

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 97001084

Date Listed: 9/8/97

Roosevelt Hall
Property Name

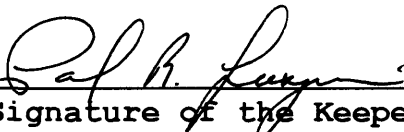
Spokane
County

WA
State

N/A

Multiple Name

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


Signature of the Keeper

9/8/97
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

Resource Count:

The item for "Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register" should read: 0

Verbal Boundary Description:

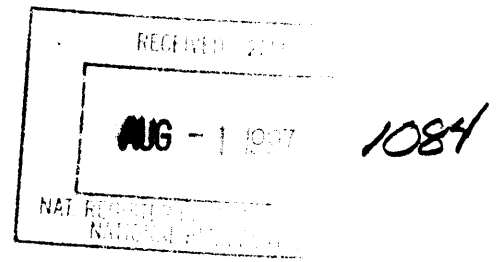
The verbal boundary description is amended to add: "The area being nominated consists of a rectangle approximately 150' x 40', encompassing the building itself (134' x 22') and the open grounds immediately adjacent to the front and rear of the property up to the roadway."

This information was confirmed with L. McCroskey of the WA SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property _____ historic name:
Roosevelt Hall
other names/site number: Roosevelt Hall

2. Location _____ street & number:
Eastern Washington Hospital _____ not for publication
city or town: Medical Lake _____ vicinity
state: Washington code: WA county: Spokane code: 063 zip code: 99022

3. State/Federal Agency Certification _____ As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility 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 ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (___ see continuation sheet for additional comments).

[Signature] ACTING SAPO _____ 7.10.97 _____
Signature of certifying official Date

_____ State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ see continuation sheet for additional comments).

_____ Date
Signature of commenting or other official

_____ State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification _____ I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet determined eligible for the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet determined not eligible for the National Register.
- National Register removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

[Signature] _____ 9/2/97 _____
[Signature] _____

_____ removed
from the National Register.
_____ other, (explain:)

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		objects
		<u>1</u>	Total

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

No. of contributing resources
listed in the National Register:

N/A 1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions).

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

HEALTHCARE:hospital

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions).

Tudor

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions).

foundation: Poured concrete
walls: Brick

roof: Wood shingle
other:

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets).

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions).

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

HEALTH/MEDICINE
ARCHITECTURE

1935-1947

1935
1943

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
George M. Rasque

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographic References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets).

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

Primary location of additional data:
preliminary determination of individual

State Historic Preservation Office
(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 #

Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Specify repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of property Less than one acre

UTM References

1	11	447650	5268720			3
	zone	easting	northing	zone	easting	northing
2						4

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet).

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Stephen Emerson
organization: Archaeological & Historical Services date: May, 1997
street & number: MS-168, Eastern Washington University, 526 5th telephone: (509) 359-2239
city or town: Cheney state: WA zip code: 99004

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items).

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

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Roosevelt Hall
Spokane County, Washington

7. Narrative Description

Roosevelt Hall is a 2 1/2-story wood frame structure clad in brown brick. Its architectural style might best be described as institutional austerity softened by Tudor-esque elements. The plan of the building consists of a long side gabled main section, oriented north to south along its 134 ft length, and an east facing gabled 22 ft long section extending from the south end of the building. The roof is covered with wood shingles, as called for in the original plans, and the foundation, topped by a string course of soldier bricks, is of poured concrete. Nearly all fenestration in Roosevelt Hall is original. Except for casement windows which light a partial basement, all windows are double-hung wood sash. Many are flanked by "shadows" of less weathered brick where decorative wood shutters once hung. The primary alterations to the exterior of this building are the creation of additional doors for fire escape and storage access purposes.

The Tudor architectural style is derived from late Medieval English traditions. It was first utilized for domestic American architecture in the late 19th century. Although Roosevelt Hall lacks the distinctive half-timbering that many Tudor buildings display, it exhibits a number of Tudor elements in its design. These include: the steeply pitched side gabled roof, the cross gabled wing, the gabled wall dormers, the two-story bay window, and the massive chimney with decorative tile flues or pots.

The front facade of Roosevelt Hall is dominated by the east facing wall of the main section and the gabled extension. The roof line of the main section is broken by four small hip-roofed dormers, with sets of two wood sash double-hung windows, and two gabled wall dormers. Windows in the brick face are all wood sash double-hung, and are framed by the "shadows" of the missing shutters, by lintels of soldier bricks, and by sills of tilted headers. The windows are single except for double sets in the northernmost wall gable. The other wall gable rises above the main entry. The panel below this wall gable contains the most elaborate decorative brick work of the entire structure. In the space between the two single windows bricks are placed in a herring bone design. Below the lower window this design continues down to the entry arch. The segmentally arched door opening is framed by three rows of bricks placed header-stretcher-

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Roosevelt Hall
Spokane County, Washington

7. Narrative Description (Continued)

header. The wood and glass entry door is original, just as drawn in the plans. The two iron and mottled glass electric lanterns that flank the entry were not indicated in the original plans and may have been installed later. The most detrimental alteration to this building elevation is the large sliding wood freight door which was installed sometime after 1965. This process eliminated an original window.

In the corner created by the intersection of the main section and the gabled extension there is a massive brick chimney. Below the eaves the chimney is wide enough to accommodate the interior hearth. Where it narrows, triangular concrete blocks define an angle similar to the pitch of the gabled roof. Above the eaves, the chimney is distinguished by decorative brick fluting and corbelling. Two tile flues or chimney pots crown this feature.

The north side of the gabled extension contains a single wood sash double-hung window above a secondary entry. This entry consists of the original wood door, with multiple glass panes, glass side lights (now boarded over), and multiple pane glass transom lights. Like the main entry, this door is flanked by iron lantern fixtures that were not part of the original building plan. The east (front) side of the gabled extension features a two-story bay window that is one of the most distinctive elements of Roosevelt Hall's design. Windows of the second level are wood sash double-hung. Those of the first level are similar but are distinguished by multiple pane glass transoms, which give them a long, narrow appearance. The bay is topped with a hipped roof, above which is a single double-hung window.

The south facade of Roosevelt Hall consists of the south side of the gabled extension and the south end of the main section. A small hip roofed dormer, similar to those of the front, breaks the roof line of the extension. The rest of this elevation is occupied by single and double sets of wood sash double-hung windows which are similar to those on the rest of the building. The iron fire escape is not original, nor are the doors which access it. Installation of these doors eliminated two original windows.

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Roosevelt Hall
Spokane County, Washington

7. Narrative Description (Continued)

The rear, or west, elevation of Roosevelt Hall features two hip roofed dormers like those in the front and two gabled wall dormers. The windows of this side are similar to others on the building. A secondary entry on this wall is not original. The north side contains more double-hung windows, two of which have been boarded over. A scar of different looking brick marks the place where a brick archway once connected Roosevelt Hall to a nearby brick parking facility. The arch was removed when the adjacent building was razed in about 1987.

The interior of Roosevelt Hall has suffered from neglect since it ceased to be a residence, in the 1960s, and was converted to act as a storage facility only. The original room configuration is, however, mostly intact. The majority of these rooms were used as dormitory facilities for nurses and other female staff. Most are small, some with original sink fixtures. Some rooms are larger and may have been reserved for supervisory personnel. Hard wood floors are found on most of the first and second levels, while the walls are plaster. The third level, once the attic space, was renovated in 1943 and is characterized by an early version of sheet rock wallboard. This space contains small dormitory rooms and some antique ceiling-mounted globe lamps. The most striking room of the interior is the lounge on the first floor of the gabled extension. This room has an outdoor access through the glass doors with transoms described above. It is accessed from the inside hall through a door flanked with similarly stylish side lights and transoms. The lounge contains a brick fireplace and mantel. Above the hearth is a decorative recessed wall alcove with a semi-circular arch.

Roosevelt Hall is an important component of the larger historical landscape of Eastern State Hospital. Campus buildings include structures from the early twentieth century (e.g., Semple Hall, Linden Hall, farm structures, Auditorium), the New Deal Era (e.g., Administration Building, Eastlake Ward, Martin Hall, staff cottages), and the 1950s (e.g., Interlake School, Washington Primate Center). Architects include George Rasque and the firm of Whitehouse and Price. Styles range from commercial vernacular to Tudor and Art Deco. Most of these institutional structures are clad in brick. Several staff cottages, however, are wood frame residences, while farm structures include several substantial cut stone buildings. The intact structures and grounds at Eastern State Hospital retain a remarkable degree of physical integrity,

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Roosevelt Hall
Spokane County, Washington

7. Narrative Description (Continued)

and, despite some modern intrusions, constitute a recognizable and homogenous district with identifiable boundaries.

8. Narrative Statement of Significance

Roosevelt Hall is significant, under Criterion A, for its role in the history of Eastern Washington medical care. Additionally, it is eligible, under Criterion C, as an intact example of stylishly executed institutional architecture. This building derives additional significance from its association with the campus of Eastern State Hospital, an historic district eligible, on its own merits, for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Roosevelt Hall, as well as several other hospital structures, was built in the 1930s, with money provided by both the state of Washington and the Works Progress Administration (WPA)¹, as part of a much needed expansion program. Like several other structures at the Eastern State Hospital assemblage, this building was designed by prominent Eastern Washington architect George M. Rasque.

Eastern State Hospital:

When Washington became a state in 1889, it had only one mental hospital, the Western State Hospital for the Insane at Fort Steilacoom. This presented a transportation problem for patients located on the eastern side of the state. A board of Commissioners had been appointed in 1886 to select a location for a new facility. Aside from Medical Lake, sites considered included Spokane Falls, North Yakima, Dayton, Pomeroy, Waitsburg, and Colfax. Prominent locals, such as Stanley Hallet of Medical Lake and D.F. Percival of Cheney, promoted the Medical Lake site. Donated land and ease of transportation access made the location a tempting offer.

¹ This New Deal agency originated with the creation of the Public Works Administration (PWA) in 1933. The so-called Second New Deal of 1935 established the Works Progress Administration (WPA). In 1939, the name was again changed to the Works Projects Administration (WPA).

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Roosevelt Hall
Spokane County, Washington

8. Statement of Significance (Continued)

But what may have tipped the scales in the decision making process was the supposed medicinal properties of the waters of Medical Lake. Health spas and resorts thrived along it's shores. This source of well-being was considered so important that, when the first hospital wards were built, both fresh and lake water were plumbed into the rooms. Although Eastern State Hospital for the Insane was created by legislative act in 1888, the first building was not constructed until 1890, the same year Medical Lake was incorporated as a town, and the first patients did not arrive until 1891. The first hospital structures at Eastern State Hospital for the Insane, located on the strip of land between Medical Lake and West Medical Lake, "consisted of a central administration building, with a wing on each side and a rear wing for the kitchen, engine room and laundry. The entire plant was made of brick, with a granite foundation, lathed and plastered inside. Each wing was three stories high and accommodated 150 patients (Hurd 1916:796)."

John M. Semple, M.D., was selected as the first superintendent. In May, 1891, the first 20 patients arrived from Western State Hospital for the Insane and over 100 more came in July. By 1918, when the facility's name was changed to the more sensitive Eastern State Hospital, there were over a thousand patients living on the grounds. As the number of patients increased more facilities were created to accommodate the influx. A second wing for men was built in 1894. This process continued until, by 1932, the main hospital structure had mushroomed into a long line of connected wards facing east toward the town of Medical Lake. Other wards and utility buildings were located behind (west) of the main structure, including Semple and Linden Hall, Pine Lodge, and the auditorium, all of which still stand today. Most other early hospital buildings were demolished prior to 1948 (A number of early agricultural and livestock structures related to the hospital farm do survive north of the main hospital complex).

Aside from the surviving early buildings described above, most of the current primary structures date to the 1930s, when public works projects initiated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt were endeavoring to pull the country out of the depths of economic depression. During these years the Works Progress Administration (WPA) provided about half of the funds and most of the labor needed for an ambitious expansion program at Eastern State Hospital. One of the first new

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Roosevelt Hall
Spokane County, Washington

8. Statement of Significance (Continued)

buildings to be erected was a new administration building. Built in 1933, this structure featured Art Deco design elements and was designed by the prominent architectural firm of Whitehouse and Price. The same year, a new Superintendent's house and a morgue were completed. Work accelerated the next year, 1934, with most of the new buildings being designed by George M. Rasque, including Martin Hall and the main "Eastlake" hospital building. The latter structure was erected directly in front of the old main building. When completed, the contents of the old was transferred to the new via planks connecting each floor. The old building was subsequently demolished. In 1938, the Rasque architectural firm designed additional wings for the main building, creating a configuration similar to that of the old main building: a line of connected wards facing toward the town of Medical Lake. In about 1941, Eastern State Hospital entered a new phase of its existence, as did similar institutions all over the country. Previously, such facilities were operated basically as custodial places of confinement. Patient stays were often long or even permanent. Beginning in the 1940s, more emphasis was placed on curing the patient. Psychotherapy, convulsive therapies, and finally psychotropic drugs were used in a sometimes painful process of searching for effective treatments. Today, many people who once were destined to spend lonely lives locked away from the world can be successfully treated at home, remaining a part of the community at large. Eastern State Hospital, despite the horrors of its earlier years and occasional philosophical conflicts in later years, has always been a central participant in the struggle to understand one of mankind's most frightening diseases, mental illness.

Roosevelt Hall:

During the flurry of construction activity which took place during the 1930s, one fact began to stand out: the growing staff that operated the hospital lacked adequate living facilities on the campus. On July 30, 1935, the State of Washington issued a proposal to the Works Progress Administration for aid in building a "sleeping quarters for nurses and staff officers of Eastern State Hospital." This document was quite blunt about the need: "At present the institution has no separate building available for housing nurses and other Staff Officers who are scattered around in wards. The proposed building is urgently needed to properly care for these employees." The WPA agreed to foot the bill for about half of the estimated cost of \$24,846,

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Roosevelt Hall
Spokane County, Washington

8. Statement of Significance (Continued)

while the state supplied the balance. The entire work force was paid with Federal funds. The architect suggested in the proposal was George M. Rasque, who got the job.

The proposal application document for the project reveals interesting details concerning the construction of Roosevelt Hall. A short description of the building is given: "Capacity - 42 persons. Lounge on first floor. Laundry and trunk room in basement. Structure will be brick with laminated partitions, metal lath, plastered; with shingle roof; basement under one end. Constructed mainly from salvaged materials." Unlike other costs, materials were purchased with State funds only and reusing salvaged items saved a lot of money. According to the materials analysis which accompanied the proposal application, 148,000 used bricks were incorporated into Roosevelt Hall. In addition, 87,000 board feet of salvaged lumber and millwork were used. This recycled material came from a demolished hospital structure. Another Works Progress Administration proposal gives this brief description of the salvage job: "Taking down and salvaging material. Three story frame and brick structure used as storage rooms - kitchen - dining rooms and sleeping quarters - - Eastern State Hospital, Medical Lake, Washington. . . Necessary to remove building to facilitate reconstruction of ward buildings immediately adjacent. The building to be torn down entirely obsolete." Comparing this description with the 1928 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map indicates that the building in question may have been the brick structure attached to the rear of the old main building, which did contain dining rooms. The construction of Roosevelt Hall employed 162 men, including 5 superintendents. The only heavy equipment used was a hoist, a concrete mixer, and a power saw, all rented. Presumably at the same time a one-story brick vehicle compound was built just north of Roosevelt Hall. Until its removal in the late 1980s, this garage facility was attached to the dormitory by a narrow, brick pedestrian archway. Upon completion, the building was named Roosevelt Hall, in honor of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the man whose New Deal programs made possible the funding of the project.

The opening of Roosevelt Hall in late 1935 initially solved Eastern State Hospital's staff housing problem. World War II, however, created a critical need for psychiatric nurses. A training school for such personnel was begun at the institution, but the number of participants was limited

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Roosevelt Hall
Spokane County, Washington

8. Statement of Significance (Continued)

by the lack of living space. Then superintendent M.W. Conway suggested that the training program be expanded, expressing his concerns in a letter to Olympia:

It is our present plan to admit ten more students each quarter, or enough to bring the enrollment up to the neighborhood of twenty if we can secure the alterations necessary to provide this additional space in our nurses' home known as Roosevelt Hall. It is worthy of note that this is the only institution in Washington east of the Cascade Mountains where such specialized training can be adequately given and we, therefore, request that this additional housing facility be provided at the earliest possible moment to provide this community and war need.

Thus, the significance of Eastern State Hospital and the nurses of Roosevelt Hall grew from a regional to a national level during the war years. Application to begin construction was made through the War Production Board instead of the WPA, this despite the fact that no federal funds were issued. In the application form, this further rationale is given for the need for more space:

There are no other available places for lodging these persons. The institution must feed these people so it is necessary to be located at the institution. The town of Medical Lake is very overcrowded with defense employees and no available accommodations exist.

The application form also describes the proposed work:

The present structure is a 3 story and basement frame building with brick veneer. The alteration consists of providing dormitory space and toilet facilities for approximately 10 student nurses. The portion of the present building being remodeled has a rough wood floor and some framing. The alteration consists of new finished floors, sheet rock partitions, lockers, necessary electrical wiring and fixtures, extension of a forced hot air heating system, and adding certain plumbing.

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Roosevelt Hall
Spokane County, Washington

8. Statement of Significance (Continued)

The difference between the plaster walls of the first and second floors and the sheet-rock wallboard of the attic are an apt illustration of the changes in interior building techniques that occurred in the nearly 10 years since Roosevelt Hall had been erected. Presumably, the new work was more modern in other ways too. But the attic space proved to be the downfall, for a time, of the building's useful life. Despite the installation of an exterior fire escape during the renovation, the attic area was criticized as being a fire hazard. Because of this problem, the building was ruled, in the mid-1960s, unfit for human habitation. Since then, Roosevelt Hall has been used for storage. Neglect has caused some deterioration of the interior, but its Tudor-inspired brick exterior remains a striking and virtually intact example of institutional architecture of the New Deal period.

The Architect:

George M. Rasque built so many buildings in Eastern Washington that he came to be informally regarded as State Architect for the area. He was born in 1890 in Boscobel, Wisconsin. Soon after learning architecture from a correspondence course, he moved to Spokane. There he formed his own firm in the 1920s, eventually becoming licensed to practice in four northwest states. His son and only child, George W. Rasque, joined the firm in the mid-1930s and for a while the two practiced together. But the younger Rasque was killed during the Battle of Okinawa. The heart-broken but still busy father continued to do business under the name George M. Rasque and Son for many years afterward. Mr. Rasque retired ca. 1970, and died in Spokane on October 20, 1977. Rasque specialized in public buildings, often underbidding his competition. His creations, especially schools, literally dot the landscape of Eastern Washington. The best assemblages of multiple Rasque buildings can be seen at Eastern Washington University, the State Penitentiary at Walla Walla, Lakeland Village and, of course, Eastern State Hospital. Although not one of the better known architects of the interior northwest, George M. Rasque was certainly one of the most ambitious and prolific.

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Roosevelt Hall
Spokane County, Washington

8. Statement of Significance (Continued)

Summary:

Roosevelt Hall is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for several reasons. It is significant because of its association with Eastern Washington Hospital and the larger context of mental health care in the Northwest and the United States. Roosevelt Hall, in its own right, served a purpose central to providing care to the patients of the institution. During World War II, it provided space for the training required to fill the critical need for psychiatric nurses. Like many other buildings at Eastern State Hospital, Roosevelt Hall is a tangible reminder of the New Deal programs, especially the Works Progress Administration (WPA), which helped revive the United States after the economic nadir of the Great Depression. It is fitting that this building is named after the American president whose vision inspired such programs, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Roosevelt Hall is also eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. As a virtually intact example of New Deal era institutional architecture it possesses remarkable physical integrity. The Tudor style elements of its exterior decor soften the often austere quality of such structures and reflect the effort of the designer, Eastern Washington architect George M. Rasque, to create a home-like domicile within the institutional setting in which the women had to work. Roosevelt Hall is an essential element of a potential National Historic District composed of Eastern State Hospital buildings constructed in the 1930s and 1940s, and earlier, designed by prominent architectural firms such as those of George M. Rasque and Whitehouse and Price.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Anonymous. Works Progress Administration Project Proposals. Washington State Archives, Department of Institutions, Facilities Development, Eastern State Hospital, Box No. 9.

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Roosevelt Hall
Spokane County, Washington

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

Anonymous. War Production Board Project Proposal. Washington State Archives, Department of Institutions, Facilities Development, Eastern State Hospital, Box No. 9.

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Anonymous. New Administration Building a Medical Lake. *Spokesman-Review*, Oct. 29, 1933, Sec. 3, p. 3.

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B. M. Eastern State Hospital Completes Fine Buildings. *Spokesman-Review*, Sept. 22, 1935, Mag. Sec., p. 3.

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Roosevelt Hall
Spokane County, Washington

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

Nelson, Laurel V. Interview with Daisy M. Lewis, Eastern State Hospital employee, 1928-1964. August 22, 1964.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1928.

Semple, John M., M.D. *First Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees of the Eastern Washington Hospital for the Insane*. Olympia: O.C. White, State Printer, 1892.

Semple, John M., M.D. *The Institutional Care of the Insane in the United States and Canada*, Henry M. Hurd, ed. Baltimore: John Hopkins Press, 1916.

Stimson, William. *The History of Eastern State Hospital: 1891-1991*. Eastern State Hospital Centennial Committee, 1991.

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

This property occupies less than one acre at the southwest corner of Maple and Pine streets, Eastern State Hospital, Medical Lake, Washington

Boundary Justification

Due to long standing state and federal ownership of this property, a precise legal description is not available but may be generated in the future. For now, the above verbal description must suffice.

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Roosevelt Hall
Spokane County, Washington

11. Photographs

1. Roosevelt Hall
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
February, 1997
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
Front facade, looking west
2. Roosevelt Hall
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
February, 1997
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
Front facade, looking southwest
3. Roosevelt Hall
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
February, 1997
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
Front entry, looking southwest
4. Roosevelt Hall
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
February, 1997
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
Front entry, detail, looking southwest

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Roosevelt Hall
Spokane County, Washington

11. Photographs (Continued)

5. Roosevelt Hall
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
February, 1997
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
Lounge entry, looking southwest

6. Roosevelt Hall
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
February, 1997
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
Bay windows, looking northwest

7. Roosevelt Hall
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
February, 1997
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
South facade, looking northwest

8. Roosevelt Hall
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
February, 1997
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
West/rear facade, looking southeast

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Roosevelt Hall
Spokane County, Washington

11. Photographs (Continued)

9. Roosevelt Hall
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
February, 1997
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
North facade, looking southeast
10. Roosevelt Hall
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
February, 1997
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
North facade, archway scar, looking southeast
11. Roosevelt Hall
Spokane County, WA
Craig Holstine
February, 1987
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
Removed archway in 1987, looking west
12. Roosevelt Hall
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
February, 1997
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
Interior lounge door and transoms, looking southeast

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Roosevelt Hall
Spokane County, Washington

11. Photographs (Continued)

13. Roosevelt Hall
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
February, 1997
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
Fireplace in lounge, looking northwest
14. Roosevelt Hall
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
February, 1997
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
First floor interior and stairwell, looking southeast
15. Roosevelt Hall
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
February, 1997
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
Bedroom sink, looking southwest
16. Roosevelt Hall
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
February, 1997
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane, WA
Third floor interior, looking east

11. Additional Items

- A. Photograph, March 1965, Washington State Archives, Eastern Regional Branch