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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *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 an 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 Roseburg Oregon National Guard Armory

other names/site number Flegel Community Center

2. Location

street & number 1034 SE Oak Street not for publication

city or town Roseburg vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Douglas code 019 zip code 97470

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James Hamrick April 15, 1993
Signature of certifying official/Title DEPUTY SHPO Date
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Delores Byers Date of Action Entered in the National Register 5/27/93

Roseburg Armory
Name of Property

Douglas, Oregon
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Defense/Arms Storage

Recreation & Culture/Auditorium

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation & Culture/Sports Facility

Social/Civic

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Tudor Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation reinforced concrete

walls stucco

roof asphalt: rolled roofing

other

Narrative Description

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

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Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 1

The Flegel Center, formerly the Roseburg Armory, was constructed in 1913-14 to serve as headquarters for the Roseburg National Guard Company. One of two Oregon armories designed by then State Architect William C. Knighton, and the most well-preserved, the Roseburg building exhibits fine detailing in the Viennese Secessionist and Arts and Crafts styles on a basically Tudor Revival style building. A massive, segmental-arched entry portal is flanked by castellated, octagonal towers and smaller octagonal corner towers. The smooth concrete belt courses, label moldings, coving, and window sill trim combined with simulated ceramic tile and smooth, cast stone sculptural embellishments contrast with the roughcast stucco finish. Decorative themes used include a version of the Knighton signature ornament, a stylized bell-shaped embellishment. A rear arched-roof drill hall, also in the Tudor style, exhibits buttresses, segmental-arched windows with drip moldings, and casement windows; the drill hall has a bow-string truss roof. Roughcast stucco covers the reinforced concrete two-story structure including the daylight basement. The Flegel Center occupies a prominent location in downtown Roseburg; it is now owned by the City of Roseburg and serves as a community center. Thanks to its fortress-like construction, it was one of a few Roseburg buildings to survive intact a devastating 1959 dynamite blast. The building also survived a "parking lot" demolition threat a few years ago and citizens are now showing an appreciation for its integrity, workmanship, distinctive design, and historic place in the community.

Located in Township 27, Range 5, Section 19, the Flegel Center occupies the South east corner of Block 27, tax lot number 5901. The building faces south on Lot 2 with an east-west oriented axis. Oak and Kane are the cross streets. The main business district lies to the west two blocks, immediately to the west is the Roseburg Medical Arts Building, a 1932 three-story concrete office building. To the north is a paved parking lot. The Roseburg branch of the United States Post Office is directly across Kane street to the east.

The Flegel Center is composed of two masses, the front, or south portion housing offices and meeting rooms, the north portion a large space originally constructed as a drill hall with a bow-string truss roof.

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SOUTH FACADE

The front portion of the rectangular two-story building measuring 35' by 88' 8", is oriented to the south with a setback of 20 feet and a small lawn area. A concrete fore-court features low roughcast stucco half-octagonal walls with semi-circular planters flanking the center area; a foot-high retaining wall has corner piers with beveled tops. A new flagpole installation is to the right of the entry sidewalk. For some years a cannon mounted on wheels rested on a concrete pad in the lawn area. The massive, centered entry portal is approached by a short flight of eight concrete steps. Rising from ground level, broad, battered piers with a sloping drip course support the gently arched and bowed top member which is decorated with a Seal of the State of Oregon and inset tile-like trim on each side. The original paired lights on these piers have been removed, but the receptacles remain with replacement fixtures. The original plank entry doors with strap hinges have been replaced with solid doors. Above the entry doors a four-light fixed pane window with a segmental arch configuration lights the interior. A balcony opens onto the roof of the entryway; on the balcony double doors with a transom are flanked by double-hung windows with transoms. Tile-like insets and a belt course decorate the center portion of the building. Centered above the balcony is the original receptacle for a flagpole with an indentation continuing to the roof through the capped parapet. All trim is cast stone or smooth concrete finished to simulate ceramic tile. This trim is painted in colors to contrast with the base color.

Flanking the entryway are octagonal towers rising above the surrounding roof line. Windows punctuate each of the exposed sides of the towers, three windows on the first floor and four on the second. First floor windows in the tower bays are double-hung with transoms and Arts and Crafts-inspired cross-molding at the sill level; second story tower windows are double-hung with a projecting sill. Each side of the symmetrically-arranged facade has three casement windows with transoms and cross-molding trim at the sill on the first level. Second story windows in a triple bay are double-hung with projecting sill and label molding. A belt course is accented by tile-like insets in a vertical cross pattern. The roof line with castellated parapet and cap highlights the exposed half of the octagonal towers, and the segmental-arched center section above the entry door. The corners of the building are accentuated with small towers replete with vertical tile inset trim and conical cap. These towers have a square base and beveled edges which give the

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appearance of an octagonal-shaped accent. A drip course below the roof level is punctuated with contrasting bell-shaped cast stone keystones articulated in a Secessionist theme. A high water table divides the first level and the daylight basement.

EAST FACADE

The east side of the front mass of the Flegel Center has three evenly spaced windows of the same configuration as the front, a triple bay casement with transoms on the lower level and a double hung triple bay with label molding on the second level. A small octagonal-shaped tower with conical roof accents the corner of the front mass of the structure. The larger rear mass rectangle, with a north-south axis, features casement windows on the ground level; these windows are emphasized by an overlong sill. A triple bay single-light window grouping with segmental arch is located in the upper portion of the structure above each casement and has an arched drip molding above it. A main entrance to the drill hall is located midway on the east side; this entryway features a broad stairway with octagonal planters and a low wall with a beveled pier. The double door entryway is in an arched opening with an oversized, arched window above; the original, centered light fixture is in place. A portion of castellated roof trim with coping marks this minor entrance. Buttresses on this facade emphasize the massive quality of the building.

NORTH FACADE

The arched roof line of the rear mass of the Flegel Center is dramatically emphasized on the north end by a slightly projecting center portion measuring three feet by forty feet. This facade has buttresses with an arched accent approximately two-thirds height; the buttresses continue above the roof line into small tower-like projections with hipped tops. These capped towers have the same tile like decorations that are present on the front towers. A small centered arch with decorative tile emphasizes the top of the roof line. There are three casement windows at street level in the projecting center portion. Maximum light for the drill hall is provided above street level by a large double bank fixed pane window grouping with three square lights topped by three more lights with arched tops. Segmental arched label molding and decorative sill carry out the well-articulated theme even on this minor facade of the structure.

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WEST FACADE

Window and buttress configuration on the west facade are identical to that of the east side with the exception of the entrance. In 1991 after consultation with SHPO, a new elevator tower was constructed on this side of the building and with sympathetic details is in keeping with the original structure. Care was taken to make this necessary addition as unobtrusive as possible, yet positioned in a convenient interior location. This is the least accessible side of the building with a neighboring structure situated approximately ten feet away. A stairway and driveway to the basement level are located on the west side of the front facade. Basement windows on all sides are the original double-hung lights with security bars. A smooth belt course at the water table level encircles the building.

Exterior decorative motifs on the Flegel Center are plentiful and varied. The architect has used a variation of his favorite Secessionist bell/key motif along with label moldings, both arched and flat. Two sizes of smoothly-finished concrete patterns simulate ceramic tiles in square, diamond, and vertical patterns. The key, cross, and arrow variations in cast stone simulate glazed architectural terra cotta and show Arts and Crafts influence.

INTERIOR, FIRST FLOOR:

The interior of the Flegel Center retains its original character in spite of minor changes. Upon entering through the main entrance on the south elevation and passing through a small hall, the main feature is the octagonal rotunda. Measuring 20' by 20' in all directions, this room serves as gathering point for traffic. To the right is a large meeting room, straight ahead is an entrance to the drill hall and stairs to the upper floor, and to the left, a hallway to offices and the stairway to the lower level. The octagonal space features new wainscot-high paneling and four large six inch deep display panels with Tudor-arched tops; one display panel is open with no back. Doors are single-leaf; door trim has the simple but effective element of a square block trim at the upper corners, echoing the exterior tile trim., The rotunda itself further carries the octagonal theme that Knighton expresses so assertively on the exterior.

To the right of the rotunda a large meeting room now measuring 32 and one-half feet by 27 and one-half feet occupies the east wing of the building; to comply with fire and safety

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codes, a five foot section on the north end of this room was recently utilized to accommodate an exit stairway to street level. Casement windows with transoms punctuate the south and east sides. The original coffered ceiling is in place as is a brick-faced fireplace with vertically-laid brick segmental arch, contrasting tile insets in a diamond pattern, and a wooden Arts and Crafts mantel with brackets. Two original Art Nouveau wall sconces, perhaps pewter, survive.

The entryway to the drill hall is as originally positioned with swinging doors through a Tudor-arched opening. The stairs to the upper floor are open with a dog leg configuration and feature newel posts with beveled tops.

To the left are the stairs to the basement, also of a dog leg configuration. Also to the left and occupying part of the space once designated as offices, a reconfiguration of the space provides two new rest rooms with handicapped access. The front-facing rooms are nearly as originally built; two original small fireplaces, one with paired brackets and a wooden mantel and one with single brackets and wooden mantel are intact. The two small rooms provided by the flanking octagonal entrance towers form small half-octagonal rooms.

SECOND LEVEL:

As on the first floor, the octagonal rotunda is the centerpiece of the second floor. An octagonal skylight covering most of the ceiling emphasizes the shape of the room. There are four display panels with Tudor-arched openings and four arched openings, one with double doors on the south side opening onto a small room with access to the balcony over the entryway. Another spacious meeting room with fireplace forms the east wing; this fireplace features vertically-laid brick and an Arts and Crafts mantel with octagonal piers and block trim.

The west wing is occupied by rooms now divided, part of the space served as a gun room at one time and still has the gun racks. Two half-octagonal rooms flank the front of the rotunda. The wood trim in these rooms is in good condition and exhibits the same applied square trim at the upper corners of the doors as on the first floor.

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BASEMENT:

The basement level was originally divided into restrooms, shower rooms, and storage rooms. It has been remodeled to provide office space and will be further remodeled to meet fire and safety codes. The original ladies' rest room, now an office-storage space, has its original small fireplace of buff brick which is vertically laid on the sides and horizontally laid on the upper portion. The half of the basement adjacent to the drill hall was planned as an extension of those spaces (to be discussed under "drill hall").

DRILL HALL:

The drill hall, a two-story height space, still functions as one uninterrupted space and has seen many uses over the decades including a ball room, a professional wrestling match staging area, a dance recital hall, and a crafts fair space. It now serves mainly as a community basketball court. At one time a balcony extended along the south wall of the drill hall, but it has been removed. The new elevator operates from this space and is located on the west wall near the front portion of the building.

The basement of the drill hall area was originally divided into four long lanes housing, from east to west, a gymnasium, rifle range, bowling alley, and dining hall with a kitchen at the north end. This area is now used for storage and miscellaneous offices. The basement will possibly undergo further changes to make the space more usable.

The City of Roseburg is planning the preparation of a master plan for the Flegel Center. Under the guidance of a qualified preservation architect, the fire and safety issues will be addressed, then restoration can proceed in an orderly fashion. The building is structurally sound with reinforced concrete walls and most of its details are intact. The major issues are bringing the building up to code for public use and making some spaces more usable while respecting the truly individualistic elements so generously and harmoniously incorporated into it by the architect, William Knighton.

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.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Military
 Architecture

Period of Significance

1913-1943

Significant Dates

1914
 1917
 1943

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

William C. Knighton/John Hunter

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Roseburg Armory
Name of Property

Douglas, Oregon
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.41 acres Roseburg East, Oregon 1:24000

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

1 | 1 | 0 | | 4 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 0 | | 4 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
Zone Easting Northing
2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Zone Easting Northing
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 Marianne Kadas
organization Marianne Kadas Consulting date April 8, 1992
street & number 3602 SE Alder telephone (503) 238-9859
city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97214

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 the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name City of Roseburg
street & number 900 SE Douglas Avenue telephone (503) 672-7701
city or town Roseburg state Oregon zip code 97470

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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SHPO SUMMARY

The Oregon National Guard Armory in Roseburg is one of the best designed and best preserved of the state's historic facilities built for National Guard units. It was the seventh of eight erected in the initial period of government sponsored facility development for state militia before the First World War, and it is one of only four remaining from the original group.

Completed in 1914 from plans by State Architect William Knighton, the Roseburg Armory is a two-story building of stuccoed reinforced concrete on a concrete daylight basement. A conventionally imposing building mass elongated by its drill hall attachment, the armory extends a footprint of approximately 81 x 124 feet at the corner of Oak Avenue and Kane Street in the central business district of the Douglas County seat. The battlemented building front faces south onto Oak. The site encompasses not quite half an acre. The contractor was John Hunter, a local man. The architect, William Knighton, had designed and supervised construction of the Beaux Arts Supreme Court Building of 1912 in the capital city, among other noted works.

The Roseburg Armory meets National Register Criterion C as an outstanding representation in Oregon of the distinctive architectural type whose function, in the tradition of the day, was expressed in solid construction harking back to medieval fortresses, the approved models for civic arsenals. Knighton's armory at Roseburg, perhaps better even than his design for the Ashland Armory completed in 1913, is a successful blend of durable construction, efficiency and historical allusion.

Briefly described, the armory is a symmetrically composed administrative block having an octagonal rotunda or circulation core at the crossing of central axes of the plan. To this two-story volume is attached a 90-foot long drill hall with clerestory lighting and a ceiling supported by bowstring arch trusses spanning 76 feet.

In the pale, taut surface of roughcast exterior elevations, window openings are disposed as groupings of casements and double-hung sash with transoms and one-over-one lights. On side elevations of the drill hall, clerestory windows between buttressing piers are three-part assemblies with segmental arch heads. Label, or drip

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molding, a staple of the Tudor vocabulary, is typical on second story openings. At the four corners of the main block are attenuated chamfered octagonal towers. Centered on the Oak Avenue face are symmetrically-placed octagonal towers flanking a central battlemented parapet gable. In addition to the fortress-like embrasures and false arrow loops, the front and side portals, which are segmentally arched with battered sides, evoke the military theme. Pictorial relief is provided by shallow reveals, the illusory loopholes, parapet coping and string course, the studdings of square tiles turned on point, and Knighton's signature embellishments, which are Secessionist-like stylized pendant ornaments accenting the division of structural bays.

The armory is significant to Roseburg under Criterion A as the headquarters of local militia, Company D, from the time of its opening on the eve of mobilization for war in 1917 to 1943, when the number of Oregon National Guard units called to service reached a peak in the Second World War. Agitation for the armory had begun in 1911, and the armory property was secured by the city in that year. The project was an integral part of a period of general upbuilding in the chief city of Douglas County. The plans were complete and construction commenced in 1913.

State legislation of 1887 provided for organization of an active militia, or permanent National Guard in Oregon and authorized the acquisition of land and construction of unit headquarters and drill facilities in cities having populations of at least 10,000. Portland's was the first armory erected under this authority. The others followed enactment in 1909 of the Armory Bill, which appropriated state funds to be matched by local governments. As Oregon's urban armories came on line, the Clackamas firing range and encampment area serving the metropolitan area evolved as an ordnance supply depot connected to training facilities up and down the Willamette Valley by rail. The camp ultimately was named in honor of James Withycombe, who, as governor of Oregon for the duration of the First World War, was a champion of preparedness and encouraged the state's notably high volunteer enlistment in the war effort.

The interior of the Roseburg Armory conveys well today the functions of its historic period, 1914-1943. The important space of the ground story is the Company assembly room spreading across the east end of the main block. Finish work, including cross-beamed ceiling and a brick-fronted chimneypiece in the New Art

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mold, is intact. On the west, the officers' rooms, lavatories and stores are distinguishable and have intact trim elements. In the rotunda, wainscoting and octagonal skylight trim are in place.

The point is made in this documentation and elsewhere that in the early 20th century, American armories fulfilled other civic purposes, becoming at times public meeting places, theaters for cultural events and recreation halls. In the period of active use by the military, the basement of the drill hall housed a rifle range and mess hall in addition to company recreation facilities. In Roseburg, the transition from modern "military gothic" drill hall and training center to full-time community center was a fluid one. The building was released by the Oregon Military Department in 1977, and, following a local referendum, the building has been operated by the City of Roseburg through its Parks Department as the Flegel Center, named to commemorate the career of local businessman, former mayor, state legislator and county commissioner, Albert E. Flegel (d. 1986).

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SIGNIFICANCE

The Roseburg Armory meets National Register Criterion A and C as a well-preserved building illustrating the state-wide movement of armory-building during the decades between 1910 and 1931. After the Armory Bill passed in 1909 guaranteeing state funding for one-half of the construction costs, armory construction moved forward quickly. Fourteen armories were constructed during these years, substantial buildings that served not only as National Guard headquarters, but also as community centers offering a variety of social activities. The period of significance for the Roseburg Armory extends from its construction in 1913 to 1943 when the number of Oregon National Guard units reached a peak in World War II. The Roseburg Armory occupies a prominent site in downtown Roseburg. It is a visual reminder of the importance of a local military presence in the early part of the century and is important at the state level.

As an example of William C. Knighton's work, the Roseburg Armory fulfills National Register Criterion C. One of Oregon's most prolific and imaginative architects, Knighton designed buildings with a boldness and originality of detail that sets them apart from more conventionally-conceived structures. Oregon's armories of this period harked back to Medieval fortresses in their heavy, solid qualities. Usually constructed of stone, concrete, or brick, they imparted a sense of protection and permanence. The Roseburg Armory exhibits Viennese Secessionist details, unusual in Oregon at that time, that are skillfully melded with Arts and Crafts influences embellishing a Tudor Revival Castellated style building. The exterior of the building is in nearly original condition, the smooth tile-like details contrasting with the roughcast stucco finish. In spite of a non-historic paint scheme, the Roseburg Armory retains its integrity as few of Oregon's remaining historic armories have. In Roseburg it has, indeed, become a symbol of saving the city's historic architectural fabric.

OREGON ARMORIES OF THE PERIOD 1910-1931

City and date of construction	Architect, if known
Albany, 1910	
Dallas, 1911	
Woodburn, 1912 *	
Salem, 1912 *	

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Ashland, 1913	William C. Knighton
Roseburg, 1914	William C. Knighton
Eugene, 1915 *	
Marshfield, 1920 *	
McMinnville, 1922	John Hunzicker
Lebanon, c. 1922 *	
Medford, 1923 *	
Tillamook, 1924	Hunzicker and Smith
Silverton, 1925	John Hunzicker
Cottage Grove, 1931	Hunzicker, Smith, and Phillips

* indicates building has been demolished

NATIONAL GUARD HISTORY

Oregon's militia, the forerunner of the National Guard, dates back to early Oregon history when in 1843 Oregon's provisional government passed the first militia law forming a battalion of mounted riflemen, male inhabitants of Oregon between the ages of 16 and 60. Military units were not formed under this law because the large French-Canadian and Hudson's Bay personnel did not recognize the government. A second military bill passed in 1844 led to the formation of the Oregon Rangers, a fifteen-man force organized to combat hostile Indians. This group drilled at the Oregon Institute, but saw no action. In 1845 the bill was amended to require one representative from each county "for the protection of this colony".

The first organized militia was formed in December of 1847 in response to the Cayuse attack of the Whitman mission at Waiilatpu. A 50-man force traveled by boat from Oregon City to Fort Vancouver and an adjutant general was appointed to oversee administrative and logistical control over the troops.

As soon as Oregon achieved territorial status in 1849, it was assisted by the federal government by means of pay for its volunteers, arms, and federal troops to assist in any future Indian wars. In 1857 the laws regarding the militia were redefined giving the governor ex-officio commander-in-chief authority, and also the power to appoint an adjutant general and staff officers. It also authorized the legislature to provide necessary

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rules and regulations for governing the militia. In 1862 the state formally adopted a military code officially giving the governor power over the militia. In 1865 a system of cash payments was set up to encourage volunteer drill with paid expenses for companies called to parade.

The adjutant general's office was abolished in 1870 only to be reinstated in 1887 at which time the active militia was designated the National Guard and the inactive militia the Oregon Reserve Militia. Oregon's governor lost his authority over the National Guard when in 1905 a bill was passed that organized all National Guard units in accordance with the U. S. Army rules and regulations. A new code was enacted on the eve of World War I; it was revised in 1920 giving the governor some powers of appointment. In 1919 two agencies pertaining to veterans were established, one to provide designs for medals and one to welcome returning veterans disembarking in New York.

Mobilization for World War I began in March of 1917. The 3rd Oregon Infantry was the first National Guard Unit in the nation to be assembled following mobilization. The Oregon units became part of the 41st Infantry Division which was used as a replacement division in France. Oregon units served in every U. S. Army Division in France; the 41st Infantry was personally commended for its achievements by General Pershing. The 41st Infantry Division was mustered out of the Federal service by May of 1919.

The National Guard was involved with the maintenance of the battleship Oregon in the interim between World Wars I and II. With the coming of World War II, President Franklin Roosevelt declared a national emergency after the German invasion of Poland in 1939. Oregon was the first state in the nation to attain its authorized increase in manpower, over 900 men in one week.

In August of 1940, Roosevelt named the 41st Division, the Sunset Division, as one of four National Guard units to be called up. By 1943 over 6,000 men from the Oregon National Guard and Guard Reserves had entered federal service. During the war, the local guard activities were taken over by reserve troops and civilians, i.e. the staffing of approximately 500 aircraft observer posts, and new armories were built and equipped. There was a Rumor and Propaganda Division responsible for tracking down rumors to check their validity and minimize enemy propaganda.

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After World War II the state defence council and state guard were deactivated in 1947 and 48, respectively; however, with the beginning of the Korean conflict in 1949, all National Guard units in Oregon were again mobilized until 1951. In 1953 the units were returned to state control and the state guard was abolished.

In 1961 a Military Department was formed to take over all functions of the National Guard. Today the governor is the titular head of the National Guard with an Adjutant General with staff reporting to the governor. The department administers 42 armories, an army aviation support facility, three air base complexes, two camps, and one large training site. Each community with a sufficient population to support Guard activities had a Guard Unit assigned to it.¹

LOCAL NATIONAL GUARD HISTORY

Company "D" was first organized as Company "A," Second Regiment, Oregon National Guard, at Roseburg, June 15, 1893. Even before this, Roseburg had a notable military record, furnishing volunteers and headquarters in the Rogue River Indian War, 1855-56, supplying men for the Oregon Volunteer Cavalry and Oregon Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War, and being designated station of Headquarters Staff, Second Regiment, First Brigade, for several years after the Civil War.

During the Spanish-American War, Company "A" was consolidated with Company "D" of Ashland to form Company "B." Separate Company "E," March 22, 1900, redesignated Company "E," Fourth Infantry, May 3, 1900, and then redesignated Company "D," Fourth Infantry, July 17, 1907, and was converted to Fourth Company, Oregon Coast Artillery, December 13, 1911.

In the reorganization following the World War a machine gun company was organized and Federally recognized March 8, 1921, shortly afterwards being designated Company "D," 162nd Infantry.

Eleven members of the Company had perfect drill attendance from one to eight years. Eight received Faithful Service medals for service exceeding five years. The Company received special guidon streamers for "Very Satisfactory" ratings in 1934 and 1938, and special service shows guard duty at a naval plane crash near Yoncalla in 1937.²

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Company "D" was awarded the Oregonian trophy for highest average drill attendance in the State during 1938.

When this summary of the history of Company D was written in 1938 the unit consisted of three commissioned officers, one non-commissioned officer, seven sergeants, eight corporals, thirteen privates first class, and thirty-one privates, a total of 63 men. Their official designation was Company D, First Battalion, one hundred and sixty-second Infantry.

Mobilization for World War II began in September of 1940. The 41st Division was sent to the Southeast Pacific. Oregon units, the 162nd and 186th Infantry regiments and the 218th Field Artillery, fought in campaigns in Papua, New Guinea, Luzon, and the Southern Philippines. The Division was part of the Army of Occupation in Japan until its inactivation in December 1945.

Following World War II the Oregon National Guard went through several reorganizations. It has served on disasters including the Roseburg blast, floods, and forest fires. Individual members volunteered and served in Korea and Viet Nam.

Today's Oregon Army National Guard conducts regular training to maintain the capability to conduct its Federal and State missions and mobilization. The State missions include, but are not limited to: riot control, disaster relief, public assistance, and any other mission upon order of the Governor. State missions are primarily humanitarian.³

The National Guard is still very much a presence in Roseburg. Besides their regular activities of drilling, etc., National Guard members participate in many community activities.

ROSEBURG ARMORY

In 1909 the Oregon Legislature passed the Armory Bill assuring an appropriation of one-half of the construction funds for new armories; the county court, city council, or local citizens were responsible for the other one-half. General William E. Finzer, head of the Oregon National Guard strongly promoted the bill.⁴

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As reported in the December 15, 1910 Roseburg Review, the Roseburg Commercial Club discussed the need for an armory in Roseburg with the city or county contributing one-half of the funds. The building would be maintained by the State and was to be used not only for the National Guard headquarters and drill purposes, but also be made available for public meetings and entertainments. Roseburg needed a building that would seat 1,500 people. It was decided to ask the County Court to levy a one-time tax to provide \$18,000 to help fund the structure. At this time, Dr. George Houck was president of the Roseburg Commercial Club, the forerunner of the Roseburg Chamber of Commerce.⁵

In January of 1911, Dr. Houck, with a delegation of Roseburg citizens, appeared before the County Court to press these officials for financial help in the construction of the hoped-for armory.⁶

In June of 1912, one of the final steps toward the construction of a new Armory in Roseburg was concluded when the County Court authorized \$15,000 from the general fund to meet the total cost of \$40,000 which the building and property would cost. This followed the receipt here with a written guarantee from the state military board that a rest room would be provided in the armory for the accommodation of the general public. Plans were to be drafted and returned to the County Court.⁷ This action was confirmed in the Adjutant General's 1911-12 report, indicating that the ground for a new Armory was purchased in July of 1911 from A. C. Marsters, Roseburg businessman, for \$5,000. The site was the northwest corner of Oak and Kane Streets and was deeded to the State of Oregon.⁸

At this time William C. Knighton was serving as State Architect for the State of Oregon and was involved in the designing and planning of many public buildings, including several armories. It was announced in the July 2, 1912 Roseburg Review that the plans would be presented in a couple of weeks and construction could start by August 1. with total funds of \$36,000, including \$30,000 designated for the building.⁹

There was evidently some delay in the transfer of the property because the Roseburg Review reported in October of 1912 that General W. E. Finzer was in Roseburg to make the final transfer of the property to the State. During his visit in Roseburg, he announced that the plans were not complete.¹⁰

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Roseburg was at this time undergoing a wave of expansion with the construction of the Emil Schacht-designed four-story Perkins Building and discussion of the Umpqua Hotel, a five-story structure. The bridge over the North Umpqua River at Winchester five miles north of Roseburg was just completed; it was part of the "Good Roads" movement which was in full swing urging the construction of a two-lane highway the length of Oregon. This objective was finally reached in 1922 with the completion of Highway 99.

In April 1913 General Finzer and William Knighton were in Roseburg for a final review of the Armory plans. They also visited the Soldier's Home in Roseburg which Knighton had designed in 1894.¹¹

The plans for the Roseburg Armory were presented in Roseburg on May 31, 1913. General Finzer was present for the occasion. Newspaper accounts mention the "excellent and commodious plan", the ground floor "magnificent main auditorium measuring 76 by 95 feet with seating for 2,500." An orchestra platform and small stage (removable) were part of the plan as were a seating platform and balcony which could seat 246 people. A Captain's Room, Rotunda, and a Company Room measuring 32 and 1/2 feet by 32 and 1/2 feet were situated on the ground floor. The plans were presented to the County Court and were on display in the window of Fullerton Drug Store.¹²

On September 14, 1913 William Knighton was in Roseburg to clarify the bidding procedure; the foundation and excavation were one bid, the basement and superstructure were another, with the plumbing and heating in another separate bid. The building was to be of reinforced concrete and to quote Mr. Knighton "would probably be the best in the state outside of Portland."¹³

Bids for the project were opened in Portland on October 20, 1913; the contract of \$23,753 was awarded to John Hunter of Roseburg. There was some interest in using local stone for the foundation, but that was considered too expensive. However, the interior was to be "elaborately furnished."¹⁴

Work on the new Armory began, but was suspended in mid-December with the complaint that specifications were not being followed, specifically, the reinforced concrete walls were measured and found to be twelve inches thick, not the thirteen as specified in the plans. Mr. Hunter's explanation for this was that the plaster on each side of the wall would make

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up the other one inch.¹⁵ How this situation was resolved is not clear, but work continued and General Finzer who looked over the building in early October of 1914, declared it to be "the best of its kind in the State, light, roomy, and well-ventilated."¹⁶ The Armory was finished about one year after it was started with the dedication set for November 25, 1914.

The dedication ceremonies for the Roseburg Armory were described in detail in The Portland Oregonian with the reception and ball as "among the most brilliant social affairs held here for several years." Visiting dignitaries from the north, mostly military, arrived in Roseburg by train and proceeded to the Armory accompanied by a brass band and members of the Fifth Company, Coast Artillery. Attorney-General-elect George M. Brown, standing in for Governor Oswald West, delivered the dedicatory address. Singing and more addresses continued throughout the afternoon closing with "National airs" by the Roseburg band. In the evening a public reception was held between the hours of eight and nine followed by a ball. Dancing continued until midnight.¹⁷

Architect Knighton had this to say about the building, as quoted from the Roseburg Review:

*It is without doubt the best building of its kind ever erected in the State of Oregon, and should long stand as a monument to its builders.*¹⁸

Unfortunately, trouble with the building began early with reports in December 1917 of the roof leaking.¹⁹

On October 5, 1918 County Judge R. W. Marsters wrote to Governor James Withycombe expressing great concern about the roof and the plumbing being "in deplorable condition." To continue, "The building looks like a widow woman's farm, and taking it all in all, it is a disgrace to the State and the County."²⁰ The local officer in charge received a sharp reprimand from Adjutant General Charles F. Beebe, and the matter was apparently attended to.²¹

Serious maintenance problems surfaced again in 1926 regarding the condition of the roof, heating system, and walls. Even to the present time, there have been problems with roof leakage that require much attention.²²

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The Roseburg Armory was extensively used by both military and civilian groups and was a source of pride in the community. As is often the case, the building was taken for granted by local citizens and after the National Guard moved to a new facility in 1977, downtown merchants agitated to tear the old Armory down citing a need for more parking spaces and also noted that keeping the old Armory would simply be "duplicating what is already available." (referring to the large meeting space in the Armory). An emotional campaign developed with the matter finally referred to Roseburg voters who were decisive in their support of the Armory, in May of 1977, voting by 1,035 to 623 to keep the building.²³ The City of Roseburg now owns the building; it is mainly rented out for office space to non-profit organizations with the former drill hall now used as a gymnasium for City League basketball and other community activities.

Now called The Flegel Center, the old Roseburg Armory is under the jurisdiction of the Roseburg Parks Department. This department has been conscientious about upkeep and maintenance of the building and it is in good condition. Some fire and safety requirements have been met; other concerns will be met when a comprehensive study of the building is made in the near future.

The Roseburg Armory building retains its integrity and speaks of the typical armory of the early part of the century with its massive portal, heavy construction and the arched-roof drill hall. On its prominent site in downtown Roseburg, it is a landmark and a reminder of the important part the local military played in earlier days. It is also an outstanding example of an exotic mix of architectural styles: Tudor Revival, Vienna Secessionist, and Arts and Crafts and a tribute to its designer, William C. Knighton.

WILLIAM C. KNIGHTON

William Christmas Knighton was born on Christmas Day, 1864 in Indianapolis, Indiana. Knighton received his early schooling in Indianapolis and Chicago; he studied in Birmingham, Alabama in the 1880s.²⁴

In 1893 Knighton came to Salem, Oregon where he worked as a draftsman with architect C. S. McNally who was at that time designing the Frank Furness-inspired Capitol National Bank Building. Knighton received several important commissions shortly after arriving in Oregon, including the State Reform School (MacLaren School for Boys) in Woodburn, the

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Old Soldier's Home in Roseburg, and a most lasting memorial, the Dr. L. A. Port residence in Salem. This stately structure, with its well-preserved gardens, is called Deepwood. It is on the National Register and is owned by the City of Salem as a part of the parks system.

Knighton left Salem in 1896 and spent two years in Los Angeles practicing architecture; he then returned to Birmingham where he worked as a draftsman and designed several residences. In 1902 Knighton returned to Portland, having in the meantime married Eleanor Waters of Salem in Indianapolis in 1898.²⁵

Upon taking up residency in Portland, Knighton's career flourished and his distinctive style began to develop. He was one of Portland's first architects to use decorative terra cotta in the highly decorative Viennese Secessionist style of geometric, sculptured embellishments that are highly visible on the exterior of the newly-renovated Governor (Seward) Hotel (1909). Similar motifs on a much more modest scale are part of the decorative scheme on the Roseburg Armory building.

In 1913 Governor Oswald West appointed Knighton Oregon's first State Architect. Some of his responsibilities included designing armories, schools, and office buildings for the State and also conferring with University of Oregon Architecture School Dean Ellis Lawrence regarding the overall campus plan being promoted by Lawrence. Knighton held this post until 1917, during which time he oversaw the construction and remodeling of over 90 buildings.

During Knighton's long career in Portland, from 1902 until his death in 1938, he designed buildings in many different styles, for instance the Beaux Arts style for public buildings such as the Oregon Supreme Court building in Salem, Grant High School in Portland and Johnson Hall on the University of Oregon campus in Eugene. For many of his large-scale buildings Knighton was influenced by the Sullivan-inspired Chicago school used in the Trinity Apartments, Washington Park Automotive Garage, and the Crane Company Warehouse to mention only a few examples; these buildings often have Secessionist-like details using glazed architectural terra cotta in bold decoration. In his extensive residential work Knighton designed mainly in the Arts and Crafts style with subtle uses of the Viennese Secessionist and English Arts and Crafts details. These house make

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extensive use of half-timbered gables, projecting eaves with exposed rafter ends, steep-pitched multi-gable roofs and multi-light windows. In the interiors Knighton often specified a geometric or tapestry tile or brick pattern for fireplace surrounds.

Quoting from Gideon Bosker and Lena Lencek's book about Portland architecture Frozen Music: "Knighton referred to a 'superb new ornamental vocabulary that was purely Viennese: spare, compartmentalized, geometric and bending the serpentine art nouveau line into Secessionist right angles.'" ²⁶ One of Knighton's last designs was the Greyhound Bus Depot in downtown Portland (now demolished), showing the Bauhaus influence. Knighton broke with the early twentieth century Oregon tradition of using Classical references and instead showed a bold expression of contemporary influences in his buildings. The Roseburg Armory is a rare example of sophisticated, cosmopolitan design that has retained its exterior and interior integrity and become a treasured addition to the architectural fabric of a small Oregon city.

DR. GEORGE HOUCK

Dr. George Houck was the Roseburg citizen who spear-headed the drive for a local armory. Dr. Houck was born in Albany, Oregon in 1865 and received his medical degree in 1890 as a member of the third graduating class of the University of Oregon Medical School. He first practiced medicine at the Warm Springs Indian Reservation for one year and then in Mitchell where many of his calls were made on horseback. Dr. Houck started his Roseburg practice in 1898; he served as Medical Officer in the Army during the 1916 Mexican border engagements and in World War I he spent 19 months in France as a Major. His National Guard service spanned 20 years. During his long years of residency in Roseburg, Dr. Houck served as city and county health officer, on the city council, and as Mayor of Roseburg for four years, 1924-1929. Dr. Houck was a past president of the Southern Oregon Medical Society; he served on the State Board of Health from 1921-25 and 1929-33 and was president of the Board in 1924. In 1952 the Oregon State Medical Society honored him as the oldest practicing physician in the state. Dr. Houck died in 1957 at the age of 92.²⁷

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ALBERT G. FLEGEL

The Flegel Center, formerly known as the Roseburg Armory, was so named in honor of Albert E. Flegel, usually referred to as simply Al Flegel. Mr. Flegel came to Roseburg in 1940 and soon after left to serve in the Army in World War II. Upon his return in 1945, he took over a moving and storage company, renaming it Flegel Transfer and Storage. In 1946 he was elected mayor of Roseburg, serving in that office until 1953. During that time he served on the Roseburg Park Commission which established Stewart Park, started Pee Wee baseball, was chairman of the local Red Cross, served on the Board of Directors of Douglas Community Hospital, and helped organize the Douglas County Humane Society. In 1957, Mr. Flegel was elected to the Oregon Legislature, serving in the House of Representatives for two terms. He was elected as a State Senator in 1961 and served as Senate Majority leader from 1967-1969. While in the Legislature, he worked to improve Community College funding and was chairman of the Education Committee. He returned to Roseburg public office in 1969 filling out the unexpired term of a County Commissioner; he was later elected to that office and served until 1975. In 1984 the Roseburg American Legion baseball tournament was dedicated to him. Mr. Flegel died in 1986 at the age of 80. He was eulogized by Governor Robert Straub as "a man with a strong mind and soft heart."¹²⁸

1. Condensed from Records of the Oregon Military Department, 1847-1968. Military Department Records 89A-12, file #119-122. Oregon State Archives, Salem, Oregon.

2. National Guard, State of Oregon, 1939, Historical Annual. (Baton Rouge, LA: Army and Navy Publishing Company, 1939), 44 & 45.

3. Roseburg News Review, 1 April, 1992.

4. Adjutant General's Report, 1909-1920, (Salem, OR. Willis and Duniway, 1911), 31.

5. Roseburg Review, 15 December, 1910, 1.

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6. Ibid., 1 January, 1911, 1.
7. Ibid., 11 June, 1912, 1.
8. Adjutant General's Report, 1911-1912, (Salem, OR.: Scott & Duniway, 1912) 34.
9. Roseburg Review, 2 July, 1912, 1.
10. Ibid., 17 October, 1912, 1.
11. Ibid., 3 April, 1913, 1.
12. Ibid., 31 May, 1913, 1.
13. Ibid., 31, May, 1913, 1.
14. Ibid., 20 October, 1913, 1.
15. Ibid., 15 December, 1913, 1.
16. Ibid., 5 October, 1914, 1.
17. Portland Oregonian, 26 November, 1914, 1.
18. Roseburg Review, 26 November, 1914, 1.
19. Roseburg Review, 15 December, 1917, 1.
20. Marsters, Judge R. W., letter to Governor James Withycombe, 5 October, 1918.
21. Beebe, General Chas. F., letter to Captain Percy Webb, 15 October, 1918.
22. Roseburg Review, 20 December, 1926, 1.
23. Roseburg News-Review, 25 May, 1977, 1.
24. Downs, Winfield Scott, ed. Encyclopedia of Northwest Biography, (New York: American Historical Company, Inc., 1941) 407.

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25. Portland Oregonian, 16 March, 1938, 6.
26. Bosker, Gideon and Lena Lencek, Frozen Music. (Portland, Oregon: Western Imprints, 1985), 45.
27. Portland Oregonian and Roseburg News Review, 14 April, 1957.
28. Roseburg News Review, 10 April, 1980.

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**WILLIAM C. KNIGHTON, AIA (1867-1938)
INVENTORY OF MAJOR WORKS**

as condensed from Robert E. Clay document

- 1880s • Soldier's Monument in Hamilton, Ohio
- 1891 • Apprenticed with C. S. McNally as draftsman working on the facade of the Capital National Bank Building, 129 North Commercial Street, Salem, Oregon
- 1893 • State Reform School (MacLaren School for Boys) Woodburn, Oregon
- 1894 • Dr. L. A. Port Residence "Deepwood", 1116 Mission St., S.E., Salem, Oregon
 - Queen Anne mansion for Judge and Mrs. J. J. Murphy, Court Street, Salem, Oregon (demolished)
 - Masonic Temple, Corvallis, Oregon
 - Scio School, Scio, Oregon
 - Soldier's Home, Roseburg, Oregon
- 1895 • George E. and Margaret Waters residence on Summer and Center Streets, Salem, Oregon
- 1897 • Residences in Birmingham, Alabama
- 1902 • Bayne Building, 355-347 State Street, Salem, Oregon
- 1902-1912 In private practice, Knighton became well-known for his work in the Chicago School, the Viennese Secessionist School, the modified Tudor or Swiss Chalet Arts and Crafts style, and for design in glazed terra cotta.
- 1905 • Frank Freeman residence, 2432 NW Northrup Street, Portland

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- 1906
 - Prael-Hegel Company Warehouse (Maddox), 1232 NW Hoyt Street, Portland, (now part of NW 13th Avenue Historic Warehouse District).
 - Tilford (Fine Arts Building), 1017 SW Morrison Street, Portland

- 1907
 - Maude And Belle Ainsworth residence, 2542 SW Hillcrest Drive, Portland (National Register)
 - Ainsworth Carriage House # 1, 2611 Ravenveiw Drive, Portland
 - Charles J. and Elsa A. Schnabel residence, 2375 SW Park Place, Portland (National Register)

- 1908
 - Charles E. Rumlin residence, 1827 NW 32nd Avenue, Portland
 - Jesse R. Sharp residence, 2205 ISW 21st Avenue, Portland
 - Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gaston (Mr. and Mrs. Edward and Julia Holman) residence, 1960 SW 16th Avenue, Portland

- 1909
 - Seward (Governor) Hotel, 611 SW 10th Avenue, Portland

- 1910
 - Amadee and Alice M. Smith, Esq. residence, 10101 SW Riverside Drive, Lake Oswego
 - D. A. Grout residence, 6213 SE Main, Portland
 - Percy Dabney residence, 1209 SE 60th Street, Portland
 - William J. Hawkins residence, 1827 SW Myrtle, Portland
 - Anna E. Mann Old People's Home (Laurelhurst Manor), 32nd and Sandy Boulevard, Portland
 - Crane Company Warehouse (Branch Company Library Building), 710 NW 14th Avenue, Portland (now part of NW 13th Avenue Historic Warehouse District)
 - Trinity Place Apartments, 117 NW Trinity Place, Portland (National Register)

- 1911
 - Dr. A. M. Stolter residence, 1214 SE 60th Avenue, Portland
 - E. S. Collins residence, 2539 NW Westover, Portland
 - Whitney-Gray Hotel/Retail, (Jake's Famous Crawfish Restaurant) 401-409 SW 12th Avenue, Portland (National Register)

- 1912-1917 Appointed State Architect by Governor Oswald West supervising construction and remodeling of over 90 buildings

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- 1912
 - Ainsworth Carriage House #2, 2566 SW Ravensview Drive, Portland
 - Johnson Hall (Administration Building), University of Oregon, Eugene

- 1913
 - Eastern Oregon State Hospital, Pendleton
 - National Guard Armory, Ashland

- 1914
 - National Guard Armory, Roseburg
 - Supreme Court Building., State Street. Salem
 - Girl's Industrial School (Hillcrest School for Girls), Salem
 - Feeble-minded Institution (Fairview State Hospital), Salem
 - Collaborated with Ellis F. Lawrence, Dean of University of Oregon School of Architecture, on the Campus Master Plan

- 1915
 - Louis and Sara Rosenblatt residence, 2205 SW 21st Avenue, Portland

- 1919-1924
 - Served as president of the newly-formed Oregon State Board of Architect Examiners

- 1919
 - Served as president of Oregon Chapter of American Institute of Architects

- 1920
 - Washington Park Trolley barn, later named Washington Park Automotive (Nob Hill Exchange), 121 NW 23rd, Portland

- 1923
 - Grant High School, Portland

- 1924
 - W. C. and Elinor Knighton residence, 227 SW Kingston Avenue, Portland

- 1925
 - Honeyman House, 2767 SW Rutland Terrace, Portland

- 1928
 - State Printing Building, Salem

- 1931
 - Medford High School Shop Building, Medford

- 1935
 - Bus depots for Monmouth, Newberg, Salem, Portland, and Forest Grove

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1937 • North Salem High School

Other works include:

- Elks Club Building, Salem
- Nurse's Home, Oregon Health Sciences Center, Portland
- Pythian Home, Vancouver, Washington
- Radio Cab Garage, 1613 NW Kearney
- Residence, 1002 53rd Avenue, SE, Salem
- Salem Senators Baseball Stadium, Salem (demolished)
- State Office Building (Judiciary Building) Salem

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Atwood, Kay. Ashland Armory.

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Clay, Robert, Albert Schnabel house, (comprehensive Knighton biography).

Tess, John. Seward (Governor) Hotel.

INTERVIEWS

Elliot, Gerald, Master Sergeant. Environmental Specialist, 4/1/92
Oregon Military Department, Installations Office

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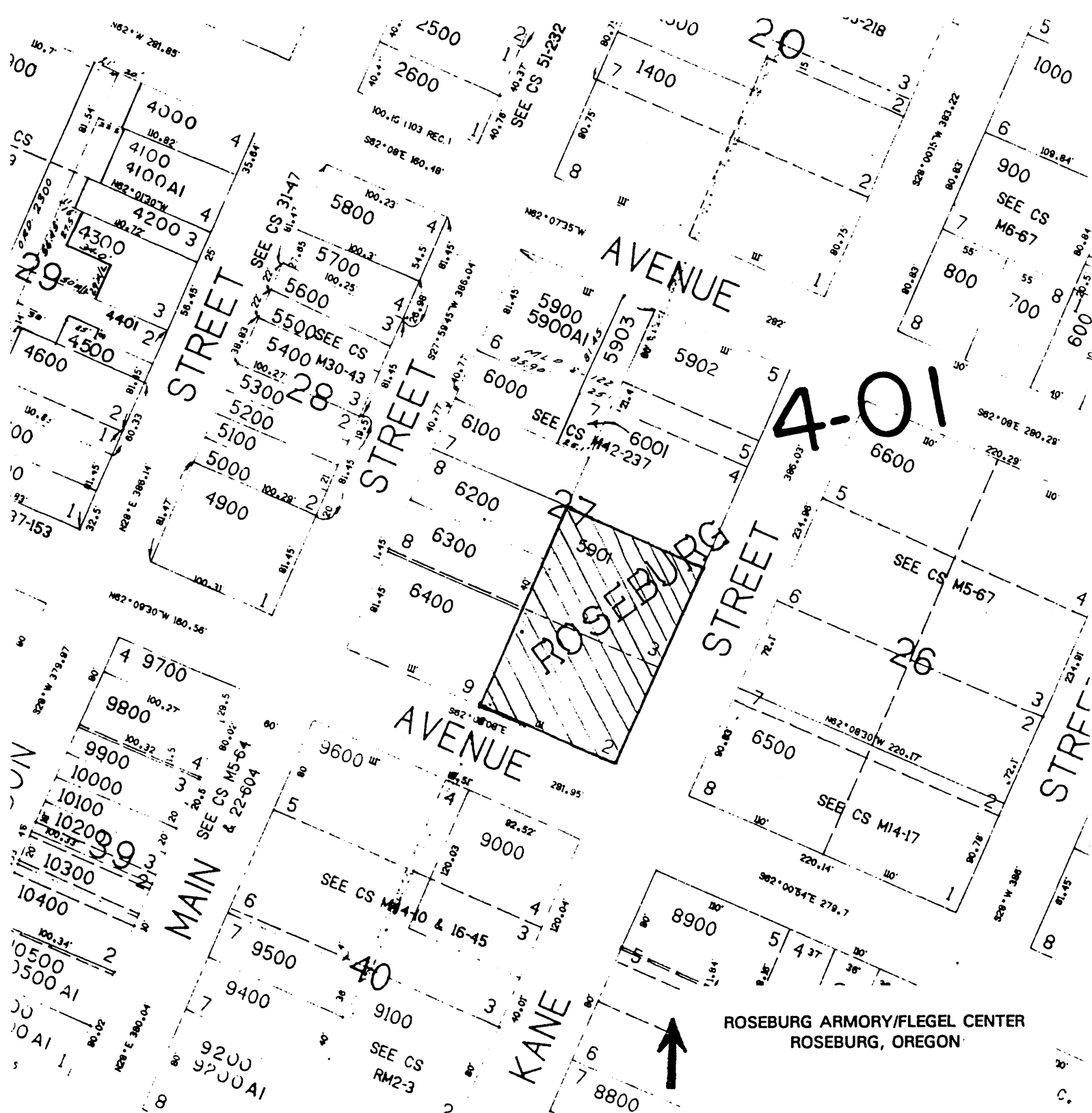
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lot 2 & 3, Block 27, Roseburg Addition, T27S, R05W, S19BC, TL5901.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Roseburg Armory (Flegel Center).



4-01

ROSEBURG

ROSEBURG ARMORY/FLEGEL CENTER
ROSEBURG, OREGON



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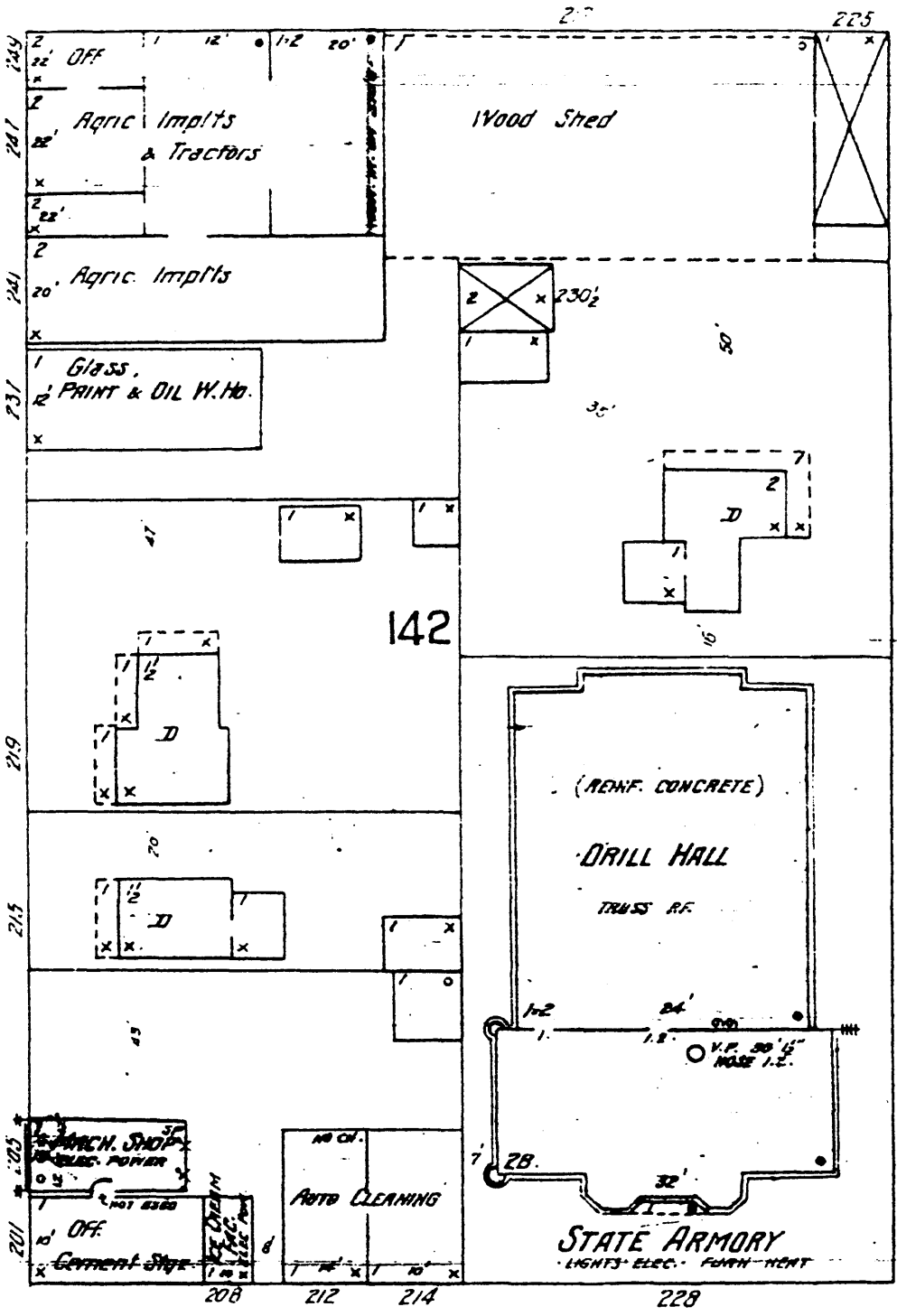
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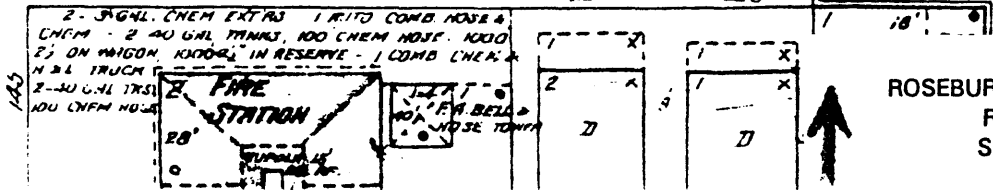
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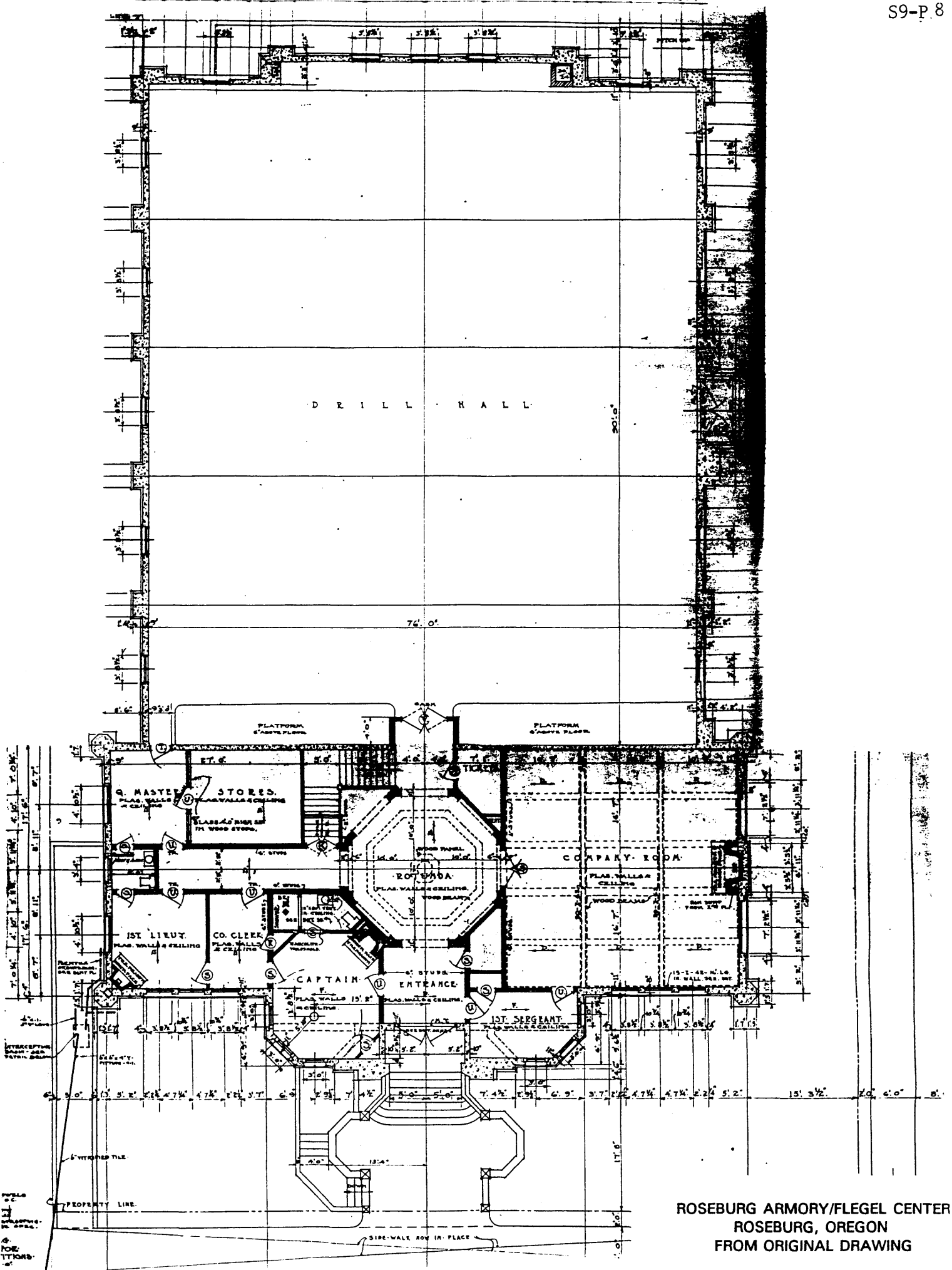
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CITY HALL



ROSEBURG ARMORY/FLEGEL CENTER
ROSEBURG, OREGON
SANBORN MAP, 1920



ROSEBURG ARMORY/FLEGEL CENTER
ROSEBURG, OREGON
FROM ORIGINAL DRAWING

ROSEBURG CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION:

5901
T 27 S R 5 W Sec. 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW
Tax Account No.: 52209.00
Address: 1034 Oak Avenue
Name: ARMORY

PEOPLE:

Current owner: City of Roseburg
Architect: _____
Builder: _____
Original owner: Public

THEME:

Governmental

USE:

Present: Recreational Center
Original: Armory

STRUCTURE:

Type: Armory
Date Constructed: 1912
Style: Two 2-story masses; rect.; main portico centered on S. el.
Roof: Sloping (S. portion); "rainbow" truss roof (N. portion)
Wall: Cast concrete; stucco
Windows: 1/1 dbl. hung sash and casement
Doors: Replacement
Foundation: Cast concrete perimeter
Additions: _____

MINOR STRUCTURES AND OBJECTS:

Type: _____

Recorded by: Terry Harbour

Date: February 25, 1983

SITE:

The Roseburg Armory faces Oak Street at the northwest corner of Oak and Kane Street.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The Roseburg Armory consists of two masses. The front portion (south portion) of the building is a two-story rectangular structure with a sloping roof. The portico is centered on the south elevation and flanked by two octagonal two-story towers with battlements. A mock tower is located at each of the four corners of this mass. The windows in this portion are 1/1 double hung sash and casement windows with transoms in single, double and triple bays. The rear portion (northern portion) is a much larger rectangular mass with a "rainbow" truss roof. It is accessed from the southern portion and also from a doorway on the east elevation. This doorway has a small portico and is accented with battlements above the roofline. This portion is also constructed of cast concrete. Concrete pilasters create five divisions on the east and west elevation and three divisions of the building on the north elevation. Windows in this portion are casement and fixed.

The Roseburg Armory was built in 1912. Prior to its construction, the Oregon National Guard met first in Slocum's Hall on Jackson Street. After 1905, the Oregon National Guard met in the lower hall of the Elk's Lodge, also on Jackson Street. In 1911, a group of Roseburg citizens led by Dr. George Houck (please see HOUCK, Dr. George/House) persuaded the State of Oregon to build the Armory. The state agreed to pay one-half the building's costs plus maintenance, and Douglas County agreed to pay the balance. The land was purchased from A. C. Marst for \$5,000 (see MARSTERS, A. C./House). The building cost was \$30,000.

The main purpose of the Armory's construction was to provide quarters for equipment and drills of the Oregon National Guard. The building, however, has been used as a public hall and recreation center. The building has been renamed to honor Roseburg's retired entrepreneur, Al Flegel. Mr. Flegel has served the City as a Mayor, the County as Commissioner and as Legislator.

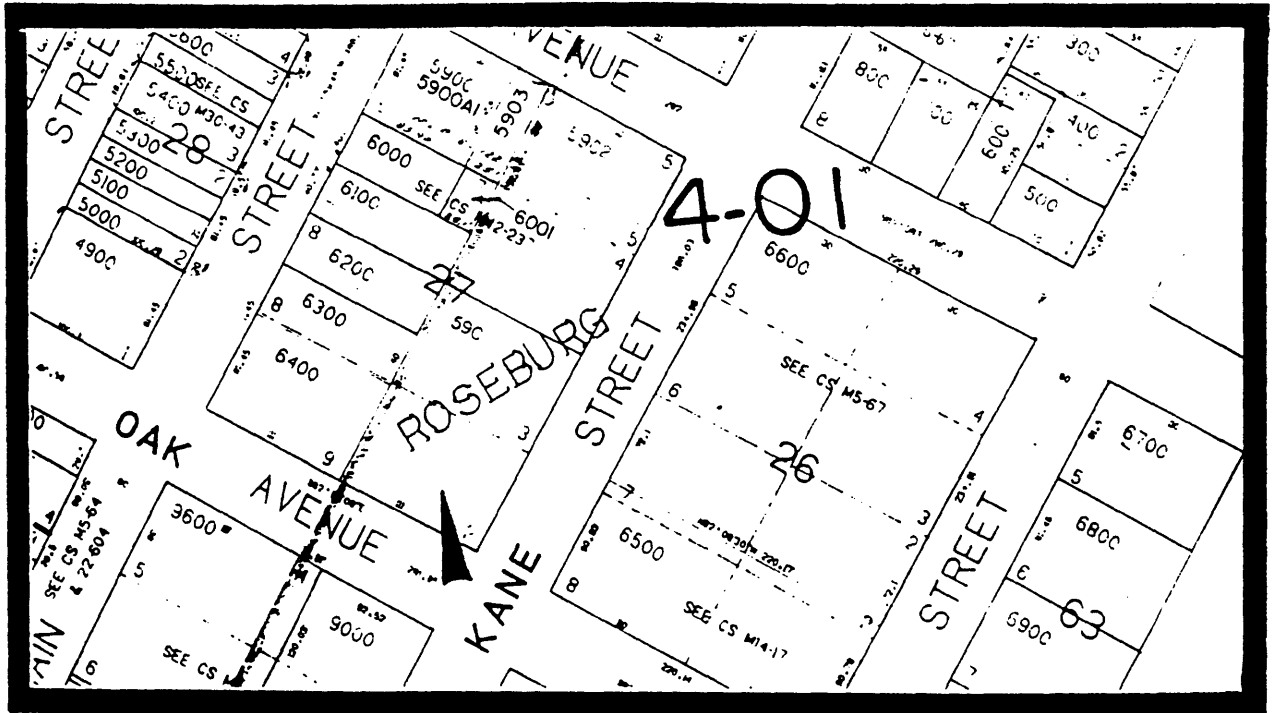
SOURCES CONSULTED:

RAPP, HARRY. Telephone conversation: December 23, 1982. Roseburg. Mr. Rapp was born in Roseburg in 1898. He has lived outside of the Roseburg area only temporarily. Mr. Rapp has assisted in recording the history of Roseburg through this survey and with the Douglas County Museum.

ROSEBURG REVIEW: January 9, 1911. Page 1; July 2, 1912. 1:7; June 11, 1912. 1:1; and, February 8, 1913. 1:1.

ROSEBURG HISTORICAL RESOURCES

1034 SE Oak Street



CITY OF ROSEBURG

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPT.