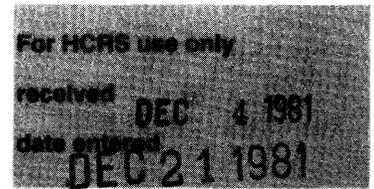


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**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 Carter-Fortmiller House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 514 Siskiyou Boulevard not for publication

city, town Ashland vicinity of congressional district Fourth

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"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> 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 Mr. and Mrs. William J. Holmes

street & number 514 Siskiyou Boulevard

city, town Ashland vicinity of state Oregon 97520

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Jackson County Courthouse

street & number Eighth and Oakdale Streets

city, town Medford state Oregon 97501

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Ashland Historic Buildings Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1974 federal state county local

depository for survey records Ashland Public Library

city, town Ashland state Oregon 97520

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Bungalow Style house built in 1909 for Ashland banker E.V. Carter was designed by Frank Chamberlain Clark and occupies two town lots at the intersection of Siskiyou Boulevard and Union Street. The structure is in excellent condition and occupies a conspicuous site on the Boulevard which is the main approach to downtown from the south. Along the same side of the street stand several other homes of similar age and condition. Across the Boulevard stands Carter's first Ashland house, built in 1886.¹ The house is one of few architect-designed bungalows in Ashland and is one of the town's outstanding examples of its style. One of the three largest bungalows, the Carter-Fortmiller House is distinguished by broad horizontal lines, up-turned eaves, and an outside end chimney of both stone and brick. The interior is finished in the Arts and Crafts tradition with appropriate enriching details, including a brick chimney piece with semi-circular opening, built-in cabinets in the dining room, and entryhall staircase with square-balustered railing. Originally dark-stained, exterior siding has been painted. Trim was historically white or light in value.

The Carter-Fortmiller House is square in plan and measures, in its main volume, approximately forty by forty-two feet. The house rests on a stone foundation three feet high at the front. The main transverse gable is covered with wood shingles. The front roof slope is broken by a broad shed-roofed dormer with a bank of windows with small panes in the upper sections. The rough brick chimney with coursed ashlar base rises on the south elevation. Exterior walls are clad with eight-inch ship lap siding. Rafters are exposed under deep eave overhangs at front and rear elevations.

The principal, or east facade fronting Siskiyou Boulevard has a recessed porch which extends the width of the facade. Four substantial square, lap-sided porch posts reach to the plate which carries Mission Style beams perpendicular to the front wall plane. These, in turn, support the roof overhang. A section of balustraded grill work is centered in the solid railing on either side of the front steps. Two large central window panes on either side of the front door are flanked by double-hung windows, and the surround, or framework encompasses a long, horizontal top light of leaded and beveled glass panels. Side lights of the front entrance are similarly glazed. Door and window openings have molded architraves.

On the south elevation facing Union Street, where the chimney stands, the attic end wall projects beyond the main wall plane and rests on timber corbels. A small projecting bay at the west end has a gable roof with Japanesque upturned eaves and contains a tripartite window like those in the principal facade. Other windows are double-hung with one over one or eight over one lights.

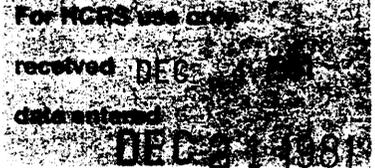
On the rear, or west elevation the overhanging eaves of the main gable are closer to the ground because the site slopes away toward the east. A long attic dormer extends almost the full width of the elevation. Originally, the dormer contained sleeping porches. The screens have been replaced with a bank of windows on the south end and two small double-hung sash with eight over one lights in the center. On the south end of the ground story is a shallow shed-roof projection containing French doors with eight lights each and side lights. The central rear door has a four light panel, and four six-light windows on each side. The north end elevation is similar in organization to that of the south.

A board and batten-clad outbuilding measuring ca. 15 x 22 feet stands at the rear of the

¹ The E.V. Carter House is currently on the National Register of Historic Places.

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property. It has a metal-clad gable roof. Large garage doors face Union Street; a four panel walk-in door is in the side elevation. A non-historic feature of the back yard is a wood deck and swimming pool. Plantings which possibly follow a plan provided by landscaped architect John McClaren include large oak trees, fruit trees, evergreens and flowering shrubs, including quince, daphne, camellias and rhododendrons.² Four large deciduous trees line the parking strip.

The interior spatial arrangement remains intact. Minor changes include the enclosure of the sleeping porches, done between 1970 and 1980, and a back porch alteration into a dressing room and bath. The living room has double glass doors to a lower bedroom. Each door has eight lights. Ceilings are nine feet high, bookshelves are built in. The fireplace has a brick face and semi-circular opening with brick archivolt and egg-and-dart molding under the wood mantelpiece. Floors are oak; the walls are plastered, with occasional wood paneling.

The central hall leads to a straight stairway to the second floor. A four-panelled pocket door divides the hall and dining room. Door and window trim consists of molded architraves. The dining room has a beamed ceiling, built-in sideboard and plate rail. A swinging door to the kitchen has four lights and one panel.

Swinging doors with ten lights each lead to the stairhall. The upstairs railing with square balusters repeats the grill work of the porch railing. There are three bedrooms, and the glassed-in sleeping porch has a temporary partition to create two sleeping rooms. There are two bathrooms on the upper level. Doors to rooms are varied. Most have two panels, and two have transoms above. Original hardware and built-in units exist in several of the upstairs rooms.

The kitchen has been remodelled, although some old cabinets remain. Centrally located in the kitchen is a brick-backed wood stove. Original radiators remain throughout the house.

²Local tradition is that Carter asked McClaren to plan the yard. McClaren was spending time in Ashland working on the landscape plan for Lithia Park.

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 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 checked="" 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 1909 **Builder/Architect** Frank Chamberlain Clark

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The one and a half-story bungalow at 514 Siskiyou Boulevard in Ashland was built in 1909 from plans drawn by leading Rogue River Valley architect Frank Chamberlain Clark. It is significant as one of a half dozen larger scale, unaltered, architect-designed or architect-influenced houses in the Bungalow Style in Ashland. With its sweeping gable roof with up-turned eaves and exposed rafters, its broad shed-roofed dorner, its full-width recessed front porch, its outside end chimney of both coursed ashlar and rough brick, and its interior in the Arts and Crafts tradition, it embodies the distinctive characteristics of its style. It possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association with prominent local banker and state legislator E.V. Carter, for whom the house was built. The bungalow superseded Carter's Queen Anne Style house of 1886 which, prior to its relocation to the opposite side of Siskiyou Boulevard in 1908, the Carters had occupied for 17 years. The earlier E.V. Carter House was entered into the National Register in 1979. Carter resided in his second house on Siskiyou Boulevard 24 years. Following his death in 1933, the house passed into the hands of department store executive C.W. Fortmiller, who occupied it until 1946. C.W. Fortmiller was the first manager of J.C. Penney's in Ashland and, in 1935, opened Fortmiller's Department Store, which is still in operation under his family's management.

E.V. Carter was born in Iowa in 1861 to H.B. and Harriet Carter. His father was a prominent businessman in Elkader. He was first president of the 1st National Bank of Elkader and ran a mercantile business. H.B. Carter served a term in the Iowa State Senate, commencing 1856. The Carter-Reimer House in Elkader, Iowa is now a National Register property.

"The Carter-Reimer house is the finest pure Greek Revival home in Iowa, . . . a 'mirror house' with nine rooms on the sides of the hall. It was built by Henry Beach Carter and his brother Ernest Carter. At this time it is one of nine structures on the National Register in this town of 2000 inhabitants."¹

E.V. Carter, his father, and his brother, F.H. Carter, came to Ashland in 1884 and incorporated the Bank of Ashland. The bank supplied all banking services in Ashland until 1901. Carter later became president of the U.S. National Bank, and when it merged with the First National Bank of Ashland, he again served as president. E.V. Carter was elected to the Oregon Legislature for the 20th Session, (1898), and was chosen Speaker of the House. As State Legislator he fought hard for Ashland's educational future, securing the "first legislative appropriation for the Ashland (Normal) School."² In 1902 he was elected to the State Senate and helped formulate Oregon's first banking laws, which were enacted in 1909.

In 1908 Carter moved his house of 1886 across Siskiyou Boulevard to its present location. In May, 1909 the Ashland Daily Tidings announced his plans:

"The array of fine homes on the Boulevard is to be augmented by a new modern residence which the Honorable E.V. Carter will build on

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Acreege of nominated property less than one
Quadrangle name Ashland, Oregon-California

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UMT References

A

1	0	5	2	4	1	7	5	4	6	7	1	0	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 Carter-Fortmiller House is situated on Tax Lot 7600, Lots 13 and 14 of Pracht's Addition, in Ashland, Jackson, Oregon. The site is located in Sec. 9, T. 39S., R. 1E., W.M. Map Reference No. 39S-1E-9AC.

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 Kay Atwood

organization date March 24, 1981

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

city or town Ashland state Oregon 97520

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 [Signature]

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date August 3, 1981

For HCERS use only

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

Entered in the National Register 12/21/81

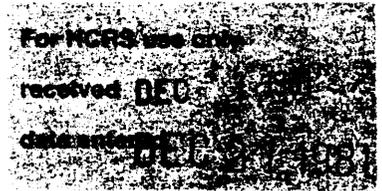
[Signature]
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

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his home lots on the corner of Union Street. He has let the contract for the removal of his present dwelling. . . the new domicile will embody the comforts and conveniences of up to date architecture in home building."³

By August, the construction had progressed:

"Honorable E.V. Carter is adding. . . one of the finest specimens of bungalow construction on the site of his old homestead corner of the Boulevard and Union Streets. It has a solid rock foundation and carpenters are now at work on elaborate plans and specifications."⁴

The Carters were able to move into their new home by Christmas, 1909.

"Honorable E.V. Carter and wife are moving into their new, model bungalow, corner of Boulevard and Union Street. Some of the interior finishing work remains to be completed. It is one of the most modern and complete dwellings yet erected in Ashland, having every convenience and comfort known, and thorough construction work."⁵

In order to accumulate comparative data on bungalow architecture in Ashland, in January, 1981, a windshield survey was undertaken in an area approximately 482 acres in size, bounded by Coolidge Street on the north and Beach and Morse Streets on the south. The railroad tracks formed the eastern boundary, and Holly and Scenic, the western border. Approximately 130 bungalows were identified in the area, with the heaviest concentration westerly of Siskiyou Boulevard and North Main Street, in the later additions to the plat.

The bungalow in Ashland, as in the rest of the country, flourished between 1905 and 1920. The greater percentage of examples in Ashland are modest pattern-book, or builder's designs with common features; one or one-and-a-half stories, low pitched roofs, overhanging eaves, and truncated obelisk porch posts. Regardless of size, the houses have broad horizontal lines. For purposes of the windshield survey, it was determined that Ashland has about four kinds of bungalows, and for purposes of the survey they are identified as Type D, C, B, and A, and were examined with the following criteria:

- size; number of stories, overall footage
- exterior materials
- extent of detail, i.e. roof, windows, eaves, etc.
- setting; grounds and lot size

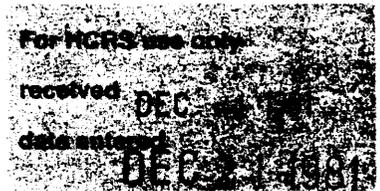
There exists a fairly even distribution of type D, B, and C bungalows in Ashland. Type A is represented by about six examples.

Class D - Small, one story; wood siding, few finish details. Simple small porch with pitched roof, single and multi-light windows. Small undistinguished city lot.

Class C - Medium size, one or one-and-a-half stories; wood siding, large porch, some gabled or shed dormers, simple finish detail in porch posts, railings, rafters.

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Class B - Large, one story; wood siding, some shingles, occasional cobblestone. Wide porches, or small ones of cobblestone; more finish detail, including exposed rafters with shaped ends, purlins, some Stick Style characteristics; yards contain period plantings.

Class A - Largest in size, height and square footage, one-and-a-half to two stories; stained wood and shingled siding; distinctive exterior and interior details; chimneys of stone or brick, carved brackets and rafter ends, stained wood interior trim, generous landscaped grounds.

The E.V. Carter House, as one of the rare architect-designed Bungalows in Ashland, exhibits several special characteristics. It is large, containing about 3800 square feet. The stone foundation is carried into the chimney base, while brick runs the rest of the chimney height. Oriental influence is suggested in the curved eaves of the gable of a single story bay on the south end of the house, a motif not repeated elsewhere in Ashland bungalows. The use of beveled and leaded glass in sidelights of doors and windows is also unusual locally. The large double lot is carefully landscaped. According to local tradition, E.V. Carter invited San Francisco landscape architect John McClaren to plan his new yard when the latter was in Ashland to design Lithia Park.⁶

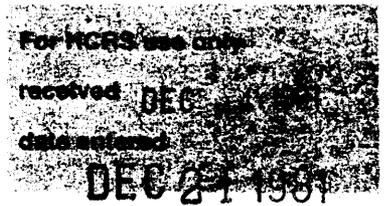
Following E.V. Carter's death in 1933, his widow, Anna Carter, sold their home to Mr. and Mrs. C.W. Fortmiller.⁷ The Fortmillers had come to Ashland in 1926 when he became the first manager of the J.C. Penney and Co. store.

In 1935 Fortmiller began his own business, which continues today in family ownership. Mrs. Fortmiller recalls purchasing the house for \$4000.00, repairing the roof, restaining the siding, and cleaning up the yard. They received an inventory of plants with their deed.⁸ Minor alterations made during the Fortmiller ownership included closing in a back porch for breakfast room, and carpeting the house. They also built a shower in one of the bathrooms. These changes were made in 1933. In 1946 the Fortmillers offered the house for sale. Siskiyou Boulevard, a major arterial, was becoming increasingly noisy with truck traffic and they wished a quieter place. The Carter-Fortmiller House has had three owners since 1946.

The Carter-Fortmiller House is one of the few Bungalows in Ashland known to be designed by an architect. It is included in a summary list of Clark designs published in the Medford Mail Tribune in 1920.⁹

County,

Frank C. Clark was born December 27, 1872 in Greene/New York and came to the West Coast about 1890. During his years in Los Angeles and San Francisco he became acquainted with California bungalow architecture. He moved to Ashland in 1904 and opened an office. Designs in the community include the Elks Temple, the Enders Building, the State Normal School Building, the Chappel-Swedenburg, Taverner, Pracht and Butler residences. In Medford, Clark designed Harry and David's Orchard Building, several churches and theatres. Houses include those of Glenn Jackson, Delroy Getchell, L.A. Salade, Ralph Bardwell and Victor Bursell. Grants Pass, in neighboring Josephine County, and Yreka, California claim examples of his work. From 1936 to 1954 he worked with Robert Keeney, and the two designed buildings under the firm name of Clark and Keeney. Frank Clark died in 1957.¹⁰

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The Carter-Fortmiller House is surrounded by houses of equal and older vintage. E.V. Carter was responsible for the plan and laying out of the Boulevard, which provides primary access to Ashland from the south. The proximity of Carter's earlier house, constructed in 1886, creates a special circumstance for Ashland. The two houses represent almost fifty years of E.V. Carter's life in Ashland. Either structure indicates his ability and determination to have an up-to-date residence. The George Taverner House at 912 Siskiyou Boulevard, the Chappel-Swedenburg House, owned by Southern Oregon State College, and the Ashland Carnegie Library are distinctive structures nearby on the same side of the Boulevard. Ashland continues to work for the preservation of historic buildings. Many houses on the Boulevard are being repaired and maintained, but others are threatened with removal and replacement, making a commercial "strip" a possibility. Acknowledgement of the historical significance of E.V. Carter's houses on both sides of the Boulevard should help stem the trend of encroachment.

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FOOTNOTES

- 1 "Vintage Elkader", The Iowan, Spring, 1978, pp. 27-35.
- 2 Oregon Historical Quarterly, Vol. XXXII, pp. 53-54.
- 3 Ashland Daily Tidings, May 10, 1909.
- 4 Ashland Daily Tidings, August 16, 1909.
- 5 Ashland Daily Tidings, December 23, 1909.
- 6 Fred Engle, 101 years of age in 1981, has lived across Union Street from the Carter property for over eighty years. The statement came from him originally, but cannot be verified now.
- 7 Jackson County Deed Records, Vol. 198 pg. 639.
- 8 Mrs. C.W. Fortmiller, Oral Communication December 26, 1980.
- 9 Medford Mail Tribune, June 1, 1920.
- 10 Medford Mail Tribune, May 31, 1957.
Robert Keeney, Clark's partner, recalls helping prepare all the Clark tracings and drawings for storage. After Clark's retirement the envelopes were placed in storage with family members. The files were destroyed in a fire.

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Ashland Daily Tidings, May 10, 1909; August 16, 1909; December 23, 1909.

The Iowan, Spring 1978.

Oregon Historical Quarterly, Vol. XXXII, pp. 53-54.

Jackson County Deed Records, Vol. 198, p. 639.

Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Carter, Medford, Oregon, Oral Communication, December 22, 1980.

Mrs. C.W. Fortmiller, Interview, December 26, 1980.

Medford Mail Tribune, June 1, 1920; May 31, 1957.