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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

JAN 26 1990

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Bowne, Walter, House  
other names/site number Tomlin, John R., House  
Bowne-Tomlin House

2. Location

street & number 1845 Old Stage Road  not for publication  
city, town Jacksonville  vicinity  
state Oregon code OR county Jackson code 029 zip code 97530

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>3</u>	<u>        </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<u>        </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>4</u>	<u>        </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.  See continuation sheet.

[Signature] January 10, 1990  
Signature of certifying official Date  
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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): \_\_\_\_\_

Entered in the National Register 2/23/90

[Signature] \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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**6. Function or Use**

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Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

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Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

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**7. Description**

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Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)Colonial Revival

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Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone: granitewalls wood: weatherboard

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roof asphalt: composition shingleother 

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Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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The Walter Bowne House stands on the west side of Old Stage Road, the historic stage route to Jacksonville, the former seat of Jackson County, Oregon. Jacksonville is located one and one half miles south of the Bowne House and is the historic setting of gold excitement in the early 1850s.

The house presently occupies 4.83 acres of landscaped grounds and pasture. The large original holding was reduced by subdivision in the 1950s. Consequently, the surrounding area is a blend of residences on acreage, small farms, orchards and vineyards situated in the wooded foothills of the Rogue River Valley. The house is surrounded by mature native Black oak trees which dominate the grounds. A large pond is located southwest of the house and is encircled by native scrub oaks and Eastern Poplar trees planted by Walter Bowne. The pond contains a small island. The northeast side of the pond is lined by a granite retaining wall which incorporates steps leading to the impoundment. In front of the pond is a wide variety of large old trees and shrubs, and the long driveway leading to the house is flanked by flowering plum trees.

The house is in the Georgian Colonial Revival style and reportedly cost approximately \$30,000 to build. It faces east and is set back from the road 250 feet. In front are a large pasture and a sweeping lawn that surrounds the house. The pasture is traversed by the driveway leading to the north side of the house and circling to the rear of the house to terminate at the garage. The house rests on a granite foundation and has a partial basement which houses the original furnace for the hot water heating system, which is still in operation.

The main block of the house is two stories flanked by one and one half story section on the north and south which are fronted by porches. The south porch is enclosed as a sun room. The gable roof has its ridge running parallel with the facade. Pedimented dormers are found on the front slopes of lower roofs. The cornice of the central block is modillioned, as is the classical portico centered on the front, and has cornice returns. The semi-elliptic-arched leaded glass fan light which embraces matching glass sidelights and the entry door emulates Georgian architecture, as do the round-arched dormer windows with keystone-accented framements. The north and south front porches and central portico are supported by Doric columns. The entablature of the portico is decorated with urn finials at the outer corners. The garden room, or glassed-in south porch, contains a stone fireplace and may be entered from the front terrace. The front portico and entrance are especially finely detailed and follow classical tradition in having shadow pilasters as framing elements.

The house has wide clapboard siding, three granite chimneys, one at the rear and two at opposite gable ends. Typical windows are six-over-one, double-hung sash, but there are tripartite picture windows and mullioned and transomed casement

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windows in the garden room which have divided top lights. Each of the four gables contains a fan window.

The rear portion of the house has a veranda, or sheltered area way supported by four Doric columns which is accessible by double French doors flanking the living room fireplace. The large living room fireplace is in the Georgian style with classical ornamentation including Corinthian columns, carved urns, cornucopias, flowers and birds in bas relief. The living room, which is very formal, has oak hardwood flooring, massive, elaborate crown moldings and wainscoting. The room is symmetrical, with matching archways at each end of the room, one of which has folding-panel doors leading into the dining room.

The dining room is fully paneled, finished with crown moldings and dentil-bracketed plate rail. The paneling was taken from the mansion of Walter Bowne's father on Park Avenue in New York, which was being demolished at the time of construction. It is solid walnut, but was painted in the 1960s. The fireplace in the dining room is in the Tudor style, carved from sandstone. This room also has oak flooring and windows with deep reveals flanking the fireplace. A large butler's pantry serves the dining room.

The library has built-in bookcases and paneling of oak, and a fireplace which also had been part of the senior Bowne's residence in New York. The cabinetry is distinguished by slender engaged columns with spiral turnings. The doors and polygonal bay window have wide casings and the flooring is oak. The ceiling has a cornice molding and boxed beams.

The focal feature of the central entry stairhall is a Georgian-style staircase with oak treads and banister with shaped handrail which curve in a spiral to meet the newel post. As the stair ascends it rises as a double stair from either side of the landing to the second story.

On the upper floor the large master bedroom on the north contains an alcove formed by a dormer window, and a Georgian-style fireplace is on the north wall. A smaller bedroom at the opposite end of the house also has a dormer alcove and fireplace. The upper floor has seven bedrooms, two of which are glassed in sleeping porch bedrooms directly over the rear loggia. One of the sleeping porch rooms has been converted into a laundry room. The small bedroom at the rear northwest corner was designed as a maid's room and is approached from a small hallway which has a utility sink and the access to the back staircase. Originally a dumbwaiter was in this same hallway, but it was removed many years ago and a closet has taken its place. All the second floor doorways and windows have wide casings. The entire house has the original wall sconces and the original pendant fixtures are in the entry stairhall. Most of the original hardware remains, including the original brass and crystal door knobs.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

1916-1917  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

1917  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Clark, Frank C., architect  
\_\_\_\_\_

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

American Cancer Society, John Tomlin Memorial Cancer lectures brochure, 1989.  
Atwood, Kay, An Honorable History: 133 Years of Medical Practice in Jackson County, Oregon.  
Frank Clark Inventory, 1982.  
Frank C. Clark Obituary by Robert J. Keeney, Clark's partner commencing 1932.  
Jackson County Deed Records, Book 111, Page 496-7; Book 167, Page 335; Book 236, Page 254; Book 254, Page 428; Book 394, Page 88-9; Book 460, Page 433-4.  
Jackson County Tax Assessors Maps 1915, 1916 and 1917.  
Jackson County Tax Records 1915, 1916 and 1917.  
Medford Mail Tribune, June 1, 1920; January 1, 1928; October 10, 1957; March 23, 1989.  
Medford's First Century, 1985.  
Personal Interviews with L. Scott Clay, historian; Ruth Preston, Walter Bowne's daughter; Robert J. Keeney, later partner of Clark, and Ruth Reid, James Hall and Robert Lyles, former owners of the Bowne House.  
Interviews of record at Southern Oregon Historical Society: Ruth Preston, Robert J. Keeney, Mary Phipps, and Edna Wells Trent.

See continuation sheet

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
- Specify repository:  
Southern Oregon Historical Society  
PO Box 480, Jacksonville OR 97530

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of property 3.07 acres Medford West, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

A 

1	10	5	0	3	9	18	10	4	16	8	7	6	16	10
Zone	Easting				Northing									

 B 

Zone	Easting				Northing									

  
C 

Zone	Easting				Northing									

 D 

Zone	Easting				Northing									

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is located in Section 21, Township 37S, Range 2W, Willamette Meridian, Jackson County, Oregon. It is comprised of the southerly 3.07 acres of Tax Lot 1501 at said location and is more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the west edge of Old Stage Road and the mid point of Horn Creek; thence north along the west edge of said Old Stage Road right-of-way (continued)  
 See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area is comprised of the house built for Walter Bowne in 1917 and approximately 3.07 acres of its historic setting between Old Stage Road and the Medford Irrigation District canal immediately north of Horn Creek, north of the city limits of Jacksonville, Oregon. The area includes a 150-foot setback from Old Stage Road for pasture, the tree-lined driveway, (continued)  
 See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Philip and Arlene Sadlier, property owners  
organization N/A date August, 1989  
street & number 1845 Old Stage Road (PO Box 1298) telephone (503) 770-2783  
city or town Jacksonville state Oregon zip code 97530

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The house of New Yorker Walter Bowne on Old Stage Road in the Jacksonville-Central Point vicinity in southern Oregon is a country estate of distinction designed by leading local architect Frank C. Clark. The house was completed in 1917. In this design, the public front commands a view of the Bear Creek Valley spreading out to the southeast with Mt. Pitt in the distance. The sun porch and dining room picture window and veranda were positioned at the forefront to have full vantage of the setting, which is landscaped in the English manner with an expanse of lawn separated from the pasture by a low stone wall originally reinforced by a hedge. The house was skillfully sited amid stately native Black oaks which frame both the approach view and the external vista from the front rooms.

The nominated area encompasses three acres to include the house, its developed and natural landscape, a carriage house, pump house and rock-walled irrigation impoundment.

The Bowne House meets National Register Criterion C as one of three outstanding examples of Frank Clark's suburban designs in the Colonial genre. It appears the house was among the projects most satisfactory to the architect himself. It was highly ranked in the 1982 inventory of Clark's work because of its unequalled setting, its scale, well crafted historical details, and unaltered condition. The house hovers on the dividing line between Free Classic Colonial Revival and Modern Colonial styles.

The pro-style main volume, two stories in height, has its gable roof ridge parallel with the facade and is flanked by subordinate, one-and-one-half-story wings in which the front roof slope sweeps forward to cover projecting porches, one of which is enclosed with transomed and mullioned glazing as a sun porch. Pedimented dormers with round-arched window heads are centered on either side roof slope. Unlike those of the flanking sections, the main block cornice has modillions and cornice returns. The entire facade displays the strictest formality in arrangement of openings. The portico employing the Doric Order is little more than a shallow frame for the front entrance with its semi-elliptical top light and leaded glass sidelights. The house is clad with wide-lapped weatherboards. A polygonal bay window lighting the library at the south end of the house is a feature characteristic of the earlier Colonial Revival. The interior is distinguished by finish work of high quality and a number of chimneypieces evoking a variety of historic periods.

The house is locally noteworthy for its association with John R. Tomlin, who acquired the house in 1927 after Bowne was forced by financial reverses to give up the property. Tomlin, a prominent lumberman and anonymous public benefactor, founded the Tomlin Box Company in 1919. He was to revolutionize the wood products industry in southern Oregon by opening the first veneer and plywood

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plants in the Rogue River Valley in 1940 under the banner: Timber Products Company. Tomlin's 15-year period of association with the house designed for Bowne, however, pre-dated the most dramatic impacts of his business enterprise.

The stately Georgian Colonial Revival house built for Walter Bowne in 1917 is locally significant under Criterion C as one of the largest and most elegant houses of its style in the Bear Creek Valley and a house of outstanding rank in the evaluated body of work by local architect Frank C. Clark. The Bowne House also is significant as one of the best-preserved of larger houses built in the Rogue River drainage for sons of wealthy Easterners, locally known as "remittance men" who migrated to southern Oregon in pursuit of orchard property. (Medford Mail Tribune, "Chronicle - Tales of Our Valley's Past," March 23, 1989). According to the recent newspaper retrospective, "the valley was overrun with men who got a monthly check from family back east. . . built beautiful homes here. . . lost everything they put in and went back, or went somewhere."

Although Walter Bowne was from a wealthy New York family and suffered financial reverses, he did not involve himself in the orchard business. His father was at one-time president of the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange. After graduation from Yale and a short stint as a Wall Street executive, Bowne, while visiting Portland, Oregon, was invited on a hunting and fishing trip to the Rogue River Valley. While in the valley he happened upon the property on which the house now stands. According to Walter Bowne's daughter, Ruth Preston, her father was so impressed with the setting and the valley view he entered into immediate negotiations with owners and acquired the property.

Jackson County, Oregon deed records show June 22, 1916, as the date the deed to the property was recorded to Walter Bowne. County tax records for 1916 show an erasure with Bowne's name inked in. The 1917 tax records reflect a large increase in improvement value from \$150 in 1916 to \$4,200 in 1917. From these records it can be concluded that construction was completed during 1917. Mrs. Preston recalled the house cost \$30,000 to build and her recollections also support the conclusion that construction concluded in 1917, as she remembered the family moved into the house a few months before her father entered Annapolis in 1917.

After service as a naval officer during the First World War, Bowne formed a partnership and operated an early Medford automobile dealership, where, according to Mrs. Preston, he sold Cadillacs, Willys Knight and Overland cars and White trucks. Bowne was an early member of the Rogue River Valley University Club and his wife, Alice, was an early member of the Colony Club, a club for wives of prominent easterners. Together the husbands and wives were referred to as "Colonists." The Southern Oregon Historical Society recently mounted a

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photographic exhibition of the "Colonists" in their elegant dress. Social column entries of the era refer to the Bowne House as being on "Millionaire row."

The Bowne House is one of the finest and largest Colonial Revival residences designed and built by noted Medford-area architect Frank C. Clark. Clark commenced his career in the New York City area, where he was briefly associated with several architects, including McKim, Mead and White. In 1897 he associated with the Los Angeles firm of Frederick Roehrig, and in 1899 opened his own Los Angeles office. His move to the Rogue River Valley was preceded by a 1902 commission to design two buildings for the Southern Oregon Normal School in Ashland.

In 1920 Frank Clark was appointed to the Oregon Board of Architectural Examiners. A Medford Mail Tribune article of June 1, 1920, describing the appointment, listed representative works. The Walter Bowne House headed that portion of the list relating to residential architecture.

During his very prolific career Frank C. Clark designed an estimated 250 structures. An Historic Preservation Fund-assisted survey of Frank Clark work completed in 1982 determined that of 143 remaining buildings, 83, or nearly 60% are residences. Of these, all but 14 were located within the urban areas of Ashland, Medford or Grants Pass. The remainder were sited throughout the rural areas of the Rogue River Valley. As a means of classifying the extant structures, the authors, Kay Atwood and Gail Evans, devised a ranking system listing each as either primary, secondary or minor.

Eight of the 14 rural-sited residences were classified as primary, and of these, three houses, including the Bowne-Tomlin House, were described as Colonial style. The Bowne-Tomlin House is located just north of Jacksonville, a National Historic District, and was built to be the country estate of a well-to-do Easterner. It is the only one of Clark's Colonial-style residences in the vicinity of Jacksonville. The Reginald Parsons House (1917) is located in the vicinity of Medford. The other, the Raymond Driver House (1926), is located in the vicinity of Central Point. Unlike the Bowne-Tomlin House, the latter two were built as farm houses for orchardists.

The Bowne-Tomlin House is an example of Colonial Revival architecture in the Georgian vein. The use of the Doric order in a full classical portico entablature, Adamesque window tracery, urn finials and other details requiring fine craftsmanship, having been combined with an unusually felicitous setting, undoubtedly account for the house having been the architect's personal favorite.

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The house remains little changed from the time of its completion. The only external change is a 6' x 10' addition to the rear of the kitchen wing added to allow space for a pantry when the kitchen was remodeled. This small addition was accomplished in a consistent manner, and is not in the least obtrusive.

During a 1980 interview conducted by the Southern Oregon Historical Society, Robert J. Keeney, Frank C. Clark's partner for 20 years from 1932, stated that he did not recall Clark ever directly expressing any particular fondness or pride in his many works except for "some of his beautiful old residences," particularly the house built for Walter Bowne. That was a beautiful home. Beautiful detail." During a recent interview with applicants, Mr. Keeney repeated the essence of the 1980 interview. He could not pinpoint the construction date of the house as Frank Clark's plans and drawings had been destroyed in a fire several years previously.

The Bowne family occupied the house until September 27, 1927, when financial problems caused its sale to John R. Tomlin.

John Tomlin was a prominent lumberman and orchardist who founded the Tomlin Box Company in 1919. According to the Medford Mail Tribune's March 1989 history of the Rogue River Valley, the Tomlin Box Company was one of only two lumber manufacturers in Medford in 1920. Tomlin operated the company, which he renamed Timber Products Company, until 1955, when he sold it to Cypress Mines Company. The Medford Mail Tribune also stated Tomlin "would revolutionize the wood products industry in Southern Oregon by opening the valley's first veneer and plywood plants," plants which he placed in operation in 1940.

A January 1, 1928, front page article in the Medford Mail Tribune Real Estate Section entitled "The Valley has Many Beautiful Ranch Homes" featured the Bowne House as the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Tomlin near Medford. The accompanying article stated the Tomlins owned the former charming home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bowne. The house was described as follows: "This beautiful estate overlook the Rogue River Valley with an excellent view of Mt. Pitt in the distance."

As a result of his innovative involvement with Oregon's timber industry, John Tomlin was one of several men responsible for the development of the industry which became the main economic force in the Rogue River Valley. The wood products industry in Oregon has continued to grow in importance since its inception in the middle of the 19th Century. According to the Medford Mail Tribune, "wood products payroll more than doubled in the decade between 1947 to 1956. There were 3,185 workers paid \$9.5 million in 1947. That grew to 4,280 earning 21.8 million in 1956. In that time value of production grew from \$28 million to \$60.72 million." According to the Oregon Department of Employment, 1988 wood products employment stood at 6,060 as compared to agriculture, which

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had average 1988 employment between 2,000 and 2,200 with peak harvest employment of approximately 3,000.

John Tomlin occupied the house until mid 1942. His wife, Elizabeth, died of cancer a few years after he bought the house, and in 1937 he briefly remarried for second time. Apparently in appreciation of his success in the lumber business and in memory of his first wife, Tomlin began active financial support of many Medford charitable causes. His generosity was acknowledged in the front page article Medford Mail Tribune carried in its October 10, 1957 edition, announcing his death. The article stated: "Mr. Tomlin was well known for his philanthropic activities, but his gifts to many of the community's charitable and welfare organizations were made on an anonymous basis, with Mr. Tomlin insisting that he not be identified as the donor."

Tomlin's insistence on anonymity makes it almost impossible to document most of his philanthropic works, particularly his earliest ones. It is known that he, as the sole benefactor, provided the Medford Girls Community Club with the funds to build a new building. In a 1976 interview with Mary Phipps, conducted by the Southern Oregon Historical Society, Tomlin is credited with having given \$160,000 for the building. The Club, originally a residence for young unmarried working women, now serves as the Medford campus of Southern Oregon State College.

In her publication An Honorable History: 133 Years of Medical Practice in Jackson County, Oregon, Kay Atwood, when describing the evolution of the Medford Community Hospital into the Rogue Valley Medical Center, stated "John Tomlin gave initial funds to encourage the community to begin serious fund-raising efforts."

Another example of Tomlin's generosity is found in the American Cancer Society brochure of the 30th Annual John Tomlin Cancer Lectures, August 11-12, 1989. From it is learned that, "His wife, Bess, died of cancer and it was her memory that, at his death in 1957, his will named the Oregon Division of the Society as recipient of a large sum." The continuing series of lectures is an outgrowth of his gift to bring to southern Oregon information on the "latest in cancer research and treatment to our physicians and related professionals." Also included is the statement "the Tomlin bequest has been spent for various research projects throughout Oregon, including a \$300,000 ten-year, grant-in-aid awarded the University of Oregon Medical Research Radiation department for work in treating cancer and enlarging the scope of cancer research."

In 1942, Tomlin sold the property to George and Edith Hunt. Following the untimely death of George Hunt, the house was sold to Ralph and Elizabeth Norris in 1944. The Norris ownership lasted until 1954 when title was acquired by Allyn and Dorothy Monroe.

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Dorothy Monroe was active in local real estate and in 1955 proceeded to subdivide the property, selling off nearly 11 of the original acres in several separate parcels. In 1962, the house and remaining property was purchased by John and Ruth Reid. Ten years later the Reids divided off approximately 2.5 acres and constructed a new residence for themselves. In 1973, the Bowne House and the remaining property, now consisting of 4.83 acres, was purchased by Dr. and Mrs. James Hall. In 1978 the Halls sold the property, which, in addition to the main house, still included the carriage house, workshop, pump house and pond, to Robert and Wanda Lyles.

By 1962, before the Reids acquired the property, several changes had been made to the property, reportedly by the Norrises. These changes included modification of the carriage house, conversion of the former workshop and laundry room into a two bedroom, one bath guest house, addition of a bathroom over the garage and conversion of one of the two sleeping porches into a laundry room. Other changes included the addition of a picture window in the bay on the south side of the house. Shutters were added and both sleeping porches, which were originally screened, received sliding wood windows.

When the Reids occupied the house they remodeled the bathrooms. The Halls redecorated in the style and colors of the 1970s, but made no basic changes other than the addition of a horse stable which is neither historic nor part of this nomination. The Lyleses made extensive changes when they acquired the property. During their first several years of occupancy they partially upgraded the electrical system, completely remodeled the kitchen and butler's pantry, added a walk-in pantry to the rear of the kitchen by extending the kitchen wall out six feet to the rear. Half of the extension was enclosed to form the pantry, while the other half became a small back porch. The Lyleses also tore down the guest house and removed all trace of its existence.

Over the years, even though upgrading and remodeling occurred, roof and rain gutter deterioration went undetected and unchecked. As a result, severe water damage occurred to several wall areas, parts of the roof and to one of the supporting columns of the front terrace.

The present owners, Philip and Arlene Sadlier, purchased the house in December 1988. Since then, work has been done to further remodel the master bathroom and upgrade of the electrical system. Repairs have also been completed to the septic system and irrigation system, and broken window glass has been replaced. Current work includes repair and replacement of damaged columns and realignment of the front porch roof. Scheduled for immediate attention are repairs to the roof, gutter replacement and restoration of the damaged exterior wall areas.

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Future work is anticipated to convert the house to natural gas, modernize the existing heating system, continue electrical upgrading, plumbing repairs and restore the hardwood floors.

Temporary measures will be taken to arrest the deterioration of the pump house and carriage house. The pump house, in particular, is in a severe state of decline from roof damage and leaks from the irrigation pump. Permanent repairs are contemplated for 1990.

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Verbal Boundary Description continued:

approximately 409 feet; thence westerly in a line more or less perpendicular to the west edge of said Old Stage Road passing to the immediate north of an old stone wall to the mid point of the Medford Irrigation District canal; thence southerly, along the mid line of said canal to an iron pin which bears South 969.43 feet and East 61.33 feet from the Section corner common to Sections 16, 17, 20 and 21; thence along the center of a fork of Horn Creek to the point of beginning, containing in all 3.07 acres, more or less.

Boundary Justification continued:

lawns, irrigation pond, carriage house, pump house, six towering Black oaks sheltering the house, the old stone wall comprised of fieldstone, a mature redwood and four mature cedars planted by Walter Bowne's father and numerous Eastern poplar trees and scrub oak trees around the pond planted by Walter Bowne. A pasture to the north of the house and the non-historic stable built by James Hall have been excluded from the nominated area.

The pond and pump house are specifically included as they were an integral part of the estate built for Walter Bowne. The outbuildings were designed by Frank Clark to be compatible with the main house. This includes the pump house, a shingle-clad, gable-roofed shed with Doric portico, which was originally Ruth Bowne Preston's playhouse. After having the pond added, Bowne commandeered the playhouse, trading his daughter an island in the middle of the pond for it. The pond itself, which is about a half acre in size, was ornamented with granite steps flanked by granite walls to blend into the overall plan of the estate. The contributing buildings of the nominated property are the house, the carriage house and playhouse/pump house. The contributing structure is the irrigation pond with its ornamental stone steps and retaining walls.

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Bowne, Walter, House  
1845 Old Stage Road  
Jacksonville vicinity, Jackson County, Oregon

Historic Views

- 1 of 4 East (front) elevation  
Haywood Photo Service, 1927  
Negative No. 2577  
Southern Oregon Historical Society  
PO Box 480  
Jacksonville OR 97530
- 2 of 4 South and East elevation  
Photographer unknown, c. 1917  
Negative No. 2580  
Southern Oregon Historical Society  
PO Box 480  
Jacksonville OR 97530
- 3 of 4 Living room interior  
  
Haywood Photo Service, 1927  
Negative No. 2583  
Southern Oregon Historical Society  
PO Box 480  
Jacksonville OR 97530
- 4 of 4 Garden room interior  
Haywood Photo Service, 1927  
Negative No. 2584  
Southern Oregon Historical Society  
PO Box 480  
Jacksonville OR 97503

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Bowne, Walter, House  
1845 Old Stage Road  
Jacksonville vicinity, Jackson County, Oregon

Current Views

Philip Sadlier, photographs, 1989  
1845 Old Stage Road  
PO Box 1298  
Jacksonville OR 97530

Current Views

1 of 17  
East elevation, facade

2 of 17  
East elevation, entry detail

3 of 17  
South elevation and East front

4 of 17  
South elevation

5 of 17  
North elevation

6 of 17  
West elevation, rear terrace

7 of 17  
Garden room, facing east

8 of 17  
Garden room, fireplace

9 of 17  
Interior view of front door and leaded glass fanlight and sidelights

10 of 17  
Living room, looking towards dining room

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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11 of 17

Dining room

12 of 17

Library, bookcases

13 of 17

Main staircase

14 of 17

Looking toward main staircase from second floor hallway

15 of 17

Master bedroom, looking toward the fireplace and dormer alcove

16 of 17

Bedroom at Southeast corner of the second floor

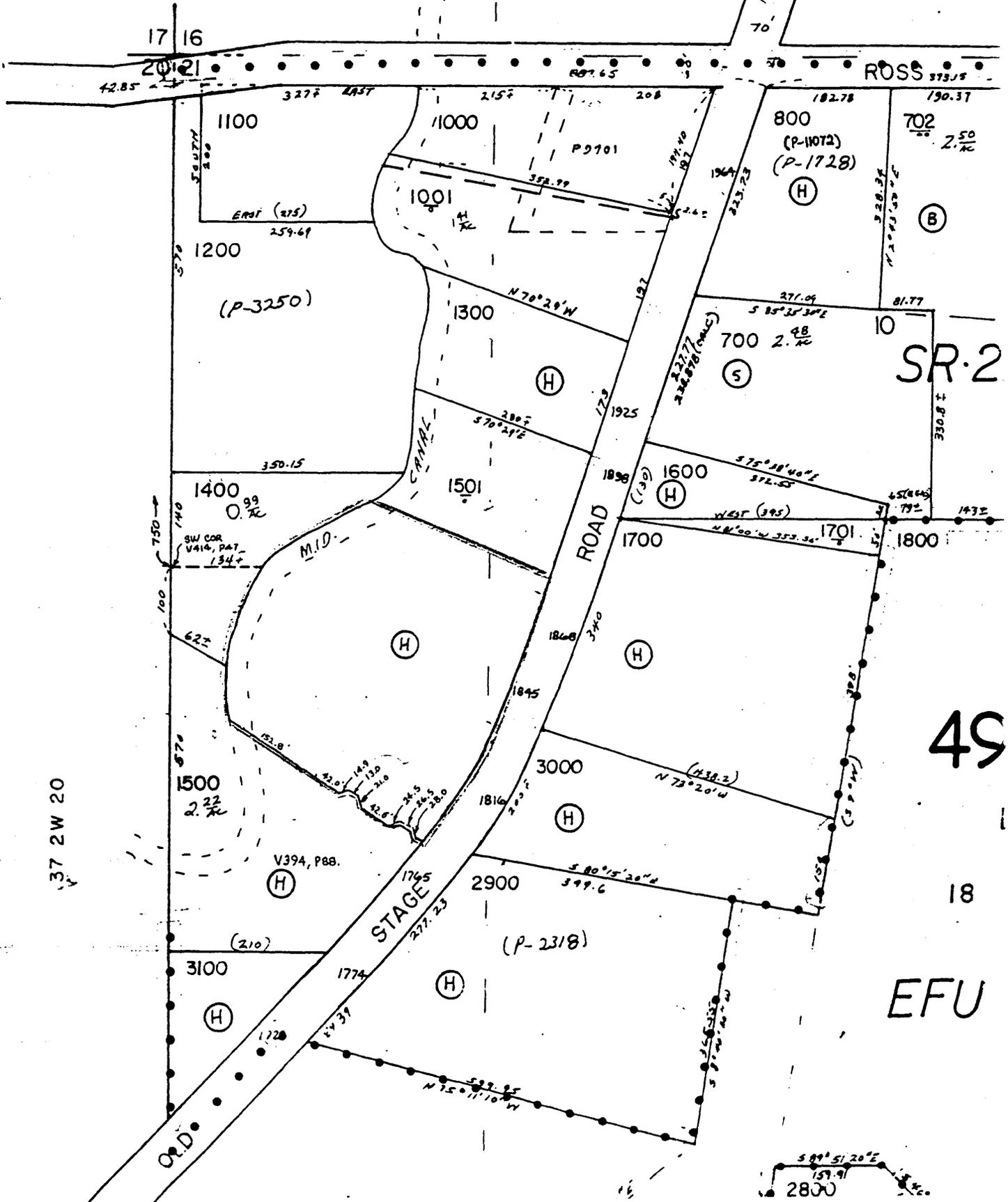
17 of 17

Pump house, Southeast of the pond

# NW 1/4 SECTION

SCALE 1

37 21



SR-2

49

18

EFU

37 2 W 20

OLD

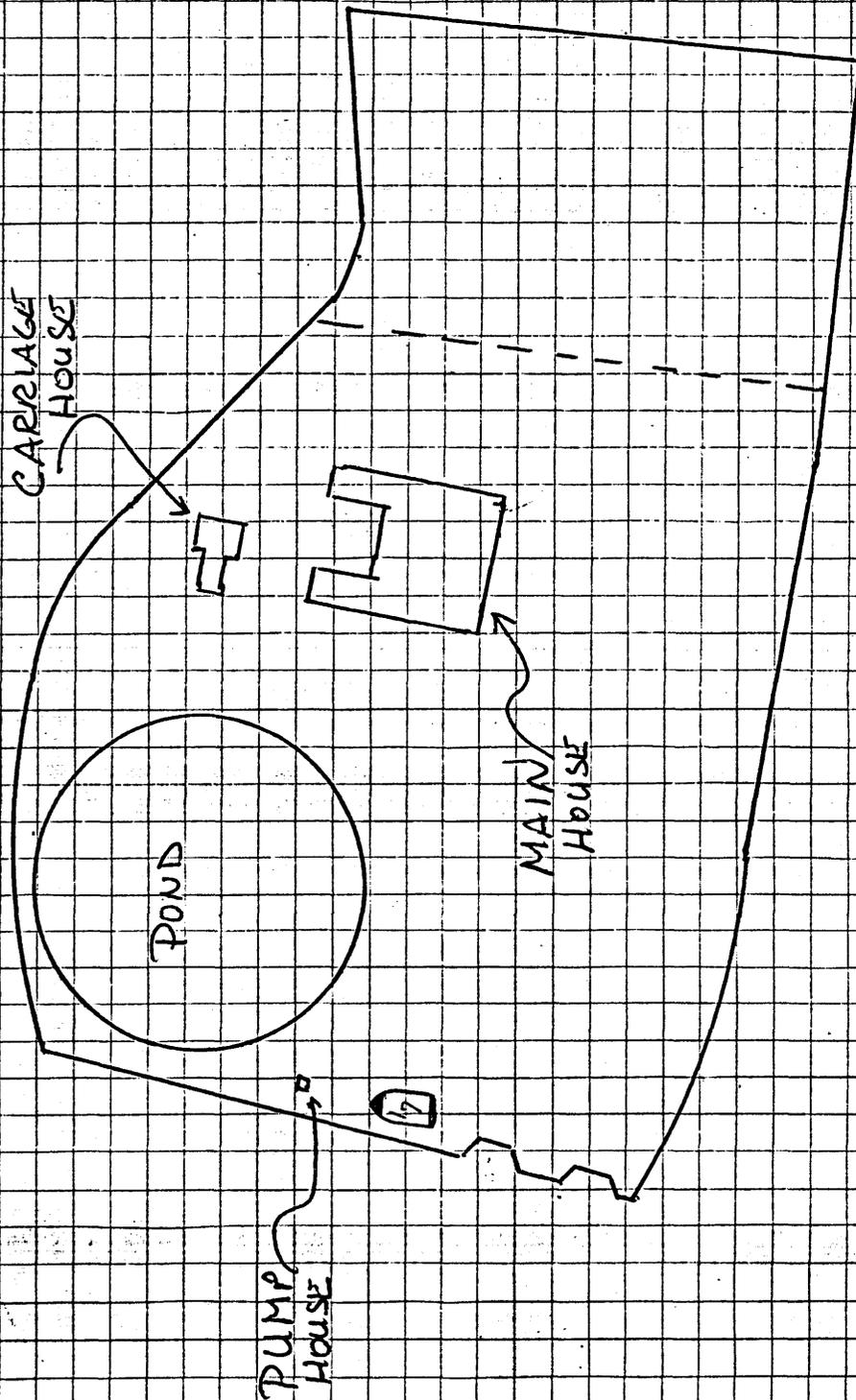
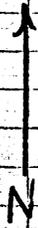
STAGE

ROAD

ROSS

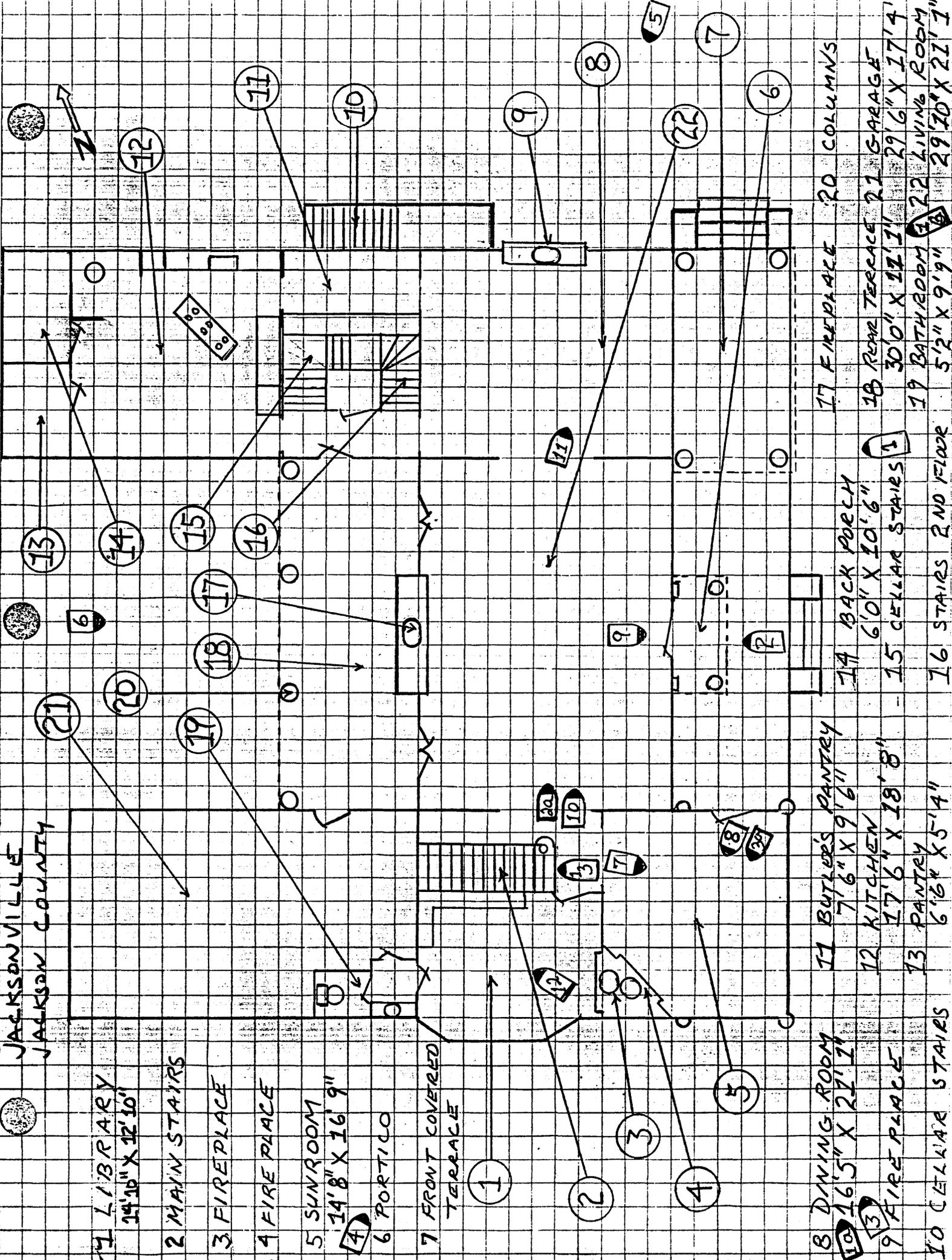
2800

# PLOT PLAN WALTER BOWNE HOUSE



NOT TO SCALE

JACKSONVILLE  
JACKSON COUNTY

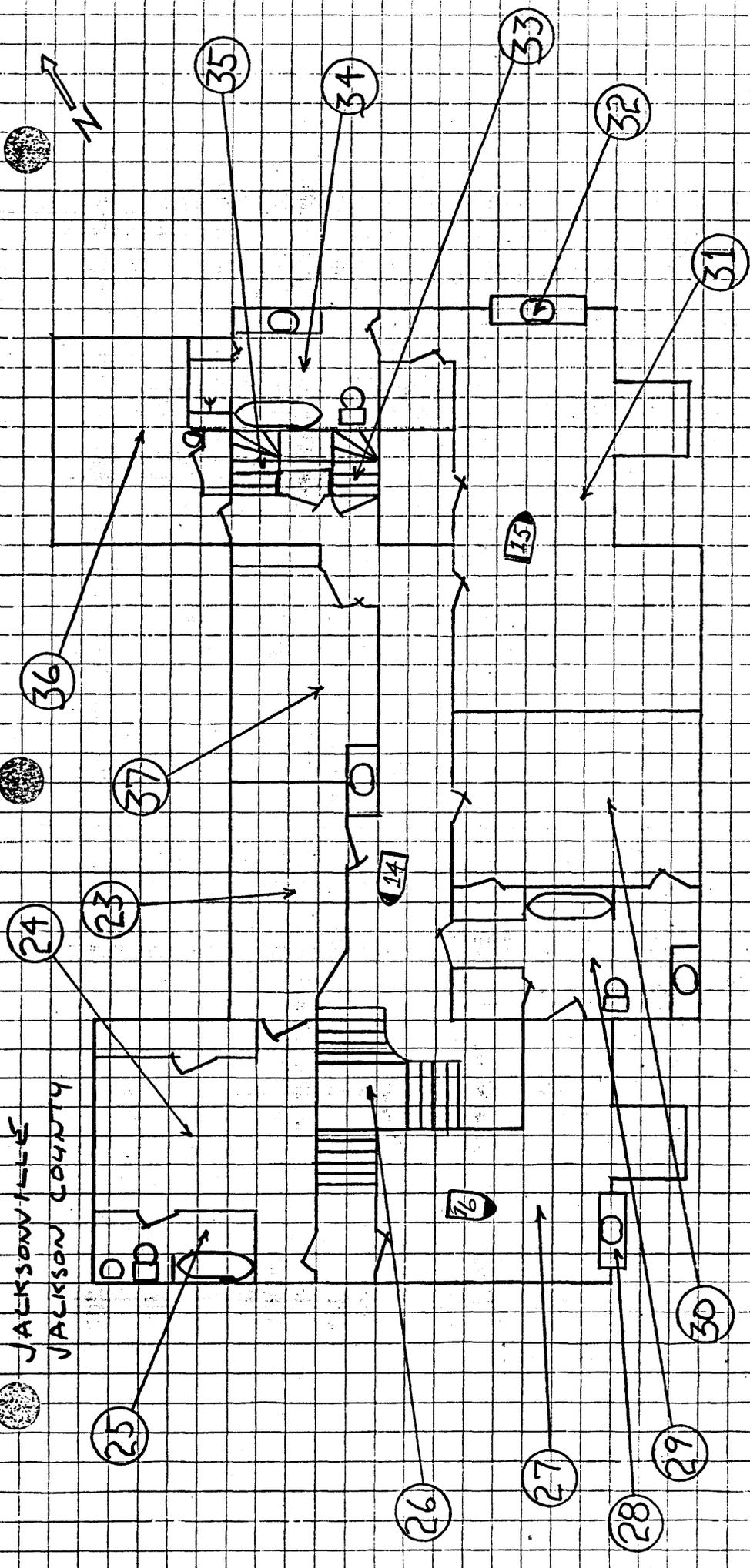


- 1 LIBRARY 14'10" X 12'10"
- 2 MAIN STAIRS
- 3 FIREPLACE
- 4 FIRE PLACE
- 5 SUNROOM 14'8" X 16'9"
- 6 PORTICO
- 7 FRONT COVERED TERRACE

- 8 DINING ROOM 16'5" X 21'11"
- 9 FIRE PLACE
- 10 CELLAR STAIRS
- 11 BUTLER'S PANTRY 7'6" X 9'6"
- 12 KITCHEN 17'6" X 18'8"
- 13 PANTRY 6'6" X 5'4"

- 14 BACK PORCH 6'0" X 10'6"
- 15 CELLAR STAIRS 1
- 16 STAIRS 2ND FLOOR 5'2" X 9'9"
- 17 FIREPLACE 20 COLUMNS
- 18 REAR TERRACE 21 GARAGE 30'0" X 17'11"
- 19 BATH ROOM 5'2" X 9'9"
- 20 COLUMNS
- 21 GARAGE 29'6" X 17'4"
- 22 LIVING ROOM 29'10" X 21'11"

WALKWAY  
JACKSONVILLE  
JACKSON COUNTY



- 23 SLEEPING PORCH  
8'0" X 14'10"
- 24 BEDROOM  
17'3" X 14'5"
- 25 BATHROOM  
9'3" X 10'5"
- 26 MAIN STAIRS
- 27 BEDROOM  
15'7" X 20'3"

- 28 FIREPLACE
- 29 BATHROOM  
9'2" X 16'4"
- 30 BEDROOM  
12'1" X 16'4"
- 31 BEDROOM  
27'4" X 16'4"
- 32 FIREPLACE

- 33 ATTIC STAIRS
- 34 BATHROOM  
7'8" X 12'1"
- 35 STAIRS / 1ST FLOOR
- 36 BEDROOM  
13'6" X 12'0"
- 37 LAUNDRY ROOM  
10'2" X 13'8"