

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received APR - 6 1983
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Flanagan, Dr. William H., House
and/or common Yankee Pot Roast Restaurant

2. Location

street & number 720 NW ^{6th St.} ~~Sixth Street~~ N/A not for publication
city, town Grants Pass N/A vicinity of Second Congressional District
state Oregon code 41 county Josephine code 033

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>N/A</u> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<u>N/A</u> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. John W. Ridley
street & number 1350 E. Park
city, town Grants Pass N/A vicinity of state Oregon 97526

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Josephine County Courthouse
street & number Sixth Street
city, town Grants Pass state Oregon 97526

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Inventory of Historic Properties has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date 1982 federal state county local

depository for survey records State Historic Preservation Office
city, town Salem state Oregon 97526

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The William and Viola Flanagan House at 720 NW Sixth Street in Grants Pass was constructed in 1905-1906 for a prominent local physician and his wife. The residence fronts a major thoroughfare, and the land use along NW Sixth Street is mixed commercial in keeping with a trend begun in the 1920s. The neighborhood immediately behind the Flanagan House is residential, containing a solid concentration of houses of a similar vintage. The one-and-a-half story gable-roofed brick building is one of two notable brick residences still standing in the early platted areas of Grants Pass. Seven others which were built between 1900 and 1910 have been destroyed. The main volume of the house is rectilinear in plan and has a new single-story L-shaped addition wrapped around the northwest corner. The ground plan of the main volume measures 36 by 42 feet. The rear addition accommodates the restaurant business which was introduced to the building without compromising the interior. The house is distinctive as the singular example of its particular blend of eclecticism. Queen Anne and Richardsonian characteristics are a bowed porch, asymmetrical plan, and various projections such as the small dormers which project from the gambrel roof. The Colonial Revival characteristics are the gambrel roof of the front wing, areas of clapboard siding, and Tuscan porch columns. Segmental brick arch heads crown window openings in the south and north elevations. Typical windows have one-over-one double-hung sashes. The interior is typically finished with molded architraves, paneling, chimneypiece and stair-rail with turned balusters and square newel posts. The restaurant has made use of the original spatial arrangement and has not altered existing ceiling heights. Added food preparation space and banquet seating are provided by the rear addition. A city-owned parking space stands just to the south of the Flanagan House, but is surrounded by mature trees. Trees in the parking strip in front of the Flanagan House continue an historic pattern.

The Dr. William H. Flanagan House occupies a portion of Lot 2 of Block F of Bourne's First Addition to Grants Pass. The property lies close to the intersection of NW Sixth and NW A Streets, and the house is oriented longitudinally on its lot, facing east. While the immediate setting of the Flanagan House is primarily commercial at this time, the patterns of building use in the area were begun sixty years ago with the development of the major thoroughfare in response to completion of the Pacific Highway. Newman Methodist Church, the Josephine County Courthouse, City Hall and numerous brick business blocks stand in the near vicinity. In a six to eight-block area west of the Flanagan House is a sizable concentration of residences constructed between 1900 and 1910. Two of these, the George Calhoun House at Fifth and A, and the Michael Clemens House at Third and A Streets are now on the National Register of Historic Places.

The facade is distinguished by a veranda with bowed end which extends at a right angle from a forward projecting gambrel-roofed wing. A polygonal bay window at the gable end of the forward projecting wing is surmounted by a recessed balcony. The roof over the main volume of the house is pitched, its ridge running north to south. Clapboard siding is used on the dormers and the arched frame of the balcony. Typical windows are double-hung wood sash with one-over-one lights. Cement is used for water-table, porch base (where it is scored in imitation of masonry joints), staggered quoins, sills and lintels. The veranda is supported by seven Tuscan columns. Present roof cover is composition shingle. The front steps are cement. The front door is a wood panel door with leaded glass top light and side lights with curvilinear pattern.

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The house has a boxed cornice, beaded eave soffits with bed moulding, and an interior brick chimney with corbelled cap. South and north elevations are distinguished by skirt roofs which extend the length of the elevation and form a pediment of the gable end. Paired window openings in south and north elevations have segmental brick arch heads.

The recent rear addition of concrete block is one-story high and has a mock Mansard roof. It houses cooking and dishwashing facilities. From the west elevation, the addition extends 39 feet along the north elevation, where a brick wall masks the addition. Adjacent to the wall is a fire exit from the upper story which is essentially a concrete stairway veneered with brick to match exterior finish of the original volume.

A gable-roofed, brick carriage house, or garage with double leaf wood doors, remains intact at the rear of the Flanagan property. This outbuilding measures approximately 12 by 20 feet. The brick walls are in good condition. The grounds surrounding the house contain many mature trees, those in the parking strip joining others - mostly maples - along the thoroughfare to provide visual continuity to the neighborhood. A hard-surface restaurant parking area borders the south side of the house and is screened by trees and shrubbery.

The interior of the Flanagan House retains its original spatial organization. The restaurant uses downstairs parlor, hallway and a bedroom as public area. The original kitchen has been incorporated into the present kitchen. On the upper story, bedrooms provide dining space, as does the upper hall which Dr. Flanagan originally used as a billiardsroom. The house has fir floors and 9'6" ceilings throughout. In the entry stair-hall is maple and fir door and window trim in a distinctive architrave pattern in which pellet-molding is used beneath a shallow cornice. This pattern is typical throughout. A high baseboard with crown molding is typical also. The former dining room lies directly behind the entry hall. It contains a built-in china cabinet. Six-panel doors are common in the dining room and throughout the lower level.

The parlor to the right of the entry hall contains as its focal point a chimneypiece with curvilinear mantelshelf incorporating lamp brackets and a bevelled mirror overmantel, and a cast iron firebox surrounded by ceramic tile.* The parlor is finished with cornice molding. Wall surfaces of lath and plaster have been papered. Sliding doors lead from the parlor to the kitchen. The banquet room addition was completed without covering the original walls of the house or filling windows. Window and door trim from the old kitchen was used in the banquet room to add detail to the newer openings.

A closed-string stairway with wall paneling leads from the entry hall to the upper level. The balusters of its railing are turned. Its square newel posts have urn finials. Upstairs doors are four-panel doors and have original hardware.

*This chimneypiece and that of the Herbert and Katherine Smith House (1908) at 139 SW I Street in Grants Pass may have had a common manufacturer. Their characteristics are strikingly similar.

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 type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) Medicine
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1905-1906 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The one and a half story brick house at 720 NW Sixth Street in Grants Pass, Oregon, was completed for Dr. William H. Flanagan in 1906. The historic pattern of mixed land use along Sixth Street was set over 50 years ago when North Sixth Street became a link in the Pacific Highway at the time the state highway system was established in the 1920s. Automobile courts and gasoline stations grew up along the thoroughfare in response. On the north side of the Flanagan House lies an auto court. On the south side are a landscaped municipal parking lot and a service station.

The Flanagan House is locally significant as one of two distinctive brick residences in Grants Pass antedating 1910. The Flanagan House, and eight others, almost all of them demolished, represented a surge of residential building in brick following a major fire in 1902. The Flanagan House combines elements of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles and is distinguished by a gambrel-roofed longitudinal front wing and a Richardsonian porch with bowed end which runs at a right angle to the wing. Also distinctive is the use of cement for the water table, staggered quoins, and the surface of the porch base, which is scored in imitation of masonry units. While the house meets National Register criterion "c" as a rare and distinctive example of its type locally, the house is chiefly significant under criterion "b" as the sole remaining property associated with County Coroner and Physician, Dr. William H. Flanagan (1855-1930), co-founder and mainstay of the Josephine County and Southern Oregon medical societies.

William Flanagan is noteworthy in local history as the first registered physician in Grants Pass, the Josephine County seat. He was graduated from Willamette University Medical School and commenced private practice in Grants Pass in 1884. Flanagan occupied the brick house from the time of its completion until his death in 1930. His previous residences in the town have been destroyed. Prior to his move into the brick house on Sixth Street, Dr. Flanagan had served as mayor and city councilman. The house remained under ownership of his widow, Viola, until 1954. In recent years, the property has been operated as a restaurant, in which adaptive use requirements were met without reorganization of interior space. Instead, a single-story, L-shaped kitchen and banquet room addition of cinder block and brick was wrapped around the west end and part of the north side, where it is unseen from the public right-of-way. The carriage house-garage of brick is intact at the rear of the property.

William Flanagan was born February 1, 1855 in Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, West Virginia. In 1867, after the close of the Civil War, his father moved the family to Ohio. In 1872 Flanagan travelled to California to work in a mining operation. At the age of twenty-one he moved to Portland, Oregon and shortly after to Salem. He entered Willamette University and was graduated with a degree in medicine in 1884. In that year he moved south with the Southern Pacific Railroad as company surgeon. He married Viola Bradley of Douglas County, and late in 1884 arrived in Grants Pass. Flanagan decided to remain in the small southern Oregon community, and he immediately opened a private practice there. His professional career continued until his death February 18, 1930.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Ferriday, Virginia Guest. "Regional Setting", Space Style and Structure, Volume II, Portland: Oregon Historical Society, 1974.
Gaston, Joseph. The Centennial History of Oregon 1811-1912, Volume II, Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1912. (continued)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Grants Pass, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UTM References

A

110	47134510	46989510
Zone	Easting	Northing

B

Zone	Easting	Northing			

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification The William and Viola Flanagan House is located in Section 17, Township 36 South, Range 5 West, W.M., in Grants Pass, Josephine County, Oregon. It occupies a portion of Lot 2, Block F of Bourne's First Addition to Grants Pass, and is otherwise described as Tax Lot 2500.

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

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kay Atwood

organization N/A date August 5, 1982

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

city or town Grants Pass state Oregon 97526

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 National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date 3-25-83

For NPS use only

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

Entered in the
National Register

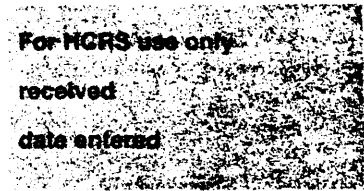
date 5/9/83


Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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In addition to practicing medicine, Flanagan practiced dentistry after being liscensed in that field. During his forty-six years in Grants Pass, he contributed to the town in various ways. When the local newspaper was new, he loaned the publisher money to carry on and ran the paper himself during a period when there was no publisher.¹ He served as mayor, member of the city council, and County Coroner. He was instrumental in founding both the Josephine County Medical Society and the Southern Oregon Medical Association. William Flanagan sustained mining interests, and raised hops and alfalfa on 150 acres of land.² When he died, the February 19, 1930 issue of the Grants Pass Courier announced his death with a banner headline on the front page. At the time of his death, construction of the Flanagan Building, a development venture, was in progress at Sixth and E Streets. The two-story building of reinforced concrete and terra cotta served originally as the Grants Pass and Josephine County Bank and later as the U. S. National Bank. The bank was sold by the Flanagan heirs and was torn down in 1956.

When the Flanagans built their first modest residence in Grants Pass just after they arrived in 1884, the community was new. A railroad station had been constructed on the northwest corner of Sixth and Front (G) Streets, and the town plat was filed by Jonathan Bourne.³ By 1886 the town became county seat and counted 135 residences, 51 business houses, a courthouse and a jail. By 1900 the population was 2,290 and the community expanded rapidly as mining activity and Eastern money provided a flourishing if not stable base for the economy. Two serious fires, one in 1899 and one in 1902, destroyed much of the business district and several residences. In subsequent years a large number of new buildings were erected throughout the town. At the beginning of 1906, a building boom was announced as business began extending both directions along Sixth Street.⁴ By May the local paper mentioned particularly the demand for brick as construction material.

...Three brickyards are now operating in and near Grants Pass and the brick famine which has been prevailing since the first of the year will soon be relieved.⁵

The Flanagans began their new brick residence late in 1905 and saw it to completion with the increased output of local brick yards. The 1906 property tax records indicate that the new house was valued at \$2,000.⁶

The Flanagan House is locally significant as the singular example of its particular blend of eclecticism. Queen Anne and Richardsonian characteristics are the bowed porch, asymmetrical plan, and various projections such as the small dormers which project from the gambrel roof. Colonial Revival details include weatherboard siding on dormers, the gambrel roof of the front wing, and Tuscan porch columns. It is one of two sizable brick residences now standing in the downtown area. There were nine such houses in 1910.⁷ The other remaining brick house, built for Herbert and Katherine Smith in 1908, stands ten blocks to the southwest and is characteristic of the English Arts and Crafts style.⁸ Either house represents the period of dramatic growth just after the turn of the century -- a growth period prompted in part by the need to rebuild after devastating fires. The Flanagan House reflected the economic status of its owners in its solid construction and quality of interior finish work. No architect has been identified to date. When the Flanagans selected their property, the town was already developing along North Sixth Street. The Methodist Church had long stood on North Sixth; the County Courthouse property was there too.

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Travellers from the stage road often came into town on North Sixth Street. A substantial increase in traffic occurred, of course, with the completion of the Pacific Highway.

...The Northwest...took the lead when Oregon became both the first state to institute a gasoline tax and the first state west of the Mississippi to have a paved highway running its entire length (the Pacific Highway in the Willamette Valley was completed in 1922.)⁹

Sixth Street in Grants Pass became part of the state highway system as a main road through town leading from a route south of the Rogue River over a new concrete bridge, through Grants Pass and north toward Portland. South of Grants Pass, the Redwood Highway led visitors to Oregon Caves National Monument and the southern Oregon coast.

Thousands of tourists passed through the community each summer, and on North Sixth Street were built the first auto courts, eating establishments, and garages. The first auto court was built in 1925, and a 1930 Sanborn map shows many more existing along the thoroughfare.¹⁰ This pattern was evident throughout the west.

The development of statewide and interstate road systems for automobile traffic and the improvement of road building technology in the 1920s ushered in an era of unprecedented public mobility across the country. Whether in the pursuit of pleasure or business, American motorists travelled well armed with road maps and pamphlets-- modern day versions of emigrant guide books, which listed reliable hotels and the location of auto camps and roadside rest areas...¹¹

Today the tourist cabins on NW Sixth Street are called motels, but some of them date from initial development of the 1920s and 1930s. A gas station on the northwest corner of NW Sixth and A has replaced an older garage-service station. A restaurant has taken the place of a diner. The pattern, however, of intermixed residences and commercial businesses serving the travelling public, was set over fifty years ago and has remained consistent since that time.

When zoning was instituted in Grants Pass during the 1950s, the area was zoned general commercial and tourist called G-C. In the 1960s it was called C-1 commercial, and the 1972 designation was C-3. The original zoning choice merely reflected the business and travel pattern that had been set thirty years before, first with route to the stage road, thereafter with automobile traffic on the Pacific Highway. The Sixth Street route has always been a central one to Grants Pass and the Flanagan House has occupied a highly visible position on it. The residence faces the commercial street but is essentially sandwiched in between Sixth Street and the residentially zoned Fifth and Fourth Streets area which lie behind it. Fifth Street, for example, which contains many homes of a comparable vintage, is zoned Residential 1-6 which means single family homes up to 6,000 square feet. With such close proximity to older residences, the Flanagan House and others within the near vicinity are not totally isolated or engulfed by commercial structures. The present setting of the house is consistent with the development which has been occurring

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over a period of fifty years. In a local historic buildings survey, the Flanagan House was given a high rating and listed as exceptionally significant to the community.¹²

- ¹ Grants Pass Courier, 1927 Anniversary edition, page 8.
- ² Joseph Gaston. The Centennial History of Oregon, 1811 to 1912. Volume II, Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1912, pp. 521-22.
- ³ Edna May Hill. Josephine County Highlights, II, Josephine County Library. 1979, page xv.
- ⁴ Rogue River Courier, January 26, 1906.
- ⁵ Rogue River Courier, May 11, 1906.
- ⁶ Josephine County Tax Records, 1906.
- ⁷ Sanborn Maps, Grants Pass, 1898 and 1907.
- ⁸ The Smith House has also been approved for nomination to the National Register.
- ⁹ Virginia Guest Ferriday. "Regional Setting", Space Style and Structure. Volume II, Portland: Oregon Historical Society, 1974, page 443.
- ¹⁰ Sanborn Map, Grants Pass, Grants Pass Fire Department collection.
- ¹¹ Elisabeth Walton Potter. "Auto Accomodations", Space Style and Structure, Volume II, Portland: Oregon Historical Society, page 518.
- ¹² City of Grants Pass Cultural Resource Inventory, Mayor's Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation, October, 1981.

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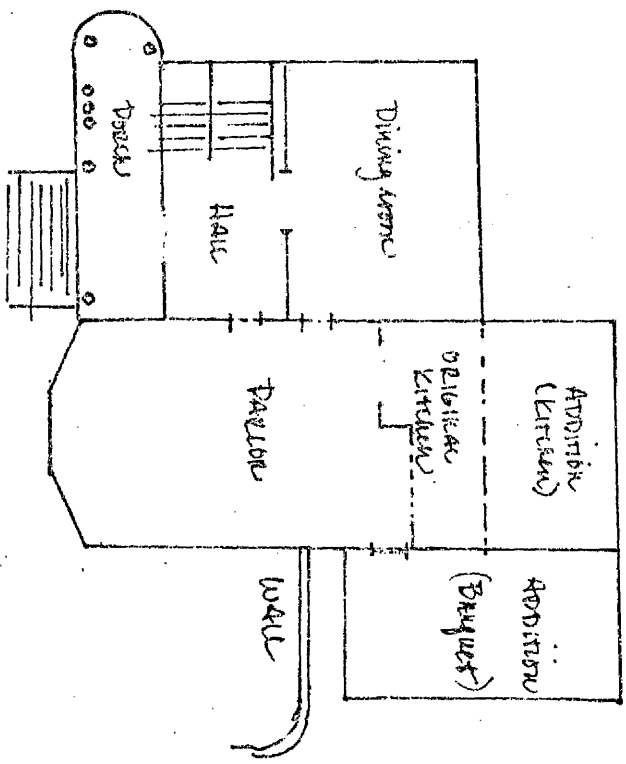
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Grants Pass Courier. 1927 Anniversary edition.
City of Grants Pass Cultural Resource Inventory, Mayor's Advisory
Committee on Historic Preservation, 1981.
Hill, Edna May. Josephine County Highlights, Volume II, Josephine
County Library, 1979.
Josephine County Tax Records.
Potter, Elisabeth Walton. "Auto Accomodations". Space Style and Structure.
Volume II, Portland: Oregon Historical Society, 1974.
Rogue River Courier, January 26, 1906; May 11, 1906.
Sanborn Maps, Grants Pass, 1898 and 1907.

W.H. & Niece Program House / Restaurant

FIRST FLOOR



2ND FLOOR

