

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Sweeney, Dr. Charles T. and Mary, House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 2336 Table Rock Road N/A not for publication

city or town Medford N/A vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Jackson code 029 zip code 97501

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Anna Harvick April 25, 1992
Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy SHPO Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Helene Byers

**Entered in the
National Register**

Date of Action

6/4/92

Sweeny, Dr. Charles T. and Mary, House
Name of Property

Jackson, Oregon
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
3	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:
French Renaissance

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls brick
wood shingle
roof asphalt: composition shingle
other

Narrative Description

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

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

The commodious 20th Century period French Renaissance style residence constructed in 1925 for Charles T. and Mary Sweeney, is locally significant under Criterion C as a distinct and well preserved example of its type. Designed by Rogue Valley architect Frank Chamberlain Clark, the dwelling is an important representative of a substantial number of elegant rural homes built for prominent area residents between the years 1920 to 1935. The dwelling is a fine expression of its style, exhibiting an asymmetrical mass, high hip roof with clipped gables, bullseye dormers and casement, multi-light windows. The property is secondarily significant as the residence of Charles T. Sweeney, prominent Medford surgeon, founder of the Jackson County Medical Association and one-time president of the Oregon State Medical Association.

Established with the railroad's arrival in 1883, Medford and its rural environs grew rapidly after 1900 when thousands of acres of fruit trees were planted. Approximately 500 orchards were established by 1910 and Medford's population grew to 8,840 residents that year--approximately five times its size in 1900.(1) Newcomers flocked to the Rogue Valley and its promise. It soon became apparent, however, that more than money and hard work was needed. Although dry-land farmers had been raising crops for years with only rainfall for moisture, the deep rooted trees had other needs. Not until 1919 did sufficient water production through irrigation districts allow large scale fruit production. (2) The attainment of dependable irrigation and a booming fruit market brought a surge of new growth. Medford's population, which had dropped to 5,757 in 1920, grew to 11,007 by 1930.(3) As the area's economy flourished, and various citizens thrived financially, the demand for substantial, distinguished residences increased.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2

Primarily squarish in plan, the two-story house measures approximately 36 feet in depth and 32 feet in width. A one story alcove, eight feet deep, projects on the southerly elevation. The house rests on a concrete foundation. The main volume consists of a steeply pitched roof mass with clipped gables, boxed cornices, a shed-roofed southerly alcove extension, and a projecting rear extension with flat, mansard roof. A bay window projects on the northerly elevation. Composition shingles comprise the roofing material. A prominent corbelled chimney is centrally located in the structure.

The facade is distinguished by a steeply pitched roofline, partially extending to the first story, a projecting, gable-roofed entry porch and four prominent banks of wood casement windows with brick sills on the lower and upper stories. The windows have, variously, eight and six-lights. The front entry door, with square-topped opening and semicircular arched brick detail above, is wood paneled and has twelve lights. The front porch floor surface is comprised of brick and concrete. A temporary canvas awning, supported by metal poles, extends from the driveway to the main entryway.

The northerly elevation's wall surface is comprised both of the typical Flemish bond brick and wood shingle siding on the upper story of the dwelling at the rear. A one-story bay window is located in the easterly third of this exterior wall and contains a sixteen-light fixed window, with two flanking eight-light casement windows. The elevation has one nine-light, two-paneled door, two sets of eight-light casement windows, two four-light casement windows, one six-light casement window, and two fixed six light windows.

The rear and easterly elevation is composed both of Flemish-bond brick on the lower story and wood shingles siding on the upper story. Two banks of eight-light casement windows, and two six-light casement windows are prominent on the rear elevation. A

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

door with multi-lights leads to a shallow deck with simple wood railing on the upper story. A low, brick-walled, arched-entrance passage to the daylight basement projects on the rear elevation.

The southerly elevation is comprised of a one-story projecting alcove with two banks of eight-light casement windows. Also evident is a multi-light, wood entry door with fixed sidelights. The upper story has one set of three eight-light casement windows and one of two similar windows. Original light fixtures are apparent here as on the facade of the dwelling.

The interior of the Sweeney House's main volume is arranged with a central hall plan. The living room and dining room lie to the south of the stair; office, kitchen and breakfast room are situated to the north of the stairway. Four bedrooms are located on the second floor. (Please see enclosed plan views of the first and second floors.)

The hall, living and dining rooms have hardwood floors and are distinguished by eight foot, stained fir wall paneling arranged in four tiers. Ceilings are ten feet in height and, like upper walls, are plaster. A wood cornice molding joins the walls and ceilings. The main entry hall has modified Tudor door openings with fluted pilasters. Original light sconces are in place. The stair well of the straight string, enclosed single-flight stair is paneled. A simple square rail with a newel post distinguishes the staircase. The living room contains a large fireplace with tile surround and hearth and a wood mantel with cornice and brackets. A semicircular-topped paneled door leads to a lift for hauling firewood from the basement. A modified Tudor arched door opening flanked by fluted pilasters provides entry from the living room to the hall, and from the living room to the dining room. Eight-foot high glass-doored, built-in cabinets with wood tracery are situated on the northerly wall of the living room.

The dining room is similarly paneled in fir. It contains two semicircular-topped built-in cabinets with leaded glass multi-light doors and fan-lights. The cabinets have flanking fluted

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 4

pilastered columns. Folding doors which once were used to divide the living and dining room have been removed. Upper floor rooms are walls are simply finished with lath and plaster.

The one-story guest house, situated southeast of the main dwelling, is oriented in a westerly direction. The structure is basically irregular in shape and measures approximately 26 feet by 34 feet. The structure sits on a concrete foundation. A porch projects on westerly elevation and facade. Constructed of varied gated brick laid in a Flemish bond pattern, like the main house, the building has a steeply pitched roof with composition shingle covering and an interior chimney. The projecting gable dormer above the porch contains square cut and imbricated shingles. Primary gable ends on the dwelling are brick with vertically placed siding used as a frieze treatment.

The fixed windows on the porch contain sixteen lights. Typical windows on the main body of the structure are one-over-one double hung windows with brick sills. Original siding on the lower portion of the guest house porch was originally tongue-in-groove. It has been replaced with plain wood siding. The front door has three panels and twelve lights. On the rear elevation there are several sets of eight-light, casement windows.

A one-story garage stands north of the guest house. Constructed of brick laid in the typical pattern, the building is rectangular in shape and measures approximately 18 feet by 40 feet. The structure has a curvilinear parapet and three sets of wood paneled doors with windows.

The landscaping is characterized by a large expanse of lawn to the front and sides of the dwelling which is set back approximately 150 feet from Table Rock Road. Mature oaks and evergreens extend through out the front, side and rear yards. A circular driveway leads from the street and a wrought iron fence extends across the property line at Table Rock Road. The 1.43 acre parcel on which the ensemble stands remains from a large rural tract of land. The property surrounding the house is vital in retaining the context which reflects that ensemble's character as a country estate.

Through its integrity, the Charles T. and Mary Sweeney House retains significant associations with its prominent owner and clearly exhibits the distinctive architectural characteristics which make it an outstanding representative of its high style residential type.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Health/Medicine

Period of Significance

1925

1925-1942

Significant Dates

1925

1925-1935

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Dr. Charles T. Sweeney (1869-1956)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Frank C. Clark, architect

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Sweeney, Dr. Charles T. and Mary, House
Name of Property

Jackson, Oregon
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.43 acres Medford West, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	1	0
---	---	---

5	0	9	5	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	6	8	8	7	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

3

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

4

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kay Atwood

organization _____ date November 21, 1991

street & number 102 South Pioneer Street telephone (503) 482-8714

city or town Ashland state Oregon zip code 97520

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Luis and Penny Jauregui

street & number 2336 Table Rock Road telephone _____

city or town Medford state Oregon zip code 97501

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

SUMMARY

The picturesque, brick-faced Norman Farmhouse situated on Table Rock Road on the northerly outskirts of Medford on the west bank of Bear Creek, a major tributary to the Rogue River in southern Oregon, was completed in 1925 for prominent physician Charles T. Sweeney and his wife, the former Mary Cleland. Plans were provided by Frank Chamberlain Clark. The house is a well-preserved example of high style 20th Century period architecture in the French Renaissance vein from the hand of the master architect of the Rogue Valley.

The house was highly rated in the evaluated survey of Clark's substantial body of work produced in the period 1903 to 1957 that was prepared by Kay Atwood and Gail Evans in 1982. While Frank Clark freely adapted many of the historic period styles to suit his clients' taste, the Sweeney House is a departure from the architect's more generally applied Colonial idiom. It is the only French Renaissance house among Clark's residential works, and it bears distinctly the earmarks of the architect's sense of proportion and fitting design. It meets National Register Criterion C as the outstanding representative of its rare stylistic type in the corporate limits of Medford.

Apart from such arresting stylistic features as the high hip roof having modified bull's eye dormers and clipped gables with flared eaves imitating thatched roofs of 17th Century French and English provincial manor houses, what makes the house and one of its accessory buildings of interest is the comprehensive use of patterned brick for exterior facing. Craft details such as Flemish bond brick with blackened headers, customized multi-paned casement windows, wrought-iron fixtures, and floor-to-ceiling interior paneling, were well above the reach of ordinary home builders.

Briefly characterized, the Sweeney House is an asymmetric volume enclosed by a complex, steeply-pitched hip roof having a variety of dormers and projections and, on the facade, a forward slope that sweeps to the ground story. Window openings typically are of the multi-paned casement type, and the front entry is contained in a gabled vestibule that is a convention common to the Norman Farmhouse idiom. A massive brick chimney straddling the roof ridge at the center is articulated with pilaster strips and corbeled cap to suggest the clustered flues of the early Renaissance archetypes.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

A perpendicular wing on the rear, or east face is clad with shingles on the second story, which is further demarcated by a wrap-around pent eave. In the right angle created by the main volume and its perpendicular wing, a shingle-clad sleeping porch enclosed by a low Mansard roof is superimposed over the dining room space.

The interior, arranged on a central hall plan, is finished in the tradition of the Arts and Crafts with fine wood paneling, boxed ceiling beams, "Tudor" archway soffits, classical cornice molding and a well-crafted chimney piece with glazed ceramic tile fire box surround and modillion-block mantle shelf.

The grounds of the house, encompassing just under one and a half acres, include a generous landscaped set-back from the road right-of-way for a semi-circular drive and a garden in the northeast corner. Two accessory buildings, the single story, gable-roofed guest house and a vintage garage with brick parapet walls on side elevations and a bank of folding doors at the front, are counted as contributing features. Stately white oaks, a slow-growing variety in Oregon, shade the front yard and are an especially noteworthy aspect of the setting. They are thought to be close to 300 years old. The architect sensitively developed the site to ensure their preservation.

Dr. Charles Sweeney (1869-1956), a native of Missouri, arrived to practice medicine in southern Oregon in 1910, settling first in Josephine County. He opened an office in Medford in 1919, specializing in surgery. He was a co-founder and president of the Jackson County Medical Society and worked consistently for the advancement of his profession at all levels. In 1925, the year the Sweeneys entered their newly-completed house on Table Rock Road, Dr. Sweeney was elected president of the Pacific Northwest Medical Association, over which he presided for the next 10 or 11 years. The Sweeneys occupied the house through the culminating decades of a distinguished career until Dr. Sweeney's retirement in 1945. Because no other house in southern Oregon is more importantly associated with Charles Sweeney, the property is secondarily significant under Criterion B in the area of medicine.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 3

The Charles T. and Mary Sweeney House, built in 1925 as a private residence, is situated on the east side of Table Rock Road in north Medford, Oregon. Designed by Rogue Valley architect Frank Clark, the ensemble includes a two-story house, guest house and garage, and constitutes a well-preserved example of 20th Century period architecture in the French Renaissance style. The residence's distinguishing features include an asymmetrical mass, high hip roof with clipped gables, bulls-eye dormers and casement multi-light windows. The comprehensive use of variegated brick with blackened headers, laid in the Flemish bond pattern for the exterior facing, is distinct in the Rogue Valley. Maintained in its original configuration, the resource retains its integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling and effectively conveys its historic associations.

Located in Section 13, Township 37 South, Range 2 West, (Assessor's Plat 37 2W 13DB Tax Lot 500), the Charles T. and Mary Sweeney House is sited on a 1.43 acre lot and is oriented in a westerly direction. Table Rock Road, on which the complex is prominently located, is one of Jackson County's oldest routes, and at the time of the residence's construction constituted a segment of the Pacific Highway. Primarily rural when the home was built, lands surrounding the pertinent property have gradually been developed with residences. The sizeable, well-landscaped lot, which remains of the original larger tract on which the Sweeney House was erected, enables the resource to retain its contextual integrity as a fine country residence. Expansive lawn surrounds the house at the front and sides and mature trees shade the property. A curved drive leads from Table Rock Road to the front entryway.

The Sweeney House is outstanding in the Rogue Valley as a high style example of the French Renaissance mode. Most 20th C. historic period residences in the area reflect the prevailing taste for common Norman Farmhouse, Tudor and Colonial styles. The choice of high style, extensive employment of brick, and the well-crafted details, reflect the economic and social status of the prominent physician who initiated construction of the dwelling.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 4

Purchasing property north of Medford late in 1923, Charles and Mary Sweeney engaged Rogue Valley architect Frank Chamberlain Clark to prepare drawings for a fine new home on the northern rural environs of Medford.(4) Construction on the dwelling began late in 1924 and Jackson County tax assessment records indicate that the home was completed in 1925 at a cost of \$4000.(5)

Frank Chamberlain Clark began his practice in Ashland, Oregon in 1903, when he designed an administration building at the State Normal School. Clark is credited with the design of over 400 buildings in the Rogue Valley, including the Chappell-Swedenburg House, the Ashland and Medford Elk's Buildings, the Medford Hotel, the Harry and David Packing House, the Holly and Craterian Theatres in Medford, Medford Senior High School, the Hillcrest Orchard ensemble and numerous private residences. (6)

Fourteen of the 83 extant Rogue Valley residences designed by Clark between 1920 and 1930 are located in a rural setting. Of these fourteen homes, several period styles are represented, including the Norman Farmhouse, Tudor and Colonial styles. Among these rural residences, the Charles T. and Mary Sweeney House is the sole example designed in the high French Renaissance style. (7) Within the entire Rogue Valley, the home is the largest and best preserved example of its type.

The Sweeney House, distinctive in its area, clearly illustrates characteristics of the 20th century period style in the French Provincial idiom. These include an asymmetrical mass, high hip roof with clipped gables and bulls-eye dormers and casement, multi-light windows. The comprehensive use of variegated brick with blackened headers, laid in the Flemish bond pattern, for the exterior facing, is unusual in the Rogue Valley.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

It has been observed that "Flemish bond with blackened headers is characteristic of New Jersey houses of the Colonial era; Maryland too, where traditional forms and treatments were transplanted from Europe. Flemish bond is not seen frequently in Oregon's period residences of the 1920's and 1930's... "(8) Clearly beyond the reach of the average homebuilder, the high style and fine materials incorporated into the Sweeney home reflect the economic and social status of its prominent owner.

With the rapidly increasing population in the post World War I years, came the demand for both trade and professional services and Southern Oregon looked forward to prosperous times. The medical profession was among those which grew substantially to meet need. Physicians who were permanently established had steady practices, and several newcomers opened offices in the years immediately following the war.

Dr. Charles T. Sweeney, who moved to Medford in 1919, was born September 10, 1869 in Johnson County, Missouri to William and Nancy M. Sweeney. Educated in Missouri public schools, he received his initial degree from Kansas City Medical College in 1891 and his Doctor of Medicine degree from the University of Kansas in 1905. He practiced medicine at Chilhowee, Missouri from 1891 to 1897 and at Great Falls, Montana from 1899 to 1910. In Montana he served as county health officer and as coroner for Cascade County. In 1910 he purchased a ranch in Josephine county where he practiced medicine from 1910 to 1918. In 1916 Dr. Sweeney served as Representative to the State Legislature from Josephine County. (9)

In 1920, soon after he had established his Medford practice, Dr. Sweeney, with other colleagues, discussed forming a group that could conveniently meet professional and social requirements. On May 21, 1921 he met with thirteen other physicians to form the Jackson County Medical Society. Dr. A.E. Rockey, prominent Portland surgeon, attended the meeting and encouraged the group's plans. (10) During the years that followed Charles Sweeney enhanced his reputation as a specialist in surgery and became a

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 6

Fellow and life member of the American College of Surgeons. (11) During the 1920's and 1930's Dr. Sweeney participated fully in the development of the medical profession in the area. In the span of these two decades Medford's first community hospital was constructed, county health units were formed to improve rural sanitation, and the Jackson County Public Health Association was founded. Charles Sweeney served as president of the Jackson County Medical Society, the Southern Oregon District Medical Society and was elected president of the Pacific Northwest Medical Association in 1925, an office which he held until 1936. In 1937-1938 he served as president of the Oregon State Medical Association. (12)

Charles T. Sweeney contributed in other ways to his community and state. He served as treasurer of the Jackson County Democratic Committee and on the State Committee of Roads and Highways, which assisted in designating the route of the Pacific Highway. (13) His wife, Mary Cleland Sweeney, whom he married in 1892, and with whom he had three children, was instrumental in founding the Women's Auxiliary to the Jackson County Medical Society. On May 20, 1931 the organizational meeting for that group was held in the Sweeney home on the Pacific Highway. (14) Mary Sweeney died December 8, 1949. Charles Sweeney died at the age of 87 years on November 11, 1956.

Dr. and Mrs. Sweeney resided at their Pacific Highway residence until September, 1945, when he retired from active practice. Dr. Charles Kunz, a dentist, purchased the house from the Sweeneys in 1945 and his family lived there until 1961 when they sold the property to Herbert Gifford. The Giffords owned the house until July, 1968 when they sold to John J. Del Pozzo. Del Pozzo sold the house to the present owners in July, 1989. (15)

The Charles T. and Mary Sweeney House is architecturally intact and retains its integrity of location, setting, workmanship, feeling and historic associations with its prominent owner. Although the once rural area surrounding the house has gradually been developed with private residences through the years, the spacious, carefully landscaped property on which the house stands enables the residence to reflect its original relationship with its environment.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

- (1) Kay Atwood, BLOSSOMS AND BRANCHES: A GATHERING OF ROGUE VALLEY ORCHARD MEMORIES, Ashland, Oregon: Kay Atwood, 1980, p. 14.

"Population of Oregon Cities, Counties and Metropolitan Areas, 1850-1957," Oregon State University: Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, Information Bulletin No. 106, p.4.

- (2) Atwood, BLOSSOMS AND BRANCHES, p. 44
- (3) "Population of Oregon Cities, Counties and Metropolitan Areas", p. 4.
- (4) Jackson County Deed Records, July 20, 1923 (recorded March 1924.)
Frank Chamberlain Clark, Account Book, 1924.
- (5) Jackson County Tax Assessment Records, 1925.
- (6) Atwood, Kay; Evans, Gail E.H., Frank C. Clark Inventory, Funded by the Southern Oregon Historical Society and the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, 1982.

Frank Chamberlain Clark was born in Greene, New York, December 27, 1872. After two years at the Cooper Union, Clark served in the architectural offices of Arthur Curis Longyear, Oscar S. Teale, Robert Williams Gibson of New York, and in the office of Stanford White. During this employment Clark was responsible for the architectural details of Madison Square Garden. Clark came to the west coast in late 1896 and worked two years with Frederich Roehrig in Lost Angeles. He opened his own office in 1899 and went to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

Arizona to execute projects in Prescott, Tuscon and Jerome. Clark's first project in Oregon was the design for the administration building at the State Normal School at Ashland in 1903. In 1920 Clark was elected to membership in the Oregon Chapter of the American Institute of Architects as an associate. That year, Governor Olcott appointed him to the State board of architect examiners, to which he whas reappointed three times. Clark continued his architectural practice in the Rogue Valley until shortly before his death in May, 1957.

- (7) Atwood, Kay; Evans, Gail E.H., Frank C. Clark Inventory. The Charles Sweeney House has been identified as a Clark-designed residence since the Clark Inventory was completed. Frank Clark's Account book, in the collection of his daughter, lists Clark's execution of the plans and fee charge.
- (8) Elisabeth Potter,--Letter, August 15, 1991.
- (9) WHO'S WHO FOR OREGON, 1936-1937. Capitol Publishing Company, Portland, Oregon, p. 583.

Medford Mail Tribune, November 12, 1956. Charles T. Sweeney, Obituary.
- (10) Atwood, Kay. AN HONORABLE HISTORY;133 YEARS OF MEDICAL PRACTICE IN JACKSON COUNTY, OREGON. Medford, Oregon, Jackson County Medical Society, 1985.
- (11) Medford Mail Tribune, November 12, 1956. Charles T. Sweeney, Obituary.
- (12) Ibid.
- (13) Ibid.
- (14) Atwood, Kay. AN HONORALE HISTORY, p. 66-67.
- (15) Jackson County Deed Records, Volume 31, page 327; Volume 147, page 407; Volume 262, page 243; Volume 507, page 46; Deed Record 68-07053; Deed Record 89-15045.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number PHOTOS Page 1

1. Sweeney, Charles T. and Mary House
Medford, Jackson County, Oregon
Kay Atwood
September, 1991
Kay Atwood, 102 South Pioneer Street, Ashland OR 97520
West elevation and facade
Photograph 1 of 10

Note: With the exception of view description and photograph number, all information remains the same for each photograph.

2. North elevation
Photograph 2 of 10
3. East elevation and rear of residence
Photograph 3 of 10
4. South elevation
Photograph 4 of 10
5. Guest House
West (facade) and north elevations
Photograph 5 of 10
6. Garage
West (facade) and south elevation
Photograph 6 of 10
7. Detail, light fixture, south elevation
Photograph 7 of 10
8. Interior: Living Room
Photograph 8 of 10
9. Interior: Doorway detail
Photograph 9 of 10
10. Interior: Living Room, Fireplace
Photograph 10 of 10

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Atwood, Kay. An Honorable History: 133 Years of Medical Practice in Jackson County, Oregon, Medford, Oregon, Jackson County Medical Society, 1985.

Atwood, Kay, Evans Gail E.H. Frank C. Clark Inventory. Funded by the Southern Oregon Historical Society and the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, 1982.

Jackson County Deed Records, Volume 31, page 327; Volume 147, page 407; Volume 262, page 243; Volume 507, page 46; Deed Record, 68-07053; Deed Record 89-15045.

Medford Mail Tribune, November 12, 1956. Charles T. Sweeney, Obituary. "Population of Oregon Cities, Counties and Metropolitan Areas, 1850-1957 Oregon State University: Bureau of Municipal Research and Service Information Bulletin No. 106, p.4.

Who's Who For Oregon, 1936-1937, Capital Publishing Company, Portland, Oregon, p. 583.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated area is located in NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 13, Township 37S, Range 2W, Willamette Meridian, in Medford, Jackson County, Oregon. It is legally identified as Tax Lot 500 at said location (Map Ref. No. 37-2W-13DB).

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The bounds of the nominated area of 1.43 acres correspond to the legally recorded lot lines associated with the historic house of Dr. Charles T. and Mary Sweeney, built in 1925, and the contemporaneous, detached and compatibly-finished, single-story guest house and garage, both of which are counted as separately contributing features. The landscaped parcel which provides a setting for the ensemble includes a front lawn that is studded with very mature, stately white oaks and circumscribed by a semicircular drive. In the back are cutting and vegetable gardens.

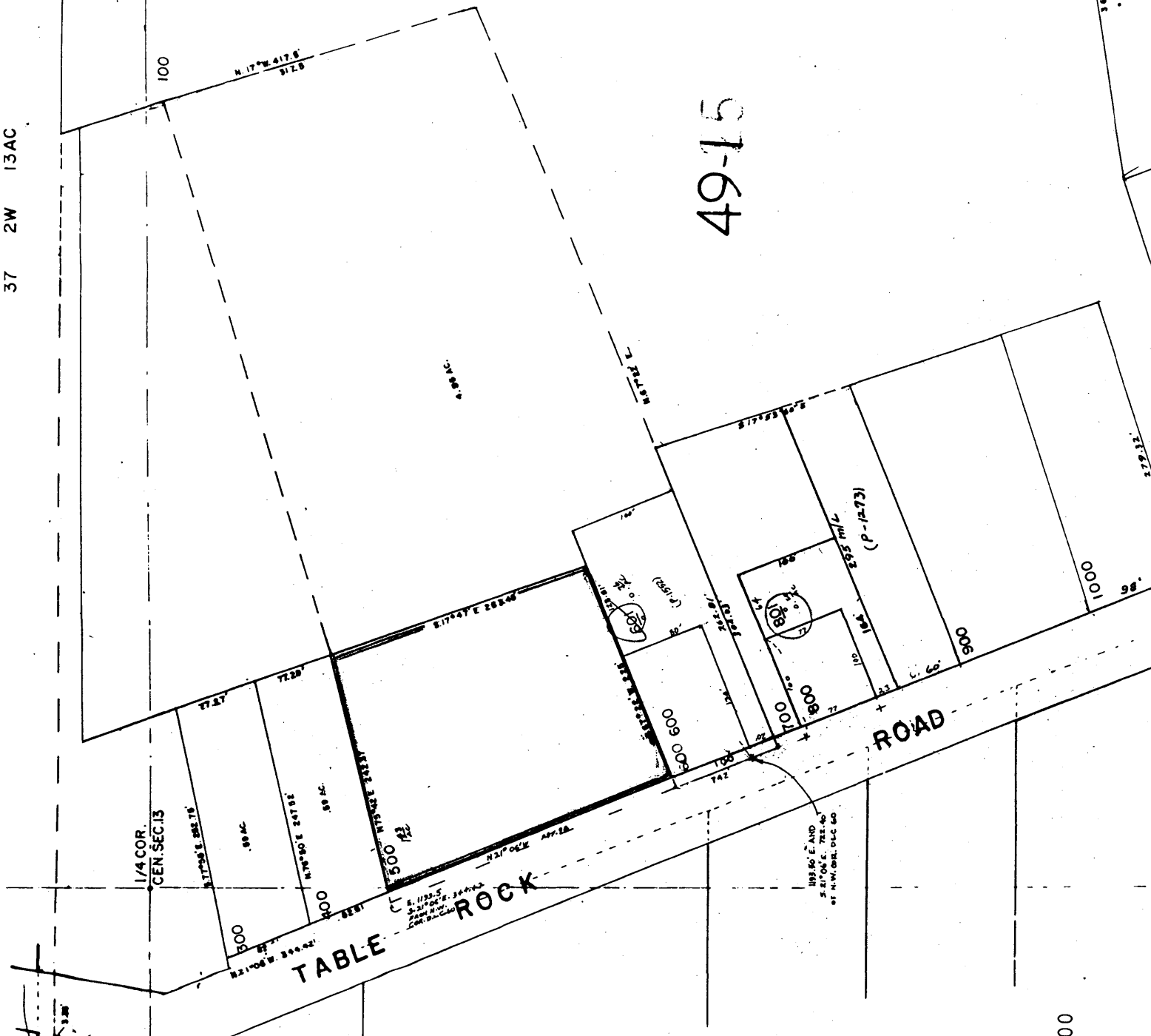
37 2W 13AC

S.L.
N.L.

17.42 A

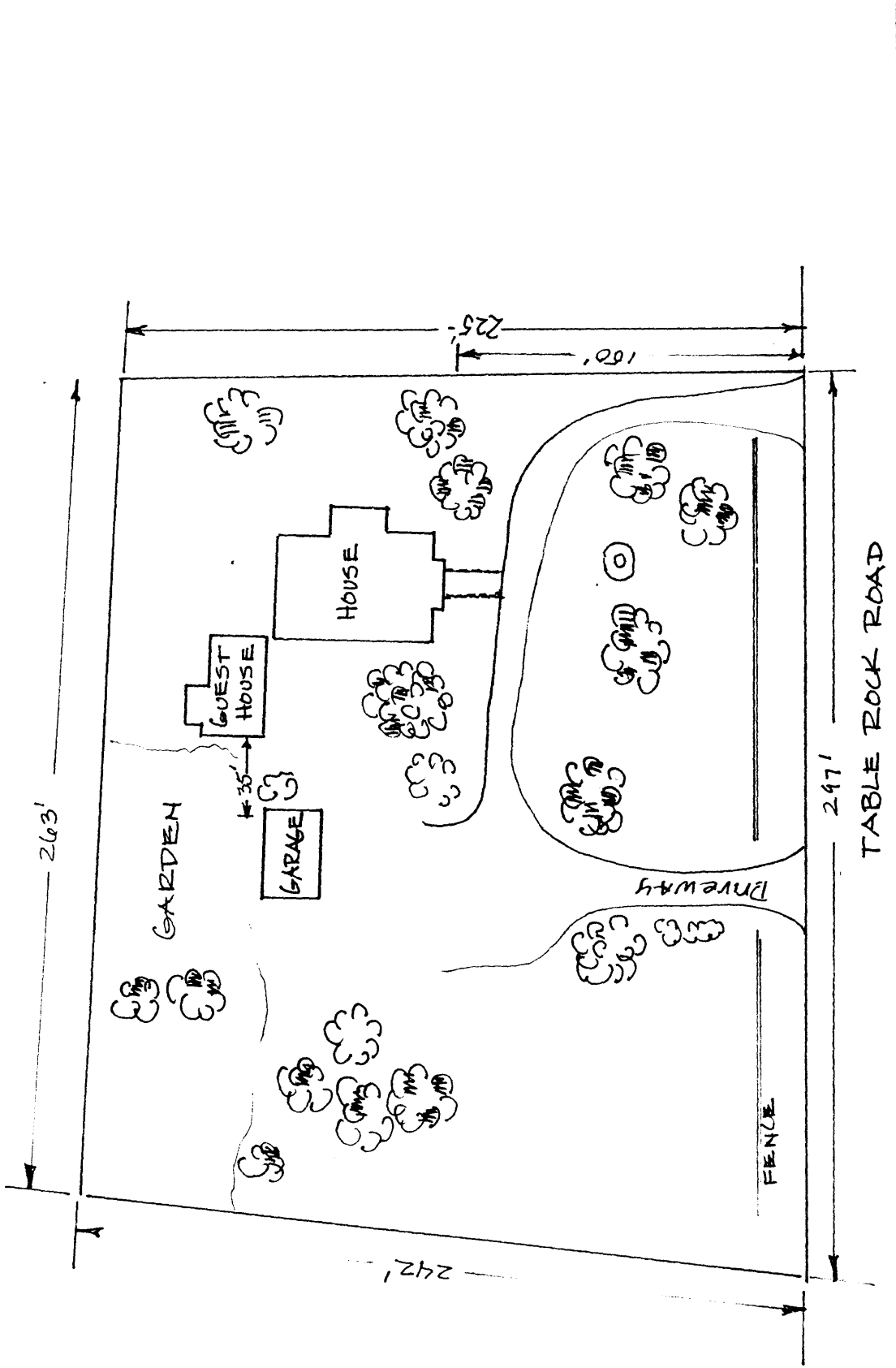
382

49-15



37 2W 13CA

Tax Assessor's Map
372W13DB Tax Lot 500



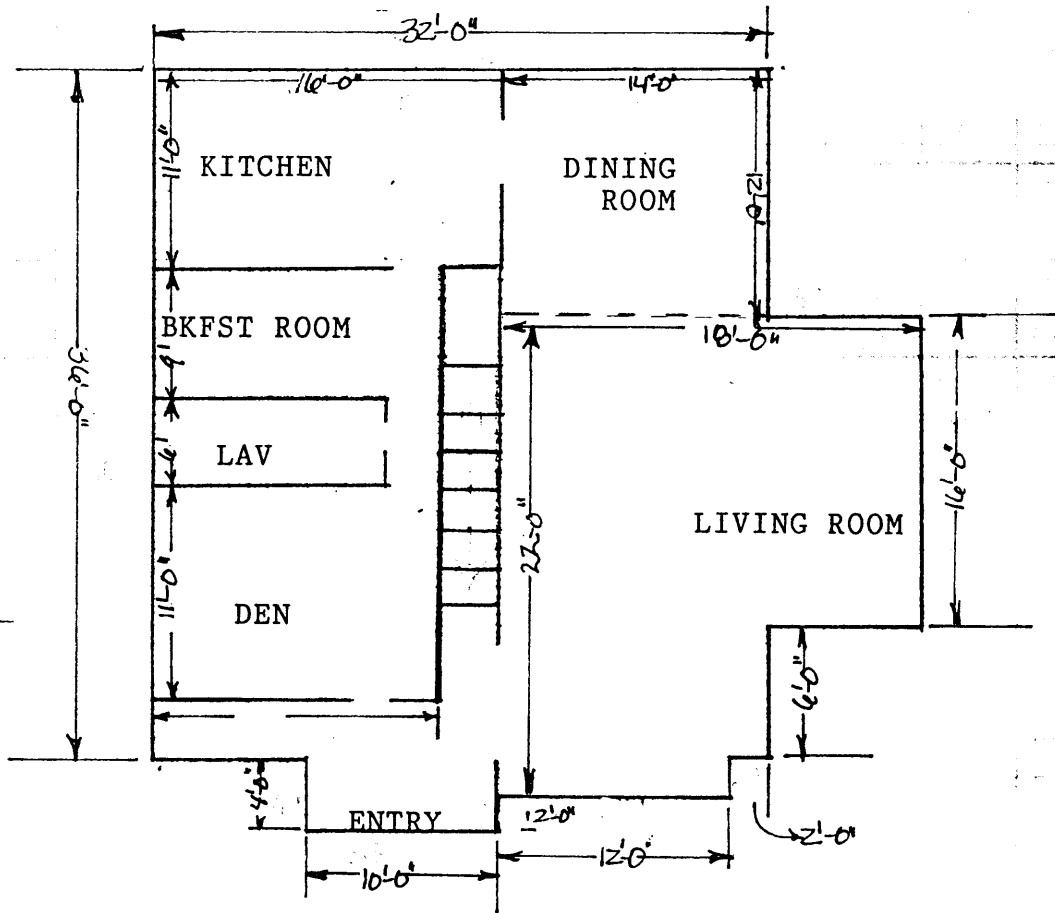
CHARLES AND MARY SWEENEY HOUSE

SKETCH MAP

NOT TO SCALE

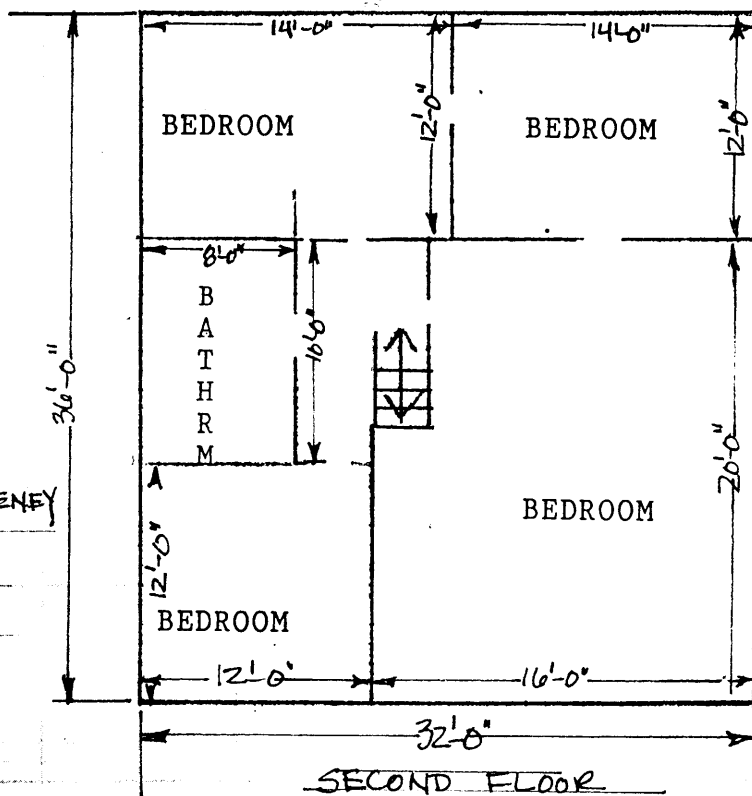


GROUND FLOOR



CHARLES/MARY SWEENEY HOUSE

NOT TO SCALE



SECOND FLOOR