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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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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 Roseburg Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

other names/site number Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System / N/A

2. Location

street & number 913 Northwest Garden Valley Boulevard ☐ not for publication

city or town Roseburg ☐ vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Douglas code 019 zip code 97471

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 _X_ statewide ___ local

Kathleen Ackerman FPO 12/18/12
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Dept. Veterans Affairs
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

12.7.12
Signature of commenting official Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
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:) _____

for Edson H. Beall 1.29.13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Roseburg Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District
Name of Property

Douglas Co., OR
County and State

5. Classification

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

- [ ] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [X] public - Federal

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

- [ ] building(s)
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
18	15	buildings
4	1	sites
1	3	structures
1	0	objects
24	19	**Total**

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

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

HEALTH CARE: Hospital

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

HEALTH CARE: Hospital

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS:
Classical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: BRICK
roof: TERRA COTTA
other: NA

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Roseburg Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital, currently known as the Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, is located at 913 Northwest Garden Valley Boulevard, in Douglas County, approximately two miles northwest of downtown Roseburg, Oregon. Opened in 1933, the Roseburg VA Hospital was initially a domiciliary and general medical hospital. In 1937 the facility was designated a neuropsychiatric veterans hospital. The medical center is located within a campus setting with an open ellipse located directly east of the main building (Resource 1), large lawns in the eastern and southern sections, and a large grove of trees filling the southeast portion of the medical center's property. The irregularly-shaped property contains approximately 157 acres north of the South Umpqua River including two tracts (approximately 43 acres) that were transferred to the National Cemetery Association in 2011 for enlarging the Roseburg National Cemetery.[1] The historic district boundary encompasses approximately 77 acres, comprising the majority of the western portion of the Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System's property. Additionally, the existing Roseburg National Cemetery (Resource F, 1894), located south of the South Umpqua River is included in the historic district as a discontiguous element containing approximately 5 acres. The bridge (Resource G, 1933) constructed by the VA to connect the main campus to the former Oregon State Soldiers Home property to the south of the South Umpqua River is included as a contributing resource. The historic district consists of gently rolling topography that slopes upward along the western edge of the historic district. The most prominent designed landscape feature located within the Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District is the ellipse (Resource L), with other landscape features including mature trees aligned along the ellipse and the north and southern portions of the internal road system; mature trees near the staff residential quarters and in the rose garden; and the curving sidewalks found between the buildings and along the drives. The majority of buildings are situated in the northern and middle portions of the historic district. The buildings are principally divided into three groups according to original function: maintenance/utility buildings in the northwest portion of the historic district; the administration/recreation/patient care buildings in the north-central portion; and the residential staff quarters in the central-southern portion of the historic district. The administration, patient care, and recreational buildings dating to the period of significance are oriented to the ellipse. Many of the buildings constructed during the period of significance feature brick exteriors with Classical Revival architectural detailing. The main building (Resource 1, 1933) is oriented to the east, while the current main entrance to the facility is in the ambulatory care/outpatient clinic addition (Resource 1-AC, 1994), which is oriented to the northwest. The historic district contains forty-three resources, including twenty-four considered contributing to the Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District. Contributing resources are those that retain integrity and convey the historic district's significance during the period of significance (1932–1950) including the Roseburg National Cemetery, which was established in 1894. Nineteen resources are considered noncontributing to the historic district.

The Roseburg VA Hospital was constructed as one of three veterans homes and general medical hospitals designed by the VA, with the other two examples located in Bay Pines, Florida, and Biloxi, Mississippi. Characteristics shared by this sub-group of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals include the ellipse in the design of the facilities; grouping of buildings into three clusters according to their functions; similarity in the design of the main buildings at the three facilities (including the use of galleries along the facades and/or rear elevations), although the architectural style differed at each of the three homes/general medical hospitals; and the cemetery associated with each of the three facilities. Of the Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospital originally designed by the VA, cemeteries are only found at the three examples of the sub-type homes/general medical hospitals.

[1] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Department, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.

Narrative Description

The Roseburg VA Hospital originally opened as a domiciliary (residential facility for elderly and disabled veterans) and general medical hospital, receiving the facility's first patients in May 1933.[2] The Roseburg VA Hospital was designated a neuropsychiatric veterans hospital in 1937.[3] The Roseburg VA Hospital originally consisted of approximately 440 acres but was reduced over the years to its current size of approximately 157 acres. The original tract of land included approximately 40 acres to the south of the South Umpqua River and approximately 400 acres to the north of the river. The two tracts were connected by a bridge (Resource G, 1933) constructed by the VA over the South Umpqua River. The larger tract to the north of the river included the buildings constructed by the VA during the period of significance and agricultural outbuildings and fields. The smaller tract located to the south of the South Umpqua River included buildings erected for the Oregon State Soldiers Home and its associated cemetery. The acreage accommodated not only the hospital but also the farming operations that were part of the occupational therapy programs conducted at neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, as Roseburg was designated from 1937 to 1975.[4] As acreage was determined surplus it was removed from the VA's ownership. By 1980 the facility reported ownership of 160 acres that included a nine-hole golf course.[5]

At the time the VA took control of the property and began building the facility on the north side of the South Umpqua River, the 40 acres south of the river contained the buildings and cemetery associated with the Oregon State Soldiers Home. The facilities associated with this earlier soldiers home were incorporated into the Roseburg VA Hospital. The cemetery is currently under the jurisdiction of the National Cemetery Association of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs. The three remaining buildings associated with the Oregon State Soldiers Home are currently owned by the City of Roseburg. The circa 1917 hospital building is currently utilized as the Umpqua Valley Arts Center; the former heating plant houses a ceramic studio known as the Clay Barn; and the former mess hall and kitchen building currently contains the Betty Long Unruh Theater.[6]

The buildings of the Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District reflect the Classical Revival style utilized at the majority of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals throughout the nation. A hierarchy of building ornamentation according to the building's public use and visibility was developed within the Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District, similar to other Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The buildings of the Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District follow this hierarchy of ornamentation. The main building (Resource 1, 1933) and the convalescent building (Resource 2, 1933) exhibit the most ornamentation, followed by the recreation building, and residences. The maintenance/utility buildings exhibit little if any ornamentation. The Roseburg VA Hospital historic district's main building (Resource 1, 1933) and flag pole (Resource K, 1933) continue to serve as the focal points of the historic district when viewed from the ellipse.

With the construction in 1994 of the ambulatory care/outpatient clinic addition to the main building (Resource 1, 1933), the north-northwest entry to the addition currently serves as the main entrance to the facility for traffic from Northwest Garden Valley Boulevard. The five-story main building (Resource 1) is nearly identical to those found

[2] Stephen Dow Beckham, *Land of the Umpqua: A History of Douglas County, Oregon* (Roseburg, Oregon: Douglas County Commissioners, 1986): 183.

[3] Veterans Administration, "History of Roseburg, Oregon Medical Center: Roseburg, Oregon," Roseburg VA Medical Center, 1979, 4, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Oregon.

[4] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, *"50th Anniversary, Medical Center, Roseburg, Oregon, 1933-1983,"* located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.

[5] Veterans Administration, "History of Roseburg, Oregon Medical Center: Roseburg, Oregon," Roseburg VA Medical Center, 1979, 4, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon; Stephen Dow Beckham, *Land of the Umpqua: A History of Douglas County, Oregon* (Roseburg, Oregon: Douglas County Commissioners, 1986): 183; Sally Donovan and Ayla Geller, Oregon State Soldiers' Home Hospital National Register of Historic Places nomination (Hood River, OR: Donovan and Associates, 2011, listed 2012): 12, 14.

[6] Inka Bajandas, "Roseburg Seeks Historic Status for Arts Center Building," *The News-Review* (Roseburg, Oregon), August 30, 2011, located on the World Wide Web at http://www.nrtoday.com/article/20110830/NEWS/110839997, accessed January 24, 2012.

at the Bay Pines, Florida, and Biloxi, Mississippi facilities although the exterior architectural styles of the buildings differ.[7] The buildings constructed along the edge of the ellipse at the Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District exhibit the use of the Classical Revival architectural style that was nationally popular for buildings of this period. The Roseburg VA Hospital historic district also made use of standardized designs utilized by the VA at Period II hospitals, as can be seen in the main building, residential quarters, and the maintenance/utility buildings. The convalescent building's (Resource 2, 1933) plans were utilized to construct a domiciliary building at the Bath, New York, VA Hospital.

The Roseburg VA Hospital historic district features design elements similar to the two other hospitals of this sub-group of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, including buildings arranged mostly in a linear fashion along roadways and the incorporation of a large elliptical lawn. Groupings of buildings are distinctly separated, and these types are consistent and readily identifiable. The functional groupings of buildings are spatially constrained within the western portion of the property. The VA-designed buildings of the Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District are loosely arranged in three clusters according to original function: the central core group; the residential quarters; and the maintenance/utility group.

The central core group consists of the buildings dealing directly with patients and administrative offices. The central core group contains the main building (Resource 1, 1933); convalescent building (Resource 2, 1933); recreation building (Resource 16, 1936); and the flag pole (Resource K, 1933). The main building and flag pole are oriented to the east, and Resources 2 and 16, northeast of the main building, are oriented south-southeast along the ellipse. Smaller structures and buildings have been built more recently within the central core group, including temporary offices, generator buildings, and gazebos/smoking shelters. Three larger buildings have been built after the period of significance within the central core group: the ambulatory care/outpatient clinic addition (Resource 1-AC, 1994) to the main building (Resource 1); the canteen/nutrition and food service building (Resource 71, 1995); and the community living center (Resource 81, 1999).

The second group of buildings is the residential quarters, located south of the central core group. Three quarters, comprising the manager's quarters (Resource 4, 1933) and two officers' duplex quarters (Resources 5 and 6, both 1933), are located along a lane leading to a cul-de-sac. A secondary road provides access to the rear of the quarters, and to the two personnel garages (Resources 14 and 15, both 1933). These quarters, with mature trees but little other landscaping, are oriented to the south-southeast and exhibit Classical Revival ornamentation, such as symmetrical front elevations, brick exteriors, and wood door surrounds with pilasters and pediments. The nurses' quarters (Resource 3, 1933) is located northeast of the manager's quarters and is oriented to the northeast facing the ellipse. The quarters were located in this area to provide employees with easy access to the administrative and patient care areas, but separated from the central core group of buildings in order to offer a more private setting for the on-site staff.

The third group of buildings comprises the maintenance and utility buildings that house support activities for the Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District. The utility/maintenance group is concentrated north-northwest of the main building (Resource 1). This group can be divided into two sub-groups. The first sub-group is located northwest of the central core group of buildings and includes the maintenance/utility buildings. These buildings are oriented along a modified east–west axis, on the west side of Veterans Way from Northwest Garden Valley Boulevard. The garage/animal house and laundry/laundry annex (Resources 10, 1933; 11, 1933; and 11A, circa 1985–2000) are located on the south side of this axis; the boiler plant (Resource 7, 1933), transformer house (Resource 9, 1933), and warehouse/shops (Resource 13, 1933) are located on the north side of the axis. Other structures have also been built within this area, including storage buildings (Resources 76, 1998; 83, 2008; A, circa 1970s; and B, circa 2000) and the post-World War II Quonset huts (Resources T-6, T-7, and T-8, all 1946). The second sub-group has been constructed immediately west of the ambulatory care/outpatient clinic addition (Resource 1-

[7] The architectural style of VA hospital buildings was often influenced by trends exhibited in the local community, such as Spanish Colonial Revival in the south and southwest.

AC, 1994), including Resources 64 (emergency electrical system, 1990), 65 (mechanical room, 1996), and 72 (biological waste storage, 1995).
The boundary for the Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District includes two contributing resources lying outside the main area of the hospital campus: the Roseburg National Cemetery (Resource F, 1894), south of the Umpqua River, and the bridge (Resource G, 1933) crossing the river that connected the northern and southern tracts of the original hospital acreage. The cemetery, transferred to the VA in 1933 along with the Oregon State Soldiers Home, was in use until 1973 for interment of patients that passed away at the VA facility. In 1973, following passage of the National Cemetery Act, the cemetery was renamed the Roseburg National Cemetery. In October 1981 the cemetery was closed after reaching its capacity of 3,421 interments. In 1991 the cemetery was briefly reopened following the addition of a small section for fifty-three graves.[8]

Many of the buildings within the functional groups were constructed after the period of significance. These include additions to improve the hospital's patient care mission, such as the ambulatory care/outpatient clinic addition (Resource 1-AC, 1994) constructed onto the rear of the north wing of the main building (Resource 1). Altogether new buildings, such as the community living facility and the canteen/nutritional and food storage building (Resources 81, 1999 and 71, 1995) were also constructed, as were smaller utility buildings, such as the generator buildings (Resources 60 and 61, both 1978), the emergency electrical system structure (Resource 64, 1990), and the mechanical room (Resource 65, 1996). The paved road originally planned to encompass the ellipse was never completed. Veterans Way, the main entrance drive from Northwest Garden Valley Boulevard, originally entered the ellipse between the continued treatment and recreation buildings (Resources 2 and 16). This roadway was closed to traffic so the connecting walkway between the two buildings could be constructed. Large parking lots have been constructed northwest of the ambulatory care/outpatient clinic addition and south of the main building. Smaller parking lots have been constructed elsewhere within the historic district, particularly near the occupational therapy building and the assisted living facility (Resources 17 and 81).

In addition to the construction of new buildings, modifications to the landscape also post-date the period of significance. A formal rose garden (Resource E, circa 1985), with beds of rose bushes, a concrete sidewalk on an east–west axis, wood trellises for climbing roses, and a small gazebo were laid out between the central core group of buildings (west of the occupational therapy shops, Resource 16) and the maintenance/utility buildings (southeast of the garage/animal house, Resource 10). A small portion of the former golf course is located in the southern portion of the historic district. The golf course closed in January 2011 for the expansion of the Roseburg National Cemetery.

Today, the area surrounding the Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System property includes retail and community (educational, recreational, and religious) uses. A large retail/grocery store has been built along Northwest Garden Valley Boulevard west of the Veterans Way entrance to the historic district, northeast of the maintenance/utility group of buildings. Buildings that remain that were originally associated with the former Oregon State Soldiers Home, the predecessor of the Roseburg VA Hospital, are located between the South Umpqua River and West Harvard Street and include the circa 1917 hospital building (currently serving as the Umpqua Valley Arts Center), the heating plant, and the mess hall/kitchen building. The arts center, former heating plant, and former mess hall/kitchen building are located on land transferred by the VA to the city for use as a park beginning in the 1950s.

Individual Resource Inventory

The dates of construction and details regarding former use of the following buildings are from the Determination of Eligibility dated 1980 and from information provided by the medical center's engineering department.[9]

[8] "Cemetery, and Memories, All that Remain of Military Home," *Roseburg News Review*, n.d.

[9] Gjore J. Mollenhoff and Karen R. Tupek, Veterans Administration Medical Center (Roseburg, Oregon), National Register of Historic Places Determination of Eligibility (Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., 1980), located in the files of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.;

Information on the current uses of the resources was provided by the engineering department of the Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.[10] The numerical designations of the resources were assigned at the time of their construction by the VA. The "circa" dates of construction and letter designations were provided by the authors for resources without construction dates or numerical labels. All resources that were present during the period of significance and retain integrity are considered contributing resources. Minor resources that are not substantial in size and scale were not included in the resource count. Resources that were not designated in the resource count include electric transformers, gazebos, an oxygen tank, prefabricated and smoking shelters.

The period of significance and assessment of contributing and noncontributing resources for this nomination are based on the historic district's significance within the historic contexts developed in the United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF). Resources constructed after 1950, and thus considered noncontributing within this nomination, may possess significance under themes not fully developed as part of the MPDF. Resources located within the medical center campus may be eligible or contributing for other associations or contexts under National Register Criteria A–D, or recent buildings/structures may be eligible under Criteria Consideration G, for resources of exceptional importance that are less than 50 years of age.

Resource #	Date of Construction	Contributing (C) / Noncontributing (NC)	Historic or Current Use
1, 1-AC, and 84	1933, 1994,,2008	C	Main Building, Ambulatory Care/Outpatient Clinic Addition, and Magnetic Resonance Imaging Addition
2	1933	C	Convalescent Building
3	1933	C	Nurses' Quarters
4	1933	C	Manager's Quarters
5	1933	C	Officers' Duplex Quarters
6	1933	C	Officers' Duplex Quarters
7	1933	C	Boiler House
9	1933	C	Transformer House
10	1933	C	Garage/Animal House
11 and 11A	1933, Circa 1985–2000	NC	Laundry Building and Laundry Addition
13	1933	C	Warehouse/Shops Building
14	Circa 1933–1938	C	Personnel Garage
15	Circa 1933–1938	C	Personnel Garage
16	1936	C	Recreation Building
17	1938	C	Occupational Therapy Shops
47	1933	C	Storage
60	1978	NC	Generator Building
61	1978	NC	Generator Building
62	1984	NC	Main Switchgear Building
64	1990	NC	Emergency Electrical System Building
65	1996	NC	Mechanical Room Building
71	1995	NC	Canteen/Nutrition & Food Storage Building
72	1995	NC	Biological Waste Storage
76	1998	NC	Storage Building
81	1999	NC	Community Living Center
83	2008	NC	Storage Building
T-6	1946	C	Plumbing Quonset Hut
T-7	1946	C	Grounds Quonset Hut
T-8	1946	C	Plumbing Quonset Hut
T-13	1988	NC	Human Resources Office
T-14	1989	NC	Administration Office

United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Department, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.

[10] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Department, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.

Resource #	Date of Construction	Contributing (C) / Noncontributing (NC)	Historic or Current Use
A	Circa 1970s	NC	Storage Building
B	Circa 1990s–2000s	NC	Storage Building
C	Circa 1999	NC	Covered Walkway (Resources 81 & 71)
D	1963–1964	NC	Covered Walkway (Resources 1AC, 2, & 16)
E	Circa 1985	NC	Rose Garden/Gazebo
F	1894	C	Roseburg National Cemetery
G	1933	C	Bridge
H	Circa 1980s–1990s	NC	Picnic/Smoking Shelter
I	Circa 1933	C	Internal Road System (Southern Portion)
J	Circa 1933	C	Internal Road System (Northern Portion)
K	1933	C	Flag pole
L	1933	C	Ellipse

Resource 1, 1-AC, and 84. Main Building, Ambulatory Care/Outpatient Clinic Addition, and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) Addition. 1933, 1994, and 2008. *Contributing building.*
The five-story main building (Resource 1) was constructed with Classical Revival ornamentation and open porches along its facade. The ambulatory care/outpatient clinic addition (Resource 1-AC) was added to the northwest portion of the main building in 1994 and the magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) addition was constructed to the north end of the main building in 2008. These three resources (Resources 1, 1-AC, and 84) are considered individual buildings by the facilities management department of the Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System. However, because the later two resources are attached to the original main building, they are considered as additions to the main building and therefore treated as a single resource in this nomination.

Resource 1 was constructed by the VA as the main hospital building in 1933, and it retains that use today. It is oriented to the east and is located south-southwest of the recreation building (Resource 16, 1936). This building continues to serve, along with the flag pole (Resource K, 1933) as the primary focus of the historic district from the ellipse (Resource L, 1933). It is constructed with Classical Revival-style architectural decorative elements. The five-story, hip-roof, twenty-one bay building is "T"-shaped and displays a five-course common-bond brick exterior. The facade of the building exhibits a central, projecting, gable-roof, three-bay pavilion and hip-roof projections at each end of the building's main block. The facade's central projecting entrance pavilion has a pediment with cornice, dentils, and a lunette window. A three-story, flat-roof portico shelters the second-, third-, and fourth-floor bays of the central pavilion. The portico, supported by the first-floor platform, is composed of four columns with unusual capitals (fluted with a medallion or stylized flower design) and matching pilasters, mutules below the cornice, and a frieze that exhibits an alternating triglyph-and-circle design. A balustrade originally surmounted the portico.

The first-floor platform of the portico is clad with banded stone rustication and exhibits two bays flanking a central double-leaf entry filled with commercial aluminum frame glass doors, all with fanlight transoms. The bays on each side of the entry are filled with two-light, single fixed replacement sashes. The three bays of the central pavilion's first floor were originally filled with entry doors that led to the lobby.[11] The three bays are reached by granite stairs flanked by stone antepodia. The second floor of the central pavilion has three bays, and the central bay is filled with a louvered vent and features a segmental arch pediment with torus moldings of bay leaf bands. The central bay is flanked by entries filled with glazed French doors with transoms and elaborate door surrounds incorporating triangular pediments and similar torus moldings. The fourth- and fifth-story windows of the central pavilion exhibit jack arches with stone keystones and springers, and the third-story windows exhibit carved stone lintels with an urn and swag motif. Small, plain stone panels are located between the third- and fourth-floor windows of the central entrance pavilion.

[11] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Department, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.

The main block of the facade flanking the central pavilion is composed of five floors. The first floor exhibits banded brick similar to the banded stone on the first floor platform of the central pavilion. The bays of the first floor were originally filled with three-part windows, but are currently filled with paired single-over-single-light replacement sashes.[12] The second through fourth floors of the main block flanking the central pavilion are divided by large brick pilasters into six bays. Each bay of the second floor has two windows filled with single-over-single-light replacement sashes. The third, fourth, and fifth floors were originally open porches enclosed by screens but these have been filled in with brick, and sometimes two and more often three windows are centered within each bay. These windows are filled with horizontal two-over-two-light, double-hung, aluminum frame sashes. A wide cornice extends along the pilasters at the top of the fourth floor and ties into the cornice of the portico. The bays of the former open porches of the fifth floor are divided by paired, wood, square columns directly over the pilasters of the lower floors. The three-bay projections at each end of the facade elevation exhibit a hip roof, a narrow cornice between the fourth and fifth floors, brick jack arches with stone keystones above the window bays, and banded brick and stone quoins on the ground floor. A stone belt course is located above the ground floor windows and encompasses the building. A central, single-leaf entry door with sidelights and transom that was located on the ground floor of the north hip-roof projection has been removed (along with its stone steps) and replaced with a window filled with a multiple-light, fixed sash.[13] The central entrance pavilion is flanked by three gabled dormers with cornice returns, pilasters, and arched window openings. Five of these dormers are currently filled with louvered vents; one retains the original multiple-light, arched upper sash, with what appears to be a single-light lower sash.

A small, square addition with a flat roof, brick exterior, and a stone or concrete foundation and quoins has been constructed on the right side (northeast elevation) adjacent to the facade of the main building. It exhibits louvered vents and double-leaf metal entry doors, with brick jack arches and stone keystones. The addition was designed to imitate the architectural details of the main building (Resource 1). The ground floor of the right side (north elevation) exhibits a single-leaf entry with a metal door, but each of the upper four floors exhibit seven bays with brick jack arches and stone keystones. These window bays are filled with single- or multiple-light, double-hung replacement sashes. The left side (south elevation) exhibits seven bays with a central, single-leaf entry. This entry, sheltered by a flat-roof awning, is filled with a commercial glass door with sidelights and transom. The rear (west) elevation exhibits a central five-story wing (with a square, sixth-story section with a flat roof above the gabled roof section), and three bay rear projections at the north and south ends, similar to those found on the facade elevation. The ambulatory care/outpatient clinic addition (Resource 1-AC, 1994) has been constructed along the first and second floors of the northwest portion of the main building's rear elevation. A large tower, possibly for stairs, elevators and/or mechanical equipment, has been constructed along the west (rear) elevation of the north portion of the main block and is also incorporated into Resource 1-AC. This tower appears to have been constructed circa 1981.[14] The central wing exhibits a pediment with cornice and a lunette gable window.

A three-story central rear wing with a brick exterior and a flat roof extends to the west from the main block's rear elevation. This wing descends to a two-story section with a flat roof before joining a rectangular two-story section with a gable roof that is perpendicular to the wing. A porch/walkway with a shed roof supported by square columns, which historic photographs indicate was open along the north side, connects the main block of the main building (Resource 1) with the second floor of the gable-roof rear section.[15] This connector is currently enclosed with wood siding between the square columns and windows with six-over-six-light, double-hung sashes centered between some of the columns. A flat roof with supports has been placed over the

[12] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Department, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.
[13] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Department, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.
[14] Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, files of the State Historic Preservation Office, Salem, Oregon.
[15] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Public Affairs Department, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.

loading dock located below the former porch. A two-story, rectangular addition with a flat roof and brick exterior has been constructed along the south elevation of the central rear wing. This addition exhibits a double-leaf entry with metal doors, a stone belt course, and multiple-light, double-hung and fixed sash windows. The gable-roof section at the rear portion of the central rear wing originally housed the kitchen and dining room.[16] This section of the building exhibits a number of Classical Revival characteristics including: along its west (rear) elevation, a gable-roof, projecting pavilion with a central double-leaf entry filled with replacement metal doors and a fanlight over the entry, brick banding along the first floor, brick jack arches with keystones over the second story windows, and a stone belt course between the first and second floors.

The pediments of the west (rear) and north (right side) elevations of the two-story gable-roof section retain their original oculus windows, while the oculus window on the south (left side) elevation appears to be a replacement. Some of the windows of the former kitchen/dining room section appear to retain their original multiple-light, double-hung wood sashes (several on the second floor retain their original transoms, as well), but others appear to have replacement sashes or have been enclosed. Two former windows have been altered on the south (left side) elevation of the central pavilion with a double-leaf entry filled with metal doors and a transom. These doors, as well as those from the central rear pavilion, open onto a concrete patio that continues to the entrance of the canteen/nutrition & food storage building (Resource 71, 1995). The roof of the former kitchen/dining room section is sheathed with clay tile shingles.

Resource 1-AC was constructed in 1994 as the ambulatory care/outpatient clinic addition. It is oriented to the north and is located along the north-northwest side of the main building (Resource 1, 1933). Resource 1-AC is a single-story, multiple-bay building with a brick and cement-fiber panel exterior and a flat roof. The north (facade) elevation exhibits an automatic, double-leaf sliding glass entry door with sidelights and transoms, and single-pane, fixed-sash windows in various configurations. Similar windows are exhibited throughout the ambulatory care/outpatient clinic addition (Resource 1-AC). The entry door is sheltered beneath a canopy. The canopy exhibits a flat roof supported by exposed steel trusses and five rectangular concrete columns on the north and south elevations, which divides the canopy into five bays. A small section with a gable roof sheathed in clear plastic shelters the walkway toward the entrance of the ambulatory care/outpatient clinic addition (Resource 1-AC).

The south elevation of the ambulatory care/outpatient clinic addition (Resource 1-AC, 1994) features an ambulance entrance with an automatic, double-leaf sliding glass entry door with sidelights and transoms. Two square brick towers with flat roofs project above the roofline on either side of this entrance. On the east elevation, a two-story, multiple-bay section with a brick and concrete block exterior and a flat roof connects Resource 1-AC with the main building (Resource 1, 1933). A large tower, possibly for stairs and/or elevators, has been constructed along the west elevation of the north portion of the main block of the main building (Resource 1, 1933) and is also incorporated into the outpatient clinic addition (Resource 1-AC). This elevator addition appears to have been constructed circa 1981.[17] The sheltered, connecting walkway (Resource D, 1963–1964) between the outpatient clinic, the recreation, and convalescent buildings (Resources 16, 1936; and 2, 1933) joins Resource 1-AC in the northeast corner of this two-story section.

Resource 84 was constructed in 2008 as the magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) addition. It is attached to the north elevation of the main building (Resource 1, 1933) and is located east of the outpatient clinic addition (Resource 1-AC, 1994) within the central core group of buildings. Resource 84 is a single-story, rectangular building with a stucco or cement-fiber panel exterior and a flat roof. It is located within a tall, banded-brick-and-louver fence and therefore not visible from ground level.
Although the main building has been modified by the post-1950s additions, the combined resource composed of the main building, ambulatory care/outpatient clinic addition, and magnetic resonance imaging addition, (Resource 1, 1-AC, and 84, 1933, 1994, and 2008) continues to contribute to the historic district. The facade,

[16] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Public Affairs Department, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.
[17] Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, files of the State Historic Preservation Office, Salem, Oregon.

south elevation, and much of the north and rear elevations of the main building (Resource 1, 1933) remain unobscured by additions, and when viewed from the facade, the main building continues to appear as a separate building. The ambulatory care/outpatient clinic addition (Resource 1-AC, 1994) is attached to the northern portion of the rear (west) elevation of the main building (Resource 1, 1933). The portion of the ambulatory care/outpatient clinic addition that is visible from the facade and north portions of the main building is a two-story, flat-roof addition clad in concrete block of two colors, creating a clearly defined change of architectural style and massing between the original block and the addition. The two-story, central block of the addition is expanded by a single-story section along its north and west elevations. The main entrance to the addition is located along the northern elevation. A large parking lot is adjacent to the north, northwest, and west portions of the addition, allowing patients easy access to the ambulatory care/outpatient clinic addition. The magnetic resonance imaging addition (MRI) (Resource 84, 2008) is a small, single-story, flat-roof addition attached to the right side (north elevation) of the main building and is in close proximity to the east elevation of the ambulatory care/outpatient clinic addition. The majority of the MRI addition is obscured by a tall fence, with only a small section of the upper portion of the addition visible over the fence. The massing, design, and materials clearly date both additions to the late twentieth and/or early twenty-first century. The additions (Resources 1-AC and 84) do not overwhelm the adjacent main building (Resource 1, 1933) and their materials and designs indicated their construction after the period of significance. The main building retains the majority of architectural details dating to the period of significance. Treated as a single resource, this resource continues to contribute to the historic district. Resources 1-AC and 84 are additions to Resource 1 and are therefore part of the main building, but the two additions are noncontributing features of Resource 1 and the historic district.

Resource 2. Convalescent Building. 1933. *Contributing Building.*
Resource 2 is a three-story building exhibiting Classical Revival stylistic elements and originally had open porches for patients' use along the second and third floors of all four elevations. A few of the rectangular building's porches remain open. Resource 2 was constructed in 1933 as the convalescent building, but it was reclassified as a continued treatment building when the home and general medical hospital was re-designated as a neuropsychiatric hospital approximately four years after it opened. Today, Resource 2 retains its historic use as a patient care building, housing the facility's mental health programs.

The convalescent building is oriented to the southeast and is located on the north side of the ellipse (Resource L, 1933), northeast of the recreation building (Resource 16, 1936). Resource 2 includes Classical Revival decorative elements, such as an overall symmetrical facade, projecting pavilion, brick quoins, stone keystones and springers, and banded stone. It is a three-story, twenty-one bay building with a five-course, common-bond, brick exterior and a gable roof sheathed in clay tile shingles. The facade of Resource 2 exhibits a projecting, gable-roof, three-bay central pavilion and gable-roof projections at each end of the building's main block. The central projecting entrance pavilion has a pediment supported by four Tuscan columns and exhibits a cornice, dentils, and a lunette window. The central entrance pavilion is flanked by three gable-roof dormers with cornice returns, pilasters, and arched window openings. All are currently filled with louvered vents.

The two-story, gable-roof portico is supported by a first-floor platform and shelters the first-, second- and third-floor bays of the central pavilion, which are recessed from the facade elevation wall plane on either side of the central pavilion. The first-floor platform is clad in banded stone rustication and exhibits an arched opening on either side of the central arched opening into the entrance loggia, with granite steps flanked by stone antepodia. Inside the loggia, the central double-leaf entry is flanked by two windows with replacement one-over-one, double hung sashes on one side, and a thin casement window and another window with replacement sashes on the other. Similar replacement, one-over-one, double-hung sashes fill the majority of windows throughout the building. The single-leaf entry is filled with a commercial glass door with sidelights and transom. The second and third floors of the central pavilion each have three bays. The central bay of the second floor is filled with a single-leaf entry with sidelights; its former transom has been filled in. A metal hood has been installed over the triangular pediment of the door, possibly as a deterrent to birds. The central entry of the second floor and all three bays of the third floor are filled by windows filled with one-over-one-light,

double-hung replacement sashes. Those of the second floor exhibit jack arches with stone keystones and springers.

The main block of the facade flanking the central pavilion is composed of three floors, with five-bay middle sections between the central pavilion and slightly projecting three-bay, gable-roof section at each end of the facade elevation. The five-bay middle sections were originally open porches enclosed by screens, with a four-bay section that was slightly recessed from the central pavilion, and the fifth bay recessed even further from the previous four. The second and third floors of the four-bay section were divided by square, brick columns. Approximately half of the porch openings retain their screens, while the other half are enclosed with brick exterior walls. The porches on either side of the central entrance pavilion along the ground floor retain their screens and metal railings. Those on the second and third floors on the left side have been enclosed, and single or pairs of windows filled with single-light, double-hung sashes are centered within each former porch bay. On the right side, the second-floor porch bays retain their screens and metal railings. The third-floor bays have been enclosed with brick, and a single window filled with single-over-single-light, double-hung sashes is centered within each former porch bay. The three-bay projections at each end of the facade elevation exhibit a gable roof with a pediment filled with elliptical windows. A wide cornice extends along the top of the third-floor windows. A stone belt course is located above the ground-floor windows and encompasses the building. Five bays, formerly open porches, are found along the ground floor of the northeast and southwest (right and left side) elevations. The arched openings of the ground-floor porches of both side elevations have been enclosed with brick. The central bays feature a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door, and it is flanked by two windows filled with single-over-single-light, double-hung sashes centered within the each bay. The metal railings have been removed. All but three of the second and third floor porch bays have been enclosed. The bays of the second- and third-floors of the northeast (right side) elevation are enclosed with frame walls and windows filled with either single-light, double-hung sashes, or ribbons of three, multiple-light, double-hung sashes centered within each former porch bay. The bays of the second and third floors of the southwest (left side) elevation have been enclosed with five-course, common-bond brick exterior walls, and windows filled with single-light, double-hung sashes are centered within each former porch bay. These projecting porches are sheltered by shed roofs supported by the brick columns. Above the porch roofs, in the large gables at either end of the building, are Palladian windows with a central, arched window filled with multiple-light, double-hung sashes, flanked by two narrower windows filled with multiple-light, double-hung sashes.

The rear elevation has a projecting, gable-roof, four bay central pavilion and gable roof projections at each end of the building's main block. The four-story central projecting pavilion has a pediment with a cornice, dentils, and an oculus window. Two gabled dormers with cornice returns, pilasters, and arched window openings are found on either side of the central pavilion. All the dormers are currently filled with louvered vents. On the ground floor, the central double-leaf entry is filled by commercial aluminum-frame glass doors. The central entry is flanked by a window with single-over-single-light, double hung replacement sashes and a single-leaf entry metal door. The three-bay second, third, and fourth floors of the central pavilion each have a central bay filled with paired windows, flanked by single windows. The fourth-floor windows are filled with six-over-six-light, double hung sashes, while the second and third floors have windows with single-over-single-light, double-hung sashes. A stone belt course is located above the third-floor windows and encompasses this pavilion.

The main block of the rear elevation flanking the rear central pavilion is composed of two sections with three floors each. Single-bay sections are recessed from and flank the central rear projection. These sections have flat roofs. The bays of the first, second, and third floors were originally filled with ribbons of three windows with multiple-light, double-hung sashes. The windows on the left side of the pavilion have been removed, and the former center windows of the second and third floors on the right side have been filled with brick. The second sections are three bay porches at the first, second, and third floors that were originally enclosed with screens, with one bay recessed from the other two. The first floor originally featured arched porches, and the second and third floors were divided by brick columns into three bays. One of the arched bays is still open, with its screens and railings removed, but the others are enclosed. All but two of the second- and third-floor porch

bays have been enclosed with brick or frame walls. These bays have windows filled with one, two, or three multiple- or single-light, double-hung sashes. Where the bays have been filled with frame walls or have not been enclosed at all, they retain their original railings. The three-bay projections at either end of the rear elevation have gable roofs and a pediment with a cornice, dentils, and elliptical windows. The window openings are filled with replacement windows. Resource 2 has a gable roof clad in clay tiles and is supported by a concrete foundation.

Resource 3. Nurses' Quarters. 1932. *Contributing Building.*
Originally constructed in 1932–1933 as the nurses' quarters, Resource 3 today is currently used for administrative offices. It is oriented to the northeast and is located on the southwest side of the ellipse (Resource L, 1933), south-southeast of the main building (Resource 1, 1933). Resource 3 is a rectangular, two-story, eleven-bay (w/w/w/w/w/d/w/w/w/w/w) building constructed with Classical Revival characteristics. It includes Classical Revival decorative elements such as a symmetrical facade, brick quoins, and stone details such as keystones and a water table. Resource 3 has a five-course, common-bond brick exterior. The stone water table just above the basement windows encompasses the building. The facade of Resource 3 exhibits a central entrance and gable-roof projections at each end of the building's main block. The central entrance is delineated by a small, flat-roof porch with a balustrade supported by brick columns. The single-leaf entry is filled with a commercial aluminum-and-glass door with sidelights and transom. There are two gabled dormers with cornice returns, pilasters, and arched window openings with six-over-six-light, double hung sashes on both the facade and rear elevations. Similar multiple-light windows with brick jack arches are found throughout the building.

The two-bay projections at each end of the facade elevation have a gable roof with a pediment and a round, louvered gable vent. The side (southeast and northwest) elevations exhibit a central gable-roof dormer that retains similar window sashes as described above, and three bays along the first and second floors. On the right side (northwest elevation), the former porch has been enclosed, and running-bond brick is recessed between the brick columns that support the flat roof and balustrade. A central single-leaf entry is filled with a commercial aluminum-frame door and transom, and is flanked by windows filled with single-light, double-hung sashes. Three multiple-light, double-hung windows are found on the second floor. On the southeast elevation, the porch remains open and retains its metal railings, and a central wood entry filled with a multiple-light, wood door flanked by the same multiple-light, double-hung sash windows found on the rest of the main block of the building. The flat roof of the porch, with a balustrade, is supported by brick columns. The southwest (rear) elevation exhibits a central, single-leaf entry door at the walk-out basement level. The glazed entry door features a wood door surround with pilasters and a flat pediment. A porch with a flat roof projects outward and is supported by two metal rods anchored into the brick wall above. The central window of the second floor is slightly shorter than those on the rest of the elevation and is centered within a slightly-recessed arch above the central door. The two-bay projections at each end of the facade elevation have a gable roof, a pediment and a round, louvered gable vent with stone keystones. The projections exhibit the same double-hung windows found on the rest of the main block of the building and brick quoins. Resource 3 has a gable roof clad in clay tiles and is supported by a concrete basement foundation.

Resource 4. Manager's Quarters. 1933. *Contributing Building.*
Resource 4 was originally constructed in 1933 as the manager's quarters, and today it is still used as a residence. It is oriented to the southeast and is located in the residential group of buildings, northeast of Resource 5 (officers' duplex quarters, 1933). Resource 4 is a two-story, three-bay (w/d/w) rectangular building that was constructed with Classical Revival decorative elements such as: symmetrical fenestration, five-course, common-bond brick exterior, square modillions, brick jack arches, a stone water table, and a central entry with a wood door surround featuring fluted pilasters, a broken pediment, and a pineapple finial. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof on the right side (northeast elevation). The central entry is filled with a panel wood door and contemporary storm door featuring a transom. The entry is flanked by windows filled with original eight-over-eight-light, double-hung sash windows. Similar multiple-light windows with brick jack arches

are found throughout the building. The balustrades that surmounted the side and rear porches, the projection on the southwest elevation, and three dormers on the facade slope of roof have been removed.[18]

The three-bay right side (northeast elevation) exhibits a former porch that has been enclosed with exterior walls clad with five-course, common-bond brick. An aluminum awning shelters the central, single-leaf entry door, which is filled by a glazed wood door and contemporary storm door along the northeast elevation. The entry is flanked by windows centered within each bay of the former porch. The windows are filled with paired, multiple-light, double-hung sashes that appear to date to the late twentieth century. The second and attic levels exhibit two bays. The two-bay, rear gable-roof projection features a former rear porch that has been enclosed, and the single-leaf rear entry has been moved outward accordingly. The entry is filled with a six-light wood door and a contemporary storm door. The window to the right of the rear entry was originally filled with paired, multiple-light, double-hung sashes but is currently filled with a central, single-light fixed sash, flanked by two narrow jalousie windows.[19]

The left (southwest) elevation exhibits a single-story, single-bay central projection with a flat roof. The projection is flanked by two windows on the first floor. The window on the left has been replaced with a jalousie window. The second floor has three bays and the attic level two bays. Resource 4 has a gable roof that is sheathed in clay tile shingles, with cornice returns. It is supported by a concrete basement foundation.

Resource 5. Officers' Duplex Quarters. 1933. *Contributing Building.*
Resource 5 was originally constructed in 1933 as officers' duplex quarters, and it retains its residential purpose. The officers' duplex quarters is oriented to the southeast and is located in the residential group of buildings, southwest of Resource 4, the manager's quarters (1933). Resource 5 is a two-story, six-bay (w/d/w/w/d/w) rectangular building that was constructed with Classical Revival decorative elements such as: symmetrical fenestration, five-course, common-bond brick exterior, square modillions, brick jack arches, a stone water table, and entries with fanlight transoms and wood door surrounds featuring engaged columns and pediments. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof at each side elevation of the building. The entries are flanked by windows with original six-over-six-light, double-hung sashes. Similar sashes fill the windows throughout the building. The facade entry door surrounds on Resource 5 feature paneled reveals, engaged columns, architraves with triglyphs, and open pediments. The single-leaf entries are filled with paneled wood doors and contemporary storm doors. Four gabled dormers with pilasters and arched window openings with six-over-six-light, double hung sashes are located at regular intervals along the roof slope of the facade elevation.

The two-bay side (southwest and northeast) elevations each exhibit a set of French doors, flanking the chimney, that open onto the first-floor side porches. The porches are sheltered by flat roofs with Tuscan columns. The balustrades that surmounted the flat roofs of both porches have been removed, but the metal railings between the columns have been retained. The rear (northwest) elevation features a single-story, shallow, six-bay (d/w/w/w/w/d) hip-roof projection. The projection is flanked by a window on each side, and the second floor has six windows. A window on the rear elevation of each unit within the projection is currently filled by two contemporary single-light, horizontal-sliding sashes. An aluminum vent pipe from the basement has been installed near the northeast corner of the building and projects above the eave. The side-gable roof is sheathed in clay tile shingles. Resource 5 is supported by a concrete basement foundation.

Resource 6. Officers' Duplex Quarters. 1933. *Contributing Building.*
Resource 6 was originally constructed in 1933 as officers' duplex quarters, and it retains its residential purpose. Oriented to the southeast, Resource 6 is located in the residential group of buildings, southwest of Resource 5, another officers duplex quarters. This officers' duplex quarters (Resource 6, 1933) is a two-story,

[18] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Department, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.
[19] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Department, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.

side-gable, six-bay (w/d/w/w/d/w) rectangular building that was constructed with Classical Revival characteristics such as: symmetrical fenestration, five-course, common-bond brick exterior, square modillions, brick jack arches, a stone water table, and entries with fanlight transoms and wood door surrounds featuring pilasters and pediments. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof at each side elevation of the building. The facade entries are flanked by windows with original six-over-six-light, double-hung sashes. Similar sashes fill the windows throughout the building. The facade entry door surrounds on Resource 6 feature fluted pilasters supporting broken pediments with urn finials. The single-leaf entries are filled with paneled wood doors and contemporary storm doors. Four gabled dormers with pilasters and arched window openings with six-over-six-light, double hung sashes are located at regular intervals along the roof slope of the facade elevation.

The two-bay side (southwest and northeast) elevations each exhibit a set of French doors, which flank the chimney that open onto the first-floor side porches. The porches are sheltered by flat roofs supported by Tuscan columns. The balustrades that surmounted the flat roofs of both porches have been removed, but the metal railings between the columns have been retained. The northwest (rear) elevation features a single-story, shallow, six-bay (d/w/w/w/w/d) hip-roof projection. The projection is flanked by a window on each side, and the second floor has six windows. A window on the rear elevation of each unit is currently filled by two contemporary single-light, horizontally-sliding sashes. An aluminum vent pipe from the basement has been installed near the northeast corner of the building and projects above the eave. The side-gable roof is sheathed in clay tile shingles. Resource 6 is supported by a concrete basement foundation.

Resource 7. Boiler House. 1933. *Contributing Building.*
Resource 7 was constructed as the boiler plant in 1933, and it retains that use today. It is oriented to the southwest and is located in the maintenance/utility group of buildings, north of Resource 10 (garage/animal house, 1933). Resource 7 is constructed in a utilitarian style that compliments the Classical Revival style of the other historic district buildings dating to the period of significance. It is a single-story, five-bay, flat roof building with stone coping and a stone belt course that encompasses the building. While the exterior projects a two-story structure, the interior is a large, single space. The rectangular building has a five-course, common-bond brick exterior. A single-leaf entry door that appears to have been resized is located in the west portion of the facade. This entry is currently filled with a metal entry door. The windows on the facade elevation of the building are multiple-light, awning windows. Similar windows are found throughout the building and appear to date to the period of significance. One former window along the facade appears to have been replaced with a double-leaf entry, while on the rear elevation two former windows have been enclosed with delivery doors and louvered vents. On the left (west) elevation, the former chase that connected the boilers to the brick chimney stack has been enclosed.[20] Three square, metal vents with conical hoods project from the flat roof.

Resource 9. Transformer House. 1933. *Contributing Building.*
Resource 9 was constructed as the transformer house in 1933; today it fulfills a similar mission as the switchgear building. A switchgear building contains equipment related to the electrical system. These buildings may contain switches, breakers, or fuses that control and protect the facility's electrical equipment. Resource 9 is oriented to the southwest and is located in the maintenance/utility group of buildings, northwest of Resource 7 (boiler house, 1933). Resource 9 is constructed in a utilitarian style that compliments the Classical Revival style of many of the historic district's buildings. It is a single-story, single-bay, side-gable building that is supported by a concrete slab foundation and has cornice returns. The roof is sheathed in clay tile shingles. The rectangular building has a five-course, common-bond brick exterior. The single-leaf entry filled with a metal door on the facade elevation is slightly off-center. The side elevations each exhibit single bays filled with vents. It appears that an addition, possibly dating to the period of significance, was constructed on the east (left side) elevation of the building, as evident from the joint line on the building's facade and rear elevations.

[20] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Public Affairs Department, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.

Resource 10. Garage/Animal House. 1933. *Contributing Building.*
Resource 10 was constructed in 1933 as a garage and animal house, and it is currently utilized for offices. It is oriented to the northeast and is located in the maintenance/utility group of buildings, south of the boiler house (Resource 7, 1933). The garage/animal house (Resource 10, 1933) is constructed in a utilitarian style that compliments the other buildings constructed during the period of significance. It is a single-story, eight-bay (w/w/d/d/w/w/w/d), side-gable, "L"-shaped building with a five-course, common-bond brick exterior. Former garage door openings along the facade elevation have been resized and contain single- and double-leaf entries and windows filled with single-light, horizontal sliding sashes. Windows filled with multiple- and single-light awning, hopper, and double-hung sashes are also found throughout the building. Two round attic ventilators project from the ridgeline of the rear projection's roof, and a triangular gable vent is exhibited on the rear elevation of the rear projection. A circular gable vent on the northwest (right side) elevation has been covered by a metal, louvered vent, while the circular gable vent on the southeast (left side) elevation features a mesh metal screen. A rectangular addition with a shed roof sheathed in a rolled rubber membrane has been constructed on the rear elevation of the main section of the building at the intersection of the rear projection and main block. The building has a gable roof sheathed in clay tile shingles with cornice returns. Resource 10 is supported by a concrete foundation.

Resource 11 and 11A. Laundry Building and Laundry Addition. 1933 and circa 1985–2000. *Noncontributing Building.*
Resource 11 was constructed in 1933 as the laundry building, and it continues to serve its original purpose. It is oriented to the northwest and is located in the maintenance/utility group of buildings, west of Resource 10 (garage/animal house, 1933). The laundry building (Resource 11, 1933) is constructed in a utilitarian style. The laundry building (Resource 11) is a single-story, twelve-bay (d/w/w/w/w/w/w/w/w/w/w/d), side-gable, rectangular building with a five-course, common-bond brick exterior. A former loading dock along the facade elevation has been enclosed with running-bond brick exterior walls and now exhibits two overhead garage doors and ten windows filled with two single-light, horizontally sliding sashes. The building has a mix of contemporary and original multiple-light awning windows with steel sashes. The single-leaf metal entry door is located on the northeast elevation and is accessed via concrete stairs with metal railings. This entry provides access to the facade's enclosed loading dock. Two round attic ventilators project from the ridgeline of the gable roof. The laundry building (Resource 11) is supported by a concrete foundation and has a gable roof that is sheathed in standing-seam metal. The building has cornice returns.

A small concrete block addition with a shed roof and a concrete loading dock has been constructed on the building's right (southwest) elevation. The dock and the addition are sheltered by a flat roof with metal supports, and the dock is surrounded by chain link fencing. This dock connects Resource 11 and the laundry addition (Resource 11A, circa 1985–2000) immediately to the southwest. An addition with a running-bond brick exterior and flat roof has been constructed on the rear elevation. It exhibits single- and double-leaf metal entry doors and awning windows with steel sashes. Large air-handling ducts and other equipment project from this elevation. A wedge-shaped loading dock with a running-bond brick exterior and a flat roof has been constructed on the southeast corner (left rear corner) of the building. It has an overhead garage door and a single-leaf metal entry door on the north elevation.

Resource 11A was constructed circa 1985–2000 as an addition to the laundry building (Resource 11, 1933). It is oriented to the northwest and is located adjacent to the southwest elevation of Resource 11. The two-bay (d/w) single-story addition is supported by a concrete slab foundation and exhibits a ribbed-metal exterior and a ribbed-metal gable roof. The facade and rear elevations both exhibit single-leaf entries containing metal doors and windows filled by two single-light, horizontal sliding sashes. A circular vent projects from the right side (southwest elevation), and another projects from the roof in the southeast corner of the building. A loading dock sheltered by a flat roof located on the left side (northeast elevation) of this resource connects it with the laundry building (Resource 11, 1933).

Resource 11 has undergone numerous alterations and has several large additions. The enclosure of the former loading dock along the facade elevation altered the building's fenestration. The construction of the rear and contemporary loading dock additions, as well as the construction of the laundry addition (Resource 11A, circa 1985–2000) and the loading dock between them, has significantly increased the building's footprint. The building no longer maintains integrity sufficient to contribute to the historic district.

Resource 13. Warehouse/Shops Building. 1933. *Contributing Building.*
Resource 13 was constructed as the warehouse building in 1933, and it continues to fulfill its original purpose. The warehouse/shops building (Resource 13, 1933) is constructed in a utilitarian style that compliments the Classical Revival style of the historic district buildings constructed during the period of significance. Resource 13 is oriented to the southeast and located in the maintenance/utility group of buildings, north of the laundry building and laundry addition (Resource 11, 1933; and 11A, circa 1985–2000). Resource 13 is a single-story, twelve-bay (w/w/d/w/d/w/w/d/d/w/d/w), side-gable, rectangular building with a five-course common-bond brick exterior. The concrete loading dock along the facade elevation is sheltered by a shed roof with metal roof supports. The facade elevation exhibits three double-leaf entries filled with multiple-light delivery/entry doors with transoms, two single-leaf entries filled with metal doors, and seven multiple-light awning windows with steel sashes. Four circular attic ventilators project from the ridgeline of the roof. The right and left side elevations (northeast and southwest) each exhibit a lunette attic window. It appears that an addition was constructed on the left (southwest) elevation of the building. The addition is sympathetic to the original design, massing, and materials used in the original block of Resource 13. An air duct with a circular vent pipe that projects above the rake of the gable has been installed in the former window in the northwest corner of the first floor of the left side (southwest elevation), near the northwest corner of the building.

The eleven-bay (w/d/d/d/d/d/d/w/d/d/w) rear elevation features a walk-out basement for the various engineering shops. Eight double-leaf entries are filled with multiple-light, wood doors with transoms. One single-leaf entry has been filled with a commercial, aluminum-frame glass door with sidelights and a transom. It is sheltered by a small metal awning. A former window at the basement level in the northwest corner has been filled with a louvered vent. Resource 13 is supported by a concrete basement and has a gable roof with cornice returns. The roof is sheathed in clay tile shingles.

Resource 14. Personnel Garage. Circa 1933–1938. *Contributing Building.*
Constructed in 1933 (or 1938, depending on the source) as a garage for hospital personnel residing in the nurses' quarters (Resource 3, 1933), Resource 14 is oriented to the northeast and is located west of Resource 3. This personnel garage is a single-story, eight-bay, rectangular building with a five-course common-bond brick exterior. The eight bays along the facade elevation are filled with overhead, wood garage doors. The rear (southwest) elevation exhibits eight windows filled with six-light sashes that may be original. The right side elevation exhibits structural, hollow clay tile, possibly indicating this garage was intended to be extended or enlarged. It is supported by a concrete slab foundation and has a shed roof sheathed in ribbed metal.

Resource 15. Personnel Garage. Circa 1933–1938. *Contributing Building.*
Constructed in 1933 (or 1938, depending on the source) as a garage for hospital personnel residing in the residential group of buildings, Resource 15 is oriented to the southeast and is located north of the manager's quarters (Resource 4, 1933). It is a single-story, five-bay, rectangular building with a five-course, common-bond brick exterior. The five bays along the facade elevation are filled with overhead, wood garage doors. The rear elevation exhibits five windows filled with six-light sashes. The garage is supported by a concrete slab foundation and has a shed roof sheathed in ribbed metal.

Resource 16. Recreation Building. 1936. *Contributing Building.*
Originally constructed in 1936 as the recreation building, Resource 16 retains its original purpose and also includes the chapel. It is oriented to the southeast and is located within the central core group of buildings facing the ellipse (Resource L, 1933). It is a two-story, nine-bay, side-gable building. The "T"-shaped building has a five-course, common-bond brick exterior. The recreation building (Resource 16, 1936) is constructed

with Classical Revival decorative elements such as a pediment comprised of a cornice with dentils, an elliptical window, and a frieze featuring triglyphs; two engaged, Tuscan columns and two flat pilasters; cornice returns; and a stone water table. The recreation building exhibits a projecting, gable-roof, three-bay (w/d/w) central pavilion. The arched central entry bay and the arches flanking the entry have stone keystones and springers. The original central entry formerly was filled with double-leaf doors and accessed a vestibule. These exterior doors have been removed, but the fanlight retained, creating an open, recessed entry bay.[21] The single-leaf entry is filled with a commercial aluminum frame-and-glass door with a sidelight. The entry is flanked by windows filled with eight-over-eight-light or six-over-six-light, double-hung wood sashes centered within slightly recessed arches. Similar windows filled with eight-over-eight-light, double hung sashes are located throughout the building, and some are partially filled with vents. The majority of windows appear to be filled with original sashes. A tripartite window is located above the central entry. The building appears to retain much of its original metal railings and decoration, such as the railings on either side of the granite stairs and along the side verandas, as well as the window grilles on the facade elevation. The main block of the facade elevation flanking the central pavilion is composed of two floors with three bays on either side.

The right and left side (northeast and southwest) elevations of the main block exhibit a gable with tripartite windows on the first and second floors with an elaborate, single wood surround encompassing both windows featuring an arch, pilasters, and recessed panels. The central window on the second floor is arched, and the sashes on the northeast (right side) elevation have been replaced with sashes filled with stained glass, suggesting the space within is the chapel. The central, multiple-bay rear wing has two-story verandas with paired square wood columns and pilasters on the southwest and northeast elevations. Two gabled-entry vestibules are located at each end of the verandas, and, like the front entrance, the original outer doors of these vestibules have been removed. The vestibules feature pediments and pilasters and are sheltered by the verandas. Three large, multiple-light, arched windows with sidelights were originally located between these doors on both the southwest and northeast (left and right side) elevations. Two of these former windows on the northeast (right) elevation have been filled with running-bond courses of brick, and a small, single-story, rectangular brick addition with a flat roof has been built within part of the veranda. The verandas on both elevations retain their metal railings. Each elevation features three gabled dormers with cornice returns, pilasters, and arched window openings, all of which are currently filled with louvered vents.

The central rear wing joins a rectangular two- and three-story section with gable and hip roofs that is perpendicular to the projecting rear wing. The right and left (northeast and southwest) gable elevations of this section exhibits a pediment, lunette window, and two bays at the first and second floors. The three-story, hip roof section, which probably includes the stage of the auditorium space, features a double-leaf entry on the northwest (rear) elevation, and two small gabled dormers with cornice returns, pilasters and arched window openings. The dormers are currently filled with louvered vents. The connecting corridor (Resource D) provides access to Resource 16 via the veranda on the southwest elevation. The building is supported by a concrete basement foundation that is clad in stone. The gable and hip roof sections are sheathed in clay tile shingles.

Resource 17. Occupational Therapy Shops. 1938. *Contributing Building.*
Constructed in 1938 to house occupational therapy shops, Resource 17 is currently used for administrative offices. It is constructed in a utilitarian style that compliments the Classical Revival style historic district buildings constructed during the period of significance. Resource 17 is oriented to the west and is located northwest of Resource 2 (the convalescent building, 1933). The occupational therapy shops building is an eleven-bay (w/w/w/w/w/d/w/w/w/w/w), single-story, "U"-shaped building with a five-course, common-bond brick exterior. The west (facade) elevation of Resource 17 exhibits a single-bay, projecting central entrance pavilion and three-bay, gable-roof projections at each end of the building's main block.

[21] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Department, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.

The central entrance is delineated by a gable, a blind oculus, and a door surround that features three brick header courses and square stone blocks in the corners and is flanked by two window bays. The three-bay gable-roof projections at each end of the main block exhibit arched gable vents and arched window openings. The window openings on the right side of the entrance doors have been replaced with single-over-single-light, double-hung windows, and the tops of the arches have been filled in. The window openings on the left side of the entrance door retain their original multiple-light, awning windows with steel sashes. Similar single- and multiple-light windows are found throughout the building, although replacement single-over-single-light, double-hung sashes are found along portions of the facade and the right side (south elevation). Several windows and/or doors throughout the building appear to have been resized. Nine circular attic ventilators project from the ridgeline of the roof. Resource 17 was originally an "L"-shaped building,[22] and the east wing appears to be a sympathetic addition constructed circa 1940–1950. The addition was designed in the same style and constructed with similar materials as the original (west and south) wings. Three gabled dormers on the rear roof slopes (those facing the interior courtyard) may have been added during this period, also. The dormers are all currently filled with louvered vents and centrally located on the inward-facing roof slopes of the west, south, and east wings of the building. Resource 17 is supported by a concrete foundation and has a gable roof sheathed in clay tile shingles with decorative, exposed rafter tails.

Resource 47. Storage Building. 1933. *Contributing Building.*
Resource 47 was constructed in 1933, possibly as a garage or storage facility, and it continues to be utilized for storage. It is oriented to the east and is located in the maintenance/utility group of buildings, southeast of the laundry (Resource 11, 1933). It is a single-story, rectangular, side-gable, wood-frame building with wood drop siding on the right and left sides (north and south elevations), and horizontal wood plank siding on the facade and rear elevations. A small addition with vertical plank walls and a shed roof clad in rolled asphalt has been constructed on the right side (north elevation). This storage building exhibits two double-leaf entries on the facade elevation. One, which provides accesses the main block, is filled with nine-light wood doors on the east elevation. The other provides access to the small addition on the north elevation. It is filled with vertical wood plank doors. A window filled with horizontal sliding sashes is located on the south elevation. Resource 47 is supported by a concrete foundation and has a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Resource 60. Generator Building. 1978. *Noncontributing Building.*
Resource 60 is a small generator building constructed in 1978. It is oriented to the west and is located in the central core group of buildings, near the northwest corner of the rear wing of the main building (Resource 1, 1933). It is a single-story, rectangular-shaped building with a five-course, common-bond brick exterior and a flat roof. It is supported by a concrete slab foundation and exhibits single-leaf entries filled with metal doors and large louvered vents.

Resource 61. Generator Building. 1978. *Noncontributing Building.*
Resource 61 is a small generator building constructed in 1978. It is oriented to the north and is located in the central core group of buildings, near the northwest corner of the convalescent building (Resource 2, 1933). It is a single-story, rectangular-shaped building with a five-course, common-bond brick exterior and a flat roof. It is supported by a concrete slab foundation and exhibits single-leaf entries filled with metal doors and large louvered vents.

Resource 62. Main Switchgear Building. 1984. *Noncontributing Building.*
Resource 62 was constructed in 1984 as the electrical switchgear building, and it retains that use today. It is oriented to the northwest and is located east of the boiler house (Resource 7, 1933). As stated previously, a switchgear building contains equipment related to the electrical system. These buildings may contain switches, breakers, or fuses that control and protect the facility's electrical equipment. The main switchgear building is a single-story, rectangular-shaped, front-gable building with a running-bond brick exterior. The gable ends have

[22] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Public Affairs Department, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon

cornice returns. The northwest elevation exhibits a central, double-leaf entry metal door with an arched, louvered transom, while the southeast elevation exhibits a central, single-leaf entry metal door with an arched, louvered transom. Both elevations also feature circular, louvered gable vents. Resource 62 is supported by a concrete foundation, and the roof is sheathed in clay tile shingles.

Resource 64. Emergency Electrical System Building. 1990. *Noncontributing Building.*
Resource 64 was constructed in 1990 as part of the emergency electrical system. It is oriented to the southeast and is located west of the outpatient clinic addition (Resource 1-AC, 1994). It is a single-story, rectangular-shaped building with a ribbed-metal exterior and a roof sheathed in ribbed metal with a slight pitch. It exhibits single-leaf entries filled with metal doors and large louvered vents. Resource 64 is supported by a concrete slab foundation.

Resource 65. Mechanical Room Building. 1996. *Noncontributing Building.*
Resource 65 was constructed in 1996 to house mechanical systems such as heating and air conditioning machinery, and it retains this use today. It is oriented to the west and is located west of the outpatient clinic addition (Resource 1-AC, 1994). The mechanical room building is a large, single-story, "L"-shaped building with a ribbed-metal exterior and a roof sheathed in ribbed metal. A portion of the building has a shed roof, while the remainder is nearly flat with a slight pitch. It exhibits single- and double-leaf entries filled with metal doors. The building also has louvered vents and various air ducts, exhaust vents, and air handling equipment. The building is supported by a concrete slab foundation.

Resource 71. Canteen/Nutrition and Food Service Building. 1995. *Noncontributing Building.*
Resource 71 was constructed in 1995 for the canteen and food service departments of the hospital. It is oriented to the east to the rear of the rear wing of the main building (Resource 1, 1933). Resource 71 is a multiple-bay, single-story, "L"-shaped building with a running-bond, banded concrete block exterior. It exhibits an angled, double-leaf automatic sliding glass entry door with sidelights and transoms along the facade elevation. Single- and double-leaf entry doors and multiple-light, fixed sash windows are featured throughout the building. The entrance is delineated by a square porch with a flat roof supported by banded brick columns and a concrete patio shared with the rear wing of main building (Resource 1). A rusticated belt course encompasses the main block of the building. The west (rear) elevation features a walk-out basement, and the left side (south elevation) has a two-bay loading dock. A connecting walkway with a flat roof leads to an entry into the main building (Resource 1), while another walkway with a sectional gable roof sheathed in standing-seam metal and supported by round concrete columns (Resource C, circa 1999) follows the topography and descends, connecting to the community living center (Resource 81, 1999), located to the south. The canteen/nutrition and food service building (Resource 71, 1995) is supported by a concrete basement foundation and has a flat roof.

Resource 72. Biological Waste Storage Building. 1995. *Noncontributing Building.*
Resource 72 was constructed in 1995 to store biological waste, and it retains that use today. It is oriented to the east and is located west of the mechanical room (Resource 65, 1996). The biological waste storage building (Resource 72, 1995) is a single-story, square-shaped building with a running-bond concrete block exterior. It exhibits single-leaf entries filled with metal doors, a garage bay filled with an overhead door, and a window filled with a fixed single-light sash. A partially-enclosed loading dock with a flat roof is located on the south elevation, and features a concrete ramp with metal tube railings to the dock and the entry door. Resource 72 is supported by a concrete slab foundation and has a flat roof.

Resource 76. Storage Building. 1998. *Noncontributing Building.*
Resource 76 is a rectangular storage building constructed in 1998. It is located in the maintenance/utility group of buildings, west of the laundry addition (Resource 11A, circa 1985–2000). The rectangular building has an exterior clad in ribbed metal. It exhibits a double-leaf entry filled with metal doors and a circular vent pipe on the northeast (front) elevation. A single-leaf entry filled with a metal door is located on the left side (southeast

elevation). The rear (southwest) elevation exhibits another circular vent pipe. Resource 76 is supported by a concrete slab foundation, and the slightly pitched roof is sheathed in ribbed metal.

Resource 81. Community Living Center. 1999. *Noncontributing Building.*
Resource 81 was constructed in 1999 as an assisted-living facility. It is oriented to the northeast and is located southwest of the main building (Resource 1, 1933). It is a multiple-bay, single-story, "L"-shaped building with a cement-fiber board and running-bond brick exterior and flat, shed and hip roof sections. The latter two roof types are sheathed in standing-seam metal. The community living center exhibits single- and double-leaf entry doors, and single- and multiple-light fixed sash and horizontal sliding windows. A three-sided projecting section oriented to the northeast suggests a common area or lobby with an entry door hidden behind vegetation. On the southwest corner, this public or common space projects outward again as a five-sided pavilion with a hip roof, surmounted by a clerestory with a hip roof. The residential sections appear to be broken up into smaller units with projecting and recessing wall planes. Another small, square common area with a cement-fiber board exterior and a flat roof is located adjacent to the connecting walkway in the northeast corner of the facility. This common area is detached from the main block of the building but is connected to it with a connecting walkway with a flat roof. The walkway (Resource C, circa 1999) to the canteen (Resource 71, 1995) is sheltered by a sectional gable roof sheathed in standing-seam metal supported by round concrete columns. The building is supported by a concrete foundation.

Resource 83. Storage Building. 2004. *Noncontributing Building.*
Resource 83, constructed circa 2004, is located to the northwest of Resource T-6, the plumbing Quonset hut. Resource 83 (2004) is a square, prefabricated, two-bay storage building with a ribbed metal exterior and an arched roof. Resource 83 is oriented to the south and exhibits an overhead garage door and a single-leaf metal entry door. It is supported by a concrete slab foundation.

Resource T-6. Plumbing Quonset Hut. 1946. *Contributing Building.*
Resource T-6 is a Quonset hut with corrugated, arched metal roof and walls. It is oriented to the west and located north of the boiler house (Resource 7, 1933). The east and west elevations are framed walls with clapboard exteriors. The building exhibits a single-leaf entry door, a multiple-light, double-hung window, and an overhead garage door on the facade elevation, and a single-leaf entry door and overheard garage door on the rear (east) elevation. Both elevations are sheltered by corrugated metal awnings with metal supports. A former window on the rear (east) elevation has been resized for a louvered vent fan. Small hopper windows on the north and south elevations are sheltered by small corrugated metal shed awnings with wood supports. Five circular ventilators project from the apex of the roof. Resource T-6 is supported by a concrete foundation.

Resource T-7. Grounds Quonset Hut. 1946. *Contributing Building.*
Resource T-7 is a Quonset hut with corrugated, arched metal roof and walls. It is oriented to the west and located north of the boiler house (Resource 7, 1933). The rear (east) and facade (west) elevations are framed walls with clapboard exteriors. The building exhibits a single-leaf entry door and an overhead garage door on the west elevation, which are sheltered by a corrugated metal awning with metal supports. The east (rear) elevation has an overhead garage door. Small hopper windows on the north and south elevations are sheltered by small corrugated metal shed awnings with wood supports. Five circular ventilators project from the apex of the roof. Resource T-7 is supported by a concrete slab foundation.

Resource T-8. Plumbing Quonset Hut. 1946. *Contributing Building.*
Resource T-8 is a Quonset hut with corrugated, arched metal roof and walls. It is oriented to the west and located north of the boiler house (Resource 7, 1933). The rear (east) and west (facade) elevations are framed walls with clapboard exteriors. The building exhibits an overhead garage door on the west elevation, which is sheltered by a corrugated metal awning with metal supports. The east elevation features an overhead garage door. Small hopper windows on the north and south elevations are sheltered by small shed corrugated metal awnings with wood supports. Five circular ventilators project from the apex of the roof. Resource T-8 is supported by a concrete slab foundation.

Resource T-13. Human Resources Office. 1988. *Noncontributing Building.*
Resource T-13 is a two-part modular building constructed in 1988. It currently houses the human resources department. Resource T-13 is oriented to the south and is located south of the main building (Resource 1, 1933). It is a single-story, five-bay rectangular-shaped building with a corrugated metal exterior and a flat roof. It exhibits single-leaf metal entry doors and windows with single-light, double-hung and horizontal sliding sashes. The foundation is hidden by corrugated metal skirting.

Resource T-14. Administration Office. 1989. *Noncontributing Building.*
Resource T-14 is a three-part modular building constructed in 1989. It currently houses the director's office and other administrative offices. It is oriented to the north and is located south of the main building (Resource 1, 1933). It is a single-story, eight-bay rectangular-shaped building with vertical wood paneling on the exterior and a flat roof. Resource T-14 exhibits single-leaf metal entry doors and fixed, louvered, and horizontal sliding windows. The foundation is hidden by vertical wood paneling.

Resource A. Storage Building. Circa 1970s. *Noncontributing Building.*
Resource A is a small, rectangular, prefabricated storage shed with a corrugated metal exterior and gable roof. It is oriented to the northeast and is located in the maintenance/utility group of buildings, west of the storage building (Resource 83, 2008). Resource A has a double-leaf entry filled with metal doors. It is supported by a concrete block foundation.

Resource B. Storage Building. Circa 1990s–2000s. *Noncontributing Building.*
Resource B is a small, square, front-gable storage building constructed circa 1990s–2000s. Oriented to the south, this storage building is located north of the plumbing Quonset hut (Resource T-6, 1946). It has a wood panel exterior and a metal panel-clad gable roof. Resource B exhibits a double-leaf entry filled with metal doors and is supported with a concrete slab foundation.

Resource C. Covered Walkway. Circa 1999. *Noncontributing Structure.*
Resource C is a covered pedestrian walkway constructed to connect the assisted living facility (Resource 81, 1999) with the canteen (Resource 71, 1995) and the main building (Resource 1, 1933). The walkway extends along a north–south axis and features a series of gable roof structures that descend from the canteen (Resource 71) to the assisted living facility (Resource 81, 1999) following the topography. Each portion of the covered walkway exhibits a gable roof sheathed in standing-seam metal and supported by circular concrete columns.

Resource D. Covered Walkway. 1963–1964. *Noncontributing Structure.*
Resource D is a covered pedestrian walkway originally constructed in 1963–1964 between the main building, the convalescent building, and the recreation building (Resources 1, 1933; 2, 1933; and 16, 1936). Because of the construction of the ambulatory care/outpatient clinic addition (Resource 1-AC, 1994), the walkway enters the ambulatory care/outpatient clinic addition near its northeast corner instead of the main building (Resource 1, 1933). The walkway extends between these buildings approximately to the northeast and southwest. The exterior is partially clad in ribbed-metal panels, and the nearly flat roof is also sheathed in metal panels. The metal panels of the walkway are supported by a concrete foundation. Periodically along its length, sections are left open to provide both entry and exit from the walkway and to provide light and ventilation. Resource D joins the southwest elevation of the convalescent building (Resource 2, 1933), the southwest elevation of the recreation building (Resource 16, 1936), and the northeast elevation of the ambulatory care/outpatient clinic addition (Resource 1-AC, 1994).

Resource E. Rose Garden/Gazebo. Circa 1985. *Noncontributing Site.*
Resource E is a formally designed rose garden that was first laid out circa 1985[23] along a northeast–southwest axis in a wedge-shaped area between the original maintenance/utility group of buildings and the central core group of buildings, west of the occupational therapy shops (Resource 17, 1938). The site features mature trees, rectangular beds of rose bushes, and wood trellises for climbing roses. A concrete sidewalk on a northeast–southwest axis bisects the garden, and leads to a hexagonal gazebo. The gazebo, supported by square wood columns, features a hexagonal hip-roof sheathed in wood shingles, surmounted by a small cupola. Three bays are partially filled in by wood railings, and the railing of one bay has been removed. Two bays are open at opposite ends for pedestrian access along the sidewalk. It is supported by a concrete slab foundation.

Resource F. Roseburg National Cemetery. 1894. *Contributing Site.*
Resource F is the Roseburg National Cemetery. It was established in 1894 for residents of the Oregon State Soldiers Home, the precursor to the Roseburg VA Hospital, who died at the facility. The approximately 5-acre cemetery is located on the south side of the South Umpqua River and north of West Harvard Avenue. It appears to be a rectangular parcel, currently surrounded by a chain link fence. An older section at the north end features upright, marble gravestones, and the southern section features marble or granite gravestones at grade. The cemetery is accessed from West Harvard Avenue via a formal entrance with a median down the middle that is set at a right angle to the cemetery itself. This access drive is located to the east and outside the cemetery and NRHP boundary. The cemetery includes an aluminum flag pole with a brass ball finial, a concrete walk and circular surround at the base of the flag pole, and two small metal storage sheds, which are oriented to the north.[24]

Before 1973, only veterans that died at the Roseburg VA Hospital were eligible for burial at the cemetery. After passage of the National Cemetery Act, it became known as the Roseburg National Cemetery, and eligibility for burials was open to any honorably-discharged veteran or their dependents. It currently has a gravesite capacity of 2,357, and all sites have been filled. The cemetery was closed to burials in October 1981, except for limited space for the interment of cremated remains and burials of eligible spouses and/or dependents of veterans already buried there.[25] Previous plans to enlarge and improve the cemetery were never completed, and the entrance remains somewhat informal.[26] Currently there is construction on the south end of the cemetery for what appears to be a new sign and fencing. The golf course on the north side of the South Umpqua River within the Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System property closed in January 2011 so that a portion of it could be utilized to expand the Roseburg National Cemetery.

Resource G. Bridge. 1933. *Contributing Structure.*
Resource G is a metal, modified Warren with verticals thru truss bridge that spans the South Umpqua River. The bridge appears to have been designed by the Construction Service of the VA; a construction drawing of

[23] Personal correspondence from Garth Stacey, Director of the Facilities Management Department, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.

[24] According to "A Clarification of Policy" produced by the National Park Service, "All national cemeteries are considered exceptionally significant as a result of their Congressional designation as nationally significant places of burial and commemoration. This means they meet the special requirements set forth in the National Register Criteria Considerations for cemeteries, graves, commemorative properties and resources less-than-50 years of age. It also means that for the purpose of documenting a national cemetery as a National Register district, facilities and sections developed within the past fifty years are considered significant and are eligible for National Register listing as contributing resources." National Park Service, "National Register Eligibility of National Cemeteries - A Clarification of Policy" (National Park Service, n.d.). Electronic document available at http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/guidance/Final_Eligibility_of_VA_cemeteries_A_Clarification_of_Policy_rev.doc, accessed June 26, 2012. While the Roseburg National Cemetery is individually eligible for listing in the NRHP, as a contributing resource within this nomination its period of significance is limited to the period of significance of the Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District as set out within this nomination.

[25] J.A. Applen, "Cultural Resources Inventory, Department of Veterans Affairs, National Cemetery Association, Roseburg, Oregon" (Medford, Oregon: Sore Foot Archaeology, 2009). Electronic document available at http://www.cem.va.gov/pdf/RoseburgCRInventory.pdf, accessed February 7, 2011.

[26] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Department, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.

the bridge dated 1932 is located in the Facilities Management Department of the Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System.[27] It was constructed in 1932–1933 as one of the structures for the Roseburg VA Hospital, connecting the former Oregon State Soldiers Home and cemetery property on the south side of the river with the new veterans facilities on the north side of the river. According to the construction drawing, the bridge is approximately 323 feet in length and supported by concrete abutments and two concrete piers. The north pier is approximately 44 feet in height, while the south pier is approximately 41 feet tall. The roadway is 18 feet wide with a 14-foot clearance. The bridge deck is comprised of a metal grid filled with either concrete or asphalt. Construction of the eighteen-panel bridge includes riveted gusset plates. A sidewalk is attached to the southwest elevation of the bridge adjacent to the bridge deck. The 5-foot wide sidewalk is depicted on the original construction drawing. The road over the bridge is currently known as Centennial Drive.

Resource H. Picnic/Smoking Shelter. Circa 1980s–1990s. *Noncontributing Structure.*
Resource H is a picnic/smoking shelter. It is located immediately west of the convalescent building (Resource 2, 1933). It has a flat roof with square metal roof supports. The structure has a concrete slab foundation.

Resource I. Internal Road System (Southern Portion). Circa 1933. *Contributing Site.*
Resource I is the southern portion of the internal road system within the historic district, north of the South Umpqua River and along the bridge (Resource G) spanning the river. This portion of the internal road system was developed with the initial construction of the buildings within the historic district circa 1933. This portion of the internal road system begins on the bridge (Resource G, 1933) that crosses the South Umpqua River and continues to the north-northeast to the south of the ellipse (Resource L, 1933). The drive continues along the western edge of the ellipse (Resource L) as it curves to the northwest, north, and northeast in front of the main building (Resource 1, 1933) and the recreation building (Resource 16, 1936). The contributing portion of the drive ends to the northeast of the recreation building (Resource 16, 1936). The drive originally continued to the northwest between the recreation building (Resource 16) and the convalescent building (Resource 2, 1933) during the period of significance. This portion of the road system was closed with the construction of the covered walkway (Resource D, circa 1963–1964). The portion of the internal road system that extends to the southwest to the three residential quarters (Resources 4–6, all 1933) and the cul-de-sac and then encircles the residential quarters is also a contributing portion of the internal road system. The southern portion of the internal road system of the historic district has been lightly modified since the period of significance, and the mature trees aligned along the majority of Resource I are organized in a way similar to the tree planting plan dated 1934 located in the Facilities Management Department of the Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System.[28]

Resource J. Internal Road System (Northern Portion). Circa 1933. *Contributing Site.*
Resource J is the northern portion of the internal road system within the historic district. This portion of the internal road system was developed with the initial construction of the buildings within the historic district circa 1933. This portion of the internal road system begins at the intersection with Garden Valley Boulevard and continues to the southwest, curving to the south and southeast before ending north of the recreation building (Resource 16, 1936) and west-northwest of the convalescent building (Resource 2, 1933). This road originally continued between the recreation building (Resource 16, 1936) and the convalescent building (Resource 2, 1933) to the ellipse (Resource L, 1933) during the period of significance, but this section of the road was closed in the mid-1960s with the construction of the covered walkway (Resource D, circa 1963–1964) connecting the two buildings. Also contributing to the northern portion of the internal road system (Resource J) is a portion that branches off to the west-northwest that extends to the maintenance/utility group of buildings.

[27] Ibid.
[28] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Department, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.

Resource K. Flag pole. 1933. *Contributing Object.*
Resource K is the flag pole located along the west portion of the ellipse (Resource L, 1933) and directly in front of the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1933). It features an octagonal concrete base, a concrete walk surrounding the base, and a steel pole painted silver and topped by a brass ball finial. The base is surrounded by a landscaped area, featuring evergreens immediately to the east (between the flag pole and the lawn of the ellipse) and small deciduous bushes and other plants immediately around the base. Resource K is similar to examples of other Second Generation Veterans Hospital flag poles constructed during the same time frame.

Resource L. The Ellipse. 1933. *Contributing Site.*
Resource L is the ellipse in front of the main building (Resource 1, 1933), the convalescent building (Resource 2, 1933), the nurses' quarters (Resource 3, 1933), and the recreation building (Resource 16, 1936). As a road, it is oriented more or less on a north–south axis, because only half of the ellipse was paved and used as a drive. Trees were planted completely around it, and currently the complete ellipse is clearly identifiable because trees flank the existing drive and most of the planned but not completed portion of the drive. Presently the ellipse is an open lawn area enclosed within the trees along either side of the originally proposed drive. The flag pole and the facade elevation of the main building (Resource 1, 1933) are the focal points of the historic district to the west of the ellipse. Early plans called for the drive encircling the ellipse to be completely paved and additional buildings oriented to its center to be erected around the ellipse, but these plans were never completed.[29] Two greens associated with the former golf course were located within the ellipse.

Integrity
As a historic district eligible under both Criteria A and C, the Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District should retain a high degree of integrity regarding the resources' physical characteristics, including materials, workmanship, and design, and more ephemeral characteristics related to the historic district as a whole, such as location, setting, association, and feeling. Design refers to both the individual resources and the historic district as a whole. Although the resources within the historic district do not have to be individually exceptional, the resources and the historic district as a whole have to continue to reflect the spatial patterns and associations dating to the period of significance. To retain integrity under Criterion A, the individual resources must retain those character-defining features that are necessary to convey their role in the mission of the federal government, through the VA, to provide domiciliary and general medical care to veterans throughout the state. These features are often found in the overall form, massing, and scale of the buildings and their relationship to one another within the historic district. To retain integrity under Criterion C, the individual resources must retain those character-defining features identified with the design of the specific building type and hospital sub-type as defined in the MPDF. This includes those features required under Criterion A, as well as noteworthy stylistic details and historical materials.

The Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District continues to serve as a medical facility and retains much of its original appearance dating to the period of significance during which the contributing resources were constructed. Contributing buildings retain most of their character-defining details, especially those exhibiting Classical Revival architectural elements. Resources dating from the period of significance known to have been removed within the historic district include the original smoke stack associated with the boiler house (1933), a temporary building that served as an occupational therapy workshop, and a temporary building that appears to have been used for vegetable storage that was located to the rear of the main building. The buildings formerly associated with the hospital's agricultural enterprise, the majority of which were located on land formerly owned by the VA to the west of the historic district, are no longer extant.[30] This land is currently utilized by the City of Roseburg for Stewart Park. Several portions of the original property are no longer associated with the Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District. The agricultural areas, originally located south of the South Umpqua

[29] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Department, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.
[30] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Department, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.

River and west of the historic district, were considered excess property after cessation of farming operations and were transferred from the VA's ownership, mainly in the 1950s. The area to the south of the river associated with the Oregon State Soldiers Home, except for the cemetery, was transferred from the VA's ownership in the 1950s. During the period of significance, this area south of the river contained the cemetery and a number of buildings associated with the former Oregon State Soldiers Home, including an administration building, two barracks buildings, a hospital building, a mess hall/kitchen, heating plant, and various other buildings. Only three of the buildings located on the south side of the South Umpqua River associated with the former Oregon State Soldiers Home are extant: the former hospital building (circa 1917), the heating plant (circa 1921), and the mess hall/kitchen building (circa 1923–1924). The Oregon State Soldiers Home hospital building, exhibiting Classical Revival detailing, was recently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.[31] None of the Oregon State Soldiers Home's original barracks buildings or the administration building remains. Smaller parcels along the north bank of the South Umpqua River were also deeded to the City of Roseburg for use as open space and parkland. A total of approximately 157 acres located north of the river are owned by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, including two tracts of approximately 43 acres located in the south and southeast portions of the property that were transferred to the National Cemetery Association in 2011 for enlarging the Roseburg National Cemetery.[32] The historic district comprises approximately 77 acres in the western portion of the total 157 acres north of the South Umpqua River. Although the historic district has lost some of its buildings and structures dating from the period of significance, no major contributing buildings, such as patient treatment, administrative, recreational, and maintenance/utility buildings, have been demolished.

The Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District also includes a discontinuous tract of approximately 5 acres that comprise the existing Roseburg National Cemetery on the south side of the South Umpqua River. This tract was originally associated with the Oregon State Soldiers Home. Inclusion of the Roseburg National Cemetery within the Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District is appropriate because the cemetery was actively used by the VA facility during the period of significance. The three veterans homes and general medical hospitals designed by the VA, Roseburg, Oregon, Bay Pines, Florida, and Biloxi, Mississippi, all have cemeteries associated with them. As originally planned, this sub-type of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals offered domiciliary care, and like the previously operated federal branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, these three facilities provided cemeteries for those veterans who died while residing at them. Following the passage of the National Cemetery Act, the cemetery saw increased activity for the interment of veterans and their dependents that were not patients of the Roseburg VA Hospital. Although the number of interments of deceased veterans increased, the cemetery remained under the control of the VA.

While portions of the historic district are developed with buildings and parking lots, considerable amounts of open space remain, with lawn areas and stands of mature pine and deciduous trees to the east, south, and north of the main assemblage of hospital buildings. The Roseburg National Cemetery (Resource F, 1894) and Pratt truss bridge (Resource G, 1933) that connects the southern bank of the South Umpqua River with the main portion of the historic district are included in the historic district boundaries as contributing resources and retain high levels of integrity in all seven categories. The developed portion of the historic district features design elements related to the Period II veterans home/general medical hospital sub-type, including a dense concentration of buildings, buildings of similar design and function as the other two examples within this sub-type (Biloxi, Mississippi and Bay Pines, Florida), linear and curvilinear drives, the ellipse serving as a focal design element of the landscape design, and a formal entrance drive. The residential buildings are located along a drive leading to a cul-de-sac with a secondary lane that provides access to the rear of the buildings. These quarters have mature trees and lawns but little other landscaping. The drive that was originally to encompass the ellipse was never completed, although mature trees currently are aligned along the planned path of the drive that was to encircle the ellipse.

[31] Sally Donovan and Ayla Geller, Oregon State Soldiers' Home Hospital National Register of Historic Places nomination (Hood River, OR: Donovan and Associates, 2011, listed 2012).

[32] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Department, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.

The size of the parcel originally controlled by the VA has dwindled since the period of significance. The VA at one point controlled over 440 acres at the Roseburg VA Hospital, including the agricultural property, the former Oregon State Soldiers Home with its associated cemetery, and the former golf course. As with many Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, acreage was declared surplus to the mission of the Roseburg VA Hospital beginning in the 1950s. To that end, approximately 275 acres of the hospital reservation were declared excess to VA needs, effectively reducing the area controlled by the Department of Veterans Affairs to its current size of approximately 162 acres, including the Roseburg National Cemetery to the south of the South Umpqua River. Additionally, acreage from the Roseburg VA Hospital was transferred to enlarge the Roseburg National Cemetery. The Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System currently controls approximately 157 acres north of the South Umpqua River (including that land committed to cemetery expansion) with the historic district comprising approximately 77 acres in the western portion of this tract. The historic district also includes the discontinuous Roseburg National Cemetery, comprising approximately 5 acres south of the South Umpqua River.

Changes to the historic district buildings include replacement doors, replacement windows, enclosed or partially enclosed windows for smaller openings, enclosed porches, replacement roofing materials, and additions. Replacement windows are found on buildings dating from the period of significance in the historic district. The majority of replacement windows utilized in the main and convalescent building (Resources 1 and 2, both 1933) are single-over-single, double-hung sashes that do not replicate the original multi-light sashes. The enclosed porches of the main building have windows filled with two-over-two sashes that appear to date to after the period of significance. The main building (Resource 1, 1933) retains original window sashes within a portion of the rear central wing. It appears that an unusually high proportion of buildings dating to the period of significance retain their original window sashes in comparison to other Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, with five of the contributing buildings dating to the period of significance retaining their original double-hung, multi-light sashes, including the nurses' quarters, manager's quarters, two officers' duplex quarters, and the boiler house (Resources 3–7, all 1933). The replacement windows are primarily constructed with a synthetic sash in a one-over-one configuration, but some variations exist, such as fixed-light or fixed-light over an awning sash. The replacement windows diminish the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship of the buildings because they do not reflect the multi-light, double-hung sashes originally installed, although the double-hung replacement sashes convey the original type of sashes utilized for the buildings. Enclosing the porches of three of the buildings (Resources 1, 2, and 4) impacts the design, materials, and workmanship of these resources, but the overall massing, scale, and decorative elements of the buildings continue to reflect the period of significance. Although altered, the former locations of all the open porches continue to be visibly recognizable. Many of the buildings within the historic district display other changes, such as replacement doors, modifications to window openings to accommodate doors, and enclosing windows with louvered vents. While these modifications diminish integrity of design, materials, and workmanship to some degree, these alterations are not significant enough to render the individual resources noncontributing, and the cumulative impact of all the modifications to the individual resources are not sufficient to cause the historic district as a whole to lose its integrity. The interiors of the majority of the buildings within the historic district, although not fully investigated, appear to have lost integrity due to alterations made over time to adapt them to changing uses and standards in medical care.

Buildings and additions continued to be constructed within the historic district after the period of significance. These include additions to improve the hospital's patient care mission, such as the ambulatory care/outpatient clinic addition (Resource 1-AC, 1994) constructed onto the northern portion of the main building's (Resource 1, 1933) northwest elevation and the magnetic resonance imaging addition (Resource 84, 2008) along the north elevation of the main building. New buildings with large footprints were constructed within the historic district after the period of significance, such as the canteen/nutrition and food storage building and the community living center (Resources 71, 1995 and 81, 1999). Smaller utility buildings have also been added to the historic district since the end of the period of significance, including examples such as the generator buildings (Resources 60 and 61, both 1978), the emergency electrical system building (Resource 64, 1990),

and the mechanical room building (Resource 65, 1996). The paved road that was originally to encompass the ellipse (Resource L, 1933) was never completed. Veterans Way, the main entrance drive from Northwest Garden Valley Boulevard, was originally connected to the ellipse (Resource L, 1933) between the continued treatment and recreation buildings (Resources 2, 1933; and 16, 1936). This roadway was closed to traffic so the connecting walkway (Resource D, 1963–1964) between the two buildings could be constructed. In addition to the construction of new buildings, modifications to the landscape also post-date the period of significance. A formal rose garden (Resource E, circa 1985), with beds of rose bushes, a concrete sidewalk on an east–west axis, wood trellises for climbing roses, and a small gazebo were laid out between the central core group of buildings (west of the occupational therapy shops, Resource 16, 1936) and the maintenance/utility buildings (southeast of the garage/animal house, Resource 10, 1933). The golf course, known as "Aspirin Acres," was a nine-hole golf course constructed circa 1950 that was located on the grounds of the hospital. Equipped with two tees per hole, the layout effectively created an eighteen-hole course. The majority of the greens were located to the east and southeast of the historic district, although two greens were located south of the residential group of buildings. Two greens were also located within the ellipse (Resource L). Aspirin Acres was closed in January 2011 so that a portion of the golf course could be utilized to expand the Roseburg National Cemetery. This 43-acre expansion of the cemetery is located outside and to the southeast of the historic district's boundary.

A large parking lot has been constructed northwest of the ambulatory care/outpatient clinic addition (Resource 1-AC, 1994). Parking lots have been enlarged to the south of the main building (Resource 1, 1933) and southwest of the nurses' quarters (Resource 3, 1933). Smaller parking lots have been constructed elsewhere within the historic district, particularly near the occupational therapy building and the community living facility (Resources 17, 1938; and 81, 1999). The construction/alteration of several major buildings after the period of significance, such as additions to the main building (Resource 1-AC, 1994 and 84, 2008) and several medical and support buildings (such as the community living facility [Resource 81, 1999], the canteen/nutrition and food storage building [Resource 71, 1995], the human resources building [Resource T-13, 1988], and the administration building [Resource T-14, 1989]), impact the overall integrity of the design and setting of the historic district. The construction of these buildings, however, sought to mitigate the impact to the historic district by placing the buildings to the rear of the main buildings and designing the buildings at a smaller scale than the existing buildings. The ambulatory care/outpatient clinic addition to the main building is partially obscured through its location to the rear of the main building. This addition has a large footprint, although its massing is subordinate to the main building, and it does not overwhelm the main building or redirect the focus of the historic district away from the main building when viewed from the ellipse (Resource L, 1933). The newer buildings and additions are differentiated from those constructed during the period of significance through the use of various materials, massing, and differing architectural styles. This combination of revivalist influence and more utilitarian designs dating to after the period of significance has created an architecturally diverse historic district, with buildings grouped loosely by their original function. The historic district continues to provide open areas and spatial relationships in keeping with the period of significance.

Although the cumulative effect of modifications, such as the loss of some buildings, construction of buildings and additions after the period of significance, loss of original acreage, and minor reconfigurations of the internal circulation system diminishes the integrity of design and setting, the historic district continues to retain its ability to convey its historic significance. The evolution of the historic district's buildings and setting does not reach the point to render it not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The historic district retains the majority of resources erected during the period of significance, and it retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling to convey the significance of the historic district. The Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District continues to communicate its sense of time and place as a hospital constructed during the period of significance and its connection to other veterans hospitals of this typology.

Roseburg Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District
Name of Property

Douglas Co., OR
County and State

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.)

- [x] 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.
- [x] 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
(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.)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
HEALTH/MEDICINE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1932–1950

Significant Dates
N/A

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Construction Service, U. S. Veterans Administration

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District in Roseburg, Oregon, extends from the initial construction of the hospital in 1932 through 1950, the date of the last federal veterans hospital constructed utilizing the design philosophies developed for Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The contributing resources of the historic district all date to the period of significance, with one exception: the Roseburg National Cemetery.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Guidance provided by the National Park Service clarifies justification for inclusion of the Roseburg National Cemetery within the boundaries of the Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District: "A cemetery that is nominated as part of a district but is not the focal point of the district" does not need to meet the requirements of Criteria Consideration D.[33]

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Roseburg Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital Historic District is significant as an excellent, intact example of a Period II veterans home/general medical Second Generation Veterans Hospital that was later converted to a neuropsychiatric hospital. The Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A at the state level of significance in the areas of Politics/Government because of the intense campaign effort on the part of local organizations to secure the location of the federal veterans home in Roseburg and its impact on the local community and veterans throughout the state of Oregon and northern portions of California. It is also eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Health/Medicine at the state level of significance because of the mission of the federal government, through the VA, to provide domiciliary and health care to veterans of World War I and World War II. This historic district is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the national level of significance because the Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District is the most intact example of a facility that incorporates design elements of the three examples of Period II veterans home/general medical hospital sub-type of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. This includes incorporating standardized designs for major buildings within the three examples of this sub-type, although each exhibits different architectural styles, and the general landscape layout that incorporates elements such as the large, open ellipse. The period of significance for the Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District extends from 1932–1950. The Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District meets the registration requirements as set forth in the United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals Multiple Property Documentation Form, including its design, construction, and use by the federal government to provide medical and/or domiciliary care to veterans between the years 1919 and 1950; the resources relate to one another through a common purpose, design, materials, function, development, and a campus setting; it represents the distinctive characteristics of type and period of construction; and the historic district retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance.

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

The period of significance for the Roseburg, Oregon, VA Hospital Historic District extends from 1932 to 1950. The period of significance begins with the construction of the medical facility and continues through 1950, the date of the last federal veterans hospital constructed utilizing the design philosophies developed for Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District is an excellent example of a veterans home/general medical hospital that retains characteristics of this sub-type of Second Generation Veterans Hospital. The statewide level of significance for the Roseburg, Oregon, VA Hospital is evidenced by its original role as a regional medical center that originally provided domiciliary and general medical care to veterans in Oregon and northern California. Within five years of opening, the mission of the Roseburg VA Hospital was re-designated to serve as a neuropsychiatric veterans hospital.

[33] National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation,* U.S. Government Printing Office, 1991, 34.

Areas of Significance: Criterion A

Politics and Government

The Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Politics and Government at the state level because of the intensive and successful political campaign conducted by the local community for Roseburg to be selected as the northwest branch of the federal soldier's home. This campaign to attract the federal facility to Roseburg testifies to the importance of the home/hospital as a source of local employment during both its construction and its continuing operation. This local campaign, which was conducted against several other communities within the state, illustrates the central role of political considerations in the selection of sites for the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. In the late 1920s, the rerouting of railroad traffic because of improvements to another line and the onset of the Great Depression adversely impacted Roseburg's local economy. The local American Legion and Chamber of Commerce initiated an effort to land a federal soldiers home in Roseburg, utilizing the property of the Oregon State Soldiers Home. Oregon's congressmen also advocated Roseburg as the location for a federal soldiers' home.[34] By mid-1931 a number of communities were lobbying to be selected as the site of the northwest federal soldiers' home, with Roseburg and Eugene as the leading candidates.[35] During this time, the Federal Board of Hospitalization, the committee that recommended the location for new federal hospitals to the president of the United States, visited various sites for the northwest federal soldiers' home. While visiting the Roseburg location, the committee members were accompanied by Oregon Congressman Willis C. Hawley.[36] In September 1931, the Federal Board of Hospitalization recommended Roseburg as the location for a new federal soldiers' home, and the president approved the recommendation.[37] Celebrations occurred throughout the city, including a formal celebration with approximately 10,000 participants eleven days after the city's selection for the federal facility.[38] Roseburg city leaders and the Chamber of Commerce worked together to purchase over twenty parcels containing slightly over 400 acres to donate to the federal government for the new facility, and the state donated 40 acres containing the Oregon State Soldiers Home to the new venture.[39] Construction costs for the new facility were over $1.1 million. The annual payroll of the new facility was expected to reach $375,000.[40] These wages and the purchase of local goods and services by the Roseburg VA Hospital for its operation, especially during the Great Depression, provided an economic stimulus to the area that continued throughout the facility's period of significance.

Health/Medicine

The Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Health and Medicine at the state level of significance because of the role the Roseburg VA Hospital played in the mission of the federal government through the VA to provide quality health care to the nation's veterans, primarily those who served in World War I and World War II. Thousands of veterans from Oregon and northern California received

[34] Stephen Dow Beckham, *Land of the Umpqua: A History of Douglas County, Oregon.* Roseburg, Oregon: Douglas County Commissioners, 1986: 181.

[35] "The Soldier's Home," *Salem Oregon Journal*, May 29, 1931; "Visits Salem," *Eugene Register*, July 31, 1931; "Oregon City Out," *Eugene Register*, July 31, 1931; "Veterans Relief Goes Back to 1812," *Morning Oregonian*, July 31, 1931.

[36] "Hines, Riggs View Site at Roseburg," *Morning Oregonian*, August 1, 1931; "Roseburg Site is Scanned by General Hines," *Oregonian Daily Journal*, August 1, 1931.

[37] "Roseburg Gets Soldiers' Home," *Roseburg News Review*, September 8, 1931; "Soldiers Home Given Roseburg by Vets Board," *Eugene Register-Guard*, September 9, 1931.

[38] "State Soldiers' Home and Site Opposite Accepted," *Roseburg News Review*, September 8, 1931; "'Whoopee' Staged at Award News," *Roseburg News Review*, September 8, 1931; "Roseburg Bids State to Fete September 19," *Roseburg News Review*, September 10, 1931; Stephen Dow Beckham, *Land of the Umpqua: A History of Douglas County, Oregon* (Roseburg, Oregon: Douglas County Commissioners, 1986): 182.

[39] "Steps to Buy Vets' Home Site Taken," *Roseburg News Review*, September 8, 1931; "Work Begun to Get Title to Home Site," *Roseburg News Review*, September 26, 1931; Stephen Dow Beckham, *Land of the Umpqua: A History of Douglas County, Oregon* (Roseburg, Oregon: Douglas County Commissioners, 1986): 182–183; "State Plant Transferred to U.S. Govt," *Roseburg News Review*, May 8, 1933.

[40] Veterans Administration, "History of Roseburg, Oregon Medical Center: Roseburg, Oregon," Roseburg Veterans Administration Medical Center, 1979, 3, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.

subsidized domiciliary, general medical, and later neuropsychiatric care during the period of significance that they may not have received if the federal government had not provided such treatment for them. Initial construction of the hospital in 1933 provided 150 general medical and 350 domiciliary beds. The capacity of the facility had increased to 191 hospital beds and 350 domiciliary beds by June 30, 1935 and by 1936, the hospital employed 165 staff members.[41]

In 1937 the Roseburg facility was converted from a domiciliary and general hospital to a neuropsychiatric facility with a capacity of 578 patients. Occupational therapy in the form of agricultural pursuits was utilized by the hospital, especially after its re-designation as a neuropsychiatric facility. Patients raised hogs and vegetables for use by the hospital kitchens to serve patients and staff members. The hospital's agricultural operations were no longer in use by 1956 after the introduction of pharmaceutical treatment practices and alternative therapies for neuropsychiatric patients.[42] By mid-1938 the Roseburg VA Hospital had a capacity of 560 neuropsychiatric beds and six domiciliary beds.[43] The capacity of the hospital remained unchanged over the next few years, although bed capacity increased with veterans returning from World War II. By mid-1946, the hospital's capacity increased to 670 beds designated for neuropsychiatric patients.[44] The Roseburg VA Hospital continued to be designated a neuropsychiatric hospital on June 30, 1950, with nearly the same bed capacity as 1946.[45] The Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District continues to serve as a physical reminder of medical care provided by the federal government through the VA to veterans throughout the period of significance.

Areas of Significance: Criterion C

Architecture

The Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the national level of significance as an excellent and most intact example of the facilities that incorporates design elements of the Period II veterans home/general medical hospital sub-type of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. Only three examples of this sub-type were constructed (i.e., Roseburg, Oregon; Biloxi, Mississippi; and Bay Pines, Florida), and the Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District is the most intact of the three. The major buildings within the historic district dating to the period of significance utilize the Classical Revival architectural style. The hospital originally was planned around a central ellipse with key buildings facing inward. This plan was never completed; however, major buildings constructed during the period of significance (1932–1950) adhered to this plan. The Classical Revival style was nationally and locally popular during the period of significance and suggests a strong national pride following World War I and continuing beyond the Second World War. This architectural vocabulary was the most prevalent of those utilized for the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, and the Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District is an excellent example of the use of the Classical Revival style within this typology. The Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District includes characteristics of the veterans home/general medical hospital sub-type of Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, including the use of a central ellipse within the landscape plan; the discrete separation of patient housing and support, staff residential, and maintenance/utility buildings; a monumental main building and flag pole that serve as focal points of the historic district adjacent to the ellipse; the multi-story main and

[41] Veterans Administration, "History of Roseburg, Oregon Medical Center: Roseburg, Oregon," Roseburg Veterans Administration Medical Center, 1979, 3, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon; *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1935* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1935): 97.

[42] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, *"50th Anniversary, Medical Center, Roseburg, Oregon, 1933–1983,"* 12, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon; Veterans Administration, "History of Roseburg, Oregon Medical Center: Roseburg, Oregon," Roseburg Veterans Administration Medical Center, 1979, 4, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.

[43] *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1938* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1938): 112.

[44] *Administrator of Veterans Affairs Annual Report for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1946* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1947): 97.

[45] *Administrator of Veterans Affairs Annual Report for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1950* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1951):139.

domiciliary buildings that exhibit open porches along the upper stories of the facade and/or rear elevations; the use of curvilinear drives and sidewalks; and the incorporation of a cemetery for the burial of residents/patients that died while residing at the facility. Cemeteries, normally associated with former federal branches of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (NHDVS), are also associated with the three examples of the veterans home/general medical hospital sub-type because the original function of this sub-type included a large number of domiciliary beds serving as a home for veterans. The other three sub-types of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals did not normally include domiciliary facilities or cemeteries. The veterans home/general medical hospital sub-type also shares commonalities with the other sub-types of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, such as the placement of buildings into three groupings according to their original functions, the use of a single architectural style to create a cohesive built environment throughout the historic district, a monumental main building, and the utilization of standardized designs for Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. Similar, if not identical, buildings can be found at the Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District and other veterans homes/general medical hospitals, such as the main buildings and the domiciliary buildings. Standardized buildings within the Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District that may be found at other Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospitals include the staff residences and the maintenance/utility buildings. Although reclassified as a veterans neuropsychiatric hospital in 1937, the Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District does not have the patient ward/treatment "H"-shape buildings or enclosed courtyards that are commonly attributed to Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. Because of the absence of patient ward/treatment buildings commonly found at Period II neuropsychiatric veterans hospitals, the Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criterion C as an excellent and most intact example of a veterans home/general medical hospital sub-type of Second Generation Veterans Hospital.

Registration Requirements

To be listed in the NRHP under the United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), the Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District must meet certain requirements included in the MPDF. The Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District meets the requirement that it was designed and utilized by the federal government for the medical and domiciliary care of veterans between the years 1919 and 1950. The historic district continues to reflect its campus setting dating to the period of significance with resources related to one another through a common purpose, design, materials, and development. While individually the resources may lack distinction, collectively the resources contribute to the significance of the historic district through their scale, massing, architectural elements, the setting of the district, and the overall design plan executed for the facility during the period of significance. It also exhibits the distinctive characteristics of the period of construction dating to the second quarter of the twentieth century. The Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District retains those physical features that characterize the seven aspects of integrity that convey the historic district's significance.

The Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District retains integrity of location, design, and setting. The hospital is located in its original location. The design and setting of the historic district clearly reflects the campus during the period of significance, although modifications such as additions to existing buildings, erection of new structures, and the expansion/construction of parking lots have taken place in the years after 1950. Although modifications to the setting and design have occurred within the historic district since the period of significance, the three groupings of buildings by original functions are still easily identifiable: central core, residential quarters, and the maintenance/utility group. The residential quarters and the large buildings facing the ellipse provide an architecturally cohesive campus exhibiting Classical Revival elements. The historic district retains the original spatial design of the facility with many of the modifications taking place to the rear of the large contributing buildings. These subsequent additions or individual buildings have a lower massing than the large buildings dating to the period of significance and are easily identified as having been constructed in the late twentieth or early twenty-first century by their massing, design, and materials. The historic district retains its open vistas, the formal entrance drive extending from Garden Valley Boulevard to the South Umpqua River, and the open lawn of the ellipse that is nearly encompassed by mature trees.

The modifications mentioned previously, such as additions and replacement doors and windows diminish integrity of materials and workmanship of resources dating to the period of significance. Although the integrity of materials and workmanship of these resources is diminished, they continue to retain their character defining elements that allow the resources to contribute to the historic district.

The Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District has incorporated numerous modifications since the end of the period of significance. Even with these alterations, the historic district continues to communicate its sense of time and place as a veterans home/general medical sub-type of Second Generation Veterans Hospital constructed within the period of significance. The historic district retains integrity of feeling and association, although these two aspects of integrity have been diminished by modifications to the facility. The impact to these two characteristics of integrity are mitigated because the historic district continues to exhibit an architecturally cohesive campus, buildings of similar scale and materials, structures with functions that are easily identifiable when compared to other Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, the use of the main building as the primary focus of the historic district, and the incorporation of the ellipse, formal entrance drive, and grouping of buildings by function.

The Roseburg National Cemetery (Resource F) may be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. Although the cemetery opened in 1894, the period of significance for the cemetery may not exceed that of the hospital itself if it is considered a portion of the historic district. Therefore, the period of significance for the Roseburg National Cemetery under this NRHP nomination is the same as the historic district (1932–1950).

The Roseburg VA Hospital Historic District appears to retain the most integrity out of the three examples of sub-group 4 (veterans homes/general medical) Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. Few buildings with substantial footprints have been constructed within the historic district, and the ellipse retains its open lawn and prominent position within the historic district.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Historical Narrative

The Roseburg Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital at Roseburg, Oregon, has a long history dating back to the 1890s with the earliest efforts to care for Oregon's aging veteran population. The Oregon State Soldiers Home was established in 1893 by an act of the legislature:

> 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 had served in the Indian wars of Oregon, Washington, or Idaho, provided they were or might become citizens of Oregon.[46]

The Oregon State Soldiers Home was situated one mile west of Roseburg's downtown on 40 acres of river bottom land on the south bank of the South Umpqua River fronting West Harvard Avenue. The state appropriated $8,000 for construction of the building; $4,000 for the land; $3,000 for furnishings and improvements; and $12,000 for annual maintenance. The facility relied upon the land to raise foodstuffs to support the Oregon State Soldiers Home, making it as self-sustaining as possible. After the land was cleared, small fruit and berry patches were planted along with garden and vegetable plots, and livestock was raised. Landscaping of the grounds included the planting of ornamental trees and shrubs. Plans also included the establishment of a small cemetery on the grounds to bury those veterans who died while residing at the Soldiers Home.[47]

[46] Veterans Administration, "History of Roseburg, Oregon Medical Center: Roseburg, Oregon," Roseburg Veterans Administration Medical Center, 1979, 1, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.

[47] Veterans Administration, "History of Roseburg, Oregon Medical Center: Roseburg, Oregon," Roseburg Veterans Administration Medical Center, 1979, 1, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.

On May 18, 1894, the Oregon State Soldiers Home was accepted along with the secondary support structures connected with the operation of the farm and home. A dedication ceremony was held September 28, 1896. The federal government provided Oregon with $100 per veteran annually to assist in the care of veterans able to offer documentation or proof of military service. The inadequacy of the facility was evident from its beginning in regards to state and federal appropriations to the home and with the size of the building. Initially designed to accommodate fifty-four veterans, the Oregon State Soldiers Home was forced to expand from time to time to care for as many as 200 veterans. In 1913 the Oregon State Board of Control was tasked with oversight of facility conditions and maintenance. That same year the population at the home peaked. Between 1913 and 1930 the occupancy rates declined as veterans of the Civil War and Indian Wars died and pension amounts increased, permitting older veterans to live out their lives in their own homes. By 1930 the average age of men living at the Oregon State Soldiers Home was 77 years old and thirty percent of them were hospital patients. During the thirty-nine years of service, the Oregon State Soldiers Home cared for more than 2,000 veterans at a cost of slightly over $1 million.[48]

The onset of the Great Depression in 1929 had a profound effect on the Oregon State Soldiers Home and the future of the city of Roseburg. Two years earlier Eugene, Oregon, became the new Southern Pacific Railroad division point following the completion of the Natron Cut-Off in the Cascade Mountain range. This action shifted rail traffic to the Middle Fork of the Willamette River, thus bypassing Roseburg. The loss of railroad traffic caused a loss of jobs in Douglas County. In an effort to stimulate the local economy, Roseburg business and community leaders, including W.C. Harding and prominent physician and American Legion member Dr. Earl B. Stewart, led an effort to have the federal government select Roseburg as the site for the northwest National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.[49]

In the summer of 1931, the cities of Roseburg and Eugene were the frontrunners to be selected for the federal soldiers home as other equally ambitious but smaller communities also attempted to gain the federal facility.[50] On July 31, 1931, General Frank T. Hines and Admiral E.C. Riggs, sub-committee members for the Federal Board of Hospitalization, accompanied by Congressman Willis C. Hawley, visited Roseburg and the Oregon State Soldiers Home as part of a trip inspecting potential sites in Oregon for the northwest National Soldiers Home.[51] On September 8, 1931, General Hines sent Congressman Hawley a telegram from members of the Federal Board of Hospitalization announcing that "The President has approved a resolution of the Federal Board of Hospitalization locating the northwestern soldiers home at Roseburg. Details will be filed in your Washington office tomorrow."[52] A large number of residents crowded downtown as the news spread. Residents celebrated the news of Roseburg's selection with fireworks and music. Eleven days later an estimated 10,000 people gathered in Roseburg for a formal celebration featuring a parade, dances, sporting events, speeches, tours of the site, and banquets.[53]

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[48] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, *VA Roseburg Healthcare System: Celebrating 75 years Serving Veterans* (Roseburg, Oregon: 2008): 2–3; Veterans Administration, "History of Roseburg, Oregon Medical Center: Roseburg, Oregon," Roseburg Veterans Administration Medical Center, 1979, 1–2, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.

[49] Stephen Dow Beckham, *Land of the Umpqua: A History of Douglas County, Oregon* (Roseburg, Oregon: Douglas County Commissioners, 1986): 181.

[50] "The Soldier's Home," unknown newspaper, May 29, 1931, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon; "Visits Salem," *Eugene Register* (Eugene, Oregon), July 31, 1931; "Oregon City Out," *Eugene Register*, July 31, 1931; "Veterans Relief Goes Back to 1812," *Morning Oregonian* (Portland, Oregon), July 31, 1931.

[51] "Hines, Riggs View Site at Roseburg," *Morning Oregonian*, August 1, 1931; "Roseburg Site is Scanned by General Hines," *Oregon Daily Journal* (Portland, Oregon), August 1, 1931.

[52] "Roseburg Gets Soldiers' Home," *Roseburg News Review* (Roseburg, Oregon), September 8, 1931; "Soldiers Home Given Roseburg by Vets Board," *Eugene Register-Guard* (Eugene, Oregon), September 9, 1931.

[53] "State Soldiers' Home and Site Opposite Accepted," *Roseburg News Review*, September 8, 1931; "'Whoopee' Staged at Award News," *Roseburg News Review*, September 8, 1931; "Roseburg Bids State to Fete September 19," *Roseburg News Review*, September 10, 1931; Stephen Dow Beckham, *Land of the Umpqua: A History of Douglas County, Oregon* (Roseburg, Oregon: Douglas County Commissioners, 1986): 182.

Roseburg had been selected for the new federal facility but still had to produce the needed land and other incentives it used to entice the Federal Board of Hospitalization's interest in selecting the community. The evening of the September 8th announcement, Roseburg's mayor, J.E. McClintock, convened the city council and city attorney to start the preliminaries for acquiring the site for the proposed federal soldiers home. These included issuing $125,000 in bonds, extending the city limits to include the proposed area, and the cooperation with the site committee under the Chamber of Commerce to begin efforts to purchase necessary land.[54] A total of twenty-four individual tracts were identified for the site.[55] The first parcel purchased was 15 acres lying at the center of the real estate needed for the building site.[56] The Roseburg landowners, with the exception of a few hold-outs, sold their property for the new facility. Eventually, without having to resort to condemnation, all titles for the approximately 407 acres (although various sources state 410 acres) on the north side of the South Umpqua River were acquired. Simultaneously emergency legislation was passed by the Oregon State Senate and House to permit the Roseburg city government to purchase land outside the city limits and to enable the state Board of Control to transfer the 40 acres of the Oregon State Soldiers Home at no cost to the federal government. The trustees of the 40 acres of the state soldiers home agreed to transfer the property to the federal government. The state legislature ratified the trustees' wishes on February 16, 1932. On March 10, 1932, the approximately 407 acre site fronting the South Umpqua River was deeded by Roseburg to the federal government.[57] The formal transfer of the Oregon State Soldiers Home property to the south of the South Umpqua River to the federal government did not occur until May 8, 1933.[58]

Work on the northwest National Soldiers Home began in April 1932 when bids for the construction of the initial six buildings were opened at the VA Office in Washington D.C. Of the seventeen bidders submitting quotes for general construction, Murch Brothers Construction of St. Louis, Missouri, was selected to construct the buildings for $544,000, not including electrical, sewage, heating, or landscaping.[59] Congress appropriated two million dollars for the overall project with local residents given preference in hiring for construction jobs.[60]

Plans called for the Roseburg home and hospital to contain 350 domiciliary beds and 150 general medical hospital beds. Among the first facilities to be built between 1932 and 1933 were the five-story, main hospital building (Resource 1); the three-story convalescent building (Resource 2); the nurses' quarters (Resource 3); manager's quarters (Resource 4); officers duplex quarters (Resources 5 and 6); boiler house (Resource 7); transformer house (Resource 9); garage and animal house (Resource 10); laundry (Resource 11); the sewage disposal plant; and warehouse (Resource 13). A bridge (Resource G) was also constructed across the South Umpqua River between the former state soldiers home and the site of the new Roseburg VA Hospital. The former state soldiers home was to be transitioned into administrative space following the completion and transfer of patients to the new facility. The new facility buildings were to be grouped around a large elliptical lawn.[61] The new, brick-finished buildings were architecturally designed to mirror the popular Classical Revival style.[62] Buildings for patients were to be grouped around the ellipse with a chapel to the south of the elliptical lawn. The chapel was not constructed. The nurses' quarters and staff residences were to be located southwest of the ellipse. Other buildings were distanced from the oval but connected by service roads; these included the

[54] "Steps to Buy Vets' Home Site Taken," *Roseburg News Review*, September 8, 1931.
[55] "Work Begun to Get Title to Home Site," *Roseburg News Review*, September 26, 1931.
[56] "National Soldiers' Home Site, Roseburg, Formally Accepted by U.S. Board," *Roseburg News Review*, September 5, 1931.
[57] Stephen Dow Beckham, *Land of the Umpqua: A History of Douglas County, Oregon* (Roseburg, Oregon: Douglas County Commissioners, 1986): 182–183.
[58] "State Plant Transferred to U.S. Govt," *Roseburg News Review*, May 8, 1933.
[59] "Lowest On Chief Unit is $544,000," *Roseburg News Review*, April 2, 1932.
[60] Stephen Dow Beckham, *Land of the Umpqua: A History of Douglas County, Oregon* (Roseburg, Oregon: Douglas County Commissioners, 1986): 183.
[61] "Lowest on Chief Unit is $544,000," *Roseburg News Review*, April 2, 1932.
[62] Gjore J. Mollenhoff and Karen R. Tupek, Veterans Administration Medical Center (Roseburg, Oregon), National Register of Historic Places Determination of Eligibility (Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., 1980), 3, located in the files of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.

maintenance/utility group to the northwest.[63] Landscaping plans were finalized for ornamental tree plantings during the initial construction in 1933.

On May 8, 1933 the first sixty-nine veterans were moved from the former Oregon State Soldiers Home into the completed facilities.[64] Construction costs associated with the Roseburg VA Hospital totaled approximately $1,149,000, with equipment costing an additional $212,000. Annual operating costs for the facility averaged $375,000. In 1936 the hospital employed 165 staff members, including twenty nurses, ninety attendants, seven doctors, a dentist, and dental assistant. The monthly payroll of $18,660 paid to employees benefitted the area economy, especially as the area continued to experience financial hardships associated with the Great Depression.[65]

Buildings located on the former Oregon State Soldiers Home property south of the South Umpqua River during the period of significance included an administration building; two barracks buildings; a mess hall/kitchen; a heating plant; a hospital building; greenhouse; a shed; and a barn. Also located on this tract was a temporary building for storing vegetables.[66] The VA appears to have utilized the former state soldiers home buildings during the period of significance for administrative offices and as quarters for the VA's employees.[67] The former state soldiers home hospital building was utilized by various military organizations during World War II.[68]

The VA hospital's agricultural lands were used to raise hogs, vegetables, and pheasants to provide therapy and food for the domiciliary residents and hospital patients, and income for the facility. The Roseburg VA Hospital domiciliary residents and medical patients raised hundreds of hogs on the farm. The pork and lard produced by the hog farm was distributed to the Roseburg VA Hospital and other VA hospitals in Oregon and Washington. The hog farm was later declared surplus and sold, becoming the site of Stewart Park. The barn where the hospital horse team was kept was also sold and demolished, becoming the site of the Fir Grove School. One of the most interesting partnerships and therapy programs involved the Roseburg VA Hospital and the Oregon State Game Commission. Under the agreement the commission supplied day-old pheasant chicks that were cared for by the residents of the facility. Several pens were built on what later became the site of the Seventh Day Adventist Church. Once the chicks were grown they were released in outlying areas around the city of Roseburg. The birds provided game for local bird-hunting enthusiasts.[69]

During the late 1930s the Roseburg VA Hospital underwent growth and change. Additional buildings were added to the complex between 1933 and 1938, including eight- and five- car personnel garages (Resources 14 and 15, 1933); the recreation building (Resource 16, 1936); and the occupational therapy shops building (Resource 17, 1938).[70] In 1938 plans were made for site improvement of the former state soldiers home cemetery, which had been transferred to the VA along with the soldiers home in 1933. In 1937 the Roseburg VA Hospital was

[63] "Lowest on Chief Unit is $544,000," *Roseburg News Review*, April 2, 1932.
[64] Stephen Dow Beckham, *Land of the Umpqua: A History of Douglas County, Oregon* (Roseburg, Oregon: Douglas County Commissioners, 1986): 183.
[65] Veterans Administration, "History of Roseburg, Oregon Medical Center: Roseburg, Oregon," Roseburg Veterans Administration Medical Center, 1979, 3, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.
[66] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Department, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.
[67] Inka Bajandas, "Roseburg Seeks Historic Status for Arts Center Building," *The News-Review* (Roseburg, Oregon), August 30, 2011, located on the World Wide Web at http://www.nrtoday.com/article/20110830/NEWS/110839997, accessed January 24, 2012.
[68] Sally Donovan and Ayla Geller, Oregon State Soldiers' Home Hospital National Register of Historic Places nomination (Hood River, OR: Donovan and Associates, 2011, listed 2012): 16.
[69] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, *"50th Anniversary, Medical Center, Roseburg, Oregon, 1933–1983,"* 12, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.
[70] Veterans Administration, "History of Roseburg, Oregon Medical Center: Roseburg, Oregon," Roseburg Veterans Administration Medical Center, 1979, 4, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.

converted from a domiciliary and general hospital to a neuropsychiatric hospital with a total of 578 patients.[71] Another period of growth occurred between 1946 and 1948 as additional buildings were needed to serve veterans returning from European and Pacific theaters following World War II. A number of the buildings built at this time were of temporary construction and were designated with a "T" and included Resources T-6, T-7, and T-8. Most of the temporary buildings were used as storage.[72]

The Roseburg VA Hospital offered a variety of medical treatments to relieve the distress found in the neuropsychiatric patients whom the facility served from 1937 through the 1950s. Between 1949 and June 1953 the facility performed 103 lobotomies on patients. Electoconvulsive therapy and insulin shock therapy were also used during this period. Breakthroughs in the treatment of psychological patients arrived with the use of tranquilizers in the 1950s. Use of tranquilizers replaced earlier and more drastic treatments that called for restraints, isolation, and wet packs. The development of pharmaceutical methods of therapy advanced the treatment of psychological patients and made foster-home care a possibility for some patients. On May 1, 1956, the first two Roseburg VA Hospital patients were placed in foster-home care.[73] These changes ultimately shaped not only the strategies and goals used to care for neuropsychiatric patients at veterans hospitals but the way facilities and buildings were used for the next half century. At the Roseburg VA Hospital progress meant changes in land use, the programs used to treat patients, and the use and construction of new buildings on facility grounds.

Changes in land use began in the mid-1950s when the VA phased out programs aimed at using animal husbandry and horticulture as therapeutic treatment for patients. The elimination of these programs prompted the government to declare large tracts of former agricultural lands on VA hospitals as excess acreage. The Roseburg VA Hospital was no different. In June of 1956, no longer engaged in livestock and crop production to raise its own foodstuffs, the Roseburg VA Hospital conveyed 153 acres of farm land back to the City of Roseburg for use as a new city recreation area, Stewart Park. The late 1950s to 1970s saw an increase in surplus land transfers from VA ownership to the local municipality and other federal agencies. Transfers during this period included the disposal of 16 acres to the City of Roseburg for creation of Gladdis Park; 20 acres for the relocation of Interstate Highway 5; 7 acres to a local school district for construction of a new grade school; 3 acres to the United States Army for a training area; and 9 acres to the United States Forest Service for a research laboratory. Other land transfers or easements included tracts to the United States Navy for a Naval Reserve Training Center, to the Bureau of Land Management for a headquarters office, and to the City of Roseburg for construction of a modern fire station and recreational development of adjacent city parks. The fire station also provided fire protection to the Roseburg VA Hospital.[74]

As World War I and World War II veterans aged, Roseburg began shifting services to meet their medical treatment and nursing home care needs. In 1962 the hospital opened a fifty-six bed medical and surgical unit which was used to provide care for eligible patients from the community in addition to the 400 patients of the Roseburg VA Hospital. Covered walkways between buildings were added in 1963 for patient comfort. In 1967 a forty-five bed nursing home care unit was added to the third floor of the main building (Resource 1, 1933). This

[71] Veterans Administration, "History of Roseburg, Oregon Medical Center: Roseburg, Oregon," Roseburg Veterans Administration Medical Center, 1979, 4, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Oregon.

[72] Gjore J. Mollenhoff, and Karen R. Tupek, Veterans Administration Medical Center (Roseburg, Oregon), National Register of Historic Places Determination of Eligibility (Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., 1980),12, located in the files of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.

[73] Veterans Administration, "History of Roseburg, Oregon Medical Center: Roseburg, Oregon," Roseburg Veterans Administration Medical Center, 1979, 3–4, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.

[74] Veterans Administration, "History of Roseburg, Oregon Medical Center: Roseburg, Oregon," Roseburg Veterans Administration Medical Center, 1979, 3–4, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon; Stephen Dow Beckham, *Land of the Umpqua: A History of Douglas County, Oregon* (Roseburg, Oregon: Douglas County Commissioners, 1986): 183.

was later increased to seventy-seven beds. That same year the power plant of the facility was modernized, switching from a coal-fed to a gas-heated boiler system. In 1975 the hospital was reclassified from a psychiatric facility to a general medical and surgical hospital. By 1977, the Roseburg VA Hospital provided bed space for 390 veterans.[75]

The original cemetery, transferred to the VA in 1933 along with the state soldiers home, was in use until 1973 for interment of patients that died at the VA facility. In 1973, following passage of the National Cemetery Act, the cemetery was renamed Roseburg National Cemetery. Eligibility for burials was changed to include any veteran with an honorable discharge or their dependents, whether or not they died while at the VA hospital. An "Avenue of Flags" was created soon after, where donated flags in memory of deceased veterans were displayed along the cemetery drive during Flag Day and Independence Day celebrations.[76] Burials at the cemetery increased from 1973 until October 1981 when the cemetery reached its capacity of 3,421 interments and was closed. In 1991 the cemetery was briefly reopened following the addition of a small section for fifty-three graves.[77]

The period from 1980 to 2005 saw an increase in patient services to clinical outpatient services, ambulatory services, and long-term care. The Roseburg VA Hospital unveiled several new programs and broke new ground to improve services to veterans, including installation of elevators in the main building (Resource 1, 1933) in 1982;[78] construction of the canteen/nutrition and food service building (Resource 71, 1995); groundbreaking of a new building housing the forty bed long-term care unit (1998); and opening of the Patient Education Resource Center (2004). In 2007 the Roseburg VA Hospital extended its services to include the emergency department.[79] At the time of its 75th anniversary in 2008, the Roseburg, Oregon, VA Hospital consisted of thirty-two buildings with three community-based outreach clinics in North Bend, Brookings, and Eugene, Oregon. The Roseburg campus and clinics offered primary care and hospital services in medicine, surgery and mental health for 62,000 veterans who resided in central and southern Oregon and northern California. The healthcare system employed an average of 690 employees. The Roseburg facility offers specialty services or referral consultations with university-affiliated care centers in Portland, Oregon, and Seattle, Washington.[80]

[75] Veterans Administration, "History of Roseburg, Oregon Medical Center: Roseburg, Oregon," Roseburg Veterans Administration Medical Center, 1979, 4–5, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon; United States Department of Veterans Affairs, *VA Roseburg Healthcare System: Celebrating 75 years Serving Veterans* (Roseburg, Oregon: 2008): 4, 24.

[76] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, *"50th Anniversary, Medical Center, Roseburg, Oregon, 1933–1983,"* 14, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.

[77] "Cemetery, and Memories, All that Remain of Military Home," *Roseburg News Review*, n.d.

[78] "Explosives Work," *Roseburg News Review*, October 4, 1982.

[79] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, *VA Roseburg Healthcare System: Celebrating 75 years Serving Veterans* (Roseburg, Oregon: 2008): 4, 24.

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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
__X__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:

__X__State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
__X__Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other

Name of repository: Dept of Veterans Affairs Historic Preservation Office & Public Affairs Office, Roseburg Healthcare System

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 82 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	10	470273	4786061
2	10	470305	4786047
3	10	470228	4785916
4	10	470279	4785895
5	10	470317	4785775
6	10	470403	4785786
7	10	470434	4785732
8	10	470536	4785629
9	10	470443	4785391
10	10	470340	4785130
11	10	470374	4784783
12	10	470346	4784775
13	10	470313	4784932
14	10	470275	4784921
15	10	470141	4784954
16	10	470103	4785751
17	10	469998	4785816
18	10	470026	4785901
19	10	470095	4785949
20	10	470203	4785923

For discontiguous cemetery:

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	10	469980	4784629
2	10	470066	4784413
3	10	470068	4784642
4	10	469999	4784421
5	10	469999	4784454
6	10	469979	4784453

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

The UTM reference points, stated in NAD 27, are provided above. The boundary begins at UTM N 4786061 E 470273, located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Veterans Way (also known as Centennial Drive) and Northwest Garden Valley Boulevard, approximately 600 feet southeast of the intersection of Northwest Garden Valley Boulevard and Duck Pond Street. The boundary extends approximately 110 feet to the southeast across Veterans Way to UTM N 4786047 E 470305, and then it follows the southeast side of Veterans Way to the southwest approximately 570 feet to UTM N 4785916 E 470228. At this point, the boundary turns to the southeast, extending approximately 200 feet along a chain link fence south of the Orchard Knoll Transitional Housing Unit (located outside the historic district boundary) to the north edge of a parking lot to UTM N 4785895 E 470279. From here, the historic district boundary extends to the southeast for approximately 360 feet as it follows the west edge of a parking lot and continues across to the south side of Veterans Way (aka Centennial Drive), to the north of Resource 2, to UTM N 4785775 E 470317. The historic district boundary then turns to the northeast for approximately 270 feet along the south side of Veterans Way to UTM N 4785786 E 470403. The boundary then extends to the southeast along the west side of Veterans Way, to the east of Resource 2, to UTM N 4785732 E 470434. The boundary then turns to the east, crossing Veterans Way, and continues to the immediate east of the trees aligned along the outside edge of the ellipse (Resource L), curving to the southeast, south, then southwest for approximately 1,300 feet, passing through UTM N 4785629 E 470536 and continuing to UTM N 4785391 E 470443, which is east of the "Y" intersection to the south of the ellipse. The historic district boundary continues to the southwest, approximately 20 feet to the east of Veterans Way (aka Centennial Drive) to include the trees aligning the drive, for approximately 1,060 feet to UTM N 4785130 E 470340. The NRHP boundary continues to the southwest then curves to the south, crossing the South Umpqua River to the east of the bridge (Resource G), for approximately 1,100 feet to UTM 4784783 E 470374. The boundary turns to the west-southwest for approximately 60 feet to cross Veterans Way (aka Centennial Drive) to UTM N 4784775 E 470346, then turns to the north-northwest for approximately 520 feet, following the bridge back across the river to UTM N 4784932 E 470313. From this point the historic district boundary follows the fence line approximately 130 feet to the west-southwest to UTM N 4784921 E 470275, then continues to follow the fence line/property line for approximately 450 feet to the west-northwest to UTM N 4784954 E 470141. The historic district boundary and fence line turn to the north, extending approximately 2,570 feet to UTM N 4785751 E 470103. The historic district boundary continues to follow the fence line, extending approximately 560 feet to the northwest to UTM N 4785816 E 469998, then approximately 280 feet northeast to UTM N 4785901 E 470026, approximately 270 feet to the east-northeast to UTM N 4785949 E 470095, and approximately 365 feet east-southeast to UTM N 4785923 E 470203. From this point, the historic district boundary follows the property boundary along a fence line to the northwest of Veterans Way to the northeast for approximately 480 feet to return to the beginning point of the historic district boundary at Northwest Garden Valley Boulevard. The historic district boundary contains approximately 77 acres.

In addition, the district also includes a discontiguous section located on the south side of the South Umpqua River, southwest of the parcel described above. This second parcel contains the Roseburg National Cemetery, located between the river and West Harvard Avenue. The boundary of the roughly rectangular property begins in the northwest corner at UTM N 4784629 E 469980. It extends in an eastward direction for approximately 280 feet to UTM N 4784413 E 470066. From here, the boundary follows the fence line of the cemetery to the south for approximately 650 feet to UTM N 4784642 E 470068. The historic district boundary then turns to west-northwest to follow the right-of-way of West Harvard Avenue for approximately 210 feet to UTM N 4784421 E 469999. The historic district boundary then extends to the north along a fence for approximately 110 feet to UTM N 4784454 E 469999, then turns to the west following the same fence for approximately 60 feet to UTM N 4784453 E 469979. The boundary then extends approximately 500 feet to the north along a fence to return to the starting point, encompassing approximately 5 acres.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic district includes twenty-four contributing and nineteen noncontributing buildings, structures, sites, and objects. The nominated area includes the contributing resources associated with the growth and development of the Roseburg VA Hospital, while excluding noncontributing buildings, structures, and landscape features.

The eastern portion of the tract administered by the Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System is excluded from the historic district boundary. Excluded from the historic district in this area are open lawns to the east of the ellipse and the southern portion of the main entrance drive that included portions of the now-defunct golf course. Approximately 43 acres of the southeastern portion of the property, located outside the historic district, has been transferred to the National Cemetery Association for expansion of the Roseburg National Cemetery.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dean Doerrfeld, Architectural Historian; Patrick Thompson, Architectural Historian; Robert C. Whetsell, Historian; and Trent Spurlock, Architectural Historian

organization Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. date November 28, 2012

street & number 151 Walton Avenue telephone (859) 252-4737

city or town Lexington state KY zip code 40508

e-mail

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Roseburg Veterans Administration Hospital (same for all photos)

City or Vicinity: Roseburg

County: Douglas County **State:** OR

Photographer: Trent Spurlock

Date Photographed: October 29–30, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo 1 of 16 OR_DouglasCounty_2nd_Generation_Veterans_Hospitals_RoseburgVAHosptial_0001
View to the west to the façade of Resource 1 and base of Resource K.

Photo 2 of 12: OR_DouglasCounty_2nd_Generation_Veterans_Hospitals_RoseburgVAHosptial_0002
Façade and northeast elevations of Resource 16. View to the southwest.

Photo 3 of 16: OR_DouglasCounty_2nd_Generation_Veterans_Hospitals_RoseburgVAHosptial_0003
Façade of Resource 2. View looking to the northeast.

Photo 4 of 16: OR_DouglasCounty_2nd_Generation_Veterans_Hospitals_RoseburgVAHosptial_0004
Façade of Resource 17. View looking to the northeast.

Photo 5 of 16: OR_DouglasCounty_2nd_Generation_Veterans_Hospitals_RoseburgVAHosptial_0005
View looking to the northeast to Resources 13, 9, 7, and 11.

Photo 6 of 16: OR_DouglasCounty_2nd_Generation_Veterans_Hospitals_RoseburgVAHosptial_0006
View looking to the southeast to Resources D, 16, 1-AC, 1, and 71.

Photo 7 of 16: OR_DouglasCounty_2nd_Generation_Veterans_Hospitals_RoseburgVAHosptial_0007
View looking to the southeast to Resources 16, 1-AC, and 1.

Photo 8 of 16: OR_DouglasCounty_2nd_Generation_Veterans_Hospitals_RoseburgVAHosptial_0008
North elevation of Resource 71. View looking south.

Photo 9 of 16: OR_DouglasCounty_2nd_Generation_Veterans_Hospitals_RoseburgVAHosptial_0009
West elevation of Resource 81. View looking east-southeast.

Photo 10 of 16: OR_DouglasCounty_2nd_Generation_Veterans_Hospitals_RoseburgVAHosptial_0010
Façade (southeast) elevation of Resource 6. View looking north-northeast.

Photo 11 of 16: OR_DouglasCounty_2nd_Generation_Veterans_Hospitals_RoseburgVAHosptial_0011
Façades (southeast) and northeast elevations of Resources 5 and 6. View looking southwest.

Photos Continued

Photo 12 of 16: OR_DouglasCounty_2nd_Generation_Veterans_Hospitals_RoseburgVAHosptial_0012
Façade (northeast) and northwest elevations of Resource 3. View looking south-southeast.

Photo 13 of 16: OR_DouglasCounty_2nd_Generation_Veterans_Hospitals_RoseburgVAHosptial_0013
View across ellipse (Resource L) looking to Resources 1, 16, and 2. View looking northwest.

Photo 14 of 16: OR_DouglasCounty_2nd_Generation_Veterans_Hospitals_RoseburgVAHosptial_0014
View to the southeast of the southwest elevation of the bridge (Resource G) over the South Umpqua River.

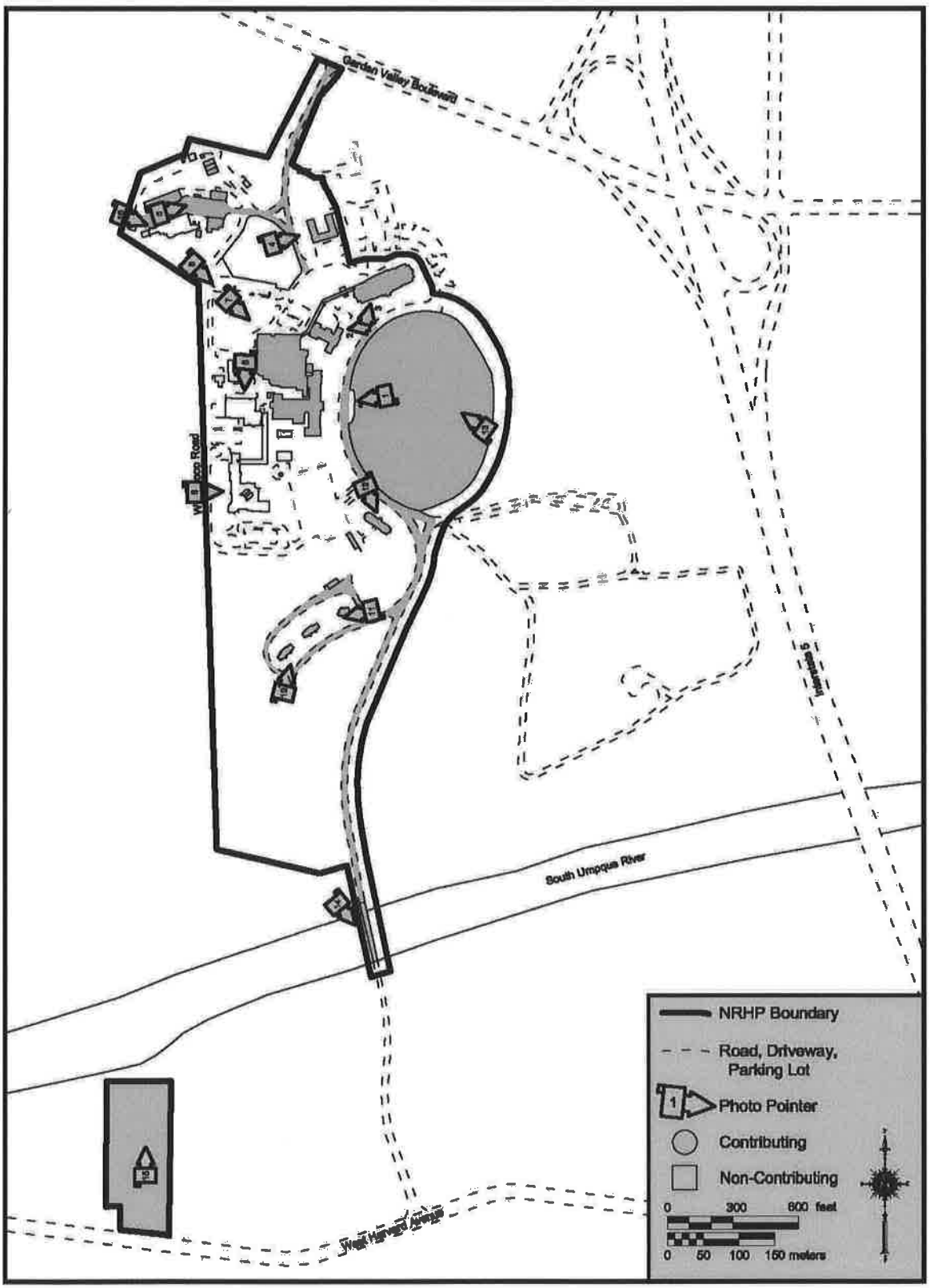
Photo 15 of 16: OR_DouglasCounty_2nd_Generation_Veterans_Hospitals_RoseburgVAHosptial_0015
View looking north within Resource F, the Roseburg National Cemetery.

Photo 16 of 16: OR_DouglasCounty_2nd_Generation_Veterans_Hospitals_RoseburgVAHosptial_0016
View looking to the east-southeast along the façade (northwest elevation) of Resource 11 and 11A.

Roseburg Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District
Name of Property

Douglas Co., OR
County and State

Photo Location Map



Roseburg Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District
Name of Property

Douglas Co., OR
County and State

Photo Location Map

Roseburg Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District
Name of Property

Douglas Co., OR
County and State

Property Owner: (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name US Department of Veterans Affairs (Kathleen Schamel, Federal Preservation Officer)

street & number 810 Vermont Ave. telephone (202) 632-5529

city or town Washington state DC zip code 2001

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 18 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

Documents:

Figure 1: 1987 (Provisional Edition) Roseburg East, Oregon, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map depicting the National Register boundary.

Figure 2: National Register Boundary indicated on aerial map.

Figure 3: Sketch map indicating National Register boundary, contributing and noncontributing resources.

Figure 4: Sketch map indicating National Register boundary, contributing and noncontributing resources (oversize).

Figure 5: South and facade (east) elevations of Resource 1 (Main Building). Photograph dated May 27, 1933. Located in a scrapbook in the Public Affairs Office of the Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.

Figure 6: North and rear (west) elevations of Resource 1 (Main Building). Photograph dated May 27, 1933. Located in a scrapbook in the Public Affairs Office of the Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.

Figure 7: Facade (southeast) and northeast elevations of Resource 2 (Convalescent Building). Photograph dated May 27, 1933. Located in a scrapbook in the Public Affairs Office of the Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.

Figure 8: Facade (southeast) and northeast elevations of Resource 6 (Officers' Duplex Quarters). Photograph dated May 29, 1933. Located in a scrapbook in the Public Affairs Office of the Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.

Figure 9: Northeast and rear (northwest) elevations of Resource 16 (Recreation Building). Photograph dated April 10, 1936. Located in a scrapbook in the Public Affairs Office of the Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.

Figure 10: Bridge (Resource G) under construction spanning the South Umpqua River. Photograph dated December 12, 1932. Located in a scrapbook in the Public Affairs Office of the Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.

Figure 11: Aerial overview of the Roseburg VA Hospital. Undated photograph (post-1938). Located in a scrapbook in the Public Affairs Office of the Veterans Affairs Roseburg Healthcare System, Roseburg, Oregon.

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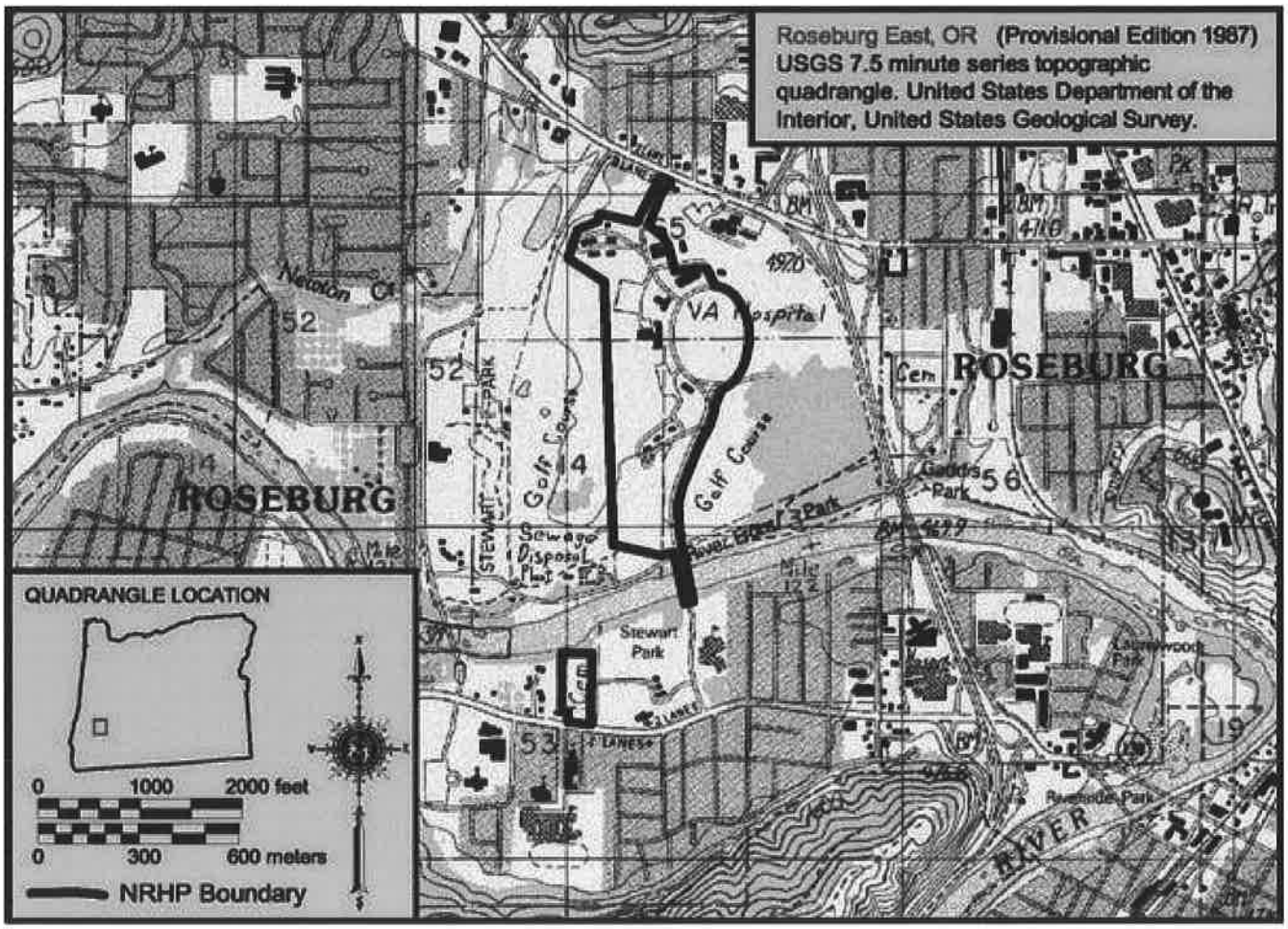

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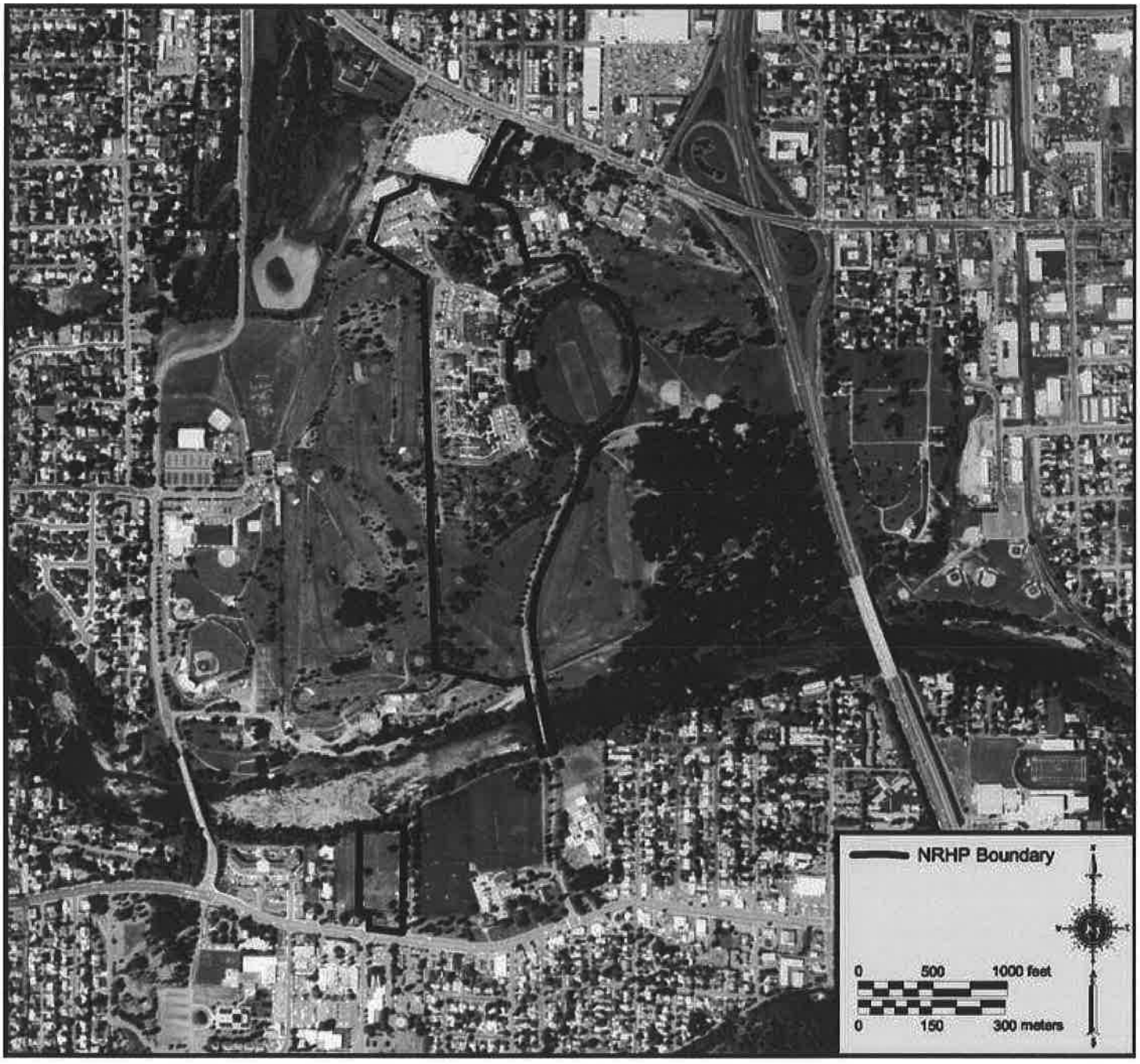
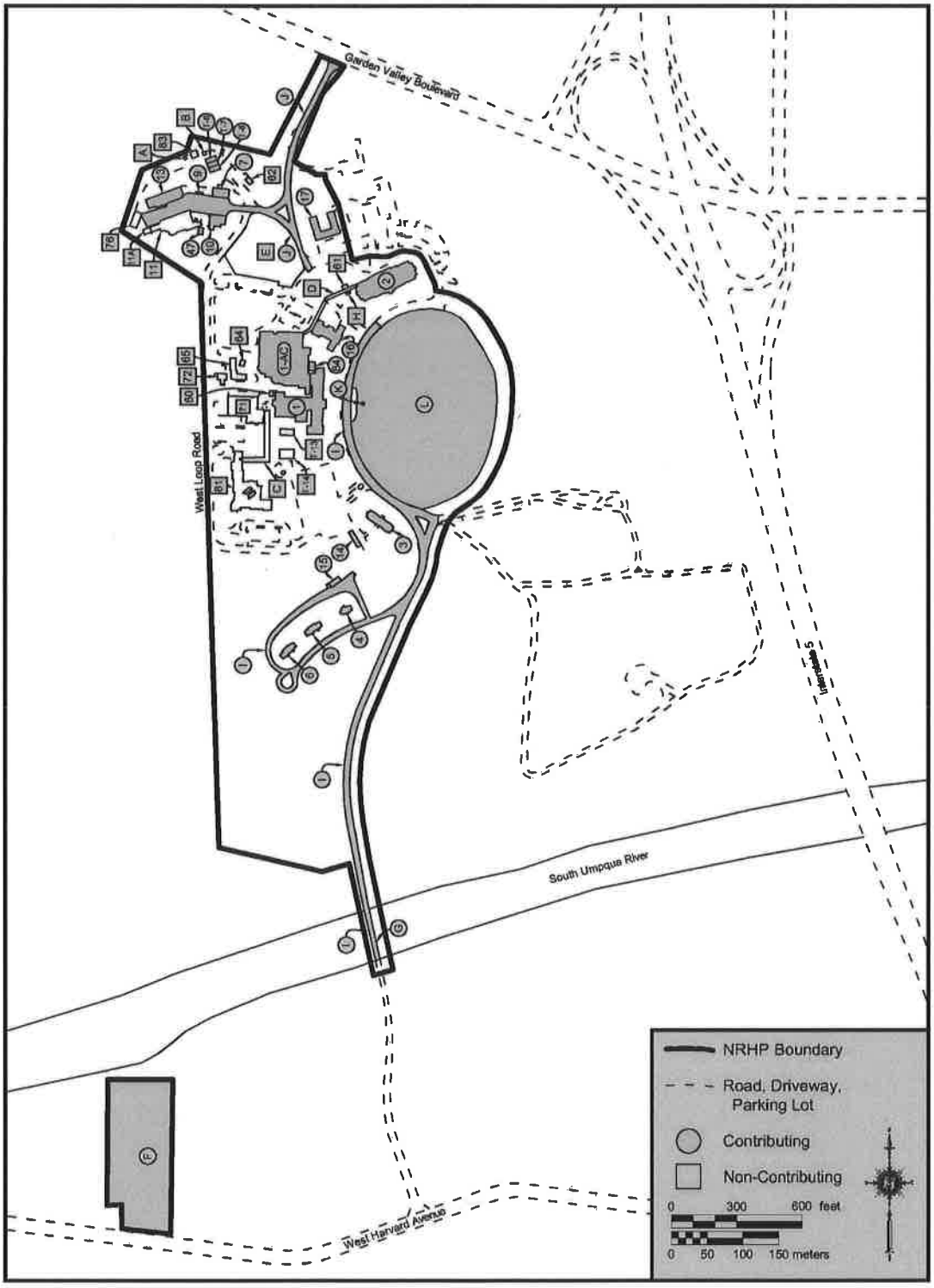


Figure 3: Sketch map indicating National Register boundary, contributing and noncontributing resources.



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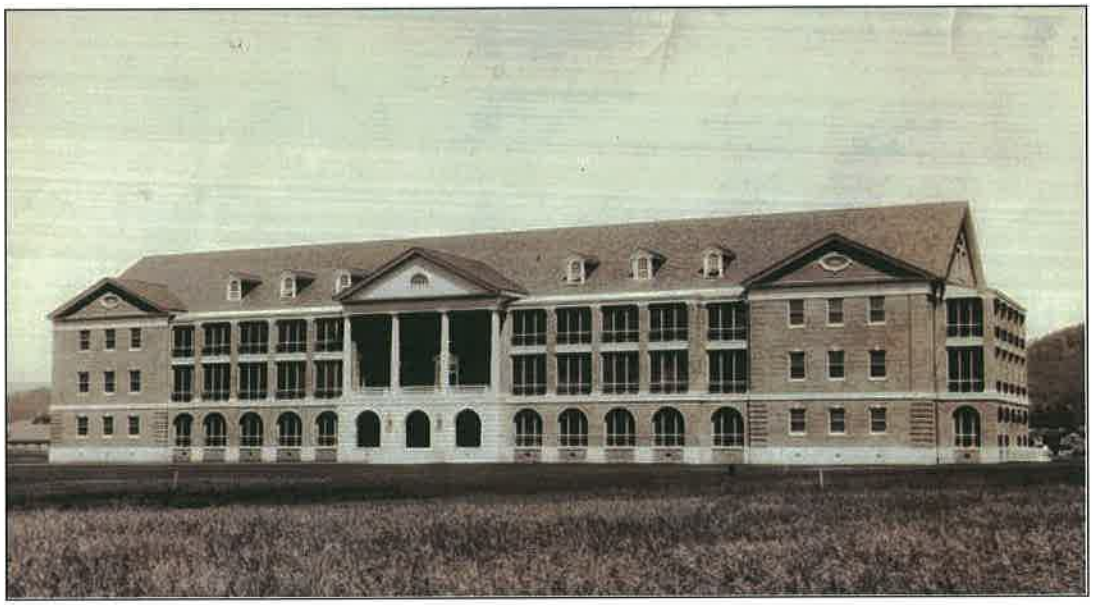

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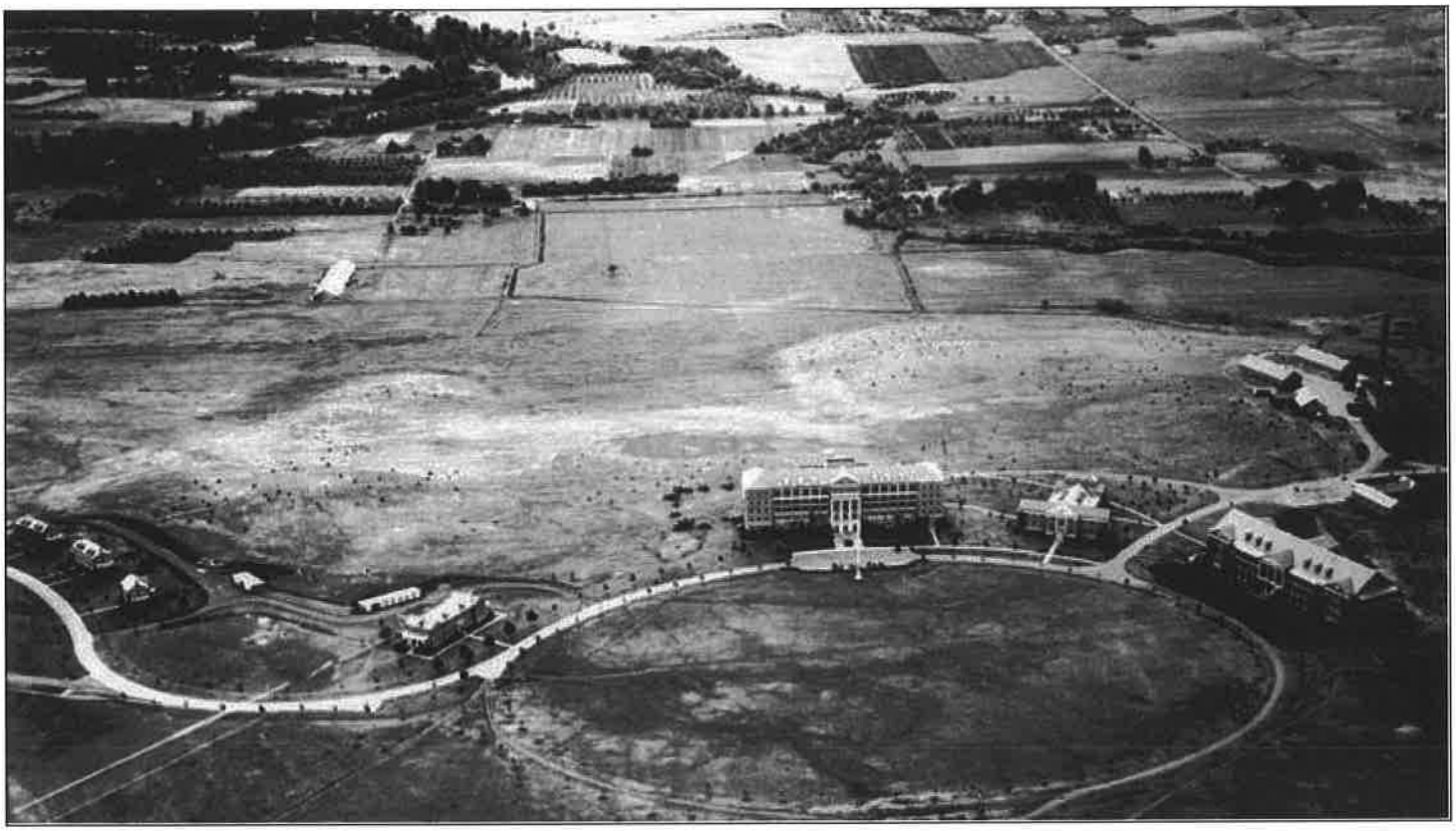

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