

FRANK CHAMBERLAIN CLARK SURVEY

The Frank Clark Survey was begun in February, 1982, under the sponsorship of the Jackson County Board of Commissioners: Mr. Jon Deason, Mr. Donald Schofield, and Mr. Peter Sage. Funding for the project was provided by the Southern Oregon Historical Society and the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office. Gail Evans and Kay Atwood contracted to complete the Clark Survey and evaluation by March, 1983.

The Frank Clark Survey contains:

- I. Building Evaluation and Summary Assessment
- II. Building Location Maps
- III. Listing of Documented Clark Structures
- IV. Frank Clark Biography
- V. Individual Inventory Forms for Each Documented Clark Building

The building identification numbers serve as a key for use in all sections of the Clark Survey.

The successful completion of the Frank Clark Survey is in large part due to the encouragement and generous contribution of time, materials, and verbal information given by Frank Clark's children and architect Robert J. Keeney, former Clark professional partner and friend.

Kay Atwood

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1/3/83

Date

Background

Frank Chamberlain Clark lived and worked in the Rogue River Valley from 1903 until 1957, the year of his death. During this half-century he designed a large number of structures, including institutions, commercial buildings, and residences. Frank Clark, born in 1872, was one of many young architects influenced by Beaux Arts training introduced to them by their teachers and mentors. He studied at the Cooper Union in New York City, and apprenticed himself to several established architects in the New York City area, including Arthur Curtis Longyear, Oscar S. Teale, and Robert Gibson. He spent a brief but important year with the prominent firm of McKim, Mead and White. In 1896 Clark left the east coast and moved to the Los Angeles area where he worked two years with Frederick Roehrig. In 1899 he established his own office and left Los Angeles immediately to work in Arizona for Ezra Bartlett, an entrepreneur who wished work executed in Jerome and Prescott, Arizona. In 1903 Clark moved to Ashland, Oregon, where he completed the design of an administration building and gymnasium for Southern Oregon Normal School. Except for a brief period between 1907 and 1908, Clark spent the rest of his life in southern Oregon. Twice in his career he shared his business with a partner: briefly in 1911 with Frank S. Forster; and from 1937 until his death, with Robert Keeney of Medford, Oregon. (For additional personal and professional information regarding Clark, see biographical paper accompanying this project.)

Frank Clark's significance in the Rogue River Valley is considerable. His work encompasses a wide range of types of buildings including residences, schools, warehouses, stores, recreational, and civic structures. The proliferation of buildings designed by this one man in a geographical area over a fifty-year period is unique in the state of Oregon. From the time of his arrival in 1903, on the eve of a surge of growth and development, until the end of World War II, Frank Clark's work reflects the economic and cultural development of the Rogue River Valley. His, as well as his clients' taste and preferences, are apparent in his work. Approximately 260 structures have been documented as his. Twenty-three of these buildings are included in the National Register of Historic Places.

During the last decade the ~~Southern Oregon Historical Society (SOHS)~~ began collecting plans and information concerning Frank Clark. The Clark

family and Robert Keeney donated personal and professional memorabilia of Clark's to the Southern Oregon Historical Society. The staff began an inventory of buildings, compiled plans, held interviews, and travelled to Jerome, Arizona, to collect information on Clark. Increasing demands on their time led to a decision to investigate the possibility of contracting with non-staff members to thoroughly investigate Clark's career and influence. In August, 1981, the Jackson County Board of Commissioners passed an order that Jackson County would be the prime sponsors for the survey. Several foundations and agencies were approached. Funding for the project came from the Southern Oregon Historical Society, which committed \$7,000.00 initially for the first two phases of the project.

The total Clark inventory project includes the following four phases.

Phase I includes identification of Frank Clark buildings through newspaper research, verbal inquiries, public appeals, field trips with Clark's one-time partner, Robert Keeney, and a review of existing state and local informal surveys.

Phase II includes a survey of every documented Frank Clark building within the Rogue Valley area. A standard survey form was designed and completed for each building. The inventory includes the building's name, location, description of property, known or visibly apparent alterations, and date of survey. Black and white photographs have been attached to each form. Readily available historical information, gathered primarily from newspapers and interviews, is included.

Phase III began in June, 1982, when the Southern Oregon Historical Society provided another \$2,200.00 for the compilation and inclusion on the forms of all accumulated historical information, and for the preparation of a biographical paper on all available material about Clark's life and career.

Phase IV is an application to the State Historic Preservation Office for the completion of a thorough evaluation of all documented Clark buildings. Their types--institutional, commercial, residential, and agricultural--are to be considered as well as their styles, including Bungalows, Period revivals, Arts and Crafts, and so forth. Their dates of construction, and to be determined by examination of each with a list of criteria, their over-all architectural quality and significance, is to be assessed. The final report and evaluation, as well as submission

of the completed survey and biography, will be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office as well as with the representatives of Jackson County.

EVALUATION

Need/Purpose

An evaluation of the complete body of work of a given architect has thus far not been completed in the state of Oregon. The need for an evaluation of Frank Chamberlain Clark designed buildings in the Rogue River Valley of Southwestern Oregon has become evident over the last five years. Designations of architectural significance of Clark buildings by local planning agencies, architectural/historical plaque committees, and the State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation have become increasingly difficult due to the preponderance of buildings in a relatively concentrated geographic area that are the work of one architect. Although Clark is recognized as an architect of prominence in the Rogue River Valley, not all of his work is exceptional nor warrants special historical or architectural recognition or consideration in the local planning process.

To date twenty-three Clark designed buildings have been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in recognition of their local architectural and historical significance. The Oregon Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation, which is charged with the responsibility of making decisions of eligibility for listing in the National Register, has become increasingly hesitant to pass judgment on any building designed by Frank Clark since it has become unclear as to which Clark buildings are especially noteworthy. Although the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places is broad, it specifies that buildings nominated for their architectural significance possess qualities of distinctiveness, intactness and that are the best examples of work if done by a single architect, builder, or craftsman. An assessment of such qualities in extant Clark buildings would serve as a valuable tool for the Advisory Committee in reviewing future National Register nominations for individual Clark buildings, or could be the basis of a thematic group nomination of Clark buildings in the Rogue River Valley.

Scope

The evaluation of Clark buildings was limited only to those structures documented by newspaper articles, journals, account books, and photographs belonging to Clark, building plans signed by Clark, correspondence written and received by Clark, and reliable informants including Robert J. Keeney (AIA), long-time associate of Clark in the firm of Clark & Keeney, four of Clark's five children (Frank, Jr., Edwin, Louise, and James), and long-term owners and/or occupants of Clark designed buildings. Research in the early phases of this project revealed a number of buildings that were designed by Clark, which were either never constructed, have not been located, or are presently no longer standing; this evaluation includes only those Clark buildings standing in 1982. Only those extant Clark buildings designed between 1903, at the eve of Clark's professional career in southern Oregon, and 1937, when Clark was officially joined by Robert J. Keeney, have been evaluated. After 1937 the firm name of Clark & Keeney appears consistently on building plans making it exceedingly difficult to discern which of the two partners was responsible for the design of the major portion of a building. A few buildings outside southern Oregon are known to be the work of Clark; however, for the purposes of this project, only those Clark buildings located in Jackson and Josephine counties, where the greatest preponderance of his work exists, were inventoried and evaluated.

Clark designed buildings with only minor alterations or additions, such as the construction of a portico, or a minor change in window fenestration, were not evaluated but are simply listed elsewhere in this study. Also listed but not evaluated are those buildings designed by Frank Clark between 1903 and 1937 but are not standing in 1982 or have not been located.

As in any research endeavor, Frank Clark designed buildings will continue to be 'discovered' in the future, yet it is hoped that the majority of his work in southern Oregon has been included in this survey and evaluation. (During the course of the project, several valley buildings were identified as 'highly likely' Clark designs which, through further research, might be definitely documented as the work of Frank Clark.)

System of Evaluation

An effort has been made in this inventory to evaluate the work of Frank Chamberlain Clark buildings on the basis of explicit objective criteria in order to arrive at results which will be widely accepted as credible and valid. Although an objective evaluation system is questioned by some architectural historians and preservationists who feel that the aesthetic qualities of architecture cannot be quantified, such evaluation systems have become increasingly used in recent years. An objective evaluation of Clark designed buildings seems especially appropriate and desirable since the number and variety of extant Clark buildings is so great.

The Frank C. Clark evaluation was based on the evaluation system used in San Francisco conducted by Charles Hall Page & Associates, Inc., for the Foundation for San Francisco's Architectural Heritage (and published in Splendid Survivors, 1979), and in the Portland Historic Resource Inventory coordinated by Virginia Guest Ferriday, Portland Bureau of Planning (1981-82).

Architectural Styles

Stylistic classifications assigned to Clark designed buildings were based on an outline of architectural styles developed by Marion Dean Ross (Professor Emeritus, University of Oregon) and Elisabeth Potter (Nominations Coordinator, Oregon State Historic Preservation Office), in collaboration with Rosalind Clark, author of a layman's guide of architectural styles in Oregon produced for the city of Albany with assistance from the Oregon Historic Preservation Fund.

Criteria

All Frank Clark designed buildings included in this objective evaluation were rated against a preestablished criteria. The criteria used were designed to fit the needs of this project; however, they are based on the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places and the weighted factor rating system used by the Oregon State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation in determining eligibility of ~~National Register nominations.~~ The criteria applied are divided into three broad categories of architectural significance, environmental significance, and historical significance, and are arranged in a form

that is patterned after the San Francisco inventory and evaluation. Each of the three broad categories of significance are broken into several criteria which are evaluated separately.

Although the category of historical significance is included in this evaluation, buildings were ranked and scored only on the basis of their architectural and environmental merits. Future in-depth research on individual Clark designed buildings is necessary to assess the level of historical significance on the basis of their association with persons and events of significance and with broad cultural patterns of local, statewide, or national significance. The primary objective of this evaluation is to determine the level of distinction of Clark buildings in strictly architectural and environmental terms.

Rating/Scoring

Each of the eight criteria in the two major categories of architectural and environmental significance was rated on a four-level scale: Excellent (E), Very Good (VG), Good (G), or Fair/Poor (F/P). An explanation of each rating is given on the accompanying pages.

A progression of numerical values was assigned to each four-level scale of rating for each separate criteria. While the rating of Excellent, Very Good, Good, and Fair/Poor stayed the same for each criteria, the numerical values changed. A higher numerical value was given, for example, to the criteria of architectural style and building type, then to the criteria of building materials and method of construction, indicating that the former criteria was considered more important than the latter. Numerical scores were not assigned to each criteria and total scores tallied until after all buildings were rated (E, VG, G, F/P) to avoid prejudice in the process itself.

It is important to remember that the cumulative rating score for each building was the sum total of points in only those categories of architectural and environmental significance: a total of 65 points was possible (Architecture = 50 points; Environment = 15 points). Although a total of 35 possible points was assigned to the category of historical significance, this was done only to allow for the ranking of Clark buildings after further historical research is conducted when and if individual or thematic group National Register nominations are completed.

(Historical descriptions of buildings, when known, are included on the individual inventory forms for each building.)

The total score for each Frank Clark building reflects only levels of architectural and environmental significance. Thus, the total score for each building does not constitute a final determination of eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. «

Buildings with only minor alterations or additions designed by Frank Clark were not rated or scored.

Criteria

Architecture (50 possible points)

Criterion

- A. Style: Significance as an example of Clark's work of a particular architectural style, building type or convention
- E - Especially fine or extremely early example if many survive; excellent example if few survive
 - VG - Excellent or very early example if many survive; good example if few survive
 - G - Good example if many survive; mediocre if few survive
 - F/P - Of little particular interest
- B. Design/Artistic Quality: Significance because of quality of composition, detailing and craftsmanship
- E - Excellent
 - VG - Very good
 - G - Good
 - F/P - Fair or poor
- C. Materials/Construction: Significance as an example of a particular material or method of construction
- E - Especially fine or extremely early example if many survive; excellent example if few survive
 - VG - Excellent or very early example if many survive; good example if few survive
 - G - Good example
 - F/P - Of little particular interest
- D. Integrity: Significance because it retains its original design features, materials, and character
- E - No changes or very minor changes
 - VG - Minor changes which do not destroy the overall character
 - G - Major changes to portion of building with remainder intact, or overall character changed but recoverable through restoration
 - F/P - Altered substantially
- E. Rarity: Significance as the only remaining or one of few remaining properties of a particular style, building type, design, material, or method of construction
- E - One of a kind
 - VG - One of few remaining
 - G - One of several
 - F/P - One of many

Environment (15 possible points)

- F. Landmark: Significance as a visual landmark
- E - A structure which may be taken as a symbol for the city or region as a whole
 - VG - A conspicuous and familiar structure in the context of the community or the Rogue River Valley
 - G - A conspicuous and familiar structure in the context of the neighborhood
 - F/P - Not particularly conspicuous or familiar
- G. Setting: Significance because the current land-use surrounding the property contributes to an aura of the historic period
- E - Excellent
 - VG - Very good
 - G - Good
 - F/P - Fair to poor
- H. Continuity: Significance because the property contributes to the continuity or character of the street, neighborhood, or area.
- E - Of particular importance in establishing the character of an area
 - VG - Of importance in establishing or maintaining the character of an area
 - G - Compatible to the dominant character of the area
 - F/P - Incompatible with the dominant character of the area

History (35 possible points)

- Person: Associated with the life or activities of a person, group, organization, or institution that has made a significant contribution to the community, state, or nation
- Event: Associated with an event that has made a significant contribution to the community, state or nation
- Patterns: Associated with, and effectively illustrative of, broad patterns of cultural, social, political, economic, or industrial history in the community, state, or nation

Final Evaluation

Based on the total cumulative points for each extant Clark designed building evaluated for architectural and environmental significance, buildings were placed in the following summary categories:

Primary Importance - Individually the most important Clark designed buildings in the Rogue River Valley distinguished by outstanding qualities of architecture and relationship to the environment

Secondary Importance - Clark designed buildings which are not of outstanding distinctiveness or rarity architecturally and that also may have experienced some loss of environmental integrity

Minor Importance - Clark designed buildings which are insignificant examples of architecture and environmental context. This category includes buildings that lack

qualities of distinctive original design and, most often, buildings that have been insensitively "remodeled." Loss of architectural integrity for such buildings often coincides with significant alteration of the building's environmental setting

The purpose of translating the numerical scores into three summary groups is to avoid an explicit preciseness about each building which could suggest that a building with a score of 63 points is necessarily better than a building with 58 points. It is only possible to assume that buildings within a certain range are better than those within a lower range.

A full list of buildings within each summary category appears after a discussion of the evaluation results for each of the four major building types: Residential, Commercial, Institutional, and Agricultural.

SUMMARY RESULTS

Residences

The greatest number of extant Clark designed buildings are residences. Of 143 extant documented commercial, institutional, agricultural, and residential buildings designed by Clark that are standing in 1982, 83 (60%) are residences. Only nine known Clark designed residences are either no longer standing or have not been located.

Coinciding with Frank Clark's first home and architectural office in Ashland, all of Clark's residences built between 1904 and 1910, but one, were constructed in Ashland and Grants Pass. (Around the turn of the century personal and professional ties between these two communities were relatively strong, thus accounting for the early presence of Clark buildings in Grants Pass.) Presently there are a total of eleven Clark residences in Ashland and three in Grants Pass. There is only one remaining residence in Ashland built after 1910 and none in Grants Pass constructed after that date.

In 1910 Frank Clark moved his home and office to Medford where he remained until his death in 1957. The greatest number of Clark residences, fifty-six in all, are in Medford. Outside the three urban centers of Ashland, Grants Pass, and Medford, fourteen homes designed by Clark were built between 1910 and 1930, primarily for orchardists and farmers.

Both in Ashland, and to a greater extent in Medford, Clark residences are concentrated in neighborhoods or areas where historically the more prominent and prosperous citizens of these communities selected home sites. In Ashland four Clark homes front on Siskiyou Boulevard, within a four-block area. East Main Street in Medford presently has two neighborhoods with heavy concentrations of Clark residences: the East Main/Geneva/Minnesota-street neighborhood has nine extant Clark residences, and slightly further from the downtown commercial center, the East Main/Barneberg/Crown-street neighborhood has a total of twelve Clark residences scattered in roughly a ten-block area. The linear neighborhood along South Oakdale Avenue, west of Medford's commercial center, contains the most cohesive concentration of Clark residences anywhere: eleven residences front on South Oakdale Avenue in a six-block area. West Main Street, the major road connecting Medford and Jacksonville, has several Clark residences dispersed in an area which has recently evolved into a commercial 'strip.'

Homes designed by Clark for some of the Valley's most prestigious orchardists and farmers are randomly distributed throughout the more rural areas but are invariably located on or near roads that have historically been primary links between the scattered communities in the Rogue River Valley, such as Old Stage Road, Hanley Road, and Ross Lane.

Frank Clark clearly seems to have been the choice of many Valley residents who either lived in neighborhoods containing other Clark designed homes, or who had solicited Clark's services and recommended him to others with mutual business, social, or occupational interests. Clark, as many of his clients, came from the East and his Eastern roots and architectural training, along with his status as one of the only practicing architects based in the Valley, made him a likely if not obvious choice for those who wanted and could afford to hire a trained architect. (Frank Clark's professional connection with the socially and economically elite in the Valley in the 1910s and 1920s sometimes brought him work outside southern Oregon. Reginald Parsons, for example, for whom Clark designed a home at Hillcrest Orchard in rural Medford, ~~commissioned Clark to design residences~~ and other buildings on property he owned east of Seattle, in eastern Washington, and in northern California.)

Between 1904 and 1937 Frank Clark designed residential buildings in the widest variety of architectural styles. Early Ashland and Grants Pass Clark residences are predominantly restrained Queen Anne or Colonial Revival in organization, massing, and detailing. Ashland's George Taverner House (1904) displays irregular massing and exterior textural variety, characteristic of the Queen Anne style. The bilateral symmetry, formal facade organization, prominent entry, and classical detailing of Ashland's 1904 Chappel/Swedenburg House renders it one of the earliest and best examples of the Colonial Revival style in southern Oregon. In the late 1910s and 1920s four Prairie School style residences were designed by Clark, of which the Victor Bursell House (ca. 1919) near Central Point is the best example of its type. Twelve Arts and Crafts style residences designed by Clark between 1905 and the mid-1920s, remain standing today in each of the three major Rogue Valley communities and rural outlying areas. The Michael Clemens House (1905, Grants Pass), the William Poley House (1906, Ashland), the F. K. Deuel House (1909, Medford), and the Thurston Daniels House (ca. 1925, Medford) are all excellent yet distinctively different variations of the Arts and Crafts style.

Clark was prolific in designing Valley houses in the Bungalow/Craftsman style. There are a total of nineteen extant residences built in this style dating from 1908 to 1929. The major body of Bungalow/Craftsman residences is concentrated within the present Medford city limits and in rural farm lands where less formal floor plans and open, airy qualities were well suited to the Rogue Valley's temperate climate and to the needs and life style of orchardists. Again, the four earliest Bungalow/Craftsman residences built between 1908 and 1910 are located in Ashland and Grants Pass. The South Oakdale Avenue Historic District also has a notable collection of variations of this style. The Albert Stratton House (1911, near Central Point), the Clancy House (1912), and the Shepherd House (ca. 1925), both in Medford, are exceptionally fine or early examples of Clark's execution of Bungalow/Craftsman style residences.

In the 1920s and early 1930s Frank Clark produced the greatest number of Period style residences: today there are forty-two extant Period style residences which, in number, nearly surpasses all other residential styles designed by Clark. Although Frank Clark designed relatively few residences in the Period English Tudor, Spanish Colonial,

and Normandy Farmhouse style, he achieved considerable success in executing stylistic characteristics that exemplify well each of these styles. The F. W. Townsend House (1930, near Central Point) is a distinguished example of the Period English Tudor; the Albert Orr House (ca. 1927, Medford) exhibits fine Period Spanish Colonial features; the L. P. Older House (ca. 1930, Medford) is a respectable example of Period Normandy Farmhouse style. Clark appears to have possessed considerable skill in designing residences in architectural styles of which he had limited applied experience.

Unlike other Period styles of which there are relatively few examples, there are presently twenty-eight Period Colonial/Georgian Clark residences in the Rogue River Valley. The earliest in this style, the Walter Bowne House, which dates from 1913-14, the last extant examples done by Clark were constructed in the early 1930s. Since Clark's office and residence were moved from Ashland to Medford by the early 1910s it is not surprising that the great majority of his Period Colonial/Georgia homes were built in Medford. As Medford experienced a surge of growth in the mid to late 1920s, eighteen Clark-designed Period Colonial/Georgia residences were built along or in the vicinity of East Main Street in Medford, predominantly in the East Main/Barneburg/Crown Street area. No doubt benefiting financially from the Valley's building boom, Clark was able to execute plans and construct a spacious Period Colonial home for his family in the heart of Medford's more substantial East Main neighborhood, then known as Siskiyou Heights. The popularity of the Period Colonial/Georgia style in Oregon coincided with the Rogue River Valley's pre-Depression building boom, affording Clark numerous opportunities to design in that style. During this period Clark was especially proficient and he produced several noteworthy examples of Period Colonial homes.

Many Clark homes that possess predominant Bungalow/Craftsman, Arts and Crafts, Prairie School, and other Period style characteristics sometimes feature Period Colonial details such as columned porticoes over the main entry, pedimented gables with classical entablatures, pilasters and Palladian windows or upper window sashes that display decorative intersecting tracery. Such colonial details add a definite eclectic quality to residences of, otherwise, straight forward stylistic design.

Often alterations and additions designed by Clark for older homes in the Valley were done in the Period Colonial mode. Of the twenty-eight Period Colonial/Georgian designs by Clark, nearly half are ranked Primary in significance.

Completing architect Clark's work designing residences in a wide variety of architectural styles, and shortly before he was joined in formal partnership with Robert Keeney, Clark executed his only, but notable, example of Oregon Rustic style architecture for the J. P. Naumes family (ca. 1937, Medford).

Unlike many commercial and institutional buildings in the Rogue River Valley designed by Frank Clark, his residential structures have retained a high degree of integrity of architecture, as well as ^{of} setting. A relatively few number of Clark residences located near Medford's expanding commercial center, and along major arterial streets, have suffered some loss of integrity of architectural fabric, as well as setting.

In October, 1982, nineteen of twenty-three Clark buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places in the Rogue River Valley, were residences. Eleven Clark National Register residences are located in the South Oakdale Historic District in Medford.

Residences: Extant (1903-1937)

No.	Name	Location	Date
44	*George Taverner House	Ashland	1904
79	*Chappel/Swedenburg House	Ashland	1904-Q5
82	A. C. Hough House	Grants Pass	1905 =
100	*Michael Clemens House	Grants Pass	1905
23	Evans/Mattern House	Ashland	ca. 1905
139	William Poley House	Ashland	1906
119	Charles Rose House	Ashland	1908
43	*E.V. Carter House	Ashland	1909
101	*George Calhoun House	Grants Pass	1909
62	*F. K. Deuel House	Medford	1909 =
24	*Humbolt Pracht House	Ashland	1910
249	Albert Stratten House	Central Point (rural)	1911
413	Bert Anderson House	Medford	1912
35	*Ralph Bardwell House	Medford	ca. 1912
45	Walter Bowne House	Central Point (rural)	1913-14
37	*Delroy Getchell House	Medford	1916
46	Reginald Parsons House	Medford (rural)	1917
22	*Henry van Hoevenberg House	Sams Valley (rural)	1919
21	*Victor Bursell House	Central Point (rural)	ca. 1919
177	C. E. Gates House	Medford	ca. 1919
41	*H. A. Thierolf House	Medford	1922
18	C. I. Hutchinson House	Medford	1922 =
14	*Perl Funeral Home	Medford	ca. 1923
180	Charles Newhall House	Central Point (rural)	1925
15	*"Bess Young House"	Medford	1925
93	Thurston Daniels House	Medford	ca. 1925
337	Shepherd House	Medford	ca. 1925
324	A. L. Livingston House	Jacksonville (rural)	1926 # 227
326	Raymond Driver House	Central Point (rural)	1926
190	Albert Orr House	Medford	ca. 1927

*Listed in the National Register of Historic Places as of October 1982

updated 1983

Residences: Extant (1903-1937)

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Primary (continued)

No.	Name	Location	Date
86	*O. O. Allendorfer House	Medford	1928
346	Bert Elliot House	Medford	1929
103	George Roberts House	Medford	1929
404	F. W. Townsend House	Central Point (rural)	1930
92	Chauncey Brewer House	Medford	1930
131	John A. Fluhrer House	Medford	ca. 1930
114	Cornelius Collins House	Medford	ca. 1930
331	Gilbert Stuart House	Medford	ca. 1930
534	L. P. Older House	Medford	ca. 1930
33	*Clark/Jackson House	Medford	ca. 1931
36	*J. P. Naumes House	Medford	ca. 1937

*Listed in the National Register of Historic Places as of October 1982.

Residences: Extant (1903-1937)

No.	Name	Secondary	
		Location	Date
147	Gwin Butler House	Ashland	1905
304	Frank Strickfaden House	Ashland	1909
254	McCasky/Madden House	Central Point (rural)	1910
123	Robert Conroy House	Medford	1912
124	Clancy House	Medford	1912
87	*George Treichler House	Medford	1912
16	*Charles English House	Medford	1912
10	James Campbell House	Medford (rural)	1912
17	Root/Banks House	Medford	1914/1922
172	Frank Owen House	Medford	ca. 1915
94	Roland Hubbard House	Medford	1922
40	George Porter House	Medford	1922
42	Louis Ulrich House	Medford	1922
265	Thomas Petch House	Medford (rural)	1922
39	McKee House/Colony Club	Medford	ca. 1925
294	Merkle House	Medford	ca. 1925
169	E. H. Janney House	Medford	1926
322	J. J. Emmons House	Medford	1926
435	*Larry Shade House	Medford	1926
398	June Earhart House	Medford	1927
399	Victor Mills House	Ashland	1927
389	Max GeBauer House	Medford	ca. 1927
197	Marjorie Feasley House	Medford	1928
235	Everett Trowbridge House	Medford	1928
535	Mrs. B. E. Canode House	Medford	1929
133	Bruce Bauer House	Medford	ca. 1930
538	Neff (?) House	Medford	ca. 1930

*Listed in the National Register of Historic Places as of October 1982.

Residences: Extant (1903-1937)

<u>Minor</u>			
<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>
305	John Chambers House	Ashland	ca. 1905
26	Paulina B. Clark House	Medford	1912
295	Unknown name	Medford	ca. 1915
48	H. D. McCasky House	Medford (rural)	ca. 1924
533	John Moffatt House	Medford	ca. 1925
536	Mel Hogan House	Medford	ca. 1925
388	John Mann House	Medford	1926
390	Fred Heath House	Medford	ca. 1926
400	B. E. Harder House	Central Point (rural)	1927
229	Otis Booth House	Talent (rural)	1929
407	Fred Scheffel House	Medford	1930 =
132	Henry Fluhrer House	Medford	ca. 1930
542	*Quisenberry House	Medford	ca. 1930
445	Unknown name	Medford	1937

*Listed in the National Register of Historic Places as of October 1982.

Residences: Gone or not located (1903-1937)

No.	Name	Location	Date
355	Mrs. Alice Holloway House	Unknown	1911
354	Fred T. Lewis House	Unknown	1911
353	Houston Brothers House	Unknown	1911
9	F. E. Merrick House	Medford (gone)	1912
11	W. B. Biddle House	Unknown	1912
191	E. R. Lamport House	Medford (rural) (gone)	1922
266	Ed Miller House	Medford (rural) (gone)	1922

Residences: Minor alterations by Clark (1903-1937)

181	Constance Ames House	Medford	ca. 1925
323	Frederick Johnson House	Medford	1926
27	Frank and Grace Clark House	Medford	ca. 1930
183	Henry Judge House	Jacksonville	1931

Institutions

The category of institutions includes buildings designed as schools, fraternal structures, churches, and those of public use. Three communities and outlying areas have been considered: Grants Pass, Medford, and Ashland. Of a total of thirty-five documented Clark-designed structures, eighteen are extant. Approximately half have disappeared. The schools and churches tend to predominate among the surviving buildings. Some fraternal structures and buildings planned for general public use no longer stand. As interest in secret fraternal organizations has become less popular through the years, and safety and size requirements have pressed older public structures, replacements, often commercial in nature, have evolved on former institutional lots. Early hospitals, fairground buildings, and fire stations fell, and commercial uses were found more profitable for sites centrally located in communities.

Schools and churches are maintained for reasons of tradition, sentiment, and economy--factors which have resulted in less alteration to their exteriors than to the commercial buildings. Their locations in neighborhoods has possibly lent some stability to their outer appearance.

Most of the schools that Clark designed remain in use today. Three of the four churches still stand and half of the fraternal buildings are extant. Only two of the twelve documented civic structures remain and both are located in Ashland. Of the total number of institutional buildings extant, eighteen representatives exist for each of the four decades considered between 1900 and 1940. Nine schools, three churches, four fraternal structures, and two civic buildings remain standing. Medford has the highest number of schools, seven; Central Point, Ashland, and Medford each have a church located in the community, which Clark designed. Medford and Ashland each have two extant fraternal structures. The two civic buildings stand in Ashland, and Eagle Point and Talent each have one Clark-designed school.

Of the seventeen Clark buildings in the institutional category which have been destroyed, two in Ashland were school structures, and one church in Ashland is gone. Of the four fraternal buildings which have been razed, three were in Medford and one was in Ashland. Ten buildings

with a civic function have been destroyed: one in Grants Pass, two in Ashland, and seven in Medford.

Among the documented primary and secondary buildings, which total fourteen, eight architectural styles are represented:

American Renaissance	1	Ashland
Period Colonial	3	Ashland (2) Talent (1)
Period Gothic	1	Medford
Period Classical	5	Medford
Arts and Crafts	1	Central Point
Rustic	1	Ashland
Bungalow/Craftsman	1	Ashland
Period Spanish Colonial	1	Eagle Point

Institutions: Extant (1903-1937)

Primary

No.	Name	Location	Date
98	Ashland Elk's Club	Ashland	1908
50	*Medford Elk's Temple	Medford	1915
333	Central Point Presbyterian Church	Central Point	ca. 1915
328	Christian Science Church	Ashland	1923
321a	Medford High School (Main Building)	Medford	1926
396	Zion Lutheran Church	Medford	1927
227	Wagner Creek School	Talent (rural)	ca. 1930
329	*Medford Senior High School	Medford	1931

Secondary

153	Community Building	Ashland	1915
97	Ashland Civic Clubhouse	Ashland	1922
521b	Medford High School (Agricultural and Manual Arts Building)	Medford	1926
320	Eagle Point High School	Eagle Point	1926
135b	Ashland Masonic Building (Remodel Number 2)	Ashland	1929
125	Washington School	Medford	1931

Minor

397	Howard School	Medford	1927
508	Woodsmen Building	Medford	1927
272	Roosevelt School Addition	Medford	1931
32b	Medford High School Stadium Bleachers	Medford	ca. 1935

*Listed on the National Register of Historic Places as of October, 1982.

Institutions: Gone (1903-1937)

No.	Name	Location	Date
120	Southern Oregon Normal School Administration Building	Ashland	1903
120	Southern Oregon Normal School Gymnasium	Ashland	1903 =
259	Exhibit Building	Ashland	1904 =
162	Temple of Truth	Ashland	1909
151	Granite City/Community Hospital	Ashland	1909-10
135a	Ashland Masonic Building Remodel Number 2	Ashland	1910
75	Medford Airport/Newell Barber Field	Medford	1916
264	Jackson County Fair Buildings	Medford	1922 =
395	Josephine County Fair Buildings	Grants Pass	1922
319	YWCA Addition	Medford	1926
317	Medford Masonic Remodel	Medford	1926
318	Interim County Courthouse/ City Hall	Medford	1927-28
83	Great Medford Community Club	Medford	1929
56b	Medford Airport Hangar	Medford	1929
56a	Medford Airpot Administration Building	Medford	1929
25	Medford City Fire Hall	Medford	1929
5c	Medford Elks Picnic Casino	Medford (rural)	ca. 1930

Commercial Buildings

The commercial buildings designed by Frank Clark have served several different functions; as theatres, stores, office buildings, apartment houses, hotels, and packing houses. Some of the buildings which have been destroyed were special structures; a creamery, two natatoriums, a newspaper building, and an osteopathic clinic. All commercial buildings, with the exception of one, were and are located in the central business districts of Ashland, Medford, and Grants Pass. Of the thirty-two extant commercial structures, twenty retain sufficient integrity that their architectural style might be assessed. Eight styles are represented:

Italian Renaissance	1	Grants Pass
Spanish Colonial	2	Medford
American Renaissance	8	Medford (5) Ashland (2) Grants Pass (1)
Bungalow Craftsman	1	Medford
Sullivanian	1	Medford
Period Tudor Gothic	1	Medford
Art Deco	6	Medford
Period Classical	1	Ashland

Alteration to the exterior of buildings means that of the nine extant commercial structures in Ashland, only two retain a significant portion of their original appearance. The architectural richness and variety introduced by Clark to Ashland between 1903 and 1910 is no longer evident. Stuccoed facades, superficial roof treatment, and altered store fronts, particularly to older brick structures, have permanently affected the appearance of the commercial district today. In all communities, the setting of the commercial buildings is somewhat more intact than appearance, as lot sizes and relationships to streets and neighboring buildings have remained relatively fixed.

Of the various commercial building functions, the more specialized structures such as theatres, hotels, and a telephone equipment building remain, while buildings planned for shop use have disappeared. However, as indicated above, ~~other buildings of a technical nature have been~~ replaced for modernization. These include a creamery, newspaper building, swimming complex and osteopathic clinic. In a few cases, Frank Clark

returned to remodel buildings which he had originally designed.

There are thirty-two out of fifty-five commercial structures extant. Nine buildings remain in Ashland, twenty-one in Medford, and two in Grants Pass. Of the twenty-three buildings of commercial use which have been destroyed, seven were in Ashland, fourteen in Medford, and two in Grants Pass. Of the thirty-two extant commercial buildings, sixteen, or one-half, have been so extensively altered that they are unrecognizable.

Commercial: Extant (1903-1937)

<u>Primary</u>			
No.	Name	Location	Date
165	Albert Building	Grants Pass	1909
59	Sparta Building	Medford	1911
3a	Hotel Medford	Medford	1910-11
327	Pacific Home Telephone Building	Medford	1926
58	Holly Theatre	Medford	1930
70b	Cargill Court Apartments	Medford	1932
78	Bear Creek Orchards Packing House	Medford	1937
<u>Secondary</u>			
163	Ashland Improvement Company Building	Ashland	1904
99	Enders Building	Ashland	1910
69	*Garnett-Corey Building	Medford	1910
173	"The Bohemian Club"	Medford	1915
80a	Barnum Hotel	Medford	1915
63	Cooley Building	Medford	1924
47	Leverette Building	Medford	1928
53	Littrell Parts Building	Medford	1933
67	*Fluhrer Bakery Building	Medford	1933
<u>Minor</u>			
452	G. F. Billings Insurance Agency	Ashland	ca. 1905
301	F. L. Camps Building	Ashland	1904
274	A. L. Aiken Building	Ashland	ca. 1908
303	"Dodge" Furniture and Carpet Building	Ashland	ca. 1908
134	"Vaupel, Beebe, Kinney"	Ashland	ca. 1909
118	Swedenburg Building	Ashland	1909
167	Calvert and Paddock Building	Grants Pass	1910
298	"F. L. Foster" Building	Ashland	ca. 1910
174	Crater Lake Garage	Medford	ca. 1915
363	Rosenbaum and Reames Building	Medford	1916

*Listed in the National Register of Historic Places as of October, 1982.
updated 1983

Commercial: Extant (1903-1937)

Minor (continued)

No.	Name	Location	Date
107	"Timber Room Cafe"	Medford	ca. 1920
339	Medford Ice and Storage Addition	Medford	1925, 1929
311	Firestone Building	Medford	1929
143	Humphrey Bros. Grocery	Medford	1929-30
341	Skating Rink/Naumes Cold Storage	Medford	1930
515	Harvey J. Field Building	Medford	ca. 1935

Commercial: Gone (1903-1937)

No.	Name	Location	Date
312	C. C. Wing Building	Ashland	1903-04
306	C. W. Holmes Building	Ashland	1904
151	Three-Story Business Block	Ashland	1904 =
315	Business Block	Ashland	1905 =
146	New Ashland Creamery	Ashland	1908
164	Ashland Natatorium	Ashland	1909
159	Hargrove Business Block	Ashland	1910
90	Medford Natatorium	Medford	1910
411	Hotel Josephine Remodel	Grants Pass	1911
171	Mason-Ehrman Warehouse	Medford	1912
329	Medford Mail Tribune Building	Medford	1915 =
268	Hunt and Antle Theatre, "The Rivoli"	Grants Pass	ca. 1915
80c	Barnum Hotel Garage	Medford	1916
80b	Barnum Hotel Sample Room	Medford	1917
178	Pinnacle Packing House	Medford	ca. 1919
117	Rialto Theatre	Medford	1919
7	Gates Auto Company Building	Medford	1919/27
179	American Fruit Growers Building	Medford	ca. 1925
189b	Page Theatre Building	Medford	ca. 1928
340	COPCO Building Addition	Medford	1929
343	Osteopathic Clinic	Medford	1931
64	Fluhrer Building Remodel	Medford	1933 =
189c	Page Theatre Building #2	Medford	ca. 1933

Agricultural Buildings

Four agricultural buildings designed by Clark are extant. All are located at Hillcrest Orchard, approximately two miles east of Medford, Oregon. Hillcrest Orchard is unique as a working orchard under continual family management since 1908. Reginald Parsons, who purchased the orchard in 1908, was a sophisticated and meticulous man who wished an attractive, unified and orderly architectural arrangement for his orchard property and buildings. Frank Clark designed the Period Colonial home in 1917, and at Mr. Parsons' request, executed plans for other orchard structures.

Farms and orchards developed plentifully in the Rogue River Valley during the first decades of the 20th Century and Clark was asked to prepare plans for several homes. Garages or single outbuildings were occasionally included, but Hillcrest is unusual as a complex with functional but aesthetically planned orchard buildings. Other orchards had functional but less artistically planned approaches to their grounds. Hiring an architect to plan outbuildings was not a common practice for early Rogue Valley farmers or orchardists. Hence we have but four buildings included in the agricultural category; one is primary, three are secondary.

Agricultural: Extant (1903-1937)

Primary

No.	Name	Location	Date
46b	Office (Hillcrest Orchard)	Medford (rural)	1917

Secondary

46d	Superintendent's House (Hillcrest Orchard)	Medford (rural)	ca. 1925
46e	Tank/Spray House (Hillcrest Orchard)	Medford (rural)	1929
46c	New Barn (Hillcrest Orchard)	Medford (rural)	ca. 1930

Conclusions

Frank Chamberlain Clark was one of the most prolific, if not the most prolific architect to practice in the Rogue River Valley of southern Oregon. During a four-month period of concentrated research in mid-1982, over 250 buildings were documented as the work of Frank Clark between 1903, when he arrived in the Valley, and 1937, when his professional collaboration with architect Robert J. Keeney began. Although slightly over one-third of those documented Clark buildings are of an undetermined address, or are no longer standing, Clark's extant buildings number close to 150.

As one of the only Valley architects practicing after the turn of the century, Frank Clark had the opportunity and the demonstrated capability to design a wide variety of building types including natatoriums, airplane hangars, fraternal halls, barns, schools, warehouses, churches, commercial blocks, and residences. A few of Clark's buildings are major edifices in their respective communities. Such prominent Clark buildings as the Medford Hotel, Bear Creek Orchard's main building, and the Medford and Ashland Elks Temples are highly visible and familiar local landmarks. Neighborhoods in Ashland, and particularly in Medford, that contain a concentration of Clark designed residences, as well as rural orchardists and farmer's homes, reflect fluctuations in the economic and social climate in the Rogue River Valley during the first three decades of this century. Periods of local or national economic booms coincide with the number of designs produced by Clark during certain periods.

As one of the few, and sometimes only, trained architects practicing in the Rogue River Valley after the turn of the century, Frank Clark is probably more responsible than anyone for providing well executed models of the popular architectural styles of the day. Although the greatest number of his extant buildings were constructed in the early 1910s and throughout the decade of the 1920s, and are most often examples of various Period styles, his designs also include excellent examples of late Queen Anne, Sullivian, Colonial Revival, American Renaissance, Prairie School, Arts and Crafts, and Bungalow/Craftsman styles. Clark's work must have, undoubtedly, influenced the design tastes and preferences ~~of not only his future clients,~~ but prospective builders in the community who, unable to afford the services of an architect, looked to Clark buildings for design inspiration. This was probably especially true of residences of which Clark is known to have executed over 100

designs during a thirty-year period.

Today Frank Clark designed buildings of all styles and types provide a tangible reminder of an important developmental era in the Rogue River Valley's history. Clark's buildings are not only a dynamic portrayal of the Valley's cultural heritage but are a conspicuous and important element of both rural and urban landscapes today.

Recommendations

During the course of the nine-month Frank Clark Inventory and Evaluation, it has become explicitly apparent that Frank Clark designed buildings are a valuable cultural resource and a vital contribution to the sense of place of larger towns and rural communities in the Rogue River Valley. Future recognition and management of Clark's most significant work could greatly enhance Valley resident's and visitor's appreciation of and pride in the unique cultural setting of communities in the more geographically isolated areas of southern Oregon.

It is recommended that:

--In-depth historical research be completed, where necessary, on individual Clark buildings to provide sufficient information for evaluation of those buildings' historical significance.

--Recognition of Clark designed buildings, distinguished by their architecture, environment, and history, be considered for individual, district, or thematic group nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. In light of the fact that several Clark buildings are already listed in the National Register, such nominations should not strive to duplicate, but to further represent works of Clark that possess outstanding qualities of architecture, history, and setting.

--Recognition of the more notable Clark buildings be made by local planning authorities to meet state-wide land-use planning laws, as well as organizations with a special interest in history, architecture and, in general, the quality of the built environment.

--Visual presentations and written material be prepared for use by the general public as educational and interpretive guides in school programs, for special interest group presentations, and in tourist and promotional material for visitors to the area.

--Further research and scholarly investigation be conducted to explore such questions as the cumulative impact of Clark's work in

southern Oregon, the design quality of his work as compared with other architects practicing in his day, the relative rarity of a single architect practicing in a limited geographic area.

It is hoped that these recommendations will be pursued and implemented in the coming years.