

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 91000042 Date Listed: 2/19/91

C.E. "Pop" Gates House Jackson OR
Property Name County State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

for *Antoinette Glee*
Signature of the Keeper

2/19/91
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

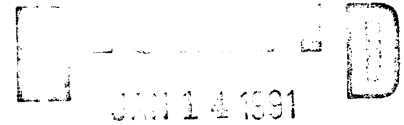
Statement of Significance: Under "Significant Person," the name C. E. "Pop" Gates should be inserted.

This information was confirmed with Elizabeth Potter of the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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 Gates, C. E. "Pop," House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1307 Queen Anne Avenue N/A not for publication
city, town Medford N/A vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Jackson code 029 zip code 97504

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>2</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>2</u>	<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.

James M. Smith December 31, 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:)

Autawitt A Leo 2/19/91

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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:

Dutch Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls wood: shingle

roof wood: shingle

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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
Politics/Government

Period of Significance

1919-1920
1920-1931

Significant Dates

1920
1920-1927

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N?A

Architect/Builder

Clark, Frank Chamberlain, architect

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Jackson County Courthouse, Medford

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 0.34 acres Medford East, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

A

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

B

Zone	Easting				Northing									

C

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

D

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

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is located in NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 30, Township 37S, Range 1W, Willamette Meridian, in Medford, Jackson County, Oregon. It includes all of Lots 10, 11 and 12 of Block 9 of the Queen Anne Addition to the City of Medford and is otherwise identified as Tax Lot 4100 at said location. Jackson County Map Ref. No. 371W 30AA.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire three-lot parcel purchased by Charles Edwin and Leah Gates in 1919, prior to the breaking of ground for the construction of the historic residence and garage, which is counted a separately contributing feature.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title George Kramer, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization for Regina & Thomas Purtzer date August 1, 1990

street & number 386 North Laurel telephone (503) 482-9504

city or town Ashland state Oregon zip code 97520

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The C.E. "Pop" Gates House is a single family, one and one-half story, rectangular structure built in the Dutch Colonial Revival Style. Completed in April 1920, the house was designed by local architect Frank Chamberlain Clark, one of only three documented structures of his to utilize a gambrel roof. From its completion until 1943 the structure was the home of the family of prominent Medford businessman, mayor and statewide political figure Charles Edwin "Pop" Gates.

SETTING:

On a large 156 x 117 foot corner lot upon a small bluff to the east of downtown Medford, the C.E. "Pop" Gates House faces south toward Queen Anne Avenue. Houses to the west, across Academy Street, are single family one- or one and one-half story dwellings dating from the late 20s to 1950s. To the east along Queen Anne itself are larger single family dwellings, most with larger lots, dating from the late 20s and 1930s. At the head of Queen Anne Ave, east of the subject property, is the Dr. John F. and Mary Reddy House (NRHP, 1987), built in 1910. Southwest of the Gates House, on the opposite corner of the intersection of Queen Anne and Academy, is Roosevelt Elementary School, completed c.1912. To the north, beyond the vacant lots described below is Jackson Street, an arterial with mixed commercial and residential uses.

Shortly after construction of the subject structure, the Gates family acquired the three tax lots immediately behind the property, expanding the family holdings to include the entire section of Block One between Queen Anne and Jackson, so that the house site contained six tax lots (7-12). During Gates ownership, these back three lots (Lots 7,8 and 9, each measuring 117' x 52' in area) were used as an orchard and garden. At

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present, in 1990, lots 8 and 9 remain vacant with a few remaining trees that provide an indication of an agricultural past. Lot 7 has a small one-story structure, built c.1960 by contractor Bill Brooks for the Miller family who were then the owners of the Gates House.¹ The back three lots are now under different ownership than the subject structure and are not included in this nomination.

SITE FEATURES:

The south and west boundary lines of the C.E. "Pop" Gates House lot, those bordering Queen Anne and Academy streets, are defined by a vaguely mission-style cement retaining wall ". . .to keep the neighbor's chickens out."² Work on this feature, the first site improvement begun under Gates ownership, commenced on 30 October 1919. Approximately three feet high, with ornamental posts at the corners, the wall curves into the front entry stairs in the middle of the Queen Avenue elevation. A recently constructed redwood fence, set back and above the sloping lawn beyond the retaining wall, surrounds the property both on these two sides as well as along the rear (north) property line.

A broad concrete circular driveway enters the site off Academy, near the intersection, and rises up to the garage and rear entry stairs of the house. Large trees are present in the tree lawn on Queen Anne, on the lot to the east and west of the house proper and within a oval shaped grassy area defined by the driveway itself. Established gardens and lawns fill out the balance of the lot.

¹ Personal communication from Corrinne Miller with the Author, 2 April 1990. Mrs. Miller reported that this small house was built for her mother-in-law. Please refer to Section 8 of this nomination for a discussion on the splitting of the Gates property.

² Medford Mail Tribune, 31-OCT-1919, 2:1.

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Two known accessory structures were a part of the original C.E. "Pop" Gates House design. One, the shallow-pitched gambrel roofed 2-car garage remains and is detailed to match the main house. A second, used a chicken coop, was probably located to the rear of the property, toward Jackson Street and no longer survives.

CONSTRUCTION:

Built of wood-frame construction, the C.E. "Pop" Gates House sits upon a full-height cast concrete foundation/basement. A steeply pitched gambrel roof with a front-facing gambrel dormer/porch and a rear intersecting hipped area break the otherwise regular roof form. A small pent roof connects the gable ends on both the east and west elevations. All roof surfaces are wooden shingle.

Exterior wall treatment is wooden shingle, set in alternating horizontal bands, first with approximately 6" to the weather, then approximately 2", creating an organized, strongly horizontal, effect. Immediately below the soffits, a staggered row of shingles running parallel to the pitch of the roof finish the topmost course of wall shingles.

The main entry door is a Dutch door flanked by two side panels, the upper half of which are multi-paned clear leaded glass in a rectilinear design. Most other windows are 6/1 double-hung wooden sash. There are four arch-top wooden casement windows located on the second floor, roughly in both corners of the gable-end elevations used primarily to light the walk-in closets of the bedrooms. Window detailing is consistent throughout and all original windows remain with the sole exception of a replaced aluminum slider/fixed panel unit installed on the east elevation, looking out from the kitchen area. The original canvas awnings used on the west side 2nd floor windows no longer remain.

Attic vent openings are detailed to match the small arched windows mentioned previously and are found on the east elevation with a split pair flanking the exterior chimney on the west. The

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chimney itself is made of rough textured brick and rises in steps to a flared cap.

The full-width front porch has four supporting pillars. The two at the corners are the original round tapered shingle-clad posts with a base diameter of approximately 14". The two center posts were replaced at an undetermined date, probably due to moisture damage, with 2x stock and plywood construction posts which are rectangular in section. The original cast iron and wrought bar banister with a curved profile to match the boxed beam-like detailing of the upper porch bays remains.

INTERIOR: Main Floor

The C.E. "Pop" Gates House contains two full floors in addition to a finished basement. Living areas are located on the first floor, sleeping on the second and the basement is primarily storage and utility areas.

The main front entry, the Dutch door off of the front porch, opens onto an entry hall and stairway. Detailing in this room, as in the balance of the main floor except as noted below, consists of a 6" coved crown molding with picture molding band below, 8" beveled top baseboards and 2" wide t/g oak flooring. Ceilings are approximately 10' high. Wall surfaces, apparently lath and plaster, are primarily wallpapered.

An open straight flight stairwell leads from the entry up to the second floor. A mahogany volute and handrail with thin, turned, spindles, three per thread, form the banister. Along the hall side of the stairs a decorative scalloped panel is used along the stringer to accent the treads. On the second floor the banister curves into a second spindle run that surrounds the stairwell of the second floor hallway area. No dominant newel post is present.

Opening off the first floor entry, just inside the main door, are twin sets of sliding French doors. To the east is the dining

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area with a built-in cabinet surmounted by a swan's neck detail with a turned urn-form at its center. To the west of the main entry is the living room, dominated by a colonial style wooden mantel with two Doric columns on either side. (see photos) Originally faced with 3" square pale blue ceramic tile, the mantle is now clad with a white pebble-stone facing.

Originally twin French doors opened off the rear (north) of the living room onto a second entry area. French doors that remain on this exterior wall lead to a short flight of concrete steps leading to the driveway and garage.

The balance of the first floor consists of a small hallway with 3/4 bathroom (original pedestal sink, shower was recently replaced), a rear storage porch area and the kitchen. The kitchen, at the extreme NE corner of the structure, is the only portion of the C.E. "Pop" Gates House to have undergone substantial alteration. All cabinets are c. 1960s, original flooring is covered with vinyl and alterations to the ceiling have created an "open beam" type effect not in keeping with the balance of the house's design.

Throughout the major public spaces of the first floor (Entry, LR, and rear entry) with the exception of the Dining Room, original light fixtures remain. These consist of nickel-plated brass fixtures of the type Jennings and Gottfried call "Electric Chain Shower", with a central pan off of which bell-shaped shades hang. Some confusion remains as it appears that at some time individual fixtures have been moved from one room to another. It is hoped that further research may clarify this and fixtures can be returned to their original locations. One original nickel-plated switch cover, with the same floral motif as the fixtures themselves remains in the LR area. Reportedly these decorative switch covers were once used throughout.³ Other original lighting remains in four wall-mounted sconces in the living room

³ JoAnne Williams, (Pop Gates' Granddaughter), Personal Communication to the author. 2 April 1990.

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and more functional appearing period fixtures in the back hallway and service areas.

INTERIOR: Second Floor

Arrayed around the central landing of the second floor are the three bedrooms⁴ of the C.E. "Pop" Gates House, the second floor bathroom and a storage area. Detailing on the second floor, with the exception of the Master BR suite, is simpler than that of the first floor. Rooms utilize a picture molding but lack the crown mold of the lower spaces, baseboards are simpler 6" rather than the 8" used downstairs. Flooring throughout the second floor, with the exception of the bathroom and storage areas is 2" t/g maple.

Storage spaces abound in each bedroom as virtually the entire roof area has been given over to walk-in closets or other storage areas. A built-in linen cabinet, with folding tables, is located off of the landing.

In the "front" bedroom, a pair of French doors open onto a small outside porch, approximately 3' by 15'. A turned wooden balustrade defines the perimeter. Flooring is rolled asphalt, apparently replaced.

The second floor bathroom ceiling tapers off sharply over the tub, as it fits into the steep pitch of the roof at this point. All fixtures, including the square porcelain tub and porcelain footbath (both with original exterior plumbing fixtures) and the pedestal sink are original. A separate area, with a second entrance, is used for the toilet.

To the rear (north) of the landing is a room which may have been used as a bedroom or for some other function, perhaps Pop Gates' office or study. The door off of the landing to this room is

⁴ Or possibly four depending on the use of the "study" area described later in the text.

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framed with a pair of recessed side panels and a glass fan-light above. The room is rimmed by paired double-hung 6/1 windows and flooded with light. This room reportedly was somehow used in connection with the Master Bedroom suite but its exact original purpose remains unclear.⁵ Under the remodeling discussed below, this room will be converted into a study area and toward that end two settees and built-in bookcase units are being added along the north wall.

The Master Bedroom, connected to the aforementioned room via a small half-bath area, is detailed as is the first floor, with a crown molding, and has fireplace along the west wall. Slightly different that the mantle downstairs, this example has two engaged tapered rectilinear columns. The facing on this mantle matched that of the main floor, pale blue ceramic tile but has now been clad with white marble.

INTERIOR: Basement Level

Primarily used for storage, the basement level is accessed via a narrow stairway off of the first floor hall with an outside entrance opening into an overside sliding door at the rear of the structure. An original concrete slab floor, scored into roughly 4'x 4' squares is present throughout. Wall surfaces are the exposed, form-finished, concrete walls of the foundation. In addition to storage and utility spaces, a play area has been created on this level. A separate enclosed room houses the gas-fired furnace which feeds the original radiators which are present throughout both upper floors. The gas-fired unit was installed in April 1966 and updated in 1988. The original unit was apparently installed prior to the construction of the house

⁵ Family sources do not remember Gates having an office or study in the home although it seems doubtful that so many windows would be utilized in a room intended for sleeping. One source theorized that the room might have originally been a sleeping porch but no physical or historical evidence was located to document this.

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above and remains in place but unused. Daylighting to the basement is via a series of perimeter window wells along the west and east elevations.

ALTERATIONS:

Except as already noted, the C.E. "Pop" Gates House has undergone remarkably little alteration or remodeling that severely alters the original design. In Spring 1990, the present owners are in the process of refinishing much of the second floor wall surfaces, replacing damaged lath and plaster walls and ceiling with drywall prior to re-wallpapering and painting. The once carpeted maple floors are to be refinished and left exposed.

SUMMARY:

The C.E. "Pop" Gates House retains a high degree of integrity to its original design in both exterior and interior detailing as well as site and landscape features. Modification and deviation from the original plan has, over the buildings history, occurred but remaining relatively minor. The C.E. "Pop" Gates House continues to present the feeling, appearance and quality that characterized its original setting, design, detailing, workmanship and construction technique.

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The rectangular, one and a half-story, Dutch Colonial style house occupying a generous lot at the corner of Queen Anne Avenue and Academy Place in Medford, Oregon was completed in 1920 for C. E. "Pop" Gates, prominent businessman, Medford Mayor and statewide political figure. The house was designed by Frank C. Clark, leading architect of the Rogue River Valley for many years, and while it is an exemplary historic period residence of the gambrel-roofed type locally, and therefore eligible under Criterion C, it is eligible foremost under Criterion B as the place most importantly associated with Pop Gates, an Indiana native who arrived in Medford before the First World War, established an automotive company, and was elected mayor in 1917. He held the post to 1927, and lived in the house on Queen Anne Avenue throughout most of his tenure and the balance of his career.

The house was highly ranked in the comprehensive inventory of architecture by Frank Clark completed under Southern Oregon Historical Society auspices with grant assistance from the State Historic Preservation Office in 1982. It is generally well preserved inside and out. Among its distinctive features, in addition to its spreading bellcast gambrel roof and gambrel-roofed front dormer, is the shingle siding employing alternating long and short courses for a variegated effect on the ground story. Even the round porch columns were clad with long and short shingle courses. The original outer porch columns are still in place. The house is oriented to the south, with its long axis parallel with Queen Anne Avenue. On the west end of the 150-foot long lot is a hairpin driveway accessible from Academy Place, and set back from the northwest corner of the house is a diminutive, Model-T scale, two-bay garage with gambrel roof and pedimented gable ends in the image of the house. While the original double-leaf doors of the garage are no longer in place, the garage is nonetheless an historic contributing feature. It was part of the original development of 1920, one of the early high style automobile garages in the city, and an extension of Gates's business career.

While Gates's contributions to community life were many, it is in the context of the early auto age that Gates exerted his broadest influence. Having supported the successful campaign of I. L. Patterson for Governor, he was appointed to the State Highway Commission by the new chief executive in 1927. On being named to the three-member commission to represent the interests of southern Oregon, the outgoing Medford Mayor proclaimed that the Roosevelt Coast Highway was of paramount importance. By the time he left the board at the end of his four-year term, in 1931, the Coast Highway (U.S. 101), had been opened for the greater part of its length.

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The C.E. "Pop" Gates House is a one and one-half story wood framed structure in the Dutch Colonial Style. Completed in early 1920, the structure has undergone relatively little change over its 70 year history. The building retains its integrity of design, setting, use of materials, and workmanship. It successfully relates to both its period of significance and its association with Gates himself. The C.E. "Pop" Gates House is eligible to the National Register under criteria "B" and "C".

HISTORY;

Charles Edwin "Pop" Gates was a prominent citizen in Oregon when he and his family purchased and built the structure on the subject property. Gates was born in Monticello, Indiana on 24 December 1871. He was educated, and later taught school, in Indiana. On 28 December 1892 he married Leah A. Farmsley and together they had three children, Eltha Marie, Laura and George E. After a series of positions in the construction and machinery industries, Gates migrated to Medford, Oregon in 1912, possibly due to poor health. Soon he established the C.E. Gates Auto Company in partnership with his brother W.A. "Bill" Gates.¹ Originally a dealer for Overland Cars, by 1913 The C.E. Gates Auto Company was the local agent for Fords, Lincolns and Fordson Tractors. The company rapidly became the leading automobile dealership in the Medford area and Gates developed a reputation for business acumen and fairness. Gates' showroom was located in the prominent Sparta Building, designed by architect Frank

¹ In May 1920, "Pop" bought Bill's share of the C.E. Gates Auto Company. The younger brother invested his money in a new market, "The Groceteria" which would long remain a popular food store in Medford.

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Chamberlain Clark, at the major intersection of Riverside and Main Streets.

Active in a number of social campaigns², Gates was asked to become involved with local elective politics during a period of financial turmoil in Medford. In January 1917, only five years after moving to Medford, he was elected as the "People's Candidate" to the office of Mayor. Gates received 954 of 1784 votes cast in a field of three candidates.³ Gates only agreed to serve as mayor provided a charter amendment be adopted abolishing salaries for mayor and councilmen. Such was passed during the same election and "He served six years without salary or expense account."⁴

As Mayor, Gates led Medford through a number of critical situations that faced the rapidly growing city. His first campaign and mayoral term are notable for crucial decisions regarding the refinancing of the city debt resulting from the paving of roads. Voters were faced with two plans, the Hanson and the Medynski, as to how to relieve the city debt that resulted from this huge public works project. F.V. Medynski, a City Councilman, was Gates' closest rival in the 1917 mayoral election, having received 504 votes. Under the Medynski plan, the heaviest burden of debt would occur in the initial phases of development to reduce the heavy burden of interest. The Hanson plan spread those costs out over a longer period and, although more expensive in the long run, proved the more popular with voters. Gates was associated with the Hanson plan and his election was seen as an endorsement of that proposal.

² Gates was at one time Chairman of the Red Cross Committee, the Y.M.C.A. Army Campaign. He served the Medford Chamber of Commerce as president for two terms, was a director of the State AAA and president of the Northern California-Southern Oregon Development Association

³ City of Medford City Council Minutes, 10 January 1918.

⁴ "Pop Gates has IT", The Oregon Voter, 12 July 1930, p. 6.

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Other activities of Gates' first mayoral term included major development of the Medford water supply from Big Butte Springs as a substitute for the inadequate Fish Lake Supply system, establishing the infrastructure for Medford's future growth. Gates leadership was recognized and his popularity grew. In 1918 he was elected to his second term as Mayor without any organized opposition. Gates received 987 of 1016 votes cast, over 97% of the total.

During Gates' second term he became increasingly prominent in statewide politics, serving on the Oregon State Fair Board and speaking frequently in Portland and throughout the Willamette Valley. The years of 1918 to 1922 were a time of racial tension in Southern Oregon as they were in the rest of the nation. The Ku Klux Klan rose to a role of some prominence in the Medford/Jackson County area. During this period of "necktie" parties and burning crosses on nearby Roxy Ann Butte, the Klan came to be seen as representing a large and theoretically cohesive voting block in Medford as well as throughout the state. In the midst of furor over Klan activities, Mayor Gates was invited to attend a Klan meeting and observe first hand "the Christian character" of the organization. Following his "hearing of the oath", Gates reported, and was quoted statewide, as saying "The obligation and oath [of the Klan] was one that no Christian man could take exemption to."⁵ While contemporary observers criticized Gates involvement with the Klan, and some contended that he had actually taken, not just heard, the oath and become a Klan member himself, Gates' actual involvement with the organization is still subject to dispute. At a time when Southern Oregon, and indeed much of the State, was awash in KKK activities, some contend that Gates' involvement with the organization was simply an attempt to "keep tabs" on what the group was planning. In 1930 one source in relating the incident reported;

⁵ The Morning Oregonian, 16 May 1922, p. 7.

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Naturally tolerant, he [Gates] stepped into trouble by permitting himself to be boomed by Ku Kluxers in the heyday of their power in 1922, but gracefully stepped out again when he discovered the fanaticism of the movement. None who know him hold this episode against him, for he is the reverse type from the bigot.⁶

Gates' Klan connections, in addition to his growing statewide influence and suggestions that he might seek the Republican gubernatorial nomination, led to his stormy dismissal from the State Fair Board by Governor Olcott in May 1922.⁷

Speculation as to what Gates, described by the Oregonian as "Medford's Two-Fisted Mayor", would do with regard to the 1922 race for Governor of Oregon continued throughout the Spring and Summer of that year. Concern rose as to whether Gates, presumed to have the backing of the Klan, would seek election as an independent candidate and thereby detract from Republican party chances. At a 16 August meeting at the Medford Hotel, held to welcome the chairman of the Oregon Republican Committee, Walter L. Tooze, Gates announced to stunned crowd of local supporters "that he placed the interests of the Republican party above any personal interest, or the interest of any other organization and [that] he proposed to support the Republican ticket."⁸ Gates further stated;

God knows I am independent enough, but not enough to think that I can get along without the Republican party.⁹

⁶ The Oregon Voter, 12 July 1930, p. 8.

⁷ The Oregonian, 30 May 1922, p. 5. See also Arthur H. Bone, ed. Oregon Cattleman/Governor/Congressman: Memoirs and Times of Walter M. Pierce. (Portland: The Oregon Historical Society, 1918), p. 156.

⁸ The Oregonian, 17 August 1922, 1:6.

⁹ Ibid.

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Following Gates' decision not to seek re-election to a third term as Mayor,¹⁰ he continued to lead an active political life. In April 1927, Governor I.L. Patterson choose Gates to represent the Southern District on the Oregon State Highway Commission, an appointment of considerable importance during this period of expansion of Oregon's road network. Gates involvement with road building and highways dated back to his earliest days in Oregon and he was long an advocate of a complete and modern road system. "When Pop came to Oregon, the good road movement had hardly been conceived. he was one of its pioneer organizers."¹¹ Pop's impact on local road building can perhaps best be demonstrated by the fact that Jackson County was the first along the entire Pacific Coast to offer a paved route from one end of its borders to the other. As a Highway Commissioner, Gates' term was one which saw numerous bridges constructed and the development of Oregon's system of highways greatly expanded. "Before he left the road board some four years later [in 1931], the Coast Highway had been opened for the greater part of its length."¹² "Gates brought to bear a wide business experience along with his enthusiasm for highway development, and by his services on the board has demonstrated caliber."¹³

Although perennially referred to as a potential gubernatorial candidate, Gates final foray into elective politics came during an upheaval in Medford commonly referred to as the "Good Government Campaign." A group of individuals, known as the Good Government Congress, led a campaign to unseat a number of politicians, most prominently County Judge [equivalent to the modern County Commissioner position] Norcott. The local daily, the Medford Mail Tribune, became a prominent player in the campaign to defeat the Good Government program. Eventually they would win a Pulitzer prize for their investigative journalism surrounding the situation. In September 1932, probably at the

10 Medford Mail Tribune, 31-Mar-1922, 8:1.

11 The Oregon Voter, 12 July 1930, p. 8.

12 Highway Commission Biography, Charles Edwin Gates, p.2.

13 The Oregon Voter, 12 July 1930, p. 8.

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instigation of Robert Ruhl, the Mail Tribune's publisher, Gates announced his intention to seek election against the Republican nominee Earl Fehl, who was supported by the Good Government Congress, W.H. Phipps, the Democrat, and A.W. Pipes, an independent. "There is no widespread enthusiasm for any of the three candidates. . . Nor is there any widespread demand for any fourth candidate other than Pop. Pop is the man who can win, and the man who can harmonize the various conflicting factions that are disrupting the county."¹⁴ Gates was supported by virtually the entire establishment of Jackson County. He gave speeches to packed houses and early straw votes showed Gates far ahead as the dominant candidate. In the end however, partially as result of his three opponents concentrating their efforts on beating Gates, and partially due to the three non-Good Government Congress candidates dividing the opposition, Fehl emerged as the winner.

With this defeat, "Pop" Gates retired from political life to his business and family. In 1937, in addition to running the auto company, Gates also served as vice-president of the Farmer's and Fruitgrower's Bank in Medford. In 1940 the C.E. Gates Auto Company was closed, and Gates apparently retired. In honor of his 27 years as a Ford Dealer and his public service, Gates' friends and business associates honored him at a retirement party held at the Rogue Rive Lodge on 30 March 1940. Secretary of State Earl Snell was one of the honored guests.

Charles Edwin "Pop" Gates died in Salem, under a doctor's care, on 25 March 1952. He was 81 years old. The Mail Tribune ran an editorial to his memory which concluded;

. . . "Pop", as he was known from one end of Oregon to the other, left not only a long and impressive record of endeavor in behalf of his city and his state but tangible evidence of accomplishment as well.¹⁵

¹⁴ Medford Mail Tribune, 18 September 1932, 1:5.

¹⁵ Medford Mail Tribune, 18 March 1932, 10:2-3.

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Section number 8 Page 6

CONSTRUCTION:

The C.E. "Pop" Gates House is located at 1307 Queen Anne Avenue, east of downtown Medford, Oregon in Section 30, Township 37 South, Range 1 West of the Willamette Meridian. In October 1907 this area was platted as the Queen Anne Addition to the City of Medford. In May 1919 Charles Edwin "Pop" Gates and his wife Leah purchased Lots 10, 11, and 12, Block 9, the subject property, from E.M. and W.F. Turner of Portland for \$929.06. By 1928, Gates would own the entire western end of Block 9, having also purchased Lots 7, 8 and 9.¹⁶

In October 1919, the Medford Mail Tribune reported that;

Mayor Gates is about to begin construction of a fine new Dutch Colonial Style home on the hill in the Queen Anne District . . . the large sized lot was chosen to enable its owner to stretch and yawn without disturbing the whole neighborhood.¹⁷

The design of Gates' new house was done by Frank Chamberlain Clark, the prominent local architect. Clark had arrived in Southern Oregon in 1904 and over the course of his 50-year career designed many of the area's most prominent commercial and residential structures. As late as 1919 Clark was the only licensed architect in Oregon living south of Eugene.¹⁸ Gates was directly familiar with Clark's works having had his showroom in

¹⁶ Gates purchased lot 8 in 1922 (JCD 148:93) at a Sheriff's Tax sale and in March 1928 purchased lots 7 and 9 from the City of Medford (JCD 170:43,44)

¹⁷ Medford Mail Tribune, 31 October 1919, 2:1.

¹⁸ Kay Atwood, "Frank Chamberlain Clark, 1872-1957: A Biography", in Gail Evans and Kay Atwood, Frank Chamberlain Clark Survey, (Southern Oregon Historical Society, May 1982), p. 12.

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7

the Sparta Building, designed by Clark in 1911¹⁹ and he and Gates were also personal friends.²⁰ In 1919, likely at the same time or just after the design of the subject property, Gates commissioned Clark to design a larger showroom for the auto dealership to be located at the SW corner of the 6th and Riverside, just north of the Sparta Building. This one-story building, vaguely Spanish Colonial in design would utilize one of the largest truss roofs in Southern Oregon up to that time, providing a 141'x 121' interior showroom free of internal posts.²¹

Clark himself was proud of his design for the C.E. "Pop" Gates House. Upon his appointment to the State Architect's Examining board in January 1927, he listed the residence as one of his designs, partially no doubt due to Gates own prominence and partially to the success of the design itself. In 1982 a comprehensive survey of all of Clark's works was funded by the State of Oregon and the Southern Oregon Historical Society. In that survey, the C.E. "Pop" Gates House was rated as being of primary importance within the body of Clark's work.²²

Work progressed on the C.E. "Pop" Gates House throughout the winter months of 1919 and into 1920. At the end of January, the Medford Mail Tribune reported that the structure would be ready to occupy by 1 April 1920.

Construction work is progressing fast on the splendid new Dutch colonial home of Mayor C.E. Gates

¹⁹ This building was designed by Clark for another client and Gates only occupied its lower floor for seven years. Clark's own offices were on the second floor.

²⁰ Louise Patterson (Clark's daughter), Personal communication with the author, 5 April 1990.

²¹ The C.E. Gates Auto Company showroom had a second floor addition, also designed by Clark in 1927. The building was torn down, circa 1960 and the site is now a municipal parking lot.

²² Gail Evans and Kay Atwood, Frank Chamberlin Clark Survey, Site No. 177, (Southern Oregon Historical Society, May 1982).

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 8

which with its commodious walled-in grounds and commanding location will be one of the finest residence (sic) properties in Medford...

The concrete walls about the grounds are all ready as is the modern garage and chicken coop, the deep cellar has been dug in the solid rock and walls are being poured for the fine new home. The location is on an eminence northeast of Roosevelt School at the corner of Queen Anne and Academy and extending back to Jackson . . . giving a magnificent view of the city and valley.

. . . The mayor is very proud of the outfit and says this will be his last move, calls it the old homestead, and says that he will live there until he dies.²³

Gates and his wife Leah lived in the house from its completion until 1943, when Gates health had begun to fail. Apparently the couple had also fallen on hard financial times. Gates had borrowed against life insurance, offering mortgages on the subject house as collateral, during the 1930s, probably a result of declining income due to the Depression. For whatever reason, these mortgages went unpaid and on 24 December 1943, Gates' 72nd birthday, he and Leah filed a Quit Claim Deed on the property in favor of the Jackson County Bank, the successors to the Union Central Life Insurance Company. Gates' son George purchased a house for his parents on West 2nd Street in Medford and this would remain Pop and Leah's home for the rest of their lives.

Following repossession of the three lots of Block One that included the C.E. "Pop" Gates House, the house and grounds went through a number of owners, not always jointly, until Dorance E.

²³ Medford Mail Tribune, 31 January 1920, 6:1.

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 9

and H. Maxine Hayes consolidated ownership of all the lots in 1953.²⁴

In 1955, the Gates House was purchased by Dr. William J. and Corinne L. Miller. They purchased the rear 3 lots as well. A number of other ownerships, sometimes joint and sometimes independent, for both halves of the Gates parcel have occurred over the years. The current owners purchased the southern half, the entire original parcel, Lots 10, 11 and 12, including the Gates House, garage and landscape features, in 1987.

STYLE:

The C.E. "Pop" Gates House is built in what was called the "Dutch Colonial Style", one the many variants on the Colonial Revival styles that came into popularity at the close of World War I. The Gates House reflects the basic characteristics of Dutch Colonial in its use of a low-pitched gambrel roof, gambrel dormer, 6/1 double-hung wood sash windows and arch-top decorative windows and vents. Like many of Clark's designs, the C.E. "Pop" Gates House blends elements from a variety of design sources producing an eclectic array of seemingly disparate elements. In the Gates House, Clark has mixed elements of the Arts and Crafts/Craftsman and Bungalow movements thorough the use of the shingled exterior yet countered those styles "naturalistic" impulse by ordering the shingles into banded rows on the first floor. The shingled posts along the full-width front porch, are also a typical Craftsman feature.

The Colonial Style is popular one in the Medford area and many fine examples may be found. The use of a gambrel roof, which has become the "chief distinguishing characteristic" of the Dutch

²⁴ JCD 384:353, the Hayes family had purchased the Gates House itself (Lots 10,11 and 12) in 1945 shortly after it left Gates ownership. Gates had retained the ownership of the back three lots [7-8-9] through the foreclosure and sold them separately on 29 August 1945 (JCD 261:461).

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variation on the Colonial Revival,²⁵ is much less common. Only two other examples of a gambrel roof could be located in the East Medford neighborhood near the subject property, a modest working-class dwelling at 34 Cottage Street which likely predates the Gates House by 20 years and the A.W. Pipes House at 1315 Queen Anne, right next to the Gates House. This structure, which has a gambrel roof greatly encumbered by two huge shed dormers, was likely built in the mid-1920s.²⁶

The relative scarcity of gambrel roofs is equally evident within the body of architect Frank Clark's own work. Of the 83 residential properties identified as Clark designs in the Frank Clark Inventory mentioned previously, fully 42, or over half, are identified as "Period Styles" including Colonial Revival. Of the 28 houses listed as "Colonial Revival", comprising one-third of Clark's entire residential output, only three utilize a gambrel roof design.²⁷ The C.E. "Pop" Gates House is the only gambrel roof design of Clark's in Medford, and one of the few gambrel-roofed Dutch Colonial residential structures by any architect within the proximate area.

²⁵ Rosalind Clark Keeny, Architecture Oregon Style, (Portland: Professional Book Center, 1983), p. 121.

²⁶ The 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps of Medford show this house in existence but it is also documented that it was built after the Gates House. As the astute reader will recall, Pipes was one of Gates' four opponents in the "Good Government" Election of 1932.

²⁷ These 3 are; The Thomas Petch House (3652 S. Pacific Hwy, south of Medford) built 1922, now used as a medical office and located along a busy commercial corridor, The John H. Chambers House (137 Almond St, Ashland) built 1905 well maintained but built more in the Craftsman or bungalow idiom than Colonial Revival, and the subject property.

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 11

CONCLUSION:

Through its association with C.E. "Pop" Gates, the subject property is significant under criterion "B" as the residence of one of Medford's most prominent citizens during the period prior to World War II. Of the buildings in Medford that had direct association with Gates, The C.E. Gates House, his home during all but the first year of his political life, has the best ability to relate Gates' role in the history of Medford and the State of Oregon.

As an excellent example of the Dutch Colonial Style, and the best example of noted architect Frank Clark's use of that style, the C.E. "Pop" Gates House is significant under criterion "C". The house retains integrity to its historic period in design, use of materials, detailing and fixtures, workmanship, and landscape features. A admirably intact resource with a high level of integrity, the C.E. "Pop" Gates House is able to accurately convey each of its significant associations and successfully relate its historic period of significance.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 1

C.E. "POP" GATES HOUSE
1307 Queen Anne Ave
Medford, Jackson County, Oregon 97504

PHOTOGRAPHIC INVENTORY

1. Historic View, Looking NE, showing front and west side elevations, garage and perimeter concrete retaining wall.

Photographer: Unknown
Date of Photograph: c. 1925
Negative: JoAnne Williams photo, George Kramer neg.

2. Historic View, Looking NE, showing west side elevation, garage and perimeter concrete retaining wall.

Photographer: Unknown
Date of Photograph: c. 1938
Negative: JoAnne Williams photo, George Kramer neg.

3. South (Front) and west elevations

Photographer: George Kramer
Date of Photograph: May 1990
Negative: Collection of the photographer

4. South (Front) and east side elevations

Photographer: George Kramer
Date of Photograph: May 1990
Negative: Collection of the photographer

5. North (Rear) and east side elevations

Photographer: George Kramer
Date of Photograph: May 1990
Negative: Collection of the photographer

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 2

6. West Elevation showing garage, grounds, and perimeter concrete retaining wall.

Photographer: George Kramer
Date of Photograph: May 1990
Negative: Collection of the photographer
7. Garage, looking NE

Photographer: George Kramer
Date of Photograph: May 1990
Negative: Collection of the photographer
8. Detail, shingle-covered porch post

Photographer: George Kramer
Date of Photograph: May 1990
Negative: Collection of the photographer
9. Interior view: Main stairway, during restoration

Photographer: George Kramer
Date of Photograph: May 1990
Negative: Collection of the photographer
10. Historic View, C.E. "Pop" and Leah Gates playing cards in front of LR fireplace.

Photographer: unknown
Date of Photograph: 1938
Negative: JoAnne Williams photo, George Kramer neg.
11. Detail: Living Room Chandelier, original nickel plate

Photographer: George Kramer
Date of Photograph: May 1990
Negative: Collection of the photographer



RECEIVED
OCT 4 1990
STATE PARKS AND
RECREATION DEPARTMENT

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

CITY OF MEDFORD

411 WEST 8TH STREET
MEDFORD, OREGON 97501

TELEPHONE (503) 770-4475
FAX (503) 770-4444

October 3, 1990

Parks and Recreation Department
State Historic Preservation Office
525 Trade Street, S.E.
Salem, OR 97310

Attn: Elisabeth Walton Potter, Coordinator

Dear Ms. Potter:

At their regular meeting of October 2, 1990, the Medford Historic Commission unanimously voted to recommend that the following sites be placed on the National Historic Register:

1. Corning Court Ensemble (1924-1926)
5-16 Corning Court
2. Gates, C. E. "Pop" House (1920)
1307 Queen Anne Avenue
3. Reams, Alfred E., House (1926)
816 West Tenth Street
4. Root-Banks House (1914)
11 North Peach Street

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bianca Petrou".

Bianca Petrou
Assistant Planner

BP/es

JACKSON STREET

NE 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec. 30 T.37S.R.1W. W.M.

ADENY PLACE

110.4 1108 1112 1208 1212 1234 1203 1211 1215 1219 1223

1500 (H) 5	1400 (H) 4	1300 3	1200 (H) 2	800 (H) 1
3200 (H) 6	3300 (H) 7	3400 (H) 8	3500 (H) 9	3600 (H) 10
3700 (H) 11	3800 (H) 12	3900 (H) 13	4000 (H) 14	4100 (H) 15

700 (H) 9	800 (H) 8	900 (H) 7	1000 (H) 6	1100 (H) 5	1200 (H) 4	1300 (H) 3	1400 (H) 2	1500 (H) 1
1600 (H) 10	1700 (H) 11	1800 (H) 12	1900 (H) 13	2000 (H) 14	2100 (H) 15	2200 (H) 16	2300 (H) 17	2400 (H) 18

QUEEN AVENUE

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7200 (H) 6	7300 (H) 7	7400 (H) 8	7500 (H) 9	7600 (H) 10

4900 (H) 9	4800 (H) 8	4700 (H) 7	4600 (H) 6	4500 (H) 5	4400 (H) 4
7700 (H) 10	7800 (H) 11	7900 (H) 12	8000 (H) 13	8100 (H) 14	8200 (H) 15

REDDY AVE.

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ADENY PLACE

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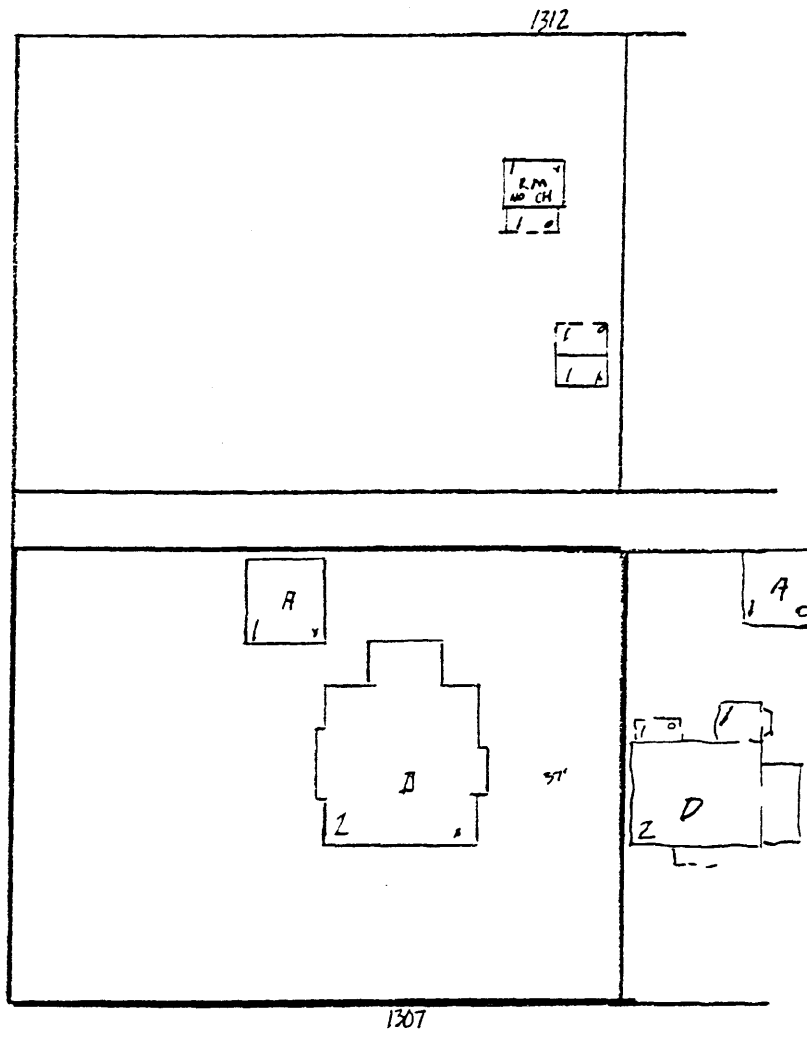
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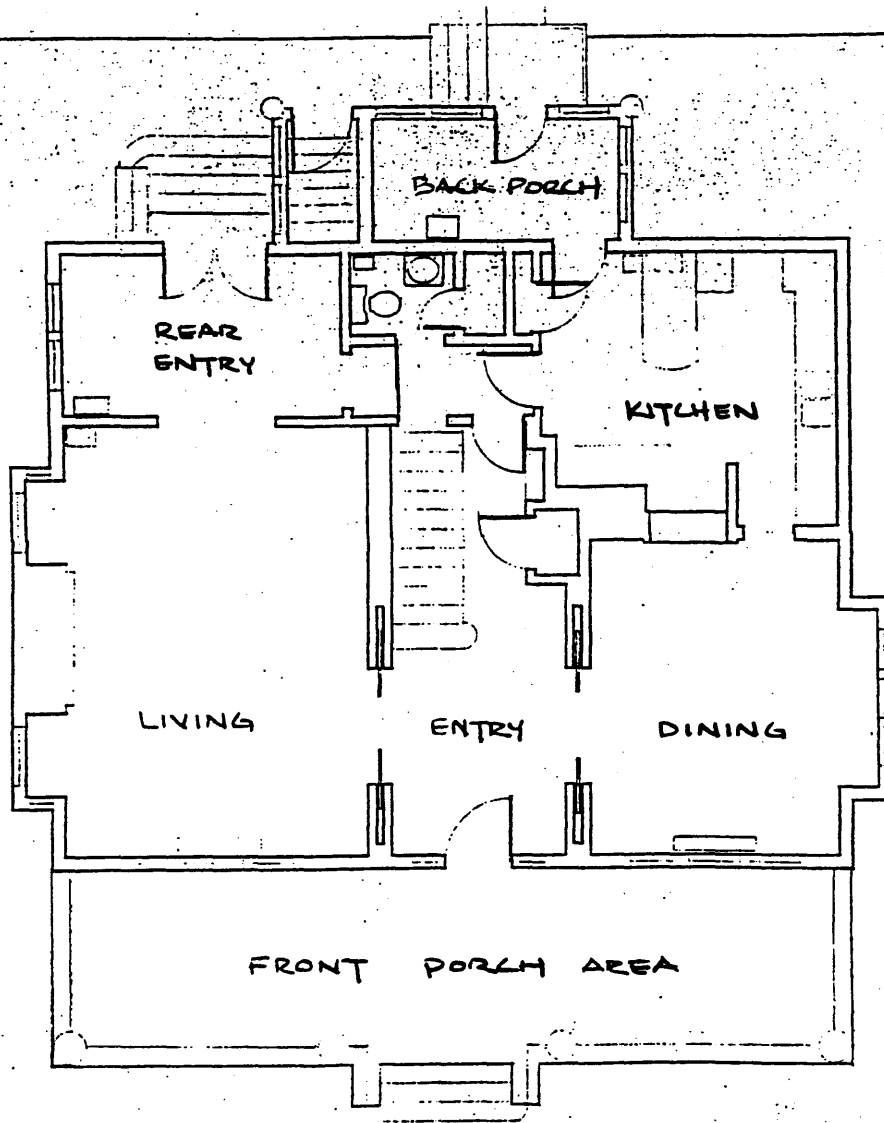
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SANBORN FIRE MAP
 SHEET #70
 1927, UPDATED JAN 1931

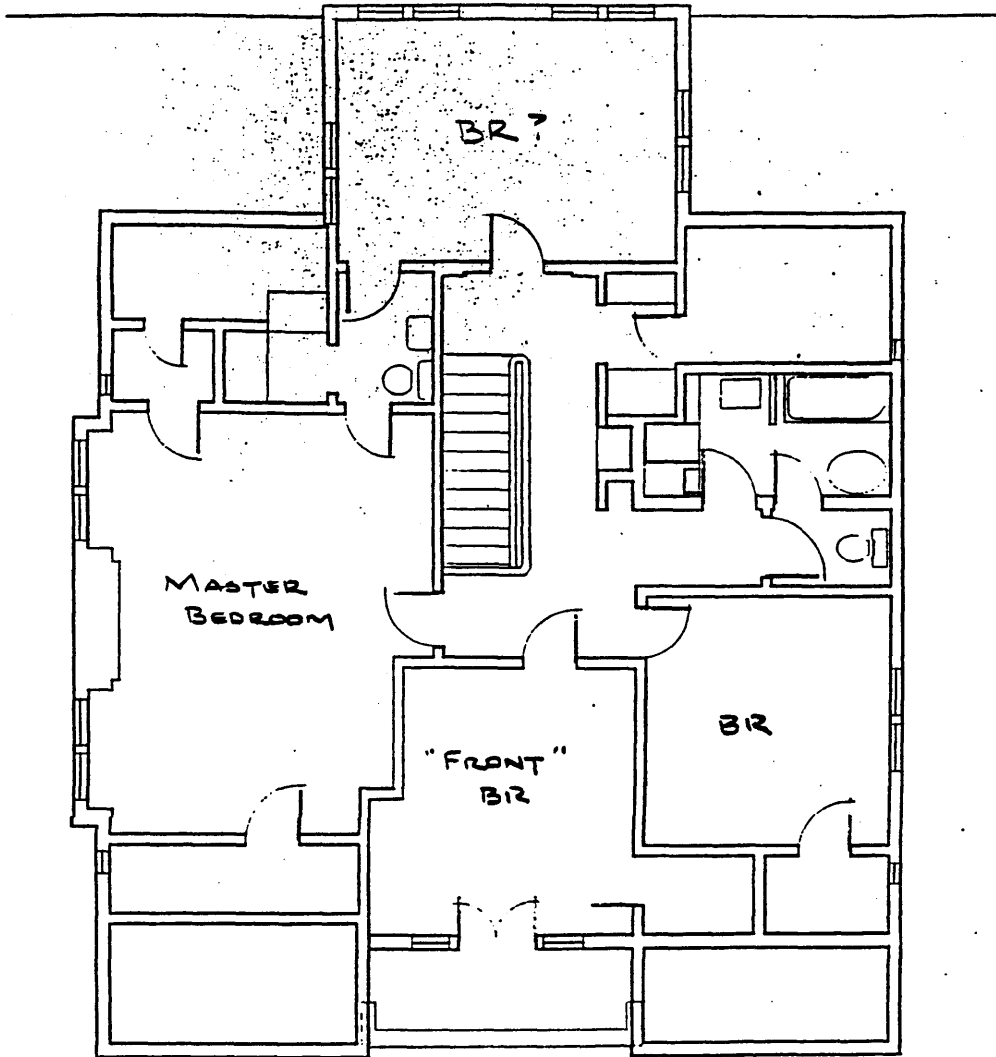
1307 QUEEN ANNE AVE
 L.E. "POP" GATES HOUSE
 MEDFORD, JACKSON COUNTY, OR



FLOOR PLAN - DOWNSTAIRS -

FIRST FLOOR

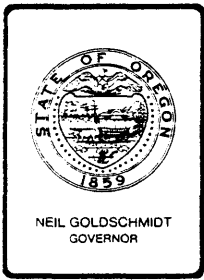
C.E. "POP" GATES HOUSE
1307 QUEEN ANNE
MEDFORD, JACKSON COUNTY, OR
PLAN BY: REGINA PURTZER



FLOOR PLAN - UPSTAIRS

SECOND FLOOR

C.E. "POP" GATES HOUSE
1307 QUEEN ANNE
MEDFORD, JACKSON COUNTY, OR
PLAN BY: REGINA PURTZER



Parks and Recreation Department

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

525 TRADE STREET SE, SALEM, OREGON 97310 PHONE (503) 378-5001 FAX (503) 378-6447

January 10, 1991

JAN 14 1991

Carol D. Shull, Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

**NATIONAL
REGISTER**

Dear Ms. Shull:

At the recommendation of the Oregon State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation, I hereby nominate the properties on the attached list to the National Register of Historic Places.

It will be noted that this package contains, in addition to 28 individual nominations, one historic district and one nomination relating to a pending appeal, making a total of 30 applications.

The nomination forms bear the signature of Acting Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer James Hamrick. If questions concerning these nominations arise, we welcome you to be in touch with Elisabeth Potter at the following number: 503/378-5001.

Sincerely,

David G. Talbot
State Historic Preservation Officer

Attachments (2)

Carol D. Shull
January 10, 1991

Attachment 1 of 2

King's Hill Historic District (1882-1942)
Portland
Multnomah County, Oregon

Sprouse, John A., Jr., House (1935)
(ARCHITECTURE OF ELLIS F. LAWRENCE MPS)
Portland
Multnomah County, Oregon

New Houston Hotel (1912)
Portland
Multnomah County, Oregon

Olds, Wortman and King Department Store (1910)
Portland
Multnomah County, Oregon

Biltmore Apartments (1924)
Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon

Bretnor Apartments (1912)
Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon

Del Rey Apartments (1925)
Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon

Elm Street Apartments (1916)
Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon

Regent Apartments (1937)
Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon

Black, Dr. Walter, House (1933)
Lake Oswego
Clackamas County, Oregon

Boutwell, W. S. and Gladys, House (1931)
Lake Oswego
Clackamas County, Oregon

Carol D. Shull
January 10, 1991

Attachment 2 of 2

Sherrard-Fenton House (1917)
Lake Oswego
Clackamas County, Oregon

Erickson-Larsen Ensemble (1877, c.1885)
Astoria
Clatsop County, Oregon

Flavel, George C. & Winona, House (1879)
Astoria
Clatsop County, Oregon

Union Fishermen's Cooperative Packing Co.
Alderbrook Station (c. 1903)
Astoria
Clatsop County, Oregon

Coke, J. S., Building (1910)
Coos Bay
Coos County, Oregon

Ashland Depot Hotel, South Wing (1888)
Ashland
Jackson County, Oregon

Gold Hill High School (1910)
Gold Hill
Jackson County, Oregon

Corning Court Ensemble (1924-1926)
Medford
Jackson County, Oregon

Gates, C. D. "Pop", House (1920)
Medford
Jackson County, Oregon

Reames, Alfred Evan, House (1926)
Medford
Jackson County, Oregon

Eskelin, Ed, Ranch Complex (1935-1940)
Silver Lake vicinity
Lake County, Oregon

Ross-Averill House (1866)
Brownsville
Linn County, Oregon

Fawk, Henry, House (1902)
Salem
Marion County, Oregon

Columbia Southern Railroad Passenger
Station & Freight Warehouse (1898)
Wasco
Sherman County, Oregon

Doyle, A. E., Cottage (1915)
Neahkahmie Beach
Tillamook County, Oregon

Ison, Mary Francis, Cottage (1912)
Neahkahmie Beach
Tillamook County, Oregon

Glenn, Hugh, House (1882)
The Dalles
Wasco County, Oregon

Van Dellen, John & Murta, House (1920)
The Dalles
Wasco County, Oregon

Schulmerich, Edward, House (1915)
Hillsboro
Washington County, Oregon