NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 Expires 5/31/2015)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED 2280
JUL 29 2016
Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

626

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 Eagle Point National Cemetery

other names/site number Camp White VA Domiciliary, White City National Cemetery

Name of Multiple Property Listing

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

2. Location

street & number 2763 Riley Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Eagle Point ☐ vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Jackson code 029 zip code 97524

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

Applicable National Register Criteria: **X A ___ B ___ C ___ D**

Kathleen Schmidt FPO 26 July 16

Signature of certifying official/Title: Federal Historic Preservation Officer Date

U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Christine Curran 7.19.16

Signature of commenting official Date

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:)

Signature of the Keeper 9/13/16 Date of Action

Eagle Point National Cemetery
Name of Property

Jackson County, 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	
3		buildings
1	1	site
4		structure
10		object
18	1	**Total**

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Post Modern
No Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete
walls: Shingle, Concrete
roof: Shingle, Metal
other: Concrete, Marble, Bronze, Stone

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Initially established in 1952 as a cemetery for the Veterans Administration Domiciliary at White City, Oregon, Eagle Point National Cemetery is located 1 mile east of Eagle Point and 14 miles northeast of Medford, in Jackson County, Oregon. Eagle Point National Cemetery is situated along Riley Road. It contains 43.4 acres. The parcel is rectangular in shape. Riley Road runs diagonally through the cemetery boundaries, and the developed cemetery grounds (24.5 acres) are northeast of the thoroughfare. Located at the southern end of the Rogue River Valley, the cemetery provides scenic views of the city of Eagle Point and the surrounding valley. The cemetery borders a residential neighborhood and golf course on the southwest and relatively open agricultural land on the north, east, and south.

A domed municipal water storage tank sits on approximately 300 feet by 300 feet square tract southwest of Riley Road and just north of Gate 2 into the cemetery at its southeast end. (See Figure No. 1) The reservoir was part of the water system for Camp White, a World War II training facility, and located on property owned by the Veterans Administration (VA) Domiciliary in White City. The domiciliary provided living space and medical treatments to veterans in need of care.[1] The announcement of the site selected for the domiciliary cemetery referenced the reservoir, and the reservoir remained federal property until 1990 when the City of Eagle Point acquired it. The city then rehabilitated the 1940s-era reservoir to meet contemporary seismic and snow-load safety requirements and to bring it into service as a municipal water supply. The reservoir is 208 feet in diameter and the aluminum paneled dome peaks at 44 feet. The aluminum dome was installed ca. 2010 and replaced a low, wood roof. There are over 600 aluminum panels in the roofing. With weathering, the metallic glow of the "Eagle Dome" will fade. Nonetheless, the four million gallon reservoir stands out in the agricultural landscape that surrounds the cemetery.[2] (See Figure No. 3)

The first burial at Eagle Point National Cemetery occurred in March 1952; by the time of the cemetery dedication on Memorial Day, there were six interments.[3]

As of February 2016, Eagle Point National Cemetery contains 19,893 interments. The total comprises 9,500 full-casket burials, 9,203 in-ground cremains, and 1,190 columbarium inurnments. Of the just over 43 acres held by Eagle Point National Cemetery, 18.9 acres remain undeveloped. The unimproved portion is located southwest of Riley Road. With existing facilities, the cemetery can accommodate casket and cremain interments until 2030. Phased development plans to expand into the cemetery's land across Riley Road will allow for burials through 2077.

[1] Domiciliary care in the 1940s and 1950s continued the program offered through the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. The National Homes were established in the 1860s, and offered housing, health care, and recreation to disabled volunteer soldiers. The National Homes were merged with the U.S. Veterans Bureau and Bureau of Pensions to form the Veterans Administration (now the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs) in 1930. Today the VA domiciliary has given way to medical clinics and rehabilitation centers to better serve the changing needs of veterans. For a summary, see https://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/veterans_affairs/index.html.

[2] "Eagle Point National Cemetery," NCA History Archive; *Water System Master Plan*, Report August 2013, Civil West Engineering for City of Eagle Point Planning Office, ES.2-3, 6.2.7;"Simulus May Help Eagle Point Water Supply," *Medford Mail Tribune*, July 14, 2009, www.mailtribune.com/article/20090714/News/307149981 (accessed February 24, 2016); "EP Council Listens, Decides on Dome," Medford Mail Tribune, June 1, 2010, http://www.urindependent.com/2010/06/ep-council-listens-decides-on-dome/ (accessed February 24, 2016).

[3] "Veterans' Cemetery Dedication at Eagle Point Memorial Day," *Medford Mail Tribune*, May 29, 1952.

Narrative Description

Eagle Point National Cemetery was originally established as a cemetery for the Veterans Administration (VA) Domiciliary at White City, Oregon, in 1952. The cemetery, formerly known as Camp White VA Domiciliary Cemetery, comprised 7.5 acres of designed landscape when it opened. (See Figure No. 4)

The site selected for the domiciliary cemetery was part of a 120-acre tract already owned by the domiciliary, yet 4 miles distant from the domiciliary campus. The cemetery is southeast of Eagle Point and near the water reservoir.[4] In 1973, the cemetery came under the jurisdiction of the National Cemetery System operated by the Veterans Administration (VA) and was renamed the White City National Cemetery. (See Figure No. 5) In 1985, the name changed to Eagle Point National Cemetery to better reflect its location. Subsequent landscaping, building improvements and development of burial sections in the 1980s and 1990s accommodated the growing number of interments. Over the decades the cemetery spread eastward, and southeast, of the initial rectangular lot plan around the flagpole. Additional acreage is available for conversion to burial sections on the southwest side of Riley Road. (See Figure No. 10)

The construction of Eagle Point National Cemetery has occurred in several stages since its establishment in 1952. The original cemetery plan encompassed 7.5 acres with the western portion defined by Riley Road. The initial plans for the cemetery included an entrance located in the middle of the property along Riley Road, a fence and a flagpole. Located east of the entrance and at the property's most prominent hill, the flagpole was surrounded by a small circular lawn area. The original burial sections (Sections A, 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 15, 16, 19, 20, 23, and 24) were established on the northeast, northwest, and southwest sides of the flagpole, creating a rectangular burial area. The southeast side of the flagpole was designed to remain open and used for Memorial Day gatherings and other events. (See Figure No. 6) Planners with the Camp White Domiciliary included roads connecting the entrance to the burial sections and flagpole. In addition, lawns, shrubs and landscape elements were added. Section 15 was the first to accept burials at the new cemetery.

According to a 1980 national cemetery data form, no additional acreage had been developed since the cemetery's establishment, thus indicating that the initial burial sections were sufficient. At that time, the cemetery included a total of 36.4 undeveloped acres. In the developed sections, there were three buildings—an office; restroom; and equipment building. The office and restroom (no longer extant) were located along the road just east of the current day committal shelter and rostrum. The cemetery continued to grow throughout the 1980s and 1990s. Burial activity and observances in the cemetery prompted the construction of a new administration building and rostrum in ca. 1986. (See Figure No. 7) By 1990, the cemetery encompassed 10 developed acres of land. Other improvements to the property occurred between 1991 and 1993. At that time, five acres in the northeastern portion of the cemetery grounds were brought into use, and a permanent committal shelter was erected east of the flagpole to facilitate burial services. (See Photograph No.15)

Subsequent development occurred in 2005. (See Figure No. 8) Extension of the cemetery grounds into unimproved acreage provided space for 8,000 new burials and generated infrastructure projects to support the new burial sections. These included a new metal fence, road development in the eastern portion of the cemetery, and a new entrance off of Riley Road at the south end of the property (Gate 2). In 2011, a columbarium located along the northeastern perimeter of the property was added to

[4] "Veteran Cemetery To Be Established for Domiciliary," *Medford Mail Tribune*, June 21, 1951. Plans for the 3400-grave cemetery were announced in June 1951. The cemetery was located on property owned by the domiciliary and where the water reservoir was. The domiciliary property included 120 acres, but the cemetery was to contain just 7.5 acres. Landscaping, fencing and roads were to serve the cemetery and the graves to receive perpetual care. Paul Hatton, manager of the domiciliary, reported the plans to the newspaper.

accommodate additional cremains. It defines the northeast corner of the cemetery today. Infrastructure improvements continued in 2012-2013 with re-sodding of the burial sections, erosion control and seeding in the unirrigated, steep hillside between Section D and Gate 2 on Riley Road, the removal of the ca. 1986 Administration Building and opening of Section F4 for 917 cremain burials in its place, the placement of crypts in Section 29 in anticipation of need, and the construction of a new Administrative and Maintenance complex in the existing maintenance yard. (See Figure No. 9)

Today, the Eagle Point National Cemetery maintains an open, park-like appearance, emphasizing the area's rolling hills and topography. Mature trees, including London Plane and Douglas Fir, are present throughout the cemetery and were originally planted in the 1950s and in subsequent decades by cemetery staff and local gardening clubs. The trees primarily border cemetery roads; others are interspersed throughout burial areas, providing shade and natural buffers between areas. The cemetery road sweeps north into the grounds from Gate 2 and feeds into the wide loop through the burial sections. The road leads directly east into the loop from Gate 1. The initial road pattern was rectangular in outline, with rounded corners, and vestiges of this roadway are seen south and west of the flagpole area and provide a transverse route through the cemetery's heart. As burial sections were added within the cemetery property, the roadway shifted toward the perimeter for ease of access and to maintain a park-like setting. A cemetery fence, consisting of simple metal pickets is present along Riley Road; the north and east sides are enclosed by chain-link fencing. A set of exposed aggregate concrete stairs connects the landscaped flagpole area down to Section A. The immediate area around the concrete sign labeled "Eagle Point National Cemetery" by Gate 2 is landscaped, and contains bark mulch that continues up into the cemetery edging the roadway and public faces of the buildings in the Administrative and Maintenance complex. The change in ground cover distinguishes the public and ceremonial areas from the grass-covered burial sections. The steep slope of the land northwest of Gate 2 is unirrigated and left with a naturalized ground cover and existing trees. Additional features include granite section markers; low, square and rounded curbs on roadways; and rubblestone retaining walls with concrete caps.

As of February 2016, burials at Eagle Point National Cemetery are arranged within sections designated A-F and AA, plus those categorized by number, up to Section 29. (See Figure Nos. 9-10) There are also five memorial sections, designated MA, MB, MC, MD and ME; there are no burials in these sections, rather they are used to memorialize veterans whose remains were not recovered or identified, buried at sea, donated to science, or whose cremated remains have been scattered. The northwestern and western portions of the cemetery feature the low profile of flat granite and marble markers, which help to emphasize the rolling topography and natural landscape of the cemetery. This emphasis on the natural setting in the design of the cemetery landscape is representative of the tenets guiding cemetery planning and layout throughout the United States at the time. The flat markers at Eagle Point National Cemetery include two sizes—a larger one for full-casket burials and a smaller one for in-ground cremains. The newer sections of the cemetery (Sections 21, 22, 27, and 28) contain upright marble markers. These sections opened after 1990. The change in grave markers is a result of legislation mandating the use of upright headstones for interments in new sections of national cemeteries beginning in 1987. The law permitted the continued use of flat markers in burial sections that already contained them, like the burial sections in Eagle Point National Cemetery.[5] Thus, in Eagle Point National Cemetery, both kinds of headstones are seen, and the visual effect within the commemorative landscape is quite dramatic. (See Photograph No. 23)

Contributing Resources (18)

Buildings (3): Administration Building, Maintenance Building, Vehicle Storage Building

[5] Veterans' Benefits Improvement and Health-Care Authorization Act of 1986, Public Law 99-576, 100 Stat. 3283-84, October 28, 1986; see https://www.congress.gov/bill/99th-congress/house-bill/5299; https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/STATUTE-100/pdf/STATUTE-100-Pg3248.pdf (accessed April 11, 2016).

Site (1): Cemetery with headstones and markers

Structures (4): Columbarium, Rostrum, Committal Shelter, Gates (1 and 2) and Fence

Objects (10): U.S. Flagpole, Cemetery ID Sign and Military Service Seals, POW/MIA Flagpole, Carillon and dedication plaque, Unknown Veterans Memorial, 1st Marine Division Memorial, Gettysburg Address Plaque, Blue Star Memorial Marker, POW MIA Memorial, Vietnam Veterans Memorial

Buildings (3)

Administration Building: Occupied in May 2014, work on the Administration Building began in 2012. The one-story building contains 2,200 square feet, measures almost 83 feet across its west (front) façade, and has a T-shaped footprint. The building has concrete masonry unit block walls (8 feet, 6 inches in height) covered in lap siding and trimmed with cementious material. Glulam trusses and purlins frame the roof. The cross-gabled roof is covered by standing seam metal and is punctuated by skylights. Wood casing surrounds the door and window openings, while prefinished metal flashing seals the skylights. The windows are predominantly made of insulated laminate glass and measure 3 feet, 4 inches by 4 feet, 6 inches. A 4-inch thick stone veneer watertable rises almost 3 feet. Across the front of the building are office spaces for the director and cemetery representatives as well as public restrooms. The public restrooms are located at the south end of the building and are not accessible from inside. A large lobby (12 feet, 4 inches wide) welcomes the public; the lobby rises two stories in elevation and its almost entirely glazed east and west faces give a clerestory-like effect to the interior. (See Photograph No. 30) In the ell are a multi-purpose room, lunch room, staff bathrooms, storage, and mechanical closets. An asphalt surface parking lot is to the north of the building. A rock garden and mulch covered planting beds at the foundations complement the natural tones of the materials used in the contemporary building. The Administration Building can be described as Post-Modern in style because of its age and because of architectural features such as the gable roof forms and angular window shapes.

This Post-Modern style building replaces a one-story, Cape Cod Revival-style building clad in wood shingles and covered by a shingle roof. The southeast wing provided a garage for maintenance vehicles. This building served as the administrative headquarters from about 1986 to 2013. It was demolished and the location converted to a new burial area for cinerary urns (Section F4). (See Figure No. 7) The wall for the parking area to this building now separates Section 29 and Section F4. (See Photograph No. 33).

Maintenance Building: Built in 2012-2013, the one-story Maintenance Building measures approximately 96 feet (south) by 58 feet (west) and contains 3,500 square feet. The east end of the south elevation (54 feet, 4 inches) is dominated by the three 12-foot wide bays. The west end of the building provides space for offices, lockers and showers, a lunch room, and a room for the Honor Guard. The walls are made of concrete block, and the cross-gable roof is covered with standing seam metal. Skylights offer additional lighting for the interior work spaces. As seen on the Administration Building, lap siding is used for the walls and single-pane, insulated laminate glass windows with wood casing characterize the fenestration. Doors are also glazed; the work bays have roller doors on steel guides. The concrete block walls are left exposed around the work bays facing inward (south) to the maintenance area. (See Photograph No. 31) The public parking lot is to the west of the building.

Vehicle Storage Building: The telescoped footprint of the Vehicle Storage Building steps outward in plan from south to north. It contains over 4,700 square feet. The north elevation measures 64 feet across and faces the Maintenance Building to the north and Administration Building to the northwest. The northern section is 44 feet deep and is an open area designated for vehicle and equipment storage. Behind it is another vehicle and equipment storage area. This space measures 44 feet by 36 feet. The

southernmost area of the building measures just 20 feet by 16 feet. It is reserved for grounds maintenance storage needs. Each zone is accessible through an external single door; the two vehicle and equipment storage areas are accessible through a doorway cut into the east end of the divider wall. The building has a cross-gable roof and a series of skylights to bring natural light into the work areas below. The walls are made of concrete block (concrete masonry unit construction) and painted a rockface color to blend with the setting. The roof is covered in standing seam metal over a waterproof membrane. Large roller doors open on the north and east elevations. Bollards painted yellow ring the building. (See Photograph No. 32)

The Vehicle Storage Building was constructed in 2012-2013 along with the Administration and Maintenance buildings. It replaced a ca. 1990 storage building with an open air shed roof extension to shelter vehicles and equipment. A narrow (12 feet by 36 feet) storage trailer is located off the southeast corner of the Vehicle Storage Building. It is open on the north side facing into the maintenance area.

The Administration and Maintenance complex occupies a roughly triangular-shaped section in the southeast quadrant of the cemetery lot. (See Figure No. 2) The maintenance yard previously occupied this area, and was a gravel-covered surface. A temporary maintenance office and the ca. 1990 storage building were located in the yard and the facilities served the cemetery staff needs. The new buildings centralize maintenance activities and provide secure storage for equipment. The present maintenance complex is accessed from the cemetery road meandering north from Entrance Gate 2; concrete paving connects the service buildings. (See Photograph No. 29) A stone veneer wall with a concrete cap marks the entrance to the complex; rolling metal gates provide pedestrian (17 feet across) and vehicle (35 feet across) access.

Structures (4)

Columbarium: A single columbarium is located along the northeast perimeter of the cemetery. Erected in 2011, the columbarium is linear in orientation and forms a right angle along the cemetery's northern and eastern boundaries. The columbarium includes white marble niche covers with flagstone columns between each row. (See Photograph Nos. 11, 14, 21, and 34)

Rostrum: Located just west of the carillon bell tower and north of the administration building, the rostrum was erected ca. 1986 and renovated in 2012. The open-air rostrum has a square plan and is set on a concrete pad. On three sides, the rostrum is bounded by a square-cut, irregularly coursed, low sandstone wall topped with stone coping. A concrete sidewalk connects the rostrum to the adjacent cemetery road. (See Photograph Nos. 26, 27, and 28)

Committal Shelter: Erected in 1993, the committal shelter is rectangular in plan and is located east of the flagpole and north of the rostrum. Although clad in wood shingles, the shelter is Post-Modern in style due to the shape of its roof and windows. The shelter is covered by a cross-gable roof. Each of the four gable ends contains a three-light window. The enclosed shelter includes glass doors on all four sides. The area surrounding the shelter is formally landscaped as part of the overall design. (See Photograph No. 15)

Gates (Gates 1 and 2) and Fence: Gate 1 was originally constructed as the main entrance to the cemetery in 1952. Situated along Riley Road near the northwestern portion of the cemetery, Gate 1 serves as the entrance to Sections B1, C and A. The view east from the entrance includes the concrete panel reading "Eagle Point National Cemetery" and the stairs leading up to the flagpole. Gate 1 consists of double metal-picket mechanical vehicular gates supported by simple metal pillars. The entrance also includes small landscape walls just above a drainage culvert separating the road from the cemetery. Photographs as late as 1994 reveal brick pillars with concrete caps supporting a metal gate. It is not clear if the brick pillars are original to the entrance or if they were added at a later date. Gate 2, located

at the southeast corner of the property, provides access to the more recently developed sections of the cemetery. Constructed ca. 2005, Gate 2 includes decorative flagstone piers with stone caps and concrete bases. One of the piers includes a bronze plaque displaying the seal of the Department of Veterans Affairs. The piers support double metal vehicular gates. Set perpendicularly to the fence near Gate 2 is a flagstone wall with a concrete panel labeled "Eagle Point National Cemetery." The areas outside of the cemetery at both Gate 1 and 2 are formally landscaped. (See Photograph Nos. 7, 29, and 35)

Eagle Point National Cemetery is surrounded by a double metal fence as well as a simple chain link fence. The double metal fence is found along the southwest border of the cemetery facing Riley Road. (See Photograph No. 8) The remaining eastern and northern portions of the cemetery are surrounded by a simple chain link fence.

Objects (10)

U.S. Flagpole: The flagpole sits on one of the highest points in the cemetery and is the focal point. Sitting in a ground-level concrete base, the flagpole is positioned in the center of a circular landscaped area just west of the committal shelter. (See Photograph No. 16) The landscaped area includes several markers and memorials. (See Photograph No. 24) On the west side of the flagpole, concrete stairs slope down into Section A. (See Photograph No. 9)

POW/MIA Flagpole: The POW/MIA flagpole sits on the southern perimeter of the U.S. flagpole landscaped area and is adjacent to the POW MIA Memorial. The flagpole was erected ca. 1998.

Cemetery ID sign with Military Service Seals: Located below the U.S. flagpole landscaped area and at the terminus of the concrete stairs, the Eagle Point National Cemetery ID sign sits inside a rubblestone planting box, and includes large bronze seals of the five military service branches. The ca. 1970s sign sits opposite the entrance gate.

Carillon: The carillon tower is a tall steel frame with cross bars supporting three bells located just east of the rostrum and north of the administration building. (See Photograph No. 17) Erected in 1986 by American Veterans (AMVETS), the carillon is near a bronze plaque that reads: "AMVETS Dedicated this Carillon as a Living Memorial to America's Veterans Who Served Their Country Honorably for the Cause of Freedom." Immediately south of the carillon are two concrete benches situated around a small flagstone sitting area.

Unknown Veterans Memorial: Erected in 1980 by the Disabled American Veterans, Department of Oregon, Jackson County Chapter, No. 8, the bronze plaque is located on a low concrete block. The memorial sits at the end of a short sidewalk located just south of the U.S. flagpole landscaped area. The plaque reads "This Memorial is Dedicated to All Unknown Veterans Who Have Served in the Armed Forces of the United States of America."

1st Marine Division Memorial: Located within the southwest perimeter of the U.S. flagpole landscaped area, the 1st Marine Division memorial is a polished, granite marker with an affixed bronze plaque. Donated in 2005 by the 1st Marine Division Association, Oregon/Columbia River Chapter, the memorial includes the text, "Dedicated to those Men of the First Marine Division, FMF Who Gave their Lives in the Service of their Country, World War II, Korea, Vietnam, Southwest Asia."[6]

[6] Note: The monument inscription ends with "Southwest Asia"; a photograph of the monument is included in the Historic American Landscapes Survey documentation at the Library of Congress (HALS No. OR-1-17).

Gettysburg Address Plaque: Located west of the U.S. flagpole and adjacent to the stairs leading to Section A is a cast-iron plaque featuring President Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. These plaques, originally added to national cemeteries in 1909 to commemorate Lincoln's birth, are a common feature in national cemeteries. The plaque is attached to two metal posts and was installed in ca. 2009. (See Photograph No. 35)

Blue Star Memorial Marker
Located within the northwest perimeter of the U.S. flagpole landscaped area, the Blue Star Memorial marker is a cast-aluminum plaque attached to a post. Begun as a tribute to veterans by the National Council of State Garden Clubs following World War II, the markers are placed along highways, historic sites, national cemeteries and veterans facilities. The marker was sponsored by the Siskiyou District in cooperation with the Oregon State Federation of Garden Clubs, Inc.

The Blue Star of the memorial comes from the service flag used in World War II by families who had a son or daughter serving the military. The marker design followed an initiative of the New Jersey Council of Garden Clubs in 1944 that oversaw the planting of about 8,000 trees along U.S. 22. The trees were a living memorial to the men and women in the Armed Forces from New Jersey. In 1945, the state legislature designated the highway "Blue Star Drive." Once the National Council of State Garden Clubs adopted the memorial highway program, the Blue Star Memorial marker was introduced to convey memorialization.[7]

POW MIA Memorial
Located within the southern perimeter of the U.S. flagpole landscaped area, the POW MIA Memorial is a polished, stone marker on a concrete base and affixed with a black marble plaque. Donated in 2008 by the Oregon Veterans Motorcycle Association, the memorial reads "POW MIA, You Are Not Forgotten."

Vietnam Veterans Memorial
Located within the northwest perimeter of the U.S. flagpole landscaped area, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial is a simple flagstone marker and sitting on a concrete base. Donated in 1998, the memorial is a polished black plaque that reads, "In Memory of the Vietnam Veterans. Offerings of Love and Honor. Vietnam Memorial Wall, Jun 24 1998 – Jun 29 1998."

Non-Contributing Resources (1)

Site (1): 18.9 acres of undeveloped acreage.

As of February 2016, plans are underway to develop this acreage for future burial space and the proposed work is shown on the sketch map (also, Figure No. 10). The conversion will take place in phases. As the land comes into service, it becomes a contributing resource according to the clarification of policy issued in 2011 by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places.

[7] Richard F. Weingroff, "Blue Star Memorial Highways," http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/infrastructure/blue01.cfm (accessed July 19, 2016); in this article, Weingroff references "Dogwood Planted along Roadsides," *Contractors and Engineers Monthly* (September 1946).

Eagle Point National Cemetery
Name of Property

Jackson County, 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.
- [ ] 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.
- [x] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [x] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Military
Politics/Government

Period of Significance
1952-present

Significant Dates
1952, date of establishment
1973, national cemeteries consolidated
1985, cemetery renamed Eagle Point

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

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

Architect/Builder

Period of Significance (justification)

The beginning date of 1952 for the period of significance corresponds to the year that the Eagle Point National Cemetery was established. Present is used as the end date as the National Register has determined that "present" is most consistent with the Congressional intent of the federal laws establishing the national cemeteries and with the National Register policies for evaluating properties of continuing exceptional importance.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Criterion Consideration D is met, as the historic significance of the Eagle Point National Cemetery is due to its importance as a memorial to the U.S. military's sacrifices and as an extension of its burial and memorial mission. Criterion Consideration G is met, as the U.S. Congress has established the on-going exceptional significance of the U.S. National Cemeteries.

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

The Eagle Point National Cemetery was established in 1952 as a veterans' cemetery for Camp White Domiciliary near Medford, Oregon. Originally created to serve the burial needs of veterans domiciled in Camp White, the 7.5 developed acres of the cemetery remained relatively unchanged until the late 1980s. In 1973, the cemetery entered the national cemetery system following the consolidation of veterans' cemeteries under the authority of the Veterans Administration (VA).[8] After becoming a national cemetery, the property underwent gradual improvements to accommodate the increasing veteran population following World War II and to provide new burial space for the national cemetery system. As a result, Eagle Point National Cemetery reflects the evolution of the VA's cemetery program from one of caring for veterans through domiciliary programs to overseeing the national cemetery system.[9]

Eagle Point National Cemetery also serves as a memorial to the sacrifices of the U.S. military, and is an extension of the burial and memorial mission established during the Civil War with the earliest national cemeteries. For these reasons, Criteria Consideration D is satisfied.

The National Park Service, as manager of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), stated that all National Cemeteries were to be considered eligible for the NRHP "as a result of their Congressional designation as nationally significant places of burial and commemoration." In addition, cemeteries would primarily be eligible under Criterion A for their association with the military history of the United States and the history of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA). Therefore, Eagle Point National Cemetery is eligible for inclusion as a historic district in the NRHP under Criterion A. Criteria Considerations D (a cemetery) and G (less than 50 years old or attaining significance within the past 50 years) also apply.

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

Establishment of Camp White and Camp White Veterans Administration Domiciliary, 1941-1949

In early 1941, business leaders associated with the Medford, Oregon, Chamber of Commerce campaigned for the establishment of a military training center in the Agate Desert. Seven miles east of Medford, the area's flat terrain gained the interest of the War Department. By May 1941, military planners had selected the site as one of nine training camps it intended to establish. Following the United States' entry into World War II in December 1941, the Army began construction of the camp. Completed by December 1942, Camp White included 1,300 buildings and training areas encompassing 77 square miles. In 1943, the camp trained 40,000 soldiers, making it the second largest city in Oregon during the war.[10]

After Germany's surrender in May 1945, the War Department made plans to transfer troops from the European front to the ongoing Pacific front. Shortly after, the House Naval Affairs Committee approved the transfer of Camp White to the Navy, which would oversee the camp's new purpose as a reassignment center. Plans for a large-scale invasion of Japan never materialized, however, as Japan surrendered in August 1945 following the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. As Medford business leaders realized the potential economic loss associated with the closing of Camp White, they attempted to find new tenants for the large installation. The Navy temporarily operated a naval hospital at the site until mid-1946. While a large number of Camp White's facilities were relocated or razed, the Station Hospital—a campus of brick buildings—remained, and local leaders pursued several ideas for its reuse. As the VA initially refused to take over the campus, local

[8] The VA became a cabinet-level department in 1989 and was renamed the Department of Veterans Affairs, though it is still commonly referred to as "VA" or "DVA".
[9] *History and Development of the National Cemetery Administration*, Department of Veterans Affairs, National Cemetery Administration.
[10] George Kramer, *Camp White: City in the Agate Desert* (Camp White, Oregon: Camp White 50th Anniversary Committee, 1992). Note, however, Camp Adair (Benton County) also claims to be Oregon's second largest city during World War II. Camp Adair operated from 1942 to 1944; over 100,000 soldiers trained there.

leaders proposed a state hospital. Finally, by 1948 Oregon's congressional delegation introduced legislation requiring that the VA take over the Camp White Station Hospital. On February 20, 1949, the VA rededicated the campus as the Camp White VA Domiciliary.[11]

VA Domiciliaries and the Establishment of the Camp White Domiciliary Cemetery

Upon its founding in 1949, the Camp White VA Domiciliary assumed the mission of providing domiciliary care for disabled veterans. The federal government initiated domiciliary care in 1866 with the establishment of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (NHDVS). The NHDVS eventually established national homes in regions across the country with the central mission of caring for disabled veterans. In 1930, the newly established VA assumed control of the national homes. As a result of World War II, the VA adjusted its mission to care for the increasing medical needs of returning servicemen. While the VA admitted World War II veterans who needed domiciliary care, the new mission emphasized rehabilitation and the eventual return of veterans to the workforce. In support of this mission, domiciliaries adopted rehabilitation programs as well as hobby and arts and crafts shops. The VA repurposed its national home system to accommodate the needs of post-World War II veteran care. Eight of the original national homes became VA domiciliaries, with the remaining homes re-designated as VA hospitals. The VA established eight additional domiciliaries from 1931 to 1959, including the Camp White Domiciliary in 1949. By 1967, these 16 domiciliaries accommodated over 14,000 veterans.[12]

Though the VA intended for World War II and Korean War veterans living in domiciliaries to eventually return to society, a number remained at the institutions on a long-term basis. As a result, VA domiciliaries continued the NHDVS practice of establishing cemeteries nearby for veterans who died while under care. In June 1951, Paul A. Hatton, manager of the Camp White VA Domiciliary, announced the facility's plans to establish a cemetery on a separate 120-acre property owned by the VA. Located approximately four miles from the domiciliary, the new hilltop site was just southeast of Eagle Point and afforded views of the Rogue River Valley.[13]

Camp White VA Domiciliary Cemetery, 1952-1973

Construction began at the Camp White cemetery in July 1951. The VA provided $10,000 in appropriations for the cemetery's construction, which included landscaping; planting of lawns, shrubbery and trees; fences; a flagpole; and an entrance. VA planners laid out a cemetery site totaling 7.5 acres, which would accommodate deceased veterans of Camp White as well as eligible Oregon veterans. (See Figure No. 4) The focal point of the cemetery was the flagpole, which was built atop a hill opposite the formal entrance along Riley Road. (See Figure No. 5) This area would be used in ceremonies on Memorial and Veterans Day. In March 1952, Albert Paull became the first veteran buried at the new cemetery. However, the cemetery was not formally dedicated until Memorial Day (May 30) 1952, at which time six veteran interments had been completed. Initial burials were situated in Section E, located just north of the flagpole. A caretaker was hired to oversee care of the cemetery.[14]

Grave markers at Camp White Domiciliary Cemetery reflected the post-World War II emphasis on flat markers previously only used in private cemeteries. Several decades prior to the establishment of the cemetery, in the 1930s, a series of flat headstones were introduced by the War Department in order to accommodate veterans buried in private/local cemeteries that did not allow upright markers, such as cemeteries in the lawn park and memorial park styles. Markers of "durable stone" were already authorized by Congress in 1873, thus, the Secretary of War only needed to approve a new style—flat. The first flat marble markers were produced in 1935, with flat granite markers following two years later.[15] The Army used flat granite markers exclusively at

[11] Camp White Station Hospital Survey Project Narrative, May 2007, http://www.southernoregon.va.gov/docs/campwhitesurvey.pdf
[12] Committee on Veterans Affairs, *Medical Care of Veterans*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967).
[13] "Veteran Cemetery To Be Established for Domiciliary," *Medford Mail Tribune*, June 21, 1951.
[14] "Veterans' Cemetery Nearing Completion," *Medford Mail Tribune*, October 5, 1951; "Veterans' Cemetery Dedication At Eagle Point Memorial Day," *Medford Mail Tribune*, May 29, 1952.
[15] Despite repeated efforts by veterans groups to gain approval for bronze flat markers, legislation was not passed until April 1940. The law did not specify the material but rather said, "the Secretary of War is authorized to furnish … for use on graves in cemeteries where

three post-World War II national cemeteries: National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific (1949), Puerto Rico National Cemetery (1949), and Willamette National Cemetery (1950). While no documentation was found regarding the choice of flat markers, the VA likely adopted the Army's use of flat markers for the Camp White cemetery.

In 1954, E. K. Ricker, the Camp White Domiciliary manager, reported to the Chief Medical Director concerning cemetery activities. Two years after the cemetery's establishment, a total of 56 veteran interments had occurred. The 7.5-acre site contained space for 2,400 additional burials. Over the next 20 years, burials at the domiciliary cemetery took place in the sections located northeast, northwest, and southwest of the flagpole. The area southeast of the flagpole remained open as a place for Memorial Day gatherings and other events. As additional burial space was needed, cemetery staff interred veterans in sections in the western portion of the property.[16]

White City National Cemetery, 1973-1985

In June 1973, Congress passed the National Cemeteries Act. The act was a direct result of a VA study of the national cemetery system, completed in 1968, that recommended the transfer of all national cemeteries from the Army to the VA. As a result of the act, in September 1973, the VA assumed control of all national cemetery functions. Under the VA's new management, all 21 VA cemeteries were transferred to the national cemetery system, and the Camp White VA Domiciliary Cemetery became the White City National Cemetery. The new designation, as well as the VA's new authority to acquire land for expansion, spurred the gradual growth of the cemetery in subsequent years.[17]

In 1979, cemetery director Steve Jorgensen initiated the Avenue of Flags program, which includes donated flags set up along cemetery roads during Memorial Day celebrations and other events. In 1985, cemetery director Oliver Creswick obtained donated state flags to augment the Avenue of Flags program. Today, the annual celebration includes Eagle Point residents who decorate the road leading to the cemetery with American flags.

In 1980, the cemetery remained at 7.5 acres, with a total of 1,432 interments since 1952. At that time, 338 grave sites were available for burials. The undeveloped portion of the cemetery contained 21,852 potential grave sites. The cemetery at this time included three buildings—an office, a restroom and a maintenance building. Also in 1980, a local chapter of the Disabled American Veterans erected an Unknown Veterans Memorial at the flagpole area.[18]

Eagle Point National Cemetery, 1985-Present

On March 19, 1985, the White City National Cemetery was renamed Eagle Point National Cemetery to better reflect the site's location. A new administration building replaced the office and restroom ca. 1986. (See Figure No. 7) In addition, a simple masonry rostrum was erected on the parcel located just southeast of the flagpole. This rostrum was renovated in 2012 and continues to serve as the center of memorial gatherings and speeches. In 1986, AMVETS donated a carillon to the cemetery. Chiming on the hour, the carillon is used during interment ceremonies. Beginning in 1987, the Siskiyou District No. 4 Garden Club of the State Federation of Garden Clubs met and coordinated with the cemetery director regarding landscaping improvements. While garden club members had contributed for decades to the Willamette National Cemetery in Portland, Oregon, the Eagle Point National Cemetery had received no coordinated improvement efforts by

---

stone markers are not acceptable, a headstone or marker of such standard design and material as may be approved by him, within the limit of prevailing costs of the standard World War type headstone …." The material chosen was ultimately bronze. Flat bronze markers would not be used in national cemeteries until after 1973.

[16] E. K. Ricker, Manager, Camp White Domiciliary to Chief Medical Director, Veterans Administration, "Data Concerning Cemetery Activities," April 21, 1954. Folder A1-25, Box 10, Department of Memorial Affairs, National Cemetery Historical File. Records of the Veterans Administration, Record Group 15, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

[17] *History and Development of the National Cemetery Administration*, Department of Veterans Affairs, National Cemetery Administration.

[18] Veterans Administration National Cemetery Data Form, September 20, 1980, Eagle Point National Cemetery Historical Files.

local gardening clubs. The garden clubs undertook a variety of improvements, including planting hedges to serve as buffers, placing a walkway to the carillon, replacing lost trees, and planting areas at the entrance gate and steps leading to the flagpole.[19]

By 1989, the cemetery included a total of 10 developed acres. Between 1991 and 1993, the cemetery developed five acres in the northeast portion of the cemetery. These new burial sections (Sections 21 and 22) were connected to the larger cemetery with new roads. As new interments were added to these sections, upright marble markers were used, creating a marked separation between the older part of the cemetery, which used flat markers, and the newer sections. To facilitate the increasing number of burials, a committal shelter was erected in 1993, just east of the flagpole. Since the donation of the Unknown Veterans Memorial in 1980, additional memorials and markers have been donated and located near the flagpole area of the cemetery.

In 2005, the VA expanded cemetery operations with improvements to the site that included space for 8,000 new burials as well as a new metal boundary fence, road development in the eastern portion of the cemetery, and a new entrance (Gate 2). In 2011, a columbarium located along the northeast corner of the property was added to accommodate additional cremains. Work continued in the southeastern quadrant of the cemetery property with the construction of an Administration and Maintenance complex in the existing maintenance yard, erosion control work on the steeply-sloped, un-irrigated hillside adjacent to burial Section D and northeast of Entrance Gate 2, and pre-placed crypts in Section 29.[20] (See Figure No. 9) Up to 1,160 grave sites are available in Section 29, with additional 917 cremain burials in Section F4 opened on the site of the former Administration Building.[21] Currently, the cemetery can accommodate casket and cremains interments until 2030.

Plans for future needs include preparing ground across Riley Road for gravesites. (See sketch map and Figure No. 10) Cemetery officials are studying at the remaining property southwest of the road to prepare for additional in-ground burial plots, a retaining wall and columbaria, and new cremains section. The southwest section of the cemetery would be accessed through an entrance across from Gate 1 and new drive that would swing west and south toward the boundary line and close with a loop. A maintenance road would enter the area from south of the domed water reservoir.[22] With this increase in improved cemetery land, Eagle Point National Cemetery could accept new burials to 2077.[23]

[19] Siskiyou District Garden Clubs, Committee on Eagle Point National Cemetery, April 30, 1987, Eagle Point National Cemetery Historical Files.
[20] Mark Ivory, NCA Project Manager, to Virginia B. Price, NCA Historian, personal communication, February 25, 2016; Aerial photographs,2012-2013, Leif Photography for NCA, NCA Project Files.
[21] "Eagle Point National Cemetery, Eagle Point, Oregon, Replace Administration and Maintenance Building and Site Improvements," Project Bid Documents prepared July 2011 for NCA by Anderson Engineering of Minnesota, Copies on file, NCA.
[22] "Cemetery Expansion," Project Bid Documents prepared October 2014 for NCA by Anderson Engineering of Minnesota, Copies on file, NCA.
[23] David Barnes, Foreman, Eagle Point National Cemetery to Virginia B. Price, NCA Historian, electronic communication, February 25, 2016.

Burials at Eagle Point National Cemetery

Veterans of the Spanish-American War, the two World Wars, Korea, Vietnam, Iraq, and Afghanistan are buried at Eagle Point National Cemetery, along with their eligible dependents. Among the notable veteran burials at the cemetery are Major General Roy V. Rickard, who served in the Army during World War I and II, and Lieutenant George R. Tweed. Surviving by himself for over two years on Japanese-occupied Wake Island during World War II, Tweed eventually escaped and provided intelligence to the U.S. Navy. (See Photograph No. 25) Rickard, on the other hand, served in the Europe during World War II as a commander of the 9th Army. After the war, he held the positions of Assistant Inspector General, Provost Marshal and Chief of Special Services of the European Command. Rickard received the Army's Distinguished Service Medal in 1946 and retired in 1951.[24]

Today, the cemetery retains much of its historic integrity and reflects the history of VA cemeteries. As one the VA's domiciliary cemeteries following World War II, Eagle Point National Cemetery began as a site for deceased veterans at the Camp White Domiciliary. In response to the rising need for burial space for veterans across the country, the federal government in 1973 consolidated veteran cemeteries into a single national cemetery system. As a result, the former domiciliary cemetery along with others across the country joined the national cemetery program. Thus, Eagle Point National Cemetery, reflecting a varied historical background, is an important regional and national shrine to the nation's veterans.

[24] Service details summarized from *U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918* [database on-line] Provo, UT: Ancestry.com, 2005;*Oregon Death Index, 1903-2008* [database on-line] Provo, UT: Ancestry.com, 2000; *U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca. 1775-2006* [database on-line] Provo, UT: Ancestry.com, 2006; http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=7029465; http://www.militaryhallofhonor.com/honoree-record.php?id=2999; http://valor.militarytimes.com/recipient.php?recipientid=111200.

Eagle Point National Cemetery | Jackson County, OR
Name of Property | County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Camp White Station Hospital Survey Project Narrative, May 2007. http://www.southernoregon.va.gov/docs/campwhitesurvey.pdf

Committee on Veterans Affairs, *Medical Care of Veterans*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967.

Department of Veterans Affairs, National Cemetery Administration. *History and Development of the National Cemetery Administration*. http://www.cem.va.gov/pdf/history.pdf

Eagle Point National Cemetery, Historical Files, Eagle Point, Oregon.

Eagle Point National Cemetery Vertical File, National Cemetery Administration, Washington, D.C.

Kramer, George. *Camp White: City in the Agate Desert*. Camp White, Oregon: Camp White 50th Anniversary Committee, 1992.

Medford Mail Tribune, various.

Records of the Veterans Administration, Record Group 15, National Archives, Washington, D.C. Folder A1-25, Box 10, Department of Memorial Affairs, National Cemetery Historical File.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
__x__ recorded by Historic American Landscapes Survey # **OR-1** _____

Primary location of additional data:

__x__ State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): Oregon Historic Sites Database Resource ID # 657324 & 669040

Eagle Point National Cemetery | Jackson County, OR
Name of Property | County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 43.4 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	42.463498 Latitude	-122.784746 Longitude		3	42.459203 Latitude	-122.789591 Longitude	
2	42.459156 Latitude	-122.784566 Longitude		4	42.463589 Latitude	-122.789660 Longitude	

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

The boundaries are indicated on the accompanying topographical quadrangle map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The National Cemetery Administration recognizes the above as the existing boundaries of the cemetery.

11. Form Prepared By

06-26-2012; rev.,

name/title Justin Edgington, Historian; David W. Moore, Project Director date NCA, 03-11-2016
organization Hardy Heck Moore, Inc. telephone 512-478-8014
street & number 1507 North Street email dmoore@hhminc.com
city or town Austin state TX zip code 78756

Additional Documentation

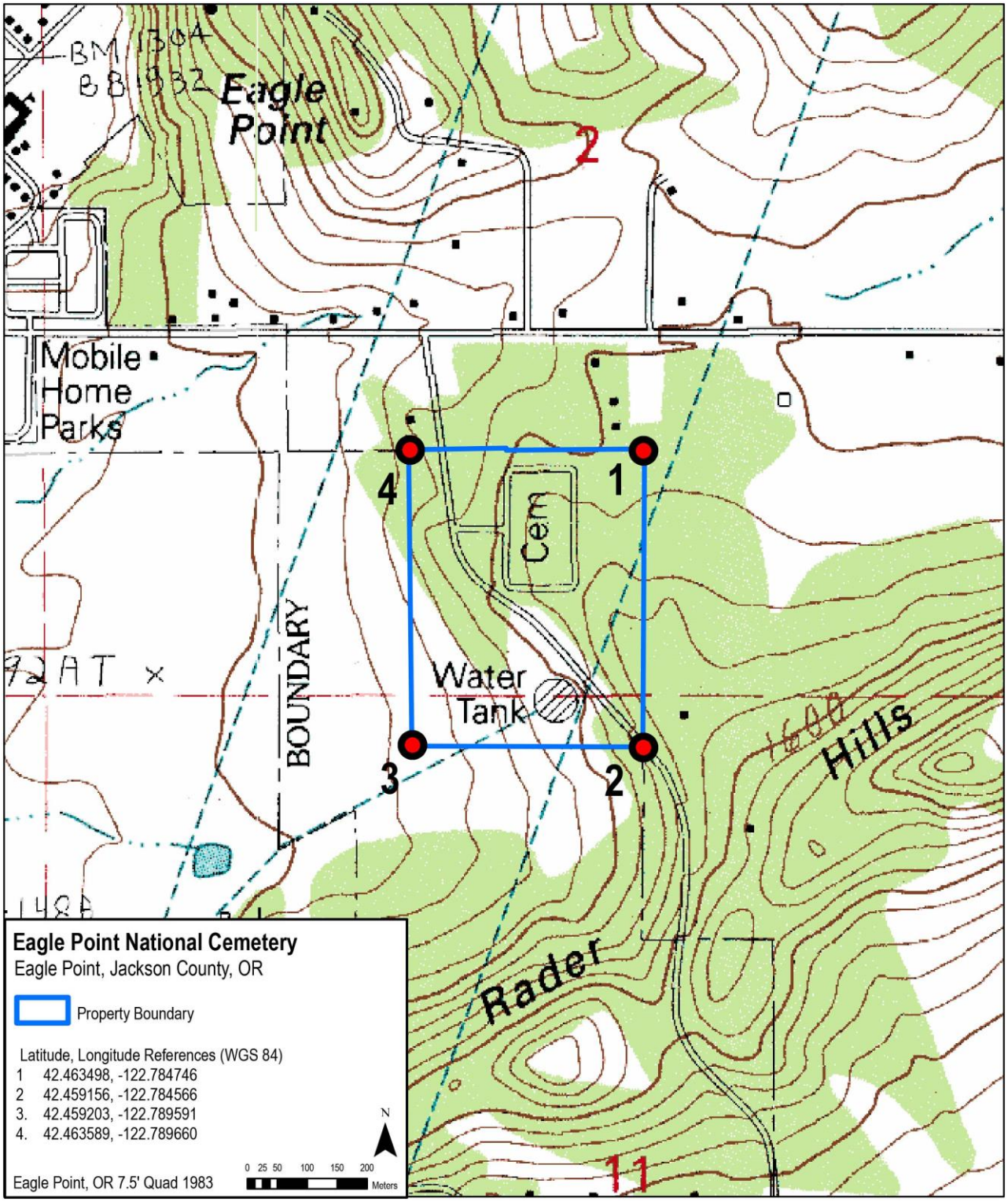
Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

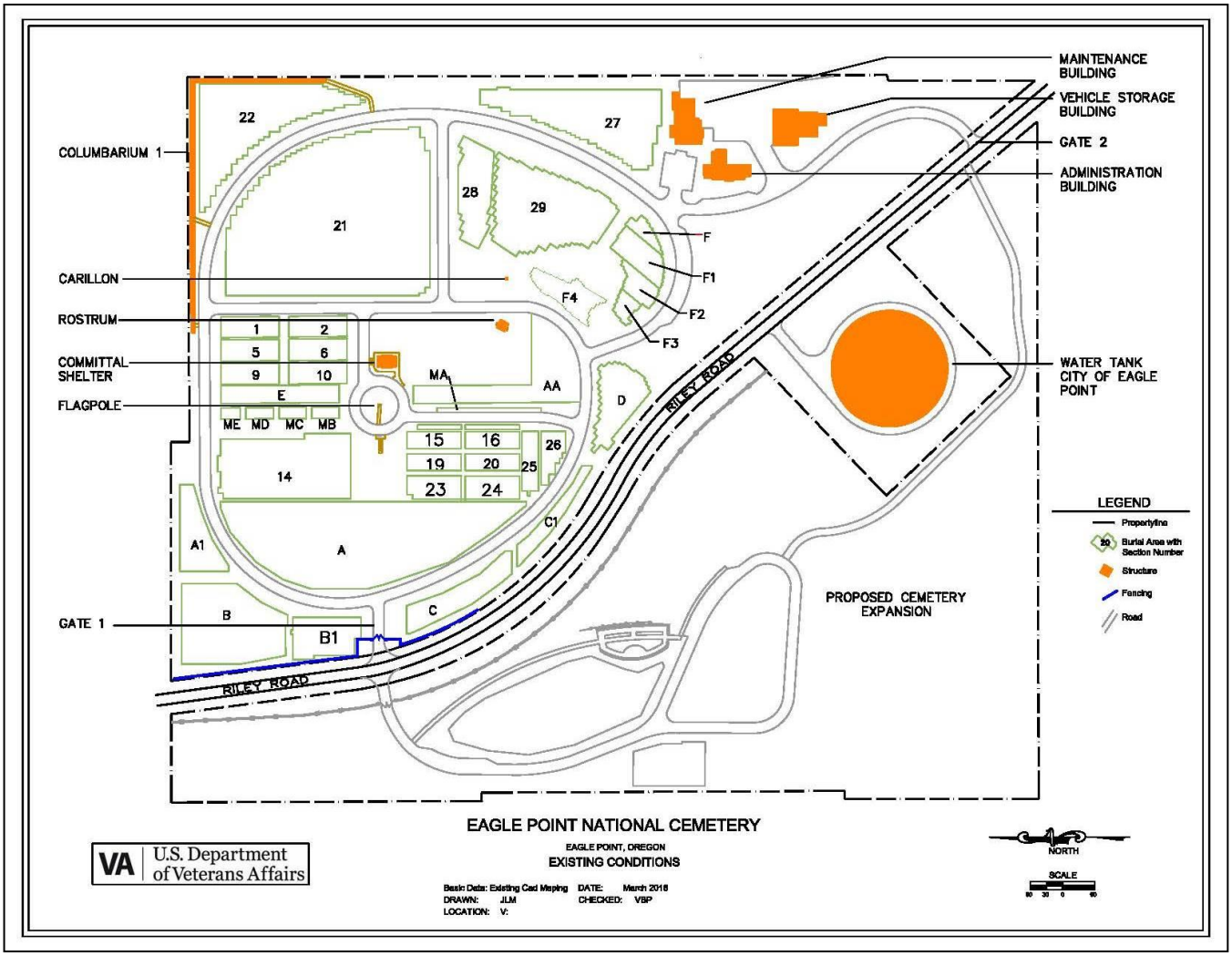
(see next page)

Eagle Point National Cemetery
Name of Property

Jackson County, OR
County and State



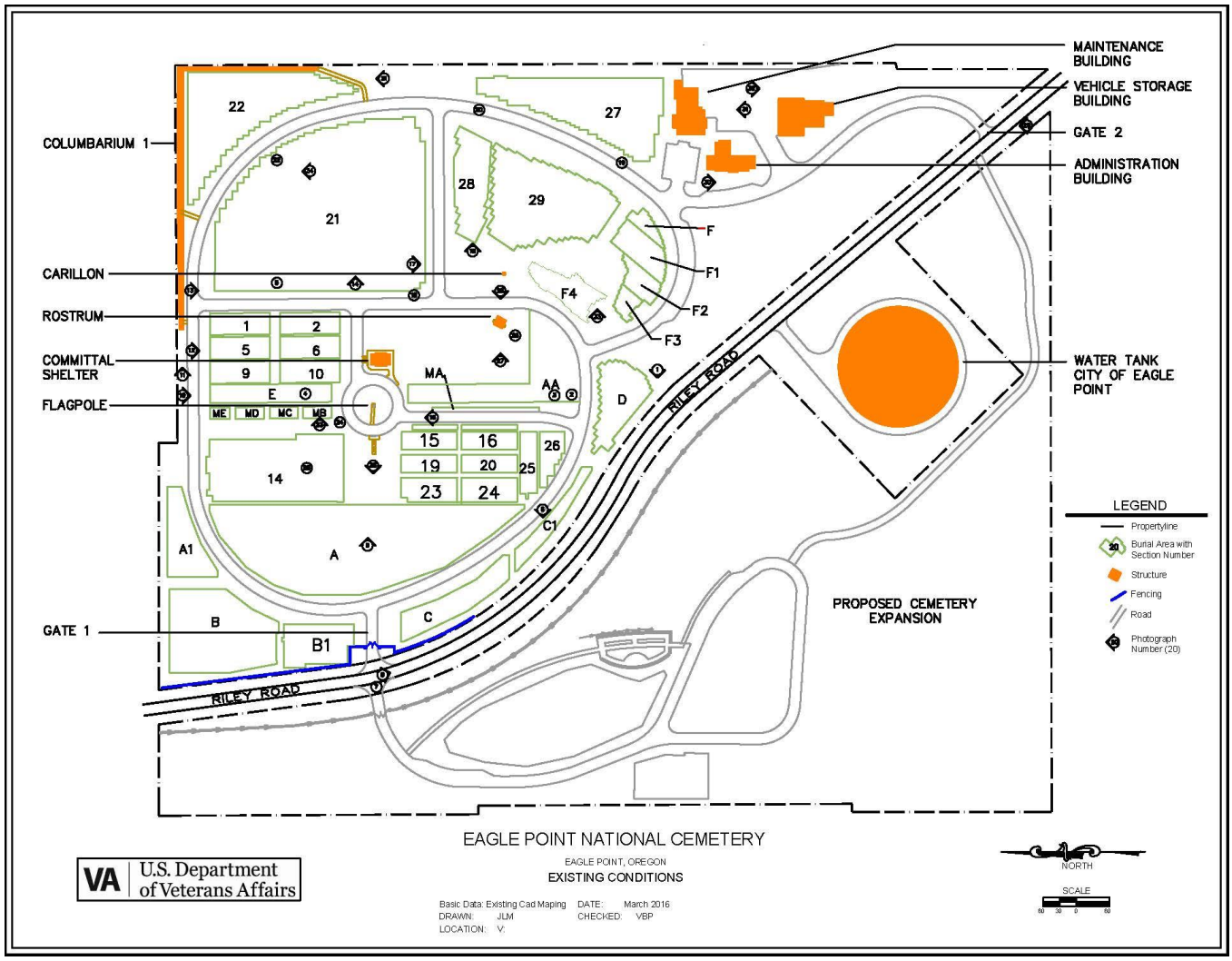
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.



Eagle Point National Cemetery
Name of Property

Jackson County, OR
County and State

- **Photo Location Map**



Eagle Point National Cemetery | Jackson County, OR
Name of Property | County and State

Photographs:

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: **Eagle Point National Cemetery**

City or Vicinity: **Eagle Point**

County: **Jackson** **State:** **Oregon**

Photographer: **Justin Edgington**

Date Photographed: **October 5, 2011**

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

Photo 1 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0001
View to northwest, Section D – flat markers

Photo 2 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0002
Detail, Typical flat marble marker

Photo 3 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0003
View to northeast, Section AA and stone retaining wall

Photo 4 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0004
Detail, Typical flat granite marker

Photo 5 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0005
Detail, Typical upright marble marker

Photo 6 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0006
View to northwest, Section C and main entrance gate

Photo 7 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0007
View to east, Main entrance gate

Photo 8 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0008
View to southeast, Perimeter fence

Photo 9 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0009
View to southeast, Flagpole area

Photo 10 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0010
View to south, Section ME – memorial section

Photo 11 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0011
View to east, Columbarium

Photo 12 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0012
View to southeast, Section 21 – upright headstones

Photo 13 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0013
View to south, Sections 21 and 2

Photo 14 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0014
View to east, Section 21 and columbarium

Photo 15 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0015
View to northwest, Committal shelter

Photo 16 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0016
View to north, Flagpole area

Photo 17 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0017
View to south, Carillon

Photo 18 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0018
View to east, Section 28

Photo 19 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0019
View to northeast, Section 27

Photo 20 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0020
View to north, Sections 21 and 22 and columbarium

Photo 21 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0021
View to north, Columbarium and Section 22

Photo 22 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0022
View to south, Section 21 and carillon

Photo 23 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0023
View to east, Sections E, 2, 6, 10 and 21

Photo 24 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0024
View to southeast, Flagpole area – Blue Star Memorial and Vietnam Memorial

Photo 25 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0025
Detail, George R. Tweed marker

Photographer: Patrick W. Havird, P.E., Construction Engineering Consultants, Inc.

Date Photographed: May 9, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo 26 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0026
View to northeast, Rostrum

Photo 27 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0027
View to east, Rostrum

Photo 28 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0028
View to southwest, Rostrum

Photographer: David Barnes, Eagle Point National Cemetery.

Date Photographed: February 25, 2016

Photo 29 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0029
View to north, Entrance Gate 2

Photo 30 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0030
View to southeast, Administration Building

Photo 31 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0031
View to north, Maintenance Building

Photo 32 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0032
View to south, Vehicle Storage Building

Photo 33 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0033
View to northeast, Section F4

Photo 34 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0034
View to northeast, across Sections 21 and 22 to Columbarium

Photo 35 of 35: OR_JacksonCounty_EaglePointNationalCemetery_0035
View to west, Entrance Gate 1 from the Flagpole area

Property Owner:

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

name Kathleen Schamel, Federal Preservation Officer, Department of Veterans Affairs

street & number 810 Vermont Avenue, NW (003C2) telephone 202-632-5529

city or town Washington state DC zip code 20420

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC

Figure 1. Aerial view of Eagle Point National Cemetery, 2012.

View shows relationship of the cemetery to Riley Road and the domed water storage facility, to nearby residential development, and to surrounding agricultural or grazing land.

Figure 2. Local Location Map, Aerial view, Google Earth (2014), showing developed acreage of Eagle Point National Cemetery. Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (of marker show): 42.464208, -122.786273.

Figure 3. Street-view of the domed water storage facility or reservoir, Google Earth (2014), looking south.

Figure 4. Topographical Map, 1956, showing the Veterans' Cemetery and water reservoir.

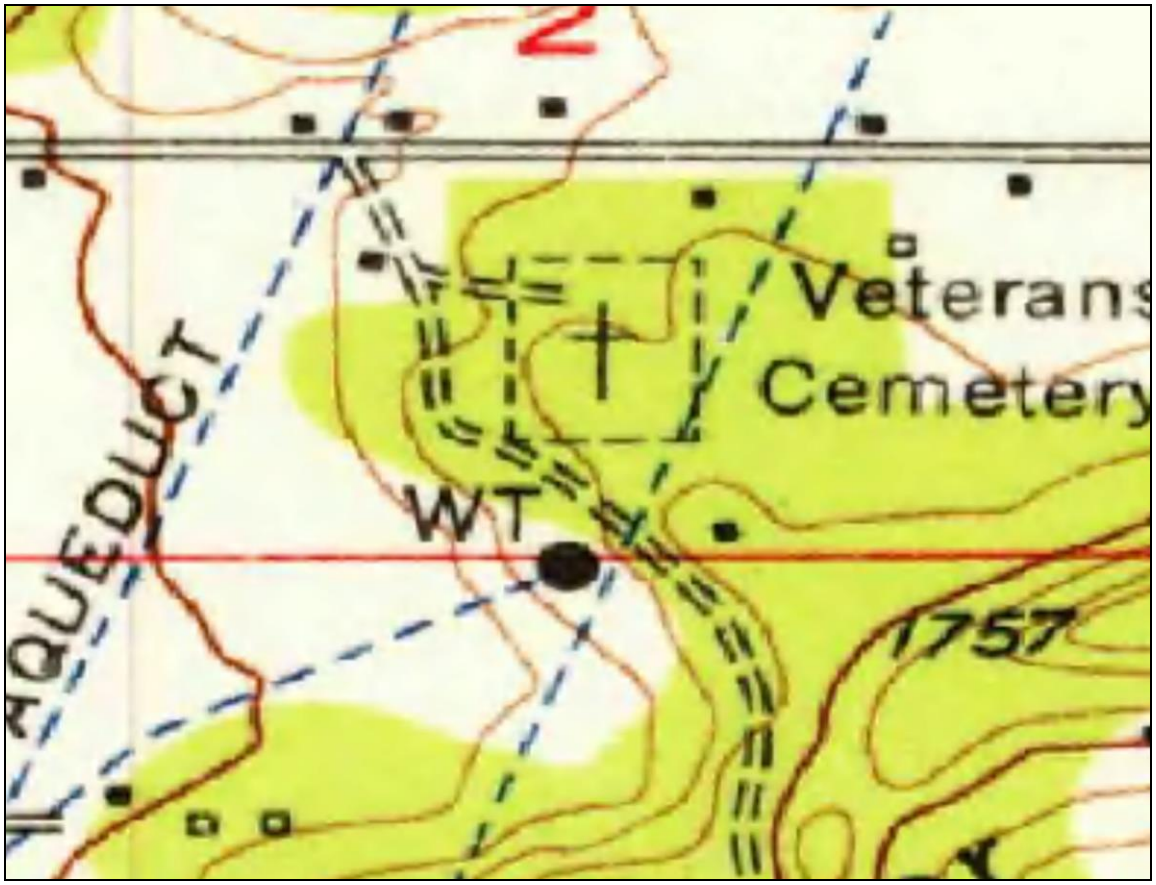


Figure 5. View of the Veterans' Administration Cemetery entrance and flagpole, National Cemetery Administration Collection, before 1973.

Figure 6. Site plan of Eagle Point National Cemetery, National Cemetery Administration Collection, ca. 1980.

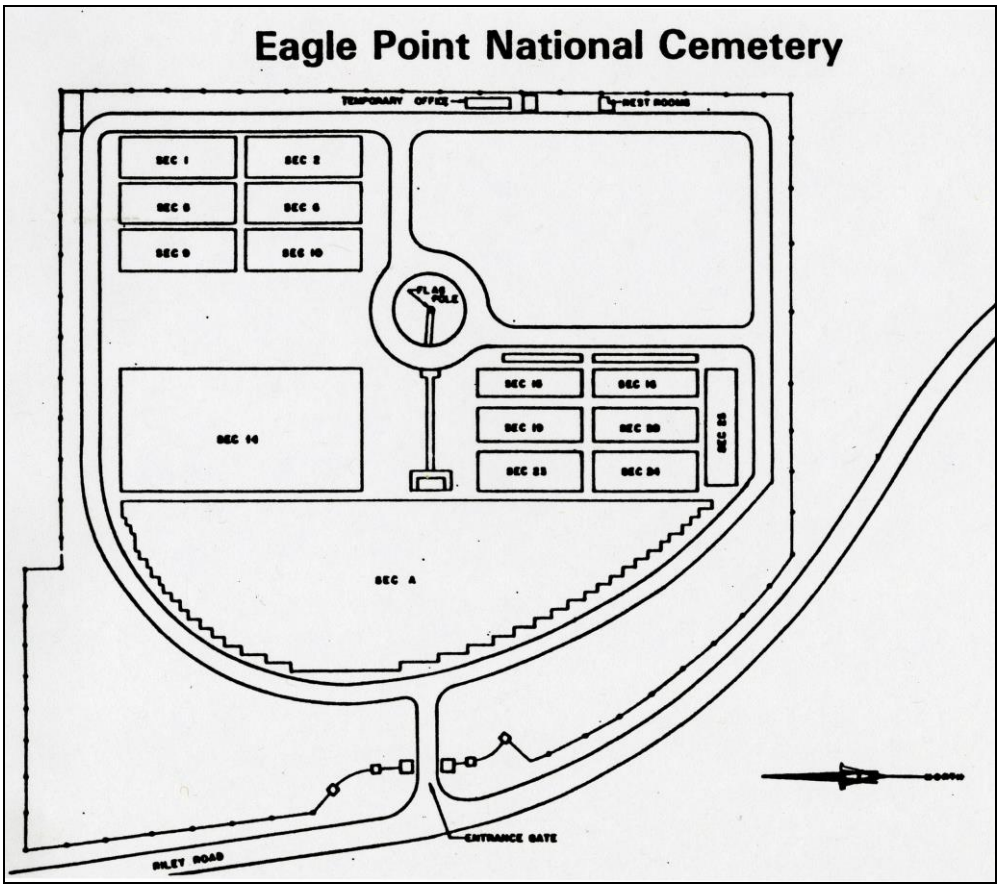


Figure 7. View of the ca. 1986 Administration Building, 2011.

Figure 8. Aerial view of Eagle Point National Cemetery and environs, 2005.

Figure 9. Site plan of Eagle Point National Cemetery, in 2011-2012.

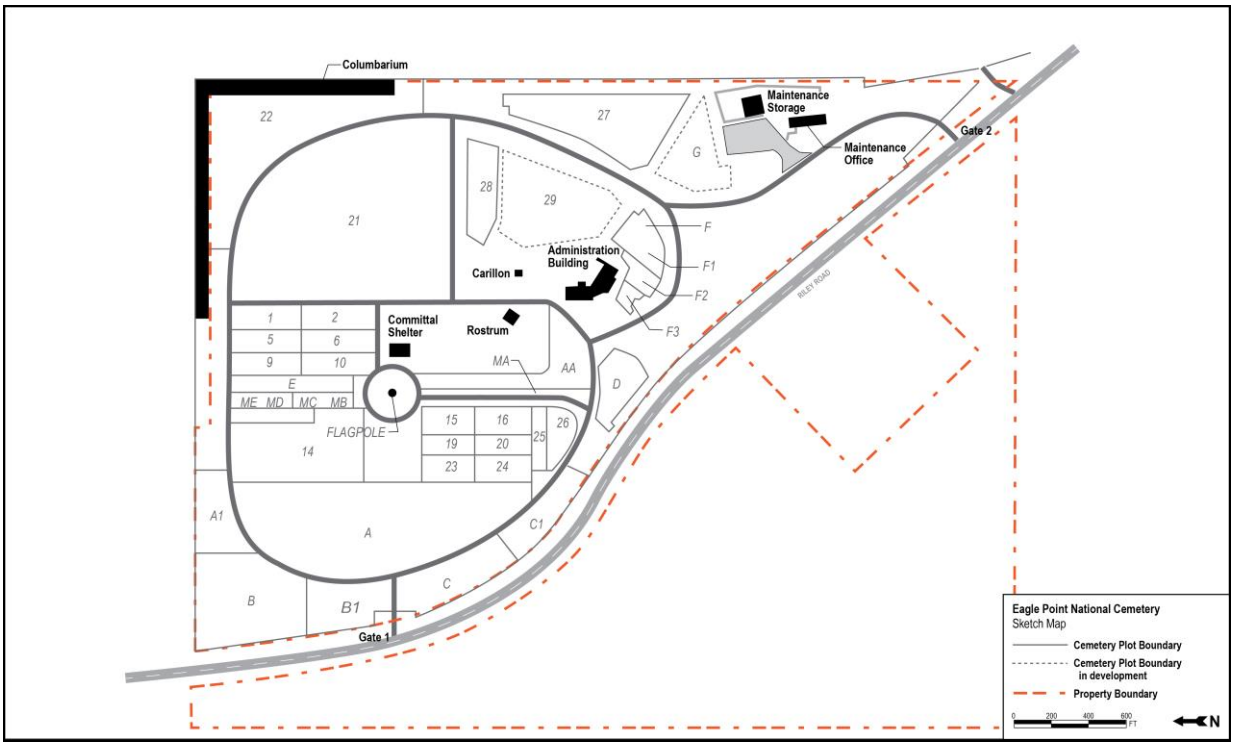
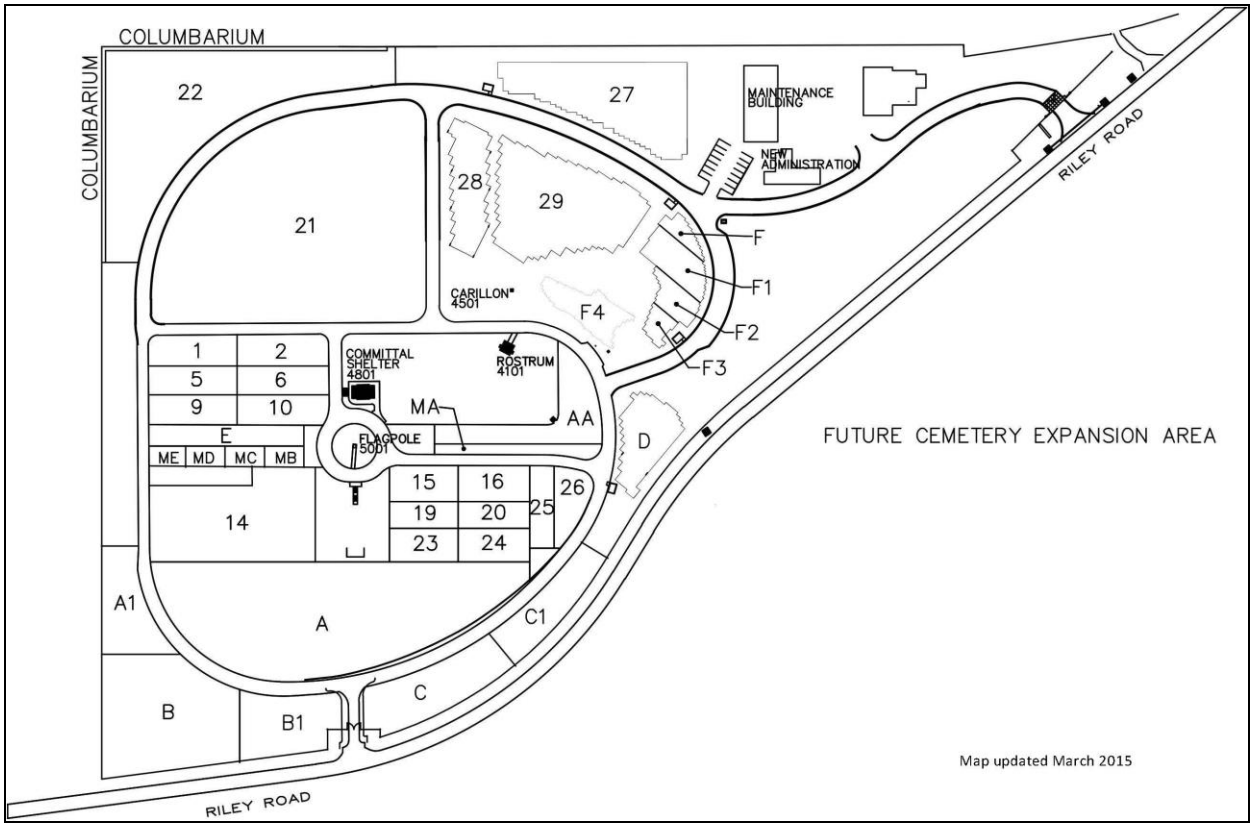



Figure 10. Site plan of Eagle Point National Cemetery, 2015.