

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Lee-Janouch House

other names/site number Crater Lake House (3 Willamette Ave)

Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A

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

2. Location

street & number 1202 East Main Street not for publication

city or town Medford vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Jackson code 029 zip code 97501

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B X C D



12/20/24

Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		site
	3	structure
		object
1	3	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY

 AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

 OTHER: Rustic

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

 walls: STONE

 WOOD

 roof: ASPHALT

 other: METAL

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity).

Summary Paragraph

The Lee-Janouch House, located 1202 East Main Street in Medford, Oregon, was completed in 1934.¹ The building rises one and one-half stories above a full daylight basement level and is built in the National Park Service (NPS) Rustic or “Cascadian” style with battered stone clad masonry walls on the first floor and board and batten siding above. The gabled volume is expanded by historic dormers facing west and north. Original multi-light steel sash windows remain in virtually all locations, set into the thick character-defining stone walls on the basement and main floor levels, or framed by wood trim on the upper story. The interior, which consists of multiple rooms organized around a central staircase, is simply finished with mixed historic and non-historic materials. The house is located within a well-maintained landscape, framed by a historic stone pony wall and compatible wooden fencing. Three non-historic minor outbuildings are located to the rear.

The Lee-Janouch House is an excellent example of its time, retains integrity in all areas, and remains almost entirely unchanged from its original design and construction over ninety years ago.

Narrative Description

The Lee-Janouch House is located at the southeastern corner of the intersection of East Main Street and Willamette Avenue, facing north, in an area of pre-World War Two era single family residential development to the east and south. Redeveloped commercial uses on larger lots characterize a portion of East Main Street to the north. Residential uses to the west, facing East Main Street, are intermixed with residential converted to small commercial uses. The Lee-Janouch House, prominently sited and set back from the corner, occupies tax lot 371W30AA-8400, a 0.17-acre parcel 120-feet deep and 60-feet wide, identified as Lot 1, Block 2, of the Medford Heights Addition to the City of Medford. The site is generally flat, rising slightly from north to south. The house footprint is roughly 36 feet wide and 30 feet deep, exclusive of the projected front entry.

The well maintained landscape supports the historic character of the house, with an original raised random-coursed stone pony wall built from “Crater Lake” stone, a characteristic red-brown basalt found in the park, that lines the street elevations and creates separation from the adjacent sidewalk and park row/planting strip.² An attractive, compatible, non-historic wooden fence is made of stained wood highlighted by fret sawn tree cut-outs is approximately 30” tall, defining the front yard, with a matching entry gate and pergola facing East Main Street. Mature perimeter plantings, a decorative corner bed (defined by the rock pony wall) and multiple large trees highlight the landscape. A taller matching fence, also above a stone pony wall, provides additional privacy at the southwest property corner, adjacent to the basement level garage and continues along the rear alley. The concrete apron leading from Willamette Avenue to the garage entry is compatibly built with random scored lines, mimicking the house’s stone walls. A matching stone wall creates a small enclosure at the main entrance, with a concrete pad and stoop. Concrete, or drylaid stone walkways provide connections. A covered rear patio area, beneath a projecting flat rood off the main volume, is located at the southeast building corner.

Exterior

Rising from a formboard poured daylight basement level, the first floor of the exterior is of concrete, built in what has been called the Crater Lake wall, as designed at Crater Lake National Park to allow construction during the short building season. Concrete bearing interior walls are clad in large, random-

¹ “Building Revival Hailed as Three Fine Homes Go Up,” *Medford Mail Tribune*, 5-February-1934, 9:8.

² See Mark, Steve, https://npshistory.com/nature_notes/crla/vol31h.htm (visited 17-July-2024).

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coursed, mortar-set stone and then the interstitial space is filled with concrete, creating a masonry element that can be much as 24" thick at the base, with deep window wells and openings for daylight basement windows, vents, and other openings.

The upper floor, below the gable roof, is clad with rustic redwood board and batten siding. Clipped corner boards extend over the large timber header that define the openings, while the battens stop at the interior angle of the clip, creating a staggered effect. Large beams project past the raking cornice/fascia board. The roof, serially replaced, is of architectural grade asphalt shingle in brown tones. There are two original, historic, dormers: a shed dormer on the west elevation and a gable dormer on the south elevation. A non-historic shed dormer (c. 1980) on the south elevation reflects the single largest modification to the building. A stone chimney, which rises from the first floor stone wall, projects through the roof and above the historic shed dormer on the west-facing elevation. The chimney is capped and has a small terra cotta flue extension below a modern metal vent. A second, central, stone chimney projects through the main ridgeline.

Main floor windows are all original, multi-light steel casements with narrow muntins that are in contrast to the large stone work. Deeply set into the wall, there are no sills or trim, with exposed wooden headers above. Upper floor windows, with the exception of a window in the non-historic shed dormer on the south elevation, are matching steel casements. Simple horizontal trim frame the openings, flanked with decorative, compatible, non-original fretsawn green-painted wooden shutters that continue the fir tree design.

The main entry, on the north-facing elevation, is set below a steeply pitched gable (16/12 +/-) with projecting beam supports and tie-bar, proud of the stone walls. A small lantern-type light of uncertain vintage, lights the stained wood, entry door. The wood and glass panel segmented garage door, facing west, is of uncertain vintage but assumed a compatible modification.

Interior

The Lee-Janouch House consists of three levels: the basement, main floor and upper floor.

Basement:

Accessed via an interior stairway or the segmented garage door, the basement level has a poured concrete pad and is formed by the exposed, formboard, cast concrete perimeter foundation walls. The ceiling being the main floor, is of a poured in place concrete slab on the south and wood framing at the north. Finishes in the basement are simple, painted concrete or painted plaster over wood frame for the interior divisions. Lighting, systems (electric, plumbing) are all functional with no decorative elements. As shown in Figure 5, the three spaces in the basement consist of the garage, a workroom and laundry/storage. A small area at the northwest is unoccupied and unexcavated.

Main Floor Level:

Accessed through a small foyer from the main entry door, a large living room with an original rock faced hearth and wood mantel occupies the southwest corner of the floorplan. Walls are plaster (over the bearing concrete). Original narrow board tongue-and-groove oak flooring remains while the ceiling, originally plaster, is clad with wood. Small built in bookcases flank the heath on the west wall. The dining room is located to the east.

The kitchen, finished with knotty-pine cabinets (non-original, c. 1960) is open to the Dining area. A bedroom, and what now is used as den or study, flank the original downstairs bathroom. Finishes are generally plaster walls and ceilings. The bathroom retains early appearing 6x6 tile wainscot with a decorative band and black tile base and cap.

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The original narrow stairs, located in the center of the plan as shown on Figure 6, rises to the upper level, with simple painted wood balustrade and 6x6 painted wood newel post.

Upper Floor Level:

The upper floorplan is arrayed around the stairwell and a small hallway that provides access to perimeter bedrooms, restroom, and storage areas. As noted, the bedroom at the SE corner, expanded by a shed dormer, was added to the building by the current owner in the 1970s (see Figure 7)

Accessory Buildings and Appurtenances

Three small, non-historic, accessory buildings provide storage and other uses to the rear of the house. Two are wood frame gable volumes providing for storage, one with a shed lean-to addition over a drylaid stone area. Lining the east property line, at the south, a boxy structure encloses a hot tub. An outdoor cooking area, built of rock from the Lost Lake area is located near the patio, built by the current owner. None of these minor structures, while generally compatible, is considered historically significant and all post-date the house construction. All are counted as “non-contributing” in Section 5.

Known Alterations

Except as noted in text, the main house remains largely as built in 1934. The major change to the original plan is the creation of an additional bedroom with the shed dormer at the building SE corner, added in 1975. Known interior changes are generally finished related, with updated paint or wallpaper and floor coverings.

Minor exterior changes include, most notably, the construction of the perimeter wood fence, the addition of painted wood shutters, and serial roof replacement. The original roofing, assumed to have been wood shingle, is unknown.

Summary

Completed in 1934, the one and one-half story Lee-Janouch House rises from a full daylight base level and is built in the NPS Rustic or “Cascadian” style, with battered stone clad walls on the first floor and board and batten siding above. The gabled volume is expanded by historic dormers facing west and north. Original multi-light steel sash windows remain in virtually all locations, set into the thick character-defining stone walls on the basement and main floor levels, or framed by wood trim on the upper story.

Located within a well-maintained landscape, framed by a historic stone pony wall and compatible wooden fencing, the Lee-Janouch House is an excellent example of its time and remains almost entirely unchanged from its original design and construction over ninety years ago. It retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations N/A

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1934

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Davidson, Isaac (Ike), Builder

Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of Significance, based on the construction and completion of the house, is established as 1934.³

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

³ "Building Revival Hailed as Three Fine Homes Go Up," *Medford Mail Tribune*, 5-February-1934, 9:8.

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

The Lee-Janouch House, built in 1934, is locally significant in the area of architecture and is an excellent, if somewhat unusual, example of NPS Rustic or Cascadian architecture as used for a private residence. Built by Issac "Ike" Davidson, the building superintendent of Crater Lake National Park, the house was constructed with stone from the park and built by NPS personnel, techniques, and equipment as part of an odd episode that culminated with senior park staff serving time in federal prison. The house exhibits distinctive characteristics of the Rustic Style including locally sourced battered stone cladding, rustic redwood board and batten siding in the gable ends, and simple interior finishes. The Period of Significance is defined by the resource's construction in 1934. Well maintained and little altered, the Lee-Janouch House, known locally as the "Crater Lake House," is an excellent example of its type and retains substantial integrity in setting, feeling, design, workmanship and use of materials, supporting its significance under Criterion C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Lee-Janouch House, named after its first two owners, is significant under Criterion C as an exemplar of the NPS Rustic or Cascadian architecture style. The Rustic Style is naturalistic, using native materials such as large, roughly cut stone and stained or painted wood in natural colors. Often with complex footprints and blended into their surroundings, the NPS Rustic style is largely associated with federal park and forest service design. The Lee-Janouch House, with its unusual relationship to Crater Lake National Park during the early 1930s, is a rare privately constructed and owned example of the style.⁴

Medford

Medford, located in the center of the Rogue River Valley, was platted in 1883 in anticipation of the arrival of the railroad from the north. By the late-1890s and especially after 1900, the city developed rapidly as an important shipping center for the surrounding agricultural area. In the decade between 1900 and 1910, a period famed locally as "The Orchard Boom," Medford's population grew almost 400%, from 1,791 to 8,840 persons, making it one of the fastest growing cities in the United States. While population declined to 5,756 in 1920, Medford quickly surpassed Jacksonville, the county seat, and Ashland, as the largest city in Jackson County, to become a hub for retail, financial and medical services in the region. Medford's location on the Pacific Highway, the first paved north-south route connecting Oregon, brought new growth and prominence, surpassing 11,000 in the 1930 census. In 1927, following a county election, Medford became the Jackson County seat, replacing Jacksonville.

While much of Medford's early growth was to the west of Bear Creek, centered on the railroad line, residential development to the east, along East Main Street and stretching further into the surrounding orchard lands, began during the Orchard Boom and grew in the 1920s. Many local business leaders and politicians built fine residential designs along Geneva Street and Minnesota Avenue.⁵ Charles E. "Pop" Gates, Medford's mayor and a prominent auto dealer, built a fine home at 1307 Queen Anne Avenue in 1920. Period newspaper accounts boasted that Gates was building "above the fog," a touted benefit of building in east Medford.⁶ East Medford continued to be the location for the city's upper class residential development into the 21st century.

⁴ A limited effort to identify other similar private examples via internet queries to historic preservation groups located only one similar example of a privately owned/developed NPS Rustic style residential design. That example, Martins Woods, in Lanham, Maryland, is a small wooden enclave of six log houses and one stone house that were built by Dean W. Martin, described as "...an accomplished employee of the U. S. Forest Service" (D' Agostini, for Parsons Brinkerhoff. Martins Woods, Maryland Historical Trust Determination of Eligibility Form, Inventory No. PG-72-68), August 2011.

⁵ Geneva-Minnesota Historic District (NRIS 93001508).

⁶ The Charles Edwin "Pop" Gates House was listed in the NR in 1991 (NRIS 91000042).

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Crater Lake National Park (CLNP)

Crater Lake National Park is located in Klamath County, approximately 65 miles northeast of Medford. Long protected as a sacred place by Indigenous peoples, the first known euro-American to see Crater Lake was John Wesley Hillman, a 21-year-old gold prospector who along with two others stumbled upon the lake in 1853. The first published report was by Chauncy Nye, who authored an article about the “Blue Lake,” printed in the *Oregon Sentinel*, published in Jacksonville in 1862. William Gladstone Steel visited the lake in 1885 and began a seventeen-years quest to have it established as a national park.⁷ Crater Lake was included within the Cascade Range Forest Reserve in 1893 and, on May 22, 1902, became the eighth place in the US to be designated as a national park. Will Steel was named the parks’ first superintendent.⁸

The newly set-aside Crater Lake National Park of Southern Oregon promises to rival in grandeur and picturesque beauty the world-noted Yellowstone.⁹

Construction at Crater Lake initially included simple log buildings built by the US Army Corps of Engineers. As the Park Service became more established, and visitation at Crater Lake and elsewhere increased, the demand for additional staff housing and support buildings eventually led to the development of more elaborate construction, much of it designed within what has since come to be known as *NPS Rustic Architecture*. The Munson Valley Administration Complex at Crater Lake, an important and largely intact example of the style, was listed on the National Register as a historic district in 1988.¹⁰ Several key buildings in the complex were completed during the 1932-1933 construction season. “Two large residences, a superintendent’s house and a naturalist’s house, were completed along with four utility buildings, a comfort station, additional employee residences and a dormitory for the rangers.”¹¹

NPS Rustic Architecture

NPS Rustic Architecture, also known as “Cascadian” rustic architecture, or even just “rustic” architecture, traces its beginnings to 1916, and the creation of the National Park Service itself. The style expands upon earlier “lodge” or log cabin construction techniques, which had become popular with natural areas like Yellowstone or Yosemite in the 19th century.

By 1918, just two years after its creation, NPS began to articulate a series of design principles that would influence park construction for nearly half a century. Road layouts, landscape and park structures followed a series of principals intended to create an architectural style that would blend and complement the natural character of the parks. The product of multiple NPS designers and developed in partnership with the Civilian Conservation Corps, what became known as NPS Rustic was finally codified in a massive three-part document called *Parks and Recreation Structures*, prepared for NPS by Albert H. Good in 1938.

The idea of an architectural theme for all park structures in keeping with a park’s natural character had been promoted by Daniels, Punchard and Hull. In the late 1920s Thomas Vint, chief landscape architect, realized that architectural themes could be imposed on standard plans that met broad functional needs of parks in general.¹²

To best articulate the elements of the style, Thomas Vint gathered examples of what he considered the best efforts at implementing a rustic park standard. These included buildings from Crater Lake NP, Yellowstone, Yosemite, Glacier and elsewhere, that could serve as models for park designers and guide new construction.

⁷ *Crater Lake History and Culture*, www.nps.gov, visited 29-April-02024.

⁸ Engemann, Richard H. *The Oregon Companion*. Portland, OR: Timber Press, 209:105.

⁹ “Up Rouge River to Crater Lake,” *Sunday Oregonian*, 16-May-1903, 30:1-7.

¹⁰ Munson Valley Historic District, listed in 1988 (revised 1997).

¹¹ National Park Service, Crater Lake National Park. *Cultural Landscape Recommendations- Park Headquarters at Munson Valley*, (Seattle, WA: Cultural Resources Division, PNW Region, Summer 1991), 10.

¹² McClelland, Linda Flint. *Building the National Parks*, (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998), 243.

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Perhaps for the first time in the history of American architecture, a building became an accessory to nature... Early pioneer and regional building techniques were revived because it was thought that a structure employing native materials blended best with the environment.¹³

NPS Rustic architecture relied heavily on using materials local to the park in ways that honored natural colors and forms, complementary to the landscapes that made the park significant. "The materials, type of construction, and details of park structures...were determined by the natural qualities of each site, including climate, weather, presence of local stone or timber, topography, and the scale of the surrounding forests."¹⁴

Crater Lake National Park in the NPS Rustic style utilized a distinctive use of stone in what has been termed the NPS Crater Lake wall treatment. "Exterior battered walls (inclining inward bottom to top, toward the buildings) are built of massive uncoursed boulders, pyramiding larger stones near the bottom, and become progressively smaller as the masonry walls meets eaves or gables."¹⁵ The Sinnott Memorial at Crater Lake NP, built in 1931, was reportedly the first structure to use this unusual building technique. At that time Issac Davidson would have played a role in the development of the style, as the park's building superintendent.

Generally built for public use, in parks or related lodging or recreational uses, nestled into an expansive, natural, landscape, "Rustic" architecture in the NPS style is uncommon outside of those settings. Major works on American residential architecture generally fail to include the style, an indication of its lack of use for private development. Neither *A Field Guide to American Houses* nor *The Abrams Guide to American House Styles*, both leading guidebooks, include "rustic" in the index.¹⁶

Individual of Interest: CLNP Superintendent E. C. Solinsky

Elbert C. Solinsky, born in 1886, the son of a prominent San Francisco, California based attorney, was raised in northern California society and, after graduating from the University of California at Berkeley in 1911, joined the National Park Service and quickly rose through its administration. By 1915 he was in charge of timber operations at Yosemite National Park and represented the government's interests in the famed Hetch Hetchy water project. He rose to the position of Assistant to the Superintendent at Yosemite, serving in that role from 1926-1929.¹⁷

In early 1929 Solinsky was appointed as Superintendent of Crater Lake National Park. Horace M. Albright, Director of the National Park Service, wrote to Secretary of the Interior Roy O. West, that Solinsky was the best qualified candidate. "Your work at Yosemite Park as a forester, and later as Assistant to the Superintendent, has demonstrated that you have executive ability of a very high order and I have no doubt of your success at Crater Lake."¹⁸

Solinsky's service at Crater Lake began on February 15, 1929. He was suspended by the Park Service in May 1934¹⁹ and formally dismissed on September 1, 1934. Subsequent to the legal case detailed below, Solinsky returned to California where he had family. Solinsky died in 1968 in Modesto, California. His obituary referred

¹³ "Rustic Architecture, 1916-1942," National Park Service

(https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/rusticarch/introduction.htm, (visited 7-May-2024).

¹⁴ McClelland, op sit.

¹⁵ Kaiser, Harvey H. *The National Park Architecture Sourcebook*. (New York, NY: Princeton Architectural Press), 2008:67.

¹⁶ See McAlester, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf), 2013 and Morgan, William. *The Abrams Guide to American House Styles* (New York, NY: Harry N. Abrams), 2004. Casual review of another half-dozen styles guides failed to locate any analysis of "rustic" style residential architecture outside of pioneer or 19th century rural examples.

¹⁷ "Superintendents – Elbert C. Solinsky 1929-1934," www.craterlakeinstitute.com, visited 30-April-2024.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ "Oust Solinsky at Crater Lake," *Capital Journal* (Salem, OR), 29-May-1934), 1:4.

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to him as “a retired Stanislaus County lumber businessman,” with no mention of his National Park Service career.²⁰

Builder-Contractor: Isaac “Ike” F. Davidson

Isaac Forbes “Ike” Davidson was born in Lacon, Illinois in 1892 and came to Oregon in 1917. A skilled carpenter, he was working as the “foreman of construction” at Crater Lake National Park by 1930 and in that capacity oversaw the construction of the Superintendent’s Residence (see below) and other park structures. Newspaper accounts from the early 1930s document that his family was living in Junction City, Oregon and his parents lived in Dayton, where he frequently visited. At Crater Lake, in addition to his construction duties, Davidson developed a special snowplow for use in the park.²¹ It appears that Davidson, either on the side or during the off-season, worked on outside construction projects in the Rogue Valley that clearly included the Lee-Janouch House.

Davidson was arrested in connection with Solinsky’s misuse of funds case and his employment at Crater Lake was terminated. He pled guilty and served as a primary witness for the prosecution. Following the trial Davidson returned to his family in northern Oregon where he continued in construction as a stonemason and carpenter, reportedly supervising the stone work at Timberline Lodge.²² He also worked on the Forestry Building, in Salem.²³ Davidson received a U.S. patent Davidson for a “steering device” in 1938.²⁴ Ike Davidson died in 1971 in Milwaukie, Oregon, having been a resident of that city since 1950.²⁵

Solinsky Prosecution

In May 1934 Elbert C. Solinsky, the superintendent of Crater Lake National Park, along with Andrew R. Edwin, the chief clerk and disbursing officer, were suspended by acting NPS director A. E. Demaray. An internal investigation criticized Solinsky for disregarding procedures around purchasing and employment expenditures, mostly related to the purchase of a boat and construction of a boat house at the park. Solinsky characterized the issue as “slashing red tape.”²⁶ By summer 1935, the charges had expanded to include forgery on hiring slips and Issac F. Davidson, the park’s superintendent of construction, had also been suspended. All three were ultimately indicted by the federal government on “charges of conspiracy and fraud in connection with the alleged misappropriation of park funds.”²⁷

Edwin and Davidson pled guilty but agreed to testify against their former boss. Edwin testified that “...Solinsky had ordered him to make out 11 fictitious checks to non-existent workman in May 1932...totaling \$472.”²⁸ Davidson testified that he had been paid \$785 to build a boat, with a total cost of \$1235, far less than a comparable boat would cost, stating that Solinsky “...got a good buy for the government, even if payrolls were padded to obtain the money.”²⁹

E. C. Solinsky claimed throughout that he had manipulated the system and used any funds obtained to either create jobs or improve the park in a timely manner.

The Solinsky defense had argued that the defendant was a victim of governmental red tape that handicapped his eagerness to improve the park by what amounted to arbitrary refusal of

²⁰ “Elbert Solinsky,” *Modesto (CA) Bee*, 27-October-1968, C7:7.

²¹ “Ike Davidson Back Home,” *Medford Mail Tribune*, 2-March-1930, 2:2.

²² “Issac F. Davidson,” *Oregonian*, 13-October-1971, 28:4.

²³ “Alpine Grass Fire Rapidly Extinguished,” *Corvallis Gazette-Times*, 9-July-1938, 5:1.

²⁴ U.S. Patent 2112559A, filed Oct. 10, 1935 (found at <https://patents.google.com/patent/US2112559A/en>, visited 29-April-2024).

²⁵ “Issac F. Davidson,” *Oregonian*, 13-October-1971, 28:4.

²⁶ “Oust Solinsky at Crater Lake,” *Capital Journal* (Salem, OR), 29-May-1934, 1:4.

²⁷ “Ex-Supt. Of Crater Park Waits Trial,” *Roseburg News Review*, 12-February-1935, 1:2.

²⁸ “Edwin Target for Heavy Fire from Solinsky Counsel,” *Medford Mail Tribune*, 24-April-1935, 1:8.

²⁹ *Ibid*, 11:4.

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department heads to appropriate money he considered necessary, he undertook devious means of getting this money and converting it to park improvements.³⁰

The trial received national press coverage, with stories of the former superintendent printed in newspapers coast to coast. Prominent Medford residents testified as character witnesses for Solinsky, including Gus Newbury, a longtime attorney and judge along with two former Medford mayors, O. O. Alendorfer and C. E. "Pop" Gates. "The men swore that Solinsky's reputation was excellent and that the community still considers him an upstanding citizen."³¹ A federal jury in Portland, after deliberating for seven hours, found Solinsky guilty of fourteen counts of having defrauded the government, one for each payroll check.³² His conviction was reported under a banner headline in the local Medford paper. Solinsky was sentenced to two years, Edwin to thirteen months and Davidson to eight months in McNeil Island federal prison. Rather than wait for the county to transport them, the three prisoners, accompanied by a deputy marshal, drove to the prison in Solinsky's brother's automobile.³³ Solinsky filed an appeal, but it appears to have denied.

Lee-Janouch House Construction

Although not featured in the legal proceedings against E. C. Solinsky and Ike Davidson, the construction of the house for Dr. Robert and Dema Lee in Medford appears to have relied on the use of materials obtained at Crater Lake National Park and construction equipment belonging to the federal government and used inappropriately.

While no individual is documented as the designer, the building, perhaps based on Davidson's experience, exhibits considerable association with the Rustic Style as employed at Crater Lake National Park, including the use of large, randomly laid, Crater Lake stone for the battered foundation and lower walls, the use of rustic redwood board and batten siding for the upper wall portions and multi-paned casement windows set deep in the wall openings. Typically associated with national parks, Rustic Style buildings are integrated into a large expansive natural landscape, often considered a hallmark of the style. As an unusual example of the style, built as a private residence on a somewhat constrained residential lot, the Lee-Janouch House responds to a smaller site in a Rustic-inspired, idiosyncratic, fashion.

Construction of the Lee house was underway on East Main in February 1934. The local paper, in this period during the Great Depression, proudly reported "the start, on this street alone, of a genuine building revival that testifies to the confidence of investors in the future growth of greater Medford."

A.C. Abrams strolled out Sunday on East Main as far as the Highcroft addition on Siskiyou Heights and says he noted on the way a substantial modern dwelling to be built of stone, in course of erection at the intersection of Main and Willamette streets, for Dr. Robert E. Lee, optician here.³⁴

According to Mrs. Lee, recounting the construction of the house many years later to the current owner, "Ike Davidson built the first rock walled house on Crater Lake Avenue," and she and Dr. Lee were impressed with design and so hired him to build their residence."³⁵ There is at least some indication that Dema Lee played a role in the house design. Davidson, apparently, had a side business building houses in Medford, using the skills he developed working at Crater Lake, along with materials and equipment.

"[Davidson]... is subject to severe criticism for using Park equipment in building his private residences in Medford," (AYERS, USDI Letter, dated 2-June-1934. From David Canfield, Acting Superintendent...")

³⁰ "Sentence Slated for Saturday in Park Fraud Case," 1-May-1935, *Medford Mail Tribune*, 1:8.

³¹ "Solinsky Rests Defense Case on Own Testimony," *Medford Mail Tribune*, 26-April-1935, 1:4.

³² "Superintendent of National Park Faces Prison for Frauds," *Santa Rosa (CA) Republican*, 1-May-1935. 3:1.

³³ "Solinsky, Aides, Take Up Routine in Federal Pen," 20-May-1935, 1:5.

³⁴ "Building Revival Hailed as Three Fine Homes Go Up," *Medford Mail Tribune*, 5-February-1934, 9:8. (see Figure 4)

³⁵ "Other Historical Information," notes by Michael Ayers (current owner), from his interview with Mrs. Lee (n.d., c1970s).

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While I do not know for certain, I hardly believe the Mr. Davison would, on his own initiative , used Government equipment in building his houses, had he not at least received tacit permission...”

In 1984 Ike Davidson’s nephew John, then residing in Roseburg, recalled the Lee-Janouch House was built from rock hauled from Crater Lake Park, somewhere in the area of Annie Springs. “It was hauled down in park service trucks coming empty to Medford to pick up building supplies.”³⁶ John Davidson further stated that the house was built using a park service A frame stored in the Medford shops for the winter and that the stone masons who did the work were the same people who had worked on Crater Lake lodge.³⁷

Additional information on the construction of the house is from Roger Dew, who worked on the construction crew at Crater Lake National Park during the early 1930s. “During the later years of this time, I was aware of truckloads of building rock being hauled from the park to Medford.”

In several trips to Medford, I noticed a house being built on Crater Lake Avenue, between E. Main and East Jackson Street. The building blocks used were the same as those being brought from the Park. Another house was being built of the same material on the southwest corner of Willamette at East Main.³⁸

Dr. Robert E. and Dema Lee

Dr. Robert E. Lee, a distant relative of the famous general,³⁹ was born in Davis Creek, California on June 17, 1898. He graduated from the University of California with a degree in optometry and went into private practice, first in San Diego, CA. He and his wife, Dema Mary Hurkett Lee (born Jun 14, 1899 in Shawnee, Kansas), moved to Medford in 1929 and opened a practice there.

Dr. Lee was prominent in his field, serving on the State Board of Optometry from 1936-1939 and serving as the chair of the southern Oregon district, as well as serving as president of the state optometric association and other related organizations.⁴⁰ He was also active in a variety of civic organizations, including Toastmasters, Elks, Lions, and the Grange, being frequently mentioned in the local press as a speaker or arranging events in the community.

The Lees purchased the lot at the corner of East Main and Willamette from the City of Medford in January 1934 and instigated construction of the Lee-Janouch House and were its first occupants.⁴¹ Sometime prior to August 1939 they moved to a larger home on Old Stage Road, in Central Point, that was known as “Lee-Rancho.”⁴² Robert and Dema divorced later that year. In late 1939 Dr. Lee married Maxine Ella Martin, of Portland, and the couple resided in Lee-Rancho.⁴³ Dr. Robert E. Lee died on 15-November-1960 in Santa

³⁶ John Davidson, transcript notes to M. Ayers, 12-December-1984.

³⁷ This last statement is questionable, as Crater Lake Lodge was built much earlier than the Lee-Janouch House. It is more likely that the masons hired and supervised by Ike Davidson had worked with him on other projects at Crater Lake National Park.

³⁸ Roger and Enid Drew, Letter dated January 15, 1986, to M. Ayers.

³⁹ “Lee Going East,” *Medford Mail Tribune*, 22-June-1937, 5:2.

⁴⁰ “Dr. Robert E. Lee,” *Medford Mail Tribune*, 18-November-1960, 9:5-6.

⁴¹ See Jackson County Deed 213:335. The Lees then filed a Quitclaim Deed with Harry F. Elden, a single man (JCD 213-336) in July 1935 and five months later, in December 1935, Elden quit claimed back to Lee’s for unknown reasons (JCD 213:337). All these deeds were filed with the County recorder concurrently. Harry Elden is listed in the *1942 Polk City Directory*, nearly a decade later, as the manager of the Mt. Pitt Lumber Company and this series of transactions may relate to construction costs, but that is not confirmed. Elden lived in Central Point and appeared to have no other connection to the Lee-Janouch House.

⁴² *Medford Mail Tribune*, 8-August-1938, 3:2.

⁴³ “Martin-Lee Nuptials Saturday are Event,” *Southern Oregon Miner*, 29-December-1939, 1:5.

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Monica, CA, having moved to that area in 1958. He is buried in Medford. Dema Lee died in Paradise, CA, on April 22, 1996. She never remarried.⁴⁴

The Lees only lived in the house until 1937, when they sold the property to Karl and Eula Janouch.⁴⁵

Karl L. Janouch

Karl Lawrence Janouch was born in Wilber, Nebraska in 1889 and graduated from the University of Nebraska with a degree in forestry. In 1922 he married Eula Mae Oakes. Janouch served in the US Army Corps of Engineers during World War One and then worked in forests in Nebraska and Colorado before he and Eula relocated to southern Oregon in 1931, following his appointment as Assistant Supervisor of the Crater National Forest.⁴⁶ He became supervisor of the re-named Rogue River National Forest in November 1933⁴⁷ Karl served seventeen years at Forest Supervisor, until his retirement in December 1949. During his tenure with the forest service, Janouch oversaw considerable development, both in timber harvest and recreation, improving the road system to Lake of the Woods and overseeing the construction of cabins and other facilities. He was considered an expert and played an important role in the distribution of O&C Timber Funds, which provided major Federal funding for the operation of southern Oregon county government.

Following retirement from the USFS, Janouch initially worked in the private timber industry. In 1952 he was appointed Deputy County Treasurer, following a resignation.⁴⁸ Three years later he was appointed Treasurer, again following a resignation.⁴⁹ Janouch appointed Eula, his wife, as his deputy. Janouch ran for election in 1956, winning handily, and for re-election in 1960, again winning with a large majority. Eula continued to serve as deputy treasurer. Eula Janouch died in Medford, in 1972. Karl died seven years later, in 1979.

Karl and Eula Janouch sold the house in 1946, when they too, like the Lees, moved to a larger home on Old Stage Road, in Central Point.

Later Owners

The Janouchs sold the property to Kenneth B. and Pearl V. Teeter on July 8, 1946 and they are listed as residing at this address in the 1949 Medford City Directory.⁵⁰ Ken Teeter owned a Texaco gas station and both he and Pearl were accomplished amateur golfers, being frequently mentioned in the local papers.⁵¹ The Teeters sold the house in 1959, after several other transfers the house was purchased by Michael J. and Susan B. Ayers in October 1968.⁵² The house remains owned and occupied by Mike Ayers in 2024.

Other NPS-related or NPS Rustic Architecture in Jackson County

A small number of other residential architecture in the Jackson County area are directly related to Crater Lake NP or the NPS-Rustic style. These include the following.

⁴⁴ "Dema Lee," *Paradise (CA) Post*, 25-April-1996, 5:2.

⁴⁵ JCD 213:339, dated 5-June-1937. See Figure 6.

⁴⁶ Brown, Carroll. E. "Karl L. Janouch" *Timber Lines*, (US Forest Service, Vol 23, September 1979).

⁴⁷ Interestingly, at the retirement celebration for Hugh Rankin, his predecessor as Forest Superintendent, the master of ceremonies was E. C. Solinsky. (See "Friends Throng to Honor Rankin on Retirement," *Medford Mail Tribune*, 15-November-1933, 1:5).

⁴⁸ "Karl Janouch Named Deputy Treasurer," *Medford Mail Tribune*, 24-May-1952, 1:4.

⁴⁹ "Janouch Appointed to Succeed Sweeney as County Treasurer," *Medford Mail Tribune*, 6-October-1955, 1:2-3.

⁵⁰ See JCD 272:31-2 and Medford Branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. *Medford City Directory*. (Medford, OR: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints), 1949:121.

⁵¹ Kenneth B. Teeter (1907-1997) and Pearl V. Teeter (1909-2016) moved to Medford in 1943 and lived there the rest of their lives. Pearl lived to 107 years of age (Conger-Morris Funeral Directors, www.congermorris.com, visited 9-May-2024).

⁵² JCD OR-68-10353.

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Munson Valley HD (Old Superintendents Residence NHL), Crater Lake National Park

Originally listed as a National Register Historic District in 1988 and the subject of a boundary modification in 1997, the Munson Valley Historic District at Crater Lake National Park includes 18 resources built between 1916 and 1942 that include structures in the NPS Rustic Style, many of which were likely built in part by Issac "Ike" Davidson during his tenure as building superintendent, including the Administration Building, the Ranger Dormitory and the Mess Hall.⁵³ Of particular interest is the "Old Superintendent's Residence," completed in Summer 1933, and built following field sketches by Merel Sager and Francis Lange, using construction techniques with formed concrete walls clad in stone. "One by one, the massive boulders were lifted into place, leaving a space of a few inches... that was filled with concrete."⁵⁴ The Superintendent's House was dedicated as a National Historic Landmark in 1987 (see Figure 16).

1317 Queen Anne Avenue (371W30AA-4300). Built as the Superintendent's "Town House," by the National Park Service in 1927, this one and one-half story dwelling is located on Queen Anne Avenue in areas of comfortable homes. The house was designed, and probably constructed, under the auspices of the Landscape Engineering Division of NPS with plans approved in March 1927.⁵⁵ Superintendent Solinsky occupied the house during his tenure at the park. "The coming of the Crater National Park season, July 1st, will be almost a tragedy for little Jane Solinsky, nine-year old daughter of the Superintendent and Mrs. E. C. Solinsky, and her pet dog, Roxy Ann, when the family moves up to the superintendent's house at Anna Spring Camp in about a month...as no dog is permitted in any national park."⁵⁶ Roxy Ann, named for a natural feature visible from the Queen Anne home, stayed in Medford with Mr. Solinsky's parents, during the park season.

The Superintendent's Town House, built with an irregular primary façade dominated by a large bell-cast main gable, does not appear to have followed the basic concepts of NPS Rustic design, with a stucco exterior and the general character of what is typically called Norman Farmhouse. The house still stands, although it has been somewhat modified over the decades (see Figure 17). Although related to Crater Lake, this house does not reflect the NPS Rustic design and lacks the architectural quality of the Lee-Janouch House.

201 Crater Lake Ave (371W30AB-7300). Built by Ike Davidson in 1932, probably for John W. and Dorothy Johnson, this house was sold to Helen Mar Conroy in 1937, and she lived her for many years, after which it appears to have become a rental property.⁵⁷ The property, clearly that built by Davidson and referenced in accounts of stone being hauled from CLNP, is a one and one story gable volume with a bearing stone first floor level below a stucco-clad half story with a large shed-roof dormer. The house retains its original metal sash casement windows and while in only fair condition appears to remain largely as built, it shares a similar history to the Lee-Janouch House but lacks the architectural character and siting of the nominated property (see Figures 18 and 19).

1260 W. Sunset Ave (372W25BB-9200). Built circa 1937-38, the first owners of this dwelling were John D. and Olga Bowdish, who are documented at this address by September 1938.⁵⁸ A two-story gabled volume with random coursed stone walls and some shingle siding, the house has two gable dormers facing west. Apparently used as a rental since the early 1990s, the house has been somewhat modified with altered openings on the main elevation for a sliding patio door and modified windows. This Bowdish House lacks the quality of design and integrity of the Lee-Janouch House (see Figure 20).

⁵³ Crater Lake Natural History Association. *Crater Lake Reflections*, Volume 15, Summer 1988.

⁵⁴ *Dedication of the Old Superintendent's Residence as a National Historic Landmark*, Crater Lake National Park, August 25, 1988. See also Kaiser for a description of this Crater Lake-designed building technique, a response to the short construction season due to the park's weather (Kaiser, 2008:68).

⁵⁵ A copy of the house design is at the Southern Oregon Historical Society library, in Medford.

⁵⁶ "Solinsky Family Pet Runs Afoul of Park Ruling," *Medford Mail Tribune*, 23-June-1929, 5:8.

⁵⁷ See JCD 222:586. Conroy remained at this location at least through 1949.

⁵⁸ See "Visitors Leave," *Medford Mail Tribune*, 23-September-1938, 11:2.

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1001 W. Oakdale Ave (371V31BB-7700). Built in 1936 and known as the J. P. Naumes House, this one and one-half story gable volume with variegated stone and board and batten siding is attributed to local architect Frank Chamberlain Clark and was built by Mr. Naumes' son, Joe W. Naumes, with Frank T. Applegate serving as the construction foreman.⁵⁹ Included as a Secondary Contributing resource in the South Oakdale Historic District (NRIS 79002072, Resource ID#43), the J. P. Naumes House was described as "Craftsman Style," noting that Naumes personally hauled stone for its construction "countywide." In excellent condition and sited on a well-landscaped lot, the Naumes House nevertheless lacks direct association with the NPS Rustic style as found at with the Lee-Janouch House, the uniform Crater Lake stone, and the highly battered stone walls at the foundation (see Figure 21).

Other resources reflecting the influence of NPS Rustic design in southern Oregon include structures built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), mostly found in rural, recreational-related, locations. These include small picnic shelters at what is now Camp Latgawa, Fish Lake, Wrangle Gap and Prescott Park. Other NPS Rustic influenced structures can be found at the Oregon Caves National Monument and on the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest.

With the exception of federal housing on forest lands, the Lee-Janouch House is the single best example of the style, built by NPS personnel, using stone from the park itself, in the NPS Rustic Style are known in the area.

Summary

The Lee-Janouch House, completed in 1934 and built by Isaac "Ike" Davidson, is an unusual example of NPS Rustic or "Cascadian" architecture designed and built as a private residence. The character-defining battered stone walls use materials quarried at Crater Lake National Park. The Lee-Janouch House exemplifies its type and retains very high integrity in virtually all aspects of evaluation, making it locally significant under Criterion C, for its architectural design.

⁵⁹ See "Modern Stone Home Started for Naumes," *Medford Mail Tribune*, 11-March-1936, 2:1. No specific documentation on the Clark's role as architect was located.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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- Polk, R. L. *Medford City Directory* (misc. dates, as cited in text).
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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Jackson County Courthouse

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

<u>42.327652°</u>	<u>-122.858842°</u>	_____	_____
Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
_____	_____	_____	_____
Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated area is defined as Tax Lot 8400 on Jackson County Assessor Plat 371W30AD, roughly 60 feet by 120 feet in size, at the SE corner of the intersection of Willamette Avenue and East Main Street, containing 0.17 acres, including all of Lot 1, Block 2 of the Medford Heights Addition.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated area consists of the entire tax parcel historically associated with the Lee-Janouch House since its construction in 1934.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title George Kramer, M.S.,H.P., Kramer & Company date November 2024
 organization For Mike Ayers (property owner) telephone 541-482-9504
 street & number 386 North Laurel Street email george@preserveoregon.com
 city or town Ashland state OR zip code 97520

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Regional Location Map**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Tax Lot Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Lee-Janouch House
City or Vicinity: Medford
County: Jackson **State:** OR
Photographer: George Kramer, M.S., H.P., Ashland, OR
Date Photographed: May 2024

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- Photograph 1 of 12:** OR_JacksonCounty_Lee-JanouchHouse_0001
Looking southeast from corner of Willamette Avenue and East Main Street.
- Photograph 2 of 12:** OR_JacksonCounty_Lee-JanouchHouse_0002
Looking south, from East Main Street.
- Photograph 3 of 12:** OR_JacksonCounty_Lee-JanouchHouse_0003
North elevation, looking south, from entry walkway.
- Photograph 4 of 12:** OR_JacksonCounty_Lee-JanouchHouse_0004
East (side) elevation, looking north toward East Main Street.
- Photograph 5 of 12:** OR_JacksonCounty_Lee-JanouchHouse_0005
South (rear) elevation, looking northwest from rear property line.
- Photograph 6 of 12:** OR_JacksonCounty_Lee-JanouchHouse_0006
West elevation garage entry, looking east, from Willamette Avenue.
- Photograph 7 of 12:** OR_JacksonCounty_Lee-JanouchHouse_0007
West elevation, looking northeast from Willamette Avenue.

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- Photograph 8 of 12:** OR_JacksonCounty_Lee-JanouchHouse_0008
West elevation, Chimney and dormer detail.
- Photograph 9 of 12:** OR_JacksonCounty_Lee-JanouchHouse_0009
Main Entry, looking west.
- Photograph 10 of 12:** OR_JacksonCounty_Lee-JanouchHouse_0010
INTERIOR, Living Room and mantle, looking southwest.
- Photograph 11 of 12:** OR_JacksonCounty_Lee-JanouchHouse_0011
INTERIOR, Dining Room and Kitchen, looking east, from Living Room.
- Photograph 12 of 12:** OR_JacksonCounty_Lee-JanouchHouse_0012
INTERIOR, Upper Floor Detail, looking north, from upper bedroom to entry gate and East Main Street.

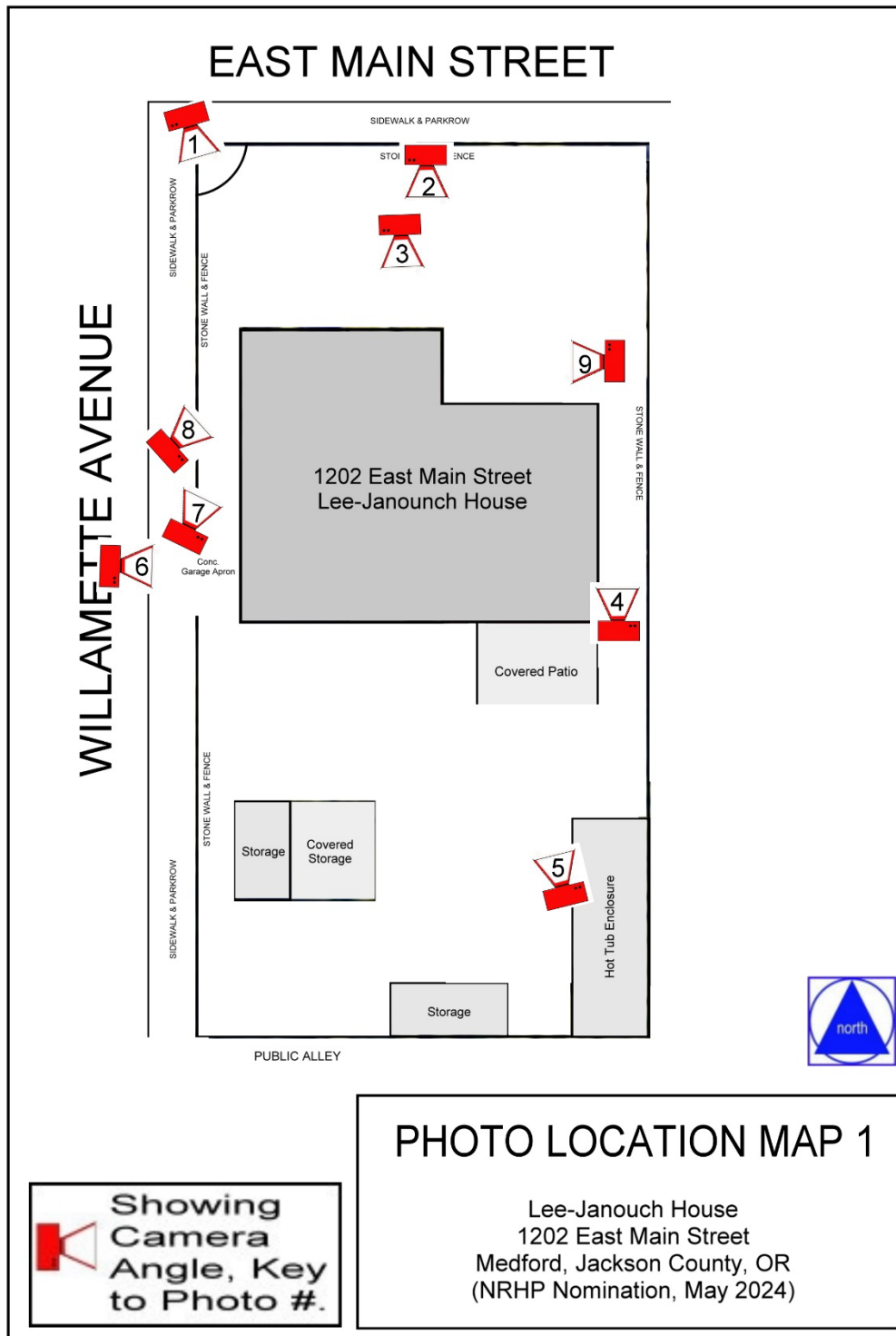
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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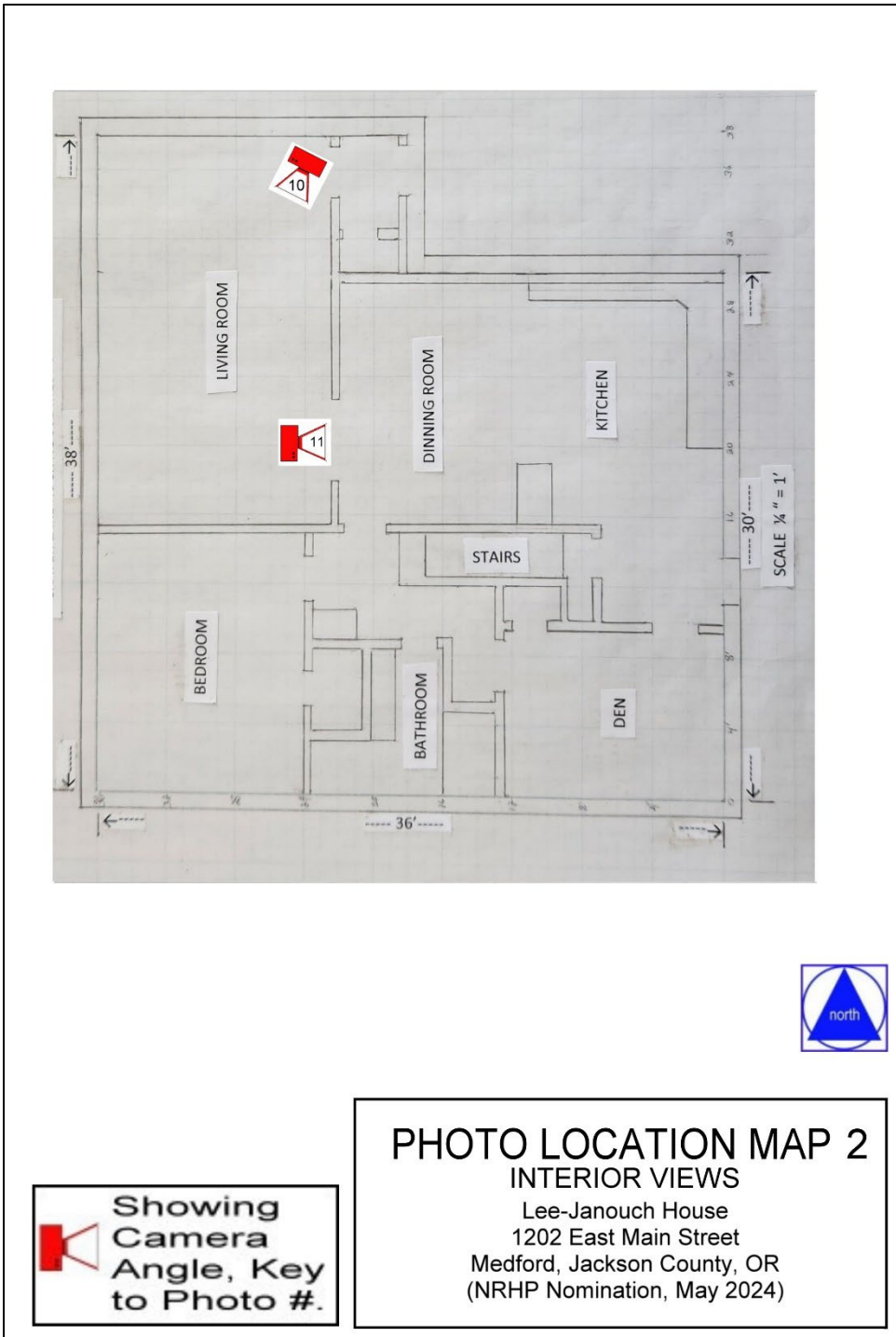
PHOTO LOCATION MAP 1: Images 0001 thru 0009 (Exterior Images)



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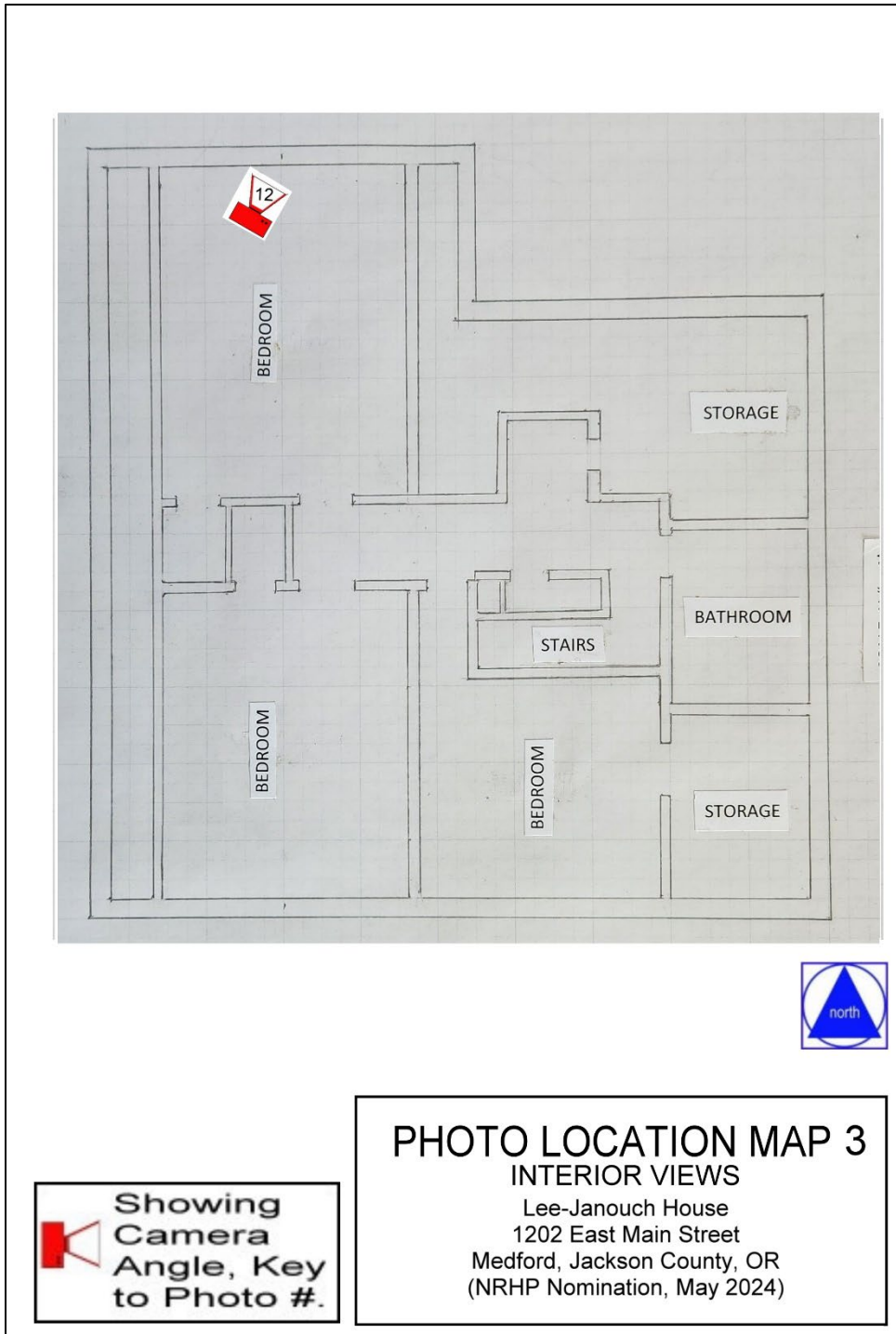
PHOTO LOCATION MAP 2: Images 0010 thru 0011 (Interior Images)



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PHOTO LOCATION MAP 2: Image 0012 (Interior Images)



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N/A

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List of Figures

(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all documents should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.)

- Figure 1:** Regional Location Map (USGS "Medford East," 7.5 Quadrangle, 2020, annotated).
- Figure 2:** Local Location Map (ODOT Medford City Map, 2021, Annotated).
- Figure 3:** Jackson County Assessors Map 371W30AD, Showing Tax Lot 8400.
- Figure 4:** Site Plan (2024).
- Figure 5:** Basement Floor Plan (Ayers 2024).
- Figure 6:** Main Floor Plan (Ayers 2024).
- Figure 7:** Upper Floor Plan (Ayers 2024).
- Figure 8:** Building Revival Hailed as Three Fine Homes Go Up, *Medford Mail Tribune*, 5-February-1934, 9:8.
- Figure 9:** "Solinsky is Convicted in Conspiracy Case," *Bend Bulletin*, 1-May-1935.
- Figure 10:** "Dr. Lee Home is Sold to Janouch," *Medford Mail Tribune*, 11-July-1937, 12:3.
- Figure 11:** Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Medford, 1927, updated to 1954 (Sheet 75).
- Figure 12:** HISTORIC PHOTO: Lee-Janouch House, 1970, Looking S From E Main (M. Ayers Image).
- Figure 13:** HISTORIC PHOTO: Lee-Janouch House, 1970, Looking SE E Main (M. Ayers Image).
- Figure 14:** HISTORIC PHOTO: Lee-Janouch House, 1970, Looking SE at Entry (M. Ayers Image).
- Figure 15:** HISTORIC PHOTO: Lee-Janouch House, 1994, Looking SE from Willamette Street (Jackson County Assessor Image).
- Figure 16:** COMPARISON IMAGE: Crater Lake National Park, Old Superintendent's Residence, NHL (L. S. Harrison Photo, Crater Lake NP, August 1985).
- Figure 17:** COMPARISON IMAGE 1317 Queen Anne, Medford, Crater Lake NP Superintendent's Town Residence (G. Kramer Photo, 2024).
- Figure 18:** COMPARISON IMAGE 201 Crater Lake Ave, Medford (G. Kramer Photo, 2024).
- Figure 19:** COMPARISON IMAGE 201 Crater Lake Ave, Medford (G. Kramer Photo, 2024).
- Figure 20:** COMPARISON IMAGE: 1260 W. Sunset Avenue (John D. & Olga Bowdish House, (G. Kramer Photo, October 2024).
- Figure 21:** COMPARISON IMAGE: 1001 W. Oakdale, J. P. Naumes House, South Oakdale Historic District (G. Kramer Photo, October 2024).

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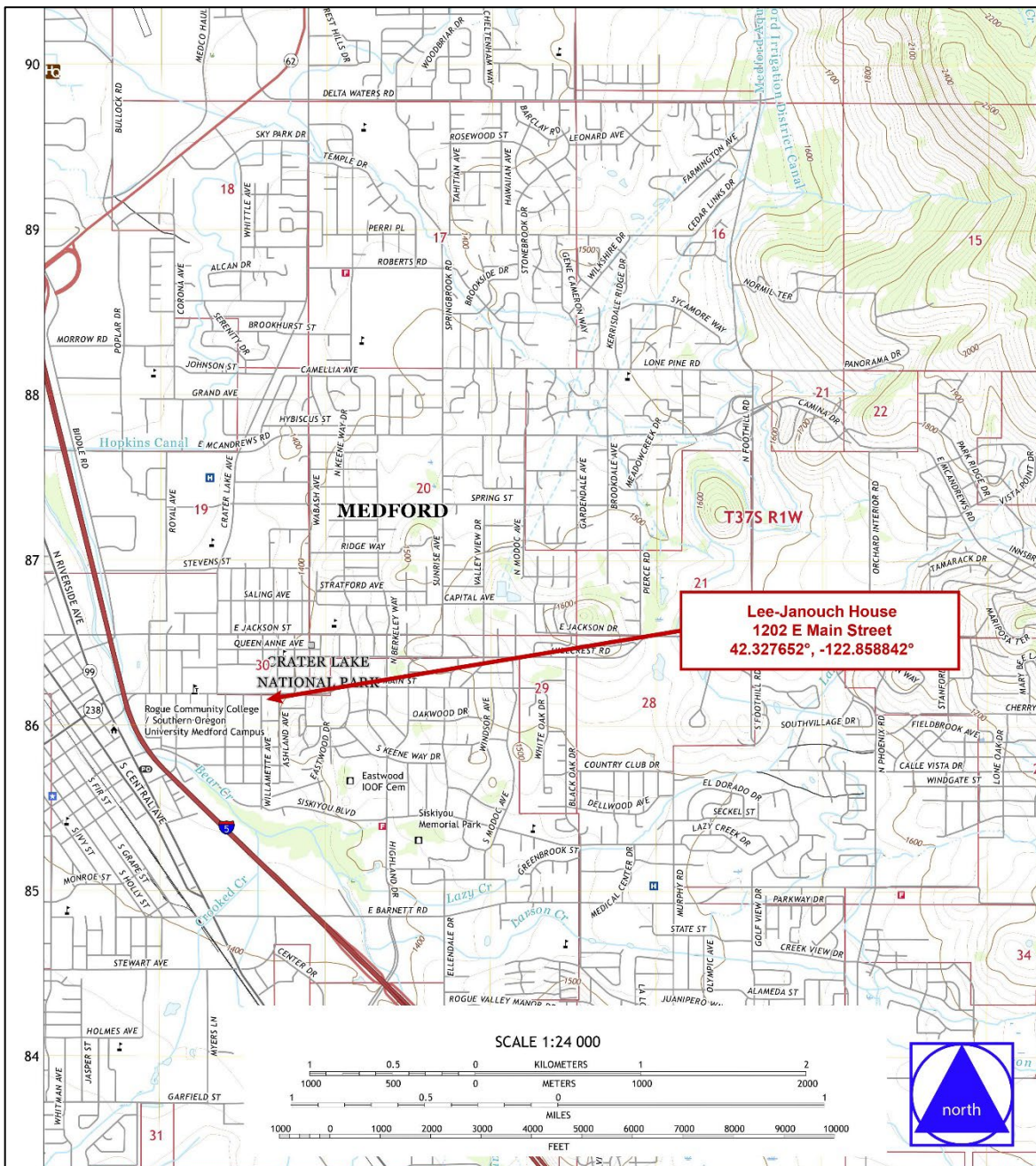
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N/A

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Figure 1: Regional Location Map (USGS "Medford East," 7.5 Quadrangle, 2020, annotated).



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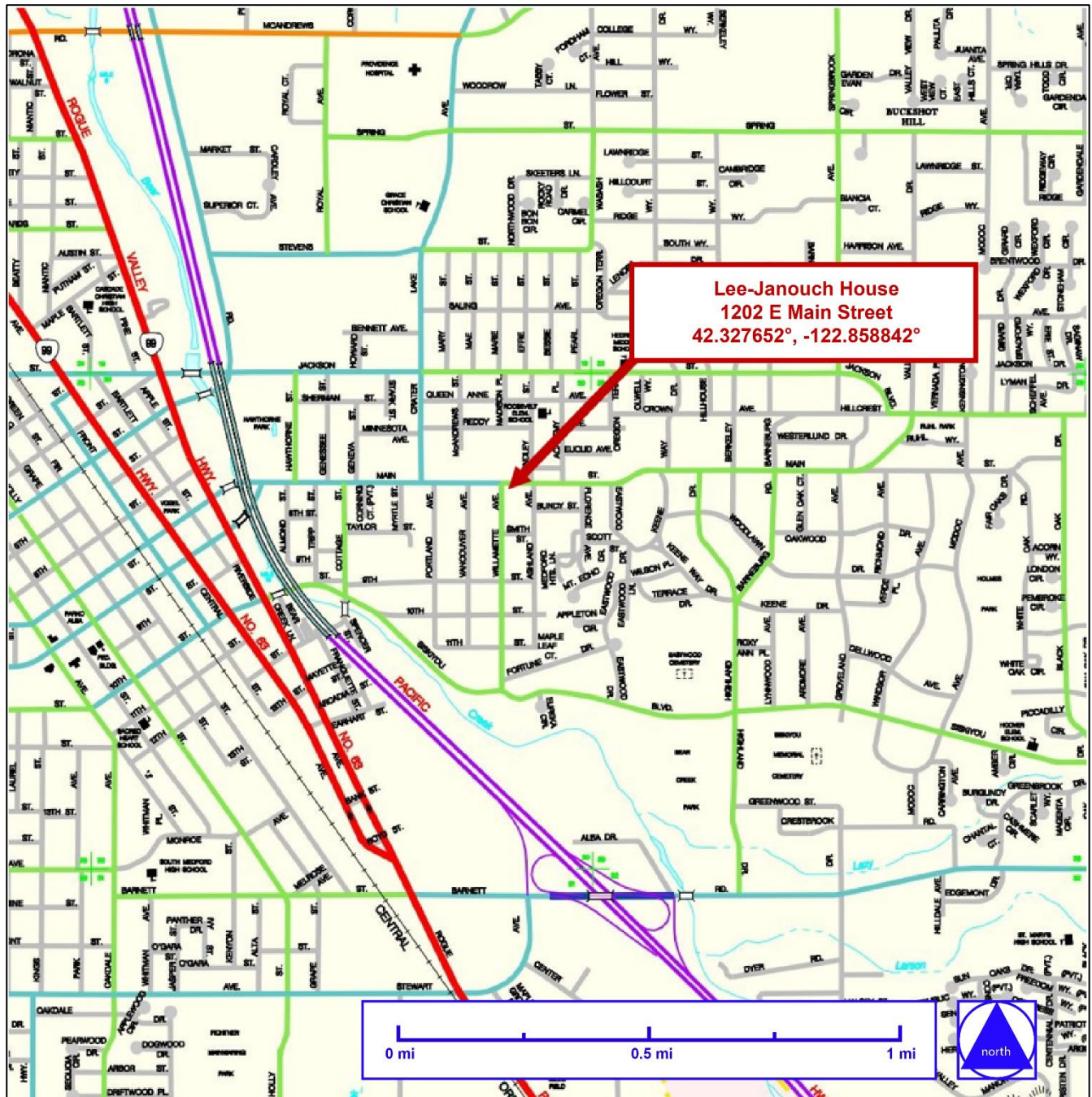
County and State

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Figure 2: Local Location Map (ODOT Medford City Map, 2021, Annotated).



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Figure 3: Jackson County Assessors Map 371W30AD, Showing Tax Lot 8400 (Jackson County, 2024, Annotated).



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Name of Property

Jackson Co., OR

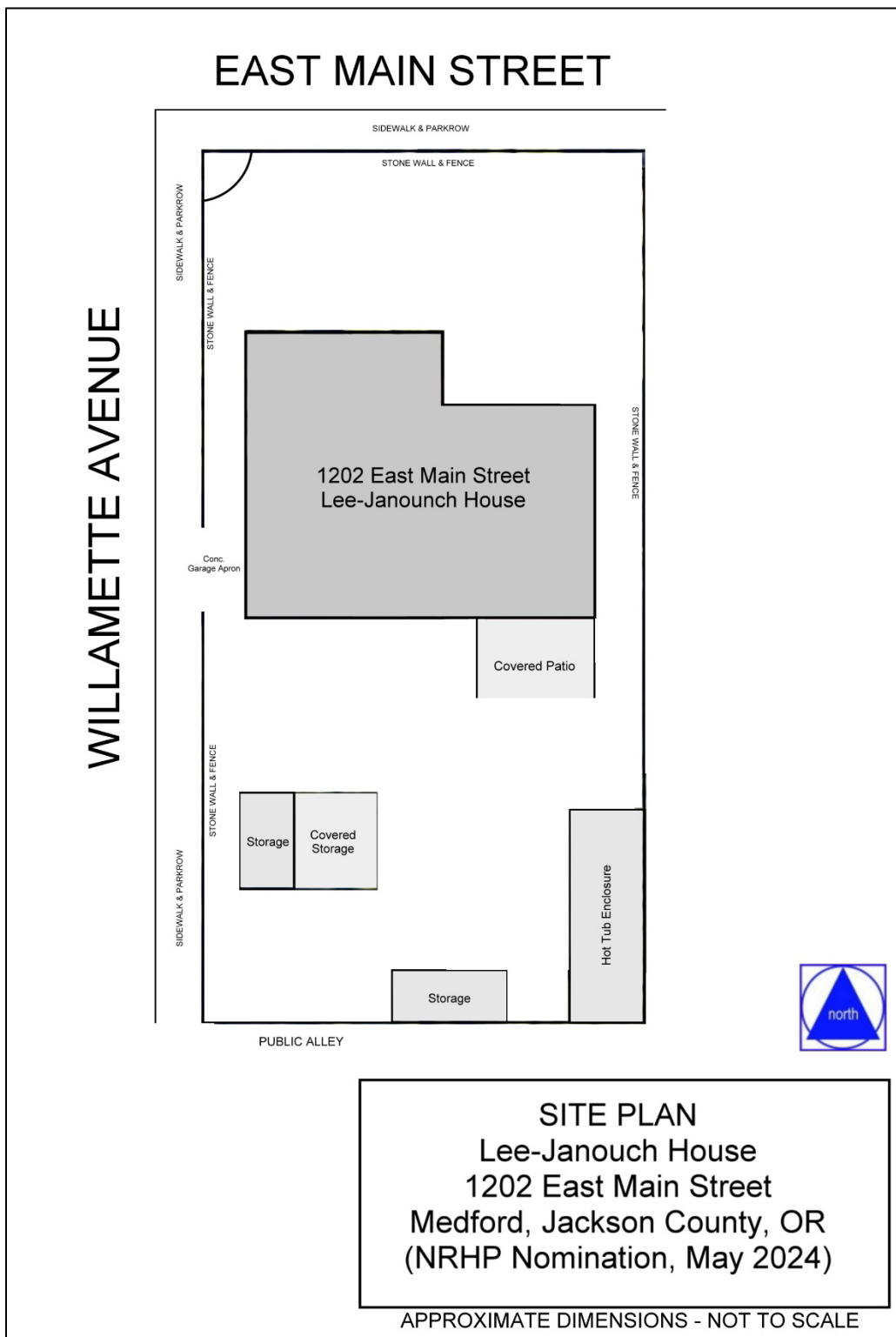
County and State

N/A

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Figure 4: Site Plan (2024).



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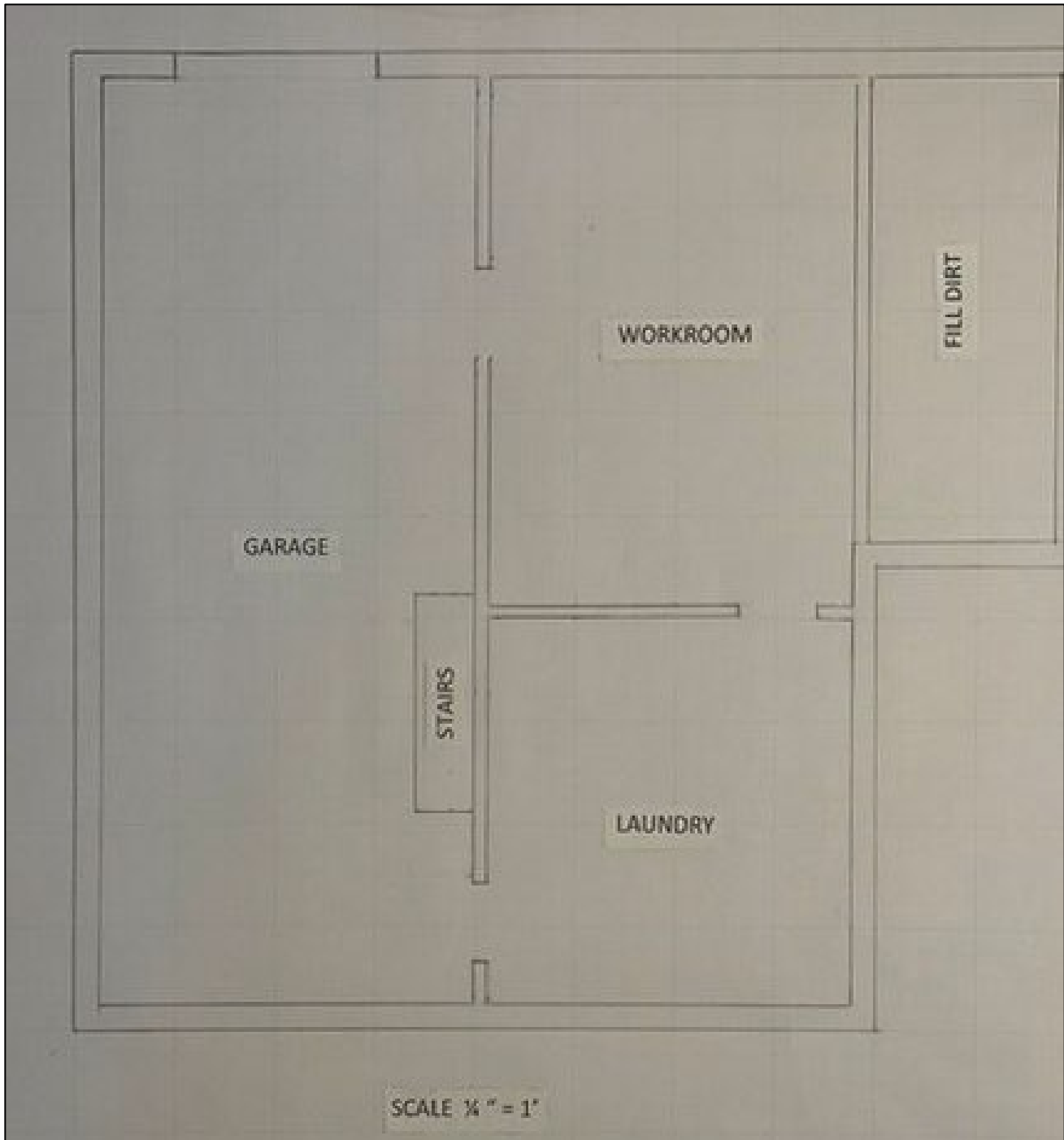
N/A

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Figure 5: Basement Plan (Ayers, 2024).



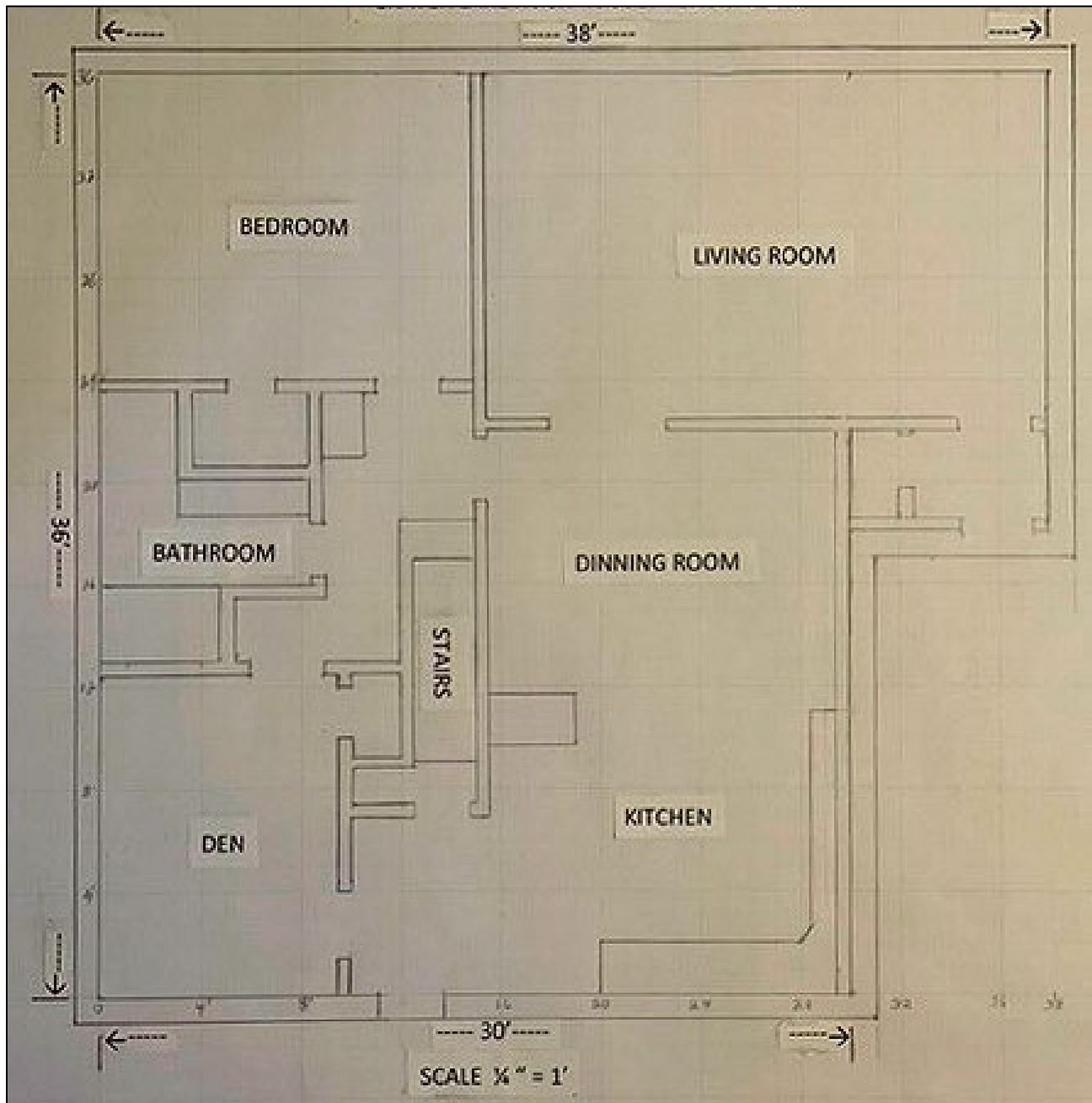
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Figure 6: Main Floor Plan (Ayers, 2024).



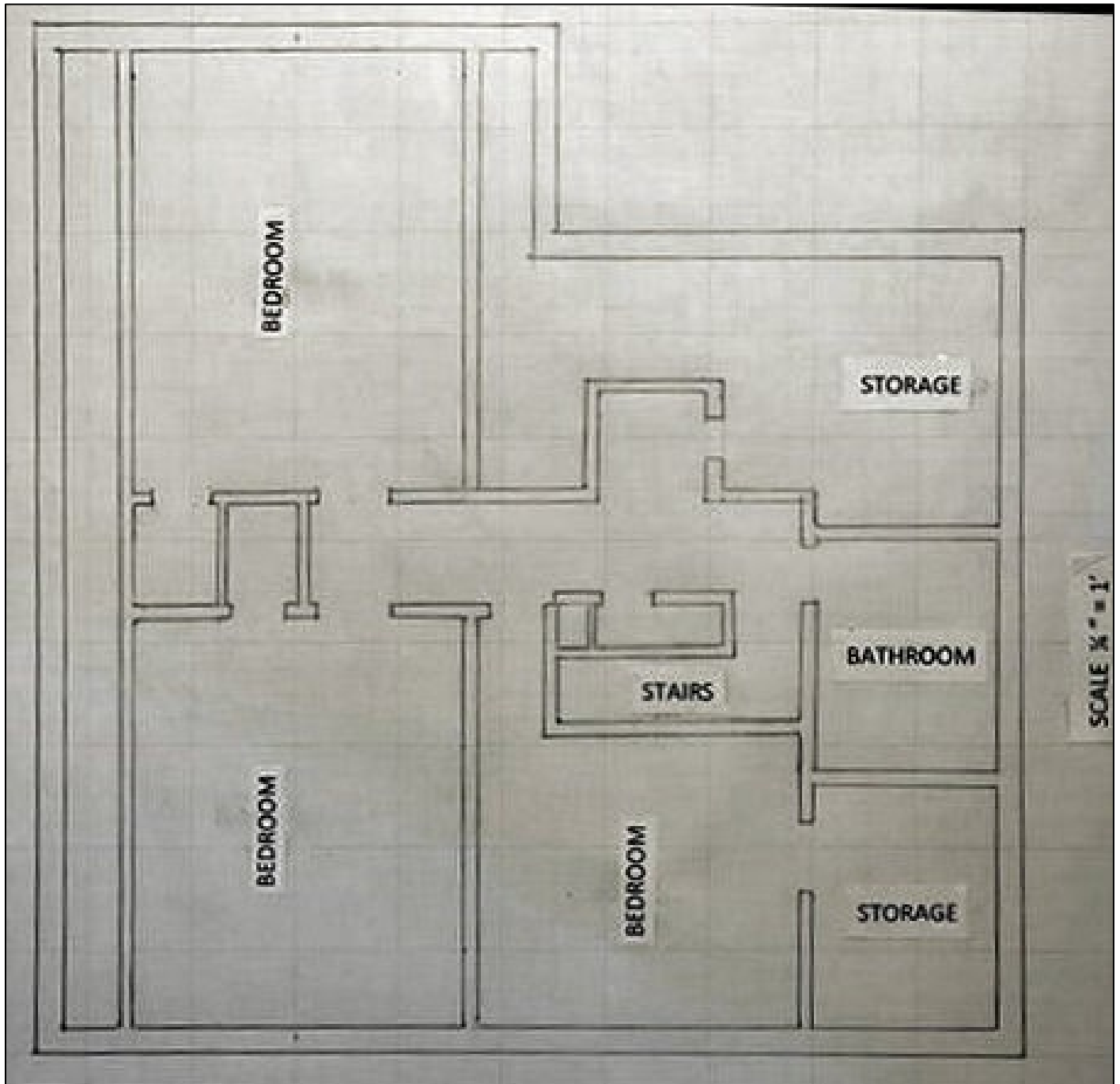
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Figure 7: Upper Floor Plan (Ayers, 2024).



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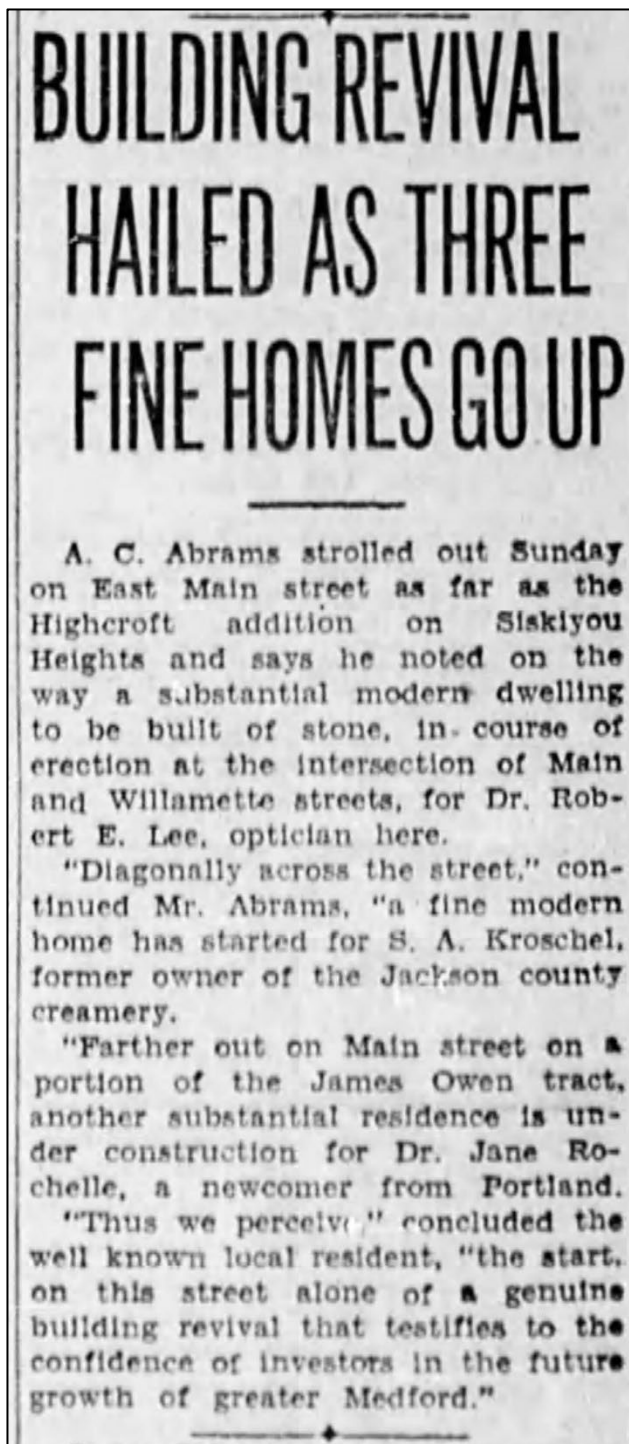
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Figure 8: Building Revival Hailed as Three Fine Homes Go Up, *Medford Mail Tribune*, 5-February-1934, 9:8.



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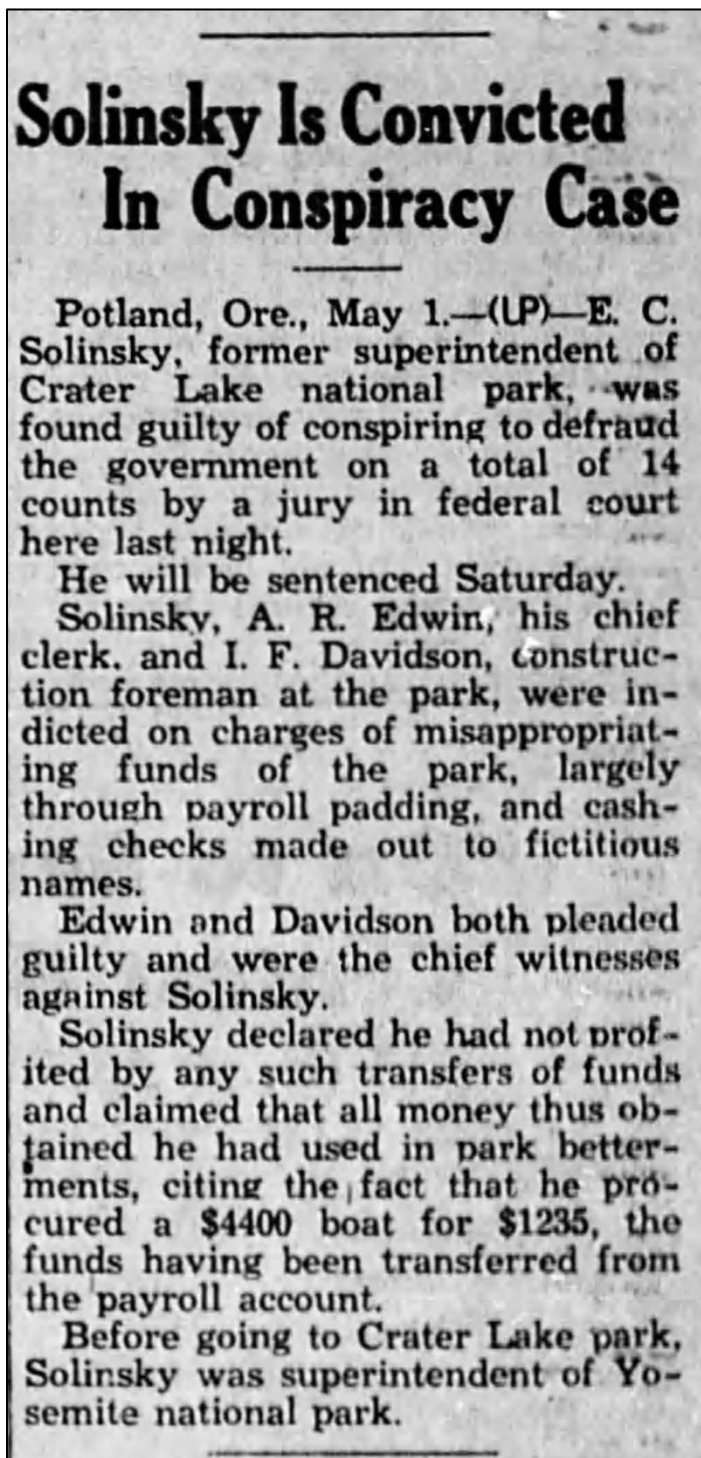
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Figure 9: "Solinsky is Convicted in Conspiracy Case," *Bend Bulletin*, 1-May-1935.



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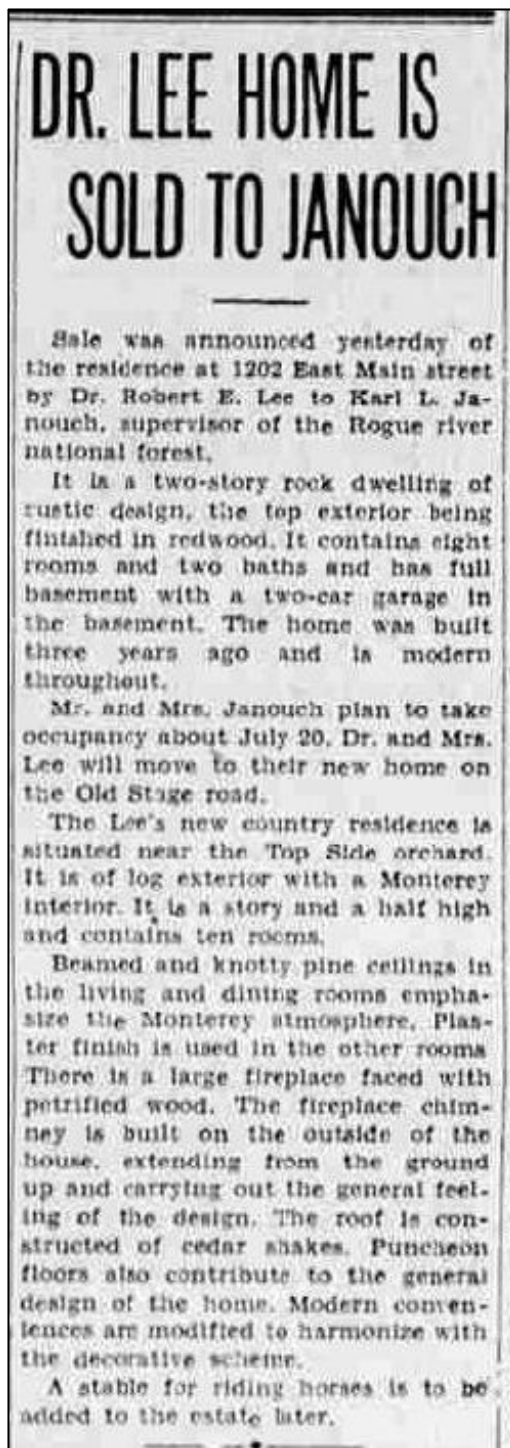
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Figure 10: "Dr. Lee Home is Sold to Janouch," *Medford Mail Tribune*, 11-July-1937, 12:3.



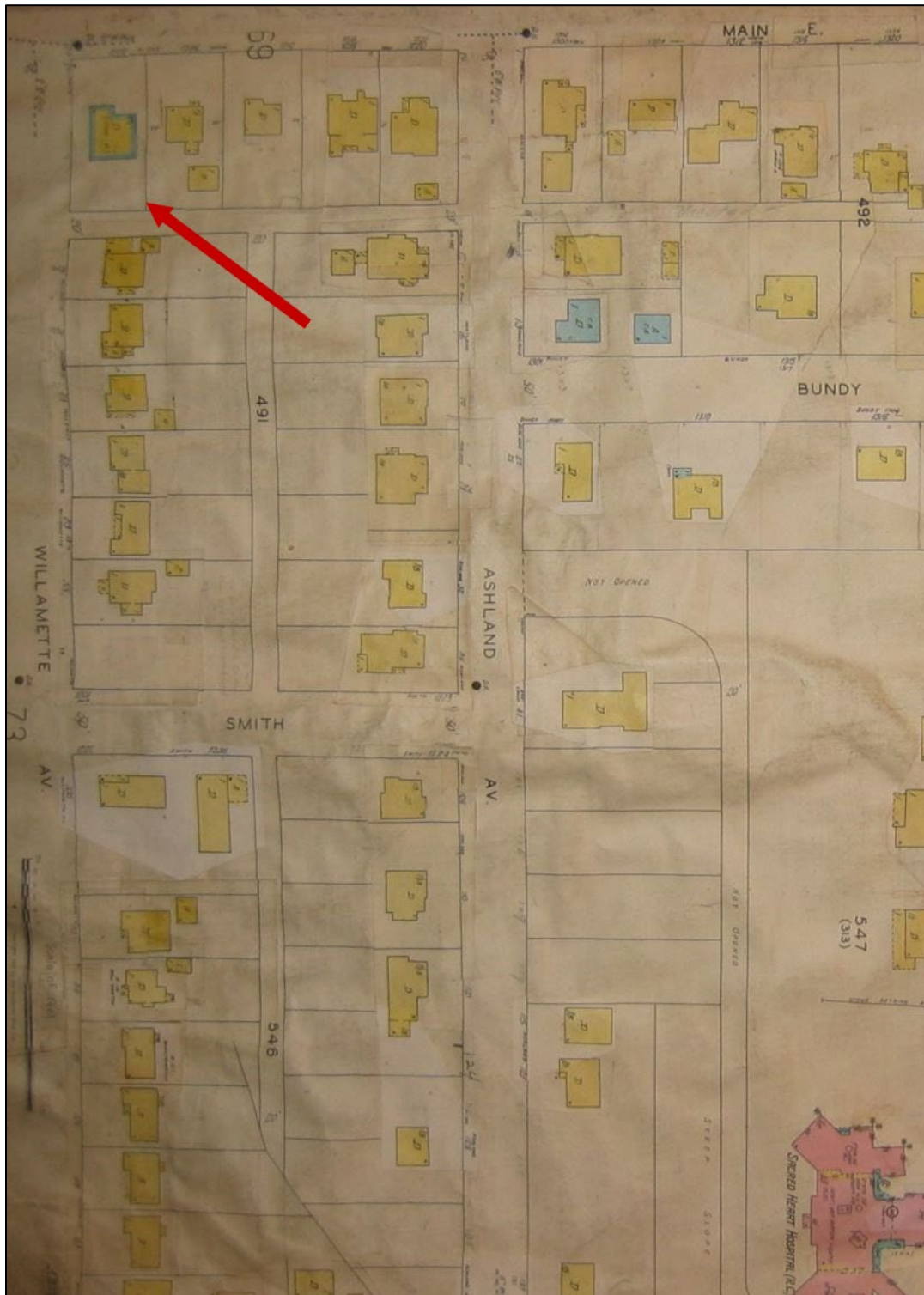
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Figure 11: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Medford, 1927, updated to 1954 (Sheet 75).



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Figure 12: HISTORIC PHOTO: Lee-Janouch House, 1970, Looking S From E Main (M. Ayers Image).



Figure 13: HISTORIC PHOTO: Lee-Janouch House, 1970, Looking SE E Main (M. Ayers Image).



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Figure 14: HISTORIC PHOTO: Lee-Janouch House, 1970, Looking SE at Entry (M. Ayers Image)

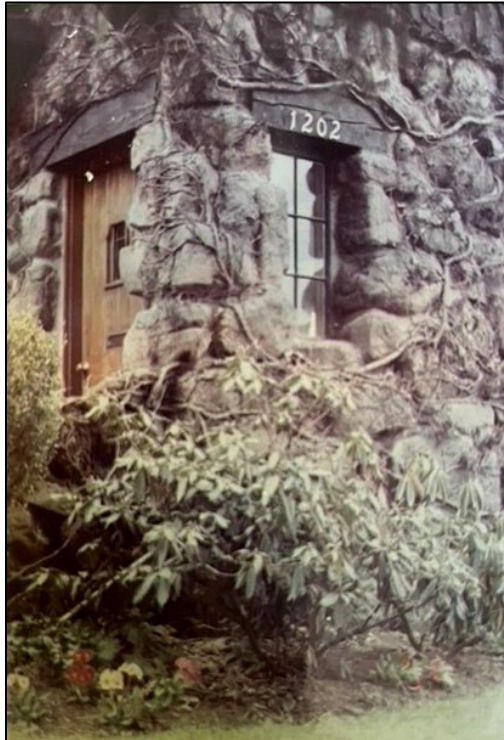


Figure 15: HISTORIC PHOTO: Lee-Janouch House, 1994, Looking SE from Willamette Street (Jackson County Assessor Image)



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Figure 16: COMPARISON IMAGE: Crater Lake National Park, Old Superintendent's Residence, NHL (L. S. Harrison Photo, Crater Lake NP, August 1985).



Figure 17: COMPARISON IMAGE 1317 Queen Anne, Medford, Crater Lake NP Superintendent's Town Residence (G. Kramer Photo, 2024).



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Figure 18: COMPARISON IMAGE 201 Crater Lake Ave, Medford (G. Kramer Photo, 2024).



Figure 19: COMPARISON IMAGE 201 Crater Lake Ave, Medford (G. Kramer Photo, 2024).



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Figure 20: COMPARISON IMAGE: 1260 W. Sunset Avenue (John D. & Olga Bowdish House, (G. Kramer Photo, October 2024).



Figure 21: COMPARISON IMAGE: 1001 W. Oakdale, J. P. Naumes House, South Oakdale Historic District (G. Kramer Photo, October 2024).



**Lee-Janouch House
Jackson County: OR**



Photograph 1 of 12: OR_JacksonCounty_Lee-JanouchHouse_0001
Looking southeast from corner of Willamette Avenue and East Main Street (May 2024).



Photograph 2 of 12: OR_JacksonCounty_Lee-JanouchHouse_0002
Looking south, from East Main Street (May 2024).

**Lee-Janouch House
Jackson County: OR**



Photograph 3 of 12: OR_JacksonCounty_Lee-JanouchHouse_0003
North elevation, looking south, from entry walkway (May 2024).



Photograph 4 of 12: OR_JacksonCounty_Lee-JanouchHouse_0004
East (side) elevation, looking north toward East Main Street (May 2024).

**Lee-Janouch House
Jackson County: OR**



Photograph 5 of 12: OR_JacksonCounty_Lee-JanouchHouse_0005
South (rear) elevation, looking northwest from rear property line (May 2024).



Photograph 6 of 12: OR_JacksonCounty_Lee-JanouchHouse_0006
West elevation garage entry, looking east, from Willamette Avenue (May 2024).

**Lee-Janouch House
Jackson County: OR**



Photograph 7 of 12: OR_JacksonCounty_Lee-JanouchHouse_0007
West elevation, looking northeast from Willamette Avenue (May 2024).



Photograph 8 of 12: OR_JacksonCounty_Lee-JanouchHouse_0008
West elevation, Chimney and dormer detail (May 2024).

**Lee-Janouch House
Jackson County: OR**



Photograph 9 of 12: OR_JacksonCounty_Lee-JanouchHouse_0009
Main Entry, looking west (May 2024).



Photograph 10 of 12: OR_JacksonCounty_Lee-JanouchHouse_0010
INTERIOR, Living Room and mantle, looking southwest (May 2024).

**Lee-Janouch House
Jackson County: OR**



Photograph 11 of 12: OR_JacksonCounty_Lee-JanouchHouse_0011
INTERIOR, Dining Room and Kitchen, looking east, from Living Room (May 2024).



Photograph 12 of 12: OR_JacksonCounty_Lee-JanouchHouse_0012
INTERIOR, Upper Floor Detail, looking north, from upper bedroom to
entry gate and East Main Street (May 2024).