

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

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

For HCRS use only
received DEC 1 1981
date entered DEC 10 1981

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

1. Name

historic van Hovenberg, Henry, Jr., House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 9130 Ramsey Canyon Road not for publication

city, town Gold Hill X vicinity of congressional district Fourth

state Oregon code 41 county Jackson code 029

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Fred Weintraub and Alex Rose

street & number 410 North Carmelina Avenue

city, town Los Angeles vicinity of state California 90049

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Jackson County Courthouse

street & number West Main and Oakdale Streets (PO Box 1569)

city, town Medford state Oregon 97501

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Jackson County Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes X no

date 1979 federal state X county local

depository for survey records Jackson County Planning Department

city, town Medford state Oregon 97501

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Henry van Hoevenberg, Jr., House, built in 1919, was designed by leading local architect Frank C. Clark. It is situated in a rural agricultural setting comprised of fruit orchards and large open fields. The valley in which it is located is bordered by mountains on the northwest and northeast.

Location

The Henry van Hoevenberg, Jr., House is located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 24, T. 35S., R. 3W. of the Willamette Meridian. The house is situated in the northeast corner of Tax Lot 100 (Plat Map 35 3W 25). Located seven miles northeast of Gold Hill and roughly twenty miles north of Medford, the van Hoevenberg House is in the rural community of Sams Valley, Oregon.

Setting

Approximately eighty acres of orchard trees are planted south and west of the house. Broad, open agricultural fields extend to the east. The characteristic settlement pattern in the area is linear, typified by individual homes with associated out-buildings, set close to the road, and separated from each other by large parcels of agricultural land. Continued agricultural use and the rural quality of the landscape is reinforced by zoning and land use ordinances. The newly-adopted Jackson County Comprehensive Plan (1980) has designated the van Hoevenberg parcel, and all of the land adjoining it, as "exclusive farm use" districts. Minimum setback and parcel size requirements for "exclusive farm use" zones should encourage continued agricultural use and the rural uncluttered setting the van Hoevenberg House has historically enjoyed.

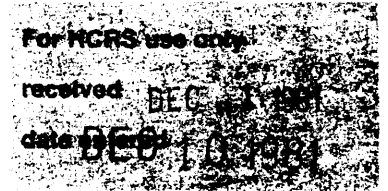
Within a two-mile radius of the van Hoevenberg House there are half a dozen notable cultural features associated with the early settlement and agricultural history of Sams Valley. The Pankey Cemetery, with grave sites dating from the late 1850s, is the burial place of many early Sams Valley residents. Several farm houses in the neighborhood date from the late nineteenth century and were built by early Sams Valley farming families. (These include the Kenyon House, the Fredenberg House, the Rowe House, the McClendon Farm and the Sisemore/Pelton House.) The Sams Valley Primary School and the Sams Valley Grange Hall, designed by Frank Clark, date from the 1920s (1).

Site Description

The van Hoevenberg House is oriented to the east. It is on the southwest corner of Ramsey Canyon Road and Pelton Lane, and has an approximate setback of 150 feet from both roads. A split rail snake fence runs parallel to Ramsey Canyon Road. The house is slightly raised on a small terraced parcel of land. A two-foot high sandstone wall retains the east and south edge of the terrace. A high hedge grows above the wall and contains a small front and side yard. Several stately aged California black oak trees grow along the southern edge of the two-acre house plot and provide a curtain separating the house from the adjoining orchard. An overgrown garden plot with an overhead sprinkling system is located several feet from the southwest corner of the house. The gravel driveway enters the property from both Ramsey Canyon Road and Pelton Lane, and makes a loop in front of the garage and under the porte cochère. A low picket fence encloses a small plot adjoining the rear of the garage.

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

Since Tax Lot 100 includes a total of 160 acres, a 300 by 300 foot parcel, with the house centered in the middle of the parcel, is proposed for nomination to the National Register. This square of land, consisting of slightly more than two acres, is bounded on the east by Ramsey Canyon Road, and on the north by Pelton Lane. An imaginary line running parallel to, and approximately twenty-five feet south of a row of large oak trees, is proposed as the southern boundary. A line running parallel, and approximately five feet east of a low picket fence to the rear (west) of the house, is proposed as the western boundary. The edge of the orchard to the south and west of the house creates a visible and clearly definable demarcation between residential and agricultural land uses.

Architectural Description

The main block of the Henry van Hovenberg House is two stories in height, and is rectangular in shape measuring approximately 34 x 50 feet. A one and one half story rectangular ell (about 21 x 25 feet) extends from the west rear wall of the house.

The house rests on a poured concrete foundation. There is a full day-light basement under a major part of the rear (west) portion of the house. A unique underground well room is entered through a doorway in the south wall of the basement. The wall construction of the van Hovenberg House is wood frame. The roof of the main block of the house is a medium pitch gable sheathed with asbestos shingles. Two cross gables project from the north-sloping gable, and a broad shed roof dormer extends across the south-sloping gable. The rear one and a half story ell has a hip roof. A thick sandstone chimney breaks the roof-line of the main gable, and two smaller chimneys project from other portions of the roof.

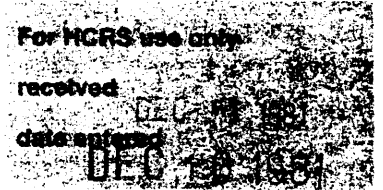
The van Hovenberg House exterior exhibits characteristics common to the Bungalow Style Arts and Crafts architecture. The roof has broad overhanging eaves with slightly projecting ridge beams and purlins in the gable ends. The exterior wall surface displays a variety of textures: The lower story is sheathed with narrow horizontal clapboards, the second story has wood shingles, and the east gable end appears to be stucco overlaid with widely-spaced vertical boards. There are wood corbels under the slight overhang of the east gable end as well as the two second story flower boxes. Heavy battered porch piers of cement topped by square wood posts support the shallow-pitched gable roof porch over the main entrance on the east and the porte cochère on the north elevation. A broad cement porch extends across the principal facade. A screened summer porch runs the entire length of the south wall of the house. The three chimneys are of squared rubble sandstone (calcareous) inlaid in mortar.

The arrangement of doors and windows on all four elevations is irregular. The windows are of various sizes, but are primarily six-over-six double-hung sash with narrow plain molding surrounds. The three windows in the south-facing shed roof dormer contain ten small lights over three larger lights. The windows are often grouped in pairs. The main front entryway in the east wall consists of a broad door with a single pane in the upper half, framed by sidelights that contain small lights. There are three entrances on the north wall.

The configuration and exterior wall surface of the Henry van Hovenberg House have been unaltered. The only minor exterior changes include a change in paint color from the original dark brown on the upper story and tan on the lower story, to an off-white, and the addition of extensive wood trellises on the south screened porch, and under the front gable roof porch.

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

The garage duplicates many of the design features found on the house. The main gable is intersected by two parallel gable dormers and supported by exposed ridge beams and purlins. The exterior walls are sheathed with shingles. A privy is located roughly forty feet to the west of the garage.

The interior of the van Hoesenberg House is remarkably intact. Woodwork, cabinetry, plumbing and lighting fixtures and even the kitchen appliances are all original. The upstairs has two bedrooms, two bathrooms, a dressing room, a storage room and a hallway. The ground floor rooms include a large living room, a dining room, pantry, kitchen, front and side entry hall, an orchard office, and a small bedroom and bathroom in the rear (west) side of the house. A second floor sleeping porch and ground floor sitting porch are located on the south side of the house under the shed roof dormer. A dog-leg stairway and adjoining single flight stairway ascend to the second floor. Wood floors are intact throughout.

Walls and ceilings are of lath and plaster. Ceilings are approximately nine feet in height, and both walls and ceilings are painted various shades of pastel. Built-in wood cabinets in the dining room, pantry and kitchen, and upstairs hall and bedrooms are original and also painted. Panels of stained veneer wainscoting in the orchard office are the only unpainted wall surfaces in the house.. A large iron heat register is at the base of the stairs in the side hallway floor. Doors are painted and have either a single recessed panel or five horizontal recessed panels. The main entrance has a Dutch door. Four sets of multi-paned French doors open onto the first and second floor porches.

Fireplaces abound. A massive poured and cut concrete fireplace, with a raised hearth, extends across the living room wall. The dining room, orchard office and two upstairs bedrooms each have fireplaces with beige or blue tile and a painted wood mantel.

Living room wall sconces and most of the ceiling light fixtures and electrical wall switches throughout the house date from the period of construction. Sinks, bathtubs and toilets as well as plumbing fixtures in the pantry and kitchen are believed to be original. An early model Kelvinator refrigerator, with a separate freezer compartment, is set into the wall of a small kitchen alcove. A Hot Point automatic electric stove in the kitchen is believed to be the first model of its kind.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1919

Builder/Architect Frank Chamberlain Clark

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The two-story bungalow built in 1919 for orchardist Henry van Hoesenberg, Jr., at 9130 Ramsey Canyon Road in Sams Valley in the vicinity of Gold Hill, Oregon, was designed by the prolific local architect Frank C. Clark. Exceptionally well-preserved inside and out, it is significant as what must be a rare, if not singular example of Clark's work strongly influenced by English Arts and Crafts architects C.F.A. Voysey, Edwin Lutyens, and M.H. Baillie Scott. The original treatment of dark-stained shingle siding over a ground story of contrasting color and surface treatment, the exaggerated slope of the south roof plane extending to the ground story, the use of twin gables on the north face and garage front, and the narrow louvered openings and half-timbering effects at gable ends are the most distinctive characteristics which relate this design of Clark's to Arts and Crafts architecture. The house was the mansion of Siskiyou Ranch, the extensive pear orchard holdings assembled by van Hoesenberg from 1910 onward. Collectively, the orchard mansions of the Rogue River Valley in Southern Oregon represent the style of life of young Easterners who came to build their fortunes in the pear boom in the early years of the 20th century. Henry van Hoesenberg lost his mansion and orchards in 1936 or 1937, as did many others in the industry during the Great Depression. The place was run by the Pelton Family for the next 40 years. The house possesses integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association with the orchard industry in Southern Oregon and, more specifically, with the van Hoesenbergs and Peltons who played prominent roles in the social and political life of the Rogue Valley. Since nearly the beginning of permanent settlement in southwestern Oregon, agriculture has been a major contributor to the economy, the social consciousness, and the primary determining factor in the settlement and land use patterns of the region. Soon after the discovery of gold sparked the initial influx of white pioneers into the area, general farming and stock raising gained economic precedence. Regional historian, A.G. Walling, noted in 1884: "The farmers of the Rogue river valley within fifteen years of the discovery of gold had become the wealthiest of their class on the Pacific coast, and had placed agriculture on a more advanced footing than it had attained elsewhere in Oregon (2)."

In addition to general farming and stock raising, early settlers in the Rogue River Valley found the southern Oregon soil and climate well suited to the propagation of fruit and nut trees. From the mid 1850s to the mid 1880s small home orchards of apples, pears, peaches, cherries, prunes and walnuts were planted throughout the valley (5). In 1884, Walling reflected: "For twenty years men have been prophesying an era when the fruits of this valley will be regarded universally as the best in the world. Men of the widest experience concede to the apples grown here the highest merits in all desirable qualities." (3) When Walling was writing in the 1880s, and still today, the Rogue River Valley is known as the "Italy of Oregon" because of its superior fruit. In 1885 the first commercial fruit acreage in the valley was established (8). Intense promotional efforts lauding the economic potential of orcharding initiated a land boom in the first decade of this century. The population expanded rapidly and the economic and social complexion of the valley was altered with the influx of hopeful orchardists. Although the success of the local orchard industry has fluctuated over the years, pear and apple orchards remain a very visible and dominant part of the social consciousness and economy of the Rogue River Valley.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED
ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Acreeage of nominated property ca. 2

Quadrangle name Trail, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:62,500

UMT References

A

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

B

Zone	Easting		Northing										

C

Zone	Easting		Northing										

D

Zone	Easting		Northing										

E

Zone	Easting		Northing										

F

Zone	Easting		Northing										

G

Zone	Easting		Northing										

H

Zone	Easting		Northing										

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Henry van Hovenburg, Jr., House is located in NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 25, T. 35S., R. 3W., W.M., in Jackson County, Oregon, and is more particularly described as follows: (continued)

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gail E. H. Evans

organization _____ date March 1981

street & number PO Box 339 telephone (503) 899-8216

city or town Jacksonville state Oregon 97530

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

date August 5, 1981

For HCRS use only

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

Entered in the National Register

date 12/10/81


Keeper of the National Register

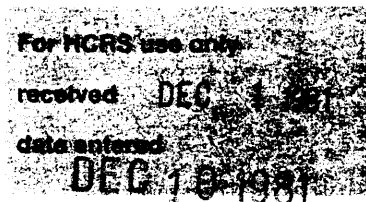
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

The van Hoevenberg House stands on land that was first owned by Enoch C. Pelton, a native of Little Rock, Arkansas, and one of the earliest settlers of Sams Valley, (located six miles northeast of Gold Hill, Oregon), arriving in the valley in 1852. Following Enoch Pelton's involvement in the Rogue River Indian Wars of 1853 and 1855, he was engaged in hog raising until his early death in 1865 (13). Horace and James Pelton, sons of Enoch and Mary Stewart Rowe Pelton, continued on in the tradition of farming and stock raising. Together they formed a partnership under the name of Pelton Brothers (later Pelton-Sisemore Company), owning 2,800 acres in Klamath and Lake counties Oregon as well as several hundred acres in Jackson County, including the present van Hoevenberg property. At one time they jointly owned nearly 3,000 head of cattle. Horace Pelton, who resided in the vicinity of the van Hoevenberg House, served as vice-president, and later president, of the Gold Hill Bank in the early 1900s, and was a member of the Board of Directors of the Medford National Bank (9, 10). Possibly during the latter part of his farming career, Horace Pelton, planted some of his Sams Valley land to fruit orchards (6). The early Pelton family residence, which is depicted in an 1884 lithograph (4), still stands, and is located about one mile south of the van Hoevenberg House.

In 1912 Horace Pelton sold two adjoining parcels of land, totaling 103 acres, to Henry van Hoevenberg (11). Seven years later Henry van Hoevenberg commissioned the services of local architect Frank C. Clark to design a residence for his new bride, Kathryn Eltinge Lawton, and construction was begun in the summer of 1919 (26).

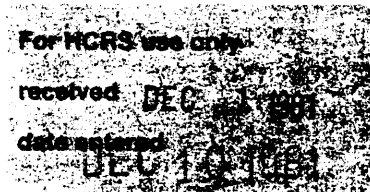
During Henry van Hoevenberg's residence in southern Oregon, he gained status as one of the region's most prominent orchardists, and had a decided influence on political affairs and the social life of the Rogue Valley.

Arriving in the Rogue River Valley in 1910 (25), van Hoevenberg brought with him a family heritage that was deeply rooted in the history of the Hudson River Valley of New York. Born September 1, 1879 in Kingston, New York, Henry van Hoevenberg, Jr. was the descendant of three generations of medical doctors. His father, Henry (Sr.), was trained at Bellevue Hospital in New York City, and was founder of the Kingston Hospital. Henry's great great grandfather was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War, fighting under George Washington. Other ancestors of Henry van Hoevenberg, Jr., the van Gaasbeek family, were occupants of the 1676-vintage "Senate House" in Kingston, New York, where the first popularly elected New York State Senate convened in September, 1777. Van Hoevenberg family members have been in nearly every major war in which this country has been involved (26).

Henry van Hoevenberg was thirty years old when he settled in southern Oregon. As an undergraduate at Columbia University, van Hoevenberg (familarly known as "Van") distinguished himself as a star varsity football player. In 1902 he graduated from Columbia with a law degree. Van's love for football, and his urge to see the country, brought him some interesting and varied experiences between 1902 and 1910. In 1902 he was head football coach at Rutgers University, and three years later he was on the football coaching staff at Columbia University. In 1903 and 1904 he played professional football on Walter Camp's All-American team. In New York City, Van pursued investment banking, and later, real estate. During his various sojourns to the West, he took up surveying, cattle ranching, big game hunting, lumbering, and gold prospecting in a number of places, including Colorado, Oregon, Washington, Canada and Alaska. Van Hoevenberg's travels culminated with the purchase of a fruit orchard in Sams Valley, Oregon in 1910 (25). In 1912 he added to his original forty-acre parcel by purchasing an additional 160 acres from Horace Pelton (12),

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

and by the late 1920s had secured a final 140 acres which had also been part of the original Pelton homestead (18). Over the years, van Hoevenberg planted most of his acreage to pear and apple trees.

In February 1915, Henry van Hoevenberg was married to Jessamine Bushnell, daughter of neighboring Sams Valley orchard family, James H. and Addie Bushnell (26), and a direct descendant of Admiral David Bushnell, inventor of the first successful submarine vessel (the "Turtle") and underwater explosive device, built and used during the Revolutionary War (19). Henry van Hoevenberg's only child, Vivian, was born in March 1917. One and a half years later, Henry and Jessamine were divorced, and in March 1919, Henry married Kathryn Eltinge Lawton. No children were born to Henry and Kathryn ("Kitty") van Hoevenberg (26).

Henry van Hoevenberg owned and managed what became known as the "Siskiyou Ranch" for over twenty-five years, during which time he gained stature as one of the leading orchardists in the valley, if not the state. In 1930, the Pacific Rural Press credited van Hoevenberg as being ". . .one of these Oregonians who is known as a pear industry leader on the entire [West] coast (21)," and about the same time a local newspaper noted: "Mr. van Hoevenberg's packing plant and orchard is one of the very finest and his fruit ranks with the cleanest in the valley, practically free of worms and pests (14)." At one time, the van Hoevenberg acreage of Comice pears was believed to be the largest in the country (possibly, in the world) under one ownership (15). Henry van Hoevenberg served for five terms as president of the Southern Oregon Fruit Growers Association, comprised of about 450 ranchers/orchardists (25). In 1929-30 van Hoevenberg was elected president of the Oregon State Horticultural Society, the oldest statewide horticultural organization of its kind.

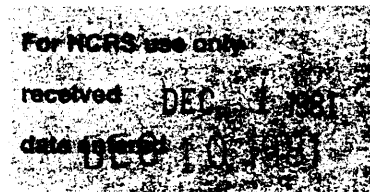
Henry van Hoevenberg was active in local political and social affairs, as well. In the early 1930s, when corruption among local political officials grew in proportions of near revolution in the Rogue River Valley, van Hoevenberg was leader in organizing a group ("The Committee of 100"), which called for assistance from the governor in an attempt to quell the turbulent political situation (7, 17). Van Hoevenberg became one of the earliest members of the socially prestigious Rogue River Valley University Club, founded in 1910, and now over seventy years old (22). Henry and his wife, Kitty, van Hoevenberg's Siskiyou Ranch home was, on occasion, the scene of social gatherings for individuals of national renown, including Madame Schumann-Heink, German-U.S. contralto known for her radio broadcasts in the United States (20), and Roy Chapman Andrews, noted U.S. explorer and archeologist (18).

Henry van Hoevenberg's love for football and outdoor sports continued throughout his life. While living in southern Oregon he was once conferred the title of champion steelhead trout fisherman of the world by Field and Stream magazine. His interest in, and expert knowledge of, football was occasionally referred to in local valley newspapers (26).

Henry van Hoevenberg was among the many valley orchardists who suffered severely during the Depression years, and in 1936 or 1937 he lost possession of his entire orchard to the Pelton family. After leaving Oregon, Henry van Hoevenberg launched into the profession of labor relations consultant and became Assistant to the President (later Executive Vice-President) of Distributors Association of Northern California. In early 1940 van Hoevenberg accepted the position of manager of the Alaska Salmon Industry Inc. (Seattle), and Business Week magazine reported the event (23). He retired from Alaska Salmon Industry, but

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

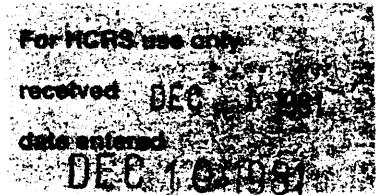
continued working in the field of labor relations after moving to Oakland, California in 1947. In 1954, at the age of seventy-four, Henry van Hoesenberg retired for the last time (25). On September 18, 1955, Henry van Hoesenberg, Jr. died in Oakland, California (24, 26).

Following the departure of Henry and Kitty van Hoesenberg from their Sams Valley home, the van Hoesenberg House was used continuously as a residence, and remained in the ownership of the Pelton family until 1980 when the house and surrounding orchard was purchased by Fred Weintraub and Alex Rose. The encircling acreage of pear and apple orchards is currently leased by Del Rio Orchards (Gold Hill, Oregon), and is now being revitalized. Owners Weintraub and Rose are in the process of making maintenance repairs to the house, and intend to retain the existing internal and external integrity of design and materials.

Frank Chamberlain Clark, the architect of the Henry van Hoesenberg House (16), is of recognized local prominence. Born December 27, 1872 in Greene, New York, he acquired his formal schooling in New Jersey. One of his first known works is the Bartlett Hotel in Jerome, Arizona. Early in his career he practiced with an architectural firm based in the Los Angeles area (possibly, with Frederick Roehrig of Pasadena), then later moved to San Francisco. Clark arrived in Ashland, Oregon in 1904. He is responsible for designing many residential, as well as, commercial and public buildings, including the Swedenberg House (1904), the Taverner House (1904), the Evans-Mattern House (c. 1905), the E.V. Carter Houses, Twin Plunges (a community swimming complex), the main office building on the campus of present-day Southern Oregon State College, the Women's Civic Center Building, the Perrine's Building and the remodeled Masonic Building. Clark later moved his residence and office to Medford. Numerous residences and commercial, public and private buildings were designed by Clark and reflect his notable versatility. Clark's Medford buildings include the Medford Hotel, the Elks Building, the First Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, the Medford Senior High School, the Kay Building, the Holy and Craterian Theatres, the Gates Garage, Harry and David's Bear Creek Orchards Building and the Reginald Parsons Orchard Warehouse Building. Many of the valley's most prominent citizens commissioned Clark to design their homes. In 1920 Frank Clark was appointed by the Governor to the state board of architectural examiners (16). Several Clark designed buildings have been recently nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. Around 1940 Robert Keeney joined in partnership with Frank Clark under the name of Clark and Keeney. Soon after World War II Clark retired, and in May 1957, he died in Medford, Oregon. Frank Clark's legacy to the Rogue River Valley is everywhere and his influence on valley architecture is significant.

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

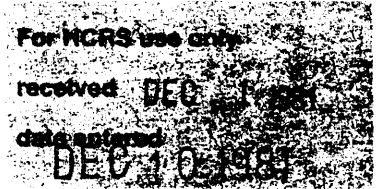
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A.G. Walling.
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Author, A.G. Walling, Portland, Oregon, 1884.
 - 2) Page 316
 - 3) Page 318
 - 4) Page 388
- Kay Atwood.
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 - 5) Page 4, 5.
 - 6) Page 60.
 - 7) Page 55.
- 8) Clifford B. Cordy.
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- 9) Joseph Gaston.
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- 10) Polk's Jackson County Directory.
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 - 11) Vol. 93, pages 433-439.
 - 12) Vol. 93.
- Medford Mail Tribune. (Medford, Oregon).
 - 13) 6 November 1930.
 - 14) 14 August, early 1930s.
 - 15) 12 September 1940.
 - 16) 1 June 1920.
 - 17) 1 March 1933.
- 18) Ben Day to Kay Atwood, 21 January 1981.
- 19) Robert Speck.
American Heritage, December 1980.
The Connecticut water machine versus the Royal Navy, pages 33-38.

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

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



Continuation sheet

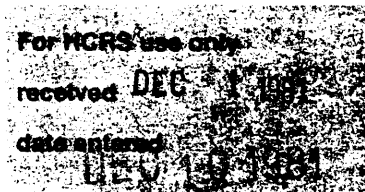
Item number 9

Page 2

- 20) Gold Hill News, (Gold Hill, Oregon), 12 August 1916.
- 21) Pacific Rural Press, 17 May 1930.
Medford pear spraying.
- 22) Willard W. Aldrich.
Rogue Valley University Club: A History, 1910-1973. No publisher, Medford, Oregon, 1973.
- 23) Business Week, 16 March 1940.
Salmon canners union.
- 24) Oakland Tribune, (Oakland, California), 19 September 1955.
Obituary.
- 25) Henry van Hoesenberg, Jr. (deceased).
"I" by "Me", part of an unpublished work on labor relations.
Private communication with Vivian Allen, February 1981.
- 26) Vivian van Hoesenberg Allen.
Private communication of numerous occasions, January - March 1981.

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

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



Continuation sheet

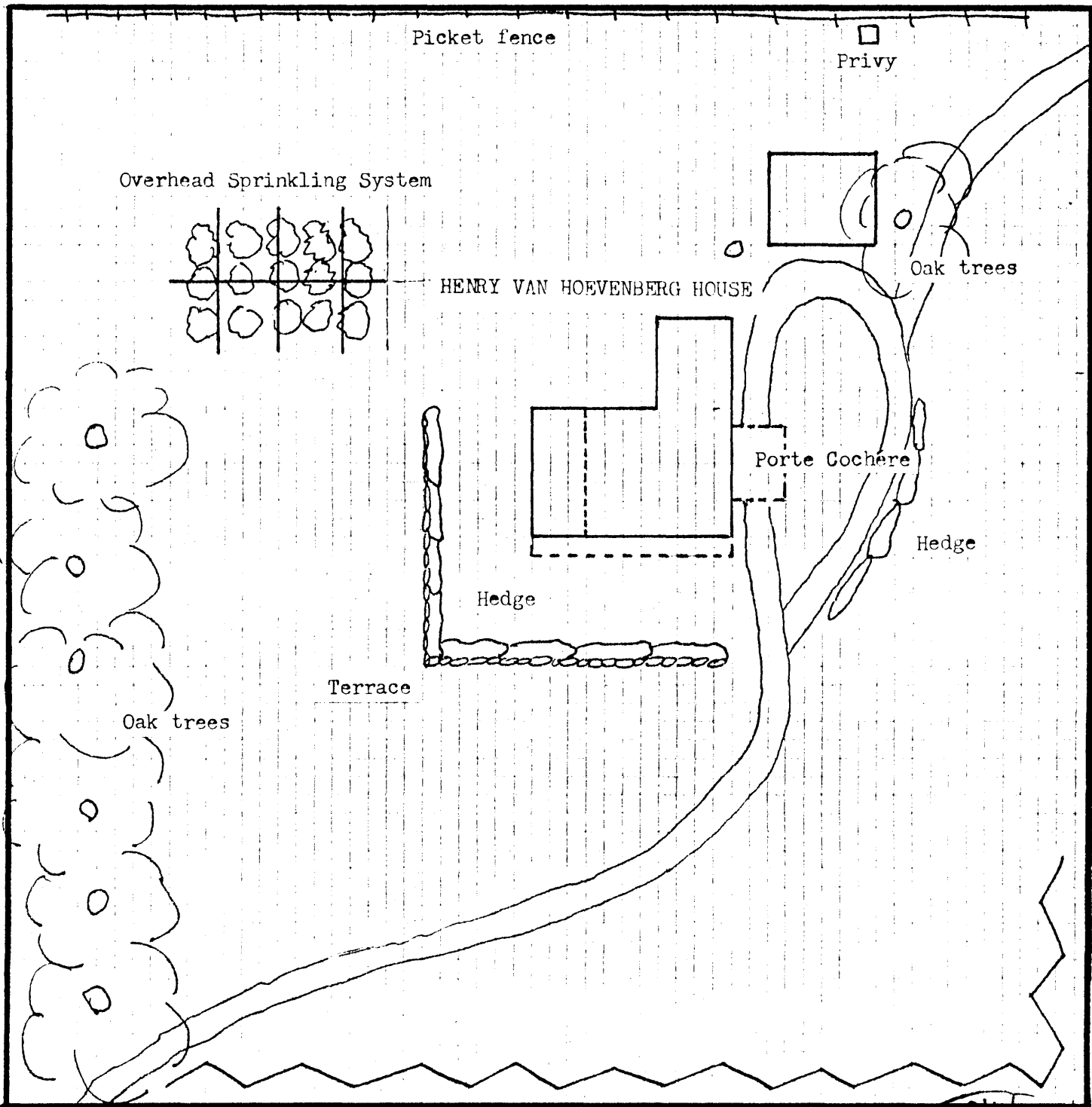
Item number 10

Page 1

Beginning at the intersection of center lines of Ramsey Canyon Road and Pelton Lane (approximately the NE corner of Section 25, T. 35S., R. 3W., W.M.), thence westerly along the center line of Pelton Lane approximately 30', thence south approximately 30' to the south edge of Pelton Lane, which is the true point of beginning; thence westerly along the south edge of Pelton Lane approximately 300', thence south in a line parallel with the west edge of Ramsey Canyon road 300', thence east in a line perpendicular to the west edge of said road 300', thence north along the west edge of Ramsey Canyon Road 300' to the the true point of beginning, containing in all approximately 90,000 sq. ft., to include driveways and the immediate landscaped grounds of the Henry van Hoevenberg, Jr., House bounded by Pelton Lane on the north, a picket fence on the west, a stand of oak trees on the south, and Ramsey Canyon Road on the east.

HENRY VAN HOEVENBERG, JR. HOUSE
Sams Valley, Oregon

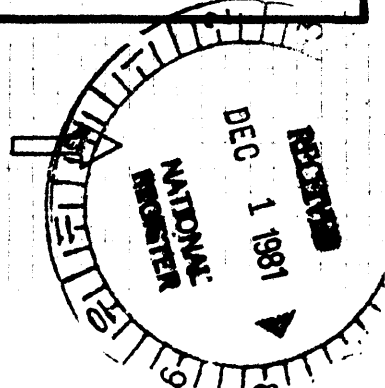
MAP NO. 4



RAMSEY CANYON ROAD

SCALE: 1 inch - 40 feet

NORTH





1 OF 16

Henry van Hoesenberg House.

Seven miles northeast of Gold Hill, Or.

Photographer: Unknown. *JACKSON COUNTY*

Date of photo: 1920's.

Location of negative: Kay Atwood

102 South Pioneer

Ashland, Or. 97520

Description of view: East elevation
from Ramsey Canyon Road.

DEC 1 1981

DEC 10 1981



2 of 16

Henry van Hoesenberg House.

Seven miles northeast of Gold Hill, Or.

Photographer: Unknown. JACKSON COUNTY

Date of photo: Early 1920's

Location of negative: Gail Evans

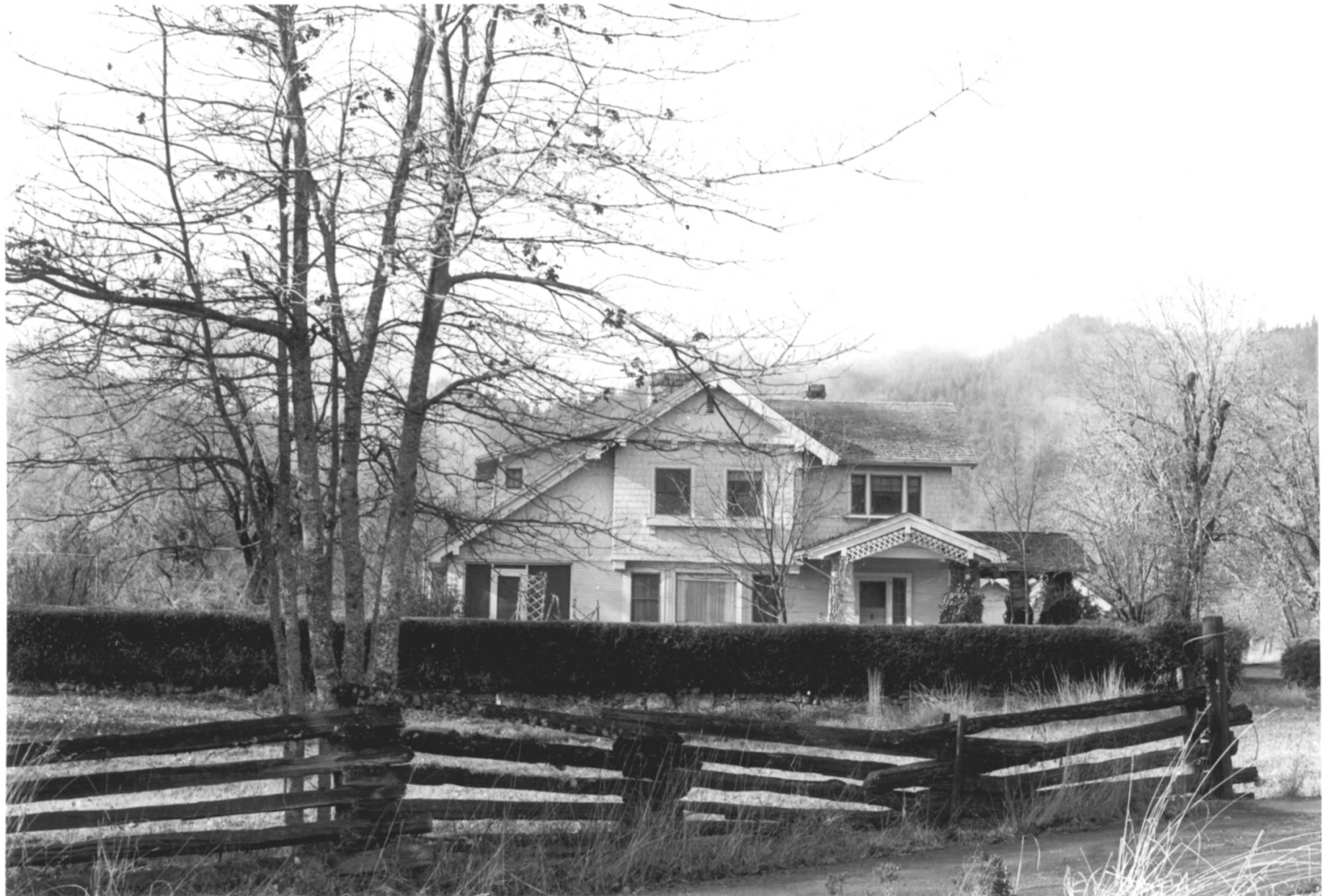
P. O. Box 339

Jacksonville, Or. 97530

Description of view: East elevation.

DEC 1 1981

DEC 10 1981



3 OF 16

Henry van Hoesenberg House.

Seven miles northeast of Gold Hill, Or.

Photographer: Kay Atwood. *JACKSON COUNTY*

Date of photo: December 1980.

Location of negative: Kay Atwood

102 South Pioneer

Ashland, Or. 97520

Description of view: East elevation from
Ramsey Canyon Road.

DEC 1 1981

DEC 1 0 1981



Henry van Hoevenberg House.

4 of 16

Seven miles northeast of Gold Hill, Or.

Photographer: Kay Atwood. *JACKSON COUNTY*

Date of Photo: December 1980.

Location of negative: Kay Atwood

102 South Pioneer

Ashland, Or. 97520

Description of view: East elevation.

DEC 1 1981

DEC 10 1981



5 OF 16

Henry van Hoesenberg House.

Seven miles northeast of Gold Hill, Or.

Photographer: Kay Atwood. *TAMSON COUNTY*

Date of photo: December 1980.

Location of negative: Kay Atwood
102 South Pioneer

Description: Ashland, Or. 97520
of view: Detail, east elevation.

DEC 1 1981

DEC 10 1981



6 OF 16

Henry van Hoesenberg House.

Seven miles northeast of Gold Hill, Or.

Photographer: Kay Atwood. *JACKSON COUNTY*

Date of photo; December 1980.

Location of negative: Kay Atwood

102 South Pioneer

Ashland, Or. 97520

Description of view: North elevation.

DEC 1 1981

DEC 10 1981



7 OF 16

Henry van Hoesenberg House.

Seven miles northeast of Gold Hill, Or.

Photographer: Kay Atwood. JACKSON COUNTY

Date of photo: December 1980. OREGON

Location of negative: Kay Atwood
102 South Pioneer

Ashland, Or. 97520

Description of view: Southwest corner.

DEC 1 1981

DEC 10 1981



8 OF 16

Henry van Hoevenberg House.

Seven miles northeast of Gold Hill, Or.

Photographer: Kay Atwood. *JACKSON COUNTY*

Date of photo: December 1980.

Location of negative: Kay Atwood.

102 South Pioneer

Ashland, Or. 97520

Description of view: East elevation of
garage.

DEC 1 1981

DEC 10 1981



9 OF 16

Henry van Hoesenberg House.

Seven miles northeast of Gold Hill, Or.

Photographer: Kay Atwood. JACKSON COUNTY

Date of photo: December 1980.

Location of negative: Kay Atwood

102 South Pioneer

Ashland, Or. 97520

Description of view: Orchards along
Pelton Lane, west of van Hoesenberg
House.

DEC 1 1981

DEC 10 1981



10 of 16

Henry van Hoevenberg House.

Seven miles northeast of Gold Hill, Or.

Photographer: Gail Evans *JACKSON COUNTY*

Date of photo: February 1981.

Location of negative: Gail Evans

P. O. Box 339

Jacksonville, Or. 97530

Description of view: Interior - central
hallway and stairs.

DEC 1 1981

DEC 10 1981



11 OF 16

Henry van Hoevenberg House.

Seven miles northeast of Gold Hill, Or.

Photographer: Gail Evans. JACKSON COUNTY

Date of photo: February 1981.

Location of negative: Gail Evans

P. O. Box 339

Jacksonville, Ore. 97530

Description of view: Living room
fireplace.

DEC 1 1981

DEC 10 1981



Henry van Hoesenberg House.

12 OF 16

Seven miles northeast of Gold Hill, Or.

Photographer: Gail Evans. *JACKSON COUNTY*

Date of photo: February 1981.

Location of negative: Gail Evans

P. O. Box 339

Jacksonville, Or. 97530

Description of view: Living room.

DEC 1 1981

DEC 10 1981



13 OF 16

Henry van Hoevenberg House.

Seven miles northeast of Gold Hill, Or.

Photographer: Gail Evans. *JACKSON COUNTY*

Date of photo: February 1981.

Location of negative: Gail Evans

P. O. Box 339

Jacksonville, Or. 97530

Description of view: Orchard office
(main floor).

DEC 1 1981.

DEC 10 1981



14 OF 14

Henry van Hoesenberg House.

Seven miles northeast of Gold Hill, Or.

Photographer: Gail Evans. JACKSON COUNTY

Date of photo: February 1981.

Location of negative: Gail Evans

P. O. Box 339

Jacksonville, Or. 97530

Description of view: Dining room
fireplace.

DEC 1 1981

DEC 10 1981



15 OF 16

Henry van Hoevenberg House.

Seven miles northeast of Gold Hill, Or.

Photographer: Gail Evans. JACKSON COUNTY

Date of photo: February 1981.

Location of negative: Gail Evans

P. O. Box 339

Jacksonville, Or. 97530

Description of view: Hot Point stove
in kitchen.

DEC 1 1981

DEC 10 1981



16 of 16

Henry van Hoevenberg House.

Seven miles northeast of Gold Hill, Or.

Photographer: Gail Evans. *JACKSON COUNTY*

Date of photo: February 1981.

Location of negative: Gail Evans

P. O. Box 339

Jacksonville, Or. 97530

Description of view: Master bedroom
(upstairs) fireplace.

DEC 1 1981

DEC 10 1981