

County: Douglas
Findings: (0)
Township: 27S
Range: 6 W
USGS Quad: 7.5
Roseburg East
Project Acreage: 43.51
Survey Acreage: 43.51
Location of Field Notes
Sore Foot Archaeology
2851 Pinecrest Ct.
Medford, OR 97504

**CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS,
NATIONAL CEMETERY ADMINISTRATION,
ROSEBURG, OREGON**

Prepared By:

J.A. Applen

July 7, 2009

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INTRODUCTION

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is planning to expand the Veterans Cemetery in Roseburg, OR in order to accommodate new in ground burials. The Department plans to transfer land it owns and is now managed by the Veterans Health Administration to the Nation Cemetery Administration to accommodate this expansion. The property being transferred is located north of the South Umpqua River, in the city limits of Roseburg, Douglas County, Oregon. Additionally, the property is located in the west half of Section 13, Township 27, Range 6 West, Willamette Meridian Douglas County, Oregon . (Veterans Health Administration, 2007), see Project Vicinity Map (Appendix A., Figure 1.).

During the course of the planned project ground disturbing activity will occur. Therefore, Mr. Donald Campbell (NCA) (2009) contacted and contracted with Sore Foot Archaeology, Medford, Oregon, to perform a cultural resources inventory in order to meet the VA's obligations to protect archaeological resources under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The contract called for a Pedestrian Survey, with transects spaced no more than 30 meters apart, over 43.51 acres of land. The parcel of land is adjacent to River Front Park (southern boundary), and further bounded by Stewart Blvd (western boundary), VHA property (northern boundary), and a fence line, bike path and I – 5 Interstate Highway (eastern boundary) see Project Location Map (Appendix A, Figure 2.). The purpose of the inventory was to determine the presence or absence of any undocumented archaeological cultural resources within the project area, and, if so, record and forward documentation to the State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO), Salem, OR (Proposal and Agreement, 10 March 2009).

J.A. Applen was the principal investigator for the Cultural Resources Inventory; G. Wisner performed the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) records search, and the Pedestrian Survey and shovel probes were conducted by J.A. Applen, G. Wisner, D. Gray, and G. Applen, all of Sore Foot Archaeology. No prehistoric artifacts or historic artifacts were discovered during the Pedestrian Survey. One spent lead bullet was recovered in shovel probe #15.

AGENCY CONSULTATIONS AND PRE-FIELD RESEARCH

There are two purposes to pre-field research. The first is to assess the general archaeological, historical, and ethnographic context within which any location or site must be evaluated; the second is to alert the researcher to particular cultural resources which are likely to be found during the Pedestrian Survey and field inventory.

A SHPO records search was conducted on May 26, 2009. This archive was consulted for the location of known archaeological sites and previous surveys (cultural resource inventories) conducted within one mile of the proposed project

Additionally, SHPO architectural survey records were reviewed for above ground resources (Wisner 2009).

The Douglas County Surveyor's office was contacted by phone and queried regarding historical maps and surveys of Section 13 and 14, T. 27S, R. 6 W (May 26, 2009).

The U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Cadastral Records were reviewed for historical maps of Section 13 and 14, T. 27S, R. 6 W (May 21, 2009).

Research indicated there were no known archaeological sites or historic buildings within the proposed project areas. However, it did indicate that a portion of the property to be surveyed was settled on by J. Stanley, 1853, and Jeremiah Huntley 1853 and 1861, Land Status and Cadastral Survey Record, United States, accessed May 21, 2009 (Appendix B.)

The Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians was notified as to the location and intent of the cultural resource inventory. Ms. Jessie Plueard, archaeologist for the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians, was present and represented the Tribe during the later stages of the pedestrian survey and the placement and digging of shovel probes on June 3, 2009. Both Ms Jessie Plueard and Mr. Tooter Ansures visited the project during excavation of shovel probes on June 10, 2009 (Plueard, 2009).

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project is located in the Willamette Ecological Province as described by Anderson et al. (1998), Ecological Provinces Oregon map, (Appendix C, Figure 3.).

The Willamette Ecological Province in Oregon lies between the Cascade and Coast mountains ranges in western Oregon. It extends west to east along the south side of the Columbia River from about Rainier in Columbia County upriver to about Mosier in northwest Wasco County, a distance of roughly 100 riverbank miles.

From north to south, it extends from the Columbia River near Rainier to about 25 miles southwest of Roseburg in Douglas County. It is about 50 miles wide, east to west, at Corvallis; the narrowest area, about 15 miles wide, is near Cottage Grove. The province is about 220 air miles long from north to south.

Description. Physiographically, Willamette Provenience in Oregon includes nearly the entire drainage system of the Willamette River, which flows into the Columbia River at Portland. It also includes major portions of the Hood River system, which flows into the Columbia River at Hood River, and the

Umpqua River system, which flows into the Pacific Ocean at Winchester Bay. To lesser extent, upper reaches of Nehalem, Siuslaw, and Coquille rivers, which flow into the Pacific Ocean, are within Willamette Province.

Willamette Province has three general geomorphic features:

- Geologically recent alluvial low terraces and floodplains – the valley floor;
- Old valley fill and ancient high terraces; and
- Relatively low-elevation residual hill lands, mainly less than 1,777 feet elevation, which include the foothills of both the Cascade and Coast mountain ranges.

The lowest elevation in the province is about 50 feet at Rainier on the Columbia River. A number of isolated buttes and mountains 2,000 feet or more in elevation are throughout the province. Most of the province is below about 1,700 feet elevation, which is the approximate elevation in the foothills at which western hemlock begins to grow among the Cascade and Coast Mountain ranges.

Numerous field observations are that the advent of western hemlock, in the forest composition is a reliable, widespread ecological indicator of the location on the landscape at which a very significant ecological change occurs in soils, vegetation, and management implications when transecting from arid, warm forest to moist, cold forest. Other species – woody and herbaceous – also change concurrently with the advent of western hemlock.

In Oregon, western hemlock in a forest apparently indicates an effective environment equivalent to 60 or more inches annual precipitation and significantly cooler local climatic conditions.

Western hemlock, being a tree, reliably indicates average conditions that have prevailed over long climatic cycles. Consequently, western hemlock was chosen as the key indicator species to differentiate Willamette Province, in which western hemlock is not generally common in forest uplands, from the contiguous Cascade and Coast provinces in which western hemlock generally is common in forest uplands.

Soils. The geomorphology of soils typifying Willamette Province in Oregon involves a variety of parent materials including geologically recent alluvial low terraces and floodplains in the Willamette Valley, old valley fill, ancient high terraces, and low residual foothills of both the Cascaded and Coast mountain ranges. Further complications results from the geographic extent of the Willamette Province. The province includes all or part of 16 counties as well as nearly the entire Willamette River drainage system, and parts of Hood, Umpqua, Nehalem, Siuslaw, and Coquille rivers' drainage systems.

Consequently, soil series of Willamette Province are too numerous to categorize. However, a geographic listing of prominent soil series illustrates how some series are widespread in the province whereas others are more or less localized.

Climate. Based on 36 official weather stations representing Willamette Province in Oregon, average annual precipitation is about 50.4 inches, of which about 38% falls during the herbaceous – plant growing season, February through June. October through January (winter) precipitation is about 56% of the total. Average January maximum and minimum temperatures are 43.9° and 30.3°F, respectively. Average February through June growing season maximum and minimum temperatures are about 61.4° and 40.2°F, respectively.

Douglas County weather stations are the warmest in the province, undoubtedly because they are near Siskiyou Province to the south, which overall has a warmer, California-type climate.

Vegetation. In terms of vegetation, Willamette Province in Oregon is that area below the elevation at which western hemlock grows, starting from the vicinity of Hood River Valley downriver to about Bridal Veil and then south along the foothills of the Cascade Range at about 1,400 to 1,800 feet elevation. The west boundary of Willamette Province is that area below the elevation at which western hemlock grows, from the vicinity of Rainier to the Columbia River south along the foothills and crest of the Coast mountain range generally at or below about 1,700 feet elevation. Along both these demarcation lines, Willamette Province is typified by Douglas-fir, white fir, bigleaf maple and Oregon White Oak. By contrast, the Cascade and Coast provinces are typified by the advent of western hemlock in forested plant communities.

The southern boundary of Willamette Province is contiguous with Siskiyou Province. Several key indicator vegetation species typify each province. For example, uplands below about 1,300 feet elevation in southern Willamette Province are characterized by the common presence of bigleaf maple, Oregon White Oak, Scotchbroom, and small amounts of Pacific Madrone. Equivalent uplands in Siskiyou Province are typified by California Black Oak, wedgeleaf ceanothus, and abundant Madrone, which strongly dominates logged and otherwise disturbed forested areas.

Bottomland forests occupied the floodplains along creeks and rivers. Four tree species were about equally common: Oregon ash, black cottonwood, Douglas-fir, and bigleaf maple. Other species included white oak, laurel, alder, cherry, and willow. The understory included a large number of shrub species.

Unfortunately, very little information is provided about the kinds of plants that composed the grasslands, since [early] surveyors' references to herbaceous plants were to "grasses," "Ferns," and "weeds."

Project Location Description. The project's location is on the southwestern boundary of the Willamette Ecological Province described above. It is within the city boundary line of Roseburg, Oregon, located on the northern bank of the South Umpqua River along a short straight stretch of the river at an elevation of 422 feet and rising to 518 feet above sea level (Appendix A). On the date of the Pedestrian Survey the South Umpqua River was a moderately fast flowing stream which over time has created a terraced bench on its northern bank just south of the project area. The bench varies in width along the river and rises in elevation from the river towards the north and across the project area. The city of Roseburg has developed the terrace into a city park called River Front Park. At the project's location, the ground's surface gently slopes towards the north and northeast, and is covered by: alluvial, clay, and loam soils, as well as cobbles and boulders. The over story vegetation includes White Oak *Quercus garryana*, Black Oak *Quercu kelloggii*, Bigleaf Maple *Acer macrophyllum*, Scotch Pine, Ponderosa Pine *Pinus ponderosa*, , Madrone *Arbutus menziesii*, Cottonwood *Populus*, Sycamore *Platanus*, and Douglas-fir *Pseudotsuga menzieii*. The under story vegetation consists of Hemylain Black Berry, Mustard *Beassica kaber*, Poison Oak *Toxicodendron diversilobum*, Canadian Thistle *Cirsium arvense*, Daises *Bellis perennis*, Dandelion *Taraxacum officinale*, Hairy Vetch *Vicia villosa*, Buckhorn Plantain *Plantaeio lanceocata*, clover, Common Velvet Grass *Holous lanatus*, other mixed grasses and weeds (G. Applen 2009).

The western portion of the project area, 19.11 acres, has had its ground's surface disturbed by mechanical clearing of brush, trees, and other weedy vegetation for the purpose of creating a recreational golf course. This area is now a grassed and manicured fairway with little surface soil visibility. The eastern portion of the project area, 24.4 acres, is an open forested area with heavily grass covered soils.

For approximately a mile towards the north, east and west of the project's location the topography is generally flat or slightly undulating. And, to the south, in no more than 100 meters the topography falls off steeply to the South Umpqua River. Across the river the topography is generally flat to the toe slopes of a northeast/southwest trending ridgeline that rise sharply to the heights of Mount Nebo, 942 ft. above sea level.

The off-site vegetation surrounding the projects location is heavily influenced by residential and business activities; however, it too includes areas of dense stands of Himalayan Black Berry, scattered White Oak, Black Oak, Douglas-fir, Madrone, and open spaces. The under-story consists of mixed grasses, clover, Dandelion, Starthistial, Scotchbroom, Woolly Mullein, Wild Daises and other weeds.

CULTURAL SETTING

Ethnography. The project's location is on the boundary of traditional lands of both the Cow Creek Band of Indians and the Umpqua Band of Indians as described by Beckham (1988), and Beckham and Shaffer (1991). Beckham and Shaffer wrote:

The prehistory of the South Umpqua region is only incompletely known, but archaeology confirms a deep time frame for an Indian presence in the interior of southwestern Oregon and suggests a way of life that changed little over the centuries. The archaeological record also confirms a use of the land extending from the margins of streams to the highest ridges, a tapping of both flora and fauna, and the technology typical of that of Indians elsewhere on the Pacific Slope.

A detailed discussion of the prehistory of the Umpqua and Cow Creek Bands of Indians is beyond the scope of this report. For an in depth treatment of the regions prehistory and that of these bands of Indians see Beckham (1988) and Beckham and Shaffer (1991).

Contact with Euro-Americans began as early as 1819 when North West Company fur trappers entered the Umpqua River Valley. Further pressure on traditional Native American life-ways was caused by increased contacts between Indians and Euro-Americans and by the building of forts, permanent settlements, and the establishment of the Applegate Trail in and through their traditional homelands during the 1840's. Following the Rogue River Indian Wars in 1856, all native [people] were moved by the government to the Siletz and Grande Ronde Indian Reservations.

Archaeology

Prehistoric. Site 35DO367, known as the Stewart Park Site. This is a lithic site containing one, and possibly more, pithouse depression. This site is located in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 27 South, Range 6 West. The site is near the Stewart Park bicycle path and exercise post No. 3 east of the sewage treatment plant, according to the 1984 site report prepared by Alexy Simmons as part of a Section 106 compliance process for a new sewage treatment plant in the area. The site encompassed approximately two acres. A letter from Bureau of Land Management Archaeologist Isaac N. Barner (1991) accompanying the site report cites the late Earl Henbest, an area resident, as stating the site contains nine house pits. As such, Barner states, the site would be extremely significant for the understanding regional prehistory (Wisner 2009).

Site 35DO274. Known as the Wiles Orchard Site, this lithic scatter site is described in Alexy Simmons' 1984a site report as immediately east of the Stewart Parkway Bridge, north of Harvard Ave, and west of Homewood Avenue. Material observed during Simmons' survey included fire cracked rock. This site should be considered in relation to 35DO275, the Sylmon Valley School site, a lithics and ground-stone site

approximately one mile to the southwest in the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 22. Excavations were conducted at both sites, producing an extensive number of prehistoric cultural resources including projectile points and other stone tools and lithics (Lyman et al. 1985, shown as SHPO Report 6851; Simmons 1984a, shown as SHPO Report 6085; Simmons 1984b, shown as SHPO Report 5548; and Simmons and Gallagher 1985, shown as SHPO Report 6434). Please note that there is some confusion among the reports regarding the naming and numbering of these two sites (Lyman refers to the Sylmon Valley School Site as 35DO275, Simmons refers to it as 274 in his 1984 report, but in his 1985 report calls it 275. The confusion could not be satisfactorily resolved during the SHPO visit. For uniformity's sake, in this report these sites are referred to as they are shown on the SHPO data base maps. The problem may be little more than an error in numbering (Wisner 2009).

Site 35DO436, is a lithic site consisting of cobble tools, flakes and fire-cracked rock eroding out of the riverbank for a distance of 160 meters. Tools included choppers and cores (Barner 1989). Barner described the site as: on the north bank of the South Umpqua River, midway between Interstate 5 highway and Highway 99; and between the railroad tracks and the river, east of Gaddis Park, and southwest of Roseburg's water system pressure tanks, in the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 13 (Wisner 2009).

Historic. The Applegate Trail appears to pass within one mile to the east (diagonally through Section 13), northeast and southeast of the project area. Jesse Applegate, Lindsey Applegate and Levi Scott established the trail in 1846 while leading a scouting party through the Umpqua Valley as part of an expedition seeking an alternate route into the Oregon Territory that was safer than traveling down the Columbia River. The trail eventually ran wagons from Humboldt, Nevada to Dallas, Oregon and brought settlers through southern Oregon (Stumbo 2004).

No structures or Indian encampments were recorded at the location of the project during the survey conducted in 1853 and 1861. However, a portion of the property to be surveyed was settled on by J. Stanley, 1853, and Jeremiah Huntley 1853 and 1861, United States, accessed May 21, 2009, (Appendix B., Land Status and Cadastral Survey Record).

Survey Reports.

Survey Report 20472, a linear Interstate 5 highway bridge survey in Section 13 included the eastern margin of the project area (Baxter and Cabebe 2005). No cultural resources were noted during that survey.

Survey Report 101, a linear survey along the South Umpqua River (Follansbee and Musick 1977) was conducted near the project area. Although much of the survey is west of the project area, it mentions site 35DO367 as well as describes in some detail

the history of Roseburg. It also details some of the above ground historical resources in the vicinity – particularly the W.F. Harvey House, the Joe Harvey House, and the Bailey House and farm.

HISTORY

The Oregon Historical County Records Guide briefly describes the history of Douglas County, the county in which the project is located, and is quoted below (Oregon Historical County Records Guide: Douglas County History 2009).

The early history of Douglas County was closely tied to that of Umpqua County. Umpqua County, created in 1851, was located along the Umpqua River in southwestern Oregon. Gold had been discovered in the Umpqua region resulting in the rapid increase in settlement of the new county. The first meeting of the Umpqua County Court was in Elkton 1852, later the county government was moved to Green Valley and Yoncalla.

Because the population of Umpqua County had rapidly increased and met the population requirements for a new county, a new county was created on January 7, 1852, out of the portion of Umpqua County lying east of the Coast Range. It was named Douglas County to honor U.S. Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois who was a congressional advocate for Oregon statehood.

Meanwhile, in Umpqua County the gold mining boom played out, and the population of Umpqua County decreased until finally in 1862 it was absorbed into Douglas County and ceased to exist. In 1856 Camas Valley was annexed to Douglas County from Coos County and further boundary adjustments were made with Jackson and Lane Counties in 1915. Today, Douglas County covers 5,071 square miles and is bounded by Curry, Jackson, and Josephine Counties to the south, Klamath County to the east, Lane County to the north, and Coos County and the Pacific Ocean to the west.

The county's population has increased steadily from 3,203 in 1860 to 100,399 in 2000.

The entire watershed of the Umpqua River lies within the boundaries of Douglas County. The heavily timbered county contains nearly 1.8 million acres of commercial forest lands and one of the oldest stands of old growth timber in the world. Approximately 25-30% of the labor force is employed in the forest products industry. Agriculture, mainly field crops, orchards, and livestock, is also important to the economy of the county. Nickel has been refined at Riddle since 1954. There is a significant federal presence in the region, the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management administer more than 50% of the county's land.

As mentioned above, following the Rogue River Indian Wars in 1856, all native [people] were moved by the government to the Siletz and Grande Ronde Indian Reservations. For a more detailed historical account of Douglas County and the South Umpqua River region see Beckham, 1988.

History of the Veterans Administration Medical Center, Roseburg, Oregon.

As part of the Medical Centers 50th anniversary celebrated in 1985, the Veterans Administration published a history of the Veterans Medical Center, Roseburg, Oregon, (United States. Department of Veterans Affairs, 1985). Portions of that document are extracted and quoted below.

Oregon State Soldier's Home. The history of the Veterans Administration Medical Center is backgrounded in the Oregon State Soldiers' Home established in 1893 and turned over to the National Soldier's' Home Bureau in 1933.

The Oregon State Soldier's Home was created by act of the legislature in 1893 "to provide a home for honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines who had served in any of the wars in which the United States was engaged, or who served in the Indian Wars of Oregon, Washington or Idaho, provided they were or might become citizens of the Oregon." Funds were appropriated as follows: building, \$8,000; land, \$4,000; furnishing and improving, \$3,000; maintenance, \$12,000 annually.

A Board of Trustees was appointed to implement the legislative action, with their first official act to be the selection of a location for the Home. Forty acres of river bottom land situated one mile from Roseburg "of the best quality and drainage and with an abundance of water of purest quality" were purchased at a cost of \$75.00 per acre.

The Home was to be self-sufficient as possible, so the work of clearing land went forward, small fruits and berry patches were planted, garden and vegetable plots were laid out, and the institution was beautified by lawn, shrubs, and flowers. The building was accepted and dedicated May 18, 1894. It was "handsome, two story structure, wired for electricity, with basement and attic. Barns and sheds for farm animals, laundry and wood completed the facility."

.....capacity of 54 veterans, which included 3 veterans of Indian Wars, was quickly filled. The trustees soon recognized the inadequacy of the space available and the Home was expanded from time to time to care for nearly 200 veterans.

The State received \$1,000 annually from the National Government for each member upon receipt of proper accounting, excepting veterans of Indian Wars

not regularly mustered into the U.S. Army, as these were the exclusive responsibility of Oregon until a change in policy effective January 1, 1909, permitted all but 2 Indian War veterans to receive federal support. As now, funds were ever a problem and the commandants wheeled, implored and demanded adequate funds from the legislature to provide improvements needed by the Home. In the Commandant's report of 1900, he explained that the Home needed a new team of horses because of the original pair, one was dead, the other sick, the same year he begged for an operating table, pointing out that this equipment had to be brought by team and wagon from Roseburg when patients needed surgery which, incidentally, was performed in the bathroom, for some years until a hospital wing was built.

In 1905, after four years delay in appropriation, wooden beds were replaced by metal ones after the Commandant and surgeon of the Home convinced the legislature that some Home members came out of the hills filthy and dirty, bringing unwelcome verminous guests which could be better eliminated by having bedsteads which could be sterilized.

In 39 years of continuous operation, the State of Oregon cared for 2,000 veterans at the cost of \$1,059,375. By 1939.....The federal government was moving into a program of greater responsibility in the field of social welfare. The need for federal funds to bolster economy would open the way for hug building projects throughout the country. These would have a profound affect on the future of the Oregon State Soldier' Home.

National Soldier's Home.Roseburg was officially named the site for the Veterans Administration on September 13, 1931.

From the above date to May 8, 1933, the technicalities of surveys, approvals and construction of the new buildings occupied many individuals in the community. Sixty-nine members of the Oregon Soldiers' Home were transferred to the new facility, which opened as a domiciliary and hospital.

In 1937 the complex was converted from a general hospital to a neuropsychiatric hospital with a bed complement of 578.

.....Fifty years ago the Veterans Administration farmed many ...acres..... By June 1956, the cost of maintaining the 400 plus acres of the reservation was being felt and since the hospital no longer raised its own vegetables, 153 acres of land were conveyed back to the City of Roseburg for Stewart Park. 1956 also saw the remodeling of the kitchen and dining room and the Canteen Service opened its first barber shop; the first Director of Housekeeping was assigned, a psychology trainee program was established and the recreation program was formalized.

Over the years, dates not mentioned, the total acreage occupied by the Medical Facility has been reduced. Sixteen acres went back to the City of Roseburg for

Gaddis Park, 20 acres were lost to the relocation of Interstate Highway #5, 7 acres went to the local school district for establishment of a grade school; 3 acres went to the Department of the Army for a training area; 9 acres were transferred to the Forest Service where a research laboratory was constructed, 7 acres were lost to the Bureau of Land Management for their Roseburg Headquarters, and more was lost to the City of Roseburg Parks Department. The acreage is now approximately 160 acres which includes a golf course.

In 1962 the hospital opened a 56 bed general medical and surgical unit which provided care for White City Domiciliary members as well as those in Roseburg. In 1967 a 45-bed nursing home care unit was built on the third floor of the main building, which has since been increased to 75 beds.

In 1975 the hospital was reclassified to a general medical and surgical hospital. A modern Mental Hygiene Clinic, as well as an Alcoholic Treatment Unit, has been added.

Roseburg National Cemetery.

The cemetery currently has limited space for in ground burial of cremation remains, and limited additional cremation remains burial options are planned. Roseburg National Cemetery contains approximately 3.3 acres, of which 95% has been developed and utilized, with a gravesite capacity of 2,357. All sites are filled and the cemetery was closed to burials in October 1981, except for internments of eligible widows and/or dependents of veterans already interred.

The cemetery was founded in 1894. At that time it was under the control of the Oregon State Soldier's Home which was built during that [same] year..... When the VA opened the present hospital facility in 1933, the cemetery was transferred to the control of the VA system. A requirement for burial was that a veteran dies while hospitalized in a VA hospital. When the National Cemetery Act went into effect in 1973, the VA cemetery became known as the Roseburg National Cemetery. Eligibility for burial was changed to include any veteran with [an] honorable discharge from the military service and their dependents, whether or not they died in a VA hospital.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design for the current inventory was based on information about historic sites and prehistoric sites generated from the literature review and pre-field research conducted prior to the commencement of field work, combined with a predictive model for possible prehistoric sites based on topographic and hydrologic features near the project boundaries. Generally, the land in the project areas has a moderate to high probability for prehistoric resources, and a moderate probability for historic resources. Prehistoric sites that are likely to occur include temporary task

sites located on benches overlooking the South Umpqua River, and on banks near the junctions of small drainages and the South Umpqua River. A Native American village site at the location of the project and current inventory is considered low probability. Historic sites likely to occur include the remains of pioneer and turn of the century housing, refuse sites, and the remains of historic logging, road building and railroad activities. West/Southwest of the project area a Prehistoric habitation site has been recorded, 35DO 367, on a river terrace above the South Umpqua River. This sites boundary is approximately 100 m from the southwest corner of the project area.

FIELD INVENTORY

A Pedestrian Survey of 45.51 acres, within the boundaries of the proposed project area, was undertaken by J.A. Applen, G. Wisner, D. Gray, and G. Applen, of Sore Foot Archaeology, on 3 and 4 May 2009. Ms. Jessie Plueard, an archeologist, and Mr. T. Ansures represented the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians Tribe and monitored our work.

The Pedestrian Survey was accomplished by walking 27 compass oriented transects, spaced no more than 30 meters apart, north/south over the ground to be investigated (Appendix D., Transect Coverage Map, Figure 4.). The grounds surface visibility was generally poor, 10% - 20%, due to the manicured grass covering the golf fairway and wild, heavy, thick grass cover on the soils surface in the open forest (Appendix E., Survey Location Photographs).

On 3 and 10 June, a total of 20 shovel probes were dug to a depth of 30 centimeter, and screened by 10 centimeter levels using a 1/8in. screen (Appendix F., Shovel Probe Placement Sketch Map, Figure 5.). Additionally, meandering transects were walked on 4 and 10 June, generally along the margin of the golf fairway and the adjacent tree line in order to further investigate visible soils.

SURVEY RESULTS AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMEDATIONS

No prehistoric artifacts were recorded. One un-diagnostic clear and weathered piece of modern plastic, 1½” long x 1/8” wide was noted during screening at a depth of 25 cm in shovel probe #3; and one spent .22 caliber bullet was recovered from shovel probe #15, level two (10-20 cm depth). Overall, with the exception of the modern refuse dump currently in use, the area of the survey project was remarkable for its lack of trash and other modern refuse commonly found along the banks and waterways of Oregon.

During ground breaking activities, it is recommended that on-site personnel closely monitor mechanical excavation of soils, and any other ground surface disturbing activities which may occur, for cultural materials that might be revealed.

DISCLAMER

No surface survey can guarantee that all possible archaeological features or artifacts have been found. Should archaeological remains be discovered in the course of future development, work should be immediately halted in the vicinity of the discovery and professional archaeologist contracted to evaluate their eligibility to the National Register.

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