

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



881

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name CAMP WHITE STATION HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

other names/site number Building 200

Name of Multiple Property Listing _____

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

2. Location

street & number 8495 Crater Lake Highway not for publication

city or town White City vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Jackson code 029 zip code 97503

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

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

Kathleen Schmal FPO 10/25/16
Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

US Department of Veterans Affairs
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.
Christine Corman 9.12.16
Signature of commenting official Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Jon Edson H. Beall 12-20-16
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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 Administration Building**
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5. Classification

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

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

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		site
		structure
		object
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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DEFENSE; military facility (US Army Hospital)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT; government office

HEALTH CARE; hospital; veteran's hospital

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial
 Revival

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE; poured concrete

walls: BRICK (over structural clay tile)

roof: ASPHALT; asphalt shingle

other:

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Camp White Station Hospital Administration Building (Building 200) is located in White City, Jackson County, Oregon, at the Department of Veterans Affairs Southern Oregon Rehabilitation Center and Clinics. Built in 1942 to house hospital administration associated with the development of US Army Camp George A. White, the Administration Building is a two-story, masonry structure prominently located within the original gridded system of connected buildings that were built as part of the Camp White development. Modified for use by the Department of Veterans Affairs following post-World War II conversion of the station hospital into the Veterans Administration (VA) Domiciliary at White City in 1949, the Administration Building largely continues its original office/administration functions and retains substantial integrity with respect to its original design. The Camp White Station Hospital Administration Building is strongly associated with the history and development of Camp White in southern Oregon during the World War II era and the subsequent development of the Veterans Affairs Domiciliary, White City, both significant events in the history of Jackson County, Oregon. The Administration Building qualifies for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, for its association with the history of Camp White and the VA Domiciliary between 1942 and 1949.

Narrative Description

The Administration Building is located at 8495 Crater Lake Highway, in the unincorporated community of White, City, Jackson County, Oregon. The building is within the Department of Veterans Affairs Southern Oregon Rehabilitation Center & Clinics (SORCC) campus, a 145.28-acre property located within portions of Sections 8 and 17, Township 36 South, Range 1 West of the Willamette Meridian.

SETTING

White City is an unincorporated community developed on the site of the former US Army training cantonment, Camp George A. White, in the years following the Camp's decommissioning at the end of World War II. White City retains the basic grid-form street system of the camp, bisected by Oregon State Highway 62, Crater Lake Highway, with the former hospital campus and related grounds located near the northern edge of the street grid. East of Crater Lake Highway, mid-20th century single-family residential tracts provide housing with mixed, generally newer, commercial uses lining the highway itself. West of the highway, surrounding the large SORCC campus, industrial and commercial uses, in some cases built on remaining Camp White building foundations, house a variety of uses, including large timber mills, high-tech manufacturing, construction, government uses (fire stations, a local community college extension campus), and other commercial structures. A commercial center, "The Cascade Shopping Center," is located approximately one mile to the south.

White City, especially on the north side surrounding the SORCC campus, is characterized by a rigid, military-inspired layout of long, straight roadways with large industrial uses at widely spaced locations, often surrounded by open yards and storage. The broad flat plain of the Agate Desert allows views of the surrounding mountains the east, with the Table Rocks looming to the west and north. Generally consisting of sparsely occupied ranching uses prior to acquisition by the US government in early 1942, there are few if any buildings within the White City area that pre-date the construction of the military base and none that have been previously designated as historic or listed in the National Register of Historic Places. To the west of White City, along the route of the Rogue River, some early orchard and ranching-related buildings remain,

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along with Dodge Bridge County Park, a Jackson County-owned recreational facility that is located near Dodge Bridge, a 200-foot long steel through-truss span built to replace an earlier structure in 1953. The Camp White Station Hospital Administration Building is located within the SORCC campus, sited at what was originally Avenue R in the military grid, subsequently renamed Veterans Memorial Avenue. It is connected to the other SORCC structures by the two-story internal hallway system that characterizes the facility.¹ Camp White buildings and their replacements generally follow the grid system established in 1942 by the construction of the Camp White Station Hospital. Building 200 is located at the terminus of the major north-south axis of the facility, overlooking the rose garden and parking area that serves as the primary entry point to the campus. Vehicular access is from Crater Lake Highway (Oregon State Highway 62). Veterans Memorial Drive runs immediately in front of the Administration Building, which is sited to face a landscaped garden area (Peace Rose Garden, see Figure 3).

CAMP WHITE STATION HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION BUILDING- BUILDING 200

Building 200, the Administration Building of the Camp White Station Hospital (1942-1945), which housed the administrative offices of the station hospital at Camp White, was converted to use as the administration building of the Camp White Domiciliary in 1949 has retained that original function for all subsequent uses by the Department of Veterans Affairs. Like all of the structures at the Station Hospital (and all of Camp White), the Administration Building was designed by Myron Hunt and based on the Army Corps of Engineers Series 800 "HAR-1, Administration and Receiving Building," as stated on the original blueprints, dated November 29, 1941.

The overall building footprint is 52'-0" by 140'-0" with a 66'-0" wide by 15'-0" recessed area forming the main entryway on the south-facing elevation. Floorplans remain much as originally designed, both for military use and then, after 1949, for the Veterans Administration. As detailed below, the Administration Building has undergone serial rehabilitation on the interior, with significant updates in both 1975 and 1980, in both cases from plans by L. Mattson, a Medford architect.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The Administration Building is a two-story compressed "u-shaped" structure with identical gabled wings flanking a projecting one-story, gabled entry porch that faces west. Perimeter landscape elements at the entry (west) include low shrubbery, a memorial tree (dedicated in May 1995 to honor the victims of the Oklahoma City bombing), a flag pole rising from a granite base with dedicatory plaques (in memory of veterans, as donated by VFW Post 3423), and interpretative and wayfinding signage.

Rising from a poured concrete perimeter foundation, the exterior walls of the Administration Building are structural clay tile with original red brick veneer laid in uniform common bond of six courses of running bond followed by a decorative header course. The brick continues to the gable end, with a slight offset or jetty, creating a clear shadow line above the headers that aligns with the roof eave.

The wood-framed four/twelve pitched gable roof is clad with green asphalt shingles, much like the original design. Boxed (now vented) soffits with small eave returns and venting at the gable ends have been rebuilt to correct weather damage but replicate and continue the original design.

Punched (unframed, without casings) window openings are regularly spaced around the majority of the building perimeter on both floors, and are defined by projecting brick sills and cast concrete lintels. Windows are non-original, one-over-one-light, double-hung sash, being double-paned replacements that visually

¹ The internal, non-mailing address for the Administration Building is 200 Veterans Memorial Avenue, overlooking the landscaped park and parking areas between Recker Road, on the east, and White Road, on the west.

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replicate the original, single-paned, one-over-one-light, wood sash. Select window openings have non-original screens or sun shades. Several windows have projecting, window-mount, air-conditioning units, also not original.

Minor exits are located on both the east and west (gable end) elevations, at the bottom of the interior stairwell systems. Doors are metal and glass and assumed to be later replacements (original doors were wood). The main entry doors, facing the parking area across Veterans Memorial Avenue, are located below a non-original, portico which features paired Doric columns mounted on short brick piers supporting a large gabled roof with a curved soffit. This feature is finished in stucco. The entry door set itself is set within a fine Colonial-style wood sash frame with roundel corners and arched top with six vertical pane transoms above a set of metal entry doors (matching those of the side entries).

The rear of the Administration Building, facing north, is only partially exposed, as the center is connected to the main, two-story, connected hallways that extend north and allow internal access to a majority of the former Camp White Station Hospital campus, including both remaining original and replacement structures. The east and west portions of the rear-facing building elevation are brick clad and are otherwise consistent with the remaining, exposed, elevations. Exterior (non-original) HVAC systems are grade-mounted in this area.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The interior of the Administration Building consists of largely identical upper and lower double-loaded corridors that provide access to a variety of office spaces lining the building perimeter. Three stairwells provide vertical transportation, with the primary connection being via a centered entry lobby in line with the main double doors to the south and the internal corridor system to the north.

Built as temporary construction in 1942, the interior finishes and detail of the Administration Building were likely fiberboard or Celutex-like material with limited resistance to damage. Floors were typically linoleum at Camp White buildings, with sheet material (Celutex, fiberboard, etc.) and battens attached to rafters for the ceiling. None of these materials remain in the Administration Building, which has been remodeled and upgraded for comfort and compliance with building codes through serial remodeling and renovation over the past 75+ years.²

On the lower, main floor level, a short, plain, wood-paneled stair with beaded trim leads from the entry doors up to the central corridor, into a wood-paneled cross hallway. A glazed reception desk is located at the northeast corner. Interior finishes are generally modified and non-original, with dropped, T-bar ceilings with recessed florescent lighting, sheet vinyl flooring in the public areas, and modern, flat-panel glass/wood veneer commercial doors leading to the perimeter offices. Walls are painted drywall and wallpaper over grooved wainscot paneling in some areas. With the possible exception of the clear varnished, fir panel wall treatments at the entry lobby, there are no early or obviously historic building materials remaining in any of the public or private areas.

A central stairwell with non-original textured vinyl treads and grooved paneling wainscot leads to the upper floor. Detailing here is similar to two stairwells located at the gable ends.

The upper floor level is laid out with a double-loaded corridor similar to the main level, with small perimeter office spaces occupying the majority of the floor area. The upper floor corridor is carpeted in low-pile

² No historic interiors of the Administration Building during military use have been located, and original interior finishes are not documented on available plans. Assumptions regarding original design are based on information developed for other Series 800/Camp White Station Hospital Buildings, most notably Building 250, documented prior to demolition.

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commercial goods, with dropped T-bar ceiling and florescent lighting. Walls are covered with non-original grooved wood paneling. Door and door trim is generally modern. At the west, in the projecting gable, the executive suite consists of the Executive Director and Chief of Staff, offices along with associated support functions, occupying larger than typical areas. Interior finishes are consistent with the remainder of the level, without any obvious historic character remaining.

SUMMARY

The Camp White Station Hospital Administration Building was constructed in 1942 as an element of US Army Camp George A. White and was used for its original purpose from completion until 1946-1947. In February 1949, the Station Hospital was remodeled and opened by the US Department of Veterans Affairs as the VA Domiciliary. The building has been serially updated and modernized over the past 75+ years of occupancy but, with the exception of interior upgrades, retains sufficient integrity in virtually all aspects and effectively conveys its original design and the associations for which it is significant.

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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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MILITARY
COMMUNITY PLANNING &
DEVELOPMENT
HEALTH/MEDICINE; Veterans Medical
Center

Period of Significance

1942-1949

Significant Dates

1942, Construction
1949, Conversion to VA

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hunt, Myron (Architect)
Contractors Medford Cantonment (Builders)

Period of Significance (justification)

Construction of the Camp White Station Hospital Administration Building occurred in 1942, concurrent with the development of US Army Camp George A. White. The original use was replaced with the 1949 transfer and conversion of the hospital facilities to the Department of Veterans Affairs, which opened the VA Domiciliary at Camp White in February 1949.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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

The Camp White Station Hospital Administration Building was constructed in 1942 as part of Camp George A White, a US Army training cantonment built at what is today White City, Oregon. The Administration Building was transferred to what is now the US Department of Veterans Affairs in 1949, following conversion of the station hospital into the White City Domiciliary after the end of World War II. The Administration Building is the most intact structure at the former hospital and is strongly associated with the history and development of Camp White, the construction of which was a pivotal event in the history of the entire southern Oregon region. The Camp White Station Hospital Administration Building is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with Camp White and significant in the history of the Jackson County and southern Oregon.

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

The Camp White Station Hospital Administration Building is regionally significant as the most intact element remaining from Camp George A. White, a World War II-era US Army Training facility that was constructed in rural Jackson County, Oregon in 1942. Transferred to what is now Department of Veterans Affairs and reopened in February 1949, the Administration Building continues to provide office space related to the operation of the facility. The Camp White Station Hospital Administration Building (Building 200) accurately reflects its original design and construction and effectively relates its significant association under Criterion A with the history and development of US Army Camp George A. White in Jackson County and the southern Oregon region.

CAMP GEORGE A. WHITE

The Camp White Station Hospital, including the Administration Building, was constructed in 1942 as a component of the US Army's training facility, Camp George A. White. Camp White was built by a collective of large western US construction firms working under an umbrella framework as Cantonment Medford Contractors, or CMC. As completed, Camp White was a sprawling facility of more than 1300 individual structures located within the one-mile-wide and four-mile-long central building core that provided housing, training and support facilities for an estimated 40,000 troops. The building core was flanked by two huge training ranges covering some 75 square miles northeast of Medford, Oregon, in a portion of Jackson County previously known as the Agate Desert. The ranges provided a wide range of experiences, including some under live fire, designed to ready soldiers for overseas deployment. Two divisions, the 91st "Fir Tree" and 96th "Deadeye," each with approximately 20,000 troops, both received portions of their basic training at Camp White between 1942 and 1944. Dozens of other specialized units, including engineers, evacuation hospitals, and others were trained at Camp White during World War II.

Camp White, like many World War II-era facilities, relied upon basic building types designed and developed by the United States military for rapid construction in the event of war. Built from largely standardized plans developed by the US Army Quartermaster Corps, Camp White's structures fall within what are known as the 800 Series Cantonment type, an evolution of standardized military construction that began in 1928 and was revised and expanded as World War II approached. "In preparing mobilization construction plans [the Quartermaster's Corps] was guided by five principles: speed, simplicity, conservation of materials, flexibility and safety."³

³ Wasch, Bush, et al. *World War II and the US Army Mobilization Program: A History of 700 and 800 Series Cantonment Construction*. USDI/National Parks Service, 1992:25.

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Most of the 1300+ structures at Camp White, built to house and support the camp's own staff, called Post Troops, and the structures that housed the troops in training (called Division troops) were wood-frame construction. The Station Hospital, which was apparently added to the original construction program somewhat after the fact, included the only "permanent construction" at the site:

Camp White will soon possess one of the largest and best-equipped military hospitals in the state.... the new two-story brick structure[s] will house a general hospital completely staffed by competent professional and administrative personnel.⁴

The Station Hospital occupied a rectangular shaped "campus" that was appended to the larger rectangular building core of Camp White, an indication of its separate construction history. Most of the hospital facilities were built of brick, probably a reflection of the specialized use and a desire for ease of operation and cleanliness.⁵ Hospital support structures, including warehouses and some staff quarters, were wood frame, otherwise indistinguishable from the structures of the main portion of the base.⁶

EFFECT OF CAMP WHITE ON SOUTHERN OREGON

Southern Oregon, including Jackson and Josephine counties, was a largely rural and agricultural area in the decades prior to World War II, with a few small cities and towns other than Medford, Ashland and Grants Pass. Total population of the two counties was about 55,000 in 1940, up from about 44,000 ten years earlier. Medford, the largest city in the region by far, had a little more than 11,000 residents.⁷ As the national government geared up for the possibility of war on an international scale, the US Army Quartermaster Corps was tasked by the military with developing plans for training facilities nationwide, to mobilize the massive army that might be required. Medford, like other small communities, saw great opportunity for government investment and actively promoted a large area to the northeast, the Agate Desert, as the perfect location for such a facility. "Three months later, on May 7, 1941, Captain Theron W. Bean of the Quartermaster Corps set up an office in Medford."⁸

Soon architect Myron Hunt and engineer Harold I. Wood arrived in Medford and, along with a team of more than 100 architects and draftspersons ensconced in temporary offices in the Oregon National Guard Armory in Medford, laid out the plans of a cantonment, or training camp on the Agate Desert.⁹ Hunt (1868-1952) was educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and established a successful practice in Los Angeles in 1904. His partnership with Elmer Grey, though short, brought national fame for the firm's residential design in the popular "Bungalow" styles and the Henry Huntington House, now the Huntington Library, in San Marino, California. After joining with H. C. Chambers, Hunt was responsible for a number of Los Angeles-area landmarks, most notably the Ambassador Hotel, the Rose Bowl and the Hollywood Bowl.¹⁰

⁴ *Medford Mail Tribune*, 28-July-1942.

⁵ Previous reports indicated that the Station Hospital was built of brick due to wartime shortages of wood framing materials and the availability of brick from nearby Klamath Falls Brick & Tile Company. This does not appear to be accurate, as the majority of the original plans specified "Brick Construction," including drawings for hospital support structures such as buildings 225 through 227, which were actually constructed of wood

⁶ The majority of this narrative is based on material originally developed for *Camp White: City in the Agate Desert*, as published by the Camp White 50th Anniversary Committee, in 1991. Specific citations are footnoted by page.

⁷ *Oregon Bluebook, 1947-1948*, 1948:293-294.

⁸ Kramer, George, *Camp White: City in the Agate Desert*. (White City, OR: Camp White 50th Anniversary Committee), 1991:3.

⁹ The word cantonment, meaning a military garrison or camp, can be traced to the British military in India during the 19th century. Although multiple pronunciations are possible, the preferred is Can-tahn-ment, according to most sources.

¹⁰ Chambers, H.C. "Myron Hunt, FAIA." *Journal of the A.I.A.*, October 7, 1952, p.166. See also Kramer, 1991:6.

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Hunt's designs were based on the US Army's Series 800 Cantonment, an evolution of standardized military construction that began in 1928 and was revised and expanded as World War II approached and the nation planned for the expected requirements of building a huge fighting force from the ground up. "It should be pointed out that permanent construction was not a consideration...the buildings would be temporary — built to last five to 20 years."¹¹

In preparing mobilization construction plans [the Quartermaster's Corps] was guided by five principles; speed, simplicity, conservation of materials, flexibility and safety.¹²

Myron Hunt's team of architects and engineers completed their planning for a possible cantonment in the Agate Deserve and packed up the office in early December 1941. On December 12th, five days after the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor, the US Army ordered the construction of the base. Congress soon approved the funding (more than \$27,000,000) and Theron Bean, now a Major, returned to southern Oregon to oversee the construction of the facility.

In February it was announced that the new camp near Medford would be named in honor of Major General George A. White, the Commander of the Oregon National Guard who had died unexpectedly in November 1941. "[G]eneral White was well known and loved here in southern Oregon and many of our boys served with him."¹³

Construction of Camp White, beginning with the first road grading in early 1942, required the condemnation of hundreds of private farms and ranches in the Agate Desert area, including parcels as far north as what is now Shady Cove, Oregon. CMC, the building contractors, hired an estimated 10,000 workers, who flooded into the region from throughout the United States in search of high-paying construction jobs.¹⁴ Temporary worker's camps were established in multiple locations throughout the valley and "hot-bedding" (a single bed shared by as many as three individuals in rotation) provided housing for the round-the-clock construction crews. The effect of the influx of people into southern Oregon was almost immediate, as housing, recreation, and virtually every other aspect of the communities within both Jackson and Josephine counties were radically altered almost overnight. New, high-paying, construction jobs quickly pulled the county economy out of the Great Depression. Old businesses boomed and new businesses opened in long-vacant storefronts.

Medford is entertaining guests right now and Medford likes its guests... Frank H. Rogers, the City Superintendent, said so. And so did Clatous McCreadie, tall Chief of Police (and who would know better than the Chief?). And so did Frank Hull, Chamber of Commerce Secretary, and so did the grocer. And the lady who runs the candy stand. And the clerk in the drug store. And the service station man. And the girl at the soda fountain. And the shoe repair man. To them the cantonment means BUSINESS.¹⁵

¹¹ Wasch, et. al. 1992:11.

¹² Ibid, 25.

¹³ *Medford Mail Tribune*, 23-February-1942, 6:2-3.

¹⁴ The scale of Camp White and the tight timeframe required by the national emergency resulted in CMC, a collective of some of the largest contracting firms in the region working as a unit. The five firms that joined to form CMC were Sound Construction and Engineering, of Seattle; Peter Kiewit & Sons Company, of Omaha, Nebraska; Morrison-Knudsen Company, of Boise, Idaho; and Ford J. Twaits Construction and the Griffith Company, both of Los Angeles, California. CMC set up local offices in a vacant building in downtown Medford, The Sparta Building (NRIS #92001329, listed October 8, 1992).

¹⁵ Bonnie Wiley. "The Army is the Apple of the Pear City's Eye," *Sunday Oregonian*, 19-Nov-1942, Mag. Section, 6:1-8.

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Construction of Camp White was largely completed by late summer 1942 and the 91st "Fir Tree" Division was reactivated there on August 15, 1942. On September 15, 1942, Camp White's commanding officer, Col. Owen Meredith, Oregon Governor Charles A. Sprague, Palmer Hoyt, publisher of the *Oregonian*, and Major General Kenyon Joyce, Commanding Officer of the 9th Service Command, were in attendance for the formal dedication ceremony of Camp White, with Mrs. Henrietta White, the general's widow, serving as the guest of honor.¹⁶

In operation, Camp White marked a major change in the southern Oregon area. The scale of the camp was significant. With more than 40,000 troops - between those being trained for overseas deployment (the "Division" troops) and those required for the day-to-day operation of the base (the "Post" troops) -- Camp White at full capacity was more than three times the size of pre-World War II Medford and housed more people than the entirety of Jackson County, Oregon, as reported in the 1940 US Census.¹⁷ Camp White's population in 1942 made it the second largest city in Oregon, behind only Portland.¹⁸

Troops at Camp White took advantage of the varied terrain of the 77-square mile base, which gave recruits the opportunity to ford the Rogue River in full battle gear, practice maneuvers on the flat, desert-like valley floor (similar to North Africa), climb hills and mountains, storm "Nazi Villages" made of relocated farmhouses, run the gas-mask course, and storm concrete pillboxes under live-ammo conditions. Major General Charles Gerhardt, the commanding officer of the 91st Division, had a reputation for grueling training, earning Camp White recognition as the "Alcatraz of Training Camps."¹⁹ As a result of the strenuous training many soldiers were killed during practice and hundreds of others were injured. Accidents on the field provided a steady stream of wounded for the nurses and doctors in training at the Camp White Station Hospital. The hospital also kept busy delivering babies, as the local birth rate spiked with the huge influx of young soldiers, many of whom brought wives to the area during their training. At the height of the baby boom, the 21-bed maternity ward at the base was supported by a military-run pre-natal clinic in Medford and soon a second facility was opened in Ashland. "Our primary purpose is to make it possible for army wives to have the best care and treatment without undergoing a severe financial burden."²⁰

The Camp White Station Hospital was apparently added to the original Camp White plan after the fact, and as a result, along with its specific mission, was something of a separate enclave within the camp, immediately evident from its siting adjacent to the otherwise rectangular building core. The hospital first opened in temporary quarters in Medford during the camp construction period and then, when the masonry buildings were completed, shifted to the massive hospital campus. The Station Hospital was "...one of the largest, best equipped, and best staffed military hospitals on the west coast."²¹ Under the supervision of Colonel F. T. Chamberlain, it certainly dwarfed all other medical facilities in southern Oregon in scale, with more than 1,400 beds.²²

¹⁶ *Bend Bulletin*, 14-September-1942, 5:5., see also *Medford Mail Tribune*, 16-September-1942, 1:6-7.

¹⁷ The population of Medford in 1940 was 11,281 and of Jackson County 36,213 (*Oregon Bluebook*, 1947-1948:293-94).

¹⁸ Salem, the state Capitol, had 30,908 residents according to the 1940 census and Eugene fewer than 21,000. (*Oregon Bluebook*, 1947-1948, 293-94). There were two other major US army cantonments in Oregon during World War II: Camp Adair, north of Corvallis, was essentially the same size or slightly larger than Camp White. Camp Abbot, south of Bend (now, part of the Sunriver Resort) was about half the size of the two larger cantonments. Other military establishments, including air bases in Klamath Falls, Portland, Redmond, Pendleton and elsewhere were also part of Oregon's military development during World War II. See <http://www.airfieldsdatabase.com/WW2/WW2.htm>, visited 1-August-2016).

¹⁹ Whited, Dennis. *Love and Sacrifice*. (Arlington, VA: MMImedia, LLC), 2014. See also Kramer, *Camp White: City in the Agate Desert*. (White City, OR: Camp White 50th Anniversary Committee), 1991:37.

²⁰ *Medford Mail Tribune*, 23-May-1943, 10:1.

²¹ *Op Cit.*, 30-June-1942, 3:10-2.

²² For comparison, the Asante Rogue Regional Medical Center, the largest in southern Oregon today, has just over 300

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The influx of Camp White trainees brought the first large contingent of African-Americans into southern Oregon, previously a largely homogenous area with a history of exclusion to non-whites. During the area's pioneer mining days, people of color, especially Asians, were routinely subjected to discrimination and harsh, unequal justice. Most cities, even into the 1940s and beyond, retained sundown laws and were generally unwelcoming to the very small number of African-Americans that lived here, or were just passing through. The 1940 census for Medford reported just four blacks among its 11,281 residents.²³ As early as August 1942, before the re-activation of the 91st Division and the dedication of the base, there were enough black troops in southern Oregon to justify opening a recreation hall, specifically segregated for their use in Medford. Other businesses simply refused to serve non-white troops, prompting the local Chamber of Commerce to step in to try and avoid any conflicts.

The USO has asked that names of business places, particularly those serving food, open to Negro troops be listed at the USO center. Officers of the organization state that the Negroes are being embarrassed by the refusal of some local establishments to serve them, and point out that a list to which Negro service men might refer would prevent this embarrassment.²⁴

Ultimately the USO established a blacks-only USO in Medford, to complement the main USO and officers club that were established around the valley to provide recreation for off-duty troops. Several local community leaders, especially Mrs. Helen Carpenter, who provided funding to support several of the USOs, rose to the issue and frequently invited black soldiers, sometimes as many as 100 at a time, to her elegant home for social events.²⁵

In September 1943, the 91st Division travelled to central Oregon to participate in a joint maneuver with Oregon's other troops in training, the 96th and the 104th divisions. Later that year the 96th Division, which had been stationed at Camp Abbott, near Corvallis, was shifted to Camp White, and the 91st was sent to Camp Abbott, replacing them. The 91st, the Fir Tree Division that had so captured southern Oregon's interest when Camp White first opened, shipped out to Italy in April 1944. That same month the 96th Division left Camp White and shipped out to the Pacific Theatre of the war. Camp White's primary infantry training mission was complete.

CAMP WHITE SLOWDOWN AND POST-WAR

With the departure of the 96th Division in 1944, much of Camp White was under-utilized and vacant, although some specialized units of topographic engineers and hospital staff continued to train there.²⁶ To make better use of the facility, the military strung barbed wire fencing around a portion of the building core and converted former barracks into a Prisoner of War camp. Eventually an estimated 2,000 German enlisted soldiers (no commissioned officers and no soldiers who were considered to be members of the Nazi party) were

beds available (<http://health.usnews.com/best-hospitals/area/or/rogue-valley-medical-center-6920280>, visited 26-Feb-2016).

²³ See <http://sundown.afro.illinois.edu/sundowntownsshow.php?id=787>, visited 26-Feb-2016.

²⁴ *Medford Mail Tribune*, 3-August-1945, 3:4.

²⁵ The Alfred S. V. and Helen Bundy Carpenter House, known as "Topsides," (NRIS #05001456) is located in Central Point. The Carpenter family's activities during World War II led to a lifelong commitment to local philanthropy and their estate provided the basis for what is now the Carpenter Foundation, one of the largest private charitable foundations in southern Oregon (see also *Medford Mail Tribune*, 5-August-1942, 8:2, "Negro Soldiers Entertained at Carpenter Home").

²⁶ Units of topographic engineers during World War II provided the military with mapping, engineering, and related support at the front lines. At Camp White, engineer's units would build temporary wooden bridges across the Rogue River to simulate work during an advancing invasion force. On completion they would remove the bridge and build it again, in an effort to reduce the time of construction.

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transferred to southern Oregon. Most were young draftees captured during the Battle of the Bulge, and many worked in area orchards and picked potatoes, as allowed under the Geneva Convention. Their presence caused a small ripple of activity in the now-quiet community, as southern Oregon almost adopted their new "guests," attending art exhibits and other events at the Camp.²⁷

Even with continued activity at the hospital, and the POW Compound, by May 1944 portions of the Beagle and Antelope training ranges that flanked the building core were in disuse. These areas were leased to area ranchers for grazing, subject to the requirement that they could be immediately reclaimed for military use if needed. By spring 1945, as the end of the war in Europe grew near, Camp White was initially considered a likely re-training facility, the "Western Redeployment Center," where returning troops from Germany would be assembled and readied for the expected invasion of the Japanese mainland. That need, along with any future military options for Camp White, ended after the atomic bombs were dropped in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and Japan surrendered on September 2, 1945.²⁸

As World War II was winding down, the primary training mission of the 1,400-bed Camp White Station Hospital ended and medical staff was transferred. The military converted the facilities for use by recuperating soldiers, those returning from the battle front and in need of medical care. The Jackson County Chamber of Commerce, which had played an important role in encouraging the construction of Camp White in the first place, began an intensive lobbying campaign to secure a new use for the hospital. In June 1945 the War Department announced plans to transfer management of Camp White, including the hospital, from the Army to the US Navy.

Over the next few years, Camp White was deactivated and declared surplus by the War Assets Administration. The land, particularly the training ranges, was sold, often back to the original owners who had suffered through contentious condemnation hearings in the first few months of the war. Camp White buildings were sold and dismantled for their materials or lifted from their foundations and shipped whole, in some cases as far away as Vancouver, Washington, for reuse. Through a priority system, local governments and non-profit agencies and organizations were given first cut at the desirable elements of the base. The camp's water treatment plant became the basis for the City of Medford's postwar treatment plant. A huge water storage tank was transferred to the City of Eagle Point. Individual barracks and mess halls were relocated for use as post-war classrooms at elementary and junior high schools. Many were shipped to Eugene where they were used to house the swarms of returning veterans taking advantage of the GI Bill at the University of Oregon. Area churches obtained Camp White Chapels (there were more than 20 on the base), some of which can still be identified by their distinctive three-sided spires. Finally, most of the buildings at the camp were sold to private parties, who used them for housing or salvaged them for materials, especially plumbing fixtures, none of which were readily available until the national economy was converted back to peacetime uses.

In the Agate Desert itself, the Camp's service core, the huge warehouses and maintenance yards required by the military became the basis for the White City Industrial Park, which would play a major role in the development of southern Oregon's post-war timber economy. "Since 1950 [White City Realty] has converted

²⁷ Many of the Germans interned at Camp White eventually returned to the US after the war and became citizens, including several that were sponsored by local orchardists or farmers whom they met while working as POWs (see *Medford Mail Tribune* 17-April-1944, 1:5 and 22-December-1944, 3:4. Chapter 5 of Kramer, *City in the Agate Desert*, covers the history of the POW Compound and several of the Germans who returned to the USA and became citizens.).

²⁸ Kramer, 1991:93.

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an abandoned Army camp into an industrial park, with 30 new companies and 1,300 full time employees in the area.”²⁹

The camp’s rail line, originally built as a spur off the Southern Pacific mainline through Medford, was transformed to the White City Terminal & Utilities line, a short line that allowed large users to send rail freight, mostly milled lumber and plywood, to markets. The development of industry in White City played an important role in the post-war economy of southern Oregon. Major corporations, including Boise Cascade, 3M, Burrill Lumber, Royal Oak Enterprises, numerous high-tech electronics firms, specialty wood products manufacturers, and others have located in the White City Industrial Park, which remains a major employment center today. Camp White’s former motor pool buildings were transferred to Jackson County, where some still stand and house the Jackson County Public Works Department, facilities that are partially shared with the Oregon Department of Transportation. Other elements of the camp have become the Denman Wildlife Area, managed by the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife.

CAMP WHITE STATION HOSPITAL AFTER THE WORLD WAR II

Though operated by the Navy for a short period in 1945-46, by May 1946 the Camp White Station Hospital was closed, its future uncertain. Alone among the hundreds of buildings constructed for Camp White, the hospital was of what was termed “semi-permanent” construction. Its masonry buildings were less easily relocated or repurposed than other elements of the camp. Jackson County leaders, behind the rallying efforts of the Chamber of Commerce, sought to find another use for the hospital campus as a way of continuing government investment in southern Oregon: “Local leaders thought that Camp White’s station hospital would be perfect for the Veterans Administration. Unfortunately, the Veteran’s Administration did not.”³⁰

The Veterans Administration preferred to build an entirely new facility for post-war veteran use, partially to create more distance between its existing hospital in Roseburg, and partially because the Camp White hospital was simply too large and not properly designed for their needs. A VA-led inspection of the Camp White site (at the insistence of Oregon’s Congressional delegation) found Camp White’s wooden interiors unsuitable for “modern” hospital use and its hallways too long and too expensive to maintain. Planning for a smaller, 200-bed hospital at Klamath Falls was underway, estimated to cost \$2.8 million.³¹

With efforts at converting the Camp White Station Hospital into a veteran’s facility stalled, largely due to the opposition of the Veterans Administration, other concepts were quickly put forward to southern Oregon leaders. At one point in June 1947, the War Assets Administration actually offered the Camp White Hospital for sale, though it does not appear this offer generated much interest and soon the Federal government voiced its willingness to donate the site to the state, if an appropriate public use could be identified. Oregon State senators Lew Wallace, and Earl T. Newbry and State Representatives H. O. Bengston and Anna Ellis promoted the relocation of the Fairview State Hospital to Camp White. After it was pointed out that under the current law state-operated facilities were obligated to be located in Marion County, near the Capitol, the legislature changed the law. A plan to relocate the state hospital was approved by both houses of the Oregon Legislature in March but was then vetoed by Governor Snell.³² An attempt to over-ride Snell’s veto fell short in the Oregon Senate.³³

²⁹ *Medford Mail Tribune*, 15-Oct-1962, 5:4.

³⁰ Kramer, op cit. 1991:92.

³¹ *Medford Mail Tribune*, 7-February-1947, 1:3.

³² *Oregonian*, 15-April-1948, 13:1, see also *Medford Mail Tribune*, 31-March-1947, 1:8.

³³ *Medford Mail Tribune*, 4-April-1947, 1:7-8, see also

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Still, securing the benefit of a continuing government operation at the huge Camp White Station Hospital proved an irresistible goal to southern Oregon's leaders. "The battle against razing of the hospital has gone on more or less ever since the end of the war..."³⁴ With strong encouragement from several statewide veterans' organizations under the leadership of John Walker Jones, a Milwaukie, Oregon, resident and leader in the national Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Albert Cedros, of the American Legion, lobbying efforts with Oregon's US Congressional delegation paid off.

When all options appeared over, Oregon's two United States Senators, Wayne Morse and Guy Cordon, suddenly introduced legislation in Congress that would *require* the Veterans Administration to take over the Camp White Hospital.³⁵

The Morse-Cordon bill, SB 1035, directing the VA to assume control of the former Camp White Station Hospital and transform it for veterans' use, was heard by the Senate Labor Committee on Veterans Affairs (somewhat conveniently chaired by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Oregon)).³⁶ It passed. A companion bill in the House of Representatives, HR 2971, was sponsored by Rep. Harris Ellsworth (R-Eugene) and it passed as well. President Harry S. Truman signed the bill into law on June 3, 1948. As a result, against its own clearly stated preferences, the Veterans Administration would operate the former Camp White Station Hospital. Morse himself wired the good news to Robert Ruhl, the publisher of the *Medford Mail Tribune*, and candidly admitted in the private telegram that "...the problem is to get the VA to proceed."³⁷ Eric Allen, the respected long time editor of the *Mail Tribune*, reported the news, noting the VA was likely not as thrilled as southern Oregon.

Signing of the bill by President Truman makes certain that the vast Camp White hospital will not be torn down by salvage crews, but unless the signs have all been mis-read, considerable effort will be necessary to make the Veterans Administration "like it" as a domiciliary facility and begin the work necessary for actual operation.³⁸

After a certain amount of renovation to meet its changed needs, the Camp White Station Hospital was formally rededicated as the Veteran Administration Domiciliary (affectionately called "the Dom") at Camp White on February 20, 1949.³⁹ Camp White Station, the post office, was established in the Domiciliary on July 1, 1949. The post office was moved from the Dom and formally renamed "White City" in April 1960.⁴⁰ Today White City remains an unincorporated community dominated by the veteran's facilities, industrial uses in the White City Industrial Area, and a growing residential community. White City's population in 2010 was almost 8,000 residents.⁴¹

The Veterans Administration, re-organized as the Department of Veterans Affairs following elevation to cabinet level, in 1989, continues to operate the former Camp White Station Hospital. The facility was renamed Southern Oregon Rehabilitation Center and Clinics (SORCC) in 2003 to better reflect its current operation, a use that continues to provide services to America's veterans. Building 200, the Camp White Station Hospital Administration Building, remains the primary administrative office at SORCC, as it was during the military use beginning in 1942 and since the VA opened here in 1949.

³⁴ *Medford Mail Tribune*, 1-Feb-1948, 10:2-3.

³⁵ Kramer, 1991:97, emphasis as in the original.

³⁶ *Roseburg News-Review*, 4-Feb-1948, 3:3.

³⁷ Wayne Morse, telegram to Robert Ruhl, June 4, 1948, in the Sen. Wayne Morse Papers, University of Oregon Special Collections, Box 1/H3, 80th Congress, S. 1035.

³⁸ "Now to Get VA Action" (Editorial), *Medford Mail Tribune*, 6-June-1948, 8:2-3.

³⁹ *Medford Mail Tribune*, 21-February-1949, 1:2.

⁴⁰ McArthur & McArthur. *Oregon Geographic Names*, 7th Edition. Portland, OR: OHS Press, 1983:1030.

⁴¹ "White City CDP, Oregon," from <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/41/4181450.html> (visited 27-Feb-2016).

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CRITERION A EVALUATION

The Camp White Station Hospital Administration Building was designed and built as part of the Camp White Station Hospital in 1942 and has remained in public ownership, under the US Army and then the Veterans Administration, now the Department of Veterans Affairs, for the past seven-plus decades. Purpose built, as part of the much larger cantonment, the Administration Building has a strong and unbroken association with the development of Camp White and accurately conveys the history and impact of that highly significant aspect of the history of southern Oregon.

The building's generic architecture and design is an inherent element of its character and it serves as the primary exemplar of Camp White's design, reflecting the uniform and repetitive design that characterized the World War II-era camp as a whole. While other Camp White Hospital buildings remain at SORCC, the majority are slated for removal over the next decade and will be replaced by new, compatibility designed, structures that better meet the facility primary veterans-service mission while still respecting the historic layout and character of Camp White.⁴² Design standards have been adopted by the Department of Veterans Affairs in cooperation with the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office. The Camp White Station Hospital Administration Building, an administrative facility that does not provide any direct patient care or housing, will be retained and maintained.

SUMMARY

The Camp White Station Hospital Administration Building is locally significant as the key surviving resource related to the historic development of US Army Camp George A. White. Camp White, constructed in 1942 and once covering seventy-seven square miles in Jackson County with more than 1400 buildings, was a massive Federal undertaking that had huge and on-going impacts on the history of southern Oregon. With more than 40,000 troops at its height, the operation of Camp White had significant economic and societal impacts on the Jackson and Josephine county areas. Its decommissioning, with facility buildings sold or re-purposed for new uses, helped to position the region for its rapid post-World War II development. The hard-won conversion of the Station Hospital, the only semi-permanent masonry buildings at the Camp, into a VA Domiciliary in 1949 maintained an important Federal presence in the region that continues to be a significant element of the local economy.

The Camp White Station Hospital Administration Building, a large, two story, gabled structure built of structural clay tile with unpainted red brick veneer, is located on the campus of the Southern Oregon Rehabilitation Center and Clinics. The building retains high integrity with respect to its original design and effectively relates its original construction as part of the Camp White Station Hospital. Modifications to the interior, undertaken serially over the past seventy-five years of use, as the useful life of this "semi-permanent" structure has been extended, do not seriously impact its overall character and ability to relate its original, military function.

The Camp White Station Hospital Administration Building is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with the history and development of the World War II-era US Army Camp George A. White and remains one of the most intact elements of that facility. The building retains sufficient integrity to reflect its historic design and the association for which it is significant for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

⁴² New construction at SORCC is governed by a Memorandum of Agreement between the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Oregon SHPO, and generally assures new construction is compatible in character with the original, historic designs.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Department of Veterans Affairs. *Memorandum of Agreement Between the Department of Veterans Affairs, The Oregon State Historic Preservation Office and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, finalized 13-January-2012.*

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Camp White Station Hospital [VA SORCC] Historic Resources Survey, Prepared for Department of Veterans Affairs/VA Southern Oregon Rehabilitation Center and Clinics, Project No. 692-06-17, June 2007.

US Army Camp White Station Hospital-Building 250. Oregon State Historic Building Documentation, SORCC (Camp White Station Hospital/VA Domiciliary), White City, Jackson County, Oregon, prepared in Fulfilment of Stipulation 4, MOA Related to the Demolition of (multiple buildings) for the Purpose of Providing Safe and State-of-the-Art Veteran Care within a Modern Facility, January 2015.

Kramer, George/Peck, Smiley, Ettlín Architects. *Manual for Built Resources: A Guide to the Management and Maintenance of Historic Structures, VA Southern Oregon Rehabilitation Center and Clinics, White City, Oregon.* October 2009.

SORCC "Camp White Station Hospital" Request for Determination of Eligibility, December 2012 (SHPO Concurrence March 15, 2013, Case No. 07-1584).

McArthur & McArthur. *Oregon Geographic Names, 7th Edition.* Portland, OR: OHS Press, 1983:1030.

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Oregon Blue Book. *Oregon Blue Book 1947-1948.* Salem, OR: State Printing Department, 1948.

Oregonian. Misc. issues as cited by date:page in text (Includes both *The Morning Oregonian* and *The Sunday Oregonian*).

Wasch, Bush, et al. *World War II and the US Army Mobilization Program: A History of 700 and 800 Series Cantonment Construction.* USDI/National Parks Service, 1992:25.

Wayne Morse, telegram to Robert Ruhl, June 4, 1948, in the Sen. Wayne Morse Papers, University of Oregon Special Collections, Box 1/H3, 80th Congress, S. 1035.

Wiley, Bonnie. "The Army is the Apple of the Pear City's Eye," *Sunday Oregonian*, 19-Nov-1942, Mag. Section, 6:1-8.

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: SORCC, White City, OR

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

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10. Geographical Data

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

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

1	<u>42.439614</u>	<u>-122.839885</u>	3	_____	_____
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The nominated area consists of a fictional rectangular area that includes all of the Administration Building's physical footprint and a buffer on all four sides of no less than 15 feet, to including surrounding landscaping and site features but excluding the attached, two-story hallway corridor that connects the building to the SORCC campus. The property is located at 8495 Highway 62, and constitutes a portion Tax Lot 800, as shown on Jackson County Assessor's Plat 361W17, located in White City, Jackson County, Oregon.⁴³

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The nominated area includes the entire footprint of the subject structure and a sufficient border area surrounding it to protect its historic character.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title George Kramer, M.S., HP date 1-March-2016
organization Kramer & Company telephone 541-482-9504
street & number 386 North Laurel email george@preserveoregon.com
city or town Ashland state OR zip code 97520

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **General Location Map**
- **Specific Location Map**
- **Tax Lot Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

⁴³ The attached corridor, typical, of the connecting features that allow internal movement at Camp White is a physically separate structure and not considered an element of Building 200. Corridor segments provide critical movement for patients at SORCC and are subject to varied functional requirements than the administrative offices of Bldg. 200.

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photographs:

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Camp White Station Hospital Administration Building

City or Vicinity: White City

County: Jackson **State:** OR

Photographer: George Kramer, Kramer & Company, Ashland

Date Photographed: February 2016

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

Photo 1. of 10: (OR_Jackson_WhiteCity_CampWhiteAdmin_001)
South and East-facing elevations, camera facing NE (note hallway to rear)

Photo 2. of 10: (OR_Jackson_WhiteCity_CampWhiteAdmin_002)
South (Front) Façade, camera facing NE

Photo 3. of 10: (OR_Jackson_WhiteCity_CampWhiteAdmin_003)
West (Side) Elevation, camera facing E

Photo 4. of 10: (OR_Jackson_WhiteCity_CampWhiteAdmin_004)
South (Front) Façade and Entry, camera facing N

Photo 5. of 10: (OR_Jackson_WhiteCity_CampWhiteAdmin_005)
East (Side) Elevation, camera facing W

Photo 6. of 10: (OR_Jackson_WhiteCity_CampWhiteAdmin_006)
North (Rear) Elevation, camera facing SW (note central hallway)

Photo 7. of 10: (OR_Jackson_WhiteCity_CampWhiteAdmin_007)
South (Front) Façade, Entry Detail, camera facing N

Photo 8. of 10: (OR_Jackson_WhiteCity_CampWhiteAdmin_008)
INTERIOR: Main Floor Lobby, camera facing N (toward hallway)

Photo 9. of 10: (OR_Jackson_WhiteCity_CampWhiteAdmin_009)
INTERIOR: Main Floor Lobby, camera facing South (from hallway)

Photo 10. of 10: (OR_Jackson_WhiteCity_CampWhiteAdmin_0010)
INTERIOR, Upper Floor Hallway, Typical, camera facing E

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Camp White Station Hospital
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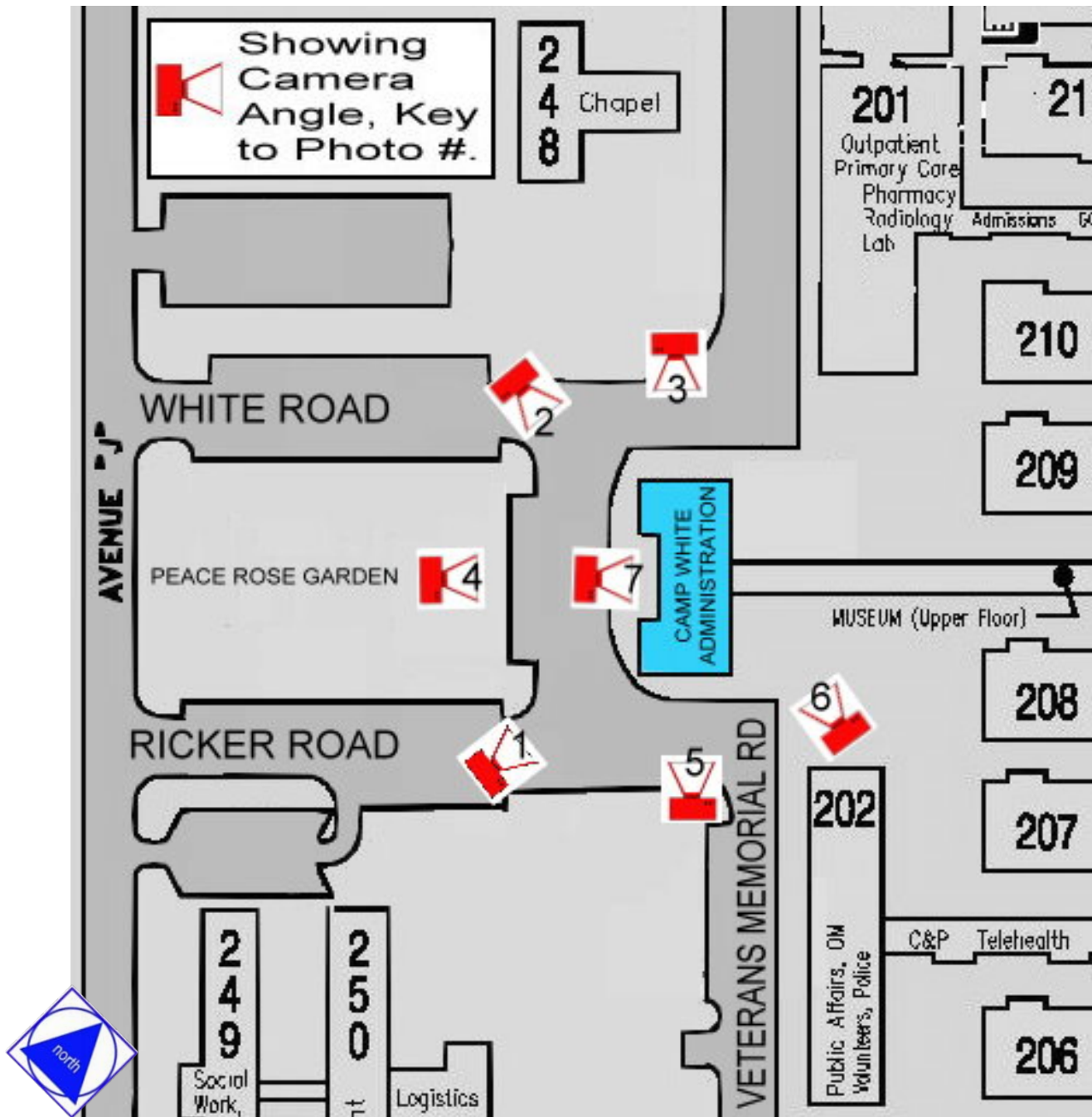
Jackson County, OR

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

PHOTO LOCATION MAP, Exteriors



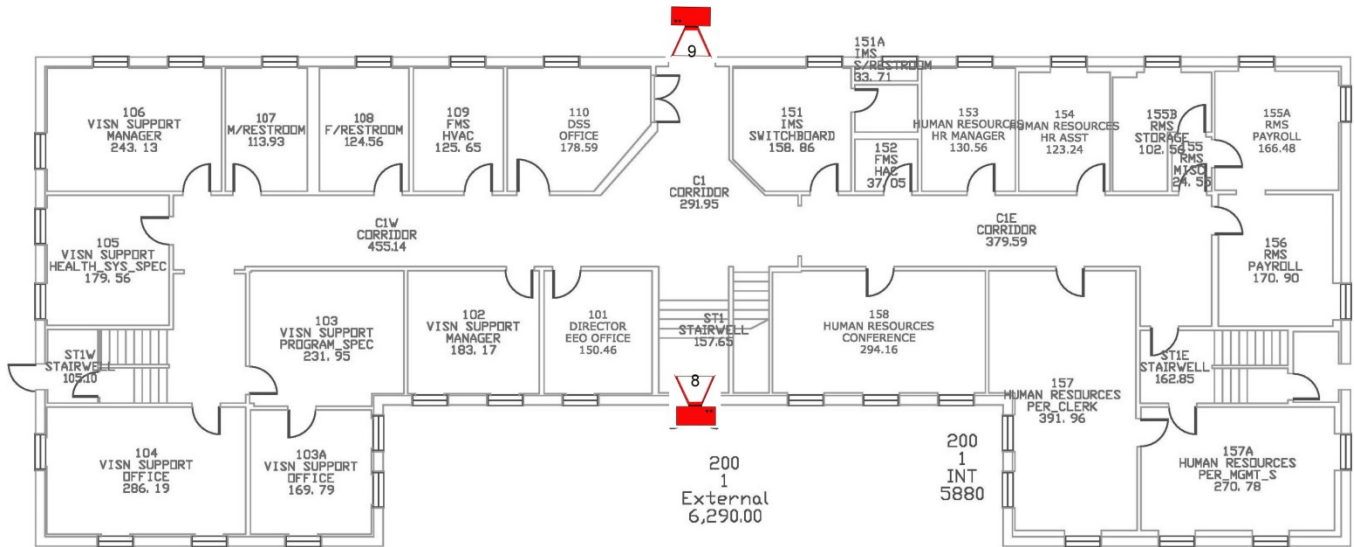
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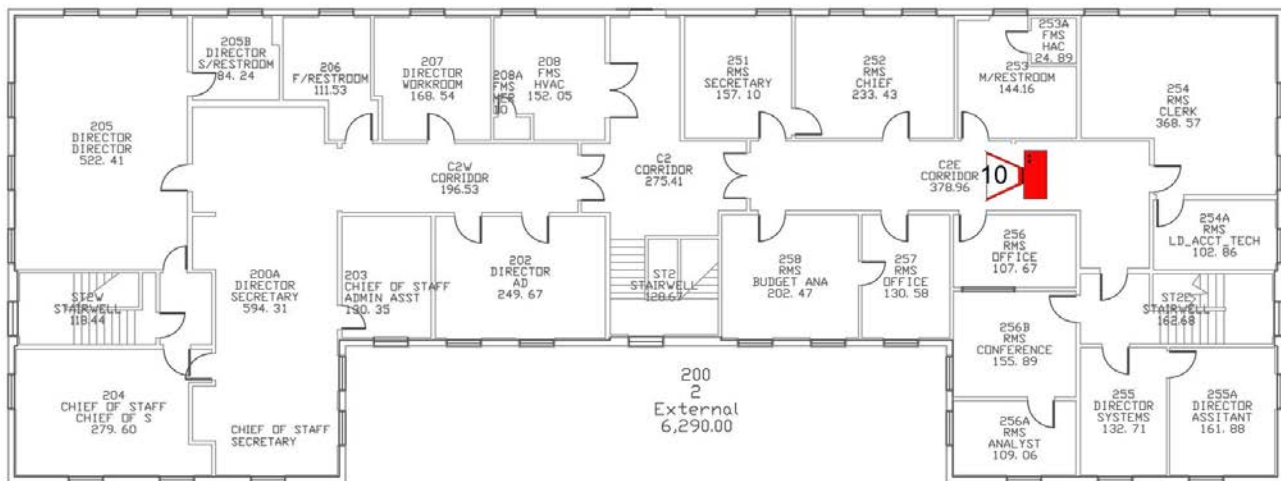
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PHOTO LOCATION MAP, Interior Images, Main and Upper Floor level



GROUND (MAIN) FLOOR LEVEL



UPPER FLOOR LEVEL

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List of Figures

(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.)

1. General Location Map
2. Aerial View, 8496 Highway 62, White City, OR (USGS National Map, 2015)
3. Tax Lot 361W17, Tax Lot 800, Jackson County Assessor Plat (Jackson County Assessor Plat, Annotated)
4. Camp White Station Hospital Administration Building
Nominated Boundary (SORCC Base Map, 2015, Annotated)
5. Camp White Station Hospital Administration Building Existing: First Floor Plan
6. Camp White Station Hospital Administration Building Existing: Second Floor Plan
7. HISTORIC: Camp White Station Hospital, Site Map (1942)
8. HISTORIC: Camp White Station Hospital, Administration Building (Bldg 200), First Floor Plan
9. HISTORIC: Camp White Station Hospital, Administration Building (Bldg 200) Second Floor Plan
10. HISTORIC: "Cantonment Gets Green Light," *Medford Mail Tribune*, January 7, 1942, Page 1
11. HISTORIC: "Public to View Activation of 91st," *Medford Mail Tribune*, August 14, 1942, Page 1
12. HISTORIC: Nurses Helen Brennan and Grace Evory, at Camp White Station Hospital, 1943
13. HISTORIC: Camp White Station Hospital, Looking South, 1943
14. HISTORIC: Camp White Station Hospital, Looking North, c1960

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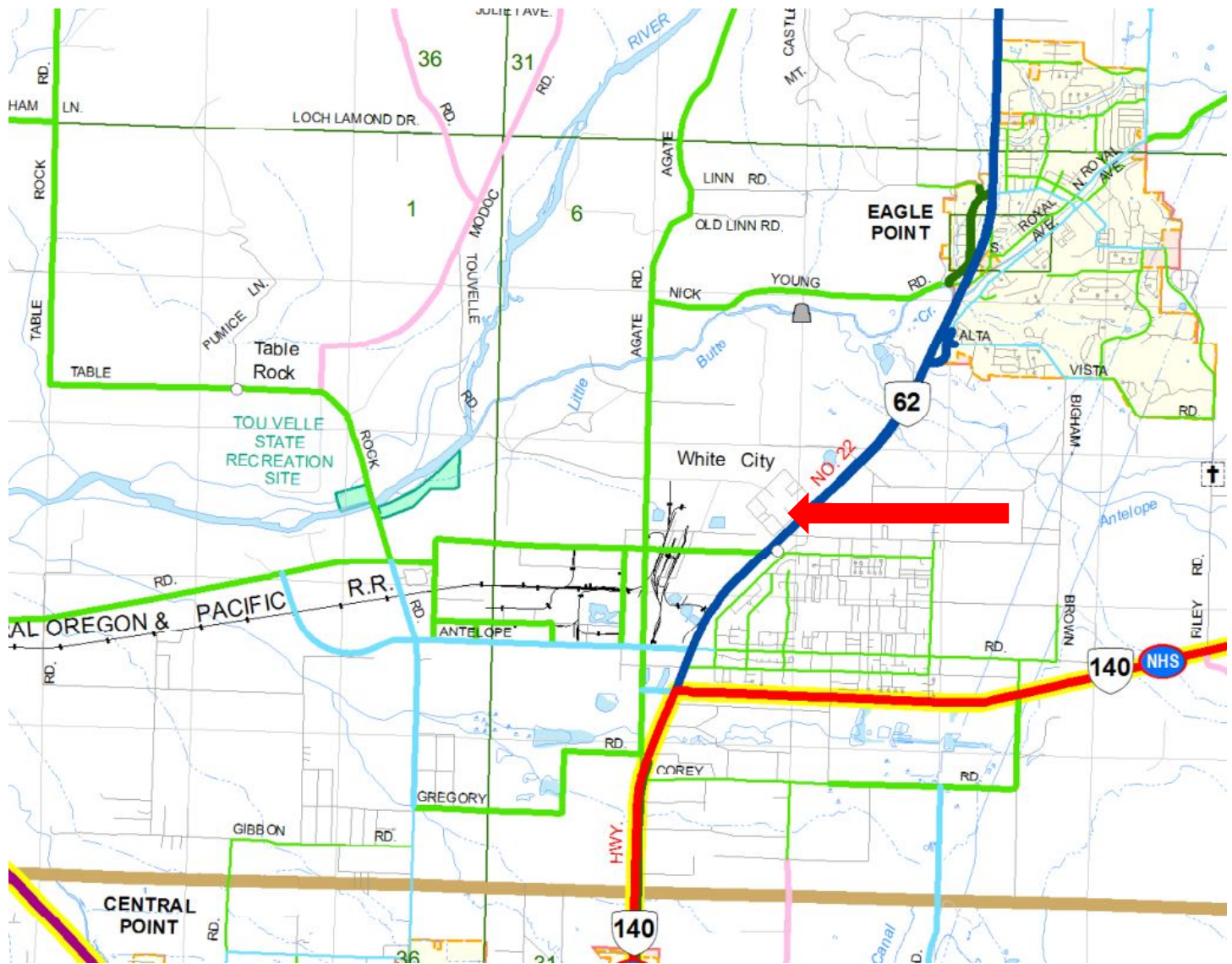
Jackson County, OR

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 1: General Location Map, 8495 Highway 62, White City, OR (Oregon Department of Transportation Map)



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FIGURE 2: Aerial View, 8495 Highway 62, White City, OR (USGS, The National Map, 2015)



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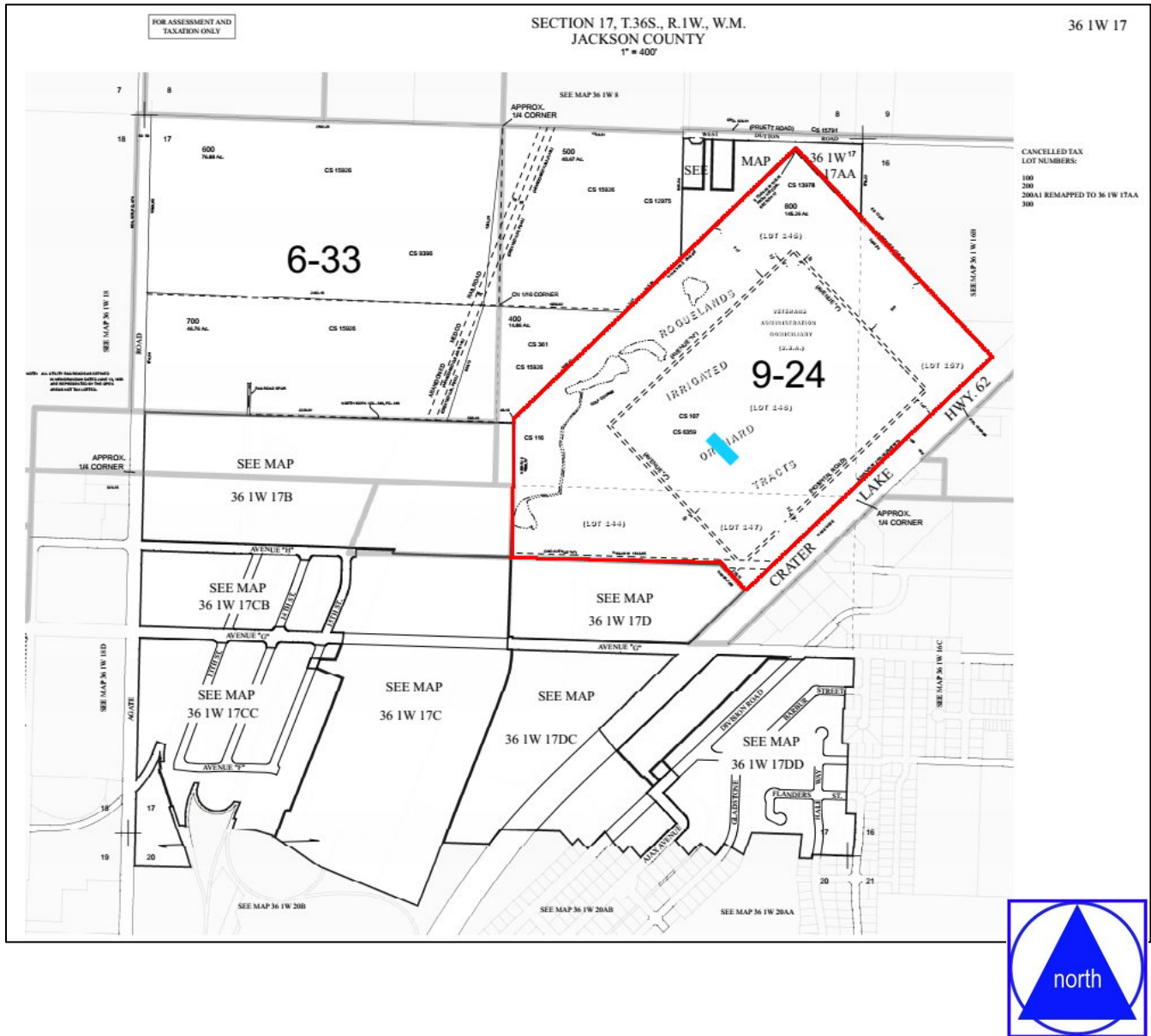
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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FIGURE 3: Tax Lot 361W17, Tax Lot 800, Jackson County Assessor Plat
Camp White Station Hospital Administration Building (NOT TO SCALE, Rough Location only)
Jackson County Assessor Plat, 2016



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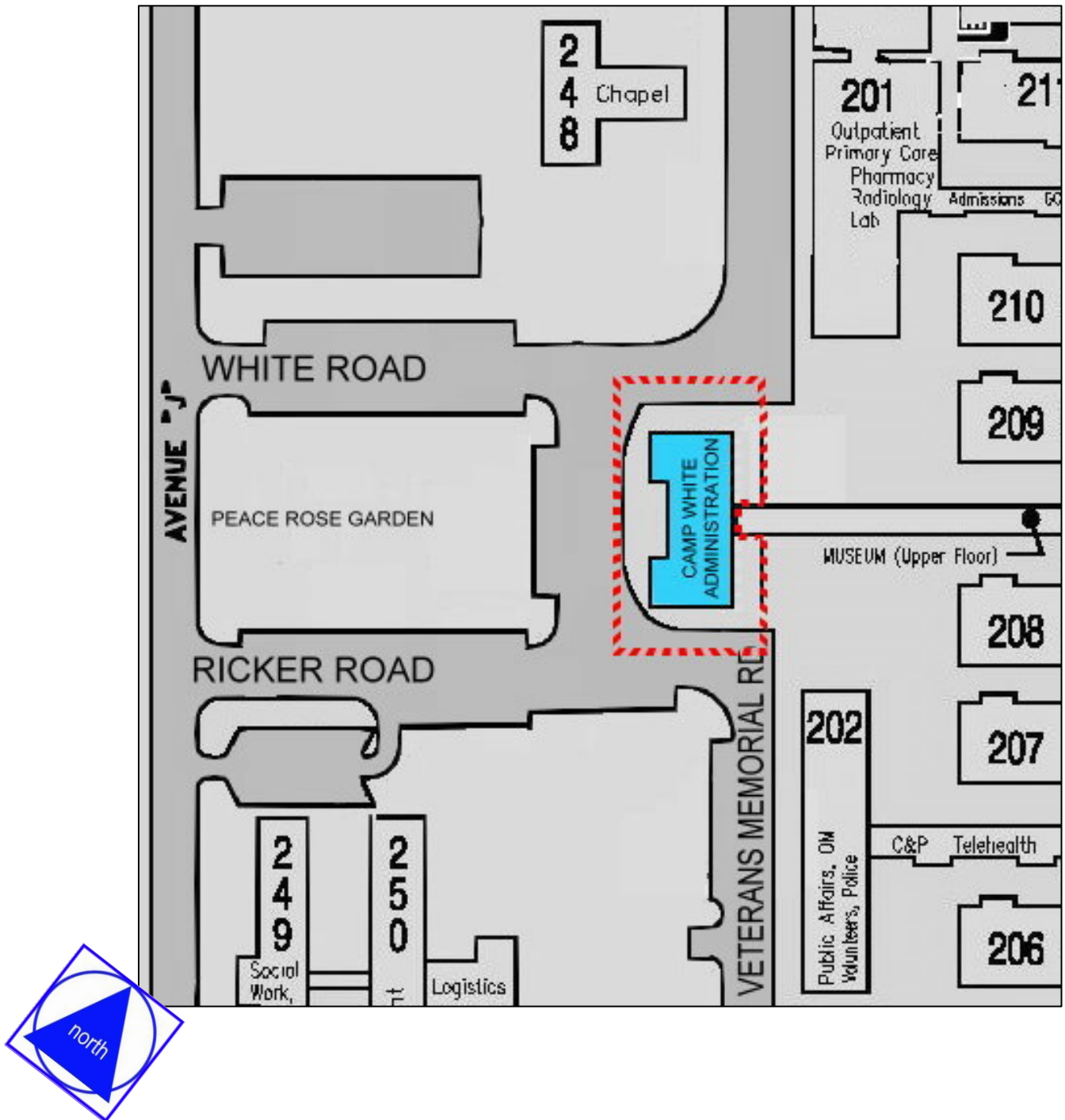
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 4: Camp White Station Hospital Administration Building
 NOMINATED BOUNDARY (APPROXIMATE ONLY), shown in dashed line, including Bldg 200 and surrounding buffer (excluding attached corridor to east)
 Southern Oregon Rehabilitation Center & Clinics Base Map, 2015 (Annotated)



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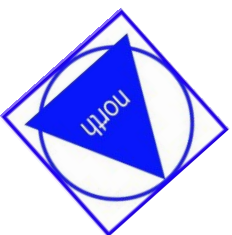
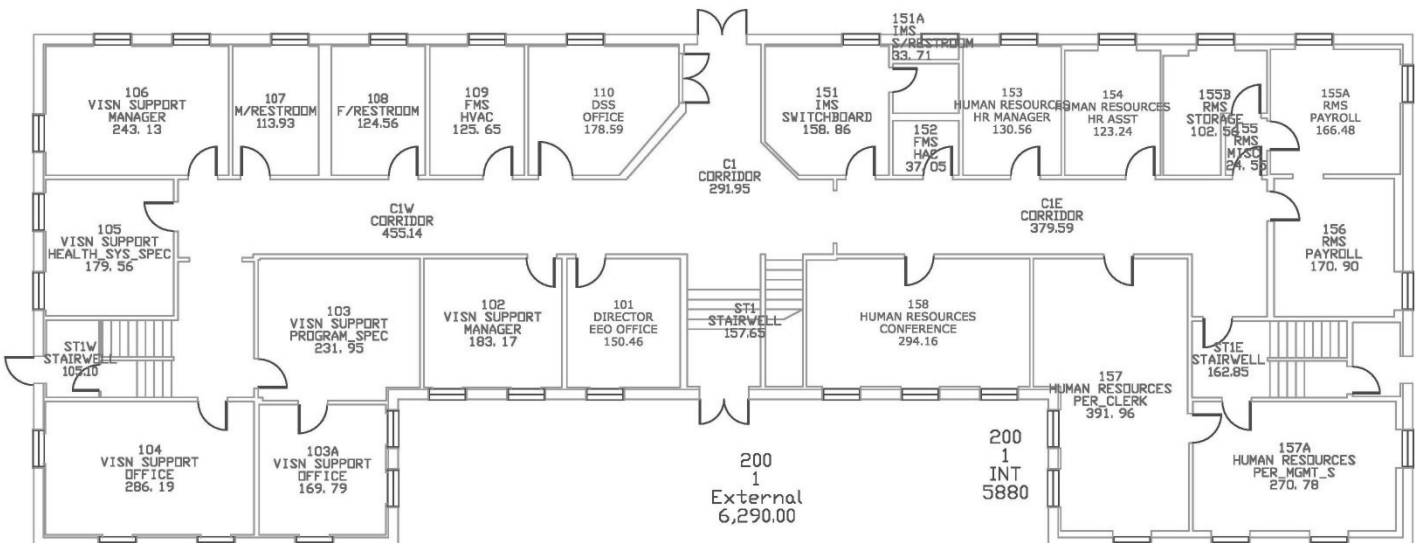
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FIGURE 5: CAMP WHITE STATION HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION BUILDING (BLDG 200)
EXISTING MAIN (GROUND) FLOOR PLAN (SORCC Map, 2016)



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National Park Service

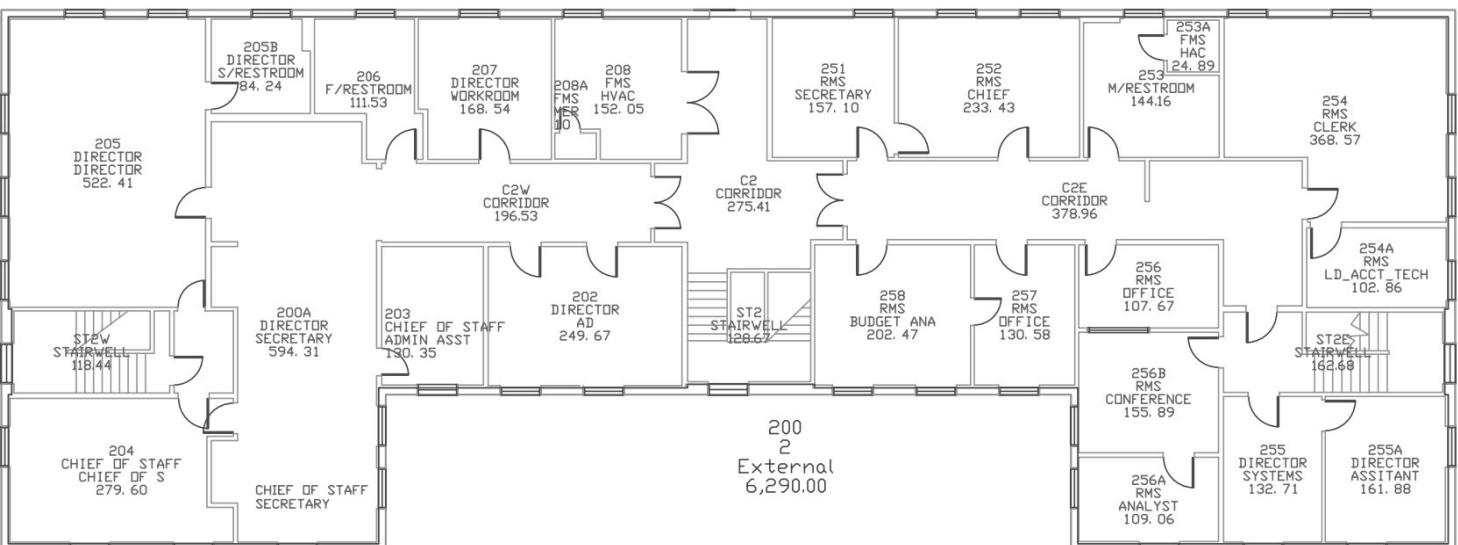
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N/A
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FIGURE 6: CAMP WHITE STATION HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION BUILDING (BLDG 200)
EXISTING UPPER FLOOR PLAN (SORCC Map, 2016)



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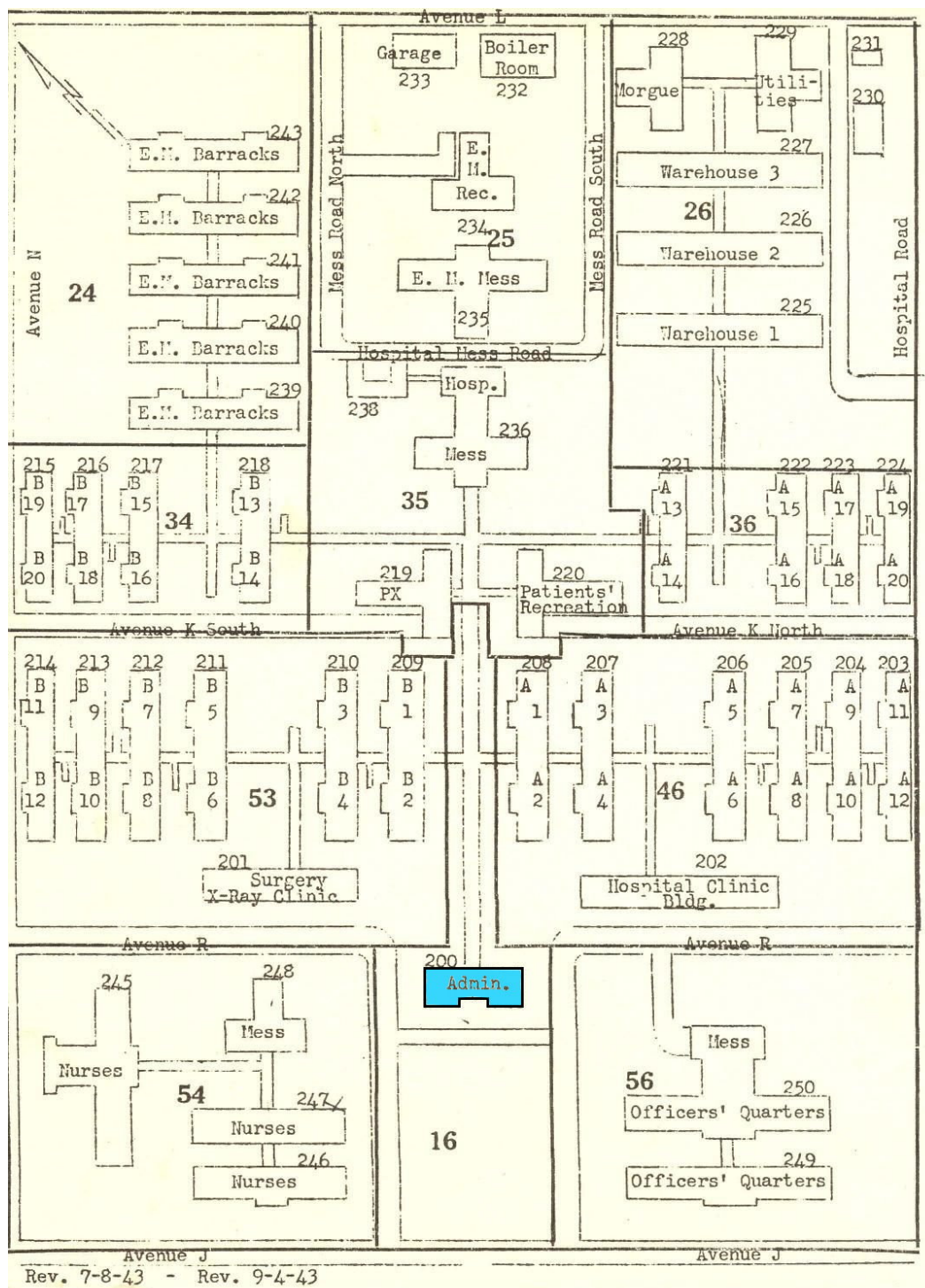
Jackson County, OR

County and State

N/A

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FIGURE 7: CAMP WHITE STATION HOSPITAL SITE MAP (1942, Annotated to show Administration Building)
(US Army/SORCC Archives, White City)



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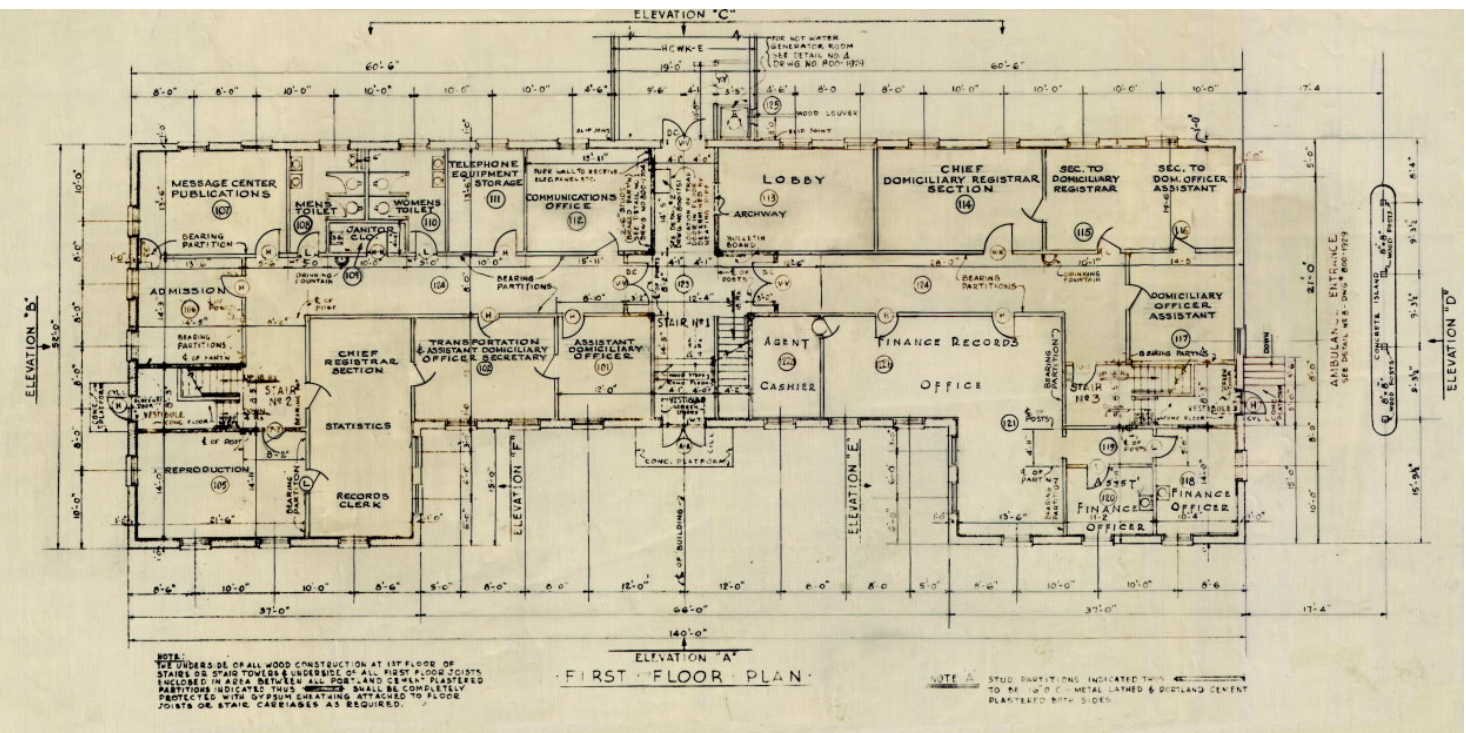
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FIGURE 8: CAMP WHITE STATION HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION BUILDING (BLDG 200)
HISTORIC: FIRST FLOOR PLAN, US ARMY Nov. 1941 updated to 1963 (SORCC)



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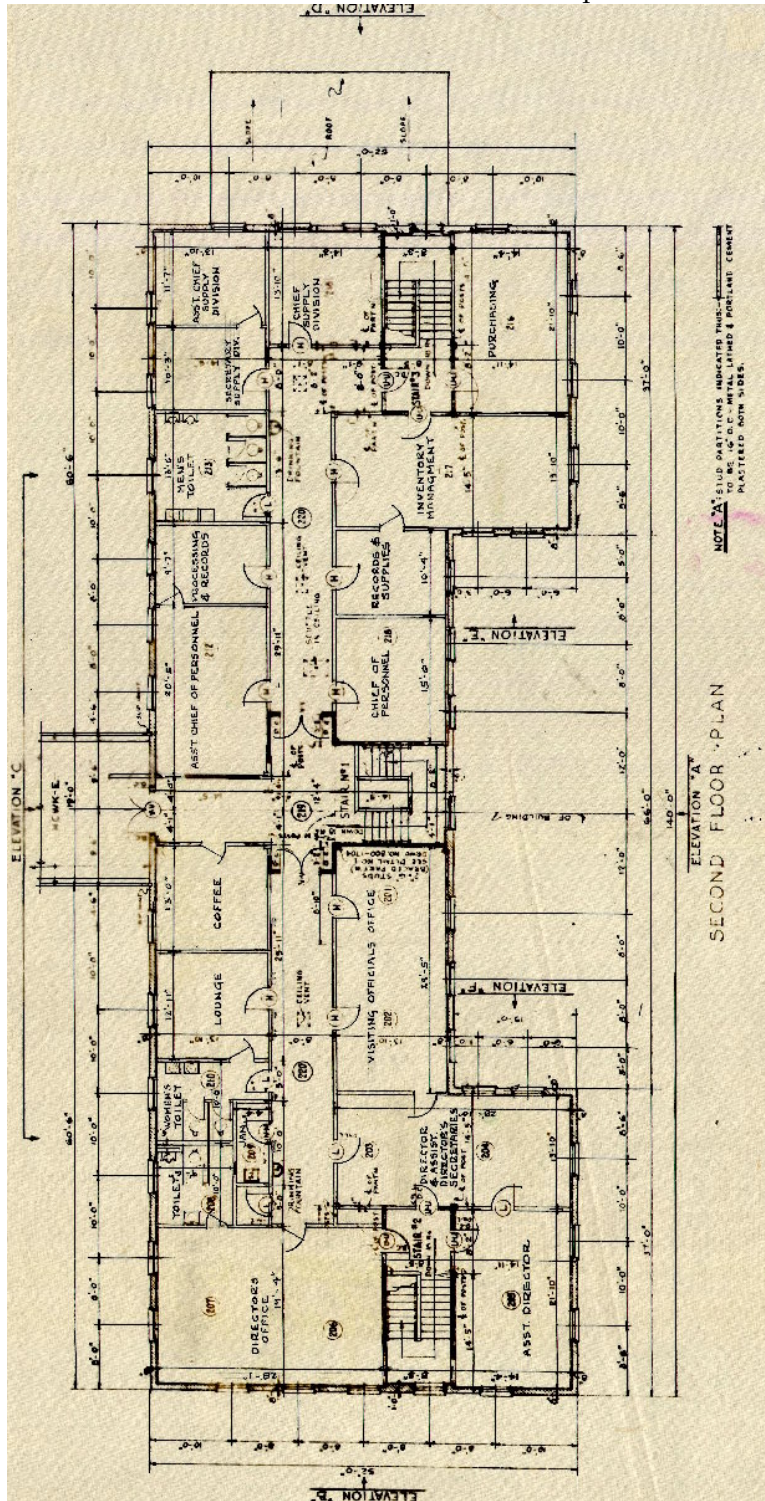
Jackson County, OR

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 9: CAMP WHITE STATION HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION BUILDING (BLDG 200)
HISTORIC: SECOND FLOOR PLAN, US ARMY Nov. 1941 updated to 1963 (SORCC)



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FIGURE 10: Cantonment Gets Green Light From War Department
Medford Mail Tribune, January 7, 1942, Page 1



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FIGURE 11: Public to View Activation of 91st
Medford Mail Tribune, August 14, 1942, Page 1

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
THIRTY SEVENTH YEAR. MEDFORD, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1942. NO. 155.

PUBLIC TO VIEW ACTIVATION OF 91ST

**91st Division
Reactivation
Edition**

ACTIVATION DAY PROGRAM
91st INFANTRY DIVISION
August 15, 1942 Camp White, Oregon

Powder River! Let 'Er Buck!

8:00-10:00 a. m.—Registration, exhibits, and tours of Camp
ORDER OF CEREMONY
10:00-12:00 A. M.

- 10:00—Opening ceremony.
- 10:05—Prayer.
- 10:10—Calisthenics demonstration by the 381st Infantry Regiment.
- 10:20—Jiu-Jitsu and disarming scrimmage demonstration by the 362nd Infantry Regiment.
- 10:26—Artistic demonstration by the 362nd Infantry Regiment.
- 10:34—Wall scaling demonstration by the 362nd Infantry Regiment.
- 10:40—Disarmament drill demonstration by the 362nd Infantry Regiment.
- 10:50—Silent drill demonstration by a platoon of officers.
- 11:00—Presentation of Medal of Honor men and Distinguished Service Cross men of the 91st Infantry Division.
- 11:15—Dedication of the 91st Infantry Division Tree.
- 11:20—Roll call of the Battle Dead of the 91st Infantry Division.
- 11:30—Presentation of the Colors.
- 11:40—Speech of presentation.
- 11:50—Speech of acceptance by Major General C. H. Gerhardt.
- 12:00—Recall.

Strenuous Training for Men of Gerhardt's Command



Repetitive and strenuous activities of the 91st Infantry are being emphasized up with vigorous exercises at Camp White, (Courtesy Oregon Journal)

PROGRAM STARTS TO A. M. SATURDAY AT CAMP WHITE

Visitors Allowed to Tour Reservation From 8 a. m.—Demonstrations Planned.

And vigorous exercises and demonstrations of military training and maneuvers, Army's 91st Infantry Division under command of Major General Charles H. Gerhardt, will be reactivated in a dramatic ceremony at Camp White Saturday morning, August 15.

Before the eyes of an expected 16,000 civilians, the battle-hardened units of the Fighting 91st of World War I will be presented in the reorganized division of the same name, whose men were retraining over a period of 18 months at World War II camps and in the field in their preparation for the new war.

Public Invited

Invited to attend the activation ceremony are all members of the national 91st Division organizations, all organizations and the general public. There will be no charge, and special seating arrangements are being constructed for the large throngs expected.

The ceremonial program will be held from 10 a. m. to noon. Starting at 8 a. m. all who desire will be asked to arrive on the morning of the activation ceremony to view exhibits and inspect the 91st Infantry Division. The 91st Infantry Division will be at Camp White. At this will probably be the last time civilians will be allowed to witness the retraining of the 91st Infantry Division. The 91st Infantry Division was retrained in the "halls" of so many bases of this type.

All service establishments in the city, with the exception of food markets, have been asked by the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce to suspend their business on Saturday morning and to be open to receive visitors to attend the ceremonial. Under direction of the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce and under the supervision of the 91st Infantry Division.

Demonstrations Planned

Demonstrations of military training on the program will include reactivation by the 91st Infantry Regiment, Division and training maneuvers by the 91st Infantry Regiment, and the 91st Infantry Regiment, and the 91st Infantry Regiment and a platoon of officers.

Special honor to the four men of the original 91st division, who were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in the first world war, will be accorded during the ceremony. The men are Major Oscar B. Hillier of Los Angeles who was killed in the Japanese offensive, Philip C. Kane of San Francisco and Joseph H. Hanson of Astoria, Ore., and Chester H. West of Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Re-Building Tree

The ceremony will also include dedication of the 91st division tree. The lineage of the old tree which was planted by the new 91st will be the same as that of the old 91st, presentation of the old flag to the new 91st and the speech of acceptance by Major General Gerhardt.

On exhibit at the "open house" will be plans and equipment of units, rifles, tanks and other equipment of the 91st division, military museum and equipment of the 91st Infantry Regiment, 91st Quartermaster Battalion and the 91st division signal company, and other and equipment of the division's two other units, the 91st Reconnaissance Troop and the 91st Engineer Battalion.

Under the chairmanship of Brigadier General R. B. Cole, division military commander, 91st veterans of the first world war will stage a dramatic program, including the presentation of flags to the new 91st. At 4 p. m., the 91st veterans will be seated in a room with the units with which they served in 1917-1918.



Major General Charles H. Gerhardt, commander of the 91st Infantry Division, photographed in front of the division headquarters at Camp White where the unit is being recalled to become an active part of the army and carry on the "Let 'Er Buck!" tradition. (Courtesy Oregon Journal)



Major General Charles H. Gerhardt, commander of the 91st Infantry Division at Camp White, is shown with officers of the division in an assembly held here after arrival at the camp.

From row left to right: Col. F. E. Jordan, Brig. Gen. Percy W. Cochran, Maj. Gen. Charles H. Gerhardt, Brig. Gen. Edward B. Cole, Brig. Gen. Charles V. P. Jones, Brig. Gen. Maj. R. A. Linnell, Lt. Col. P. H. Perkins, Lt. Col. R. A. Bell, Lt. Col. E. E. Tolbert, Lt. Col. G. M. Brown, Lt. Col. W. H. Brown, Lt. Col. Don Miller, Lt. Col. W. R. Pennington, Lt. Col. J. P. Whitcomb, Lt. Col. C. M. Wilson, Lt. Col. W. S. Brannon, Capt. R. W. Reynolds. Third row: Lt. Col. C. H. Jones, Lt. Col. R. F. Brantingham, Lt. Col. Carl G. Smith, Lt. Col. J. M. B. J. Tappert, Capt. E. D. Fisher, Maj. Robert Vanhook, Capt. A. B. Cook, Capt. Paul Griffin, Capt. T. C. Warren and Capt. W. M. Rowland. (Courtesy Oregon Journal)



Members of the 91st Infantry Division learn how to find a river surrounded with equipment, as part of their training at Camp White. (Courtesy Oregon Journal)

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FIGURE 12: HISTORIC IMAGE: Nurses Helen Brennan and Grace Evory, at Camp White Station Hospital, 1943
SOHS Image #13682, (Courtesy of Grace Evory Stewart Collection)



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FIGURE 13: HISTORIC IMAGE: Camp White Station Hospital, Looking South, 1943
(SOHS Image #5778) Admin Building at Arrow of Inset



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FIGURE 14: HISTORIC IMAGE: Camp White Station Hospital, Looking North, c1960
(Author Postcard Image), Admin Building at Arrow of Inset





Small white portico over the entrance.



Small blue sign on the sidewalk.







200

RESERVED



200
Administration
Camp Watauga Military
Museum
← 2, Ramp



200

↑ Administration → 200
Main Entrance
↓ Department of Health Services → 201
↓ Logistics Management → 250A

PLEASE DO NOT
PARK IN THIS
ZONE



200

01



Billing
Inquiries
←

Building
200

Veterans Affairs
Information Center and Clinics

↑ All Facility Services









DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
Office of Construction & Facilities Management
WASHINGTON DC 20420



October 25, 2016

Paul Loether, Director
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW
8th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Paul:

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is pleased to submit the nomination for White City Hospital Administration Building. The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nomination for the White City Administration Building to the National Register of Historic Places.

If you have questions regarding the nomination, please feel free to contact me. I can be reached at 202-632-5529.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kathleen Schamel".

Kathleen Schamel
Federal Preservation Officer

Encl.