United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

LISTED ON:
VLR Not Listed
NRHP 09/04/2012

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 (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

Historic name Roanoke Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Other names/site number Salem Veterans Administration Hospital; Salem Veterans Affairs Medical Center / 129-0038 & 129-0015

2. Location

street & number 1970 Roanoke Boulevard NA not for publication

city of town Salem NA vicinity

State Virginia code VA county (Independent City) Salem code 775 zip code 24153

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** X **statewide** __ **local**

Signature of certifying official Date

Title State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official Date 9/28/12

Title Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

__ 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:)

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
34	21	buildings
2	2	sites
17	6	structures
1	0	objects
54	29	**Total**

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

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

NA

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH CARE / hospital

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH CARE / hospital

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS /
Colonial Revival
LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS /
Classical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: BRICK
roof: SLATE
other:

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Roanoke Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital Historic District, currently known as the Salem Veterans Affairs Medical Center, is located at 1970 Roanoke Boulevard, Salem, Virginia, within Roanoke County. The city boundary of Salem and Roanoke extends through the medical center's property, but the majority of the property is located within the Salem, Virginia, city limits. The hospital was originally referred to as the Roanoke VA Hospital. According to Christopher F. David and Elizabeth Hannold in their report "Historic American Buildings Survey, Roanoke Veterans Administration Hospital (Salem Veterans Administration Medical Center), HABS No. VA-1251," much of the hospital property was annexed into the city of Salem in 1960.[1] The name of the hospital was changed to Salem on January 29, 1962, after the period of significance.[2] The Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District is situated to the south of Roanoke Boulevard and to the north of the Norfolk Southern Railway tracks, approximately two miles southwest of downtown Salem in Roanoke County. Construction began in 1934 on the veterans hospital at Roanoke. The Roanoke facility was originally designated a neuropsychiatric hospital, one of four sub-types of hospitals indentified in the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals Multiple Property Documentation form (MPDF). The other three sub-types included in the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals MPDF include tuberculosis, general medical and surgical, and veterans home/general medical hospital. The historic district preserves the characteristics of the neuropsychiatric property sub-type of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The original and ongoing mission of the Roanoke VA Hospital is to provide health care to veterans of the United States. The modified rectangular-shaped property boundary contains approximately 217 acres; the historic district comprises approximately 206 acres of this total and includes eighty-three resources. The historic district is composed of a monumental main building, patient ward/treatment buildings, a recreation building, kitchen/dining hall/attendants' building, residential quarters, and maintenance/utility buildings. These buildings are loosely grouped by function into three clusters. Fifty-four resources are considered contributing resources, with the majority of these resources classified as buildings. Contributing resources include those that retain integrity and were utilized and/or constructed by the hospital during the historic district's period of significance (1934–1950). Nearly half of the twenty-nine noncontributing resources are smaller buildings and structures, including maintenance, service, and utility buildings constructed after 1950 that do not visually impact the larger contributing resources; relationships between the contributing resources remain intact. Large buildings and additions within the historic district constructed after 1950 include the Emergency Room and Laboratories Building (Resource 2A, 1979) and the Clinical Addition (Resource 143, 1992). The Clinical Addition (Resource 143) is located to the east-southeast of the Main Building (Resource 2, 1934). The campus setting of the historic district consists of mature vegetation, undulating topography, curvilinear and linear landscape elements, and buildings exhibiting Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural ornamentation, creating a cohesive architectural campus.

Narrative Description

The Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District is located on a slight rise within a campus setting. The property originally consisted of approximately 447 acres, but has been reduced over the years to its current size of approximately 217 acres; the historic district is comprised of approximately 206 acres currently under the jurisdiction of the Salem Veterans Affairs Medical Center. The facility was originally designated a veterans neuropsychiatric hospital, a sub-type that normally was situated on a large tract of land to accommodate the farm operations that were conducted as occupational therapy for the patients. The reduction in land ownership is a common trait among Second Generation Veterans Hospitals because land determined to be surplus was removed from the VA's ownership.

See Continuation Sheet, page 7.1

[1] Christopher F. David and Elizabeth Hannold, "Historic American Buildings Survey, Roanoke Veterans Administration Hospital (Salem Veterans Administration Medical Center), HABS No. VA-1251" (Washington, D.C.: Sorg and Associates, 1989), 2, located in the files of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.

[2] Robinson E. Adkins, *Medical Care of Veterans* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967): 406.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Politics/Government
Health/Medicine
Architecture

Period of Significance

1934–1950

Significant Dates

NA

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Construction Service, Veterans Administration

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- [ ] A owed 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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the groundbreaking and construction of the hospital buildings in 1934 and extends through 1950, the termination date for the period of significance as stated in the United States Second Generation Veterans Hospital Multiple Property Documentation form. Contributing resources include those that were utilized/constructed by the Roanoke VA Hospital within the historic district during the period of significance. These resources relate to the historic district's basic identity as a Period II neuropsychiatric hospital sub-type within the Second Generation Veterans Hospital typology. Buildings constructed after 1950 no longer relate to the design philosophies developed by the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

NA

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of signficance and applicable criteria)

The Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District is significant as an excellent, intact example of a Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospital. The Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A at the state level of significance in the areas of Politics and Government because of the importance placed on securing the federal facility and its impact on the local community and veterans throughout the state. The Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District is also eligible under Criterion A at the state level of significance in the areas of Health and Medicine because of the physical evidence the historic district provides concerning health care offered to veterans of the state, primarily veterans of World War I and World War II. This historic district is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the state level of significance, because the Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District is an intact example of a Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospital incorporating elements of classical revival architectural styles that were nationally popular in the early to mid-twentieth century. The Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District also exhibits standardized building and landscape designs that were incorporated into the campuses of Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. Construction began on the Roanoke VA Hospital in 1934, and various additions were constructed through 1950. The Roanoke VA Hospital was initially designated as a veterans neuropsychiatric hospital. The historic district continues to retain characteristics of the neuropsychiatric sub-type of Second Generation Veterans Hospital. The use of regionally popular architectural styles creates a cohesive design for the historic district and its grouping of buildings. The use of revivalist architecture, especially on the monumental main building, reflects the importance of the VA and its mission to provide medical care to the nation's veterans. Revivalist architecture, such as the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival styles, was utilized for many federal buildings constructed in the first half of the twentieth century to exhibit patriotism through the use of stylistic elements associated with the early history of the United States and to reflect the permanence of the institutions contained within the buildings. The period of significance and assessment of contributing and noncontributing resources for this nomination are based on the historic district's significance within the historic contexts developed in the United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF). Resources constructed after 1950, and thus considered noncontributing within this nomination, may possess significance under themes not fully developed as part of the MPDF. Resources located within the medical center campus may be eligible or contributing for other associations or contexts under National Register Criteria A–D, or recent buildings/structures may be eligible under Criteria Consideration G, for resources of exceptional importance that are less than 50 years of age.

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

Areas of Significance: Criterion A

Politics and Government

The Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Politics and Government at the state level of significance because the selection of the site of the hospital was partially determined by the political influences of the local community to acquire the federal hospital and its substantial economic contributions to the local and state economy. Local boosters promoted the Roanoke site as an ideal location to accommodate a neuropsychiatric hospital for veterans.

See Continuation Sheet, page 8.34.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

See Continuation Sheet, page 8.40.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

See Continuation Sheets 9.45–9.47

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested
____previously listed in the National Register
_X_previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
_X_recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # VA-1251
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
_X_Federal agency
____Local government
____University
_X_Other
Name of repository: Dept of Veterans Affairs Historic Preservation Office & Salem VA Medical Center's archives

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 129-0038

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 206 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	586286	4125705	3	17	587346	4125739
2	17	587218	4129540	4	17	587333	4125702

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The historic district boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon in solid black lines on the aerial map on page 51. The boundary is also indicated by a polygon on the enclosed United States Geological Survey (USGS) Salem, Virginia topographic quadrangle map. The UTM reference points, stated in NAD 27, are provided above and Continuation Sheet 10.48, as well as on the USGS topographic quadrangle map. The boundary begins across from the intersection of Roanoke Boulevard and McDivitt Road on the south side of Roanoke Boulevard at UTM N 4125705, E 586286, then trends northeast along the right-of-way of the south side of Roanoke Boulevard for approximately 3,200 feet to UTM N 4129540, E 587218, then south-southeast approximately 780 feet along a fence line to a drive to UTM N 4125739, E 587346, then following a fence line to the southwest for approximately 130 feet to UTM N 4125702 E 587333 along the northwest side of a drive leading to the Virginia Veterans Care Center. Then to the southwest for approximately 110 feet to a gated opening for the drive at UTM N 4125682 E 587298. The historic district boundary turns to the southeast as it crosses the drive and continues to the east-southeast downhill along a fence line for approximately 230 feet to UTM N 4125662 E 587378. The historic district boundary turns to the north-northeast and follows a fence line for approximately 360 feet, then turns to the northeast along the same fence line for approximately 25 feet to UTM N 4125766 E 587406. The historic district boundary then turns to the east, continuing to follow the fence line, which also serves as the property line, through a wooded area for approximately 715 feet to UTM N 4125767 E 587630; the boundary continues along the fence line to the southeast for approximately 310 feet to UTM N 4125695 E 587700. The historic district boundary continues along the fence line (which

serves as the property line) to the east for approximately 425 feet to the right-of-way of Peters Creek Road at UTM N 4125697 E 587831, then along a fence line following the right-of-way along the west side of Peters Creek Road as it extends to the south-southeast and curving to the southwest for approximately 1,300 feet to UTM N 4125343, E 587936 to near the north side of the Norfolk Southern Railroad, then following the north side of the railroad to the west-southewest for approximately 5,500 feet, passing UTM N 4125296, E 586931 and continuing to the southwest corner of the historic district at UTM N 4125162, E 586294. The historic district boundary then continues to the north along a fence line for approximately 1,800 feet to the beginning, containing approximately 206 acres.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The NRHP historic district boundary is comprised of approximately 206 acres, which is the current property boundary less approximately 9 acres located in the northeastern portion of the medical center's property. The NRHP historic district boundary follows the property boundary and fence lines. The nine acres of the medical center's property that were not included in the historic district boundary include a portion of the nonextant golf course and part of the entrance drive to the Virginia Veterans Care Center. These 9 acres, separated from the historic district by a fence, no longer contribute to the significance of the historic district and therefore were excluded from the historic district boundary. The landscape of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals that served neuropsychiatric patients is an important characteristic of this veterans hospital sub-type. The Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District retains a small number of buildings that relate to its former agricultural pursuits, which were utilized as therapy for the patients. These buildings and land surrounding them are an important remnant of this form of therapy practiced before the advent of drug therapies. The Norfolk Southern Railway serves as the southern boundary, and Roanoke Boulevard is the northern boundary. The Burton Technical Center is located to the west of the historic district, and Peters Creek Road and the Virginia Veterans Care Center are located to the east-northeast of the historic district. The historic district is considerably smaller than the original hospital property because of land transfers, but the NRHP boundary is sufficient to encompass an area with integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association for the Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Trent Spurlock/Architectural Historian and Elizabeth Heavrin/Architectural Historian

organization Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. date June 21, 2012

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

city or town Lexington state KY zip code 40508

e-mail NA

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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

- **Continuation Sheets 49–54**

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

Photographs:

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

See Continuation Sheet Photographs 55

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) boundary encompasses all but approximately 9 acres of the current property holdings of the facility. These 9 acres are located in the northeast portion of the medical center's property. The majority of the NRHP boundary is contained within fencing, except along Roanoke Boulevard. Railroad tracks are located along the southern boundary, and Roanoke Boulevard extends along the north edge of the historic district boundary. A technical school is found to the west, and to the northeast is the Virginia Veterans Care Center on property formerly owned by the Roanoke VA Hospital.

Resources are referred to by their original name, if known, throughout this nomination. The Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District is one of the few Second Generation Veterans Hospitals where information pertaining to racial segregation of medical services for African American veterans can be found. According to the "Historic American Buildings Survey, Roanoke Veterans Administration Hospital (Salem Veterans Administration Medical Center), HABS No. VA-1251," completed in 1989 by Christopher F. David and Elizabeth Hannold, "Segregation was an official practice at the hospital from 1935 until the 1950s."[3] Resource 7 was initially constructed in 1934 to serve African Amercian patients and was originally designated by the VA as the Colored Patients' Building. The quarters for the attendants were also segregated; African American attendants working at the facility originally resided in the second story of the Attendants' Quarters/Garage Building (Resource 16, 1934), while the second floor of the Dining Hall (Resource 4, 1934) initially housed twenty-four white attendants. Resource 8 was originally built in 1938 as a Continued Treatment Building to serve African American veterans.[4] Evidence of racial segregation of patient care during the period of significance for the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals has also been identified at three other facilities: Tuskegee, Alabama; North Little Rock, Arkansas; and Alexandria, Louisiana. Racial segregation of medical care at VA hospitals ended in 1954, as is stated in a brief newspaper article from the July 1954 *New York Times* that includes the single sentence: "The Veterans Administration announced today that segregation of the races had been eliminated in veterans hospitals."[5]

The Main Building (Resource 2, 1934) is located at the crest of a hill with the semicircular lawn containing recreational fields to the north. The hillside gradually slopes north to Roanoke Boulevard while steep slopes are found to the west, south, and east. Two large ponds are located within the historic district near the eastern base of the hillside along with the remaining agricultural support buildings from the hospital's former farming operations.

Similar to other Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, the buildings of the Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District are arranged in three loosely arranged clusters according to function: the central core group, the residential quarters, and the maintenance/utility group. The central core group of buildings is composed of the Main Building (Resource 2, 1934), the Administration Building (Resource 1, 1934), the Dining Hall/Attendants' Quarters (Resource 4, 1934); the Recreation Building (Resource 5, 1934); and the flag pole (Resource 49, 1934). The Administration Building, Main Building, and Dining Hall/Attendants Quarters, are connected by enclosed corridors (Resource A, circa 1930s–1940s) with brick exteriors and windows. More recent constructions, much smaller in scale than the original resources, are also located within the central core group. These later resources include Emergency Generators (Resources 153, 1971; 154, 1980; and 156, 1993) and smoking shelters. Located in the northeast portion of the central core group are two large additions to the

[3] David and Hannold, 9.
[4] David and Hannold, 9; *Dedication of the Veterans Hospital, Roanoke, Virginia, October 19, 1934* (1934), n.p. , located in the files of the United States Department of Veteran Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.
[5] "Veterans Hospitals End Bias," New York Times, July 29, 1954.

facility (the Emergency Room and Laboratories Building [Resource 2A, 1979] and the Clinical Addition [Resource 143, 1992]) that have been constructed within the last three decades. The Clinical Addition (Resource 143, 1992) is a five-story building located to the east-southeast of the Main Building (Resource 2, 1934). The northeast elevation of the Main Building (Resource 2, 1934) is connected to the Emergency Room and Laboratories Building (Resource 2A, 1979), which in turn is connected to the Clinical Addition (Resource 143, 1992). A semicircular drive (Resource B, circa 1934) connects the Main Building (Resource 2, 1934) to Roanoke Boulevard. Located within the lawn of the semicircular drive are the baseball field and Grandstand (Resource 130, 1959).

To the southwest and northeast are two distinct sub-groups of H-buildings serving the patients of the hospital that also are included in the loosely formed central core group. The originally designated Colored Patients' Building (Resource 7, 1934), four Continued Treatment Buildings (Resources 8–11, 1938 to 1941), and the Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building (Resource 12, 1936) comprise the northeast sub-group of patient ward/treatment buildings of the central core group. These patient ward/treatment buildings were initially constructed, along with another patient ward/treatment building that was demolished in 1989, primarily to serve veterans of World War I. The southwestern sub-group of H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings was constructed in the 1940s as Continuing Treatment Buildings (Resources 74–77, all 1944), primarily to serve veterans returning from World War II. The southwestern sub-group is also considered a portion of the central core group within the historic district. The H-shaped buildings within the northeast and southwest sub-groups are connected by enclosed corridors (Resource A, circa 1930s–1940s) with brick exteriors creating enclosed courtyards. The connectors and buildings form a nearly continuous link. The primary entrance for the H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings surrounding the northeast courtyard (Resources 7–12, dating from 1934 to 1941) is found opposite the enclosed courtyard, but some buildings also have an entrance with a decorative door surround facing the courtyard. The positions of the enclosed porches of these H-buildings vary, with some oriented to the courtyard and others toward the exterior lane encompassing the complex. Greenhouses (Resources 80, 1943; and 121, 1956) are found within the courtyards of both the northeast and southwest sub-groups of patient ward/treatment buildings.

The second main group of buildings is the residential quarters, located in the western portion of the historic district. The residential quarters are situated along a curvilinear drive (Resource B, circa 1934) that encompasses the four quarters. This drive intersects the semicircular drive in front of the hospital complex. The four buildings include the Nurses' Quarters (Resource 17, 1934), the Manager's Residence (Resource 18, 1934), the Officer's Duplex Quarters (Resource 19, 1934), and the Edgehill/Mt. Airy residence (Resource 25, circa 1845), all of which are oriented to the drive with the rear elevations facing a shared, large lawn with a swimming pool. Oriented to the north is the Nurses' Quarters (Resource 17, 1934), while the Officer's Duplex (Resource 19, 1934) and Edgehill/Mt. Airy (Resource 25, circa 1845) are oriented to the west. The Manager's Residence (Resource 18, 1934) is oriented to the south. Three garages are associated with the quarters (Resources 26, 1937; 27, 1937; and 28, 1937). The residences were positioned to enable employees to easily walk to work but distanced from the medical buildings to provide a private setting. The residential quarters are approximately 650 feet from the southwestern group of patient ward/treatment H-shaped buildings with a sidewalk connecting the two groups of resources. Mature vegetation, including trees and shrubbery, assist in obscuring the residential quarters from direct view of the remainder of the hospital buildings.

The third group of buildings is the maintenance/utility buildings supporting the facility. They are grouped to the rear, or south-southeast, of the central core group of resources, such as the Administration and Main Buildings (Resources 1 and 2, both 1934). This maintenance/utility group includes the Boiler Plant (Resource

13, 1934), Laundry (Resource 14, 1934), Storehouse (Resource 15, 1934), the Attendants' Quarters/Garage (Resoruce 16, 1934), Engineering Storage (Resource 72, 1942), Engineering Shop (Resource 145, 1987), and the Equipment Storage Building (Resource 148, 1990). Directly to the rear of the maintenance/utility buildings is a steep bluff with railroad tracks at the base of the slope.

A number of support resources are found in the eastern portion of the historic district, at the base of the hillside near the two large ponds (Resource C, circa 1950–1960). At least three of these buildings currently utilized as storage buildings, the Engineering Storage Building (Resource 35, 1936), the Engineering/Recreation Building (Resource 46, 1937), and Storage Building (Resource 97, 1946), appear to be associated with the former farm operations of the hospital. Two resources constructed east of the base of the hillside are associated with the change in the area's function from agricultural purposes to recreational use. Associated with the recreation area located in the eastern portion of the historic district are the Restroom Building and Picnic Shelter (Resources 126, 1958; and 132, 1960). Both buildings are located north-northwest of the two recreational ponds (Resource C, circa 1950–1960).

The buildings located within the Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District share similarities with other Second Generation Veterans Hospitals in both original function and architectural style/decoration, especially those Veterans Bureau and VA hospitals constructed from the late 1920s through 1950 (Period II). The buildings constructed within the period of significance exhibit the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural styles that were nationally popular at the time. The buildings also suggest the influence of the Colonial Williamsburg version of the Colonial Revival architectural style that was regionally popular. A hierarchy of ornamentation was developed within the historic district according to the building's public use and visibility. The Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District has a Main Building (Resource 2, 1934) that serves as the focal point of the historic district. The monumentality and placement of the Main Building (Resource 2, 1934) speaks to its prominence within the historic district, both visually and functionally. The Main Building (Resource 2, 1934) exhibits the most expressive decorative elements of the historic district buildings. The Recreation Building (Resource 5, 1934) is the second most architecturally decorated building within the historic district.

Buildings continued to be constructed during the period of significance within the historic district after the initial building phase, including garages (Resources 26–28, all 1937) for the residential quarters, additional patient ward/treatment buildings for the neuropsychiatric patients, storage buildings, and structures containing maintenance shops.

The majority of the Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District remains in open lawns with mature trees. The primary access to the facility is through two entrances (Resource B, circa 1934) along Roanoke Boulevard that create a semicircular formal drive leading to the front of the Main Building (Resource 2, 1934). Situated directly in front of the Main Building (Resource 2, 1934), between the semicircular drive and the expansive front lawn, is the Flag Pole (Resource 49, 1934). The Main Building (Resource 2, 1934), situated on a raised elevation over the front lawn, serves as the focal point of the historic district and remains clearly visible from Roanoke Boulevard. The Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District has examples of both linear and curvilinear drives and sidewalks throughout. A curvilinear drive encircles the residential quarters group while a second encompasses the central core group of buildings, including the two sub-groups of H-shaped patient ward/treatment buildings. Parking lots are found in various locations throughout the historic district, but the largest are located to the east of the southwest sub-group of H-shaped patient ward/treatment buildings (Resources 74–77, 1944) and southeast and northeast of the northeast sub-group of H-shaped patient buildings (Resources 7–12, 1934 through 1941). Two of these parking lots are found along the rear (south) portion of the historic district. Another large parking lot is located near the Clinic Addition, the Recreation Building, a Continued Treatment Building,

and the Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building (Resources 143, 1992; 5, 1934; 11, 1938; and 12, 1936). The placement of this parking lot serves as the new main patient entrance to the facility through the Clinical Addition (Resource 143, 1992).

The aforementioned HABS report by David and Hannold includes copies of the original planting plan and the planting plan for the southwestern group of patient H-buildings. The tree list and plant list for both plans are considerable and emphasize the importance of the designed landscape to this facility. The designed landscape (Resource D, circa 1934–1946) was typically important at Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The original planting plan illustrates the initial buildings, and the planned expansions for six additonal patient H-shaped buildings are shown. One of these, located to the northeast of the Main Building (Resource 2, 1934), was never constructed. The original planting plan also shows the drives, including the one encompassing the residential quarters, the formal semicircular entry drive (Resource B, circa 1934), and the planned drive that would encircle the proposed patient ward/treatment H-shaped buildings that were to be constructed at a later date. A baseball field is even depicted in the front semicircular lawn although at a different location than its current placement.[6] Portions of the designed landscape (Resource D, circa 1934–1946) that remain intact include the semi-circular lawn to the front of the facility, open lawns to the west and south of the residential quarters, the mature trees in the residential area, portions of the courtyards, and the curving drives providing access to Roanoke Boulevard, the staff residences, and the H-shaped patient ward/treatment buildings.

Farming was an important characteristic of neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, because the agricultural pursuits were part of the patients' occupational therapy. A map showing farm structures within the Roanoke VA Hospital property in 1945 is included in the report by David and Hannold, and indicates agricultural buildings were located north of Roanoke Boulevard and in the area at the bottom of the hillside to the east of the hospital complex. Resources 34 (1936), 35 (1936), 46 (1937), and 97 (1946), all located in the level area at the bottom of the hillside east of the hospital complex, appear to be the only surviving buildings associated with the hospital's former agricultural operations. The four buildings are aligned along a linear drive. According to a newspaper article probably dating to the 1940s, the hospital farm encompassed 250 acres and included 340 hogs and 55 head of cattle. The majority of this farmland was located north of Roanoke Boulevard, west of the historic district on a tract currently containing the Burton Center for Arts and Technology, and also located in the area to the east of the central core of the historic district. The vegetable gardens encompassed 35 acres of hospital land. The agricultural production of the farm was utilized in the hospital kitchen for patients and staff meals.[7] The only portion of the historic district associated with the former agricultural operations is located at the bottom of the hillside to the east of the central core group of buildings.

Individual Resource Inventory

The numerical designations, dates of construction, and original and current use of the following resources were provided by the Facilities Management Department of the Salem Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Salem, Virginia and taken from Christopher F. David and Elizabeth Hannold's report entitled "Historic American Buildings Survey, Roanoke Veterans Administration Hospital (Salem Veterans Administration Medical Center),

[6] David and Hannold, 48.
[7] David and Hannold, 50; "VA Hospital Farm Furnishes Patients' Meat, Vegetables," newspaper clipping, Scrapbook #9, Library of the Salem Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Salem, Virginia.

HABS No. VA-1251.[8] The numerical designations of the resources were assigned at the time of their construction by the VA and the United States Department of Veterans Affairs. The "circa" dates of construction and letter designations were provided by the authors for resources without construction dates or numerical designations. Throughout this nomination the resources are referred to by their original function, if known. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources individual resource number is located in the chart and in the heading for each resource. Minor resources that are not substantial in size and scale were not included in the resource count; they include a number of small memorials, small stone monuments or plaques, electric transformers, and smoking shelters.

The period of significance, 1934–1950, and assessment of contributing and noncontributing resources for this nomination are based on the historic district's significance within the historic contexts developed in the United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF). Resources constructed after 1950, and thus considered noncontributing within this nomination, may possess significance under themes not fully developed as part of the MPDF. Resources located within the medical center campus may be eligible or contributing for other associations or contexts under National Register Criteria A–D, or recent buildings/structures may be eligible under Criteria Consideration G, for resources of exceptional importance that are less than 50 years of age.

Resource #	VDHR Resource #	Date of Construction	Contributing (C)/ Noncontributing (NC)	Original Use	Current Use
1	129-0038-0001	1934	C	Administration Building	Administration and VA Police
2, 2A, 143, and 156	129-0038-0002	1934, 1979, 1992, 1993	C	Main Building, Emergency Room and Laboratories Addition, Clinical Addition, and Emergency Generator	Nursing Home Care Units, Admissions, Emergency Room, Pharmacy, Primary Care Group Practice, Diabetic Education, Health Benefits Center, Radiology, MRI, Spinal Cord Clinic, Physical Therapy, Receiving Warehouse, Supply Processing and Distribution, and Emergency Generator
4	129-0038-0003	1934	C	Dining Hall / Attendants' Quarters	Canteen, Barber Shop, Retail Store, U.S. Post Office, Main Kitchen
5	129-0038-0004	1934	C	Recreation Building	Recreation, Auditorium, Education, Women's Health, Patient Advocate Services
7	129-0038-0005	1934	C	Colored Patients' Building	Supportive Services, Psychiatric Units
8	129-0038-0006	1938	C	Continued Treatment Building	Acute Psychiatric Units
9	129-0038-0007	1941	C	Continued Treatment Building	Neuropsychology Clinic, Memory Disorders, Psychiatric Unit, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder Unit
10	129-0038-0008	1940	C	Continued Treatment Building	Centralized Resources, Occupational Therapy, Transitional Living
11	129-0038-0009	1938	C	Continued Treatment Building	Day Treatment Center, Mental Health Service Line, Outpatient Psychiatric Services
12	129-0038-0010	1936	C	Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building	Patient Library, Prosthetics, Recreation Section, Voluntary Section, Research and Development Service
13	129-0038-0011	1934	C	Boiler House	Boiler Plant

[8] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Department, Salem Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Salem, Virginia; David and Hannold, 15–32, 41–42.

Resource #	VDHR Resource #	Date of Construction	Contributing (C)/ Noncontributing (NC)	Original Use	Current Use
14	129-0038-0012	1934	C	Laundry Building	Laundry Building
15	129-0038-0013	1934	C	Storehouse	Laundry, Compensated Work Therapy Services, Storage
16	129-0038-0014	1934	C	Attendants' Quarters / Garage	Engineering Offices, Landscaping, Air Conditioning Shop
17	129-0038-0015	1934	C	Nurses' Quarters	Leased for Non-VA Purpose
18	129-0038-0016	1934	C	Manager's Residence	Quarters
19	129-0038-0017	1934	C	Officer's Duplex Quarters	Quarters
23	129-0038-0018	1934	C	Sewage Pump House	Pump House
24	129-0038-0019	1934	C	Water Tank	Water Tank
25	129-0015 also 129-0038-0058	Circa 1845	C	Edgehill / Mt. Airy Residence	Quarters
26	129-0038-0020	1937	C	Garage	Garage
27	129-0038-0021	1937	C	Garage	Garage
28	129-0038-0022	1937	C	Garage	Garage
29	129-0015 also 129-0038-0058	Circa 1937–1950	C	Swimming Pool	Swimming Pool
31	129-0038-0023	1936	C	Unspecified Function	Paint Shop
34	129-0038-0024	1936	C	Implement Shed	Engineering Storage Building
35	129-0038-0025	1936	C	Implement Shed	Engineering Storage Building
46	129-0038-0026	1937	C	Unspecified Agricultural Building	Engineering/Recreation Storage Building
49	129-0038-0027	1934	C	Flag Pole	Flag Pole
72	129-0038-0028	1942	C	Unspecified Function	Engineering Storage
74	129-0038-0029	1944	C	Continued Treatment Building	Administration, Mailroom
75	129-0038-0030	1944	C	Continued Treatment Building	Rehabilitation Medicine Service Clinic, Wellness Center
76	129-0038-0031	1944	C	Continued Treatment Building	Engineering Shops, Adult Day Care
77	129-0038-0032	1944	C	Continued Treatment Building	Nursing Services, Credit Union, Child Day Care
80	129-0038-0033	1943	C	Greenhouse (west)	Greenhouse (west)
85	129-0038-0034	1945	C	Unspecified Function	Sheet Metal Shop
97	129-0038-0035	1946	C	Livestock Barn	Storage Building
116	129-0038-0036	1930	C	Unspecified Function	Storage Building
117	129-0038-0037	1956	NC	Unspecified Function	Storage Building
121	129-0038-0038	1956	NC	Greenhouse (east)	Greenhouse (east)
125	129-0038-0039	1957	NC	Water Tank	Water Tank
126	129-0038-0040	1958	NC	Restroom Building	Restroom Building
130	129-0038-0041	1959	NC	Grandstand	Grandstand
131	129-0038-0042	Circa 1970–1990	NC	Switchgear Station	Switchgear Station/Substation
132	129-0038-0043	1960	NC	Picnic Shelter	Picnic Shelter
133	129-0038-0044	1962	NC	Golf Clubhouse	Vacant
134	129-0038-0045	1963	NC	Transformer Vault	Transformer Vault

Resource #	VDHR Resource #	Date of Construction	Contributing (C)/ Noncontributing (NC)	Original Use	Current Use
138	129-0038-0046	1980	NC	Emergency Generator Building	Emergency Generator Building
139	129-0038-0047	1980	NC	Emergency Generator Building	Emergency Generator Building
140	129-0038-0048	1980	NC	Emergency Generator Building	Emergency Generator Building
141	129-0038-0049	1980	NC	Emergency Generator Building	Emergency Generator Building
142	129-0038-0050	1980	NC	Emergency Generator Building	Emergency Generator Building
144	129-0038-0051	1985	NC	Chapel	Chapel
145	129-0038-0052	1987	NC	Engineering Shop Building	Plumbing Shop Building
146	129-0038-0053	1988	NC	Chapel Offices	Chapel Offices
147	129-0038-0054	1989	NC	Hazardous Storage Building	Hazardous Storage Building
148	129-0038-0055	1990	NC	Equipment Storage Building	Motor Vehicle Shop
153	129-0038-0056	1971	NC	Emergency Generator Building	Emergency Generator Building
154	129-0038-0057	1980	NC	Emergency Generator Building	Emergency Generator Building
155	129-0015 also 129-0038-0058	1975	NC	Pool Pump House	Pool Pump House
157	129-0038-0059	1993	NC	Emergency Generator Building	Emergency Generator Building
162	129-0038-0060	1998	NC	Water Main Building	Water Main Building - Roanoke
163	129-0038-0061	1999	NC	Water Main Building	Water Main Building - Salem
164	129-0038-0062	1999	NC	Greenhouse	Greenhouse
A	129-0038-0063	Circa 1934–1944	C (14)	Connecting Corridors	Connecting Corridors
B	129-0038-0064	Circa 1934–1945	C	Internal Road System	Internal Road System
C	129-0038-0065	Circa 1950 and post 1958	NC (2)	Fishing Ponds	Fishing Ponds
D	129-0038-0066	Circa 1934–1946	C	Landscaped Grounds	Landscaped Grounds
E	129-0015 also 129-0038-0058	Circa 1950–1970	NC	Masonry Grill	Masonry Grill

Resource 1. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0001. Administration Building. 1934.
***Contributing building*: 1.**

Located on the crest of a small rise overlooking the semicircular drive, the Administration Building (Resource 1, 1934) is one of the principal buildings within the historic district. Oriented to the northwest, this building is located in the central core group of buildings directly southwest of the main building (Resource 2, 1933). This building originally housed the VA's regional office for Virginia.[9]

This is a two-story, thirteen-bay, hip-roof building with a projecting pavilion. The building is designed in the Colonial Revival architectural style that characterizes the historic district buildings constructed during the period of significance. This cross-shaped building has a raised rusticated stone foundation and is faced with brick laid in Flemish bond. The roof is sheathed in slate shingles. Colonial Revival architectural characteristics of the administration building include symmetrical facade fenestration; a three-bay, gable-roof, central projecting pavilion with a blind lunette piercing the pediment; a wood pedimented door surround with a six-light transom; brick jack arches above the first and second story windows throughout the building; hip-roof dormers

[9] David and Hannold, 15.

along the facade and rear roof slopes and the roof of the projecting pavilion; and a dentil and modillion cornice encompassing the building. A large brick chimney extends from the junction of the main block and the projecting pavilion. The windows of the main block have replacement nine-over-nine-light double-hung sashes, the dormer windows have replacement four-over-four-light double-hung sashes, and the basement windows have single eight-light sashes. The walkout basement is visible along the southwest portion of the facade, the southwest elevation, and the rear.

It appears that the rear (southeast) of the building originally was quite similar to the facade but a two-story, flat-roof addition has been built on the rear elevation of the projecting central pavilion. Facing the rear of the building, the right portion of this addition extends beyond the left bay. This right portion of the addition does not have window openings. Otherwise, the fenestration pattern and the materials of the addition, including the brick exterior, stone foundation, and ornamental cornice, are consistent with the rest of the building.

Resources 2, 2A, 143, and 156. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0002. Main Building, Emergency Room and Laboratories Addition, Clinical Addition, and Emergency Generator Building. 1934, 1979, 1992, and 1993. *Contributing building*: 1.

Located on a small rise overlooking the semicircular drive and the central flag pole, the Main Building (Resource 2, 1934) serves as the focal point of the historic district. Oriented to the northwest, this building is located in the central core group of the historic district. It is constructed with Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural style decorative elements. The Main Building, currently housing the nursing home care unit and clinics, is a three-story, hip-roof building that is twenty-five bays wide in total and is composed of gable-roof return wings contributing to the overall H-shape. The facade is symmetrically divided into seven three-bay segments with two additional bays of the main block of the building extending beyond the return wings on either side. The central block of the building is nine bays wide including a central projecting three-bay pedimented pavilion. This main block projects only slightly from the three bays located to each side that connect to three-bay front-gable return wings. Extensions projecting from the side elevations of the main block beyond the return wings are composed of two-story enclosed porches supported by a one-story brick platform.

The facade of the Main Building's central block is characterized by a three-bay projecting pavilion that is composed of a two-story pedimented portico supported by a one-story platform. The pediment is sheathed in horizontal boards and contains a small lunette. It is trimmed with a modillion and dentil cornice such as that on the main block of the building. The pediment is supported by large brick piers with pilasters at the front corners and two large Tuscan columns in the center. Between the columns and pilasters extends a simple turned balustrade that encloses the portico. The portico is accessed through a central second-floor, single-leaf entry that has sidelights and a fanlight. The portico is supported by a raised one-story platform of three brick arches in Flemish bond with keystones. The two-leaf main entrance into the building is sheltered by this platform through replacement metal frame commercial glass doors in the central arch. The two flanking arches have large, fixed, plate glass windows, as do the arches on the side elevations of this platform. All of the other windows on the facade have stone or poured concrete sills and replacement nine-over-nine-light or twelve-over-twelve-light double-hung sashes. The southwest gable-end extension has a pediment similar to the facade's central pavilion. The porches along the second and third stories, supported by pilasters and Tuscan columns, have been enclosed with ribbons of three windows and wood panels. The northeast gable-end extension was probably similar to that of the opposite elevation, but a multiple-story addition associated with the Emergency Room and Laboratories Addition (Resource 2A, 1979) is located adjacent to the main building (Resource 2, 1934).

Additional Colonial Revival and Classical Revival style decorative elements associated with the central block, extensions, and return wings of the Main Building (Resource 2, 1934) include gable-end pediments with round louvered vents accented by keystones; a terra cotta stringcourse between the first and second stories and a brick stringcourse between the second and third stories; four large brick chimneys (probably nonfunctioning) piercing the ridgelines of the return wings; and a rusticated stone foundation with square mortar joints. In addition, behind the central pavilion, the roof of the main block of the building is crowned with an octagonal cupola. Each side of the cupola is defined by an arched vent with louvers. It is topped with a domed metal roof and finial, and trimmed with a denticulated cornice. When viewed from the rear of the building, one can see that the cupola is supported by a short tower surrounded by a wooden balustrade. Overall, the rear elevation of the Main Building (Resource 2, 1934) is similar to the front, except that the central three bays are defined by a projecting hip-roof wing rather than a pedimented pavilion. A single-story Connecting Corridor (Resource A, circa 1930s–1940s) extends from this central projecting wing to the Dining Hall/Attendants' Quarters (Resource 4, 1934). The Emergency Room and Laboratories Addition (Resource 2A, 1979) connects directly to the Main Building (Resource 2, 1934) along its northeast elevation.

The Emergency Room and Laboratories Addition (Resource 2A, 1979), located in the central core group of buildings, is attached to the northeast elevation of the Main Building (Resource 2, 1933). Located within the Emergency Room and Laboratories Addition (Resource 2A, 1979) are services related to admissions, the emergency room, the health benefits center, and radiology. The polygonal-shaped, two-story, flat-roof addition was constructed in 1979 and does not reflect the Colonial Revival architectural style of the original buildings. An ambulance entrance is found along the northwest elevation of the addition. While the Emergency Room and Laboratories Addition (Resource 2A, 1979) is two stories, a four-story, rectangular tower clad in brick is located above the ambulance entrance and is constructed adjacent to the northeast gable-roof extension of the Main Building (Resource 2, 1934). This tower addition has a flat roof and extends to the ridgeline of the adjacent Main Building (Resource 2, 1934). Windows with twelve-over-twelve-light double-hung sashes are found along both the first and second floors of the Emergency Room and Laboratories Addition (Resource 2A, 1979). Larger window openings, located along the second floor of the addition, are filled with paired triple-hung twelve-light sashes and topped with an arched window. Although its construction does utilize similar materials as the adjacent Main Building (Resource 2, 1934), including rusticated stone along the first story and Flemish-bond brick on the upper stories, the Emergency Room and Laboratories Addition's (Resource 2A, 1979) flat roof, fenestration patterns, and asymmetrical footprint contrast with the regular forms and rhythms of the historic district's earlier buildings. The Emergency Room and Laboratories Addition's (Resource 2A, 1979) two-story mass is subordinate to the adjacent three-story main building (Resource 2, 1934). The Emergency Room and Laboratories Addition's (Resource 2A, 1979) first floor is situated at the basement level of the adjacent Main Building (Resource 2, 1934), while the second floor extends to the approximate middle of the Main Building's second level. While the northwest wall plane of the Emergency Room and Laboratories Addition (Resource 2A, 1979) extends beyond the facade return wings of the Main Building (Resource 2), the subordinate massing and placement of the Emergency Room and Laboratories Addition (Resource 2A, 1979) does not detract from the Main Building (Resource 2, 1934) continuing as the focal point of the historic district.

The Clinical Addition (Resource 143) is a large addition to the Emergency Room and Laboratories Addition (Resource 2A, 1979) constructed in 1992. Patient services contained within the Clinical Addition (Resource 143) include diabetic education, the cashier, the kinesiotherapy clinic, pharmacy, outpatient physical therapy, occupational therapy, the spinal cord clinic, and primary care. The Clinical Addition also contains the receiving warehouse and supply process and distribution services for the medical center. The Clinical Addition

(Resource 143, 1992) extends along the northeast and southeast elevations of the Emergency Room and Laboratories Addition (Resource 2A, 1979). The construction of the Clinical Addition (Resource 143, 1992) resulted in the demolition in 1989 of one of the early patient ward/treatment H-shaped buildings (acute building) originally in the the northeastern sub-group of patient ward/treatment buildings of the central core group of buildings. The Clinical Addition (Resource 143, 1992) is located within the loosely grouped central core of buildings to the northeast of the Dining Hall/Attendants' Quarters (Resource 4, 1934). The Clinical Addition (Resource 143, 1992) completes the enclosing of the courtyard created by the northeastern sub-group of patient ward/treatment H-shaped buildings. The Clinical Addition is composed of a raised or fully exposed basement level clad in stone, similar to the administration/patient buildings dating to the period of significance, and a first floor that serves as a base for the multi-story portions of the building. Two four-story towers are connected by a narrower five-story tower in the center of the Clinical Addition (Resource 143, 1992). The two four-story sections of the building are set back from the wall planes of the first-floor level. The five-story section has a cross-gable roof and the flat roofs of the four-story towers have sloping roofs along the edges that are sympathetic to the rooflines of the buildings dating to the period of significance. Although it rises to a height of five stories, the building is stepped and the four- and five-story portions of the building are set back from the elevations along grade so that this building is approachable and not overly imposing at pedestrian level. It's scale, massing, and detailing clearly date to the late twentieth century, but its exterior materials, including rusticated stone and Flemish bond brick, are similar to that of the buildings dating to the period of significance. The design motifs recall the architecture of the earlier buildings, such as: gable roofs with pediments; full story gable-roof projections; the roofing material that appears to simulate slate shingles; lunette shaped vents piercing the pediments; stringcourses; arched windows; and windows that appear to simulate double-hung multiple-light sashes.

An Emergency Generator Building (Resource 156, 1993) is located near the southwest corner of the Clinical Addition (Resource 143, 1992). The northeast elevation of this emergency generator building (Resource 156, 1993) is attached to the Clinical Addition. This Emergency Generator Building (Resource 156, 1993) is a one-story, flat-roof, rectangular building with large vent openings along the side elevations. The brick exterior is laid in Flemish bond with jack arches above all the openings. Resources 2A, 143, and 156 are additions to Resource 2 and are therefore part of the Main Building (Resource 2), but the three additions are noncontributing features of Resource 2 and the historic district.

Resource 4. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0003. Dining Hall/Attendants' Quarters. 1934. *Contributing building*: 1.

The Dining Hall/Attendants' Quarters Building (Resource 4, 1934), located in the central core group of buildings, is oriented to the northwest, facing the rear elevation of the Main Building (Resource 2, 1934). The Dining Hall/Attendants' Quarters Building currently houses the main kitchen, retail store, U.S. post office, and the canteen. A two-story, gable-roof Connecting Corridor (Resource A, circa 1934–1944) extends from the central rear wing of the Main Building (Resource 2, 1934) to the central projecting pavilion of the Dining Hall/Attendants' Quarters Building's (Resource 4, 1934) facade. The central mass of the Dining Hall/Attendants' Quarters Building is composed of a two-story, nine-bay, side-gable block with a brick exterior and a raised rusticated stone clad foundation. The building's facade has a three-bay, front-gable, central projecting pavilion with an oculus piercing the pediment. To the southwest of the main block is a four-bay, single-story on a raised basement, hip-roof wing with a one-bay, single-story with a raised basement, side-gable projection extending from the southwest elevation. A one-story, hip-roof return wing with a full walkout basement extends from the rear of the wing extending from the southwest of this building. Both wings are

supported by fully-raised basements with exterior entrances and windows with eight-over-eight-light double-hung sashes. The first-story windows on both the main block and the wings are large triple-hung sashes with fixed, arched, ten-light upper sashes over two operable fifteen-light sashes. The second story windows of the central block are smaller nine-over-nine-light double-hung sashes and both the main block and the wings have hip-roof dormers, most of which are filled with louvered vents rather than windows. The building exhibits Colonial Revival detailing such as Flemish bond brickwork, jack arches over the windows, a modillion cornice on the central block and a more simple molded cornice on the wings. Extending from the rear of the main block is a one-story, flat-roof hyphen with a fully exposed basement connecting a two-story, hip-roof wing with a fully exposed basement to the rear of the main block creating a footprint in the shape of a "T". Originally both side elevations (northeast and southwest) were exposed, but a later flat-roof addition has enclosed the courtyard formed by the southwest elevation of the rear wing and the rear hip-roof return wing to the southwest. The northeast elevation exhibits three large arched windows that have been filled with brick. Two-story hip-roof sections project from the southwest and northeast elevations near the rear of the wing, the northeast exhibiting windows with multiple-light double-hung sashes. The rear wing also exhibits Colonial Revival characteristics similar to the other sections of the building, including: hip-roof dormers; a large brick chimney piercing the roof; the roof sheathed in slate shingles or similar replacement materials; modillion cornice; a brick stringcourse; abrick exterior laid in Flemish bond; and a fully exposed basement of rusticated stone. Two additions were constructed to the Dining Hall/Attendants Quarters in 1944 and 1948.[10] One addition to the building is composed of multiple two-story rectangular blocks of various heights. All are topped with flat roofs and the walls of the upper story are pierced with large multiple-pane windows. The lower story, rear elevation of this portion of the building serves as a loading dock. An elevated Connecting Corridor on the northeast elevation of the addition connects it to the Clinical Addition (Resource 143, 1992). This connecting corridor dates to the construction of the Clinical Addition (Resource 143, 1992).

Resource 5. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0004. Recreation Building. 1934.
***Contributing building*: 1.**

The Recreation Building (Resource 5, 1934) is located to the northeast of the Emergency Room and Laboratories Addition (Resources 2A, 1979) and the Clinical Addition (Resource 143, 1992) within the loosely grouped central core cluster of buildings. The building, currently housing education, women's health, patient advocate services, and recreation facilities, is a two-story building containing an auditorium and exhibits a brick exterior with a raised rusticated stone clad basement. Oriented to the northwest, this side-gable building is roughly rectangular with facade and rear three-bay cross-gable projections at each end of the northeast and southwest elevations. Beyond these projections, the northeast elevation of the building terminates in a solid hip-roof mass that extends slightly taller than the main block of the building. This mass, probably containing the stage area, has a large, pedimented entry with a wood panel door accessed by exterior metal stairs.

The facade of this building is defined by five large, arched windows that extend two stories and contain twenty-over-twenty-light double-hung sashes with sidelights and multiple-light arched windows above. The windows are accentuated by concrete keystones and window sills. The outer bay on each end of the side-gable portion of this elevation contains a single-leaf entry with a pediment inserted into the bottom portion of an arched window. Situated on a porch with metal railings extending between the entries, they are accessed from grade by double stairs in front of each of the entries. Lyre motifs are found along the porch railings. A gable-roof, projecting porch extends from the southwest elevation. The porch is supported by pilasters and Tuscan

[10] David and Hannold, 19.

columns. The rear elevation has a central gable-roof projecting pavilion with an arched entrance flanked by six brick arches creating an arcade. The rear central projection also has a pediment filled with an oculus and a second story single-leaf entry that opens onto a balcony with a wood balustrade. The upper story is defined by a stringcourse and its windows contain twelve-over-twelve-light double-hung sashes. Overall the building exhibits Colonial Revival characteristics including symmetrical fenestration; Flemish bond brickwork; brick jack arches; pedimented entries; a modillion and dentil cornice; two brick chimneys piercing the roof; the roof sheathed in slate shingles or similar replacement material; lunette windows in the pediments created by the front-gable projections, and hip-roof dormers.

Resource 7. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0005. Colored Patients' Building. 1934. *Contributing building*: 1.

The original designation for Resource 7 was the Colored Patients' Building, as it was originally constructed to only serve African American veterans. The Colored Patients' Building (Resource 7, 1934) is located to the east-northeast of the Clinical Addition (Resource 143, 1992) and currently contains psychiatric units and supportive services. This resource is a two-story, gable-roof building with a raised rusticated stone foundation and hip-roof return wings, creating an overall H-shape. Oriented to the southeast, the central side-gable mass of the building is thirteen bays wide and extends an additional one-bay on each side elevation beyond the three-bay return wings. The facade's center three bays project slightly forward to create a pavilion topped with a pediment pierced with a blind lunette. The centered, double-leaf entry is filled with replacement metal frame commercial glass doors and transom. The door surround exhibits pilasters supporting an entablature with a pediment decorated in a key molding. The windows throughout the building have replacement double-hung sashes with grids simulating muliple-light sashes. The hip-roof return wings of the facade terminate in front-gable projecting pavilions with two-story Tuscan columns and pilasters appearing to support the pedimented roof. These pavilions were once open porches but are now enclosed in brick with two windows on each floor of the facade and side elevations. Hip-roof porches sheltering single-leaf entries are found on the facade in the corners created by the intersection of the main block and the return wings. These brick porches, located along the first floor, are reached by steps or a concrete ramp. Directly to the rear of the facade and rear pavilions is a flat-roof, rectangular projection, probably housing the elevator equipment. This roof projection is constructed with four nonfunctional brick chimneys at the corners connected by a balustrade. The northeast and southwest elevations have pedimented projections of the main block extending beyond the return wings.

The rear elevation of this building has a central five-bay double-projecting pavilion with the rear portion forming a hip-roof and central three-bay portion finished with a pedimented gable roof. The hip-roof return wings of the rear elevation do not end in porches. They are connected by the one-story, gable-roof Corridor (Resource A, circa 1934–1944) that leads to the Continued Treatment Building (Resource 8, 1938) and the Clinical Addition (Resource 143, 1992), creating an inner courtyard between the return wings. The first floor entry to the rear central pavilion is similar to that found on the facade. In its finishes, detailing, and massing, the building exhibits typical Colonial Revival and Classical Revival characteristics including symmetrical fenestration; Flemish bond brickwork; brick jack arches above double-hung sash windows; pedimented entries; a modillion and dentil cornice; blind lunettes in the pediments created by the front-gable projections; and hip-roof dormer windows.

Resource 8. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0006. Continued Treatment Building. 1938. *Contributing building*: 1.

This Continued Treatment Building (Resource 8, 1938), currently housing acute psychiatric units but originally constructed to serve African American veterans, is located to the northeast of the Colored Patients' Building (Resource 7, 1934) in the northeast sub-group of patient ward/treatment buildings surrounding a courtyard. This building, oriented to the southwest, is very similar to Resource 7. This is a two-story, gable-roof building with return wings creating an overall H-shape that is supported by a raised basement with rusticated stone. The facade of the building is nearly identical to the Colored Patients' Building's (Resource 7, 1934), facade with a projecting central pavilion and pedimented single-leaf entry. Hip-roof porches are found along the facade's first story, adjacent to the intersection of the return wings and the main block of the building. These porches are accessed by steps or a concrete ramp. The enclosed porches of the return wings are also located along the facade elevation, but most of the window openings have been filled with brick. Replacement window sashes are found throughout the first and second stories of this Continued Treatment Buliding. The majority of basement windows along the facade and southeast return wings appear to retain original sashes. Because of the slope on which the building is constructed, the rear elevation is two-stories with a full walkout basement. The bottom half of the basement is clad in stone and the upper half is clad in brick, and a rusticated stone stringcourse separates the first and second floors. The building's exterior exhibits brick finished in a Flemish bond. Except for the difference in height, the overall arrangement and detailing of the rear of this building is very similar to the rear of Resource 7 (1934). A number of windows throughout the return wings have been filled with brick. This building is connected to Resource 7 and the Continued Treatment Building (Resource 9, 1941) by one-story, shed-roof or gable-roof Connecting Corridors (Resource A, circa 1934–1944) that extend from the side-gable ends of the central mass of the building.

Resource 9. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0007. Continued Treatment Building. 1941. *Contributing building*: 1.

This Continued Treatment Building (Resource 9, 1941) is located northeast of Resource 8, another Continued Treatment Building (1938) within the northeastern sub-group of patient ward/treatment resources. This building, currently serving as a psychiatric unit, is an H-shape building of the same basic design as the Colored Patients' Building and the Continued Treatment Building (Resources 7, 1934; and 8, 1938). Oriented to the northeast, the two-story, gable-roof building is supported by a raised basement. Hip-roof return wings project from the facade. The facade also features a double-projecting central pavilion with a double-leaf entry and a pedimented door surround. The pavilion's pediment is pierced with a blind lunette. Replacement double-hung sashes with varying divided lights, such as twelve-over-twelve or fifteen-over-fifteen, fill the windows throughout the building. This building also has the same flat-roof, rectangular projection to the rear of the facade and rear pavilions that houses elevator equipment. This roof projection is constructed with four currently nonfunctioning brick chimneys at the corners connected by a balustrade. Similar brick chimneys also pierce the roof at the ridgeline intersections of the main block and return wings. The southeast and northwest elevations have gable-roof projections of the main block that extend beyond the return wings. Both have pediments filled with blind lunettes and modillion cornices. The southeast gable end has a single-leaf, walkout basement entry sheltered with a flat-roof metal porch.

The rear elevation has a fully exposed walkout basement. The basement of the rear elevation is clad entirely in rusticated stone. The rear porch of the northwest return wing has been enclosed with brick and windows, but the southeast rear return wing's two-story porch remains open with wire screens and metal

railing or a wood balustrade. A long, concrete ramp extends alongside the southeast rear return wing to provide access to a first story entry. The central pavilion of the rear elevation is slightly shorter than the flanking return wings. This building exhibits typical Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural characteristics including symmetrical fenestration; Flemish bond brickwork; brick jack arches above the first and second story windows with double-hung replacement sashes; pedimented entry; a modillion and dentil cornice; blind lunettes in the pediments; hip-roof dormers filled with replacement sashes or vents; and the roof is sheathed in slate shingles or similar replacement materials. The Connecting Corridor (Resource A, circa 1934–1944) to Resource 8 extends from the outside of the southeast return wing, and the connector to Resource 10 adjoins the northwest projecting gable end.

Resource 10. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0008. Continued Treatment Building. 1940. *Contributing building*: 1.

This Continued Treatment Building (Resource 10, 1940), currently housing centralized resources, occupational therapy services, and transitional living quarters, is located to the northwest of another continued treatment building (Resource 9, 1941) within the northeast sub-group of patient ward/treatment buildings of the central core group. This Continued Treatment Building (Resource 10, 1940) is a typical H-shaped patient ward/treatment building that closely resembles the previously described Continued Treatment Building (Resource 9, 1941). Oriented to the northeast, Resource 10 is a two-story, multiple bay, gable-roof building with a five-bay double-projecting central pavilion and hip-roof return wings forming the overall H-shape of the building.

A full walkout basement is visible along the rear elevation. The basement, like other early resources, is finished in rusticated stone. Both of the two-story porches of the rear gable-roof projections at the terminus of the rear return wings remain open. The porches are filled with wire screens and metal railings or wood balustrates. The rear elevation has a central wing that is slightly shorter than the flanking return wings. This building exhibits typical Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural characteristics including: symmetrical fenestration; Flemish bond brickwork; brick jack arches above the first and second story windows with double-hung replacement sashes (including nine-over-nine-light replacement sashes); pedimented entry; a modillion and dentil cornice; blind lunettes in the pediments; hip-roof dormers filled with replacement sashes or vents; and the roof is sheathed in slate shingles or similar replacement materials. Air conditioning units fill the upper portions of many of the windows. The Connecting Corridor (Resource A, circa 1934–1944) to Resource 9 extends from the southeast elevation's central gable end, and the connector to another Continued Treatment Building (Resource 11, 1938) adjoins the northwest wing near its southwestern teminus.

Resource 11. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0009. Continued Treatment Building. 1938. *Contributing building*: 1.

This Continued Treatment Building (Resource 11, 1938) is located to the northwest of Resource 10 within the northeast sub-group of patient ward/treatment buildings of the central core group. It is a typical H-shaped building found within the historic district that most closely resembles Resource 8. Oriented to the northwest and currently housing outpatient psychiatric services, the day treatment center, and the mental health service line, this is a three-story, multiple bay, gable-roof building with a five-bay central, double-projecting pavilion and hip-roof return wings creating the overall H-shape. The pedimented facade double-leaf entry is filled with replacement metal frame glass doors. The windows throughout the building have replacement double-hung sashes with grids forming nine-over-nine-light or twelve-over-twelve-light sashes. The foundation and lower portion of the first story are clad in rusticated stone while the remainder of the building has a brick exterior

finished in Flemish bond. A rusticated stone stringcourse separates the first and second floors. This building exhibits typical Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural characteristics including: symmetrical fenestration; brick jack arches above the facade's windows and the second and third story windows of the rear elevation; a modillion and dentil cornice; blind lunettes in the pediments; hip-roof dormers filled with replacement sashes or vents; nonfunctioning brick chimneys piercing the roof; a balustrade connecting the central four false chimneys; and the roof is sheathed in slate shingles or a replacement material mimicking slate shingles.

The upper two stories are visible along the rear elevation while the first story is partially below grade. The three-bay central pavilion on the rear elevation extends only slightly and does not form a central wing. The porches remain open with wire screens. The upper level of the northeast return wing porch has been enclosed with windows and brick. This building connects to another Continued Treatment Building and a Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building (Resources 10, 1940; and 12, 1936) by way of one-story Connecting Corridors (Resource A, circa 1934–1944) that curve from the exterior elevations of the first story of the porch wings.

Resource 12. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0010. Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building. 1936. *Contributing building*: 1.

This Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building (Resource 12, 1936) is located to the southeast of a Continued Treatment Building (Resource 11, 1938) within the northeast sub-group of patient ward/treatment buildings of the central core group. This building currently contains a number of services, including the research and development service, the patient library, voluntary section, recreation section, and prothetics services. Resource 12 is a H-shaped building with a few notable variations from the examples described thus far. Oriented to the southwest, this building extends a full three stories above grade on all elevations with the first story clad in rusticated stone and the upper stories clad in Flemish bond brick. Hip-roof return wings create the overall H-shape of the resource. The five central facade bays extend slightly from the main block of the building with a side-gable roof, parapeted gables, and paired chimneys connected by a balustrade. The first story of this projecting section has three stone arches leading into a covered porch that shelters a double-leaf entry with replacement aluminum frame doors. This building exhibits typical Colonial Revival and Classical Revival style characteristics, including symmetrical fenestration; brick jack arches above the first and second story windows; a modillion and dentil cornice; blind lunettes in the pediments; hip-roof dormers filled with replacement sashes or vents; nonfunctioning brick chimneys piercing the roof; Flemish bond brickwork along all elevations; and the roof is sheathed in slate shingles or a replacement material mimicking slate shingles. The windows throughout the building have replacement double-hung sashes with grids forming twelve-over-twelve-light sashes. Extending from the terminus of the hip-roof facade, return wings are gable-roof projections filled with two-story porches. The porches have been enclosed with windows and brick.

The rear elevation is similar to the previously described H-buildings with a hip-roof central wing opposite the facade's side-gable projection. The Connecting Corridor (Resource A, circa 1934–1944) to a Continued Treatment Building (Resource 11, 1938) extends from the exterior of the northeast wing, and the connector to the Chapel (Resource 144, 1985) intercepts the southeast gable end of this Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building (Resource 12, 1936).

Resource 13. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0011. Boiler Plant. 1934.
***Contributing building*: 1.**

The Boiler Plant (Resource 13, 1934) and other maintenance/utility buildings are grouped to the south of the central core group of buildings near the southern boundary of the historic district. This building is composed of simple rectangular masses varying from two to five stories, all with flat roofs. The original portion of the building is to the west and south, with additions to the north and east. The older portion of the building has a concrete foundation and the exterior is brick finished in five course common bond. It includes some detailing such as rusticated window sills, a rusticated parapet cap, and rusticated stringcourses separating the fourth and fifth story windows and the fifth story from the upper parapet wall along the taller sections of the building. Most of the bays of the older portion of the building are covered with large awning windows. The additions to the building have brick exteriors laid in five course common bond below vertical red aluminum siding. This siding appears to mask the machinery located on the roofs. The additions have few openings. Overall the building has a utilitarian character with no particular stylistic influences. The additions, with a footprint slightly larger in size to the original portion of the building, are constructed of similar massing and the majority of the original building remains visible and is easily identifiable as the Boiler Plant. Therefore, this is a contributing building to the historic district.

Resource 14. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0012. Laundry Building. 1934.
***Contributing building*: 1.**

The Laundry Building (Resource 14, 1934) is located to the northwest of the Boiler Plant (Resource 13, 1934) in the maintenance/utility group of buildings. This is a one-story, flat-roof, long, rectangular building clad in brick finished in a five-course common bond. This utilitarian building is enhanced by a rusticated stone cornice, parapet cap, and window sills. Most windows are of the six-over-six-light metal awning type with operable lower sashes. The east elevation of the building has three enclosed windows with a simple circular brick decoration above the center. The north elevation has twelve bays of paired and single windows and a basement entry. A one-story addition has been built on the northwest corner of the building utilizing similar materials. There are two single-leaf entries on its north elevation. The west elevation of the main block has a loading dock with paired doors and the south elevation has a shed-roof loading dock with metal posts extending the majority of the building's length. The loading dock is partially enclosed with wood paneling.

Resource 15. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0013. Storehouse. 1934.
***Contributing building*: 1.**

The Storehouse (Resource 15, 1934), currently containing spaces associated with storage, the laundry, and compensated work therapy services for patients, is located to the south of the Laundry Building (Resource 14, 1934) in the maintenance/utility group of buildings. It has approximately the same footprint as the Laundry Building (Resource 14, 1934), although this building achieved its full length by an addition to its western elevation. The original portion of the building has a brick exterior laid in five-course common bond with rusticated stone accents similar to the laundry, while the newer western portion is clad in brick finished in five-course common bond with concrete sills and parapet cap. The building has a loading dock on its north elevation and is joined to the Laundry Building by a frame connector at the east end of the northern elevation. This gable-roof connector is clad in vinyl siding and is supported by a concrete foundation.

Resource 16. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0014. Attendants' Quarters/Garage. 1934.
***Contributing building*: 1.**

The Attendants' Quarters/Garage (Resource 16, 1934) is located to the east of the Laundry Building (Resource 14, 1934) in the maintenance/utility group of buildings near the southern boundary of the historic district. This building currently houses engineering offices, the air conditioning shop, and space associated with the landscaping of the facility. Of similar construction as the Laundry and Storehouse Buildings (Resources 14 and 15, both 1934), this is a one-story, flat roof, rectangular building oriented to the north and supported by a raised basement. The rear elevation features a fully exposed walkout basement. An addition, along the east elevation of the building, is of the same depth as the original block and matches it closely in terms of materials. This addition may date to 1937.[11] This building has a brick exterior finished in five-course common bond enhanced with a rusticated stone cornice, parapet cap, and window sills. The facade has an off-center, single-leaf entry accessed by steps and sheltered by a bracketed wood awning. Flanking the entry are five windows to the left and seven windows to the right. The first story windows have replacement sashes. The west elevation has five first- and second-story windows and the east elevation features four window openings along both the first and basement levels.

The rear (south) elevation has seven bays along the basement level spanning the building from left to right, including two garage doors, a window, another three garage doors, and a sixteen-light metal door. Above each basement opening are two windows with replacement nine-over-nine-light sashes.

Resource 17. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0015. Nurses' Quarters. 1934.
***Contributing building*: 1.**

The Nurses' Quarters (Resource 17, 1934), currently designated as leased space, is located in the residential group of buildings located west-northwest of the central core group of buildings. This building has a strong Colonial Revival architectural character with detailing similar to that found on the other principal buildings, although with unique differences. Oriented to the north, this is a two-story, nine-bay, rectangular building with a hip roof. The Nurses' Quarters (Resource 17, 1934) is clad in brick finished in Flemish bond and has a foundation clad in rusticated stone. The facade has a centered, gable-roof, two-story portico supported at the corners by large brick piers that are accentuted with painted white pilasters. Two Tuscan columns define the central bay. A twelve-light lunette window pierces the pediment, which is trimmed by a dentil and modillion cornice. A similar cornice encompasses the entire building. The portico and the central entry are accessed by a flight of granite steps leading to the porch deck. The single-leaf entry is enhanced by leaded glass sidelights and transom. A two-leaf entry above the main doorway leads to a small, metal balcony. The first- and second-floor windows contain twelve-over-twelve-light sashes and all windows and doorways are crowned with brick jack arches. The east and west elevations each have a centered single-leaf entry with a leaded glass transom and are flanked by a window to either side. On the rear (south) elevation, the center three bays extend slightly from the main block of the building and are covered with a hip roof. The central two-leaf rear entry is topped with a pediment and is accessed by brick steps.

Resource 18. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0016. Manager's Residence. 1934.
***Contributing building*: 1.**

The Manager's Residence (Resource 18, 1934), currently serving as quarters, is located at the southern end of the looping drive that defines the residential group of buildings. The building is clearly designed in the

[11] David and Hannold, 29.

Colonial Revival architectural style, but its character is purely residential rather than institutional as it was built as a single-family dwelling. Oriented to the south, this is a two-story, three-bay, side-gable residence with a stone clad foundation. The central facade entry has a decorative surround with pilasters supporting a pediment with modillions. Filling the entry is a wood door and a four-light transom. The windows of the facade have twelve-over-twelve-light double-hung wood sashes, excepting a smaller window with eight-over-eight-light sashes above the front door, and all are crowned with brick jack arches. The majority of the windows throughout the resource also have functional wood shutters. A one-story, single-bay, gable-roof wing extends from the east elevation while a one-story, hip-roof enclosed porch projects from the west elevation. The west elevation also has an exterior brick chimney. The rear elevation has a two-story, front-gable projection to the east and a small, enclosed shed-roof porch sheltering the central rear entry. This building is clad in brick finished in Flemish bond and the roof is sheathed in slate shingles. Hip-roof dormers are found along the facade and rear roof slopes. A modillion cornice trims the facade and rear elevations.

Resource 19. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0017. Officer's Duplex Quarters. 1934.
***Contributing building*: 1.**

The Officer's Duplex Quarters (Resource 19, 1934) is located to the northwest of the Manager's Residence (Resource 18, 1934) within the residential quarters group of the historic district. It was designed as the Officer's Duplex Quarters with two identical units. This building, oriented to the west, is a two-story, hip-roof duplex that exhibits common Colonial Revival architectural characteristics including symmetrical fenestration; Flemish bond brickwork; brick jack arches; twelve-over-twelve-light wood double-hung sashes; five-light transoms over the facade entries; a modillion cornice; hip-roof dormers; and exterior gable-end chimneys. The facade is six bays in width with the four central bays extending forward slightly from the facade wall plane. The two facade entries are accessed by brick or concrete steps. The side elevations each have a one-story, hip-roof porch enclosed by plate glass and jalousie windows. The porches also have a modillion cornice. The rear elevation appears much the same as the front, except that the central two windows on the first floor are triple groupings of four-over-four-light sashes. Above each triple window are two small windows with four-over-four-light and six-over-six-light sashes. The two rear entries are enclosed by small, frame shed-roof porches.

Resource 23. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0018. Sewage Pump House. 1934.
***Contributing building*: 1.**

The Sewage Pump House (Resource 23, 1934) is located near the Garages (Resources 27 and 28, both 1937) within the residential quarters group of buildings. This is a small, square, one-story building with a hip roof that continues to function as a pump house. The building has a slate shingle roof and a brick exterior finished in five course common bond. This building is supported by a concrete foundation. Three elevations of the building have a single window filled with a nine-light steel frame sash and a rusticated stone sill. The fourth elevation has a nine-light, two-panel door.

Resource 24. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0019. Water Tank. 1934.
***Contributing structure*: 1.**

The Water Tank (Resource 24, 1934) is located in the central-southeastern part of the historic district northeast of the maintenance and utility group of buildings. This steel Water Tank and tower has four supports and a central shaft with bracing between the supports providing additional stability. The tank itself is cylindrical with a rounded bottom and conical top. A metal pedestrian walkway with a metal railing is located approximately one-third of the way up the tank.

Resource 25. DHR Resource Number: 129-0015 (also 129-0038-0058). Edgehill/Mt. Airy Residence. Circa 1845. *Contributing building*: 1.

The Edgehill/Mt. Airy Residence (Resource 25, circa 1845), previously recorded by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources as 129-0015, is located within the residential quarters group to the north of the Officer's Duplex Quarters (Resource 19, 1933). This residence was constructed in the mid-nineteenth century as a single-family dwelling that served as the dwelling of the tract's previous owners, including John H. Parrott. The residence was originally utilized as a duplex by the Roanoke VA Hospital. Oriented to the west, the two-story, three-bay, hip-roof dwelling is constructed of brick in a Flemish bond and has a wrap-around porch. The house exhibits strong Greek Revival influences that can be seen in the building's symmetrical fenestration and its proportions, including the shallowness of its hip roof. Other Greek Revival details include: the facade entry's reeded door surround; the pattern of lights in the sidelights and transom of the facade entry; the decorative hoods with Greek key designs adorning the windows of the facade; and the simple wide cornice and entablature surrounding the building. The Ionic columns supporting the wrap around porch may be a later Colonial Revival addition. The wrap-around porch extends around to the north elevation. The porch shelters a single-leaf entry along the north elevation. The windows of the facade's second story contain eight-over-one-light or four-over-one-light double-hung sashes. The majority of windows throughout the residence have six-over-six-light double-hung wood sashes and decorative lintels. An exterior basement entry is found along the south elevation of the hip-roof facade block. This basement entry is sheltered by a pedimented porch with square columns. To the rear of the hip-roof facade block is a large hip-roof section with its north and south elevations recessed from the wall planes of the facade block. The south elevation of the rear hip-roof section has two single-leaf entrances with sidelights and transoms, and both enclosed by small, screen entry porches with pedimented roofs and Tuscan columns. The north portion of the rear hip-roof section is constructed of brick laid in five-course common bond while the southern elevation, which may have been added later, is laid in stretcher bond. The rear elevation has a wrap-around porch supported by Ionic columns similar to the facade porch. Four chimneys pierce the roof, which is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Resource 26. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0020. Garage. 1937.
***Contributing building*: 1.**

This Garage (Resource 26, 1937) is a six-bay, shed-roof building located in the southeastern portion of the residential group of buildings. It has an exterior of brick finished in five-course common bond and is supported by a poured concrete foundation. The facade bays are filled with six wood, sectional, overhead doors, and the rear has six windows with six-light wood sashes.

Resource 27. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0021. Garage. 1937.
***Contributing building*: 1.**

This building (Resource 27, 1937) is a five-bay, shed-roof garage located in the northeastern portion of the residential group of buildings facing a very similar garage (Resource 28, 1937). The garage exterior is brick finished in five-course common bond and has a concrete foundation. The facade bays are filled with sectional wood accordion doors and the rear has five window openings, although four of them have been enclosed with wood or metal panels. The one remaining window has a six-light sash.

Resource 28. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0022. Garage. 1937.
***Contributing building*: 1.**

This building (Resource 28, 1937) is a five-bay garage located in the northeastern portion of the residential group of buildings facing the previous garage (Resource 27, 1937). Oriented to the west, the garage's exterior is brick finished in five-course common bond and has a concrete foundation. The facade bays are filled with sectional wood accordion doors and the rear has five window openings, three of which have six-light sashes and the remaining two are filled with vents.

Resource 29. DHR Resource Number: 129-0015 (also 129-0038-0058). Swimming Pool. Circa 1937–1950.
***Contributing structure*: 1.**

Located to the east (rear) of the Edgehill/Mt. Airy Residence is a Swimming Pool that predates the hospital. The Swimming Pool (Resource 29) is also located near the rear (south) elevation of the Nurses' Quarters (Resource 17, 1934). Reportedly the Swimming Pool was constructed in 1885 was utilized by staff members residing on the hospital campus.[12] Its current appearance, with the wide, flat, concrete walking area and chain-link fence encompassing the pool, appears to date to a later period, possibly with improvements after the VA purchased the property. The Swimming Pool appears to still be in use. The rectangular, in-ground Swimming Pool extends to the north and south and is approximately 55 feet in length. The Pool Pump House (Resource 155, 1975) is located to the immediate east of the Swimming Pool.

Resource 31. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0023. Unspecified Function. 1936.
***Contributing building*: 1.**

The original use of this building is unknown, although it is currently designated as the Paint Shop (Resource 31, 1936). This resource is located in the southeastern portion of the historic district at the base of a hillside. The area originally was utilized for agricultural activities but is now primarily recreational. Oriented to the north, the one-story, three-bay, side-gable building is composed of six-course common bond brick and concrete block. The facade has a single-leaf entry, a vehicular entry with a metal garage door, and a window with a fifteen-light sash under an electric fan. The east elevation has a window filled with sixteen-over-sixteen-light double-hung sashes and the west elevation has two windows with twelve-light sashes. A flat-roof section with a metal garage door is located along the rear elevation.

Resource 34. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0024. Implement Shed. 1936.
***Contributing building*: 1.**

This Implement Shed (Resource 34, 1936), currently used as a storage building for engineering, is located in the southeastern portion of the historic district, east of the base of a hillside. The area was originally utilized for agricultural activities but is now primarily recreational. This building appears to be a vestige of the hospital's former farming operations. Oriented to the north, this is a single-story, shed-roof, frame building clad in vertical boards and wood panels. Six double-leaf doorways span the facade of the building, but the third and fifth bays have been enclosed. The roof is sheathed in metal and exposed rafter tails are visible along the facade.

Resource 35. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0025. Implement Shed. 1936.
***Contributing building*: 1.**

This Implement Shed (Resource 35, 1936) is located between the two ponds (Resource C, circa 1950s and post 1958) in the southeastern portion of the historic district, east of the base of a hillside. Currently the

[12] David and Hannold, 31.

resource is designated as an engineering storage building. The area near the Implement Shed was originally utilized by the hospital for agricultural activities but is now used for recreational purposes for the patients. This building appears to be a vestige of the hospital's former farming operations. Oriented to the north, it is a six-bay, shed-roof Implement Shed constructed of concrete block. The upper portion of the building is covered in board and batten siding. The north elevation is open and divided into bays by wooden posts on poured concrete piers. The western-most bay of the building is enclosed in concrete block. This western room has a single-leaf facade entry filled with a wood door, a window with no sash on the west elevation, and a nine-light window along the rear elevation.

Resource 46. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0026. Unspecified Agricultural Building. 1937. *Contributing building*: 1.

The original use of this Agricultural Building (Resource 46, 1937) is unknown, although it is currently designated as the engineering/recreation storage building. Resource 46 is located to the west of an Implement Shed (Resource 35, 1936) between two ponds (Resource C, circa 1950s and post 1958) in the southeastern portion of the historic district. The area was originally utilized for agricultural activities by the hospital but is now primarily recreational. This resource appears to be a vestige of the hospital's former farming operations. This Agricultural Building, oriented to the north, is composed of two sections. The one-story, shed-roof, western section has a concrete block pier foundation and both the sides and roof are clad in corrugated metal. A single-leaf entry is located on the west elevation and two windows are found on the south and north elevations. The facade windows have nine-light sashes while the rear have six-light sashes. The north elevation has an open bay with a sink next to a two-story, gable-roof section that adjoins it to the east. The lower portion of this second section is constructed of concrete and the upper portion is covered in vertical boards and corrugated metal. This section of the building has an exterior brick chimney along the east elevation, a poured concrete loading ramp along the north, and a vent across the ridgeline of the gable roof.

Resource 49. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0027. Flag pole. 1934.
***Contributing object*: 1.**

The Flag Pole (Resource 49, 1934) is located along the circular drive in front of the Main Building (Resource 2, 1934) in the central core group of buildings. The metal pole is supported by a two-tiered octagonal base with an exterior of brick. A semi-circular rusticated stone wall frames the base on the northwest side as it projects slightly out toward the elipical lawn, as the Flag Pole is located on a rise overlooking the lawn. The base is landscaped with flowers and small shrubbery. A bronze plaque on the brick base reads:

> This area is designated the / FDR PLAZA / in honor of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who / dedicated our Medical Center from this spot / on October 19, 1934. / If you take a moment to reflect in / history on your stroll through the plaza, / perhaps you will hear the cheers, shouts / and cries of the huge crowd as the / President of the United States of America / stood in a convertible waving. / Presented by / The VA Medical Center / Salem, Virginia / October 19, 1994

The plaque includes a relief bust of FDR at the top and a scene from the dedication of the hospital at the bottom.

Resource 72. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0028. Unspecified Function. 1942.
***Contributing building*: 1.**

The original use of this resource is unknown, although it is currently designated as an engineering storage building (Resource 72, 1942). This resource is located in the maintenance/utility group of buildings along the

southern edge of the historic district. Oriented to the north, this is a one-story, shed-roof building constructed of concrete block and brick in a stretcher-bond and supported by a poured concrete foundation. Across the seven-bay facade are three double-leaf entries, three single-leaf entries, and a bay filled with a jalouise window. The concrete block of the west elevation has been almost entirely removed.

Resource 74. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0029. Continued Treatment Building. 1944.
***Contributing building*: 1.**

This Continued Treatment Building (Resource 74, 1944) is a two-story, multiple bay, gable-roof building with hip-roof return wings creating an overall H-shape. The building, currently used for administration purposes, is similar to the H-shaped patient ward/treatment buildings located in the northeastern sub-group of patient buildings surrounding an enclosed courtyard (Resources 7–12, constructed 1934 through 1941). This Continued Treatment Building (Resource 74, 1944) is part of the second sub-group of H-shaped patient ward/treatment buildings found within the historic district's central core group. These four H-shaped Continued Treatment Buildings (Resources 74–77, all 1944) comprise the southwestern sub-group of patient ward/treatment buildings that along with their enclosed corridors encompass a second courtyard. Although constructed later than the H-shaped patient buildings of the northeastern sub-group, the buildings of both sub-groups share many characteristics in common. Oriented to the northeast, this Continued Treatment Building (Resource 74, 1944) has a central block that is eleven-bays wide with three-bay, hip-roof return wings flanking the main block. The main mass then extends an additional bay beyond the return wings, terminating in gable ends with pediments. The facade's central, five-bay, double-projecting pavilion has a hip roof with the outer projection finishing in a pedimented gable. The pediment is trimmed with a dentil and modillion cornice, as is the entire building, and it is pierced with a blind lunette. A rectangular projection piercing the roof to the rear of the central pavilion has four nonfunctioning brick chimneys connected by a balustrade. The pavilion's central double-leaf entry has a door surround with pilasters and topped with a simple entablature and pediment. The entry is filled with aluminum frame glass doors and a single-light transom. The windows throughout the building have replacement double-hung sashes. Overall the building exhibits typical Colonial Revival architectural elements including symmetrical fenestration; Flemish bond brickwork; brick jack arches above all windows; replacement twelve-over-twelve or nine-over-nine double-hung sashes (although with snap-in grids); a molded brick water table over the rusticated stone clad foundation; hip-roof dormers; and a cornice with modillions and dentils. The northwest and southeast elevations each have single-leaf entries along the projecting gable ends of the main mass. A fully exposed walkout basement is found along the southeast and rear elevations.

Along the rear elevation facing the courtyard, the return wings terminate in two-story porches with arched openings that have been enclosed with windows and brick. The rear elevation has a central three-bay pavilion with pediment, but it does not have a central entry. The roof of the building is sheathed in asphalt shingles. This building attaches to two Continued Treatment Buildings (Resources 75 and 77, both 1944) by curved, Connecting Corridors (Resource A, circa 1934–1944) that extend from the exterior elevations of the southwest portions of the return wings. This building is also connected to the Dining Hall/Attendants' Quarters (Resource 4, 1934) by a corridor that extends from the facade of the southeast return wing.

Resource 75. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0030. Continued Treatment Building. 1944.
***Contributing building*: 1.**

This Continued Treatment Building (Resource 75, 1944) is partially vacant, but also houses the wellness center and the rehabilitation medicine service clinic. Resource 75 is a three-story, multiple bay, gable-roof building with hip-roof return wings creating an overall H-shape. Oriented to the southeast, it is located to the

southwest of the previously described Continued Treatment Building (Resource 74, 1944) and overall it closely resembles Resource 74 with some notable variations. The first story of this building is clad in rusticated stone and the upper two stories are clad in brick finished in a Flemish bond. Besides this difference in height, the overall massing and detailing of this building appears nearly identical to Resource 74. No entry is located in the rear projecting pavilion. The rear elevation has a concrete-block ramp added along the inside of the northeast return wing leading to a single-leaf entry on the second story. The curved Connecting Corridors (Resource A) to the two adjacent Continued Treatment Buildings (Resources 74 and 76, both 1944) extend from the pedimented projections of the side elevations.

Resource 76. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0031. Continued Treatment Building. 1944.
***Contributing building*: 1.**

This Continued Treatment Building (Resource 76, 1944) is a two-story, multiple bay, gable-roof building with a raised basement and hip-roof return wings creating an overall H-shape. Oriented to the southwest, this resource is located to the west-northwest of the previously described Continued Treatment Building (Resource 75, 1944). This building currently houses engineering shops and adult day care services. Overall it closely resembles Resource 74 (1944), another Continued Treatment Building within this same sub-group with some notable variations. The facade has a five-bay, double-projecting, central pavilion. The facade's double-leaf entry is located up a flight of steps for access to the first story. The building exhibits typical Colonial Revival elements including symmetrical fenestration; Flemish bond brickwork; brick jack arches above all windows of the first and second stories; replacement double-hung sashes (with snap-in grids); a molded brick water table over the rusticated stone clad foundation; hip-roof dormers; and a cornice with modillions and dentils. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A fully exposed walkout basement is found along the northwest and rear elevations. The rear elevation has a single-leaf basement entrance into the left bay of the central projecting pavilion. The two-story, brick arched porches of the rear return wings remain open except for the upper level of the northwestern return wing which has been enclosed with windows and brick. The open porches are filled with wire screens.

The curved Connecting Corridors (Resource A) to the adjoining Continued Treatment Buildings (Resources 75 and 77, both 1944) extend from the exterior elevations of the rear return wings. A shallow pitched gable-roof picnic shelter with wood posts, a corrugated metal roof, and a concrete deck is situated in the quadrangle between the two rear return wings.

Resource 77. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0032. Continued Treatment Building. 1944.
***Contributing building*: 1.**

This Continued Treatment Building (Resource 77, 1944) currently houses nursing services, the credit union, and child day care services. This resource is a two-story, multiple bay, gable-roof building with a raised basement and hip-roof return wings creating an overall H-shape. Oriented to the northwest, this H-shaped building is located to the north-northeast of the previously described Continued Treatment Building (Resource 76, 1944). Overall it closely resembles Resource 76 (1944) with some notable variations. The facade has a five-bay, double-projecting, central pavilion. The facade's double-leaf entry is located up a flight of steps for access to the first story. The building exhibits typical Colonial Revival elements including symmetrical fenestration; a pedimented facade entry; Flemish bond brickwork; brick jack arches above all windows of the first and second stories; replacement double-hung sashes (with snap-in grids); a molded brick water table over the rusticated stone clad foundation; hip-roof dormers; and a cornice with modillions and dentils. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A fully exposed walkout basement is found along the southwest and rear

elevations. The two-story, brick arched porches of the rear return wings have been enclosed with windows and brick. Exterior metal staircases extending to the second story have been constructed next to the rear elevations of the rear return wings. A children's playground enclosed by a chain-link fence is located between the rear return wings. Curved Connecting Corridors (Resource A) extend from the pedimented gable ends of the side elevations to the adjacent Continued Treatment Buildings (Resources 74 and 76, both 1944).

Resource 80. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0033. Greenhouse (west). 1943.
***Contributing structure*: 1.**

This Greenhouse (Resource 80, 1943) is situated in the courtyard created by the four H-shape buildings that comprise the southwestern sub-group of patient ward/treatment buildings of the central core group. The southwest end of the Greenhouse has a small, one-story, single-bay, front-gable concrete block building with a shed-roof addition to the southeast. The building has a multi-light door in the southwest gable end, two windows with horizontal two-over-two metal sashes on the southwest and northeast elevations of the shed-roof addition, and three windows with horizontal two-over-two-light metal sashes along the southeast and northwest elevations. The long, gambrel-roof greenhouse extends from the northeast elevation of the concrete block building. The lower portions of the greenhouse are concrete block with plexiglass set in a metal frame above.

Resource 85. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0034. Unspecified Function. 1945.
***Contributing building*: 1.**

The original function of Resource 85 (1945) is unknown, but it currently houses the sheet metal shop. Resource 85 is located in the southeastern portion of the historic district, east of the base of a hillside. The area was originally utilized for agricultural activities by the hospital but is now primarily recreational. Resource 85 is a one-story, three-bay, side-gable, rectangular building that is oriented to the northeast. Across the facade is a single-leaf entry, a vehicular entry with a wood overhead garage door, and a window with a nine-light sash. There are two windows on each gable end and four across the rear of the building; each window opening is covered with metal bars. An exterior concrete block chimney is found along the rear elevation. The building is constructed of concrete block with board-and-batten siding in the gables. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and it is supported by a concrete foundation.

Resource 97. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0035. Livestock Barn. 1946.
***Contributing building*: 1.**

This Livestock Barn (Resource 97, 1946) is located to the west of another Agricultural Building (Resource 46, 1937) and between the two ponds (Resource C) in the southeastern portion of the historic district. The area near Resource 97 was originally utilized for agricultural activities by the hospital but is now primarily used for recreational purposes. This building is a barn that is a vestige of the hospital's former farming operations. Resource 97 is currently designated as a storage building. This resource is a large, front-gable, three-bay, concrete block barn with seven bays along each of its side elevations. The gable ends of the barn are oriented to the east and west. The two gable ends have central entries with horizontal sliding, paired, eight-light doors with X-bracing and a nine-light window to either side. Paired wood hayloft doors are located above the sliding doors, and a single nine-light window is located above them. The south elevation has six windows with nine-light sashes along its length and a single-leaf pedestrian door at the west end. The north elevation has three windows with nine-light sashes flanking a centered entry with paired six-panel doors. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and has a central ridgeline gable roof vent.

Resource 116. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0036. Unspecified Function. 1930.
***Contributing building*: 1.**

The original purpose of this resource is unknown, although it currently serves as a storage building (Resource 116, 1930). Resource 116 predates the hospital but appears to have been utilized for hospital purposes during the period of significance. The building is located in the southeastern portion of the property adjacent to the southern boundary of the historic district near the railroad tracks. Resource 116 (1930) is a nearly square, one-story, flat-roof, concrete block building. A double-leaf entry with metal doors is located along the southeast elevation facing the railroad tracts. Windows with nine-over-nine-light double-hung wood sashes are found along the northeast and southwest elevations.

Resource 117. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0037. Unspecified Function. 1956.
***Noncontributing building*: 1.**

The original purpose of this building (Resource 117, 1956) is unknown, although it currently is utilized as a storage building. The building is located to the west of the Livestock Barn (Resource 97, 1946) and between the two ponds (Resource C, circa 1950s and post 1958) in the southeastern portion of the historic district. The area originally was utilized by the hospital for agricultural activities but is now primarily used for recreational purposes. This resource may be a vestige of the hospital's former farming operations, although from near the end of agricultural endeavors conducted by the facility. This resource, oriented to the north, is a long, rectangular, multiple-bay, shed-roof, concrete block building with vertical board cladding on the upper portion of the facade. It has eight facade bays with each bay containing either paired wood doors or paired nine-light sashes. The east end is an open storage area surrounded by chain link fencing.

Resource 121. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0038. Greenhouse (east). 1956.
***Noncontributing structure*: 1.**

Located in the courtyard created by six H-shaped buildings that comprise the northeastern sub-group of patient ward/treatment buildings (Resources 7–12, constructed from 1934 to 1941) of the central core group, this Greenhouse (Resource 121, 1956) appears to be nearly identical to the western Greenhouse (Resource 80, 1943). At the northwest end of the Greenhouse is a small one-story, single-bay, front-gable concrete block building with a shed-roof addition to the southwest. The building has a multi-light door in the northwest gable end, two horizontal two-over-two metal windows on the northwest and southeast elevations of the shed-roof addition, and three horizontal two-over-two metal windows on both the northeast and southwest elevations. The long gambrel-roof Greenhouse extends from the southeast gable of the concrete block building. The lower portions of the Greenhouse are concrete block with plexiglass set in a metal frame above.

Resource 125. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0039. Water Tank. 1957.
***Noncontributing structure*: 1.**

This steel Water Tank and tower (Resource 125, 1957), located adjacent to the previously constructed Water Tank (Resource 24, 1934), has eight supports and a central shaft with bracing between the supports providing additional stability. The tank itself is an elongated sphere. A metal pedestrian walkway with a metal railing is located approximately one-third of the way up the tank.

Resource 126. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0040. Restroom Building. 1958.
***Noncontributing building*: 1.**

This Restroom Building (Resource 126, 1958), designated a toilet by the medical center's facilities management department, is located in the eastern portion of the historic district, northeast of the two ponds

(Resource C). The area originally appears to have been utilized by the hospital for agricultural activities but is now primarily utilized for recreational purposes. The Restroom Building serves patients using the nearby recreational facilities, such as the two fishing two ponds (Resource C) and the Picnic Shelter (Resource 132, 1960). This resource is a one-story, rectangular, concrete block building with a slightly pitched roof. It has two single-leaf entries along the east elevation and a single-leaf entry on the north elevation. Single-light windows around the top of the building's walls just below the roof provide light to the interior. The building also exhibits wide, overhanging eaves. This resource appears to be associated with the change of the area from agricultural to recreational use during the period drug therapy surpassed the use of vocational farm labor as a form of treatment for psychiatric patients.

Resource 130. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0041. Grandstand. 1959.
***Noncontributing building*: 1.**

The Grandstand (Resource 130, 1959) is set into the hillside behind the baseball diamond, which is located in the east portion of the elliptical lawn in the north portion of the historic district near Roanoke Boulevard. The building has a poured concrete deck, wood bleechers oriented to the west, metal railings, a metal I-beam frame, and a corregated metal roof. The announcer's box is located in the center. It is parged masonry with a metal door to either side and five small openings toward the ball field. There is a one-story, flat-roof, parged masonry concession stand to the north of the Grandstand. Restrooms are located in the northern portion of this building and it has a walkout basement with three doors at field level. In front of the grandstand are two concrete block dugouts with corrugated metal shed roofs.

Resource 131. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0042. Switchgear Station. Circa 1970–1990.
***Noncontributing structure*: 1.**

The Switchgear Station (Resource 131, circa 1970–1990), operated by Appalachian Power, is located near the northeastern intersection of Roanoke Boulevard and the semicircular formal entry drive (Resource B, circa 1934) entering the historic district. This is a small, single-story, metal structure with a shallow gable-roof and supported by a concrete pad. The building features numerous metal doors on the south elevation and several small vents throughout. A substation is located to the northeast of the Switchgear Station.

Resource 132. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0043. Picnic Shelter. 1960.
***Noncontributing structure*: 1.**

This Picnic Shelter (Resource 132, 1960) is located within the eastern portion of the historic district near the recreation fields, ponds, and restroom building (Resources C, circa 1950s and post 1958; and 126, 1958). It is a T-shaped structure with a poured concrete deck, asphalt shingle roof, and a brick chimney at the north gable end.

Resource 133. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0044. Golf Clubhouse. 1962.
***Noncontributing building*: 1.**

The Golf Clubhouse (Resource 133, 1962) is located in the eastern portion of the historic district to the east of the northeast sub-group of patient care/treatment H-shaped buildings (Resources 7–12, dating from 1934 to 1941). Oriented to the south, it is a one-story, three-bay, side-gable, parged masonry building with an asphalt shingle roof. There is a window on each gable end and two single-leaf entries with two-panel doors on the rear. The golf course is no longer extant and the Golf Clubhouse appears to be vacant.

Resource 134. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0045. Transformer Vault. 1963.
***Noncontributing building*: 1.**

The Transformer Vault (Resource 134, 1963) is located in the eastern portion of the historic district west of the two ponds (Resource C, circa 1950s and post 1958) and adjacent to the recreation area. It is a small, one-story, rectangular, concrete block building with a slight shed-roof sheathed in corrugated metal. A single-leaf entry is found along the east elevation.

Resource 138. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0046. Emergency Generator Building. 1980.
***Noncontributing building*: 1.**

This Emergency Generator Building (Resource 138, 1980) is located to the northeast of the Continued Treatment Building (Resource 8, 1938), adjacent to the Connecting Corridor (Resource A) to another Continued Treatment Building (Resource 9, 1941). Resource 138 is similar to Emergency Generator Buildings at other Second Generation Veterans Hospitals and within the Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District. It is a one-story, rectangular, hip-roof, building with an asphalt shingle roof. The exterior is finished in Flemish bond brick. Single-leaf entries with metal doors are located along the northeast and southwest elevations.

Resource 139. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0047. Emergency Generator Building. 1980.
***Noncontributing building*: 1.**

This Emergency Generator Building (Resource 139, 1980) is located between two Continued Treatment Buildings (Resources 9, 1941; and 10, 1940) in the courtyard of the northeastern sub-group of patient ward/treatment buildings. This resource is similar to Emergency Generator Buildings at other Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. This is a one-story, rectangular, hip-roof building with an asphalt shingle roof. The exterior is finished in Flemish bond brick. A single-leaf entry with a metal door is located along the southeast elevation.

Resource 140. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0048. Emergency Generator Building. 1980.
***Noncontributing building*: 1.**

This Emergency Generator Building (Resource 140, 1980) is located southwest of a Continued Treatment Building (Resource 11, 1938) in the courtyard of the northeastern sub-group of patient ward/treatment H-shape buildings. This resource is similar to Emergency Generator Buildings at other Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. This is a one-story, rectangular, hip-roof building with an asphalt shingle roof. The exterior is finished in Flemish bond brick. Single-leaf entries with metal doors are located along the east and west elevations.

Resource 141. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0049. Emergency Generator Building. 1980.
***Noncontributing building*: 1.**

This Emergency Generator Building (Resource 141, 1980) is located in the courtyard of the southwestern sub-group of patient ward/treatment H-shaped buildings (Resources 74–77, all 1944). This resource is similar to Emergency Generator Buildings at other Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. Located north of Resource 75 (Continued Treatment Building, 1944), this is a one-story, rectangular, hip-roof building with an asphalt shingle roof. The exterior is finished in Flemish bond brick. Single-leaf entries with metal doors are located along the northeast and southwest elevations.

Resource 142. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0050. Emergency Generator Building. 1980.
***Noncontributing building*: 1.**

This Emergency Generator Building (Resource 142, 1980) is located in the courtyard of the southwestern sub-group of patient ward/treatment H-shaped buildings (Resources 74–77, all 1944) of the central core group of buildings. This resource is similar to other Emergency Generator Buildings located within the historic district. Located south of Resource 77 (Continued Treatment Building, 1944), this is a one-story, rectangular, hip-roof building with an asphalt shingle roof. The exterior is finished in Flemish bond brick. Single-leaf entries with metal doors are located along the northeast and southwest elevations.

Resource 144. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0051. Chapel. 1985.
***Noncontributing building*: 1.**

The Chapel (Resource 144, 1985) is located to the northeast of the Recreation Building (Resource 5, 1934) within the courtyard created by the northeastern sub-group of patient ward/treatment H-shaped buildings (Resources 7–12, dating from 1934 to 1941). The Chapel, oriented to the northwest, is a one-story, front-gable building with four bays along the side elevations. The rectangular building has gable-roof projections on the southwest and northeast elevations near the rear and a gable-roof projection along the rear elevation. Single-leaf entrances are located on the southwest, northeast, and rear elevations. The windows are filled with colored glass and the building is topped with a metal steeple. The exterior is brick finished in Flemish bond. A hip-roof extension on the facade of the building joins the Connecting Corridors (Resource A) to the Recreation Building and the Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building (Resources 5, 1934; and 12, 1936).

Resource 145. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0052. Engineering Shop Building. 1987.
***Noncontributing building*: 1.**

The Engineering Shop Building (Resource 145, 1987) is located to the east of the Attendants' Quarters/Garage (Resource 16, 1933) in the maintenace and utility group of buildings. Resource 145 is currently utilized as the plumbing shop building. It is a rectangular, shed-roof building with a concrete foundation and vertical metal sheathing. There are two large metal garage doors on the east elevation and a pedestrian door on the south elevation. There are no openings on the north or west elevations.

Resource 146. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0053. Chapel Offices Building. 1988.
***Noncontributing building*: 1.**

The Chapel Offices Building (Resource 146, 1988) is located to the southwest of the Chapel Building (Resource 144, 1985). Resource 146 is a rectangular, one-story, hip-roof building. The building is clad in brick laid in Flemish bond and there is a brick water table along the foundation. There are two windows with one-over-one-light double-hung sashes, brick sills, and jack arches on each of the southeast and northeast elevations; the northwest elevation attaches to the Connecting Corridor (Resource A) that extends between the Chapel, the Recreation Building (Resource 5, 1934), and the Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building (Resource 12, 1936).

Resource 147. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0054. Hazardous Storage Building. 1989.
***Noncontributing building*: 1.**

The Hazardous Storage Building (Resource 147, 1989) is located in the southeastern portion of the property, near the historic district's eastern boundary. It is a small, one-story, front-gable, concrete block building with double metal doors on the south elevation.

Resource 148. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0055. Equipment Storage Building. 1990.
***Noncontributing building*: 1.**

The Equipment Storage Building (Resource 148, 1990) is located directly south of the Engineering Shop Building (Resource 145, 1987) in the maintenace and utility group of buildings. This resource is currently utilized as the motor vehicle shop. Resource 148 is a rectangular, shed-roof building with a concrete foundation and vertical metal cladding. There is a large garage door and a single-leaf pedestrian entry with a metal door on the south elevation.

Resource 153. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0056. Emergency Generator Building. 1971.
***Noncontributing building*: 1.**

This Emergency Generator Building (Resource 153, 1971) is located to the rear of the Main Building (Resource 2, 1933) near the northeast elevation of the connector to the Dining Hall/Attendants' Quarters (Resource 4, 1934). This Emergency Generator Building (Resource 153, 1971) is a small, one-story, shed-roof, rectangular metal building with a double-leaf entry filled with metal doors on the northeast elevation.

Resource 154. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0057. Emergency Generator Building. 1980.
***Noncontributing building*: 1.**

This Emergency Generator Building (Resource 154, 1980) is located to the northeast of the Dining Hall/Attendants' Quarters (Resource 4, 1934) near the northeast elevation of the connector to the Main Building (Resource 2, 1933). This Emergency Generator Building (Resource 154, 1980) is a small, one-story, flat-roof, rectangular metal building.

Resource 155. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0058 (also 129-0015). Pool Pump House. 1975.
***Noncontributing building*: 1.**

The Pool Pump House (Resource 155, 1975), previously recorded for its association with Edgehill/Mt. Airy by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources as 129-0015, is located to the east of the swimming pool in the center of the residential quarters group of buildings. It is a one-story, gable-roof building with a single-leaf entry along it's east elevation.

Resource 157. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0059. Emergency Generator Building. 1993.
***Noncontributing building*: 1.**

This Emergency Generator Building (Resource 157, 1993) is located between the Clinical Addition (Resource 143, 1992) and the Colored Patients' Building (Resource 7, 1933) outside of the courtyard created by the northeastern sub-group of patient ward/treatment H-shaped buildings (Resources 7–12, dating from 1934 to 1941). Resource 157 is a one-story, flat-roof, rectangular building with large vent openings along the sides. This building's exterior is brick laid in Flemish bond with jack arches above all the openings.

Resource 162. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0060. Water Main Building. 1998.
***Noncontributing building*: 1.**

This Water Main Building (Resource 162, 1998) is located in the northeast portion of the historic district near Roanoke Boulevard. Resource 162 appears to be related to the water main from the city of Roanoke. It is a one-story, hip-roof, rectangular building with a brick exterior laid in five-course common bond. There is a single-leaf entry with a metal door on the north elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Resource 163. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0061. Water Main Building. 1999.
***Noncontributing building*: 1.**

This Water Main Building (Resource 163, 1999) is located in the northwest corner of the historic district near Roanoke Boulevard. Resource 163 appears to be related to the water main from the city of Salem. It is a one-story, hip-roof, rectangular building with a brick exterior laid in five-course common bond. There is a single-leaf entry with a metal door on the east elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Resource 164. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0062. Greenhouse. 1999.
***Noncontributing structure*: 1.**

The Greenhouse (Resource 164, 1999) is located within the courtyard created by the northeastern sub-group of patient ward/treatment H-shaped buildings (Resources 7–12, dating from 1934 to 1941) within the central core group. This Greenhouse consists of two metal frame Greenhouses covered in plastic and two prefabricated sheds with gambrel roofs.

Resource A. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0063. Connecting Corridors. Circa 1934–1944.
***Contributing structures*: 14.**

Within the Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District, both the northeastern and southwestern sub-groups of patient ward/treatment H-shaped buildings (Resources 7–12, dating from 1934 to 1941; 74–77, all 1944) and all of the other principal buildings of the historic district's central core are connected by enclosed Corridors (Resource A, circa 1934–1944). There are four basic designs found throughout the historic district. The first is found primarily in the central core, connecting, for example, the Administration Building (Resource 1, 1934) to the Main Building (Resource 2, 1934), and the Main Building to the Dining Hall/Attendants' Quarters (Resource 4, 1934). These corridors have rusticated stone foundations, Flemish bond brick exterior walls, and gable roofs. Arched window openings with sidelights and semicircular windows are arranged regularly along their length. Some, like those connecting the Main Building (Resource 2, 1934) and the Dining Hall/Attendants' Quarters, have a full rusticated stone basement with simple double-hung window sashes below. This basic design is also found in the connector that extends along the northwest elevation of the Colored Patients' Building (Resource 7, 1934) to the Continued Treatment Building (Resource 8, 1938), although here the corridor also includes hip-roof "gatehouses" allowing passage to pedestrians and vehicles in or out of the courtyard.

The second typical design is seen in the corridors that connect the northeastern sub-group of patient ward/treatment H-shaped buildings (Resources 8–12, dating from 1936 to 1941) within the central core group. These vary from the first design in that the windows are ten-light lunettes rather than full arched windows with sidelights. The corridors curve at the corners of the courtyard to picturesquely enclose the space.

The third typical design connects the southwestern sub-group of patient ward/treatment H-shaped buildings (Resources 74–77, all 1944) within the central core group. These corridors have solid Flemish bond brick on the elevation facing the courtyard, with shed roofs sloping away from the courtyard so that the corridors appear to be brick walls from within the courtyard. These corridors have single- and double-hung multi-light sash windows on the elevations oriented outside of the courtyard to provide interior light.

The last type of corridor is characterized by triple-groupings of windows with one-over-one sashes along both sides of the corridor. Each window grouping is separated by a relatively narrow column of brick, allowing the most light to enter. This design can be seen in the Corridor connecting the Continued Treatment Building (Resource 74, 1944) to the Dining Hall/Attendants' Quarters (Resource 4, 1934).

Resource B. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0064. Internal Road System. Circa 1934–1945.
***Contributing site*: 1.**

Resource B (circa 1934–1950) is the portion of the internal road system within the historic district that has changed little since the period of significance. The two main entrances (east and west) are located on the northerm edge of the historic district along Roanoke Boulevard. Both main entrances lead to a semicircular drive that curves to meet in front of the Main Building (Resource 2, 1933), between the Main Building and the Flag Pole (Resource 49, 1934). The semicircular entrance drive frames the front lawn that provides a large, open spatial feature for the facility.

Another section of the internal road system that contributes to the Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District is the drive in the western portion of the property that encircles the residential quarters. This lane is visible on a 1934 planting plan of the facility, as it extends to the west, then south, then east, to the north, and back to the east to the semicircular main entrance drive.[13] Encompassed within this drive are the the Nurses' Quarters (Resources 17, 1934); Edgehill/Mt. Airy Residence (Resource 25, circa 1845); Officer's Duplex Quarters (Resource 19, 1934); the Manager's Residence (Resource 18, 1934); and the Pool Pump House (Resource 155, 1975).

The portion of the internal circulation system encompassing the southwestern group of H-shaped patient ward/treatment buildings also appears to retain sufficient integrity to contribute to the historic district. The drive is depicted on a 1944 planting plan map for the southwestern group of patient ward/treatment buildings and on a 1945 property plan map of the facility.[14] This section of the paved drive extends to the southwest from the southern portion of the semicircular drive, then curves to the southeast and then to the northeast. The drive then travels to the northwest between the Continued Treatment Building (Resource 74) and the Dining Hall/Attendants' Quarters (Resource 4). This portion of the drive originally passed through the Connecting Corridor (Resource A) between Resources 4 and 74 through a hip-roof "gatehouse," but this entry through the corridor has been enclosed, no longer allowing vehicular traffic to pass through. Encircled by this section of the internal road system are the four Continued Treatment Buildings (Resources 74–77, all 1944). Extending to the east-southeast is a short section of the roadway that enters the maintenance/utility group of buildings. This short portion of the internal road system extends between the Laundry Building and the Storehouse (Resources 14 and 15, both 1934). Although parking lots have been constructed after the period of significance along portions of this section of the drive and the "gatehouse" has been enclosed, this portion of the internal circulation system continues to be a contributing resource within the historic district.

The last portion of the internal road system that contributes to the historic district is the drive that travels along the outside of five of the northeast group of H-shaped patient ward/treatment buildings. The lane originally connected to the semicircular front entrance drive, but parking lots constructed after the period of significance have diminished the integrity of this short section of the original roadway. The section of the contributing drive begins to the north of the Continued Treatment Building (Resource 11, 1938), curves to the southeast and passes by two Continued Treatment Buildings (Resources 10, 1940; and 9, 1941), then turns to the southwest and continues along the southeast elevations of another Continued Treatment Building (Resource 8, 1938) and the Colored Patients' Building (Resource 7, 1934). During the period of significance this lane connected to the drive encompassing the southwestern H-shaped buildings, but the introduction of parking lots and the Clinical Addition (Resource 143, 1992) have greatly diminished the integrity of the former

[13] David and Hannold, 48.
[14] David and Hannold, 49–50.

connecting section. Parking lots have been introduced along the edges of this contributing section of the internal roadway system, and while diminishing its integrity, this portion of the drive continues to retain sufficient integrity to contribute to the historic district.

Resource C. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0065. Fishing Ponds. Circa 1950s and post 1958.
***Noncontributing sites*: 2.**

The two ponds (Resource C, circa 1950s and post 1958) are located in the eastern portion of the historic district in an area with level topography at the bottom of a hillside. The majority of the buildings associated with the Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District are found at the top of this hillside. The area in which the ponds are located appear to have been utilized as a portion of the hospital's original farming operations since a barn and other buildings associated with agricultural endeavors are located in this vicinity. These former agricultural buildings are located between the two ponds (Resource C, circa 1950s and post 1958). The southern fishing pond was constructed for the patients in 1958.[15] It is unclear when the northern pond was constructed, although it appears to have been later than 1958.[16] The second pond is not mentioned in a 1958 newspaper article, so it is assumed it was constructed at a later date.

Resource D. DHR Resource Number: 129-0038-0066. Landscaped Grounds. Circa 1934–1950.
***Contributing site*: 1.**

From its original construction, the Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District appears to have been designed with a fully developed landscaping plan. As with the majority of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, the main building (Resource 2) is placed on the highest point within the campus. A planting plan dated 1934 includes a listing of nearly 1,200 trees and over 4,700 other plants that were to be installed within the grounds of the hospital. Mature trees were also moved within the hospital reservation and sited in new locations. Most of the plantings were situated near the drives, sidewalks, and buildings.[17] The aforementioned HABS report by David and Hannold states that "an orchard and a memorial garden on the slope below the Building # 18" were tended to by the patients. A 1944 landscaping plan for the four H-shaped patient ward/treatment buildings (Resources 74–77) constructed in the southwestern portion of the campus identifies the locations and species of plants to be placed near the buildings.[18] Mature trees continue to be found near the residential quarters buildings, aligned near the semicircular formal entrance drive, within and outside the courtyards formed by the H-shaped patient buildings, north and northeast of the Grandstand (Resource 130), and at the bottom of the hillside to the west of the remaining agricultural buildings. Mature trees are also found to the north of the railroad tracks that extend along the southern boundary of the historic district.

The most visible landscape feature is the large open field framed by the semicircular formal drive and Roanoke Boulevard. The front lawn provides a framework to view the main building from the public street. The large front lawn serves to anchor the hospital's original design. The lawn is also slightly lower than the Main Building (Resource 2, 1934) and Flag Pole (Resource 49, 1934) and thus adds to the monumentality of the main building as it overlooks the semicircular front lawn. The lawn currently contains a baseball field with the grandstand (Resource 130, 1959) at the eastern edge of the lawn, but the immense size of the lawn relegates the sports field to the eastern end of this important landscape element. The baseball field continues to provide

[15] "Patients to Get Handy Fishing," *Roanoke World-News*, November 27, 1958, newspaper clipping, Scrapbook #9, Library of the Salem Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Salem, Virginia.
[16] David and Hannold, 50.
[17] David and Hannold, 33, 48, 51.
[18] David and Hannold, 33.

the original spatial configuration planned for the entrance and lawn. Even with the grandstand and baseball field, the front lawn remains a contributing element of the historic district's landscape.

The courtyards created by the H-shaped patient ward/treatment buildings and connecting corridors are also important landscape elements within the historic district. The courtyards served as recreational areas for the patients; they remained under supervision of the hospital staff but separated from visitors. The courtyards also provided space for a Greenhouse (Resource 80) in which flowers and plants for beautifying the interior spaces of the buildings could be cultivated by patients. The integrity of the courtyards has been diminished by the introduction of structures since the period of significance. Additionally, the northeast courtyard has been impacted by the loss of one of the H-shaped buildings and the introduction of the Clinical Addition (Resource 143, 1992). Although the courtyards have been diminished by changes since the period of significance, they continue to retain sufficient integrity to contribute to the landscape of the historic district.

Other open spaces that continue to contribute to the landscape of the Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District include the area to the south and east of the residential quarters and the eastern portion of the historic district that includes the remaining agricultural area. The roadways included in Resource B also contribute to the landscape of the historic district. The historic district continues to be divided into three loosely formed groups consisting of the central core, maintenance/utility, and residential groups. The parking lots have expanded in size, and while increasing the amount of paved surface, continue to provide open vistas originally included in the spatial design of the historic district. Therefore, the landscaped grounds are considered a contributing site to the historic district as it continues to retain integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, and association.

Resource E. DHR Resource Number: 129-0015 (also 129-0038-0058). Masonry Grill. Circa 1950–1970.
***Noncontributing structure*: 1.**

Located to the south of the Swimming Pool (Resource 29) and southeast of the Edgehill/Mt. Airy Residence is a masonry grill constructed of mortared stone with a large rear wall and flanking walls that enclose the grill on three sides. The flanking walls flare outward but are not perpendicular to the rear stone wall. A poured concrete pad fills the area between the flanking walls and the grill, providing room for the persons working at the grill. Two portable grills have been placed on the concrete pad. This masonry grill was probably constructed between 1950 and 1970 when such fixed, permanent grills were popular in domestic backyards. The grill is located in the area to the rear of the residential staff quarters and along with the Swimming Pool provided a gathering place for residents. The large grill does not appear to be utilized at the present time, unlike the two smaller grills located on the concrete pad between the flanking walls.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Areas of Significance: Criterion A

Politics and Government (Continued)

Sixteen cities in Virginia competed to be selected for the location of the hospital. The representative of the Sixth Congressional District, Clifton A. Woodrum, was influential in procuring the hospital for Roanoake.[19] An October 1933 newspaper article states that the selection of Roanoke and the state of Virginia as the location of the hospital "represented the successful culmination of efforts of Virginia representatives and senators extending over several years."[20] The same newspaper article states that over 200 sites associated with the sixteen cities were examined before Roanoke was selected as the location for the hospital.[21] The local efforts to acquire the federal hospital were successful, and the groundbreaking ceremony took place in January 1934.[22] The construction of the hospital provided employment to laborers and skilled craftsmen. The wages and supplies purchased during the construction provided a stimulus to the local economy, which was dealing with the effects of the Great Depression. Even after its opening, the hospital continued to provide employment and financial support through the wages paid and supplies purchased for the operation of the hospital. The facility's statewide importance is illustrated by the number of dignitaries and politicians that attended the hospital's dedication, including President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Administrator of Veterans Affairs, Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, who both spoke at the event. Attendance at the dedication was estimated at 25,000.[23] The hospital remained important to the state and local community throughout the period of significance, expanding its capacity to care for additional neuropsychiatric patients and continuing to serve as an economic engine to the local economy.

Health and Medicine

The Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criterion A at the state level of significance in the areas of Health and Medicine because of the role the Roanoke VA Hospital played in the mission of the federal government through the VA to provide quality health care to the nation's veterans, primarily those who served in World War I and World War II. Thousands of veterans from Virginia received subsidized neuropsychiatric care during the period of significance, care that they may not have received if the federal government had not provided such treatment for them. Upon its opening in 1935, the hospital had a capacity of 472 beds and employed 222 staff members. The hospital staff included 14 doctors, 92 attendants, and 18 nurses.[24] Quarters for the attendants were segregated, with African American attendants originally residing in the second story of the Attendants' Quarters/Garage Building (Resource 16, 1934) and white attendants

[19] *Half a Century of Caring, 1934–1984, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Salem, Virginia, 50th Anniversary* (Salem, VA: Veterans Administration, 1984): 7.
[20] "$1,300,000 Allotted for Veterans, Allots Amount for Institution Here," *Roanoke Times* (Roanoke, VA), October 29, 1933.
[21] Ibid.
[22] "Ground Broken on Jan. 16, 1934," *Roanoke Times*, April 28, 1935.
[23] "As President Dedicated the Roanoke Facility," *Roanoke Times*, April 28, 1935; *Dedication of the Veterans Hospital, Roanoke, Virginia, October 19, 1934* (1934), n.p. , located in the files of the United States Department of Veteran Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.
[24] "First Patients Came Last Week in Group of 48," *Roanoke Times*, April 28, 1935.

housed in the second floor of the Dining Hall.[25] The Roanoake VA Hospital Historic District is also one of the few Second Generation Veterans Hospitals where documentation pertaining to segregation of medical services for African American veterans can be verified. A newspaper article dating to the facility's opening specifically addresses that Resource 7, a patient ward/treatment building, would house 142 African American veterans.[26] Resource 8, constructed in 1938, is another patient ward/treatment building originally built to only house African American veterans. The VA surveyed 166 of its hospitals in 1953 to determine if racial segregation of medical care was still practiced in its facilities. At that time various forms of racially segregated medical care continued at 47 facilities, mostly in the south. After an intensive effort, medical care throughout the VA was racially integrated by 1954.[27] The Roanoke VA Hospital continued to expand during the period of significance through the construction of additional facilities. By mid-1940, the capacity of the hospital had increased to 1,008 beds.[28] The capacity of the hospital had increased to 1,697 beds at the end of June, 1945.[29] By mid-1950 the hospital had 2,000 authorized beds. Operating beds by type at the end of June 1950 included: 28 beds for tuberculosis patients; 228 beds for general medical and surgical patients; and 1,744 beds for psychiatric and neurological patients.[30] In his dedication speech in 1934, President Roosevelt stated, "You see before you today a monument which is a very definite representation of the national policy of your Government, that its disabled and sick veterans shall be accorded the best treatment which medical and surgical science can possibly supply."[31] The acting hospital manager in 1935, Col. E. W. Jordan, continued to emphasize service in a newspaper article describing his management philosophy. The article states, "The principles placed before facility employees hold that magnificent buildings, grounds and equipment are only an aid in supplying better or more satisfactory service; that the first and greatest duty of the modern facility is to render service to the veteran, and that each employ(e)e is an essential link between the facility and the veteran."[32] These comments underscore the importance placed on the medical services the hospital would provide to Virginia veterans, not only locally but statewide. The Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District continues to serve as a physical reminder of medical care provided by the federal government through the VA to veterans throughout the period of significance.

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[25] *Dedication of the Veterans Hospital, Roanoke, Virginia, October 19, 1934* (1934), n.p. , located in the files of the United States Department of Veteran Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.
[26] "Accomodates 142 Colored Vets," *Roanoke Times,* April 28, 1935.
[27] Robinson E. Adkins, *Medical Care of Veterans* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967): 249.
[28] *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1940* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1941): 120.
[29] *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1945* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1946): 129.
[30] *Administrator of Veterans Affairs Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1950* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1951): 139.
[31] John T. Woolley and Gerhard Peters, *The American Presidency Project* [online] (Santa Barbara, CA: University of California (hosted), Gerhard Peters [database]). Available from World Wide Web: http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=14765. Accessed June 2009.
[32] "Greatest Duty of Facility to Render Aid to Veterans," *Roanoke Times*, April 28, 1935.

Areas of Significance: Criterion C

Architecture

The Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criterion C at the state level of significance in the area of Architecture as an excellent, intact example of a Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospital utilizing the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural styles. The historic district buildings also appear to have deliberately incorporated architectural elements associated with Colonial Williamsburg, such as the Flemish bond brick exteriors, rusticated stone foundations, hip-roofs, and fenestration patterns. The Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District retains buildings and landscape characteristics of the veterans neuropsychiatric hospital sub-type. The Colonial Revival and Classical Revival styles were nationally and locally popular during the period of significance, which suggests a strong national pride following World War I and continuing beyond the Second World War. This architectural style was the most prevalent of those utilized for the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, and the Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District is an excellent example of the use of the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival styles within this typology. As a sub-group of the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, the Period II neuropsychiatric hospitals have distinct characteristics that differ from those of other hospital sub-types constructed during the same period. The characteristics associated with Period II neuropsychiatric hospitals embodied in the Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District include a large campus size located on the edge of a community in a rural area, a monumental main building, and a number of H-shaped patient ward/treatment buildings connected by enclosed corridors and often situated around large courtyards encompassed by the patient ward/treatment buildings. The Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District also utilized standardized designs employed for Period II veterans hospitals, and similar buildings, such as residential quarters and patient ward/treatment buildings, can be found at other Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals.

Integrity

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

The Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District continues to serve as a medical facility and retains much of its original appearance dating to the period of significance during which the contributing resources were constructed. Contributing buildings retain most of their character defining details, especially those exhibiting Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural elements. The hospital and associated campus are

situated at the original location, although the current campus is much smaller in total acreage than at its creation because surplus land has been transferred to other ownership. The property originally consisted of approximately 447 acres, but has been reduced to its current size of approximately 217 acres; the historic district is comprised of approximately 206 acres of the total 217 acres under the jurisdiction of the medical center. Few buildings/structures dating to the period of significance within the historic district appear to have been lost. Buildings that existed during the period of significance but have been subsequently lost include the stack associated with the boiler plant (Resource 13, 1933), an acute care H-building constructed in 1934 within the current northeastern sub-group of patient ward/treatment buildings (demolished in 1989 for the contruction of the clinical addition [Resource 143], and various Quonset huts that were placed within the historic district during or after the period of significance. The chapel was placed in a Quonset hut in 1949 and appears to have been removed after the construction of a new chapel (Resource 144) in 1985. Agricultural outbuildings have also possibly been removed from the historic district. The loss of former land holdings and structures diminishes the integrity of setting and design for the historic district. Although the loss of former landholdings and buildings diminishes integrity, the historic district continues to reflect the mission of the hospital during the period of significance to provide neuropsychiatric care to veterans and retains the majority of buildings associated with this mission. The majority of resources erected during the period of significance and the historic district retain integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling.

The landscapes of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals evolved from the earliest hospitals dating to 1919 through 1950. There was an attempt to utilize the natural attributes of the site in the placement of the buildings and development of curvilinear drives and sidewalks for the visitors and patients at the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals constructed during Period II, especially neuropsychiatric hospitals, although the constraints of the sites, such as topography and acreage, could limit the use of naturalistic design qualities within the campus. The Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District's landscape exhibits landscape attributes of the neuropsychiatric sub-type of veterans hospital. A planting design dating to 1934 indicates the location and types of shrubbery and trees that were to be utilized within the campus of the Roanoke VA Hospital. An integral element of the facility is the landscaping plan, which included the planting of nearly 1,200 trees and more than 4,700 plants and shrubs throughout the campus. Various types of trees were placed within the hospital campus, including elms, holly, magnolia, and varities of maple, oak, pine, and linden trees.[33] The most significant features of the landscape of the historic district are the semicircular lawn encompassed by the formal entrance drive and the monumental Main Building (Resource 2, 1933). These original landscape elements remain intact, as the main building continues to serve as the focal point of the historic district. The Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District's landscape has a number of characteristics in common with veterans neuropsychiatric hospitals of the same period. The veterans neuropsychiatric facilities during the 1930s were commonly located on larger tracts of land than than other sub-types of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals and often used the natural contours of the site for the placement of drives, sidewalks, and buildings. Formal entrance drives could be lengthy and curvilinear although the design was dependent on the topography and size of the property. With the large tract of land, the residences could be distanced from the central core group of buildings. Groups of H-shaped patient ward/treatment buildings were erected surrounding courtyards. As additional patient ward/treatment buildings were constructed, the central core group of buildings continued to increase in size with the addition of the southwest sub-group of H-shaped patient ward/treatment buildings. The maintenance/utility group of buildings were normally located to the rear of the central core group of buildings at Second Generation

[33] "Landscaping Is Not Overlooked," *Roanoke Times*, April 28, 1935.

Veterans Hospitals, and this was the case at the Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District. Additional curvilinear drives and sidewalks were added to the landscape as new buildings were erected. The size and number of parking lots located in the central core group increased over time at the Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District as the number of outpatient and inpatient services expanded. Other changes to the landscape of the historic district include the construction of the grandstand (Resource 130, 1959) and baseball field and other outdoor recreational facilities within the semicircular front lawn. A golf course, no longer in operation, was located in the northeastern portion of the medical center's property. After the period of significance, parking lots have been constructed or enlarged north and northeast of Resource 10, to the southwest of Resource 11, and southeast of Resource 7. Although parking lots increase the amount of paved surfaces within the historic district, both the front semicircular lawn and parking lots continue to provide the open spaces associated with the historic district's early design. The majority of the historic district remains an open lawn with mature trees.

Approximately half of the buildings/structures added to the Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District after 1950 are small and do not interrupt the original spatial quailities of design or setting, such as Emergency Generator Buildings (Resources 138–142, 153–154), the Greenhouses (Resources 121 and 164), the Water Main Buildings (Resources 162, 1998; and 163, 1999), Chapel Offices Building (Resource 146), and the Switchgear Station (Resource 131, circa 1970s–1980s). The construction of the Emergency Room and Laboratories Addition (Resource 2A, 1979) diminishes integrity of the historic district, since it is located adjacent to the Main Building (Resource 2, 1934), but its two-story, flat-roof profile is subordinate to the Main Building, and it does not critically detract from the contributing buildings of the historic district or the original design of the central core group. The major intrusion within the landscape of the Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District is the introduction of the Clinical Addition, Resource 143 (1992), located to the east-southeast of the Main Building (Resource 2, 1934). The erection of this five-story building with a large footprint resulted in the demolition of one of the early patient ward/treatment buildings originally located in the northeastern sub-group of H-shaped buildings. Although the Clinical Addition (Resource 143, 1992) rises to a height of five stories, the massing of the building is stepped, and the four- and five-story portions of the building are set back from the elevations adjacent to the Emergency Room and Laboratories Addition (Resource 2A, 1979), the Recreation Building (Resource 5, 1934), and the enclosed courtyard of the northeastern sub-group of H-shaped patient ward/treatment buildings. These setbacks allow the building to be more pedestrian friendly and not to overpower the adjacent buildings with its height and massing, thus mitigating its impact to the historic district's landscape. The Clinical Addition (Resource 143, 1992) also serves as the current entrance to the medical center facilities. Its exterior materials are compatible with buildings from the period of significance, although the massing and fenstration clearly indicate the Clinical Addition (Resource 143, 1992) was constructed in the late twentieth century. The Clinical Addition (Resource 143, 1992) diminishes the integrity of the historic district's landscape through its massing, placement within the original central core group of buildings, and by not being harmonious with the scale and design of the original historic district buildings. But the Clinical Addition (Resource 143, 1992) does not draw the focal point of the historic district away from the Main Building because the Clinical Addition's upper stories are set back from the Main Building (Resource 2, 1933), especially when viewed from the semicircular front lawn and from near the Clinical Addition's main entrance. With the post-1950 additions of the Emergency Room and Laboratories Addition (Resource 2A, 1979), the Clinical Addition (Resource 143, 1992), and the Emergency Generator Building Addition (Resource 156, 1993), the Main Building (Resource 2, 1934) has diminished integrity. But three elevations (including the facade) of the Main Building (Resource 2, 1934) remain unobstructed by additions, and the adjacent Emergency Room and Laboratories Addition's (Resource 2A, 1979) massing and design is subordinate to the Main Building. The

Clinical Addition (Resource 143, 1992) is attached to the Emergency Room and Laboratories Addition (Resource 2A, 1979) and is not directly adjacent to the Main Building (Resource 2). The Clinical Addition (Resource 143, 1992) also does not overwhelm the Main Building (Resource 2). Since the Clinical Addition, Emergency Room and Laboratories Addition, and the Emergency Generator Building Addition are all attached to the Main Building, they are considered a single resource, even though each section is visually and functionally distinguished from the others. Since the Main Building retains adequate integrity to convey its historical identity, the building and additions are considered a contributing resource of the historic district, although the three additions are noncontributing features of Resource 2 and the historic district. The loss of the H-shaped acute building also diminishes the integrity of the landscape, but six similar H-shaped patient buildings (Resources 7–12) remain within the northeastern sub-group that encloses a courtyard. Open space within the landscape remains in the front lawn, to the southeast and south of the central core, and around the residential quarters. The recreational grounds at the bottom of the hillside in the eastern portion of the historic district remain open with few structures and recreational ponds (Resource C). The integrity of the historic district's landscape has been impacted by the introduction of later buildings, structures, and parking lots. But these impacts have been mitigated through the design of the buildings, their placement within the historic district, and the presence of open areas, even the parking lots, in keeping with the spatial design associated with the period of significance.

Modifications to the historic district buildings include replacement windows, enclosed or partially enclosed windows for smaller openings, replacement doors, enclosed porches, and additions. Replacement windows are found on buildings dating to the period of significance throughout the historic district. The replacement windows found on the buildings of the central core group are double-hung sashes with snap-in grids mimicking divided lights. The windows of the staff residences (Resources 17–19, and 25) appear to have wood double-hung sashes. Replacement windows diminish the buildings' integrity of design and materials because they do not reflect the original double-hung sashes originally utilized for the buildings. Enclosing and partially enclosing window openings to accommodate smaller windows and the use of replacement doors also diminish integrity of design and materials for various buildings within the historic district. Enclosing the porches of the Manager's Residence (Resource 18, 1933), the Officer's Duplex Quarters (Resource 19, 1933), and the patient ward/treatment buildings (Resources 7, 1933; 8, 1938; 9, 1941; 11, 1938; 12, 1936; 74, 1944; 75, 1944; 76, 1944; and 77, 1944) impacts the design, materials, and workmanship of these resources, but the overall massing and scale of the buildings continue to reflect the period of significance. The former locations of the open porches continue to be visibly recognizable. Although the replacement windows, doors, enclosed/partially enclosed windows, and enclosed porches all diminish the characteristics of design, materials, and workmanship, they do not significantly diminish these characteristics of the buildings, and the resources continue to contribute to the significance of the historic district. To improve egress/ingress, metal stairway additions and ramps may have been constructed to the return wings of the patient ward/treatment buildings. These additions are usually small, and although they diminish materials and workmanship, they do not automatically render a resource noncontributing. Few large resources constructed during the period of significance display numerous modifications.

The interiors of the majority of buildings within the historic district, although not fully investigated, appear to have lost integrity because of alterations made over time to adapt them to changing standards in medical care. Most of the alterations to the contributing buildings of the historic district have been sympathetically completed in relation to the building's original design, and the buildings continue to retain their character defining architectural details dating to the period of significance; as a result, the contributing buildings retain integrity of

materials and workmanship. While none of these individual changes substantially diminish integrity, these modifications can cumulatively impact the integrity of the resources and the historic district as a whole. The cumulative effect of these buildings and additions constructed after the period of significance diminishes integrity of design and setting.

Even with the modifications, the historic district retains a high level of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling to convey the significance of the historic district. The Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District continues to communicate its sense of time and place as a hospital constructed during the period of significance and its connection to other veterans hospitals of this typology.

Historical Narrative

The Roanoke Times reported on October 29, 1933, that bids were anticipated to be released in mid-November for the proposed 475-bed veterans neuropsychiatric hospital to be constructed near Roanoke, Virginia. The federal government's Public Works Administration released $1,300,000 on the reporting date to the VA for the purchase of a site and erecting the hospital complex. Eight building types, listed by function, were expected to be built for the hospital, including main and administrative buildings, a kitchen, service buildings, and various quarters for employees. The article continues to state that the buildings, following the architectural stylings of "colonial Williamsburg," were to "be built of concrete and hollow tile with brick exteriors trimmed with stone. The cornices will be of wood and the roofs of slate."[34] Bids for the construction contracts were to be advertised on November 9, 1933 with the bids to be opened and examined on December 1, 1933.[35]

The purchased site for the hospital consisted of two tracts located approximately four miles west of downtown Roanoke. The Haley tract contained approximately 209 acres and the Parrott estate was composed of two parcels of approximately 115 and 123 acres, for a total of approximately 447 acres.[36] The property is located on a rise overlooking Mason Creek to the west and the Roanoke River and railroad line to the south. A portion of the historic district, east of the main building complex, is a level field at the base of the hill adjacent to the railroad tracks and just north of the river.

The official ground breaking occurred on January 16, 1934.[37] The architectural plans for the hospital complex were developed by the Construction Service of the VA with consideration for possible future expansion. Contracts for the construction of the hospital were awarded to: Algernon Blair (Montgomery AL) for the general construction contract; Redmon Heating Company (Louisville KY) for the electrical, heating, and plumbing; Columbus Iron Works (Columbus GA) for the ice producing plant and refrigeration; Tippett and Wood (Phillipsburg NJ) to construct the water tower and tank; and Westbrook Elevator Manufacturing Company (Danville VA) to install the elevators. Numerous subcontractors were utilized on the project from various parts of the country, including Cinncinati, Chicago, Roanoke, New Orleans, Atlanta, and Birmingham.[38] The buildings, other than the boiler plant, "are of reinforced concrete skeleton frame with brick and tile curtain

[34] "$1,300,000 Allotted for Veterans, Allots Amount for Institution Here," *Roanoke Times* (Roanoke, VA), October 29, 1933.
[35] "See Veteran Hospital Job Under Way Soon," *Roanoke Times*, November 7, 1933.
[36] David and Hannold, 41.
[37] "Ground Broken on Jan. 16, 1934," *Roanoke Times*, April 28, 1935.
[38] "Five Contracts Used for Work," *Roanoke Times*, April 28, 1935; David and Hannold, 8.

walls and rubble stone trim. Approximately 15,000 yards of reinforced concrete was required for the construction."[39]

The neuropsychiatric facility was dedicated on October 19, 1934, with approximately 25,000 attending the ceremony. President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans affairs, were the featured speakers for the dedication. According to the dedication program sixteen buildings were still under construction at the time of the dedication, including Resources 1 (Administration, 1934), 2 (Main Building, 1933), 4 (Dining Hall/Attendants Quarters, 1934), an Acute Building (1934, no longer extant), 7 (Colored Patients' Building, 1933), 5 (Recreation Building, 1934), 17 (Nurses Quarters, 1933), 18 (Manager's Residence, 1933), and 19 (Officers' Duplex Quarters, 1933).[40] According to the Historic American Buildings Survey report, Roanoke Veterans Administration Hospital (Salem Veterans Administration Medical Center), HABS No. VA-1251 completed in 1989 by Christopher F. David and Elizabeth Hannold, four support buildings were also under construction at the time of the dedication: Resources 13 (Boiler House, 1933), 14 (Laundry Building, 1933), 15 (Storehouse, 1933), and 16 (Attendants Quarters/Garage, 1933).[41] The Main Building, Resource 2 (1933), alone had a capacity of 202 beds. According to a newspaper article describing the opening of the hospital complex, the Main Building contained "operating rooms, a pharmacy and drug store, conference room and library, cardiograph and metabolism rooms, a dental operating suite, X-ray dental laboratory, eye, ear, and nose section, and the general medical X-ray suite."[42] According to David and Hannold, the existing farmhouse, also known as Edgehill/Mt. Airy/Parrott House (Resource 25) was constructed in the mid-nineteenth century and was remodeled for use as a duplex for the newly constructed hospital.[43] This former residence is located among the residential quarters constructed for staff members. Adjacent to the farmhouse is an in-ground swimming pool that existed prior to the hospital's construction. After the hospital was in operation, the swimming pool was utilized by the facility's staff members.[44]

The first forty-eight patients were received at the newly opened hospital on April 23, 1935. More than 200 persons were working at the facility and more than 300 were expected to be employed once the Roanoke VA Hospital reached its full capacity of 472 patients.[45] On the second anniversary of the first patients admitted to the hospital, held in April 1937, the Roanoke VA Hospital had a total of 601 patents, slightly below its capacity of 636 beds.[46] Additions to the campus began in earnest in 1936 with Resource 12, an H-shaped Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building. By the end of 1941 Resources 8, 9, 10, and 11—all H-shaped Continued Treatment Buildings—were completed in the northeast portion of campus. This group of treatment buildings and previously constructed facilities, connected by enclosed corridors, created a nearly enclosed courtyard.

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[39] "Five Contracts Used for Work," *Roanoke Times*, April 28, 1935.
[40] "As President Dedicated the Roanoke Facility," *Roanoke Times*, April 28, 1935; *Dedication of the Veterans Hospital, Roanoke, Virginia, October 19, 1934* (Roanoke, VA: Veterans Administration, 1934), n.p.; David and Hannold, 9.
[41] David and Hannold, 9.
[42] "Main Building Medical Center," *Roanoke Times*, April 28, 1935.
[43] David and Hannold, 6, 31; Gjore J. Mollenhoff, Karen R. Tupek, and Bruce Owen, Mt. Airy (Salem, VA) Determination of Eligibility, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., 1980, n.p., located in the files of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.; "Facility Heads Live on Grounds," *Roanoke Times*, April 28, 1935.
[44] "Many Recreational Features Provided," *Roanoke Times*, April 28, 1935.
[45] "First Patients Came Last Week in Group of 48," *Roanoke Times*, April 28, 1935.
[46] "Veterans Facility Observes Second Anniversary of First Patients' Arrival," *Roanoke Times*, April 24, 1937.

Resource 8 (1938), a Continued Treatment Building, was constructed adjacent to Resource 7 (1933), with both buildings originally housing African American patients. Segregation within the hospital campus was also evident in the housing of African American attendants, who were quartered above the garage in the Attendants' Quarters/Garage Building (Resource 16, 1933). According to David and Hannold, racial segregation of medical care was practiced at the hospital campus beginning with its opening in 1935.[47] On July 26, 1948, President Harry S. Truman issued Executive Order No. 9981, which led to the desegregation of the United States Armed Forces. On that same day he also issued Executive Order No. 9980, stating that federal employment was not to be based on race, color, religion, or national origin. According to an article by David Barton Smith entitled "Racial And Ethnic Health Disparities And The Unfinished Civil Rights Agenda," these two executive orders were instrumental in the desegregation of Veterans Administration facilities.[48] Through 1953 racial segregation of patients occurred in Veterans Bureau and VA hospitals according to local regulations and traditions, mainly at facilities located in southern states. In 1953 the VA undertook a survey of its 166 hospitals to determine how prevalent segregation of patients was within its facilities. Of the 166 surveyed, 47 hospitals, principally located in the south, practiced racial segregation, ranging from not admitting African American veterans to providing separate facilities, such as wards, dining rooms, and restrooms. The same year as the survey the VA began to work with hospitals to remove all forms of segregation. The VA leadership emphasized that medical care for all veterans was the primary mission of the VA hospitals, and segregation of patients and healthcare was to be eliminated. The VA leadership was able to report to President Dwight D. Eisenhower by October 1954 that the hospitals and domiciliaries of the VA were fully integrated and segregation of patient care had been abolished.[49]

Patient loads continued to increase during and immediately after World War II. Four H-shaped Continuous Treatment Buildings (Resources 74, 75, 76, and 77) and an addition to the Dining Hall/Attendants Quarters Building (Resource 4) were started in 1944 and were completed in 1945. The four new Continued Treatment Buildings and their associated Connecting Corridors created an enclosed courtyard. The general contractor for the new additions to the campus was Cristo Construction Company of New York.[50] Landscaping around the new additions was accomplished partially through the efforts of German prisoners of war.[51] In September 1945, the Roanoke VA Hospital had 1,543 patient beds filled. Patients at the hospital numbered 1,710 and bed capacity had increased to 2,353 according to a newspaper article dated June 1946. The number of patients continued to increase during the summer and autumn to 1,795 by September 1946. The hospital manager

[47] David and Hannold, 9.
[48] Harry S. Truman Library and Museum, "Executive Order 9980" and "Executive Order 9981" located on the World Wide Web on the Harry S. Truman Library and Museum Website at http://www.trumanlibrary.org/. Accessed January 2011; David Barton Smith, "Racial And Ethnic Health Disparities And The Unfinished Civil Rights Agenda," *Health Affairs* 24, no. 22 (March/April 2005), accessed online on the World Wide Web on the Health Affairs website at http://content.healthaffairs.org/content/24/2/317.full. Accessed January 2011.
[49] Adkins, 248–250.
[50] "Work Started on Addition to Facility," May 12, 1944, newspaper clipping, Scrapbook #9, Library of the Salem Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Salem, Virginia; "First Facility Bldg. Finished in Four Weeks," June 8, 1945, newspaper clipping, Scrapbook #9, Library of the Salem Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Salem, Virginia.
[51] "New Facility Buildings Are Nearing Completion," June 18, 1945, newspaper clipping, Scrapbook #9, Library of the Salem Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Salem, Virginia.

stated that the majority of the increase was related to veterans with non-service related disabilities.[52] Although the facility had a capacity of 2,353 beds in 1946, the hospital manager stated in the newspaper article that the "standard capacity" was 1,961 beds.[53] The hospital remained primarily a neuropsychiatric facility, although 150 beds were filled with general medical patients.[54]

The Roanoke facility began to accept female veterans for neuropsychiatric treatment in July 1947. Prior to this date, only men were admitted to the hospital and only general medical and surgical treatment had been previously available to female veterans.[55] Because the VA focused primarily on the care of male patients, accommodations were often not available for female patients at all VA hospitals. Female veterans often utilized civilian hospitals for medical care when services were not provided by the local VA hospital.[56]

A 1947 newspaper article pictured new housing for staff members constructed of old army barracks and war surplus material. The new one-story quarters had massing similar to barracks with horizontal siding and awning windows.[57] Wood barracks were offered for sale to the public in September 1950. A newspaper article stated the four buildings had not been in use in a number of years, as they were utilized to house troops at the hospital.[58] The barracks may have housed a detachment of African American soldiers, stationed at the hospital during World War II, who lived in four barracks with a detached kitchen.[59]

Farm operations, including the raising of cattle and hogs, crops for feed, and vegetable gardens were overseen by hospital staff. The farm work was viewed as therapeutic treatment for the neuropsychiatric patients and the products were used by the hospital. Up to 250 acres of the hospital's land was utilized for agricultural therapy and thousands of pounds of beef and pork products were made available to the hospital's kitchen staff. In one year the vegetable garden provided more than 112,000 pounds of fresh food to the hospital. Many patients came from rural areas and it was hoped therapeutic laboring on the farm would lead to a successful return to their homes or as potential vocational training. The original fields for the crops were located on the north side of Roanoke Boulevard, which divided the original hospital property. The land north of Roanoke Boulevard was determined to be surplus in 1955 and was later transferred from the VA's ownership. Four years later, the hospital was no longer raising crops for its own use.[60]

By March of 1952, the Roanoke VA Hospital was expecting its 30,000th patient since opening the facility. The hospital had a 2,000 bed capacity with nearly 1,700 patients receiving neuropsychiatric treatment and the remainder receiving general medical and surgical care. At the time, World War I veterans accounted for approximately 800 patients served at the hospital. Employed at the hosptal were twenty-four doctors, 125

[52] "VA. Hospital Load Is Rising Steadily," *Roanoke Times*, October 10, 1946; "Dr. Peffer Tells of Hospital Work," *Roanoke Times*, June 13, 1946.
[53] "Dr. Peffer Tells of Hospital Work," *Roanoke Times*, June 13, 1946.
[54] Ibid.
[55] "Veterans Hospital to Take In Women," *Roanoke Times*, July 4, 1947.
[56] Frank T. Hines, "Medical Care Program of the Veterans Administration," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 239 (The Disabled Veteran, May 1945): 77.
[57] "From Army Barracks to VA Nurses' Quarters," *Roanoke World-News*, October 27, 1947.
[58] "Hospital Barracks Offered for Sale," *Roanoke Times*, September 1950, newspaper clipping, Scrapbook #9, Library of the Salem Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Salem, Virginia.
[59] "New Facility Buildings Are Nearing Completion," June 18, 1945, newspaper clipping, Scrapbook #9, Library of the Salem Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Salem, Virginia.
[60] "VA Hospital Farm Furnishes Patients' Meat, Vegetables," newspaper clipping, Scrapbook #9, Library of the Salem Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Salem, Virginia; *Half a Century of Caring, 1934–1984, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Salem, Virginia, 50th Anniversary* (Salem, VA: Veterans Administration, 1984), 8, 9.

nurses, and more than 450 psychiatric aides. Nearly 100 buildings were located throughout the hospital grounds.[61] A two-acre fishing pond for patient use was created in 1958 at the bottom of the hill to the east/southeast of the main campus.[62]

According to David and Hannold, the majority of the hospital's property was annexed into the city of Salem in 1960.[63] The name of the hospital was changed to Salem on January 29, 1962.[64] The hospital's designation changed from neuropsychiatric to general medical and surgical in 1970 and it became affiliated with the University of Virginia's Medical School in 1972.[65] In 1984, the 50th anniversary of the Roanoke VA Hospital, the facility would serve 8,000 inpatients and 124,000 outpatients while having a 727-bed capacity and 100 nursing home beds. The staff of the hospital consisted of more than 1,600 employees in 1984.[66] In May 1988, a groundbreaking was held for the construction of Building 143, a five-story addition located to the east of Resource 2, the main building (1933). Building 143 (the Clinical Addition) was to include 269 medical and surgical beds and medical support services such as a pharmacy, therapy clinics, and operating rooms.[67] The addition appears to have been completed in 1992, and involved the June 1989 demolition of an H-shaped acute building, one of the hospital's original patient ward/treatment buildings.[68]

The Roanoke VA Hospital began serving World War I veterans from its opening and expanded in the 1940s to serve returning World War II veterans. The Roanoke VA Hospital Historic District continues to offer medical care to current veterans and is significant as an excellent, intact example of a Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospital.

[61] Frank Hancock, "VA Hospital Is Neurological Center for Southeastern US," *Roanoke World-News*, March 29, 1952.
[62] "Patients to Get Handy Fishing," *Roanoke World-News*, November 27, 1958, newspaper clipping, Scrapbook #9, Library of the Salem Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Salem, Virginia.
[63] David and Hannold, 2.
[64] Adkins, 406.
[65] *Groundbreaking Ceremony, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Salem, Virginia* (Salem, VA: Veterans Administration, 1988), n.p.
[66] *Half a Century of Caring, 1934-1984, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Salem, Virginia, 50th Anniversary*, 13.
[67] *Groundbreaking Ceremony, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Salem, Virginia*, 1988, n.p.
[68] David and Hannold, 20.

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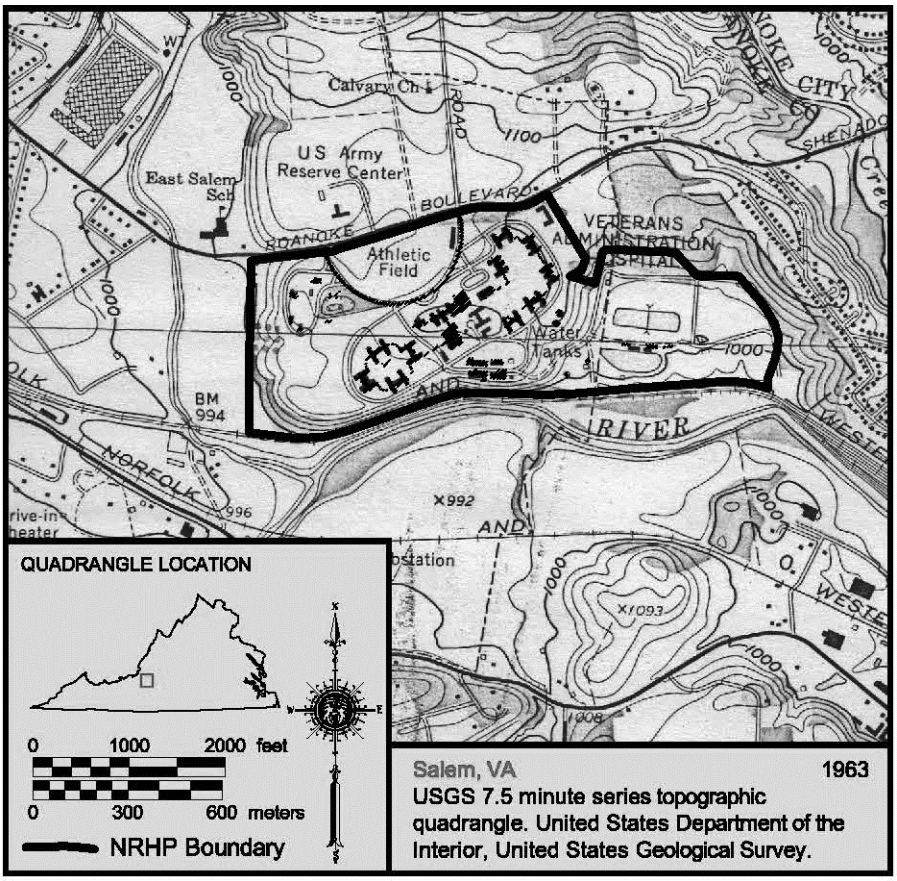
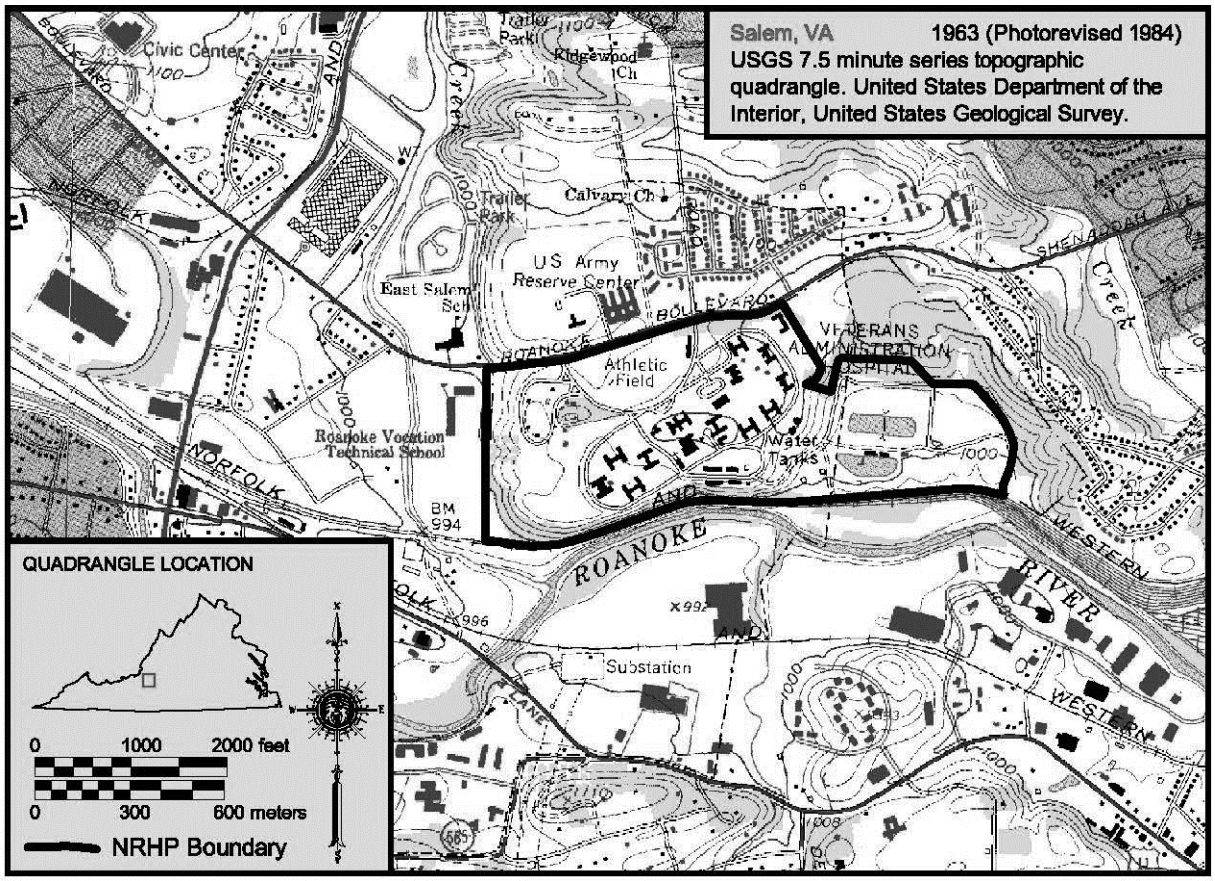
UTM References (Continued)

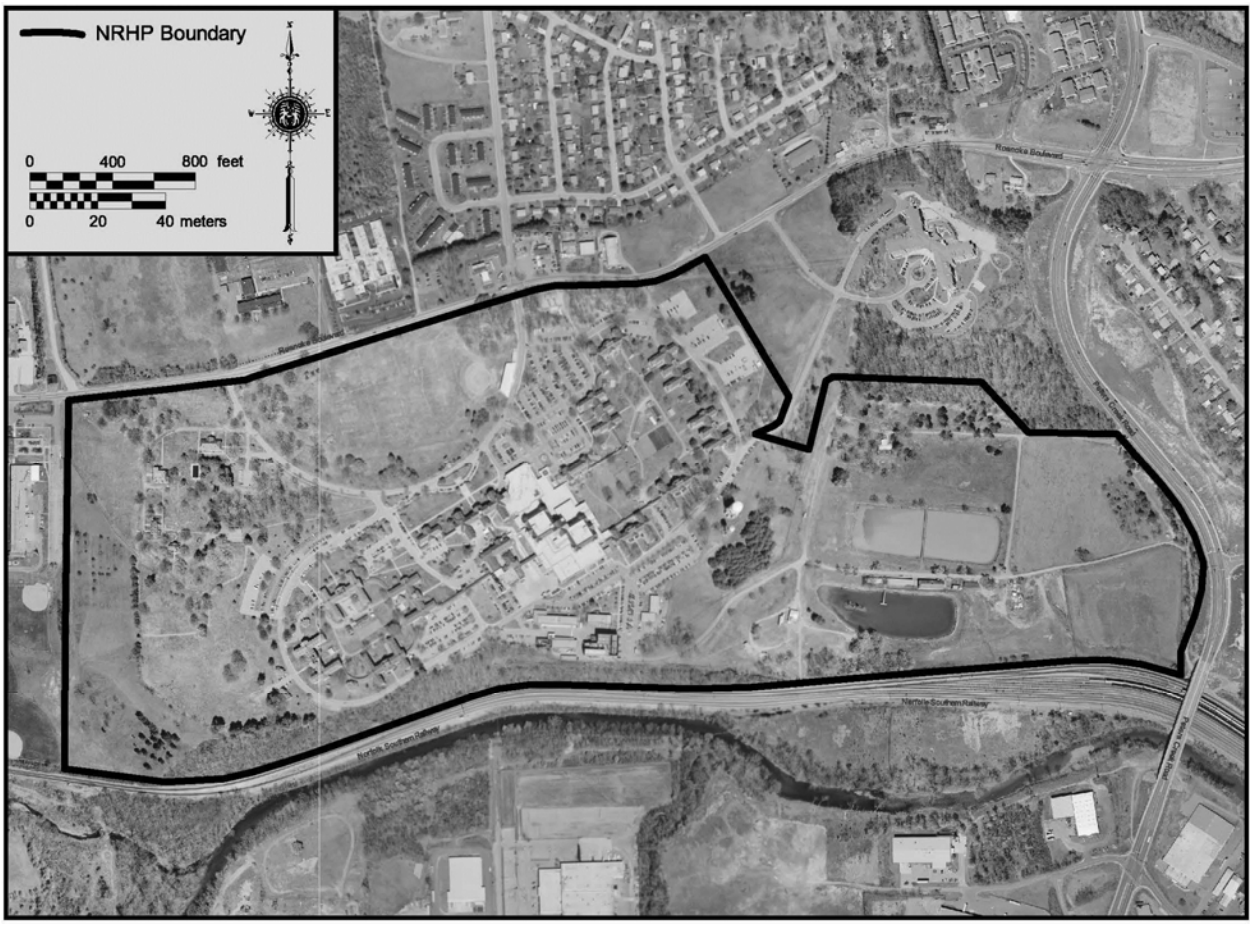
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
5	17	587298	4125682	10	17	587831	4125697
6	17	587378	4125662	11	17	587936	4125343
7	17	587406	4125766	12	17	586931	4125296
8	17	587630	4125767	13	17	586294	4125162
9	17	587700	4125695		17		



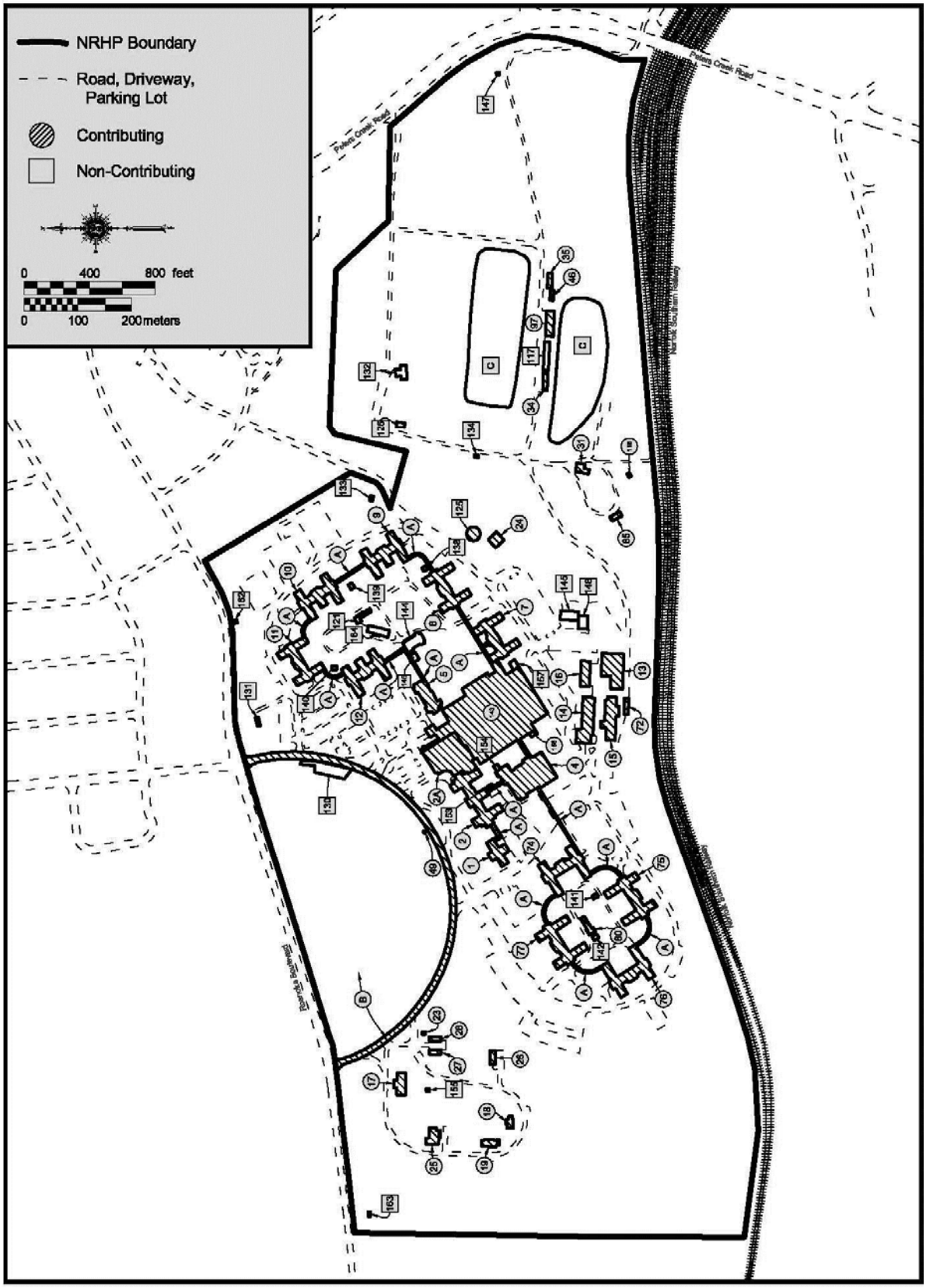
1963 Salem, Virginia, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map showing National Register boundary.



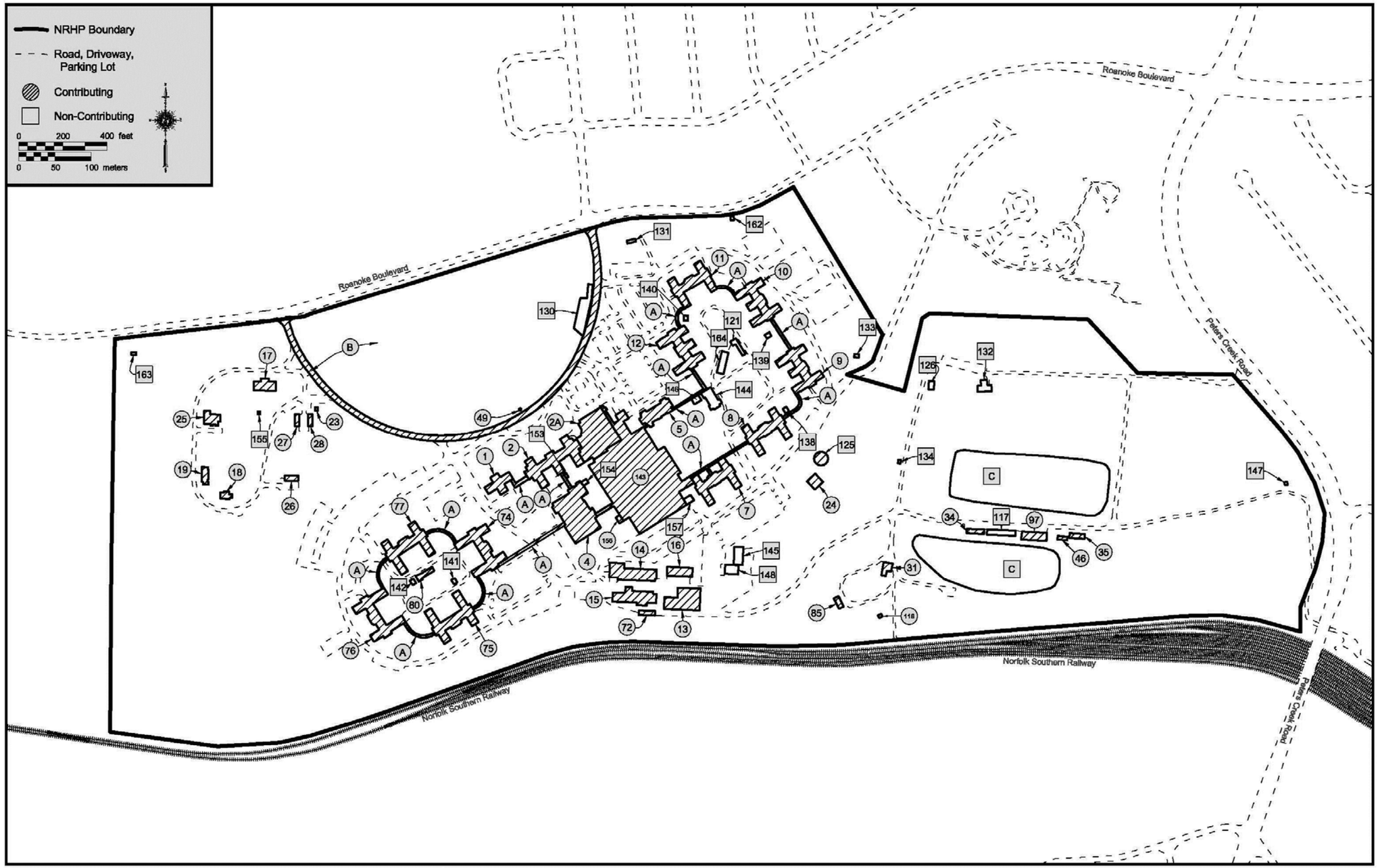
1963 (Photo revised 1984) Salem, Virginia, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map showing National Register boundary.



Overall National Register boundary indicated on an aerial map.



Sketch map indicating contributing and noncontributing resources.

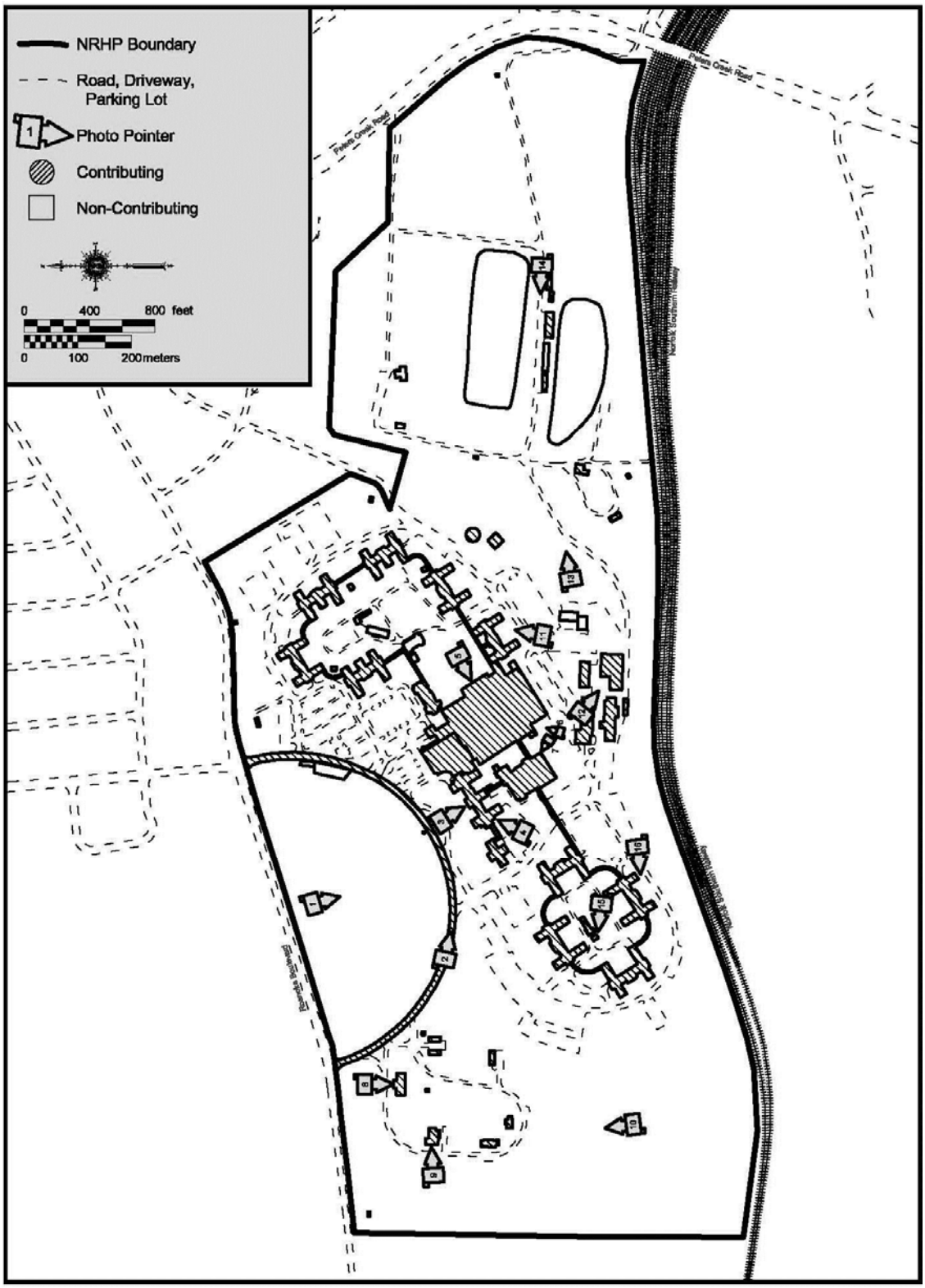


Sketch map indicating contributing and noncontributing resources (oversize).

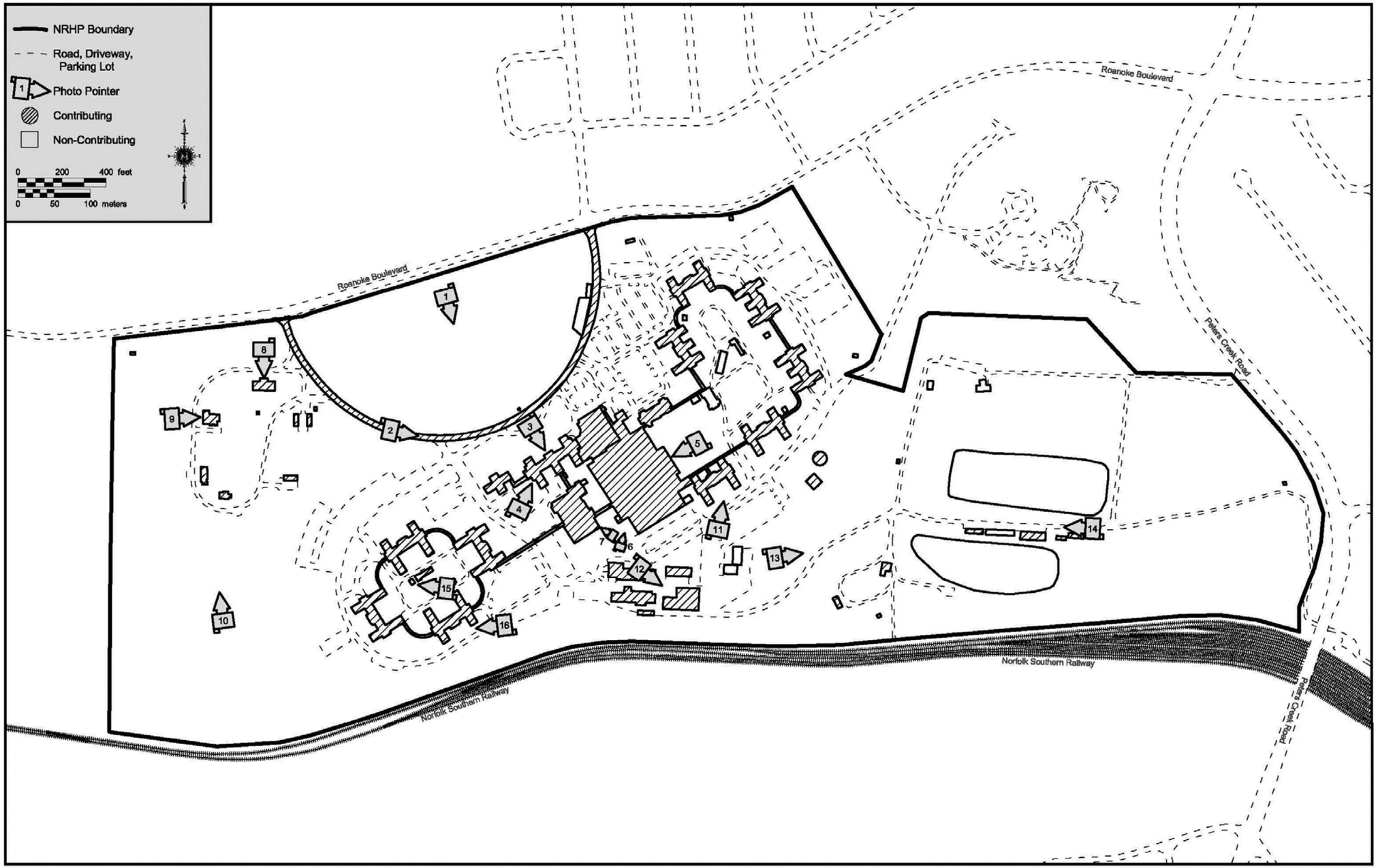
Photographs Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Roanoke Veterans Administration Hospital (same for all photos)
City, County, State: Salem, Roanoke County, Virginia (same for all photos)
Photographer: Kathryne M. Joseph and Trent Spurlock (same for all photos)
Photo date: October 14–17, 2008 (same for all photos)
Original Negative: N/A (submitted compact disc, same for all photos)

1. View looking south-southeast to Resources B, 143, 2A, 2, and 49.
2. View looking southeast to Resources 2 and 1.
3. Facade elevation of Resource 2. View looking southeast.
4. Southwest and rear elevations of Resource 2. View looking northeast.
5. Northeast elevation of Resource 143 from within northeast courtyard. View looking to the southwest.
6. Southwest and rear elevations of Resource 143. View looking to the northeast.
7. Rear and northeast elevations of Resource 4. View looking northwest.
8. Facade elevation of Resource 17. View looking south.
9. Facade elevation of Resource 25. View looking east.
10. View looking north-northeast to Resources 19, 18, and 26.
11. Southwest and facade elevations of Resource 7. View looking northeast.
12. North and west elevations of Resource 13. View looking southeast.
13. View looking east to Resources C, 34, 117, 97, 46, and 147.
14. View looking west-southwest to Resources 35, 46, 97, and 117.
15. View within southwest courtyard to Resources 76, 142, 80, and 77. View looking northwest.
16. View of facade (southeast) and northeast elevations of Resource 75. View looking northwest.



Sketch map indicating locations of photographs corresponding to those of the Photograph Continuation Sheet.



Sketch map indicating locations of photographs corresponding to those of the Photograph Continuation Sheet (oversize).