the woodshed has a four-foot by three-foot window centered in the gable portion of the façade. There are three-inch rails on the top and side, an architrave at the top, and no apron below the sill. The glass has been removed from the window and replaced with plywood. Two openings have been cut in the wall near ground level. They are covered with two

³ These windows match the type of window used in the farmhouse, and were likely removed when the parlor wing was added and used in the kitchen addition.

⁴ This board and batten siding is the original siding of both the kitchen addition and the parlor addition. The battens have been removed; the boards remain and were covered with the current drop siding in the late 1800s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Delaney-Edwards House
Marion County, Oregon

Section number 7 Page 5

transom-like doors, hinged at the top. The siding on these doors matches the drop siding of the rest of the building.

Building Interior

The main level of the original farmhouse is made up of two spaces, a front room with a fireplace and a small back room originally used for sleeping.⁵ The floor of the front room is carpeted; two walls are covered with wood paneling. The south wall is wallpapered; it covers the original wall treatment of a layer of muslin cloth covered by a layer of paper. The fireplace is on the north wall of the front room; its original mantle and surround have been taken apart, but the pieces remain. The surround is composed of two pilasters with tall stepped bases, decorative recesses on the shaft, and shallow capital where it meets the entablature at the top of the fireplace. A wide board with decorative recess in the center functions as both architrave and frieze; the crown molding is a stepped series of five pieces ending in a convex curve at the edges. The ceiling of the front room is covered with square acoustical ceiling tiles; the original ceiling materials are beneath the tiles. Three-inch wide rails trim the doors and the windows; the windows have a shallow sill with a three-inch apron below it. In 1865 this door was fastened with an upper and lower "button;"⁶ the current door hardware is a simple brass knob with a plain brass escutcheon plate.

The floor on the sleeping room of the original farmhouse is linoleum; the ceiling is covered with square acoustical tiles. Two walls are covered with wood paneling; the other two walls are wallpapered. The wood door to the upstairs is located in the parlor; it has four panels, two long panels above and two below. The doorknob is pressed faceted glass on a surface mounted lock with one keyhole. A set of steep stairs ascends above the northeast corner of the sleeping room and leads to the second floor of the original farmhouse. This floor contains a small foyer with access to the attic space above the parlor addition, and two bedrooms, one with two windows facing south and the other with one window facing north.⁷ The interior wall above the stairway is board and batten; the ceiling throughout the upstairs is wide board and batten. The ceiling height upstairs is slightly less than eight feet at its maximum, five feet at the gable end walls. The floors are thick plank fir, the walls of the south bedroom are wallpapered; those of the north bedroom are covered with paneling. The chimney from the fireplace below is exposed on the east wall of the foyer. The two doors to the south bedroom are the original doors, made up of a series of ten-inch wide planks tied together with two horizontal crossbars near the top and the bottom, and closing with a pull-latch. The door to the north bedroom is a four-panel door; two long panels above and two shorter ones below. The upstairs

⁵ From the trial transcripts published by *The Oregon Statesman*, March 27, 1865, page 1, cross-examination of David Delaney at the murder trial of George P. Beale and George Baker, "two beds in the house, back from the fireplace."

⁶ Op. cit. page 3. "I left in March, 1964; the boy Jack came back after I left. An argument was raised in the house as to whether Jack could fasten the upper button and thereupon Jack went and locked the door and fastened both the lower and upper button.

⁷ In 1865 at the time of Daniel Delaney's death, the upstairs was used to store barrels of corn. *Ibid*, page 1, cross-examination of David Delaney, "the barrels of corn, three in a room, could be easily seen by anyone."

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Delaney-Edwards House
Marion County, Oregon****Section number 7 Page 6**

windows are trimmed with three-inch wide rails, a shallow sill with a three-inch wide apron below it. The windows in the north bedroom and in the foyer are not original.

The parlor is a large room distinguished by the projection of the bay and its windows, the fireplace on the east wall and a small built-in hutch on the west wall. The floor is carpeted; the walls are wallpapered; the ceiling is covered with rectangular acoustical tiles. All of the interior wood trim in the parlor wing is finished in the same manner as the original farmhouse portion of the house. The entry hardware is a round brass knob with a plain brass escutcheon plate. The fireplace surround is running bond brick with a decorative square portion of a soldier course at each side near the center of the fireplace box, and another soldier course directly above the firebox. The brick surround is topped with a thin wood mantle board. The hutch located on the west wall of the parlor is divided into two parts. The upper part has a single glass door divided into three horizontal lights, two lights of equal width at the base and a third thinner light above. A shelf space with a shallow sill extension sits below the cabinet. Beneath the shelf are two drawers, a narrow silverware drawer and a deeper draw below. There is a slightly recessed single panel at the base of the cabinet.

The remaining portion of the parlor addition contains a hallway and a bedroom.⁸ The hallway provides access to the parlor to the west, the kitchen to the north, a bedroom to the south and the porch to the east. The floor of the hallway is linoleum; the ceiling is wide board and batten, the walls are wallpapered. All of the interior doors of the hallway are four panel doors, with two long panels above the intermediate rail and two nearly square panels below it; the interior doorknobs are pressed glass. The bedroom floor is carpeted; the walls are wallpapered. A small closet space has been framed out in the southeast corner of the room.

The kitchen addition contains a large kitchen space, a storage room, a bathroom and utility room. The kitchen is accessible from the parlor addition in two places, from a door in the center of the hall and from an opening in the north side of the parlor wall. The kitchen sink is centered under the window on the east side. There is a countertop with cabinets and drawers below it, and two upper cabinets with glass panels in the doors on either side of the window. The cabinets have one center panel surrounded by a stile frame; the drawer fronts are plain. Wood paneling covers the west wall of the kitchen, and extends beyond the parlor door on the south wall and the bathroom door on the north wall.⁹ The floor in this portion of the kitchen is carpeted; the remainder of the floor surface is linoleum. A short paneled partition extends into the room from the west edge of the parlor door. The remaining walls of the kitchen are wallpapered.

The north wall of the kitchen is perforated with a series of openings. On the eastern edge of the wall, a four-panel door matching the doors of the parlor addition provides access to a hall that leads to the utility room. In the center of the wall is an opening to a small storage room. To the west of that opening is the door to the bathroom. On the wall directly opposite that door is a corner sink. A toilet

⁸ When the parlor addition was constructed, the bedroom was a kitchen. Interview with Lorene Dahlberg, July 10, 2003.

⁹ The location of the paneling describes the area of a small room that was created around 1950 as a hobby and sewing room. Interview with Lorene Dahlberg, July 10, 2003.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Delaney-Edwards House
Marion County, Oregon**

Section number 7 Page 7

and claw foot tub line the west wall of the bathroom underneath the windows. In front of the water closet there is a door that opens out into the utility room. The walls and the ceiling of the bathroom are covered with three-inch bead board; the joints of the boards run parallel to the floor; they have been painted. The bathroom floor is linoleum. There is a soffit at the top edge of the south wall. A six-inch portion of the wall to the south of the toilet has been furred out.

To the east of the bathroom is the storage area. The walls and ceiling of this room are covered with the same three-inch bead board as the bath. The floor is linoleum; the walls and ceilings are painted. Two openings with unfinished edges have been cut into the walls of this room, one on the north wall and another on the east wall. These openings were added in the 1930s, and originally contained windows.

To the east of the storage area is a hall that leads to large utility room at the back of the house. The wall treatment in this room is slightly different, the wood is unpainted, and there is a chair rail at the base of the wall made up of the same bead board laid with the joints perpendicular to the floor. Above the chair rail the bead board continues, but with the joints parallel to the floor. The same unpainted wood is used on the ceiling. The wood floor, also unpainted, is made up of three-inch boards. On the north wall are two doors. The first is a painted five-panel door that leads from the utility room to a landing and set of stairs that descend to the woodshed. The door has a top and bottom rail with four intermediate rails forming four shallow rectangular stacked panels. On the western edge of this wall is another unpainted five-panel door that opens into the woodshed addition; there is no landing or stairs.

Building Structure and Materials

The Delaney-Edwards House is a wood frame building. The original farmhouse, parlor and kitchen additions are constructed using traditional Oregon box frame construction common in the Willamette Valley around 1850.¹⁰ Some of the structural wood is hand hewn from logs; other pieces of lumber show the marks of the saws from the mills that made them. Much of the joinery is mortise and tenon. The woodshed is balloon framed.

The foundation structure is post and beam; the posts originally rested upon boulders.¹¹ The posts are mortised into the hand hewn log beams above them; a series of joists support the wood floor. The beams underneath the original farmhouse and underneath the kitchen addition are logs. The logs are approximately ten inches in diameter; the bark has been removed. The posts and beams underneath the parlor addition are sawn lumber. The drop siding on the parlor addition and the kitchen addition covers the original board and batten siding on those portions of the house.¹²

¹⁰ Space Style and Structure. p. 97-98.

¹¹ These boulders were part of the geologic history of the landscape. They were left behind after Ice Age flooding of the Columbia River into the Willamette Valley. (The new foundation of the home is concrete.)

¹² The original board and batten siding was never covered on the north side of the kitchen addition, where it joins the woodshed.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Delaney-Edwards House
Marion County, Oregon**

Section number 7 Page 8

The roof rafters are full dimension two by four material at approximately twenty-four inch centers, with one by four purlins at approximately twelve-inch centers. Opposite pairs of rafters are connected across the span of the roof with a series of horizontal wood ties. Plywood sheathing and asphalt shingles has replaced the original wood shake roof.

The interior wall treatment in the house varies; there are no lath and plaster walls. The interior walls of the original farmhouse, where not altered, have a layer of muslin and a layer of paper over the plank boards of the structure. The ceilings, where the original treatment is still visible, are twelve-inch wide by nearly one inch deep boards with one-and-one half-inch battens at the seams in the older portions of the house or three-inch tongue and groove wood in the later additions. The original floors, where visible, are three-inch tongue and groove fir wood downstairs; eight-inch wide tongue and groove fir planks upstairs.

Developmental History

The farmhouse portion of the Delaney-Edwards House dates from 1845.¹³ The house consisted of a front room with the fireplace, and the small back room that was used for sleeping.¹⁴ The upstairs was used for storage of goods; access to the upstairs was through a locked door.¹⁵ There was a shed structure attached to the back of the house for storing wood.¹⁶ There was a porch at the front of the house.¹⁷ The weatherboard siding, the long, thin, four-over-four light double-hung windows, the shallow windowsills, the detailing of the fireplace surround and the board and batten ceiling upstairs are all details consistent with a house of this era.

During the 1870s, the house was enlarged with the addition of the parlor wing. The addition gave the house the "gable front and wing" form, which was popular at the end of the nineteenth century. Originally, the parlor wing was sided with board and batten siding. This portion of the house, along with the kitchen wing was re-sided in the 1890s with the current drop siding and the wrap around porch was apparently added at that time. The architectural detailing of the wing support that additional refinement was done on this addition around this time, such as the ogee shaped edges on the lower rail of the top sash on the double hung windows of the bay, the fan-shaped decorative wood in the recessed panels below the bay windows, the larger crown moldings on the exterior, the use of windows individual lights in the upper sash and clear glass in the lower sash, and the use of the drop siding replacing the original board and batten.

The kitchen addition was built after the parlor addition, but within the same general time frame. It was originally sided with board and batten, just as the parlor wing. In the 1890s the original siding was

¹³ David Delaney testified that his father had occupied the house since 1845, trial transcripts published by *The Oregon Statesman*, March 27, 1865.

¹⁴ Op cit. "Two beds in the house back from the fireplace."

¹⁵ Confession of George Baker, "While I was in the house, Beale came to the door and told me to break open the stair door and look up there, which I did."

¹⁶ *Oregon Statesman*, March 27 1865, Testimony of David Delaney. "The wood house is put up against the other house, and is a kind of shed."

¹⁷ Op cit. "Found shots had also lodged in the porch and workbench on the porch."

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Delaney-Edwards House
Marion County, Oregon****Section number 7 Page 9**

covered with current drop siding. The pair of double hung windows of the kitchen addition are the long, thin, double-hung windows with four over four lights that match the windows in the farmhouse. These windows were likely removed from the original farmhouse when the parlor wing was added, and were saved and re-used on the kitchen addition. The utilitarian nature of the addition is emphasized by the variety in the types of windows and the trim used, as well as the simplicity of the detailing on this wing. The beams of the post and beam structure of the foundation for the kitchen addition are logs, which have been repaired with sawn lumber.

The woodshed addition was the last part of the home to be built. It was likely built in the early 1900s. It has the same siding as the parlor and kitchen wings, with stud wall framing. It was built for a utilitarian use, was never finished on the interior. A variety of window types and trim styles were used on this wing, which also support its use as an accessory structure to the house. The floor was originally dirt.

The immediate site around the Delaney-Edwards House always had a garden area. The amount of vegetation and trees surrounding the house has changed over the years, but the house has had a fenced garden area within thirty feet of the front door since 1865.¹⁸ There was also always an orchard nearby.

Current Plans

The Delaney-Edwards House was moved to its current location in order to prevent it from being demolished. The move occurred in stages from October of 2003 through March of 2004. The new parcel is approximately one hundred yards from the home's original location. The goal in relocating and re-positioning the home was to preserve the house in a way that does honor to its history as an integral part of an early Willamette Valley settlement and to its heritage as a working farmhouse. The house is positioned on the site so that the wrap-around porch looks out toward the views and the adjacent farm. These views closely duplicate those of its historic location – looking out toward the valley, the farm below and the mountains beyond. This position also allows passers-by on Delaney Road, due to the change in slope of land at this point in the road, to glimpse the angles of the house as they were originally seen from the road. The topography of the new site slopes down and to the south, as did the original site. The character of the property remains identical – the new parcel has been carved out from the original parcel. The relationships between the building and the open spaces around it have been preserved. Garden spaces and tree plantings will surround the house as they did at the historic site.

A restoration plan has been developed for the Delaney-Edwards House that provides for its continuing use as a single-family residence, while maintaining and restoring all primary and

¹⁸ Op cit. Page 1. Testimony of David Delaney: "From the house to the gate was almost thirty or forty feet." Page 2. Testimony of William Delaney: "We found father dead in the yard.....The body was from thirty to forty feet from the gate; head towards the house..."

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Delaney-Edwards House
Marion County, Oregon**

Section number 7 Page 10

contributing historical features. The new foundation will provide for a compatible daylight basement under the original farmhouse and the parlor wing of the house. This daylight basement will only be visible from the farmland below and to the south of the site. The interior spaces in the daylight basement will be designed to complement the existing structure, with the intent that the historic use and arrangement of rooms in the original home will be maintained. Non-contributing incompatible materials and elements in the interior will be removed; the finishes will be restored and repaired.

Exterior non-historic elements will be removed, including the vinyl and aluminum siding and metal windows. They will be replaced with wood siding and wood windows appropriate to each part of the house based on its historic appearance. The exterior structure, and the original hewn log support beams will be sensitively repaired as required and retained. Where necessary, original framing will be augmented by compatible new framing. The exterior walls and room will be made weather tight without adversely affecting the integrity or architectural appreciation of the resource. Decisions regarding mechanical and electrical systems for the home have not yet been made, but this work will be done in a manner compatible with the historic structure.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Delaney-Edwards House
Marion County, Oregon****Section number 8 Page 1**

Statement of Significance**Introduction**

The Delaney-Edwards House is being nominated for the National Register of Historic Places as a structure with statewide significance under Criteria A and C. The structure is one of the three oldest homes recognized in Oregon.¹ It is representative of the early form, use and construction of a farmhouse built and used by early settlers of the Willamette Valley. This structure is significant under Criterion A as representative of the development of criminal law in Oregon, exemplified by the first execution in Oregon of two convicted murders that committed their crime at the house in 1865. The Delaney-Edwards House is also being nominated under Criterion C, as an example of an early settlement Willamette Valley farmhouse and its architectural evolution as needs, prosperity and styles changed through the middle of the twentieth century. The house also meets Criteria Consideration B as a moved property due to its careful relocation. The house retains high degrees of integrity in all aspects except location, and then the house was moved only 100 yards to the east of the original location.

The Delaney-Edwards House is significant architecturally because through its existence and development it relates a compelling story. The House speaks through its structure, its materials, its site, and its history. It is the story of an individual home and the people who lived in it, but it also tells a greater story, the story of Oregon, the narrative of the history of a farm in the Willamette Valley from the arrival of emigrant settlers in 1843 to the present day. It is representative of the development of agriculture in the state, the progress of the overall social structure and relationships between people from different backgrounds, religions and races, the evolution of a code of law that governed the interactions between those who inhabited Oregon as a territory and as a State. The specific and individual story of the Delaney-Edwards House is a story that touches upon each of those areas, settlement, agriculture, and law.

Emigration

Daniel Delaney had read the writings of Marcus Whitman about the importance and the power of the Oregon Territory.² Like most of the early emigrants to Oregon, he came for three reasons. These reasons were summarized by Peter Burnett, one of the leaders of the Oregon Emigrating Company "I

¹ The 1841 Methodist Mission Parsonage in Salem and the 1841 Jason Lee House in Salem are older residential structures; the Francis Ermatinger House in Oregon City is dated circa 1845.

² J.B. McClane, U.S. Indian Agent, wrote in 1888 that "Dr. Whitman subjected himself to censure by leaving his post without permission, but believing that the country belonged to the United States and as fine a country as it is and was in his estimation that he went prepared even at the sacrifice of his life to save it to the United States." Dr. Whitman had come east to argue his cause. For the journey back west he joined the Oregon Emigrating Company party.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Delaney-Edwards House
Marion County, Oregon**

Section number 8 Page 2

went to Oregon for three purposes, to assist in building up a great American community on the Pacific Coast, to restore the health of Mrs. Burnett, and to be able to pay my debts."³

Daniel Delaney was born in 1795. He was a prosperous farmer of Irish and Dutch ancestry who had many acres and many slaves in Eastern Tennessee. He thought that the western country would offer better opportunity for himself and for his family, and he believed a change of climate would be beneficial for his wife, who had been in poor health.

Delaney sold his plantation, and to make sure that the families of his slaves were not separated, he sold all of his slaves to one individual.⁴ He then bought one slave, Rachel Belden, a girl of about fifteen⁵, for the sum of one thousand dollars, to take care of Mrs. Delaney and to accompany them on the journey to Oregon. Rachel was not the only person of color to be brought to the Oregon Territory in 1843.⁶ Daniel Waldo, who had sold his farm in Missouri to come to Oregon with the Oregon Emigrating Party, brought a number of his slaves with him on the journey, including a daughter, America Waldo, whose mother was a slave. Another 1843 emigrant, Nathaniel Ford, also brought slaves with him when he came to Oregon in 1844.⁷ Rachel Belden had been trained as a field hand in her native state of Tennessee. On the Delaney farm, she worked the garden, did housework, and nursed Mrs. Delaney.⁸

Delaney also brought five of his six children with him to Oregon: William, David, George, Daniel Jr. and James.⁹ His son John remained behind in Tennessee.¹⁰ Delaney brought a covered wagon, assembled his cattle and horses, and headed for Independence, Missouri. There, in the spring of 1843, he joined a group that included Marcus Whitman, Jesse Applegate, John Gantt and Daniel Waldo on the journey to Oregon. It was called The Oregon Emigrating Company.

³ William A. Bowen, *The Willamette Valley* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1978), p.17.

⁴ Sarah Hunt Steeves, *Book of Remembrance of Marion County Oregon Pioneers 1840-1860* (Portland: Berncliff Press, 1927), p. 13.

⁵ Sarah Hunt Steeves in her *Book of Remembrance of Marion County* gives her age in 1843 as eighteen, but other sources list the year of her birth as 1828.

⁶ Several sources indicate that Rachel Belden was the first black woman to reside in Marion County.

⁷ Slavery was one of the most important political topics of the era. Whether or not slaveholders could carry their slaves into the territories and hold them as property was an important question. As part of the provisional government of the Territory, the 1843 Legislative Committee proposed an anti-slavery law. The law was approved in June of 1843. When Oregon became officially recognized as a territory in 1848, the bill to create the Oregon Territory was adopted with an anti-slavery clause.

⁸ Rachel Belden did not leave the Delaney family until the end of the Civil War. By then she had two sons, Jack and Noah (some sources list the name of this son as Newman; this could have been his surname.) Rachel married Nathan Brooks, and for a few years they lived on the Waldo Farm. She and Brooks had two more sons, Samuel and Mansfield. When her husband died in 1874, she bought a home on Miller Street in Salem. She was known to her neighbors and friends as "Aunt Rachel Brooks" and she lived on Miller Street until her death in 1910.

⁹ Both the Roll of 1843, a list of every male member of the wagon train over the age of sixteen, prepared by James Nesmith when the train was organized, lists the spelling of the Delaney name as "Delany." Steeves in the *Book of Remembrance* spells the name the same way. However the trial transcripts of 1865, and subsequent writings, list the spelling as "Delaney."

¹⁰ John later died in the Civil War. *Ibid.*, p. 15.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Delaney-Edwards House
Marion County, Oregon**

Section number 8 Page 3

Accounts differ as to the number of people, wagons and cattle in this first large party to blaze the trail to Oregon; it is said that between 500 and 1,000 people, 110 to 120 wagons, and from 3,000 to 6,000 head of cattle, mules and horses. In 1842, the non-native population of the Pacific Northwest was between 300 to 400 people. The settlers from the Oregon Emigrating Company were the first of a wave of settlers that would bring over 55,000 pioneers to Oregon by 1850.

The Oregon Emigrating Company left Elm Grove, Missouri on May 22, 1843 and embarked upon a journey that would bring them over 2,000 miles west by November of that year. In early June, because of disagreements and difficulties regarding guarding the cattle, the party split into smaller parties:

There are over 3000, perhaps 5,00 head of cattle, mules and horses attached to the company. Captain Applegate has over two hundred head, and others over one hundred head. This has been a bone of contention with some of the emigrants, and very nearly divided the company. . . The number of cattle is quite too large. It is impossible to guard them at night. . . Dr. Whiteman (sic) from Wallawalla (sic) who is in our company, advises that the company divide into three or four parties for speed and convenience, as there will be no danger from Indians.¹¹

When the party reached The Dalles in October of 1843, it was necessary for most of the settlers to abandon their wagons and bring their possessions by raft down the Columbia. The cattle were sent ahead with drovers to Fort Vancouver. Some of the emigrants, the Delaney family among them, took their wagons apart and placed them on the rafts to be reassembled at the other shore.¹²

Eight hundred of the arrivals from 1843 settled in the Willamette Valley.¹³ The Daniel Delaney family, Daniel Waldo family, and George Beale all settled in an area east of Salem in an area that came to be called Waldo Hills. The view from the hill where the farmhouse would be built was beautiful. In the words of Calvin Geer, who was a boy of 10 when he parents arrived in Oregon in 1847:

It was as fine a landscape as the eye could wish to see and (my mother) said we are happy now we have found the promised land, and she never gave up but what the Waldo Hills was one of the finest places on God's green footstool.¹⁴

¹¹ "The Oregon Emigration Party" as published in the *Loraine Republican*, Loraine, Ohio, 9 August 1843, sent 3 June 1843 from the Kansas River to the *Iowa Gazette*, 8 August 1843.

¹² According to Josie Delaney La Fore, the granddaughter of Daniel Delaney, Sr., "the Delaney family was the only one to bring a wagon clear through to the Willamette Valley." Steeves, *op. cit.*, p. 14. By accounts of other emigrants, such as Ninevah Ford in *The Pioneer Road Makers*, Salem, 1878, other wagons were brought down the river in this fashion; though the Delaney wagon may well have been the first to enter the Willamette Valley.

¹³ The census of 1845 indicated that more than 2,000 persons resided south of the Columbia River. The majority of them were from the Middle West, they were mostly men (60%); 48% of them were less than 18, only 7% (like Daniel Delaney) were forty-five and older. Bowen, *op. cit.*, p. 13.

¹⁴ Calvin Geer, *My Trip to Oregon*, February 11, 1925.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Delaney-Edwards House
Marion County, Oregon****Section number 8 Page 4**

Early Settlement

The reality of early settlement continued, even though the legal status of the land claims was not solidified. When the emigrants left Missouri on May 17, 1843, government support for the provision of free land in Oregon appeared imminent. A bill had been introduced in the Senate in December of 1841 for a Donation Land Act to encourage people to settle in Oregon. It took fourteen months to bring it to a vote, and in March of 1842 the Senate passed the measure 24-22. This vote encouraged settlers to come to Oregon, though the legal status of their claims was not secure. In 1848, the Organic Act was passed, granting Oregon territorial status. The Organic Act contained provisions confirming the title of land in the native peoples. It took until 1850; eight years after the Senate passed the bill, for the Donation Land Law to be enacted. For the early settlers, the need to codify the legal status of their claims was crucial. In the spring of 1843, the Americans in the Willamette Valley formed a provisional government. One of the major reasons for the formation of this government was to protect the rights of individuals with respect to the ownership of real estate. The law allowed all male Caucasian inhabitants to receive 640 acres of free land; they must record their claim, and permanent improvements, such as enclosures or buildings, must be made on the land within a year of recording.

In spite of this conflict concerning the legitimacy of their titles to the land, the Willamette Valley emigrants of 1843, Daniel Delaney among them, still staked out their claims. Like many settlers prior to 1850, Delaney settled on land containing a portion of forest, so that he would have access to wood and other resources of the forest, with the rest of the land in prairie to allow for cultivated fields without having clearing many trees. For most settlers, the first substantial home built on the site was a cabin, sometimes hewn, but most often made of logs; so the farmsteads were often situated within a few hundred feet of trees. The Delaney claim on the Mill Creek Prairie followed this set of geographic parameters.

John McLoughlin extended credit and assistance to the emigrants of 1843 and 1844. They received seeds, tools and other items so that they could feed their families and begin their farms. Wheat was the cash crop of the era; it could be used to barter at the Hudson's Bay Company for clothing, tools, hardware, sugar, coffee and salt. Other commodities such as labor, potatoes, salted pork and beef were also used as a means of exchange. After providing for shelter, the next priority for settlers was to plant a crop of wheat. Plowing the fields was a labor intensive process, using a wooden plow pulled by oxen. A farmer who began to till in March would have a field plowed for cultivation by May. "Spring red" and "white seed wheat" were the most common types of wheat grown. Yield averaged 20 bushels to an acre. By 1846, Marion County had a wheat harvest of 60,000 bushels.¹⁵

Both Delaney and Waldo had brought cattle with them on the trip to Oregon. Because of the lack of fences, cattle roamed free over the area.¹⁶ The agricultural census of 1850 showed that the average herd of beef cattle was about 16 animals; 1200 households owned cattle. Daniel Waldo had about

¹⁵ Bowen, *op. cit.*, p. 88.

¹⁶ "Daniel Delaney was a wealthy stock raiser living about two miles southwest of Turner. His stock roamed over the hills and valleys around Turner Station." *Oregon Magazine*, July 1938, p. 11-12.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Delaney-Edwards House
Marion County, Oregon****Section number 8 Page 5**

100 milk cows, Waldo and Applegate between them had brought more than 100 animals overland with them. Delaney also had horses that he brought with him from Tennessee.¹⁷ Fine horses were extremely valuable; oxen were more common and were used most extensively by the settlers for farm work. Emigrants from Tennessee like Delaney, as well as those from Kentucky, Missouri and Illinois, brought horses with them to Oregon. The Mill Creek Prairie settlers contributed blooded stock, horses and milk cows. Waldo had about 100 milk cows; Delaney had some as well because he had butter available to sell to other settlers.¹⁸ Butter was a precious commodity; the 1850 agricultural census indicated that only 100 pounds of butter were produced in the Willamette Valley.¹⁹

Hudson's Bay Company clerks brought apple seeds with them from London; trees from those seeds were planted in orchards at Gervais. Daniel Waldo also brought apple seeds with him from his farm in Missouri. He was known for sharing his seed with his neighbors. The Greer family wanted to start a nursery; they received apple seed from Waldo as well as a plowed piece a ground to start the seeds. These trees were transplanted and formed the basis for their nursery called the Fruit Farm. Daniel Delaney also grew apples; by 1860 he had a large enough crop to hire George Beale to help him pack them. By 1850, fruit orchards were established throughout the Willamette Valley.

Settlers planted a dooryard garden with a picketed enclosure. They grew potatoes, cabbages, peas, turnips, onions, parsnips, tomatoes, and corn. Sometimes farmers grew tobacco and chicory. Most of these garden crops were consumed on the farm; they also provided sustenance for new neighbors.²⁰ Extra vegetables were provided for sale, since it was not practical to ship fresh vegetables very far, so the market for the sale was fairly local. The Delaney-Edwards House had a picketed enclosure²¹ around the house that likely contained their vegetable garden.²² And, by 1850, like many other Willamette Valley farms, it had a young orchard.

Settlers usually constructed a lumber home after six or more years on their claim. The Daniel Delaney household was able to move into their home after a little over a year on the claim. According to his son, David, "Father had lived on that farm ever since 1845, to my recollection."²³ Many local sawmills were operating in the Willamette Valley by the 1850s; they made planed lumber and molded sections for individual jobs. Simon Swartz' sawmill was within a few miles of the Delaney farm; Douglas fir and Oregon White Oak grew in the wooded areas of the Waldo Hill. Local mills generally

¹⁷ "Delany was a great lover of horses and possess many of the best in the new country." Steeves, *op. cit.*, p. 15

¹⁸ *The Oregon Statesman*, March 27, 1865, p. 2.

¹⁹ Elijah White, the first Oregon Indian Agent, recorded in his 1842 census that 10,000 pounds of butter were produced in all of the Oregon Territory.

²⁰ Calvin Greer in his memoir recalls his father returning from a two-day trip with his wagon loaded with potatoes, turnips and cabbage.

²¹ *The Oregon Statesman*, March 27, 1865, page 1, testimony of David Delaney, "From the house to the gate was almost thirty or forty feet."

²² *The Oregon Statesman*, March 27, 1865, page 3, testimony of William Delaney, "Beale purchased vegetables frequently of father."

²³ *The Oregon Statesman*, March 27, 1865, page 1, testimony of David Delaney.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Delaney-Edwards House
Marion County, Oregon**

Section number 8 Page 6

served an area about ten miles in diameter. Daniel Delaney was also a skilled carpenter. He made furniture,²⁴ and kept a keg of nails, a precious commodity at that time, under his bed.²⁵

A specific typology for orientation and building groupings developed in the Willamette Valley. The house typically faced east, and was located up on a rise. The buildings (such as barns, sheds, corrals, rail pens and granaries) were usually grouped in a line, fairly close together. The distance between the house and the barn was usually just over two hundred feet. The original location and orientation of the Delaney-Edwards House matched this typology: up on a knoll, facing east, with the barn nearby. By 1865, the Delaney farm had the house, a barn²⁶ and a granary.

Comparative Analysis

Early lumber houses in the Willamette Valley were one to two stories high. They were usually a single, clear rectangular volume. Many of the plans were based upon typologies used in the region of a settler's origin. The Daniel Waldo House, built in 1852 in the Mill Creek area, drew upon a type common in Virginia, with a central hall and stairs, a large room on either side, of the stairs and a fireplace in each room. The Applegate House near Yoncalla, circa 1854, was a traditional Tennessee-Kentucky "double house." The house was two stories high, and had porches on both floors. The porches served as a hallway; two front doors provided entry to two rooms, both with fireplaces and staircases. Some houses had a kitchen wing and some did not. Rose Farm, built in 1847 in Oregon City, originally had the kitchen at the back of the house in a separate building with a washroom. The kitchen of the Delaney-Edwards House was in a lean-to built on the side of the house.²⁷ The fireplace was used for cooking, though cast iron stoves were available.²⁸ A dry sink often was used in the kitchen areas. In the Delaney-Edwards House, the fireplace in the front room was probably used both for cooking and for heating. The 1861 Brunk House in Rickreal has a farm kitchen located at the rear of the house.

Some homes, like the 1847 Boon House in Salem, and the Delaney-Edwards House, had very simple floor plans. The Boon House was built as a one story home, with one bedroom off of the front parlor, no vestibule and no porch. It had a lean-to on the back that contained a kitchen and a bedroom. The Delaney-Edwards House had a porch,²⁹ the front room with the fireplace and a small room behind the

²⁴ His granddaughter, Josie Delaney La Fore, donated a rocking chair made by Daniel Delaney to the Old People's Home in Salem "where it is greatly prized." "Many pioneer homes benefited by his chairs, cupboards and household conveniences made of wood." Steeves, *op. cit.* p.15. It is likely that the fireplace surround in the farmhouse was made by Mr. Delaney.

²⁵ *The Oregon Statesman*, March 27, 1865, p. 13.

²⁶ The barn, a side opening barn with a lean-to, is still on the property.

²⁷ Confession of George Baker, *The Oregon Statesman*, May 17, 1865, p. 2.

²⁸ Daniel Delaney Jr. staked claim to a farm next to his fathers. A Delaney family story relates how Daniel Jr., on a trip to Mr. Carter's store in Portland, saw three cook stoves for sale, at the price of \$108 each. He was fascinated with the stove, had Mr. Carter take one outside to be sure that it worked, purchased it and brought it home. "The stove was made with the oven built high up at the back and a thin body. (When he) set up this new invention neighbors came from miles around to see it." Steeves, *op. cit.*, p. 16.

²⁹ The original porch was removed as a part of the 1890 addition.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Delaney-Edwards House
Marion County, Oregon**

Section number 8 Page 7

parlor that was used for sleeping. There were two rooms upstairs used for storage; Delaney kept barrels of corn upstairs. The door to the upstairs was kept locked; it was accessed from the wood house, which was against the main house as "a kind of shed."³⁰ Rooms in the Delaney-Edwards House, like many homes of the period in the Willamette Valley, often served more than one purpose. For example, the narrow room that was used for sleeping was also used to pack apples, there was a workbench on the porch, and the parlor with the fireplace was used as a front room, a kitchen and an additional bedroom.

In many of the early Willamette Valley lumber farmhouses built around 1850, the front elevation is on the eave side of the gable roof. The Applegate House (1854), Waldo House (1852), Boon House (1847), Jason Lee House (1841), and Monteith House (1849) all share this characteristic. Among these early homes, the Delaney-Edwards House is distinctive in that the gable end elevation is the front elevation of the house. All of these homes are clad with four inch weatherboard siding. They have symmetrically placed windows and doors on the front elevation. Front doors often had transoms and sometimes sidelights. There is a transom above the front door of the original Delaney farmhouse. Plaster was expensive and rarely used before 1860³¹, so interior walls were made up of horizontal boards, either painted or left plain, often covered by muslin and paper, as they were in the Delaney-Edwards House. The ceilings, as was common in that period, were painted board and batten.

Willamette Valley farmhouses utilized three basic construction types: hewn frame, box, and balloon frame. The Delaney-Edwards Houses draws upon two of these types. The larger beams and structural members of the farmhouse are hewn logs, the original farmhouse, parlor addition and kitchen wings are box construction, the woodshed is a balloon framed structure. In the Willamette Valley, large stones were often used as the foundation for the post and beam construction of the lower level. The large stones were a part of the geologic history of the valley; they provided the original support for the Delaney-Edwards House.

By the 1860s, the simple single rectangular volume of the 1850s was replaced by more complex homes made up of several attached volumes. The availability of new manufactured items, such as stoves, hardware and furniture made such complexity possible; as did planing mills and sash and door companies. Rooms and spaces became more specialized and more integrated with the outdoors by the use of porches and bay windows. The parlor addition to the Delaney-Edwards House is in line with these trends. The parlor addition was likely built in the late 1870s. The composition of the addition, positioned perpendicular to the volume of the existing farmhouse, shows a complexity of massing and juxtaposition of forms common to that era. The addition transforms the house from the simple gable front structure to the "gable front and wing." But it is the gracious, deep, hip-roofed, wrap-around porch that truly distinguishes the structure. This third element, working in conjunction with the volume of the original farmhouse and the addition, give the structure a rich visual dynamic, which is augmented by the classical detailing of the window trim and the porch columns, the use of windows with more complex light patterns and the detail and ornamentation of the bay window.

³⁰ *The Oregon Statesman*, March 27, 1865, page 1, testimony of David Delaney.

³¹ The Bybee-Howell House of 1856 was the first Oregon house to use plaster.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Delaney-Edwards House
Marion County, Oregon****Section number 8 Page 8**

Economic Development

In 1883, the 530-acre Delaney farm was sold to the Dickinson family. This was a period of prosperity for the farm; a racetrack was constructed on the property for training horses for races in Salem. However, the diphtheria outbreak in the late 1890s caused financial hardship for the Dickinsons, and the farm was foreclosed upon in 1898. Thomas Edwards, a farmer with English roots who had emigrated from Canada, bought the farm at a sheriff's auction in 1898, beginning a nearly uninterrupted 150-year tenure of Edwards family stewardship of the property. Thomas Edwards built a granary and a springhouse on the property. Upon his death he left the property to his sons, Arthur, Will, and Thomas Junior. Arthur's commitment to the farm was enhanced by his purchase of some additional property from his brothers. Arthur raised registered Holsteins; he bought champion bulls at auction in Portland. In 1920, he sold the farm to the Neal family, who raised Jersey cows, but he bought the farm back from them in 1925. He then sold the farm to Lawrence Edwards, his son. Lawrence raised cattle, grain and horses. The Edwards family worked the farm, growing grain and corn to feed the cattle, raising hogs for food and additional cash, maintaining the orchard and the kitchen garden to feed the family. The draft horses raised on the farm plowed the fields and pulled the sledges that broke the soil. The grain was transported to a mill in Turner. The cash crop of the farm was milk, sold to the Mayflower Dairy Co-operative.³²

The evolving level of complexity of the Delaney-Edwards House parallels the changes to life in the Willamette Valley; goods are more available, communication reaches farther and more quickly than before, and richness of the land and the hard work of establishing the farms began to bring prosperity to the region and its inhabitants. In 1870, the population of Oregon was 90,923. In 1900, two-thirds of the population lived on farms and depended upon the soil for their living. The average Willamette Valley farmer had buildings, machinery and domestic animals with an average value of \$4,821. Wheat still remained the chief product of the valley, but fruit growing, hops, livestock and dairying were increasing. Manufacturing industries were growing, from 52 establishments employing two percent of the population in 1849 to industries employing 4.3 percent of the total population in 1909. Lumber, flour milling and machining were the primary industries of that time.

With the growing prosperity and complexity of life and work, there was also a need for specialization. The additions to the Delaney-Edwards House reflect this need for specialization and function. The kitchen and parlor additions were built around 1870, the woodshed in late 1890³³. The kitchen and woodshed were built to serve more utilitarian purposes than the parlor wing; their subservient position architecturally to the other prominent forms of the house reinforces this, they are located at the back of the house and have very little architectural detail. They were built to serve the farm as much as the house, the back of the kitchen wing once housed a gasoline engine that was used to split wood. The

³² Adjacent to the parcel containing the Delaney-Edwards House is a farm owned by John and Lorene Dahlberg. Lori Dahlberg is the daughter of Arthur Edwards.

³³ Around the time the woodshed was constructed the parlor addition and the kitchen addition were sided with drop siding instead of the original board and batten.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Delaney-Edwards House
Marion County, Oregon**

Section number 8 Page 9

woodshed provided shelter for the wood that fueled much of the work of the house; until the 1960s a wood oven was still in use in the home; wood was also used to heat the house.

Legal Development

As Oregon grew, so did its financial industry. There were few banks in frontier Oregon. The constitution of 1857 withheld the right to charter a State bank. From 1859 to 1873, there were few commercial banks in the State. Most people kept their money hidden on their premises. Daniel Delaney was one of those individuals. He had realized a reasonable sum from the sale of his plantation in Tennessee. His cattle, horse raising and farming efforts had been lucrative. In the early days of January 1865, he had realized a profit from the sale of some cattle. He was 70 years old, and lived in his farmhouse with Rachel Belden's seven year son Jack De Wolfe and his dog. Daniel's wife Elizabeth was chronically ill, and had spent the last year and a half living with her son Daniel and his wife Eliza Amanda on their adjacent farm. According to friends and family, Daniel Delaney's life was busy; he made furniture and cabinetry, he worked on the farm, sold horses, cattle, butter, apples and vegetables, and made many trips to Oregon City to sell goods and buy supplies for his family and his neighbors. It was the custom for travelers in the Willamette Valley to be given shelter for the night and food at farmhouses along the way; Mr. Delaney was known for his hospitality to wayfarers and his helpfulness to settlers. Mr. George Beale, who owned a saloon in Salem, had made the westward trip to Oregon twice. He knew Daniel Delaney from his first trip west with the Oregon Emigrating Company party in 1843. He returned east, leaving again for Oregon in 1852. He had purchased provisions from Delaney, and he had worked for him packing apples. At the time he was packing apples in "the little narrow room,"³⁴ he noted the small keg that Delaney kept beneath his bed. Beale was convinced that the keg contained gold pieces, money which Delaney had received from the sale of his plantation and his slaves. Beale spoke often to friends and patrons of his saloon about how much money "old man Delaney" possessed. On the night of January 9, 1865, he and a companion, George Baker, rode to Daniel Delaney's home. They blackened their faces³⁵ called out to Mr. Delaney, asking him for directions. Jack DeWolfe witnessed the events, heard them call Delaney out from the house and saw them shoot him in the yard. Jack ran into the house and fastened³⁶ the door. Beale and Baker broke down the door with a large log; shot at Jack³⁷ and wounded the dog. Jack hid behind the house in the woodshed while the two men rifled through the house looking for money. They left with an undetermined amount of money, estimated by accounts of the time at between thirteen and nineteen hundred dollars. When they were gone, Jack ran to Daniel Delaney's farm to tell them what had happened.

After a sensational trial covered by the press of the day, George Beale and George Baker were convicted of the murder of Daniel Delaney on March 25, 1865, and sentenced to die. They were

³⁴ This room probably refers to the sleeping room.

³⁵ According to accounts of the day, they put lamp black on their faces so that they would appear to be former slaves, because Delaney was known to be sympathetic to them. Beale and Baker thought Delaney would be more likely to come to the door if he thought he was helping them.

³⁶ The door was fastened by means of a set of upper and lower "buttons."

³⁷ There were buckshot holes in Jack's shirt.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Delaney-Edwards House
Marion County, Oregon**

Section number 8 Page 10

executed in Salem on May 17, 1865. Thousands of people witnessed their hanging in Salem; the county militia in their dress uniforms ringed the square, many teachers dismissed their classes and allowed their pupils to witness the execution. One student described it as "a crowd as big as a circus would have brought, only quieter."³⁸

The murder at Daniel Delaney's farm formed the basis for an important part of the legal history of the State, as Baker and Beale were the first people to be executed in the State of Oregon.

Rachel Belden's son, Jack De Wolfe, witnessed the murder Daniel Delaney. Jack was called as a witness for the prosecution. The trial transcripts relate what happened:

The boy Jack – a mulatto – was called. (Defense objected to his testifying on the ground that negroes could not under the law testify in a criminal trial where a white man was on trial. Objection over-ruled.) Jack is about seven or eight years of age. To try his intelligence, he was asked if he knew what a lie was, if a chair was called a hat if that would be a lie? Answer, "you bet it would" asked what kind of a place hell is? Answer, it a place where most of people go; asked if it was wrong to lie? and it was; said he did not understand what it was to be a witness, and other questions. Logan made a speech against admitting the boy to testify; arguing that the boy had not sufficient intelligence to take the oath. Mallory spoke in favor of admitting him. The Judge sustained the objection in a very able opinion on the point raised, and rejected the boy as a witness.³⁹

Though Jack's testimony was disallowed during the trial, the information he provided about the crime was instrumental in constructing the case against Beale and Baker. The prosecutor used his story as the basis for assembling the circumstantial evidence that ultimately convicted the two men.⁴⁰

Conclusion

The Delaney-Edwards house is significant under Criterion A, for its association with early Oregon settlement in the Willamette Valley, and for its association with the development of the legal system in Oregon, as the site of a murder which resulted in the first capital executions in Oregon. The house is also significant under Criterion C, as an example of the structure and style of a residence in the Willamette Valley as it evolved and adapted architecturally from an early farmhouse to its current form. The original farmhouse dates from 1845, the parlor and kitchen addition from the 1870s, and the drop siding, wrap-around porch and woodshed from

³⁸ As recalled by Kate Pringle Miller in the *Oregon Journal*, November 29, 1931. (Punctuation as per the original text.)

³⁹ *The Oregon Statesman*, March 27, 1865, p. 4.

⁴⁰ An interesting sidebar to the case involves the attorneys for the defense. According to their confessions, the defendants told their attorneys where they buried the money; they used the money to pay for their defense. Later, William Delaney, as executor of his father's estate, sued to recover the stolen money from them, arguing that they had appropriated the money. The case was dismissed, and Delaney's heirs never recovered the stolen money.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Delaney-Edwards House
Marion County, Oregon****Section number 8 Page 11**

the late 1890s. The Edwards family lived in the home and worked the farm from 1898 until the 1920s; when they retained ownership but rented the farm and home.

The Delaney-Edwards House stands on a rise of hill that looks out over the fields of Mill Prairie. Across the road the descendants of the white oaks and Douglas fir that provided the lumber that built the farmhouse and fences of the Delaney farm. To the west of the house, on the adjacent farm, is the red barn that housed Delaney's cattle and horses. This is the same barn that housed the racehorses of the Dickinson family, who purchased the farm after Delaney, and the dairy cows and draft horses of the Edwards family, who have lived and worked the land since 1898. This is the land that Daniel Delaney plowed with a wooden plow to grow the grain that fed his beautiful horses from Tennessee. One-hundred years later this same land was smoothed with a sled pulled by draft horses to plant the grain to feed the Holsteins whose milk was sold to the Mayflower Dairy Co-op. Apples were pressed into cider in the barn, water was carried in barrels to pour on special garden plants, and cattle and horses were led into the barn at night, for over one hundred years. This land has touched the history of Oregon through the people who crossed the threshold of a farmhouse in the Willamette Valley: farmers, ranchers and dairymen, slaves, freemen and felons. The first rural free mail delivery route in Oregon began here;⁴¹ the first Oregonians to be executed committed their crime here, one of the first black women to come to Marion County worked here. This land was part of the claim that was worked and built by emigrants who crossed the continent in 1843; the house is a mirror and a slate that reflects and records their work, their lives, and their actions.

⁴¹ This was Route 1, Box 1.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Delaney-Edwards House
Marion County, Oregon**

Section number 9

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Delaney-Edwards House
Marion County, Oregon**

Section number 9

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Notes from an Interview with Lorene Dahlberg, July 10, 2003.

The Roll of 1843, Oregon Pioneer Associations, 1876, p. 49-51.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Delaney-Edwards House
Marion County, Oregon**

Section number 10

Boundary Description

Legal Description:

Actual legal description will be provided when the land partition creating the parcel has been approved by Marion County. The statute allowing creation of the parcel in the exclusive farm use zone requires that National Register designation be approved before the final plat can be recorded. Marion County has assigned number 082W30DB00300 to the parcel.

Location:

SE ¼ of Section 30, Township 8S, Range 2 West of the Willamette Meridian (WM), Marion County, Oregon. See attached sketch maps for details on location of house.

Boundary Justification

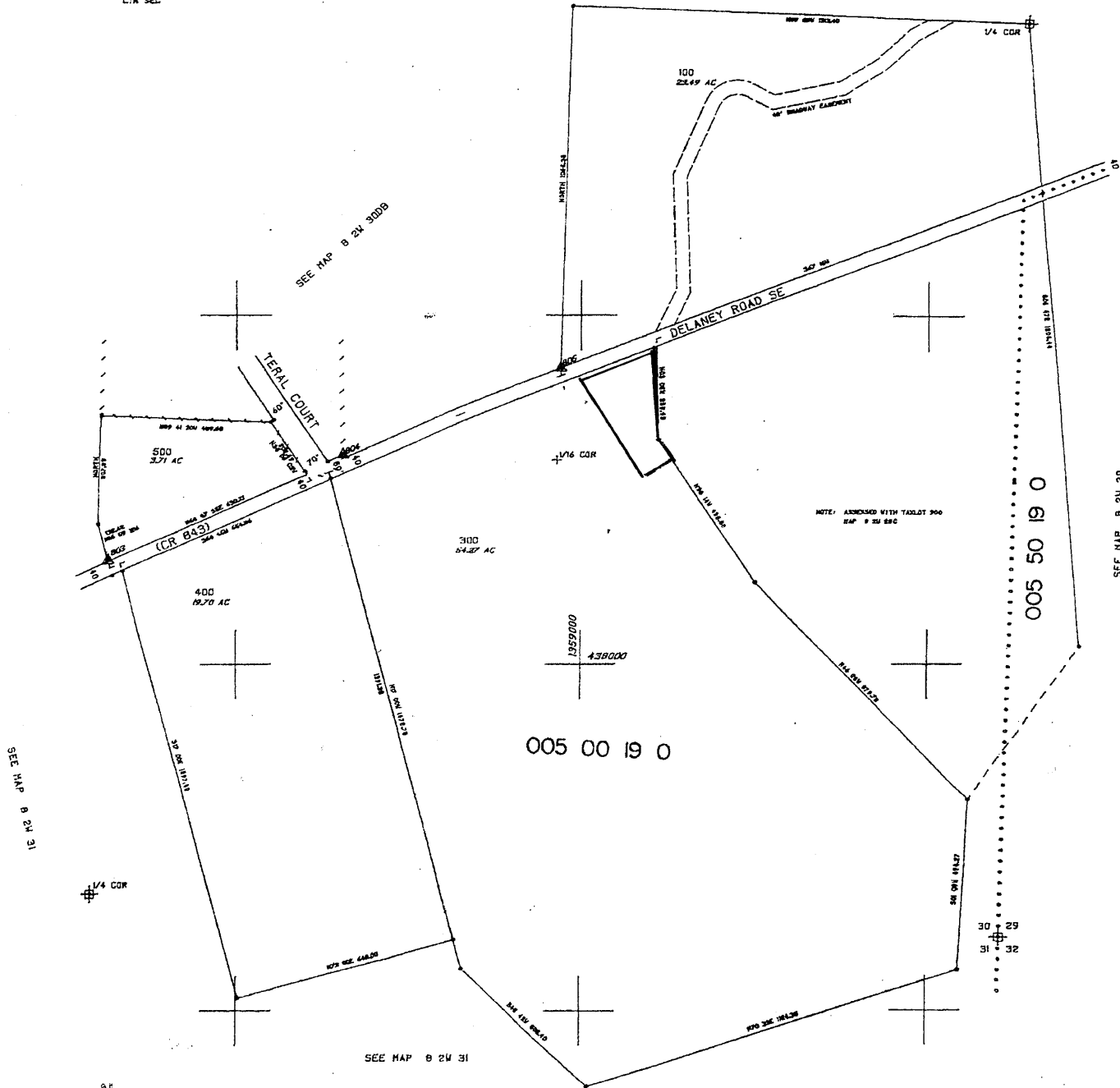
Oregon Revised Statutes 215.263 *et. seq.* provide for the division of land zoned for exclusive farm use (EFU) into a smaller parcel under certain special circumstances. One of those circumstances is to allow for the preservation of a historic structure. The Delaney Edwards House has been moved to a separate parcel located at the northeast edge of the original farm property in order to preserve this structure. The house has been moved approximately three hundred feet from its historic location. The parcel measures about 290 feet in the north-south direction and 178 feet in the east-west direction. The house is positioned on the parcel in so as to enable it to take advantage of the same views and relationships to the landscape as it did in its historic position, looking out toward the farm below and the mountains beyond. The house is positioned on a rise, with the wrap-around porch facing south and east. This positioning also allows some additional shielding from the noise and traffic of Delaney Road. The character of the new parcel is the same as that of the historic parcel, it has the same relationship with the wooded hills to the north and is located on a rise overlooking the adjacent farm. The amount of land allotted to the home allows for a well, a septic system, gardens, fruit trees and an access drive to the southeast of the house.

SE1/4 SEC 30 T.8S. R.2W. WM
MARION COUNTY, OREGON

8 2W 30D

SEE MAP B 2W 30

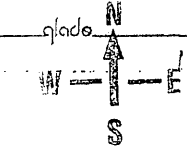
1/4 COR



1"=200'
11-FEB-82

SEE MAP B 2W 29

8 2W 30D



AmeriTitle
320 Church St. N.E.
Salem, OR 97301
581-1431

THIS MAP IS PROVIDED SOLELY FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASSISTING IN THE LOCATION OF THE PROPERTY. THE COMPANY ASSUMES NO LIABILITY FOR VARIATIONS, IF ANY, IN DIMENSIONS OR LOCATIONS ASCERTAINED BY AN ACTUAL SURVEY.
ORDER NO. _____

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Lorene E Dahlberg Tr .5 Int
4212 Delaney Rd SE
Salem OR 97301

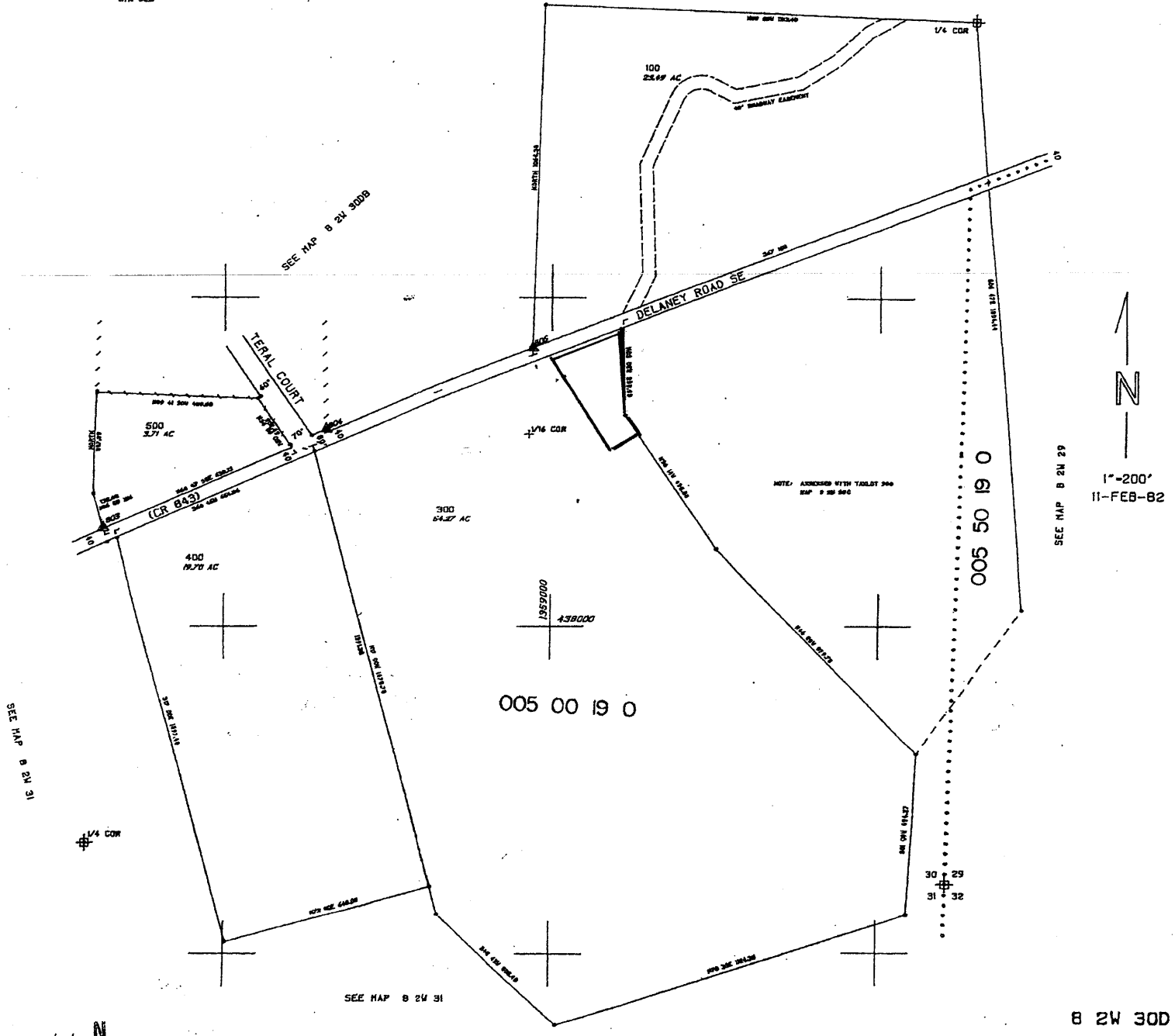
Delaney-Edwards House
Salem, Marion County, Oregon

SE1/4 SEC 30 T.8S. R.2W. WM
MARION COUNTY, OREGON

8 2W 30D

SEE MAP 8 2W 30

CTR SEC

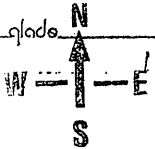


1"=200'
11-FEB-82

SEE MAP 8 2W 29

SEE MAP 8 2W 31

8 2W 30D

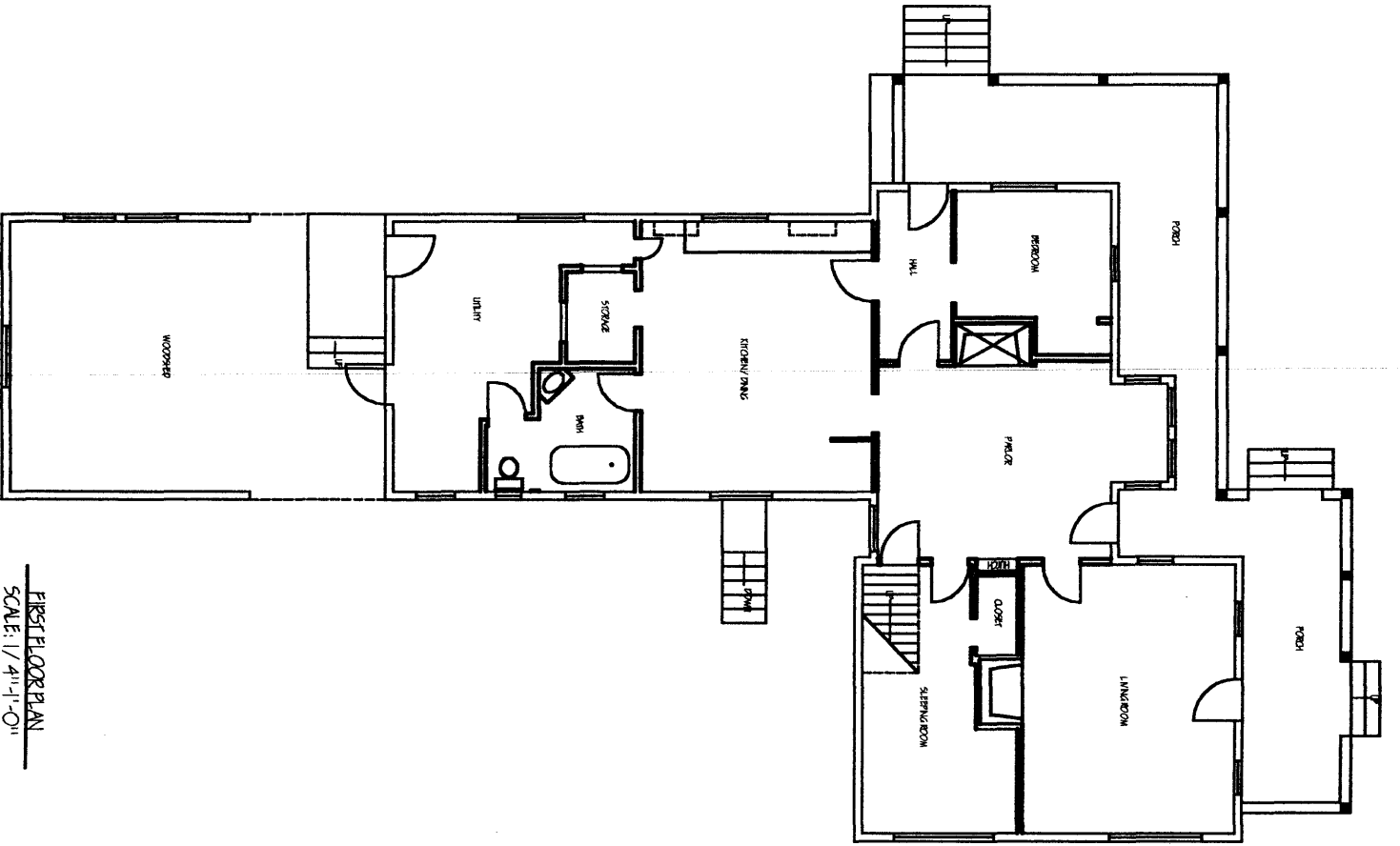


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581-1431

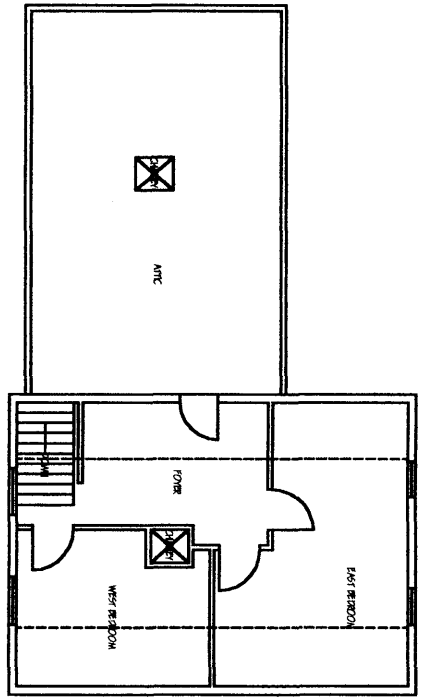
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ORDER NO. _____

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Lorene E Dahlberg Tr .5 Int
4212 Delaney Rd SE
Salem OR 97301

Delaney-Edwards House
Salem, Marion County, Oregon



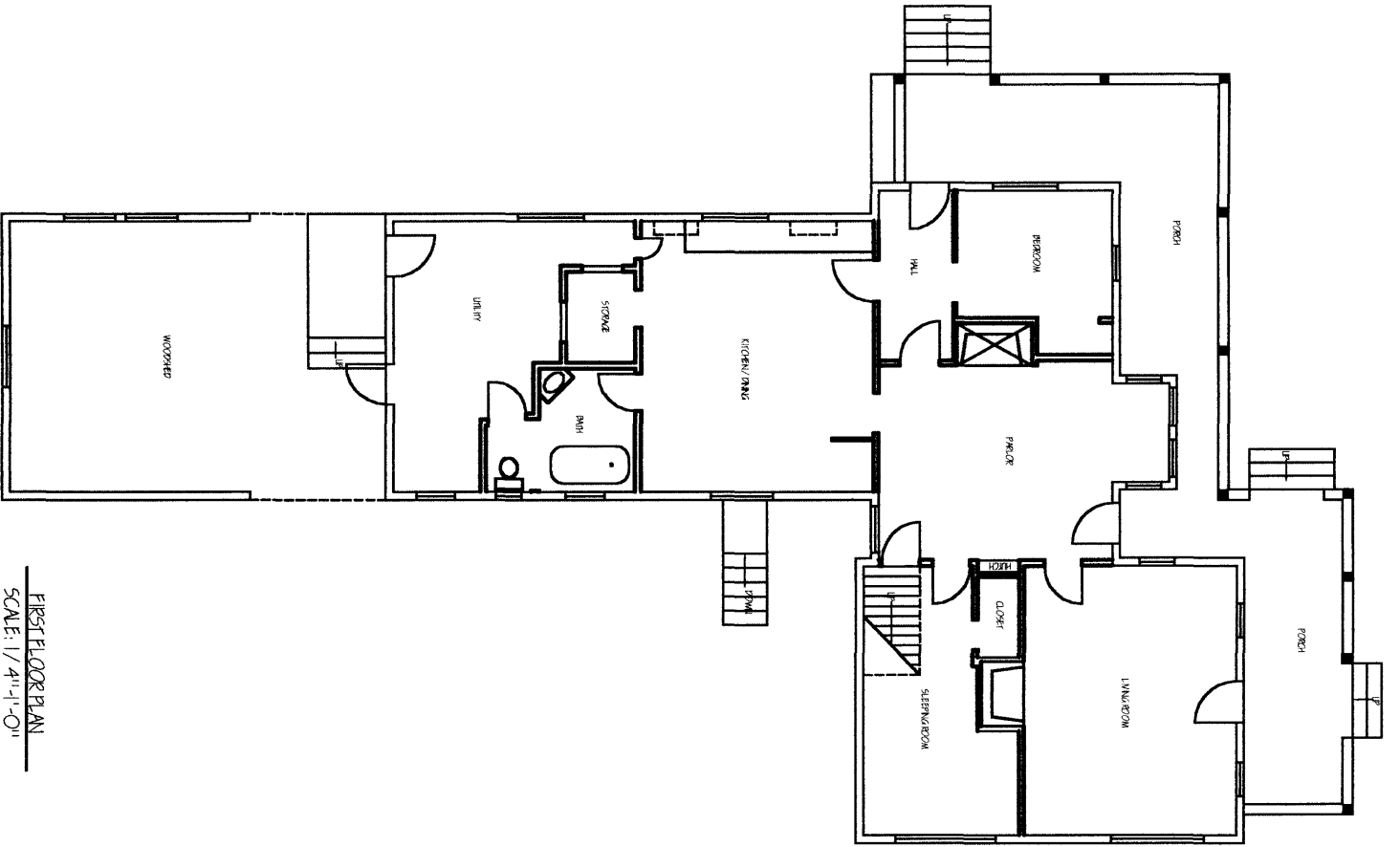
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



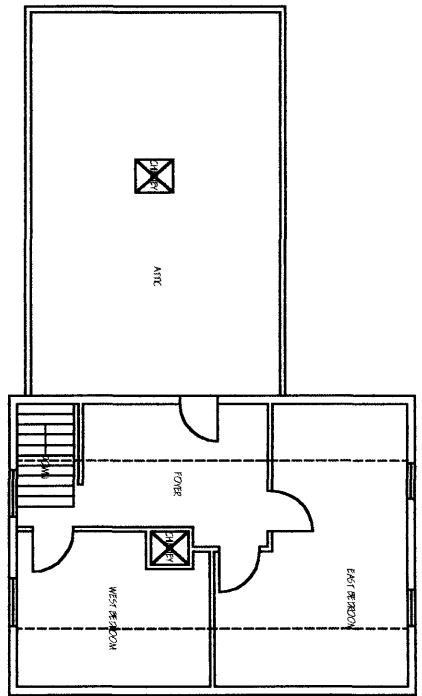
UPPER FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



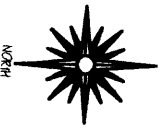
DANIEL DELANEY HOUSE
4292 DELANEY ROAD SE
SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OR



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



UPPER FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



DANIEL DELANEY HOUSE
4292 DELANEY ROAD SE
SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OR

Appendix I: List of Photographs

Photographer: Georganne Sahaida

Date of Photographs: April 10, 2004

Name and mailing address of holder of negatives:

Georganne Sahaida, PMB 353, 25 NW 23rd Place, Suite 6, Portland, OR 97210

Photograph 1 of 18 Delaney-Edwards House 4292 Delaney Road SE Salem, Marion County, OR	Site View to the Southeast
Photograph 2 of 18 Delaney-Edwards House 4292 Delaney Road SE Salem, Marion County, OR	Site View to the South from across Delaney Road
Photograph 3 of 18 Delaney-Edwards House 4292 Delaney Road SE Salem, Marion County, OR	South Elevation
Photograph 4 of 18 Delaney-Edwards House 4292 Delaney Road SE Salem, Marion County, OR	Southwest Elevation
Photograph 5 of 18 Delaney-Edwards House 4292 Delaney Road SE Salem, Marion County, OR	West Elevation
Photograph 6 of 18 Delaney-Edwards House 4292 Delaney Road SE Salem, Marion County, OR	Original Farmhouse South Elevation
Photograph 7 of 18 Delaney-Edwards House 4292 Delaney Road SE Salem, Marion County, OR	House: East Elevation Woodshed: North Elevation
Photograph 8 of 18 Delaney-Edwards House 4292 Delaney Road SE Salem, Marion County, OR	Detail Hewn Log Beams Under Original Farmhouse
Photograph 9 of 18 Delaney-Edwards House 4292 Delaney Road SE Salem, Marion County, OR	Interior Original Farmhouse Front Door and Window
Photograph 10 of 18 Delaney-Edwards House 4292 Delaney Road SE Salem, Marion County, OR	Interior Original Farmhouse Fireplace
Photograph 11 of 18 Delaney-Edwards House 4292 Delaney Road SE Salem, Marion County, OR	Interior Parlor Addition Fireplace

Photograph 12 of 18
Delaney-Edwards House
4292 Delaney Road SE
Salem, Marion County, OR

Interior
Parlor Addition
Bay Window

Photograph 13 of 18
Delaney-Edwards House
4292 Delaney Road SE
Salem, Marion County, OR

Interior
Parlor Addition
Hutch and Door to Upstairs

Photograph 14 of 18
Delaney-Edwards House
4292 Delaney Road SE
Salem, Marion County, OR

Interior
Kitchen Addition
Board and Batten Ceiling

Photograph 15 of 18
Delaney-Edwards House
4292 Delaney Road SE
Salem, Marion County, OR

Interior
Kitchen Addition
Utility Room

Photograph 16 of 18
Delaney-Edwards House
4292 Delaney Road SE
Salem, Marion County, OR

Interior
Upstairs
South Bedroom Plank Door

Photograph 17 of 18
Delaney-Edwards House
4292 Delaney Road SE
Salem, Marion County, OR

Interior
Upstairs
South Bedroom Board and Batten Ceiling

Photograph 18 of 18
Delaney-Edwards House
4292 Delaney Road SE
Salem, Marion County, OR

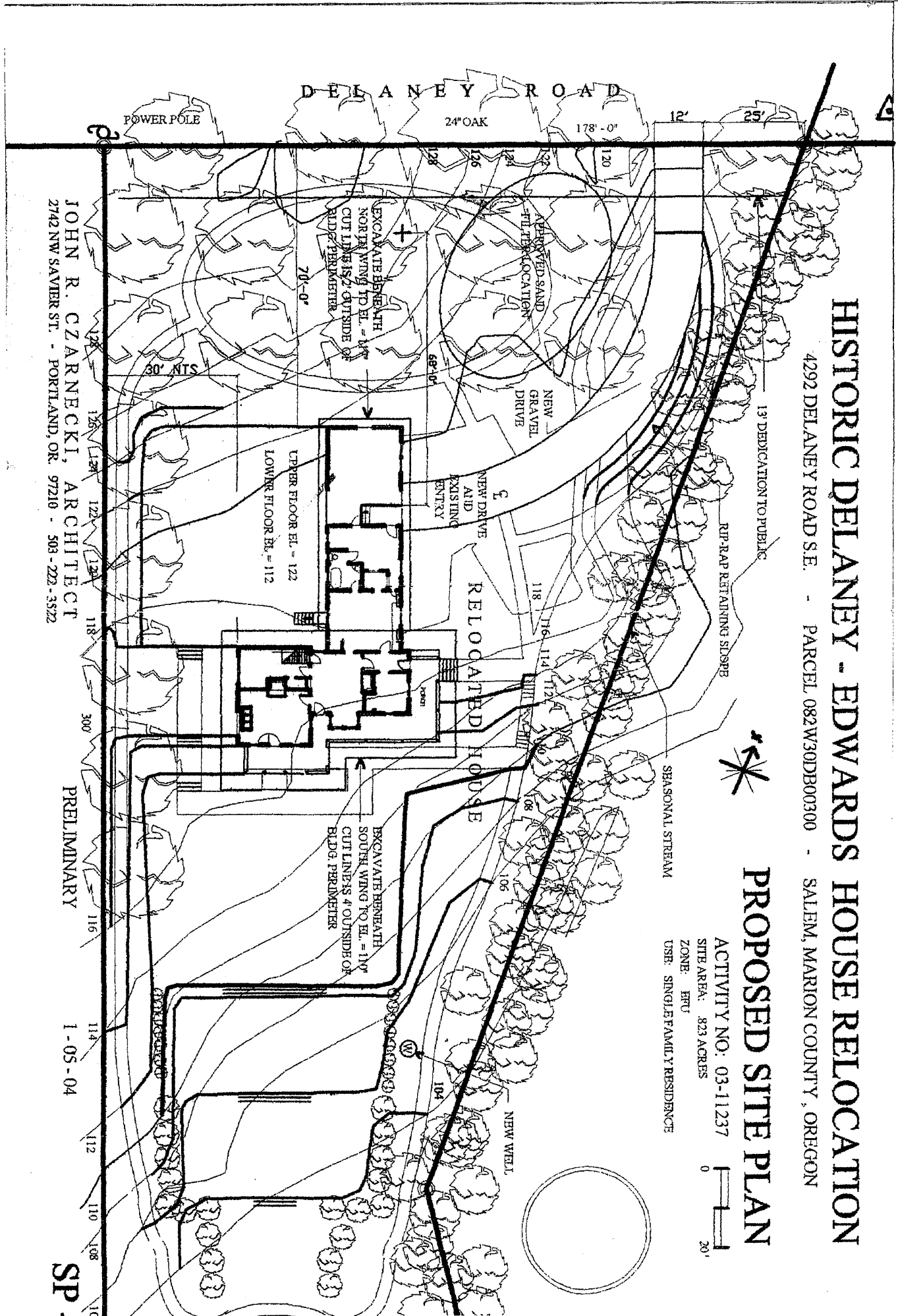
Attic
Parlor Addition

HISTORIC DELANEY - EDWARDS HOUSE RELOCATION

4292 DELANEY ROAD S.E. - PARCEL 082W30DB00300 - SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON

PROPOSED SITE PLAN

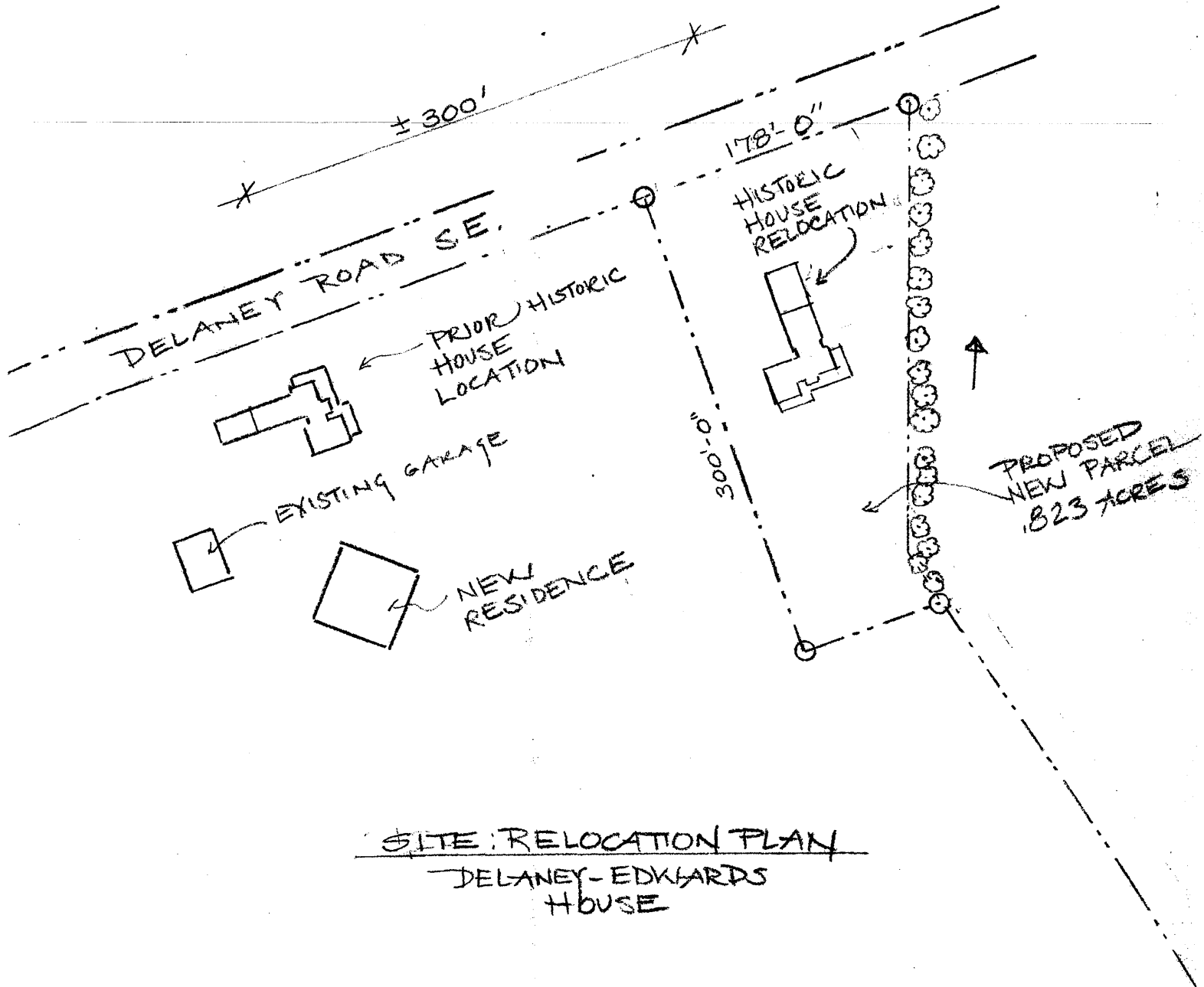
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 ZONE: ERTU
 USE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE



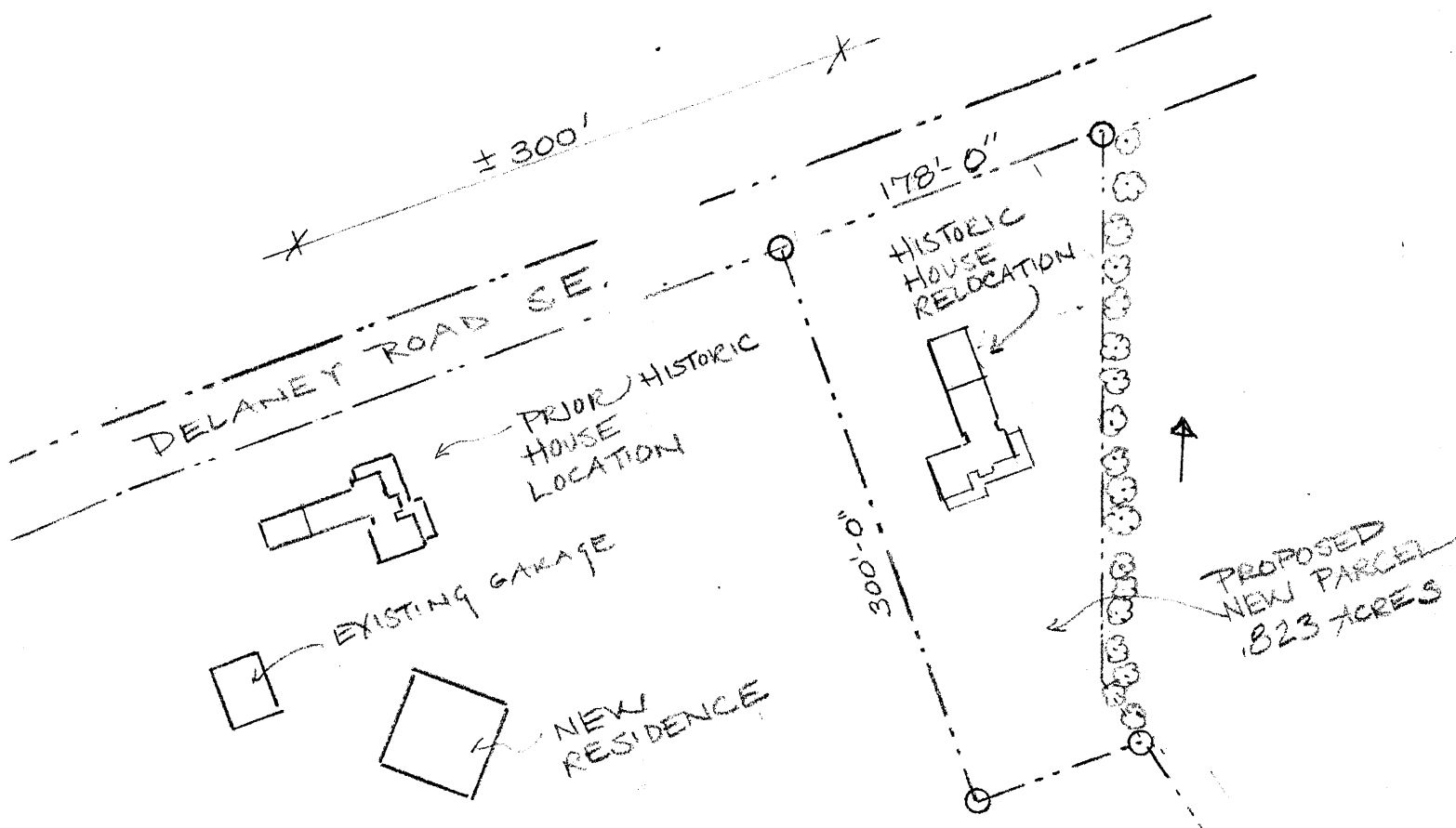
JOHN R. CZARNECKI, ARCHITECT
 2742 NW SAVER ST. - PORTLAND, OR 97216 - 503-222-3522

PRELIMINARY

SP -



Delaney-Edwards House
 Salem, Marion County, Oregon
 Site Relocation Plan



SITE RELOCATION PLAN
 DELANEY-EDWARDS
 HOUSE

Delaney-Edwards House
 Salem, Marion County, Oregon
 Site Relocation Plan