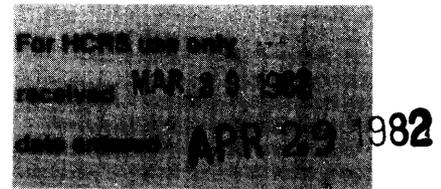


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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



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

1. Name

historic Bursell, Victor and Bertha, House

and/or common n/a

2. Location

street & number 3075 Hanley Road n/a not for publication

city, town Central Point *Medford* X vicinity of congressional district Second

state Oregon code 41 county Jackson code 029

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name James B. and Alice Cashatt

street & number 3075 Hanley Road

city, town Central Point _____ vicinity of state Oregon 97502

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Jackson County Courthouse

street & number West Main and Oakdale Streets (P. O. Box 1569)

city, town Medford state Oregon 97501

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1979 federal state 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 <u> n/a </u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fair | <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed | | | |

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Victor and Bertha Bursell House was designed by local architect Frank C. Clark and constructed around 1919. The two-story wood frame residence exhibits characteristics of the Prairie School style and is maintained in good condition. It is situated in a semi-rural setting on the residential fringe of Central Point, Oregon.

Site

The Victor and Bertha Bursell House is located in the S.W. 1/4 of Section 10 in Township 37 South, Range 2 West of the Willamette Meridian. (Tax Lot No. 3600.) The house is located near the center of a large rectangular lot comprised of 3.48 acres. A curved gravel and partially paved driveway on the south side of the house leads to a grouping of outbuildings, including a garage, shed, barn and fenced-in swimming pool, behind the house. Several shrubs and flowering plants are spaced randomly in the yard and around the foundation of the house. A large aged oak tree dominates the southwest corner of the house. A small grove of young quaking aspen trees grows on the south side of the house. The Bursell House is oriented to the east and set back from Hanley Road approximately 100 feet. A white post-and-rail and picket fence encloses expansive front and side yards. Viewed from Hanley Road, the Bursell property maintains an air of spaciousness and substance.

Setting

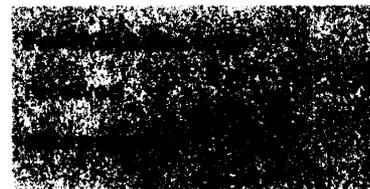
Oriented to the east, the Victor and Bertha Bursell House commands a picturesque view of Mt. McLoughlin, a conical seasonally snow-capped volcanic mountain located in the Cascade Mountain Range. To the west and south, the nearby foothills of the Siskiyou Mountains of the Klamath Mountain Range rise abruptly fifteen hundred feet. These two forested mountain ranges, separated by the Rogue River and a major tributary, Bear Creek, form an elongated bowl-shaped valley.

The Bursell property is located one mile southwest of Central Point, so named for the town's geographic location near the center of the Rogue River Valley. Medford, the county seat and largest town in the valley, is approximately six miles to the southeast. Jacksonville, the original county seat and most populous town in southern Oregon for most of the second half of the nineteenth century, is five miles to the southwest.

Although the more recent tendency toward urban sprawl has resulted in the gradual break-up of large cultivated fields in the valley, the Bursell House still maintains a semi-rural setting. Neighboring lots are predominantly two acres or more. Several hundred acres of cultivated fields lie to the east of Hanley Road. To the south is land occupied by the headquarters building of the Crater Lake Council of the Boy Scouts of America, a baseball playing field, and several hundred acres owned by the U.S. Forest Service and utilized as a tree nursery. A small, recent residential subdivision is located several hundred feet north of the Bursell House, among a grove of trees. Widely-spaced residences and their associated farm buildings along Hanley Road and nearby intersecting roads, are located relatively close to the road, and typify the rural linear development pattern.

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Within a one-mile radius of the Victor and Bertha Bursell House there are a number of rural vernacular farm houses that date from the 1850s to the 1920s. The Robert Vinton Beall House, constructed in 1863-64, and the William McCredie House, constructed around 1905, are both listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Lithographs of the Robert Beall House, the Michael Hanley House, and the Aaron Chambers House, all of which are still standing, appeared in the 1884 publication of A. G. Walling's History of Southern Oregon. . . (10, 11, 12). The Aaron Chambers House, one-quarter of a mile south of the Bursell House, was the residence of Victor and Bertha Bursell for approximately fifteen years prior to the circa 1919-construction of their substantial two-story house. (After 1919, the Chambers House was the home of various Bursell family members and ranch employees of Victor Bursell.)

An abundance of turn-of-the-century and slightly later farm residences border Old Stage Road. This proliferation of vernacular farm houses on Old Stage Road between Jacksonville and Gold, Oregon (thirteen miles to the north) is well documented in Scott Clay's Jackson County Historical Sites Survey (1979). Clay repeatedly notes: "This potential linear historic district contains the route of one of the county's earliest and most important roads, traveling through numerous Donation Land Claims, reflecting the evolution of the valley's agriculture; from family gardens and orchards to cattle and wheat ranches and to the commercial orchard boom at the turn of the century(2)."

Architectural Description

The Victor and Bertha Bursell House is a two-story wood-frame structure, rectangular in shape, with overall dimensions of sixty-three by thirty feet. A one-story ell extends twenty-one feet from the rear west wall. A seven-foot wide uncovered concrete porch, edged with brick, runs along nearly two-thirds of the main east facade. The house is painted white with dark green shutters that frame the windows on the main east facade. The Bursell House rests on a poured concrete foundation.

The exterior wall surface has several slight indentations and projections. The entire south section of the house, which contains an enclosed first-story sunporch and second-story sleeping porch, is slightly narrower than the main block. A polygonal second-story bay window rests on a bracketed hood sheltering the pro-style in antis front entrance with its two Tuscan columns. On the first floor of the north side elevation, a bay window and a small alcove project slightly from the plane of the wall. The lower portion of the exterior walls are sheathed with narrow horizontal clapboards. Above the sill line on the second-story, the wall surface is stucco. The main block of the house, as well as the one-story rear portion and the various porch roofs and projecting bay windows, all have low hipped roofs with composition shingles. A brick chimney on the main block of the house, and the one-story ell, break the roof lines near the ridge. All four elevations feature broad overhanging eaves with unexposed rafters.

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Fenestration on the main east facade is symmetrical. Excluding the enclosed sunporch on the south side of the house, the main entrance and second-floor bay window are centrally located and flanked by groups of two or three windows. This arrangement of grouped windows contributes to the horizontal emphasis of the house. The enclosed sunporch has a band of multi-light casement windows on both the first and second floors. Windows on the north side and west rear walls are of various sizes and styles, including large fixed panes, multi-pane casement and double-hung sash. The double-hung sash are predominantly six-over-one. Window molding is rather plain with a simple slightly-projecting cornice.

The front entrance is the sole detail which suggests eclecticism, having been inspired, no doubt, by the Colonial Revival, a style of architecture at which Frank Clark was particularly adept. Single Tuscan columns are set on either side of the door in the slightly-recessed entryway -- prostyle in antis fashion. Console brackets support the front porch canopy.

Only minor changes have been made to the exterior of the Bursell House since its construction around 1919. The window shutters on the main east facade were added soon after the Bursells sold the house in 1947. A chimney on the north slope of the hip roof has been removed. A small porch on the rear west wall has been enclosed, probably in the late 1940s. The one-story ell on the west wall is believed to have been constructed at the time the main block of the house was built, or soon after.

The garage, shed/shop and the barn all date from the 1920s (20, 22), when Victor Bursell was operating his ranch. The rectangular hip roof garage resembles the house in design and proportion. A stucco finish is applied to lath and plaster walls. Since the mid 1950s, a shed roof addition attached to the west wall of the garage has been removed (19). The elongated shed and small vertically proportioned barn are both wood-frame gable roof structures sheathed primarily with horizontal clapboards. Although subsequent owners have reorganized the internal spaces of these two buildings, the integrity of the exteriors is believed to be fairly intact. The recent addition of the swimming pool and pool shed has occurred within the last fifteen years. The swimming area is well screened by a high wood fence, and is quite inconspicuous from the east Hanley Road side of the house.

Interior

The interior of the Victor and Bertha Bursell House features extensive varnished plywood paneling and door and window molding. Throughout the house, many of the original electric light fixtures and door and window hardware date from the time of construction. The spatial organization of rooms has been unaltered except in the kitchen where substantial changes have occurred as a result of periodic modernization projects.

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In the central hallway, French doors of unpainted dark wood open into the south living room and the north dining room. A newel post, consisting of a cluster of turned posts and central column, stands on the bottom tread of the open-well two-flight stairway which ascends to the second floor. The original framed plywood paneling in the dining room rises to nearly two-thirds of the height of the walls. A built-in buffet with leaded glass doors attached to wall cabinets is set into a bay window on the north wall. Elaborate decorative cove molding joins the ceiling and walls in the dining room. The living room extends from the front to the back of the house south of the central hallway. A projecting brick fireplace and chimney breast, partially encased with dark wood paneling, is located on the north wall. (Victor Bursell introduced an oil heating system in the house, probably sometime in the 1930s (22). The unadorned wood mantel shelf is supported by console brackets. Unpainted decorative boxed beams extend across the width of the ceiling. Recently added sliding glass doors open onto the enclosed sunporch on the south side of the house. Hardwood floors on the ground floor are now concealed by wall-to-wall carpeting.

The kitchen is located in the northwest corner of the house and has been substantially altered on at least two occasions; once in the late 1940s (21) and again after the mid-1950s (19). A built-in breakfast nook on the east kitchen wall has been removed, a pantry adjoining the kitchen on the south has been converted to a closet, and two large single-pane windows have been added in the northwest corner walls. Door openings leading into the kitchen have been somewhat altered. Counters, cabinets and electric appliances have been modernized since ownership of the house by the Bursells.

The upstairs presently has four bedrooms (one of which was originally a dressing room), two bathrooms, and a sleeping porch that extends over the ground-floor sunporch. The spatial arrangement of rooms is unchanged with only minor exceptions. In the last thirty years a walk-in closet has been converted to a bathroom, and a shower has been installed in an area that was once occupied by a chimney flue. Dark wood paneling in the upstairs hallway and the original unpainted dark wood window and door moldings have been painted white since the mid-1950s. Nearly all the upstairs rooms are now painted white. Wall-to-wall carpeting has been laid in all of the rooms.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government | <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify) |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> invention | | |

Specific dates c. 1919 **Builder/Architect** Frank C. Clark

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Prairie Style house built for Victor and Bertha Bursell about 1919 in rolling farmland southwest of Central Point, in Jackson County, Oregon, is a well-preserved and distinctive example of country house architecture by Frank C. Clark, who designed numerous houses for the area's elite. The house is unusual within the considerable body of work produced in the Rogue River Valley by Clark from the time of his arrival in 1904 to his retirement in 1945 because it is the only one known to have been carried out in the Prairie Style. With its low, hovering, hipped roof with broadly overhanging eaves, its belt course high on the exterior wall, its polygonal second story bay windows, and its banks of trabeated window openings giving the effect of ribbon windows, the house embodies the characteristics of the Prairie Style developed by Frank Lloyd Wright and his followers. In its all-wood surface, however, the house is expressive of its locale and a certain eclecticism in which clapboards and a prostyle in antis front entrance are borrowings from the Colonial Revival, a favorite idiom of Clark's in the years before the First World War. The house is the principal feature of an ensemble including a garage, shed and barn situated at the center of a 3½-acre lot separated from surrounding development by an oak grove and open fields. The Bursell House possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association with Victor Bursell, a prosperous farmer and stock raiser whose extraordinarily long service as a Jackson County Commissioner coincided with the first thirteen years the Bursells occupied the house (1920–1933).

Long known as the "Italy of Oregon" (13) due to its mild Mediterranean climate and suitability to farming, especially fruit culture, agriculture has been a predominant and conspicuous economic activity in the geographically isolated Rogue River Valley. Grain farming and stock raising commenced in the early 1850s soon after the area was first entered by gold prospectors needing a cheaper more reliable source of food. Some of the valley's earliest pioneers filed donation land claims and established farms near Central Point. In 1884 it was written: "The most extensive farming operations known in the valley have been carried on nearby [Central Point] (14)." Located six miles northeast of Jacksonville, the county seat until 1928 and largest town in southern Oregon for over five decades, Central Point is at the crossing of two major pioneer roads (3). (The main road between Jacksonville and Central Point, now Hanley Road, transects what was once the Bursell Ranch.)

continued

9. Major Bibliographical References

Please see continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 3.48 acres

Quadrangle name Medford, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UMT References

A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---------|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 5 |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

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| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

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| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

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| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

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|------|--|---------|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
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| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

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|------|--|---------|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
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| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

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|------|--|---------|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
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| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

H

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|------|--|---------|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Victor and Bertha Bursell House and grounds with outbuildings are located in S.W. 1/4 of Section 10, Township 37 South, Range 2 West, Willamette Meridian, in Jackson County, Oregon. The 3.48-acre parcel is legally described as Tax Lot No. 3600; Account No. 1-20212-1.

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

state n/a code county n/a code

state n/a code county n/a code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gail E. H. Evans

organization Historical Research Consultant date May 20, 1981

street & number P. O. Box 339 telephone (503) 899-8216

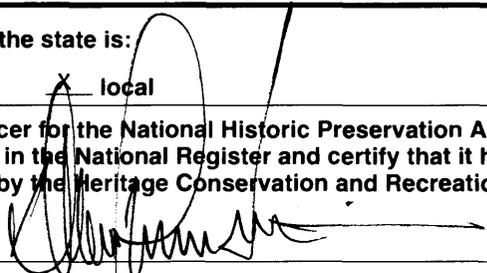
city or town Jacksonville state Oregon 97530

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 March 5, 1982

For HCRS use only

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

for  **Entered in the National Register** date 4/29/82

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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Between 1890 and 1920 the development of the Southern Pacific Railroad linking Portland, Oregon, and San Francisco, and the publication of several local promotional booklets, resulted in the rapid expansion of the orchard industry, heralded by the arrival of several dozen aspiring orchardists. In 1910 the Central Point Commercial Club printed a colorful description extoling the virtues of the area: ". . .since the advantages of the Rogue River country are becoming known in the East and North, thousands of homeseekers are coming this way and are finding not only the genial air and balmy sunshine, the fragrant flowers and luscious fruits, the noble river and majestic mountains, but they also find a field for profitable investments and business opportunities unsurpassed in any other part of the country (15)". Two years later, a county directory noted that "Central Point is surrounded on all sides by as productive fruit and agricultural land as can be found anywhere (8)

The Bursell property, on which the house now stands, was part of land first deeded to George Ross from the U.S. Government in the late 1850s. Aaron Chambers, who first arrived in Jackson County in 1852, purchased the present-day Bursell farmland in 1859 (17). This acreage was added to his adjoining 180-acre donation land claim on the east. Aaron Chambers farmed the land successfully and built a home for himself and wife, Mary Ann Harris (nee Young), in the 1860s (2). (The Chambers family house is located on the east side of Hanley Road, one-half mile south of the 1919 Bursell House. Victor and Bertha Bursell occupied the Chambers House for several years before building their substantial two-story residence on the west side of Hanley Road.) After the death of Aaron Chambers in 1869, the "Aaron Chambers Ranch" continued under the management of members of the Harris-Chambers family until 1893. The new owners, Cornelius C. Beekman and Thomas G. Reames, prominent Jacksonville banker and merchant, sold the 250-acre ranch to Oliver Bursell in 1899 (17). Farmed for over forty years by 1899, the Chambers Ranch was, no doubt, one of the oldest parcels of continuously cultivated land in the valley.

The Bursell family continued the tradition of farming in the Rogue Valley. Oliver Bursell, Victor's father, received considerable recognition as an enterprising farmer and stock raiser. Born in Thedalles, Sweden, in 1844, as Oliver ("Olie") Olson (18), he and his young bride, Sarah E. Johnson, emigrated to the United States in 1868. From New York City they traveled to Rock Island, Illinois, and in 1873 moved to Nebraska where Oliver Bursell pursued the trade of cabinetry and building. In 1883, Oliver and Sarah Bursell journeyed to Portland, Oregon, and in the same year arrived in the Rogue River Valley (9, 18). That year the Bursells acquired ninety acres about two miles east of the Victor Bursell House and established their first home and farm (17, 20). After fifteen years of improving and adding on to his original acreage, Oliver Bursell sold his farm acreage southeast of Central Point, and purchased two hundred acres, known as the "Aaron Chambers Ranch" in 1899 (17). At the time of his death in 1906, Oliver and Sarah Bursell had purchased over five hundred acres of land, including and east of the Victor Bursell House, most of which was under cultivation (9, 17). (Bursell Lane, located southeast of Central Point, is named for the Bursell family.)

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Oliver and Sarah Bursell parented three children; Ellen, Victor and Arvid. Victor Bursell was born in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1876 and was six years old when the family settled in Oregon. Like his father, Victor became a successful valley rancher, devoting most of his younger years to general farming and orcharding. Over the years he acquired roughly two hundred acres of his father's ranch, on which he planted a fourteen acre walnut orchard, and had several acres of clover pasture (17, 22). In 1904 Victor was married to Bertha Corum, a native of Missouri, born in 1883 (6). Her father, J. W. Corum, is credited with bringing the first yellow transparent apples to the Rogue River Valley (7). Bertha's brother, Roy E. Corum, became one of the leading agriculturists in the southern Willamette Valley (near Eugene, Oregon), where he managed a 160-acre general farm and orchard (1).

In 1920, Victor Bursell was elected to the Jackson County Board of Commissioners and served in that capacity for three successive terms until January 1933. Victor was on the Board when the Jackson County seat was moved to Medford from Jacksonville. For many years Bursell was Chairman of the Rogue River Irrigation District. Victor Bursell was the first member to be initiated into the Central Point A.F. & A.M. Lodge of the Masonic Temple, and was a member of the Elks Lodge and the Modern Woodman Lodge of Central Point. At the time of his death in 1948, it was written: "Mr. Bursell, always active in county and civic affairs, was well known throughout southern Oregon (5)." Bertha Bursell followed her husband in death in 1958 (6). The Bursells had no children.

Ellen Bursell, Victor's older sister, married Frank Benson, a Rogue Valley rancher who worked with Victor Bursell in the raising and shipping of hogs (20). Victor's younger brother, Arvid, attended the University of Oregon Medical School and New York University Medical School, completing his internship at Bellevue Hospital in New York City around 1910. Arvid practiced medicine in various towns in Oregon, including Medford until 1923, when he moved to Mt. View, California. After relocating to Redding, California, in 1944, Arvid Bursell retired around 1950 (18). (One of Arvid's sons, Harold Bursell, is presently a practicing physician in Redding.)

Shortly before Victor's death in 1948, the Bursell House was sold and Victor and Bertha Bursell built a modest home one-quarter mile east of their larger residence (20). Subsequent owners of the Victor and Bertha Bursell House on Hanley Road have been B. ("Bernie") M. and Eva Thumler (1947-1950), Henry R. Byers (1950-1956), Carl E. Johnson (1956), Sam W. Bateman (1956-1964), David DeArmond (1964-1977), Robert A. Miller (1977-1979), and James and Alice Cashatt (1979-) (17).

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Victor and Bertha Bursell commissioned noted local architect Frank C. Clark to design their home at 3075 Hanley Road. Tax assessment records indicate their palatial two-story residence was constructed in 1919. In 1920, the Bursell House is noted in a local newspaper as one of several prominent homes designed by Frank Clark (4). Born December 27, 1872, in Greene, New York, Frank Clark received 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), (?) an office building on the campus of present-day Southern Oregon State College, the Women's Civic Center Building, the Perrine 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 Elk's Building, the First Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, the Medford Senior High School, the Kay Building, the Holly 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 of Oregon to the State Board of Architectural Examiners (4). 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. The effect of Frank Chamberlain Clark's presence in the Rogue River Valley in the period 1904-1957 is abundantly evident even today, for in terms of output and consistent quality of work in all the Valley's major centers of population and in the outlying districts as well, his career was unsurpassed.

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 6. 14 April 1958, p. 11:3.
 7. 21 April 1963.
8. R. L. Polk and Company, Portland, Oregon.
Polk's Jackson County Directory, Vol. II, 1912.
9. Chapman Publishing Company, Chicago, 1904.
Portrait and Biographical Record of Western Oregon, pp. 706-707.
A. G. Walling.
History of Southern Oregon Comprising Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Curry and Coos Counties.
House of A. G. Walling, Portland, Oregon, 1884.
 10. p. 44.
 11. p. 172.
 12. p. 168.
 13. p. 318.
 14. p. 375.
15. Central Point Commercial Club, Central Point, Oregon.
Central Point, Oregon, 1910.
16. Jackson County Commissioners Journals, Vol. 18-Vol. 22.
Unpublished. (Located in Jackson County Courthouse Archives, Medford, Oregon.)
17. Jackson County Deed Records.
Unpublished. (Located in Jackson County Courthouse, Medford, Oregon).
18. Dr. Harold Bursell, nephew of Victor Bursell (son of Arvid Bursell), Redding California, 11 May 1981.
19. David Byers, son of Henry Byers - past owner of the Bursell House, Central Point, Oregon, 11 May 1981.

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

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



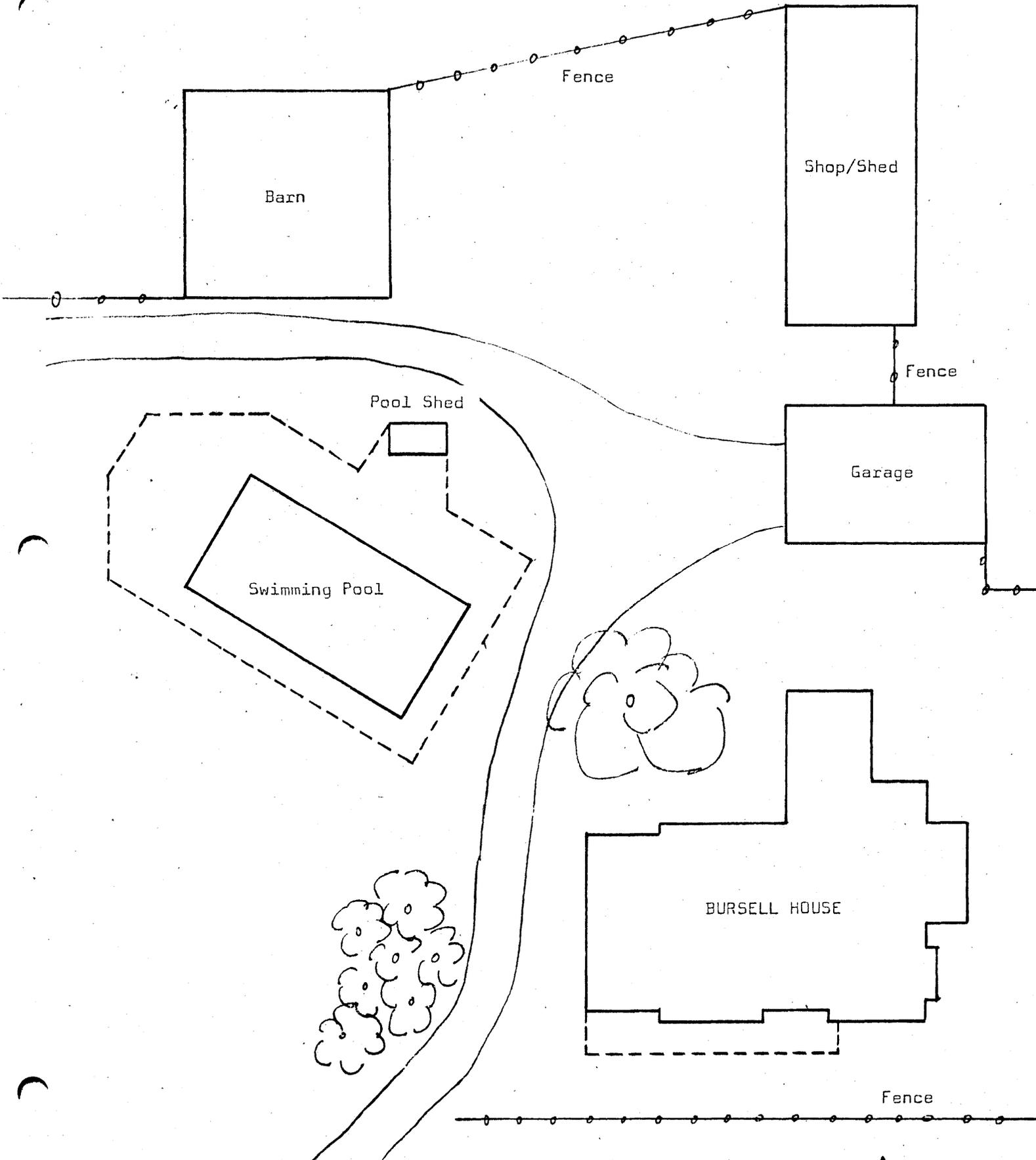
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20. Mrs. Eula Benson Foley, niece of Victor Bursell (daughter of Ellen Bursell Benson), Medford, Oregon, 5 and 12 May 1981.
21. Mrs. Eva Thumler, past owner of Victor Bursell House, Central Point, Oregon, 6 May 1981.
22. Ross and Ruby Twedell, employee and close friend of Victor and Bertha Bursell, Medford, Oregon 6 May 1981.

The Bursell House
Central Point, Oregon
Section 10, T.37S., R.2W. (WM)



SCALE: 1' = 20'

