United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in 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 Lexington Veterans Administration Hospital

Other names/site number Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Leestown Division, Lexington, Kentucky / FA-400

2. Location

street & number 2250 Leestown Road ☐ not for publication

city of town Lexington ☐ vicinity

State Kentucky code KY county Fayette code 067 zip code 40511

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 ___ 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 ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title 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	
24	17	buildings
0	0	sites
5	13	structures
5	0	objects
34	30	**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

N/A

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 / Classical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Concrete
walls: Brick
roof: Slate
other: Terra Cotta

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 Lexington Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital, currently known as the Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Leestown Division, Lexington, Kentucky, is located at 2250 Leestown Road. Located within a campus setting, the hospital is found on the southwest side of Leestown Road approximately 2.7 miles northwest of downtown Lexington, the seat of government in Fayette County. The original and ongoing mission of the facility has been to provide health care to veterans of the United States. The hospital was opened in 1931 as a general medical and surgical hospital and was converted to a neuropsychiatric hospital in 1934. The surviving campus preserves the characteristics of both property sub-types of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The nearly rectangular property boundary contains 135 acres with sixty-four resources. Thirty-four resources are considered contributing resources with the majority of these 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 (1930–1950). Nineteen resources, or over half of the thirty 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, and relationships between the contributing resources remain intact. Most of the larger buildings constructed after the period of significance are located in the maintenance/utility area of the historic district and include the boiler plant (Resource 39, 1951), the utility shops building (Resource 47, 1954), the chiller building (Resource 67, 1979), and the oil storage tanks (Resource 123, circa 1980s–1990s). The historic district is composed of a monumental main building, patient ward/treatment buildings, a recreation building, kitchen/dining hall/boiler house/garage building, residential quarters, and maintenance/utility buildings. These buildings are loosely grouped by original function into three clusters that may not be totally distinct from one another. 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 style ornamentation creating a cohesive architectural campus. Later buildings dating to the second half of the twentieth century were constructed in modern, utilitarian designs.

Narrative Description

The Lexington VA Hospital is located on a slight rise within a campus setting. The campus originally consisted of approximately 291 acres but has been reduced over the years to its current size of approximately 135 acres through property transfers. Initially opened in 1931 as a general medical and surgical hospital, the facility was redesignated as a neuropsychiatric hospital in 1934, 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 as land determined to be surplus was removed from the VA's ownership.

The nearly rectangular property boundary contains approximately 135 acres, with much of the boundary encompassed by fencing. Railroad tracks are found to the southwest and Leestown Road extends along the northeast property boundary. Industrial complexes are found to the northwest and on the northeast side of Leestown Road. A technical college and army reserve station are located to the south and a middle school to the southeast of the historic district.

The buildings located on the campus of the Lexington VA Hospital share similarities with other Second Generation Veterans Hospitals in both original function and architectural style/decoration, especially to those constructed during Period II (the late 1920s through 1950). The Lexington facility has a main building (Resource 1, 1930) that serves as the focal point of the campus. The monumentality, Classical Revival elements, and placement of the building speaks to its prominence within the campus, both visually and functionally. The buildings constructed within the period of significance exhibit the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural styles that were nationally popular at the time. A hierarchy of ornamentation was developed within the campus according to the building's public use and visibility.

See Continuation Sheet, page 7.1

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.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Politics/Government
Health/Medicine
Architecture

Period of Significance

1930–1950

Significant Dates

1934 (conversion to neuropsychiatric hospital); 1937 (construction Resources 16 & 17); 1942 (Resource 25); 1948 (Resources 27–29)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Construction Division, U.S. Veterans Bureau
Construction Service, Veterans Administration

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the construction of the facility in 1930 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. The contributing resources all date to the period of significance of the historic district. These buildings relate to the historic district's basic identity as a Period II general medical and surgical hospital sub-type and later as a 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)

N/A

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

The Lexington VA Hospital is significant as an excellent, intact example of a Period II Second Generation Veterans general medical and surgical hospital that was later converted to a neuropsychiatric hospital. The Lexington VA Hospital is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) at the state level under Criterion A in the areas of Politics/Government, because of the importance placed on securing the federal facility and its impact on the local community and veterans throughout the state. The Lexington VA Hospital is also eligible under Criterion A at the state level in the areas of Health/Medicine because of the physical evidence the hospital provides concerning health care offered to veterans of the state, primarily veterans of World War I and World War II. This property is also eligible under Criterion C at the state level in the area of architecture because the Lexington VA Hospital 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 use of projecting pavilions, corner quoins, pilasters, and the former dominant cupola of the main building (Resource 1, 1930) reflects the influence of the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival styles that were fashionable in the early decades of the twentieth century and that continued in the years after World War II. The Lexington VA Hospital is additionally significant for its monumental building that serves as the focal point of the hospital campus, a widespread practice for important public and institutional buildings. The hospital also exhibits standardized building and landscape designs that were incorporated into the campuses of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. Construction began on the Lexington VA Hospital in 1930, and various additions were constructed through 1950. It was initially designated a general medical and surgical hospital serving veterans in Kentucky. In 1934 the Lexington VA Hospital was redesignated as a neuropsychiatric hospital. The historic district continues to retain characteristics of both sub-types of hospitals. The use of the nationally popular architectural styles creates a cohesive design for the campus. The use of revivalist architecture, especially with respect to 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)

The period of significance for the Lexington VA Hospital extends from 1930 to 1950. The period of significance begins with the construction of the medical facility and continues through 1950, the date of the last federal veterans hospital constructed utilizing the design philosophies developed for Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The Lexington VA Hospital is an excellent example of a Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospital that retains characteristics of two sub-types of veterans hospitals: general medical and surgical and neuropsychiatric.

See Continuation Sheet, page 8.27.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

See Continuation Sheet, page 8.33.

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 9.37–9.38.

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
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
_X_Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other

Name of repository: Dept of Veterans Affairs Historic Preservation Office

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): FA-400

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 135 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	16	715672	4217237	3	16	715969	4216307
2	16	716286	4216762	4	16	715837	4216399

See Continuation Sheet 10.39

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon in solid black lines on an aerial map on page 42. The boundary is also indicated by a polygon on the enclosed USGS Lexington West, Kentucky, topographic quadrangle map. The UTM reference points, stated in NAD 27, are provided above and on Continuation Sheet 10.39, as well as on the enclosed USGS topographic quadrangle map. The historic district boundary begins at the northwest corner of the historic district along the southwest edge of Leestown Road (U.S. 421), approximately 240 feet southeast of the intersection of Trade Street and Leestown Road (U.S. 421) at UTM N 4217237 E 715672. The historic district boundary extends to the southeast along the southwest edge of Leestown Road (U.S. 421) for approximately 2,580 feet to the intersection of Leestown Road (U.S. 421) and Opportunity Way (a.k.a. Vo Tech Road) at UTM N 4216762 E 716286, then follows a fence line to the southwest along the northwest edge of Opportunity Way (a.k.a. Vo Tech Road) and the northwest edge of the drive to the U.S. Army Reserve Center for approximately 1,860 feet to a corner at UTM N4216307 E 715969. The historic district boundary extends to the northwest along a fence line for approximately 590 feet to UTM N 4216399 E 715837, then to the southwest as it continues to follow the fence line for approximately 290 feet to UTM N 4216330 E 715761, and the boundary then extends to the northwest along a fence line with trees for approximately 690 feet to UTM N 4216457 E 715616. The fence line turns to the southwest for approximately 200 feet to UTM N 4216437 E 715555, then continues to the northwest for approximately 185 feet to UTM N 4216478 E 715530, then the boundary follows the fence line to the northeast for approximately 100 feet to UTM N 4216490 E 715575. The historic district boundary continues to follow the fence line to the northwest for approximately 1,320 feet to UTM N 4216752 E 715248, then it extends along the fence line to the northeast for approximately 2,100 feet to the beginning, containing approximately 135 acres.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The NRHP nomination boundary is the current property boundary. Industrial development and educational buildings have been constructed to the southeast and northwest of the historic district. Leestown Road (U.S. 421) serves as the northeast boundary of the historic district, while undeveloped land and the railroad are located to the southwest of the historic district. The historic district is considerably smaller than the original hospital property because of land transfers, but the proposed boundary includes the majority of resources historically associated with the Lexington VA Hospital.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Trent Spurlock/Architectural Historian

organization Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. date October 2011

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

city or town Lexington state KY zip code 40508

e-mail

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 40-45**

- **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 47.

Name of Property: Lexington Veterans Administration Hospital

City or Vicinity: Lexington

County: Fayette County **State:** Kentucky

Photographer: Craig A. Potts and Trent Spurlock (same for all photos)

Date Photographed: September 24–25, 2008 (same for all photos)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:
1 of ___.

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 original eleven buildings of the Lexington VA Hospital were designed by the Construction Division of the Veterans Bureau.[1] Later buildings were probably designed by the Construction Service of the VA. The buildings dating to the period of significance reflect classical revival styles utilized throughout Period II (late 1920s through 1950) for Second Generation Veterans Hospitals across the nation. The main building (Resource 1, 1930) and recreation building (Resource 4, 1932) display the highest level of ornamentation. Details of the main building (Resource 1, 1930) include a multiple-story central pavilion with a pediment exhibiting dentils, wreath, and swags. The building exhibits brick quoins, a terra cotta stringcourse, and brick banding along the basement and first floor. The three bays of the central entrance pavilion are delineated by four pilasters with capitals. Originally a cupola towered over the main building, but it has been removed. The recreation building (Resource 4, 1932) also displays similar detailing but to a lesser degree. Other features of the recreation building (Resource 4, 1932) include a terra cotta water table accenting the raised basement and a portico with classical detailing framing the entrance to the building. Other buildings of the historic district, including the residential complex (Resources 5, 1931; 6 and 7, 1930; and 8, 1933), general medical building (Resource 2, 1931), and neuropsychiatric patient buildings (Resources 16 and 17, both 1937; 25, 1942; 27–29, all 1948), reflect some elements of classical revival detailing but to a lesser extent. They exhibit minimal ornamentation, aside from the symmetrical fenestration, brick exteriors, facade door surrounds, triangular pediments, fanlight transoms, brick banding, cornices with modillions, and gable-roof dormers. The maintenance/utility buildings display little, if any, ornamentation beyond cornice returns or a stringcourse.

The campus is loosely arranged into three clusters of buildings according to their original function, and the majority of the campus remains open in lawns with mature trees. The topography is slightly undulating, with the central core group of buildings situated on the highest elevation within the property. The central core group of resources consists of the main building (Resource 1, 1930); the general medical building (Resource 2, 1931); dining hall/kitchen/boiler plant/garage building (Resource 3, 1931); the recreation building (Resource 4, 1932); the storehouse (Resource 12, 1931); and flag pole (Resource 15). The monumental main building (Resource 1, 1930) and the flag pole (Resource 15, circa 1930s) serve as focal points of the campus. Resources 1, 2, 3, and 4 are connected by corridors (Resources C and J) with brick exteriors and windows. The corridors are depicted on the 1929 plot plan of the site.[2] More recent structures, much smaller in scale than the original buildings, are also located within the central core group. These include emergency generators, recreation shelter, recreational storage, and a smoking shelter. A semi-circular drive connects the main building (Resource 1, 1930) to Leestown Road. The drive curves to the southeast of the complex in front of the recreation building (Resource 4, 1932) to the rear of the original portion of the central core group and connects to a large paved parking lot. Adjacent to the parking lot is the water tower (Resource 10, circa 1930s).

The central core group also includes a cluster of buildings to the west and northwest composed of a group of six H-shape buildings that originally served as patient ward/treatment buildings. The six buildings, including the acute building, continued treatment building, neuropsychiatric infirmary, continued treatment building, neuropsychiatric infirmary, acute building (Resources 16, 1937; 17, 1937; 25, 1942; 27, 1948; 28, 1948; and 29, 1948) are connected by corridors with brick exteriors (Resource C, circa 1930s–1940s). A

[1] Department of Veterans Affairs. Files of the Engineering Department, Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Leestown Division, Lexington, Kentucky.
[2] Ibid.

similar connector links the continued treatment building and the general medical building (Resources 17, 1937; and 2, 1931) of the central core group of buildings. The connectors and buildings form a nearly continuous link, with one H-shape patient ward/treatment building in the northwest portion having never been constructed, creating an interruption in the connections between the buildings. The facades of the H-buildings open onto a large courtyard. The courtyard consists of a lawn with trees and a recreation area containing a baseball/softball field, recreational storage and patients' toilet (Resource 32, 1957), horseshoe pits, a basketball court, and a miniature golf course.

The second group of buildings is the residential quarters, located near the southeast property line. The residences for staff members located within the Lexington campus are very similar, if not identical, to those located at other Period II (late 1920s through 1950) Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The quarters are situated along a drive that connects to an abandoned entrance gate (Resource D, circa 1930s) on Leestown Road. The drive serves as a central axis, with the nurses' quarters (Resource 5, 1931) to the northwest of the drive, and the other three quarters, two duplexes and the medical officer in charge's residence (Resources 6, 1930; 7, 1930; and 8, 1933) located to the southeast of the drive. The residences are aligned along a central courtyard with mature vegetation. Three garages are associated with the residences (Resources 23, 1931; 24, 1933; and 33, 1955). None of the residences are currently in use. The residences were situated to enable employees to easily walk to work but far enough away from the central core group of buildings to provide a more private setting. The residential quarters are approximately 775 feet from the central core group. A sidewalk connects the two groups of buildings. Mature vegetation, including trees and shrubbery, assist in obscuring the residential quarters from direct view of the majority of the hospital buildings.

The maintenance and utility buildings supporting the facility are grouped to the rear, or southwest, of the patient ward/treatment group of H-buildings composing a portion of the central core group. A number of the maintenance and utility buildings were constructed after the period of significance. The maintenance/utility buildings group, aligned along two lanes, includes shops and storage buildings (Resources 22, 1946; 47, 1954; 48, 1957; 100, 1931; 112, 1948; and 122, circa 1960s–1990s), greenhouses and a shop for the rehabilitation of patients (Resources 37, 1948; 46, 1949; and 118, circa 1960s–1990s), the former incinerator (Resource 41, 1951), the boiler plant (Resource 39, 1951), and the chiller building (Resource 67, 1979). Open lawns with mature trees are found to the northwest, southwest, and southeast of the maintenance/utility group of buildings.

Three support buildings are found near the former southeastern entrance (Resource D, circa 1930s) to the campus from Leestown Road. These three buildings (Resources 44, circa 1950s; 45, 1951; and 75, circa 1980s–1990s) are associated with supplying water to the hospital. The drive leading from the former entrance continues to the southwest beyond the residential quarters before curving sharply back to the large parking lot to the rear of the central core group of buildings. The lane twice crosses a rock-lined ditch (Resource H, circa 1930s–1940s), with the western culvert exhibiting a dry-laid rock retaining wall (Resource I, circa 1920s–1940s) along the west side of the drive. Three small support buildings (Resources 9, 1931; 38, 1947; and 52, 1962) are located along the drive near the rock retaining wall (Resource I, circa 1920s–1940s).

Buildings continued to be constructed within the historic district setting after the period of significance. Additions to the campus after the period of significance include a garage for one of the residences (Resource 33, 1955), the boiler plant (Resource 39, 1951), incinerator (Resource 41, 1951), a pump house (Resource 45, 1951), a utility shops building (Resource 47, 1954), emergency generators (Resources 65, 71–73, circa 1970s), and other buildings and structures.

Much of the historic district remains open with mature trees found throughout the lawns, especially in the southeast portion of the historic district. No structures larger than the main building have been introduced to the historic district after the period of significance. The primary entry to the facility is through two entrances (Resources E and F, both circa 1930s) along Leestown Road that create a semi-circular drive leading to the front of the main building (Resource 1, 1930). Situated directly in front of the main building, between the semi-circular drive and a parking lot, is the flag pole (Resource 15, circa 1930s). The main building, clearly visible from Leestown Road, no longer retains its original cupola but continues to serve as the monumental building and primary focus of the hospital campus. The main building of the Lexington VA Hospital is nearly identical with that of the Tuscaloosa, Alabama, VA Hospital, including the loss of its cupola. The Lexington campus has examples of both linear and curvilinear drives and sidewalks throughout. A drive nearly encircles the original core group of buildings, including the main, general medical, dining hall/kitchen/boiler plant/garage, and recreation buildings (Resources 1, 1930; 2 and 3, 1931; and 4, 1932). The only large parking lot on campus is located to the southwest, or rear, of the original central core group of buildings and is, therefore, not visible to the general public. The condensed nature of the original central core group of buildings, along with the storehouse (Resource 12, 1931) to the rear, is attributable to the original designation of the facility as a general medical and surgical hospital. After its conversion to a neuropsychiatric hospital in 1934, the number of buildings expanded and the campus became readily identifiable with this sub-type of hospital, especially with the construction of the patient ward/treatment buildings and their associated H-shapes enclosing a courtyard (Resources 16, 1937; 17, 1937; 25, 1942; 27, 1948; 28, 1948; and 29, 1948). The courtyard also remains intact with curvilinear sidewalks and a large open lawn filled with recreational facilities such as a baseball/softball field, miniature golf course, and horseshoe pits. The maintenance/utility group of buildings began to be constructed after the campus' redesignation from its original purpose as a general medical and surgical hospital. These maintenance/utility buildings include greenhouses, a boiler plant, therapeutic shops, and utility shops. The southeastern entrance gate (Resource D, circa 1930s) is currently closed, but the straight, lengthy drive leads to the residential quarters group of buildings. These residences are situated some distance from the central core group of buildings but are connected by a sidewalk and a curving drive that leads back to the parking lot at the rear of the central core group. This drive also has a dry-laid retaining rock wall (Resource I, circa 1920s–1940s) located on either side of a culvert. The culvert is part of a rock and mortar lined ditch (Resource H, circa 1930s–1940s) that extends from the extreme eastern corner of the property along Leestown Road to the southwest to the culvert. The ditch continues to the southwest beyond the culvert but does not appear to be lined.

Individual Resource Inventory

The dates of construction and details regarding the former use of the following buildings are from the Determination of Eligibility dated 1980 and from information provided by the hospital's engineering department.[3] The numerical designations of the resources were assigned at the time of their construction by

[3] Gjore J. Mollenhoff, Karen R. Tupek, and Sandra Webb, Veterans Administration Medical Center – Leestown Division (Lexington, Kentucky) Determination of Eligibility, Veterans Administration, Washington, DC, 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, DC; Department of Veterans Affairs. Files of the Engineering Department, Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Leestown Division, Lexington, Kentucky

the VA. Information on the current uses of the resources was provided by the engineering department of the Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Leestown Division, Lexington, Kentucky.[4] The "circa" dates of construction and letter designations were provided by the surveyors for resources without construction dates or numerical labels. All resources that were present during the period of significance and retain integrity are considered contributing resources.

Minor resources that are not substantial in size and scale were not included in the resource count. Resources that were not designated in the resource count include small electric transformers, small frame picnic shelters, underground storage facilities or utilities, prefabricated bus and smoking shelters, memorials, and benches scattered throughout the property. A modern security booth is located along the main entrance to the campus from Leestown Road.

The period of significance and assessment of contributing and noncontributing resources for this nomination is 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 #	Date of Construction	Contributing (C) /Noncontributing (NC)	Original or Current Use
1	1930	C	Main Building
2	1931	C	General Medical Building
3	1931	C	Dining Hall, Kitchen, Boiler Plant, and Garage Building
4	1932	C	Recreation Building
5	1931	C	Nurses' Quarters
6	1930	C	Officers' Duplex Quarters
7	1930	C	Officers' Duplex Quarters
8	1933	C	Medical Officer in Charge's Residence
9	1931	C	Sewage Pump House
10	Circa 1930s	C	Water Tank and Tower
12	1931	C	Storehouse
15	Circa 1930s	C	Flag pole
16	1937	C	Acute Building
17	1937	C	Continued Treatment Building
20	1936	C	Animal Research Facility
22	1946	C	Manual Arts Facility
23	1931	C	Twelve-Bay Garage

[4] Department of Veterans Affairs. Files of the Engineering Department, Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Leestown Division, Lexington, Kentucky.

Resource #	Date of Construction	Contributing (C) /Noncontributing (NC)	Original or Current Use
24	1933	C	Four-Bay Garage
25	1942	C	Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building
27	1948	C	Continued Treatment Building
28	1948	C	Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building
29	1948	C	Acute Building
32	1957	NC	Recreational Storage and Patients' Toilet
33	1955	NC	Single-Bay Garage
37	1948	C	Occupational Therapy Shop Building
38	1947	C	Sewage Pumping Station
39	1951	NC	Boiler Plant
41	1951	NC	Incinerator Building
44	Circa 1950s	NC	Water Reservoir
45	1951	NC	Pump House
46	1949	C	Greenhouse
47	1954	NC	Utility Shops Building
48	1957	NC	Engineering Storage Building
49	1960	NC	Television Equipment Structure
50	Circa 1960s	NC	Backflow Preventer Structure
52	1962	NC	Patients Toilet
65	Circa 1970s	NC	Emergency Generator Building
66	Circa 1970s	NC	Transformer Substation
67	1979	NC	Chiller Building
71	Circa 1970s	NC	Emergency Generator
72	Circa 1970s	NC	Emergency Generator
73	1978	NC	Emergency Generator
74	1978	NC	Outdoor Recreation Shelter
75	Circa 1980s–1990s	NC	Backflow Preventer Valve Structure
76	Circa 1990s	NC	Smoking Shelter
100	1931	C	Manual Arts Therapy Tool House
112	1948	C	Furniture Repair Shop
115	Circa 1970s	NC	Recreation Shelter
116	1968	NC	Gas Meter House
117	Circa 1960s–1970s	NC	Storage Building
118	Circa 1960s–1990s	NC	Temporary Greenhouse
120	Circa 1970s	NC	Recreation Shelter
122	Circa 1960s–1990s	NC	Tractor Storage Shed
123	Circa 1980s–1990s	NC	Oil Storage Tanks
A	Circa 1970s–1980s	NC	Structure with Unknown Function
B	Circa 1980s–1990s	NC	Building with Unknown Function
C	Circa 1930s–1940s	C	Connecting Corridors
D	Circa 1930s	C	Entry Gateposts

Resource #	Date of Construction	Contributing (C) /Noncontributing (NC)	Original or Current Use
E	Circa 1930s	C	Entry Gateposts
F	Circa 1930s	C	Entry Gateposts
G	Circa 1930s	C	Entry Gateposts
H	Circa 1930s–1940s	C	Rock and Mortar Lined Ditch
I	Circa 1920s–1940s	C	Dry-laid Rock Retaining Wall
J	Circa 1930	NC	Connecting Corridors

Resource 1. Main Building. 1930. *Contributing building.*

Resource 1 originally was the main building on campus, and today it continues to serve as the main administration and patient care building. The main building (Resource 1, 1930) is a four-story, multi-bay, hip-roof building on a raised basement exhibiting Colonial Revival and Classical Revival style decorative elements. The building is located in the central core group of buildings. The symmetrical facade of the main building is oriented to the northeast. A bronze plaque attached to the front porch indicates construction was completed in 1930. The central portion of the facade is composed of a projecting pavilion with three bays divided by architectural terra cotta pilasters with Composite order capitals. The pilasters extend from the second to the fourth floors. The pediment's tympanum exhibits festoons and an oculus encompassed by a wreath. Egg and dart molding and dentils are found below the cornice and within the tympanum of the central pavilion. The facade's decorative details are composed of architectural terra cotta. The central pavilion's third story windows have jack arches and keystones, whereas the second story exhibits window hoods and exaggerated keystones. The windows throughout the building have replacement single-light, aluminum frame casements with snap-in grids. Similar windows are found throughout the campus. The facade entries of the central pavilion are located on a raised porch with a double stair. The central pavilion's three facade entries have semicircular banded brick arches. A stylized urn flanked by volutes and capped by a festoon fill the arches above the entries. The recessed entries feature terra cotta panel reveals and egg and dart molding. Only the central bay continues to function as an entry, with double-leaf, aluminum frame commercial doors. The two flanking bays are filled with single sheets of plate glass. A wood and copper cupola that originally towered over the central pavilion was removed in 1950 after having been struck by lightning twice.[5] This cupola rested on an octagonal drum supported by a square base centered above the central pavilion. The drum and base of the non-extant cupola are clad in brick. The corners of the square cupola base have niches supporting terra cotta urns.

The brick exterior of the main building is finished in a five course common bond along the upper three stories. The basement and first floor of the building exhibit brick banding comprised of five courses of projecting stretchers alternating with a recessed course of headers. This same brick scheme is found throughout the main building (Resource 1, 1930), including the facade projections and the end wings. Brick quoins decorate the corners of the building. Two terra cotta stringcourses delineate the basement and first floor and the first floor and second floor. A wide terra cotta entablature with dentil molding encompasses the majority of the building over the third floor windows. Four hip-roof dormers flank the former location of the cupola along both the facade and rear elevations. A similar dormer is also located at the southeast and

[5] "V.A. Hospital Removes White Dome From Roof," *Lexington Leader*, April 26, 1950; *75th Anniversary VA Medical Center, Lexington, Kentucky* (Lexington: Department of Veterans Affairs, 2006).

northwest elevations of the roof. The roofs and sides of the dormers appear to be sheathed in slate shingles or similar material, as is the hip-roof of the main block.

Three-story, flat-roof return wings flank the central pavilion along the main block's facade. The return wings have similar construction details to the main block. Three-story, flat-roof wings found at the southeast and northwest elevations are similar in detailing to the facade return wings. Pilasters are located along the three elevations of the side elevation wings, with paired windows on the second and third floors of the end elevations. Decorative copper panels separate the second and third story windows between the pilasters of the side elevation wings.

Minor projections are found on the rear elevation of the main block opposite the facade projections. The rear elevation has little decorative detailing, other than brick banding, quoins, a water table, and stringcourse. A four-story extension projects from the center of the main block's rear elevation. The rear portion of the extension's fourth floor appears to be a later addition.

Resource 2. General Medical Building. 1931. *Contributing building.*

This resource is located in the central core group of buildings to the west of the main building (Resource 1, 1930). The general medical building (Resource 2, 1931) originally served as an acute care building, and today it is used for administration and the canteen. Buildings such as the general medical building, with various differences, may be found on the campuses of Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospitals that served as general medical and surgical hospitals. The three-story (or two-story on a raised basement), multi-bay, rectangular building is able to serve various functions, depending upon the needs of the hospital complex. These buildings may be for administrational purposes, dining and canteen areas, medical care, or patient rooms.

Erected in 1931, the general medical building (Resource 2, 1931) is a three-story, thirteen-bay, hip-roof building with a projecting central pavilion displaying limited use of Colonial Revival style architectural decorative elements. The facade of the general medical building, oriented to the northeast, features a centered entry surround with fluted pilasters below an entablature with dentil molding and a projecting cornice. The opening for the entry has been partially filled with brick to accommodate a smaller single-leaf entry with a replacement door. The building has brick quoins and the majority of windows have brick jack arches. Windows throughout Resource 2 have replacement single-light, aluminum frame casements with snap-in grids. The rear elevation has a centered projecting wing. Various pedestrian entries are found along the rear elevation of the main block and the side elevations of the rear wing. Window and door openings have been enclosed with brick along these elevations. The dormer windows, including the fanlights, have replacement sashes. The hip roof of the general medical building appears to be sheathed in slate shingles or a similar material. The entry surround and stringcourse are composed of architectural terra cotta. The exterior of the building is composed of brick in a five-course common bond. The first floor has brick banding comprised of five courses of projecting stretchers alternating with a recessed course of headers. The building appears to be supported by a concrete foundation.

Resource 3. Dining Hall, Kitchen, Boiler Plant, and Garage Building. 1931. *Contributing building.*

Resource 3 originally served as the dining hall, kitchen, boiler plant, and garage building and today it continues to be used by nutrition and food services, human resources, and as a garage. The main block of the dining hall, kitchen, boiler plant, and garage building (Resource 3, 1931) is a three-story, hip-roof building

oriented to the northeast with a rear three-story central wing. The facade is obscured by the connectors (Resources C, circa 1930s–1940s; and J, circa 1930) to the recreation building and the general medical building (Resources 4, 1932; and 2, 1931). Segmental dormers filled with replacement sashes or vents are visible on all four elevations of the main block. The roof of the main block is sheathed in slate shingles or similar material, and the cornice is composed of architectural terra cotta. The windows of the main block have brick jack arches and throughout have replacement single-light, aluminum frame casements with snap-in grids. A two-story, flat-roof section fills the area to the rear of the main block and southeast of the main block's rear wing. To the rear (southwest) of the two-story section is a single-story, flat-roof section that has three vehicular entries and serves as a garage. A two-story, flat-roof section fills the area to the rear of the main block and northwest of the main block's rear wing. A one-story addition with a loading dock is located to the northwest of the one-story garage section and to the rear of the main block's rear wing. A two-story, flat-roof addition is found to the northwest of the main block. This section appears to be the addition to the kitchen/dining area constructed in the 1950s.[6] All sections of the dining hall, kitchen, boiler plant, and garage building have brick exteriors in a five-course common bond, and brick banding is visible along the majority of the first floor.

Resource 4. Recreation Building. 1932. *Contributing building.*

Resource 4, the recreation building (1932), is a single-story, side-gable building resting on a raised basement with Colonial Revival and Classical Revival style decorative elements. Located in the central core group of buildings and oriented to the southeast, the facade has a projecting pavilion with a double-leaf entry, transom, and terra cotta surround with a broken pediment. Other decorative details include: dentil molding and an oculus filling the pavilion's pediment; double stairs leading to the porch; arched entry to the basement under the porch; windows exhibiting brick jack arches and terra cotta keystones; and a terra cotta cornice and stringcourse along the first floor. The windows have replacement single-light sashes with snap-in grids. Flat-roof wings with blind arches between terra cotta pilasters and a roof balustrade are found on the northeast and southwest elevations. Segmental dormers filled with louver vents are located on the facade and rear roof slopes, which are sheathed in slate shingles or similar material. The exterior is brick in a five-course common bond with quoins. A vertical band of brick is found below the cornice of the main block. Brick banding decorates the basement level and the porch leading to the southwest elevation's double-leaf entry.

Resource 5. Nurses' Quarters. 1931. *Contributing building*.

This is a two-story, fifteen-bay, hip-roof building with a projecting central pavilion and walk-out basement. The nurses' quarters (Resource 5, 1931), located in the residential group of buildings in the southeastern portion of the property, is currently vacant, although it formerly served as quarters for nurses. Its massing and decorative elements are similar to buildings that originally served the same function at other Second Generation Veterans Hospital campuses. According to the current site map, Resource 5 was previously an administration and research building. The nurses' quarters (Resource 5, 1931) exhibits restrained Colonial Revival ornamentation and massing. Oriented to the southeast and constructed on a slope, only the first and second stories are visible along the facade. The three-bay central projecting pavilion has a centered single-leaf entry with sidelights and a fanlight. The entry is sheltered by a flat-roof porch supported by wood columns and pilasters. The windows of the central pavilion have brick jack arches, terra cotta keystones, and

[6] *Veterans Administration Medical Center, Lexington, Kentucky, 50th Anniversary 1931-1981*, n.p.

replacement double-hung sashes with snap-in grids. The windows throughout the building have similar replacement sashes. The gable of the facade pavilion is ornamented with a circular attic vent. Flat-roof projections are located on the northeast and southwest elevations. Three-story, hip-roof stairwell projections are found at both ends of the rear elevation. The rear elevation has a fully exposed walkout basement. The rear elevation's basement has a centered, single-leaf entry with a metal door. Gable-roof dormers, filled with replacement sashes or vents, are found along both the facade and rear roof slopes. A brick chimney pierces the facade roof slope. The roof is sheathed in slate shingles or similar material. The brick exterior of the building is finished in a five-course common bond. The corners of the building are decorated with brick quoins, and a terra cotta stringcourse extends over the basement along the rear, northeast, and southwest elevations.

Resources 6 and 7. Officers' Duplex Quarters. 1930. *Contributing buildings*.

Located to the southeast of the nurses' quarters (Resource 5, 1931) and oriented to a courtyard with mature vegetation, the officers' duplex quarters (Resources 6 and 7, both 1930) are two-story, six-bay (w/d/w/w/d/w), gambrel roof duplexes. Oriented to the northwest and currently vacant, both Resource 6 and 7 are nearly identical duplexes featuring Colonial Revival design elements. The facades of both duplexes have elaborate wood door surrounds featuring engaged columns supporting an entablature below a broken pediment with dentil molding. The entries have panel reveals, wood panel doors, and fanlights with leaded glass. The front porches have brick decks and metal railings. The windows throughout both officers' duplex quarters (Resources 6 and 7, both 1930) have replacement double-hung sashes with either eight-over-eight or six-over-six snap-in grids. The majority of windows have brick jack arches and terra cotta sills. The northeast and southwest elevations of both of the officers' duplex quarters (Resources 6 and 7) have single-story, flat-roof screen porches with dentil molding below the cornice and supported by wood columns and engaged pilasters. The rear elevations have two single-story projections adjacent to single-leaf entries. Basement windows with replacement sashes are visible along the rear elevations. A brick chimney pierces the rear roof slope of both buildings. The duplexes feature parapeted gables and paired chimneys, although it is unclear if both chimneys are functional. The facades have four gable-roof dormers with window openings featuring segmental arches and an applied decorative element in the shape of an urn. The roofs are sheathed in slate shingles or similar material, and the facade and rear eaves are decorated with modillions. The exteriors of the buildings are brick in a five-course common bond.

Resource 8. Medical Officer in Charge's Residence. 1933. *Contributing building*.

Oriented to the northeast, the medical officer in charge's residence (Resource 8, 1933) is located at the southwest end of the residential quarters group's courtyard. The resource is currently vacant. The medical officer in charge's residence (Resource 8, 1933) is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay (w/d/w), side-gable residence with an exterior of brick in a stretcher bond. The centered, single-leaf facade entry has a decorative wood surround with fluted pilasters, broken pediment, and paneled reveals. The entry has a five-light transom above the six-panel wood door. The majority of windows throughout the house have brick jack arches and terra cotta sills. The windows have replacement double-hung sashes with either eight-over-eight or six-over-six snap-in grids. The southeast elevation has a single-story flat-roof projection. To the rear of the projection is a porch with brick arches supported by square brick columns. An exterior basement entry is found on the southeast elevation. Both the projection and porch have a wide, plain, wood entablature. The

rear elevation has a two-story projection to the southeast of a single-leaf entry. Basement windows are visible along the rear elevation. The northwest elevation has a single-story, flat-roof porch that has been enclosed with louver windows. The northwest elevation's eave is broken by a brick chimney. Two gable-roof dormers are located along the facade and a shed-roof dormer along the rear roof slope. The eaves of the facade, rear, and side gables are decorated with modillions. The roof appears to be sheathed in either slate or asphalt shingles.

Resource 9. Sewage Pump House. 1931. *Contributing building*.

The sewage pump house (Resource 9, 1931) is a single-story, side-gable building on a raised poured concrete basement. The building is located among a group of three maintenance/utility buildings (sewage pump house, sewage pumping station, and patients toilet [Resources 9, 38, and 52]) located in the south-southwest portion of the hospital property. A wood ramp provides access to a single-leaf entry along the east elevation. Adjacent to this entry is a window with a nine-light metal sash. Similar windows are found on the north and west elevations. A centered, single-leaf entry is located on the south gable end. The roof is sheathed in slate shingles, and the eaves have exposed rafter tails. The exterior is composed of brick in a five-course common bond.

Resource 10. Water Tank and Tower. Circa 1930s. *Contributing structure.*

Water tanks and towers are located at many of the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, although a number of campuses no longer retain the original structure but have a replacement water tower. This water tower (Resource 10, circa 1930s), located to the east-northeast of the campus's maintenance and utility group of buildings, has four supports of riveted construction with horizontal and vertical bracing providing additional stability. The metal supports rest on poured concrete footers. The tank at the apex of the tower has a metal, conical roof and rounded bottom. A metal pedestrian walkway with a metal railing is located along the lower portion of the tank. The water tank is no longer in use.

Resource 12. Storehouse. 1931. *Contributing building.*

Resource 12, constructed as a storehouse (1931), is located to the rear (southwest) of the central core group of buildings and distanced from the maintenance and utility group. Resource 12 is a one-story, side-gable building with a brick exterior and a later flat-roof addition. A loading dock extends the length of the northeast elevation, which also has seven bays, including pedestrian entries and a vehicular loading bay entry with a sixteen-light transom. Three ventilators pierce the ridgeline of the main block, and its roof is sheathed with slate shingles or similar material. The exterior of the main block is clad with brick in a five-course common bond, and the building is supported by a concrete foundation. The flat-roof addition, located along the southwest elevation of the main block, is clad in a five course brick common bond and has a partially sheltered two-bay loading dock along its southeast elevation.

Resource 15. Flag pole. Circa 1930s. *Contributing object.*

The flag pole is a common object found at many Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, usually located to the front of the main building. The flag pole (Resource 15, circa 1930s) is located northeast of the main building (Resource 1, 1930) and is aligned with the center of the building. The octagon-shaped base, similar

in size and construction to those at other Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, is constructed of poured concrete.

Resource 16. Acute Building. 1937. *Contributing building*.

The acute building (Resource 16, 1937) is a three-story, multi-bay, hip-roof building with hip-roof return wings extending from the facade and rear elevations, creating an overall H-shape. The acute building is one of six H-shaped patient ward/treatment buildings (Resources 16, 17, 25, 27, 28, and 29) in the central core group of buildings that share a common courtyard. The H-building, constructed to accommodate patients and facilitate their treatment, is a common building found at Second Generation Veterans Hospitals.

Resource 16 (1937) was formerly designated for acute care and today it is identified as a patient care building. The facade is oriented to the northwest, toward the courtyard. Constructed on a slope, only the upper two stories are visible along the rear (southeast) elevation. The three-story, double-projecting, five-bay central pavilion has three arches providing entry to the first story porch. Decorative, banded brickwork is found above each of the arches. The single-leaf entry sheltered by the porch is reduced in size to accommodate a replacement metal door. The windows throughout the building, except the enclosed porches, have replacement single-light, aluminum frame casements with snap-in grids. Projecting through the roof to the immediate rear of the central pavilion is a rectangular, flat-roof section. The corners of this rectangular projection have brick constructions simulating chimneys. The projection may house the elevator equipment. The return wings flanking the central pavilion have enclosed porches on both the second and third floors. The former porches, with brick arches extending to the third floor, have been enclosed with brick and paired windows with single-light sashes. Hip-roof extensions of the main block project beyond the facade and rear return wings along the southwest and northeast elevations. A two-story, flat-roof stairwell addition is located along the northeast elevation's hip-roof main block extension. The rear elevation has three projecting hip-roof wings: two aligned with the facade return wings and the third centrally located opposite the facade's central projecting pavilion. The central rear wing extends nearly the same length from the main block as its flanking rear return wings. The building's Colonial Revival and Classical Revival decorative elements include a lunette in the facade's projecting pavilion's pediment; gable-roof dormers with wood pilasters and arched window openings; brick jack arches over the majority of windows; quoins; a terra cotta cornice; and a terra cotta stringcourse between the first and second stories. The roof is sheathed in tile shingles. Brick banding encompasses the first floor, while the upper stories exhibit brick in a five-course common bond.

Resource 17. Continued Treatment Building. 1937. *Contributing building*.

The continued treatment building (Resource 17, 1937) is a three-story, multi-bay, hip-roof building with hip-roof return wings extending from the facade and rear elevations, creating an overall H-shape. The continued treatment building (Resource 17, 1937) is one of six H-buildings (Resources 16, 17, 25, 27, 28, and 29) in the central core group of buildings that share a common courtyard. The building was formerly designated for continued treatment care and today it is identified as a patient care building. The facade is oriented to the northwest, toward the courtyard. Constructed on a slope, only the upper two stories of the building are visible along the rear (southeast) elevation. The continued treatment building is similar to the acute building (Resource 16, 1937) but with a number of variances. A three-story, three-bay, gable-roof central pavilion extends from the facade and has three arches providing entry to the first-story porch. Decorative, banded brickwork is found above each of the arches. The single-leaf entry, recessed within the

porch, has been reduced in size to accommodate a replacement metal door. The windows throughout the building, except the enclosed porches, have replacement single-light, aluminum frame casements with snap-in grids. The three-story, hip-roof return wings flanking the facade's central pavilion have enclosed porches on both the second and third floors. The former porches, with brick arches extending to the third floor, have been enclosed with brick and windows with various types of sashes. Hip-roof extensions of the main block project beyond the facade and rear return wings along the southwest and northeast elevations.

The rear elevation has two hip-roof return wings aligned with those extending from the main block of the facade. Centered along the rear elevation, opposite the facade's central projecting pavilion, is a rectangular, three-story mass that extends beyond the roofline of the building's main block. This rectangular mass, projecting slightly from the rear wall plane of the building's main block, has a parapet wall encompassing an apparent flat roof. The connecting corridor (Resource C, circa 1930s–1940s) to the general medical building (Resource 2, 1931) intersects this rear rectangular mass. The continued treatment building's (Resource 17, 1937) Colonial Revival and Classical Revival decorative elements include a lunette in the pediment of the facade's central projecting pavilion; gable-roof dormers with wood pilasters and arched window openings; a terra cotta cornice; a terra cotta stringcourse between the first and second stories; brick jack arches over the majority of windows; keystones over the windows of the central pavilion; and brick quoins. Porches with brick arches shelter single-leaf entries at the intersections of the return wings and the main block of the building along the rear elevation. A loading dock addition currently encompasses one of these rear porches. The roof is sheathed in tile shingles. Brick banding encompasses the first floor, while the upper stories exhibit brick in a five-course common bond.

Resource 20. Animal Research Facility. 1936. *Contributing building*.

This is a single-story, concrete block building with two sections forming a T-shape. This building formerly served as an animal research facility, and today it is used for administrative purposes. Resource 20 (1936) is located to the west of the central core group of buildings near the northwest property boundary. The building is located approximately 250 feet west of the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 28, 1948). The ridgeline of the base of the "T" extends in a northeast-southwest direction, while the cap of the "T" extends in a northwest-southeast direction. The roof of the animal research facility (Resource 20, 1936) is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A single-leaf entry and three windows (including one that has been enclosed) are found along the northeast elevation. A number of entries with metal doors are located on the southwest portion of the building. A small addition known as Resource 113, constructed in 1953, is attached to the northwest elevation of the animal research facility (Resource 20, 1936). This addition is a small gable-roof, concrete block structure and like Resource 20 was formerly identified as an animal research facility; it currently serves utility purposes. Resource 113 has a single-leaf entry with a metal door located along the northwest elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and the gables are clad in wood weatherboard siding. The addition (Resource 113) diminishes the design and materials of the animal research facility (Resource 20, 1936), although it has a small footprint and massing in comparison to the main block of Resource 20; therefore, Resource 20 continues to be a contributing resource to the historic district.

Resource 22. Manual Arts Facility. 1946. *Contributing building.*

This is a single-story, nine-bay (d/w/w/w/w/w/w/w/d), side-gable building supported by a walk-out basement. This building formerly served as a manual arts facility (Resource 22, 1946) and today it is used for administration. The manual arts facility (Resource 22, 1946) is located in the maintenance/utility group of buildings along a common drive shared by the occupational therapy shop and the furniture repair shop (Resources 37 and 112, both 1948). Constructed on a rise, only the first floor of the building is visible along the southeast (facade) elevation, while the rear and southwest elevations have fully exposed walkout basements. Located at the southwest portion of the facade is a loading dock. The northeast bay of the facade is filled by a pedestrian entry. The facade and rear elevations of the first floor have large window openings. Window sashes throughout the building have replacement single-light, aluminum frames with snap-in grids. The first floor windows also have awning windows just above the poured concrete sills. The southwest gable end has two basement entries, a single-leaf and a double-leaf entry. Four ventilators pierce the ridgeline and the roof is sheathed in tile shingles. The exterior is brick finished in a four-course, common bond.

Resource 23. Twelve-Bay Garage. 1931. *Contributing building*.

Resource 23 (1931) is a twelve-bay, shed-roof garage located to the rear (northwest) of the nurses' quarters (Resource 5, 1931) in the residential group of buildings. The garage, oriented to the southeast, is currently vacant. The garage, with a concrete foundation and brick piers between the bays, has replacement metal overhead doors filling the twelve vehicular bays. The exterior brick of the northeast, southwest, and rear elevations is finished in a five-course common bond. Twelve windows with six-light sashes are located along the rear elevation of the garage.

Resource 24. Four-Bay Garage. 1933. *Contributing building*.

Resource 24 (1933) is a single-story, four-bay (d/d/d/d), shed-roof garage oriented to the northwest. The garage, which is currently vacant, is located to the rear (southeast) of the officers' duplex quarters (Resources 6 and 7, both 1930) in the residential group of buildings. The four bays are filled with four-light, wood, sectional overhead doors. The brick exterior is finished in a stretcher bond. Rusticated concrete block is visible on the interior walls of the garage. Windows with four-light sashes are located along the rear elevation. The roof of the building has partially collapsed. Even with the partial collapse of the roof diminishing the building's characteristics of design and materials, it continues to be a contributing resource to the historic district.

Resource 25. Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building. 1942. *Contributing building*.

This neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 25, 1942) is a three-story, multi-bay, hip-roof building with hip-roof return wings extending from the facade and rear elevations, creating an overall H-shape. The neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 25, 1942) is one of six H-buildings (Resources 16, 17, 25, 27, 28, and 29) in the central core group of buildings that share a common courtyard. The building, similar to the acute building (Resource 16, 1937), was formerly designated as a neuropsychiatric infirmary and today it is identified as a patient care building. The facade is oriented to the southwest facing the courtyard. The neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 25, 1942) is constructed on a slope and only the upper two stories, except for window wells along the first floor, are visible on the rear (northeast) elevation. The facade's

three-story, double-projecting, five-bay, central pavilion has a secondary hip-roof to the rear of the facade pediment. The central pavilion has three arches providing entry to the first-story porch. Decorative, banded brickwork is found above each of the arches. Sheltered by the porch is a single-leaf entry filled with a replacement metal door. The windows throughout the building, except the enclosed porches, have replacement single-light, aluminum frame casements with snap-in grids. Projecting through the roof to the immediate rear of the central pavilion is a rectangular, flat-roof section that appears to be clad in shingles. Two corners of this rectangular projection have brick constructions simulating chimneys. Three-story, hip-roof return wings flank the central pavilion. Enclosed porches are found at the facade terminus of the return wings on both the second and third stories. The former porches, with brick arches extending to the third floor, have been enclosed with brick and paired windows with single-light sashes. Hip-roof extensions of the main block project beyond the facade and rear return wings along the southeast and northwest elevations. A single-leaf entry is located along the center first-floor bay of the northwest hip-roof extension of the main block. The connecting corridor (Resource C, circa 1930s–1940s) to the continued treatment building (Resource 17, 1937) joins the center first-floor bay of the southeast hip-roof extension of the main block.

The rear elevation has three projecting hip-roof wings: two aligned with the facade return wings and the third centrally located opposite the facade's central double-projecting pavilion. The central rear wing extends nearly the same length from the main block as its flanking rear return wings. The neuropsychiatric infirmary building's (Resource 25, 1942) Colonial Revival and Classical Revival decorative elements include a lunette piercing the facade projecting pavilion's pediment; gable-roof dormers with wood pilasters and arched window openings; a terra cotta cornice; brick soldier course over the windows; quoins; and a terra cotta stringcourse between the first and second stories. The roof is sheathed in tile shingles. Brick banding encompasses the first floor, while the upper stories exhibit brick in a four-course common bond.

Resource 27. Continued Treatment Building. 1948. *Contributing building*.

This continued treatment building (Resource 27, 1948) is a three-story, multi-bay, hip-roof building with hip-roof return wings extending from the facade and rear elevations, creating an overall H-shape. The continued treatment building (Resource 27, 1948) is one of six H-buildings (Resources 16, 17, 25, 27, 28, and 29) in the central core group of buildings that share a common courtyard. The facade is oriented to the southeast facing the courtyard. This continued treatment building (Resource 27, 1948), similar to the acute care and neuropsychiatric infirmary buildings (Resources 16, 1937; and 25, 1942), was formerly designated for nursing home care and currently is identified as a patient care building. The continued treatment building (Resource 27, 1948) is constructed on a slope, and the first story is partially below grade along the rear (northwest) elevation. The facade's three-story, central double-projecting, five-bay pavilion has a secondary hip-roof to the rear of the facade pediment. The central pavilion has three arches providing entry to the first-story porch. Decorative, banded brickwork is found above each of the arches. Sheltered by the porch is a single-leaf entry filled with a replacement metal door. A window is located to the left of the entry. The windows throughout the building, except the enclosed porches, have replacement single-light, aluminum frame casements with snap-in grids. The window openings of Resource 27 have metal lintels with no brick detailing above. Projecting through the roof to the immediate rear of the facade's central pavilion is a rectangular, flat-roof section apparently clad in shingles. Two corners of this rectangular projection have brick constructions simulating chimneys. Three-story, hip-roof return wings flank the central pavilion. Enclosed porches are found at the facade terminus of each of the return wings on both the second and third stories.

The porches of the facade return wings have been enclosed with brick and paired windows with single-light sashes. A single-leaf entry is located on the southwest elevation of the northeast facade return wing. This entry, which may formerly have contained a window bay, has a replacement metal frame glass door. Narrow, three-story, flat-roof additions are located along the exterior elevations of the facade return wings. These additions may house stairwells. The additions are clad in brick and exhibit similar design elements as the remainder of the building. Hip-roof extensions of the main block project beyond the facade and rear return wings along the southwest and northeast elevations. The connecting corridor (Resource C, circa 1930s–1940s) to the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 28, 1948) intersects the first floor of the main block's southwest hip-roof extension.

The rear elevation has a slightly projecting, three-bay, gable-roof central pavilion flanked by two hip-roof return wings aligned with those on the opposite (facade) elevation of the building. The rear elevation's central pavilion has a lunette within its pediment but no entry along the first floor. The northwest elevations of the rear return wings have three-story, flat-roof additions clad in brick. These additions, featuring no windows but having a below grade single-leaf entry, may serve as stairwells. The building's decorative elements include a lunette piercing the pediment of the facade's projecting pavilion; gable-roof dormers with wood pilasters and arched window openings; a terra cotta cornice; brick quoins; and a terra cotta stringcourse between the first and second stories. The roof is sheathed in tile shingles. No brick banding is exhibited along the first floor, in contrast to the previously constructed H-buildings. The exterior of the building is clad in brick with a four-course common bond.

Resource 28. Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building. 1948. *Contributing building*.

This neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 28, 1948) is a three-story, multi-bay, hip-roof building with hip-roof return wings extending from the facade and rear elevations, creating an overall H-shape. The neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 28, 1948) is one of six H-buildings (Resources 16, 17, 25, 27, 28, and 29) in the central core group of buildings that share a common courtyard. The facade is oriented to the southeast facing the courtyard. The building, similar to the acute care, neuropsychiatric infirmary, and continued treatment buildings (Resources 16, 1937; 25, 1942; and 27, 1948), currently is identified as a patient care building. The two-part, five-bay, double-projecting central pavilion has three arches providing entry to the first story porch. Decorative, banded brickwork is found above each of the arches. Sheltered by the porch is a central single-leaf entry with a replacement metal door with windows flanking the entry. Windows throughout the building, except the enclosed porches, have replacement single-light, aluminum frame casements with snap-in grids. The windows of the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 28, 1948) have metal lintels with no brick detailing above. Projecting through the roof to the immediate rear of the facade's double-projecting central pavilion is a rectangular, flat-roof section that appears to be clad in shingles. Two corners of this rectangular projection have brick constructions simulating chimneys. The return wings flanking the central pavilion have enclosed porches on both the second and third stories. The former porches, with brick arches extending to the third floor, have been enclosed with brick and paired windows with single-light sashes. A first floor, single-leaf entry is situated along the northeast elevation of the southwest facade return wing near the main block of the building. Steps with a metal railing provide access to the entry. Hip-roof extensions of the main block project beyond the facade and rear return wings along the southwest and northeast elevations. The southwest hip-roof projection has a small loading dock addition sheltered by a porch. A centered, single-leaf entry with a replacement door opens onto the loading dock.

The rear elevation has three projecting hip-roof wings: two aligned with the facade return wings and the third centrally located opposite the facade's central double-projecting pavilion. The central rear wing extends nearly the same length from the main block as its flanking rear return wings. The neuropsychiatric infirmary building's (Resource 28, 1948) Colonial Revival and Classical Revival decorative elements include a lunette piercing the pediment of the facade's central pavilion; gable-roof dormers with wood pilasters and arched window openings; a terra cotta cornice; brick quoins; and a terra cotta stringcourse between the first and second stories. The roof is sheathed in tile shingles. No brick banding is exhibited along the first floor, in contrast to earlier H-buildings. The exterior of the building is clad in brick with a four-course common bond. The connecting corridor (Resource C, circa 1930s–1940s) to the continued treatment building (Resource 27, 1948) enters Resource 28 at the rear elevation of the northeast return wing. The connecting corridor (Resource C, circa 1930s–1940s) to the acute building (Resource 29, 1948) enters Resource 28 along the facade of the southwest return wing.

Resource 29. Acute Building. 1948. *Contributing building*.

The acute building (Resource 29, 1948) is a three-story, multi-bay, hip-roof building with hip-roof return wings extending from the facade and rear elevations, creating an overall H-shape. The acute building (Resource 29, 1948) is one of six H-buildings (Resources 16, 17, 25, 27, 28, and 29) in the central core group of buildings that share a common courtyard. The facade is oriented to the northwest facing the courtyard. The building, similar to the acute care, neuropsychiatric infirmary, continued treatment, and neuropsychiatric infirmary buildings (Resources 16, 1937; 25, 1942; 27 and 28, both 1948), was formerly designated for psychiatric nursing and currently is identified as a patient care building. The two-part, five-bay, double-projecting central pavilion has three arches providing entry to the first story porch. Decorative, banded brickwork is found above each of the arches. Sheltered by the porch is a central single-leaf entry with a replacement metal door with windows flanking the entry. Windows throughout the building, except the enclosed porches, have replacement single-light, aluminum frame casements with snap-in grids. The windows of the acute building (Resource 29, 1948) have metal lintels with no brick detailing above. Projecting through the roof to the immediate rear of the facade's double-projecting central pavilion is a rectangular, flat-roof section. Two corners of this rectangular projection have brick constructions simulating chimneys. The return wings flanking the central pavilion have enclosed porches on both the second and third stories. The former porches, with brick arches extending to the third floor, have been enclosed with brick and paired windows with single-light sashes. A centered, single-leaf entry with a metal door is found at grade, which is below the first story, on the facade of the northeast return wing. A second single-leaf entry accesses the first floor of the northeast return wing along its southwest elevation. This entry, with a metal door, may fill a former window bay. A narrow, three-story, flat-roof addition clad in brick is located in the south corner of the facade at the intersection of the main block and the southwest return wing. Hip-roof extensions of the main block project beyond the facade and rear return wings along the southwest and northeast elevations. A loading dock with a flat-roof porch has been added to the southwest hip-roof projection of the main block. A single-story addition along the southwest elevation of the facade return wing has two additional loading dock bays and a single-leaf entry with a metal door.

The rear elevation has three projecting hip-roof wings: two aligned with the facade return wings and the third centrally located opposite the facade's central double-projecting pavilion. The central rear wing extends nearly the same length from the main block as its flanking rear return wings. The acute building's (Resource

29, 1948) Colonial Revival and Classical Revival decorative elements include a lunette piercing the pediment of the facade's projecting pavilion; gable-roof dormers with wood pilasters and arched window openings; a terra cotta cornice; brick quoins; and a terra cotta stringcourse between the first and second stories. The roof is sheathed in tile shingles. No brick banding is exhibited along the first floor, in contrast to earlier H-buildings. The exterior of the building is clad in brick with a four-course common bond. The connecting corridor (Resource C, circa 1930s–1940s) to the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 28, 1948) enters the acute building (Resource 29, 1948) at the facade elevation of the southwest return wing. The connecting corridor (Resource C, circa 1930s–1940s) to the acute building (Resource 16, 1937) enters Resource 29 along the northeast elevation of the rear northeast return wing.

Resource 32. Recreation Storage and Patients' Toilet. 1957. *Noncontributing building*.

This small, single-story, hip-roof building is located within the courtyard created by the H-buildings and their connectors and adjacent to the baseball/softball field. The recreation storage and patients' toilet's (Resource 32, 1957) northwest elevation is sheltered by a wide overhanging eave of the roof. This elevation has a large, centered window opening with an eight-light sash that swings upward on hinges along the top of the opening. This was probably the portion of the window from which concessions were sold. The northeast elevation has two windows with eight-over-eight-light double-hung sashes. A single-leaf entry with a six-panel door is found on the southwest elevation, providing entry into the concession stand. The southeast elevation has two single-leaf entries with metal doors to the restroom facilities. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and the exterior of the building appears to be clad in stucco.

Located near the recreation storage and patients' toilet (Resource 32, 1957) are recreational facilities, including four horseshoe pits; a baseball/softball field; miniature golf; a basketball court; and a number of benches. Most of the benches have commemorative plaques.

Resource 33. Single-Bay Garage. 1955. *Noncontributing building*.

Resource 33 (1955) is a single-story, front-gable, single-bay (d) garage oriented to the northwest. The vehicular entry has a wood, sectional overhead door. The northeast elevation has a single-leaf pedestrian entry with a nine-light door. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The brick exterior is constructed in a stretcher bond. The garage is associated with the medical officer in charge's residence (Resource 8, 1933).

Resource 37. Occupational Therapy Shop. 1948. *Contributing building.*

This is a one-story, gable-roof building with entries at each gable end (northeast and southwest elevations) and along the northwest elevation. Originally identified as the occupational therapy shop building (Resource 37, 1948) this resource continues to be used for vocational rehabilitation therapy. The occupational therapy shop building (Resource 37, 1948) is located in the maintenance and utility group of buildings to the southeast of the manual arts facility (Resource 22, 1946). The gable end entries have been reduced in size to accommodate the current double-leaf openings with metal doors. The majority of window openings throughout the building are filled by replacement, paired, single-light, aluminum frames with snap-in grids. Awning windows are located below the larger aluminum frames. The southeast elevation has a shed-roof projection with a brick exterior and a variant of the replacement windows found in the main block. Four ventilators pierce the ridgeline and the roof is sheathed in tile shingles. The exterior is brick in a four-course common bond, and the building is supported by a poured concrete foundation.

Resource 38. Sewage Pumping Station. 1947. *Contributing building*.

This sewage pumping station (Resource 38, 1947) is a single-story, side-gable building oriented to the north. Resource 38 is located in the southern portion of the hospital property near the sewage pump house and patients' toilet (Resources 9, 1931; and 52, 1962). Two single-leaf entries are found along the north elevation, while nine-light steel awning windows are located along the east and rear elevations. The roof is sheathed in tile shingles, and the eaves exhibit exposed rafter tails. The building is clad in brick in a four-course common bond and is supported by a poured concrete foundation.

Resource 39. Boiler Plant. 1951. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource 39, located to the northwest of the utility shops building (Resource 47, 1954), is the boiler plant and incinerator according to the current site plan map of the campus. This multi-story building, oriented to the southeast, has an exterior of brick in a five-course common bond and appears to have a flat roof. The southeast portion of the building extends a story higher than the remainder of the building. The facade has large bays filled with steel frame awning windows. Similar awning windows are found throughout the building. One facade bay appears to serve as a recessed loading dock, while a second large bay provides an entry to the building. Three entries are found along the southwest elevation of the resource. A small, single-story, shed-roof section is located along the rear elevation with a double-leaf entry and a window with double-hung wood sashes. Three tall vents pierce the roof of the rear portion of the main block. An exterior basement entry is found along the northeast elevation. The boiler plant (Resource 39, 1951) is supported by a poured concrete foundation.

Resource 41. Incinerator Building. 1951. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource 41 (1951), indicated as the lock shop on the current site plan map of the campus, is the former incinerator. Located in the maintenance and utility group of buildings, the incinerator (Resource 41, 1951) is a one-story, flat-roof building oriented to the southeast. The loading dock entry on the southeast elevation is enclosed with wood boards, but a single-leaf pedestrian entry is found on the southwest elevation. A large, square, exterior chimney stack is located to the rear of the building. The window openings below a poured concrete cornice band have steel frame awning windows. The building's exterior is brick in a five-course common bond. A poured concrete basement foundation supports the building.

Resource 44. Water Reservoir. Circa 1950s. *Noncontributing structure*.

Located in the extreme eastern corner of the property adjacent to Leestown Road, Resource 44 is a water reservoir—a large, one-story, flat-roof structure that appears to be constructed of poured concrete. The structure is partially obscured by pine trees. The pump house and backflow preventer valve structure (Resources 45, 1951; and 75, circa 1980s–1990s) are located to the immediate northwest of the water reservoir (Resource 44, circa 1950s). Resource 44, relating to the hospital's maintenance and utility buildings, may have been constructed to supplement the facility's water tower (Resource 10, circa 1930s).

Resource 45. Pump House. 1951. *Noncontributing building*.

Located in the extreme eastern corner of the property adjacent to Leestown Road, Resource 45 is a pump house constructed partially below grade. The water reservoir and backflow preventer valve structure (Resources 44, circa 1950s; and 75, circa 1980s–1990s) are located to the immediate southeast and

northeast of the pump house (Resource 45, 1951). The exterior of the flat roof building appears to be covered in stucco or poured concrete. Two entries, one double-leaf and a single-leaf entry, are located on the northwest elevation of the pump house. The double-leaf entry is fully below grade, while the second entry is slightly below grade. The doors of the entries each have nine lights. Resource 45, relating to the hospital's maintenance and utility buildings, was probably constructed to facilitate the water reservoir (Resource 44, circa 1950s).

Resource 46. Greenhouse. 1949. *Contributing structure.*

This is a single-story, gable-oriented greenhouse (Resource 46, 1949) with a gable-roof concrete block building attached to the southeast gable end. The concrete block portion of the building has a centered single-leaf entry filled with a metal door on its southeast gable end. The windows of the concrete block portion have replacement double-hung sashes, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt singles. To the immediate northwest is a gable-roof greenhouse with its roof and sides sheathed in translucent plastic or fiberglass corrugated panels. The foundation of the greenhouse appears to be constructed of concrete or concrete block. The cladding of the greenhouse appears to be replacement material.

Resource 47. Utility Shops Building. 1954. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource 47 is located along one of the main drives of the maintenance and utility group of buildings. The utility shops building (Resource 47, 1954) is a one-story building with an exterior of five-course common bond brick and a nearly flat roof. Single-leaf entries are found along its northwest elevation and single- and double-leaf entries are located along the building's southeast elevation. The northeast elevation has a centered single-leaf entry with a three-light transom and poured concrete cantilevered awning. Large multi-light windows fill the bays along the southeast and northwest elevations. This resource is supported by a poured concrete foundation.

Resource 48. Engineering Storage Building. 1957. *Noncontributing building.*

The engineering storage building (Resource 48, 1957) is located to the immediate southwest of the utility shops building (Resource 47, 1954) in the maintenance and utility group of buildings. This is a single-story, gable-roof building that appears to be constructed of concrete block and sheathed in stucco. Single-leaf entries are located in the northwest and southeast gable ends. Windows with four-light metal frames are found along the northeast and southwest elevations. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Resource 49. Television Equipment Structure. 1960. *Noncontributing structure*.

The television equipment structure (Resource 49, 1960) is located near the base of the water tank and tower (Resource 10, circa 1930s) and the backflow preventer structure (Resource 50, circa 1960s). This resource is a small, flat roof structure that may be constructed of poured concrete. The northwest elevation has a single-leaf entry with a metal door, but otherwise it exhibits no other details.

Resource 50. Backflow Preventer Structure. Circa 1960s. *Noncontributing structure*.

The backflow preventer structure (Resource 50, circa 1960s), located to the immediate northeast of the television equipment structure (Resource 49, 1960) and near the base of the water tank and tower (Resource 10, circa 1930s), is a small, flat roof structure possibly constructed of poured concrete. A single-leaf entry

with a metal door is located along its northwest elevation. The backflow preventer structure (Resource 50, circa 1960s), exhibiting no other details, is slightly larger than the television equipment structure (Resource 49, 1960).

Resource 52. Patients' Toilet. 1962. *Noncontributing building*.

Resource 52, the patients' toilet (1962), is located in the southern portion of the historic district near the sewage pump house and sewage pumping station (Resources 9, 1931; and 38, 1947). The patients' toilet is a small, front-gable building oriented to the north and clad in brick in a four-course common bond. The north gable end has a single-leaf entry with a wood panel door. Windows are found along the east and west elevations with metal frame, four-light sashes. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and the eaves have exposed rafter tails.

Resource 65. Emergency Generator Building. Circa 1970s. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource 65 is a single-story, hip-roof building housing an emergency generator. The resource is located southeast of the central rear projection of the main building (Resource 1, 1930) in the central core group of buildings. The southeast elevation has two double-leaf entries with metal doors. The northwest elevation has a single-leaf pedestrian entry and a large opening filled with a vent. The roof is sheathed in slate shingles, or a material mimicking slate shingles, and the resource has copper gutters and downspouts. The five-course, common bond brick exterior of the building has corners with slightly raised pilasters.

Resource 66. Emergency Generator. Circa 1970s. *Noncontributing structure*.

Resource 66 is a small structure with a flat roof and metal exterior supported by a poured concrete foundation. Housing an emergency generator, Resource 66 (circa 1970s) is located to the immediate northeast of the acute building (Resource 16, 1937) on the northwest side of the connecting corridor (Resource C, circa 1930s–1940s) between the acute and continued treatment buildings (Resources 16 and 17, both 1937) in the central core group of buildings. Along the northwest elevation of the structure is a double-leaf entry with metal doors.

Resource 67. Chiller Building. 1979. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource 67, oriented to the southeast, is indicated as the chiller building on the current site plan map of the campus. Located in the northwest portion of the maintenance and utility group of buildings, the chiller building (Resource 67, 1979) is a rectangular building with a flat roof, poured concrete foundation, and a brick exterior finished in a five-course common bond. The facade has a centered vehicular entry with a metal overhead door. Multi-light, metal frame awning windows are found along the building's northeast and southwest elevations. Single-leaf pedestrian entries are located on the rear and northeast elevations. The large chiller machinery is visible on the roof of the chiller building (Resource 67, 1979).

Resource 71. Emergency Generator. Circa 1970s. *Noncontributing structure*.

This is a small structure with a metal exterior supported by a poured concrete foundation. The roof is slightly raised to create two roof slopes. The emergency generator structure (Resource 71, circa 1970s) is located to the immediate southeast of the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 25, 1942) on the southwest side of the connecting corridor (Resource C, circa 1930s–1940s) between the neuropsychiatric

infirmary and continued treatment buildings (Resources 25, 1942; and 17, 1937) in the central core group of buildings surrounding the courtyard.

Resource 72. Emergency Generator. Circa 1970s. *Noncontributing structure*.

Resource 72 is located in the central core group of buildings surrounding the courtyard. This is a small structure housing an emergency generator with a metal exterior supported by a poured concrete foundation. The roof is slightly raised to create two roof slopes. A double-leaf entry with metal doors is found on the northeast elevation. The emergency generator structure (Resource 72, circa 1970s) is located to the immediate northeast of the neuropsychiatric infirmary (Resource 28, 1948) on the southeast side of the connecting corridor (Resource C, circa 1930s–1940s) between the neuropsychiatric infirmary and the continued treatment buildings (Resources 28 and 27, both 1948).

Resource 73. Emergency Generator. 1978. *Noncontributing structure*.

This is a small structure with a metal exterior supported by a poured concrete foundation. The roof is slightly raised to create two roof slopes. The emergency generator structure (Resource 73, 1978) is located between the two acute buildings (Resources 29, 1948; and 16, 1937) on the northwest side of the connecting corridor (Resource C, circa 1930s–1940s) between the two buildings.

Resource 74. Outdoor Recreation Shelter. 1978. *Noncontributing structure.*

Resource 74 is a frame, hip-roof, recreational shelter located southeast of the recreation building (Resource 4, 1932) and to the southeast of the central core group of buildings. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, is pierced by a central brick chimney. The sides of the building are open, other than restroom facilities located at two corners of the structure. The structure rests on a poured concrete deck.

Resource 75. Backflow Preventer Valve Building. Circa 1980s to 1990s. *Noncontributing building*.

Resource 75 is a flat-roof building with two single-leaf entries along its southwest elevation. Each entry is filled with a metal door. Constructed on a slope, the backflow preventer valve building (Resource 75, circa 1980s–1990s) is located in the extreme eastern corner of the property adjacent to Leestown Road. The water reservoir and pump house (Resources 44, circa 1950s; and 45, 1951) are located to the immediate southwest and southeast of Resource 75.

Resource 76. Smoking Shelter. Circa 1990s. *Noncontributing building.*

Located to the immediate front (northeast) and east of the general medical building's (Resource 2, 1931) facade entry is the smoking shelter (Resource 76, circa 1990s). Situated in the central core group of buildings, this single-story, hip-roof building has a single-leaf entry along both its southeast and northwest elevations. Three windows with brick sills and fixed single-light sashes are found along the northeast elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the smoking shelter (Resource 76) has a brick exterior finished in stretcher bond.

Resource 100. Manual Arts Therapy Tool House. 1931. *Contributing building.*

Resource 100 is located to the immediate southwest and perpendicular to Resource 46 (1949), the greenhouse. Situated in the maintenance and utility group of campus buildings, the manual arts therapy tool house (Resource 100, 1931) is connected by a breezeway to the concrete block portion of the greenhouse (Resource 46, 1949). The manual arts therapy tool house (Resource 100, 1931) is a single-story, gable-roof, concrete block building sheathed in stucco with a concrete block shed-roof addition along its southeast elevation. The southwest gable end has a vehicular entry with a metal overhead door and a single-leaf pedestrian entry. The northwest elevation has a single-leaf entry and a second single-leaf entry in a gable-roof projection. The upper portion and roof of the shed-roof addition is constructed of translucent plastic or fiberglass corrugated panels. The roof of the main block of Resource 100 (1931) is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Resource 112. Furniture Repair Shop. 1948. *Contributing building.*

Resource 112 is a corrugated metal Quonset hut with the lower portions of the side elevations and the ends filled with concrete block. The furniture repair shop (Resource 112, 1948) is situated along one of the main drives in the maintenance and utility group of buildings. The ends of the building are located at the northeast and southwest elevations. Three window openings are found along the southeast elevation of the Quonset hut. The northeast elevation has a centered double-leaf entry flanked by windows with eight-over-eight-light double-hung sashes. The southwest elevation has a centered, single-leaf entry filled with a sixteen-light door. The northwest elevation has a shed-roof addition constructed of concrete block. The northeast elevation of the shed-roof addition has a double-leaf entry, and three bays along the northwest elevation are filled with jalousie windows.

Resource 115. Recreation Shelter. Circa 1970s. *Noncontributing structure*.

Resource 115 is a recreation shelter located to the immediate northwest of the rear center wing of the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 28, 1948). Situated on the outside edge of the patient care group of buildings, the recreation shelter (Resource 115, circa 1970s) is very similar to the outdoor recreation shelter and another recreation shelter (Resources 74, 1978; and 120, circa 1970s). A hexagon cupola caps the hip-roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The roof is partially supported by three wood columns. Storage or restrooms are found in the south and east corners of the recreation shelter. The floor of Resource 115 is a poured concrete slab.

Resource 116. Gas Meter House. 1968. *Noncontributing building*.

Resource 116 is a small, square building located on the southeast side of the lane that leads to the northwest gate (currently closed) along Leestown Road. Situated in the northern corner of the hospital property, the northwest elevation of the gas meter house (Resource 116, 1968) has a centered single-leaf entry with a metal door flanked by vents. A small, centered window with horizontal sliding, single-light sashes flanked by vents is found on the southeast elevation. The building has a poured concrete flat roof, and the exterior is clad in brick constructed in a stretcher bond.

Resource 117. Storage Building. Circa 1960s–1970s. *Noncontributing building*.

This is a large, gable-oriented storage building (Resource 117, circa 1960s–1970s) clad in metal and supported by a poured concrete foundation. The building is located to the southeast of the lane that leads to the northwest gate (currently closed) along Leestown Road. Both gable ends of the building have vehicular entries with metal overhead doors. Five windows are found along both side elevations.

Resource 118. Temporary Greenhouse. Circa 1960s–1990s. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource 118 is located in the maintenance and utility group of buildings to the southwest of Resource 46 (1949), another greenhouse. This temporary greenhouse (Resource 118, circa 1960s–1990s) is a Quonset hut-shaped building clad in either corrugated metal or translucent fiberglass with its sides extending to grade. The ends of the building are enclosed and have centered single-leaf entries with plywood doors. The entries are flanked by large louvered vents. A shed-roof, single-leaf entry is also found on the northeast elevation of the building. This building appears to have been utilized initially for a temporary purpose. Although the building shares similarities with historic Quonset huts, buildings of comparable materials and design continued to be constructed throughout the later half of the twentieth century. The building appears as a new construction on the 1965 (revised 1993) USGS Lexington West, Kentucky, topographic quadrangle map. Because of its undetermined construction date, and taking into consideration a review of topographic maps, this is a noncontributing building.

Resource 120. Recreation Shelter. Circa 1970s. *Noncontributing structure*.

Resource 120 is a recreation shelter located to the immediate northwest of the rear center pavilion of the continued treatment building (Resource 27, 1948). Situated on the outside edge of the central core group of buildings, this recreation shelter (Resource 120, circa 1970s) is very similar to the outdoor recreation shelter and another recreation shelter (Resources 74, 1978; and 115, circa 1970s). A hexagon cupola caps the hip-roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The roof is partially supported by three wood box columns. Storage or restrooms are found in the east and south corners of the structure. The floor of the shelter is a poured concrete slab.

Resource 122. Tractor Storage Shed. Circa 1960s–1990s. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource 122 is located in the southwest portion of the maintenance and utility group of buildings. It is a shed-roof tractor shed (Resource 122, circa 1960s–1990s) with open bays along both its northeast and southwest elevations. The roof and side elevations of the frame building are clad in corrugated metal. The building appears as a new construction on the 1965 (revised 1993) USGS Lexington West, Kentucky, topographic quadrangle map.

Resource 123. Oil Storage Tanks. Circa 1980s–1990s. *Noncontributing structure*.

Resource 123 is a group of four oil storage tanks located to the northwest of the boiler plant (Resource 39, 1951) in the maintenance and utility group of buildings. These four tanks do not appear to be over fifty years of age.

Resource A. Structure with Unknown Function. Circa 1970s to 1980s. *Noncontributing structure*.

This is a small, square, flat-roof structure with an unknown purpose. The building is located to the southwest of Leestown Road approximately 360 feet northwest of the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 25, 1942). The southwest elevation has a single-leaf entry with a metal door. The building appears to be constructed of poured concrete.

Resource B. Building with Unknown Function. Circa 1980s to 1990s. *Noncontributing building.*

This is a hip-roof building with a brick exterior located southwest of Leestown Road and approximately 165 feet northeast of the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 25, 1942). The roof appears to be sheathed in slate shingles or material mimicking slate shingles. Double-leaf entries with metal doors are found along the southeast and northwest elevations. A window opening with a metal grill is located to the right of the entry along the northwest elevation.

Resource C. Connecting Corridors. Circa 1930s–1940s. *Contributing structures*.

Connecting corridors are common structures located at the majority of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The connector between the dining hall, kitchen, boiler plant, and garage building and the recreation building (Resources 3, 1931; and 4, 1932) has a partially below grade basement level with decorative brick banding and a terra cotta stringcourse between the basement and first floor levels. The first floor is divided into bays by banded brick pilasters, and jack arches are found above the windows. The connector between the dining hall, kitchen, boiler plant, and garage building and the recreation building (Resources 3, 1931; and 4, 1932) has not been modified and retains its original gable-roof sheathed in slate shingles and two-story (partially below grade) configuration.

The connector between the general medical building and the continued treatment building (Resources 2, 1931; and 17, 1937) is similar to that found between the dining hall, kitchen, boiler plant, and garage building and the recreation building (Resources 3, 1931; and 4, 1932), having a single-story with a gable roof and its floor level articulated by a terra cotta water table. Curving in a 45-degree angle, the corridor connecting the continued treatment and neuropsychiatric infirmary buildings (Resources 17, 1937; and 25, 1942) has little ornamentation, with a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and windows only on the elevation facing the courtyard.

Flat-roof connectors with little ornamentation other than windows are found between the acute and continued treatment buildings (Resources 16 and 17, both 1937), the two acute buildings (Resources 16, 1937; and 29, 1948), and the neuropsychiatric infirmary and continued treatment buildings (Resources 28 and 27, both 1948). The longest connecting corridor is between the acute and neuropsychiatric infirmary buildings (Resources 29 and 28, both 1948), and it frames the southwest portion of the courtyard. The two-story, gable-roof connector includes a centered, hip-roof section with a vehicular drive-through gate along the ground level. The hip-roof section has a wood cornice and pilasters, and the windows are set into arched openings with terra cotta keystones.

Resource D. Entry Gateposts. Circa 1930s. *Contributing object*.

Gateposts are found at all four entrances to the property from Leestown Road, including the two closed entrances, and consist of square brick piers with a cap supported by concrete foundations. Resource D (circa 1930s), the first gate encountered when approaching the hospital from the southeast, is no longer in use and is currently closed. Four gateposts connected by metal fencing are located at this entrance.

Resource E. Entry Gateposts. Circa 1930s. *Contributing object*.

Gateposts are found at all four entrances to the property from Leestown Road, including the two closed entrances, and consist of square brick piers with a cap supported by concrete foundations. Resource E (circa 1930s), the second gate encountered when approaching the hospital from the southeast, is one of the two main entrances to the property. Six gateposts connected by metal fencing are located at this entrance.

Resource F. Entry Gateposts. Circa 1930s. *Contributing object*.

Gateposts are found at all four entrances to the property from Leestown Road, including the two closed entrances, and consist of square brick piers with a cap supported by concrete foundations. Resource F (circa 1930s), the third gate encountered when approaching the hospital from the southeast, is one of the two main entrances to the property. Eight gateposts connected by metal fencing are located at this entrance.

Resource G. Entry Gateposts. Circa 1930s. *Contributing object*.

Gateposts are found at all four entrances to the property from Leestown Road, including the two closed entrances, and consist of square brick piers with a cap supported by concrete foundations. Resource G (circa 1930s), the fourth and last gate one encounters when approaching the hospital from the southeast, is currently closed as this entrance is no longer used. Four gateposts connected by metal fencing are located at this entrance.

Resource H. Rock and Mortar Lined Ditch. Circa 1930s–1940s. *Contributing structure*.

A ditch, lined with rock and mortar, extends approximately 1,600 feet in a northeast to southwest direction across the hospital campus, beginning near the extreme northeast corner of the property along Leestown Road. The rock-lined portion of the ditch terminates at a culvert under the lane connecting the central core group of buildings to the residential quarters. The mortared rock lines the edges and much of the base of the ditch. The unlined ditch continues from the culvert extending to the southwest and ends at the southwest property boundary.

Resource I. Dry-Laid Rock Retaining Wall. Circa 1920s–1940s. *Contributing structure*.

This dry-laid rock retaining wall is located on either side of a culvert along the southwest side of a paved lane connecting the central core group of buildings to the residential quarters. The dry-laid rock retaining wall is approximately 90 feet in length and more than likely predates the construction of the hospital facilities. The culvert is a later alteration and was probably constructed after the property's purchase for the hospital. Dry-laid rock retaining walls are a common landscape feature in rural areas surrounding Lexington.

Resource J. Connecting Corridors. Circa 1930s. *Noncontributing structures*.

The connector between the general medical building and the dining hall, kitchen, boiler plant, and garage building (Resources 2 and 3, both 1931) has a partially below-grade basement level with decorative brick banding and a terra cotta stringcourse between the basement and first-floor levels. The first floor is divided into bays by banded brick pilasters, and jack arches are found above the windows. A second floor, with minimal decorative elements and a flat roof, has been added to the connector at a later date. The connector to the main building and the dining hall, kitchen, boiler plant, and garage building (Resources 1, 1930; and 3, 1931) is similar, with a flat-roof, upper-story addition, but the upper story does not have windows and may not be a full story in height. The modifications to these two corridors, with later upper-story additions to the original corridor that do not reflect the original design elements and increase the massing of the corridors, diminish the qualities of design, materials, and workmanship of the structures. Therefore, these two corridors are not contributing resources to the district.

Areas of Significance: Criterion A

Politics and Government

The Lexington VA Hospital is eligible under Criterion A at the state level in the areas of Politics and Government 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 Lexington site as an ideal site to accommodate a general medical and surgical hospital for veterans. The local efforts to acquire the federal hospital were successful, and construction began on the facility, which was intended to serve veterans in Kentucky and portions of five other states.[7] The construction of the hospital provided employment to laborers and skilled craftsmen. The wages and supplies purchased during the construction provided an economic stimulus to the local economy dealing with the effects of the Great Depression. The contract for construction of the initial six buildings of the hospital campus amounted to over $806,000.[8] 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, such as the governor, one of Kentucky's United States senators, two congressmen, and representatives of veterans organizations and the VA. Additionally, attendance at the dedication was estimated at 2,000, and 2,500 participated.[9] Governor Flem D. Sampson stated during the dedication ceremony that the Lexington veterans hospital was a "simple recognition of the debt the federal government owes the veterans."[10] The hospital remained important to the state and local community throughout the period of significance, as the Lexington VA Hospital expanded to care for neuropsychiatric patients and continued to serve as an economic engine to the local economy.

Health and Medicine

The Lexington VA Hospital is eligible under Criterion A at the state level in the areas of Health and Medicine because of the role the Lexington 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 Kentucky and surrounding states received subsidized general medical, surgical, and later neuropsychiatric care during the period of significance that they may not have received if the federal government had not provided such treatment for them. The Lexington VA Hospital was designed to project the latest in hospital care. The superintendent of construction for the United States Veterans Bureau, Joseph Fahy, visited Lexington in March 1929. Fahy considered the Lexington site "excellent for the location of such an institution. The tract of land selected for the site of the hospital is high and healthful, is in a quiet neighborhood, and is the correct distance from Lexington."[11] At the end of June 1931, the Lexington VA Hospital had 157 patients. In July 1931 the capacity of the general medical and surgical facility was 249 beds. During the fiscal year 1932 there were over 1,500 surgical operations

[7] *Veterans Administration Medical Center, Lexington, Kentucky, 50th Anniversary 1931-1981*, n.p.
[8] "Contract Is Let for U.S. Hospital Here," *Lexington Leader* (Lexington, KY), February 7, 1930; and "Second Federal Engineer Here," *Lexington Leader*, March 20, 1930.
[9] "2,500 Present at Dedication of Vets' Plant," *Lexington Leader*, June 1, 1931; and "2,000 Present at Services Held at Institution," *Lexington Herald*, June 1, 1931.
[10] "2,500 Present at Dedication of Vets' Plant," *Lexington Leader*, June 1, 1931.
[11] "Hospital Site Inspected by U.S. Official," *Lexington Herald* (Lexington, KY), March 29, 1929.

conducted at the Lexington VA Hospital.[12] By 1938, after its conversion to a neuropsychiatric hospital, the Lexington VA Hospital had increased its capacity to 559 beds.[13] The number of standard authorized beds had increased to 738 beds by the end of June 1946.[14] Completion in 1948 of the three patient ward/treatment buildings (Resources 27, 28, and 29) increased the hospital's capacity to 1,324 patients.[15] United States senator Alben W. Barkley stated at the dedication ceremony that the hospital "will be dedicated by the thousands of service men who will come here during the long years this institution will serve those men who offered and gave their all to their country."[16] These comments underscore the importance placed on the medical services the institution would provide to Kentucky veterans, not only locally but statewide. The Lexington VA Hospital 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.

Areas of Significance: Criterion C

Architecture

The Lexington VA Hospital is eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture as an excellent, intact example of a Period II Second Generation Veterans general medical and surgical hospital utilizing the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural styles. The hospital was later designated a veterans neuropsychiatric hospital. The Lexington VA Hospital campus retains buildings and landscape characteristics of both sub-types of veterans hospitals, as buildings constructed to fulfill the needs of a neuropsychiatric hospital during the period of significance continued to exhibit the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural styles. 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 Lexington VA Hospital 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 general medical and surgical hospitals have distinct characteristics that differ from those of other sub-types hospitals constructed during the same period. These character defining features of the general medical and surgical hospital sub-group include a smaller campus size, usually situated near or on the edge of an urban area, denser grouping of the central core and maintenance/utility clusters that usually place the two groups into close proximity to one another, a monumental administration/main building, only one (if any) additional patient ward building aside from the main building, less use of natural contours and lengthy formal entrance drives in the design of the campus, and a kitchen/dining hall building that may also incorporate the boiler plant and attendants' quarters. The Lexington

[12] Ambrose E. Collier, "New Building at U.S. Hospital Is on Priority List," *Lexington Leader*, July 6, 1931; *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1932* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1932), 87.
[13] *Veterans Administration Medical Center, Lexington, Kentucky, 50th Anniversary 1931-1981*, n.p.; and *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1938*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1938), 112.
[14] *Administrator of Veterans Affairs Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1946* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1947), 96.
[15] *Veterans Administration Medical Center, Lexington, Kentucky, 50th Anniversary 1931-1981*, n.p.
[16] "2,500 Present at Dedication of Vets' Plant," *Lexington Leader*, June 1, 1931.

VA Hospital includes all of these characteristics shared with the majority of Period II general medical and surgical Second Generation Veterans hospitals. The Lexington VA Hospital also includes characteristics of Period II neuropsychiatric hospitals, since the facility function was changed from a general medical and surgical hospital only three years after its opening. Characteristics of a Period II veterans neuropsychiatric hospital embodied in the Lexington campus include a larger campus size (the Lexington facility was originally situated on a large tract of land) located on the edge of a town, a monumental main building, and a number of H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings connected by enclosed corridors and often situated around large courtyards surrounded by the patient ward/treatment buildings. Originally the Lexington VA Hospital had few maintenance/utility buildings, as many of these functions were incorporated into the dining hall/kitchen building. As buildings were constructed for the neuropsychiatric patients, additional maintenance/utility buildings were also constructed within the historic district. The Lexington VA Hospital also utilized standardized designs employed for Period II veterans hospitals. Similar, if not identical, buildings can be found at Period II veterans general medical and surgical and neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The use of standardized designs for the campus buildings was discussed during an early visit to the proposed site by the superintendent of construction for the United States Veterans Bureau, Joseph Fahy, in late March 1929. The newspaper article detailing Mr. Fahy's visit discusses the design of the proposed buildings by stating: "As most institutions of the nature of the Veterans hospital are built along standardized lines, it was possible for the plans to be drafted in Washington before the actual surveying had been done." The article continues, stating that once "the survey is made, the plans of the buildings will have to be modified to suit the location only in the instance of the basements and ground floors."[17] These standardized designs include buildings within the Lexington VA Hospital historic district, such as the main building, kitchen/dining hall, staff residential buildings, and patient ward/treatment buildings, as well as characteristics in the landscape design.

Integrity

As a historic district eligible under both Criteria A and C, the Lexington 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 general medical and surgical care, and later 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.

[17] "Hospital Site Inspected by U.S. Official," *Lexington Herald* (Lexington, KY), March 29, 1929.

The Lexington VA Hospital 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. 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 lost subsequently include a farmhouse that predated the hospital but was used for a time by the medical officer in charge, the chimney stack associated with the dining hall/kitchen/boiler plant/garage building (Resource 3, 1931), a barn, and other possible agricultural outbuildings. 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 the agricultural buildings diminishes integrity, the historic district continues to reflect the mission of the hospital during the period of significance to provide general medical and surgical care, and later neuropsychiatric care, to veterans of Kentucky and surrounding states and retains the majority of buildings associated with this mission. Additions and buildings have been constructed after the period of significance that impacts the integrity of certain resources and the overall campus. The majority of resources erected during the period of significance and the historic district retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling.

The landscapes of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals appear to have evolved from the earliest hospitals dating to 1919 through 1950. The Second Generation Veterans Hospitals constructed during Period II, especially neuropsychiatric hospitals, attempted 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, although the constraints of the sites, such as topography and acreage, could limit the use of naturalistic design qualities within the campus. The Lexington VA Hospital landscape, because of its initial construction as a Period II general medical and surgical hospital and later designation as a neuropsychiatric hospital, exhibits landscape attributes of both sub-types of hospital. The initial central core buildings constructed within the campus were arranged in a somewhat dense arrangement, with the residential quarters distanced from the central core buildings. Few maintenance/utility buildings were constructed, since the dining hall/kitchen building (Resource 3, 1931) also included the boiler plant and garage. A straight drive extending from Leestown Road to the residences was utilized for the initial construction. The main entrance drive leading to the main building (Resource 1, 1930) is a nearly semi-circular drive providing a small open lawn to the front of the main building. These two entrance drives dating to the period of significance retain their integrity of setting and design. Beginning in 1937, the addition of patient ward/treatment buildings to serve the facility's new designation as a neuropsychiatric hospital allowed the campus to incorporate additional curvilinear drives and sidewalks around the newly completed buildings. Six H-shape patient care buildings were constructed around a courtyard, creating another landscape element. Enclosed corridors were constructed to connect the original and patient treatment/ward buildings. The size and number of the parking lots increased over time along with the newly introduced buildings, although only one large parking lot is found on the campus, located to the rear of the central core group and obscured from view from the front of the campus by this same group of buildings. Although parking lots increase the amount of paved surface within the campus, the parking lots continue to provide the open spatial configuration associated with the campus design during the period of significance. The majority of the campus remains an open lawn with mature trees. Open space within the

landscape remains in the southwest (rear) portion of campus and in the southeast section of campus surrounding the residential quarters. The integrity of the campus's landscape has been impacted by the introduction of buildings, structures, and parking lots after the period of significance. Most of the buildings constructed after the period of significance are small, such as the emergency generators (Resources 65, 71, 72, all circa 1970s; and 73, 1978), picnic shelters (Resources 74, 1978; 115, and 120, both circa 1970s), and a smoking shelter (Resource 76, circa 1990s). Larger buildings added to the campus after the period of significance include buildings within the expanded maintenance/utility group (Resources 39, 1951; 47, 1954; 67, 1979; and 123, circa 1980s–1990s) and a large storage building (Resource 117, circa 1960s–1970s) located in the northwestern portion of the property. These larger buildings and parking lots impact the integrity of setting and design; however, they have been mitigated through their placement within the campus. The historic district continues to provide open areas in keeping with the spatial design associated with the period of significance.

Changes to existing campus 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 campus. The replacement windows found on the buildings of the central core group are casements with snap-in grids mimicking divided lights. The staff residences (Resources 5, 1931; 6 and 7, both 1930; and 8, 1933) also have replacement windows, but they are double-hung sashes that mimic divided lights, although they clearly are replacements. These 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 campus buildings. Enclosing the porches of the medical officer in charge's residence (Resource 8, 1933), the recreation building (Resource 1932), and the patient ward/treatment buildings (Resources 16, 1937; 17, 1937; 25, 1942; and 27–29, all 1948) 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 district. While none of these individual changes substantially diminish integrity, these modifications can cumulatively impact the integrity of the resources and the district as a whole. Even with these cumulative modifications, the resources continue to contribute to the district. The interiors of the majority of campus buildings, although not fully investigated, appear to have lost integrity because of alterations made over time to adapt them to changing standards in medical care.

The introduction of buildings and additions to the campus setting after the period of significance also diminishes integrity of design and setting, especially buildings or additions with large footprints or massing. Few buildings have been added to the Lexington VA Hospital campus after the period of significance, and none have footprints that are larger than the main building (Resource 1, 1930) or the patient ward/treatment buildings (Resources 16, 1937; 17, 1937; 25, 1942; and 27–29, all 1948) that date to the period of significance. The majority of noncontributing buildings added to the campus after the period of significance are located in the maintenance/utility group. These buildings are obscured from view throughout most of the campus because of their placement to the rear of the campus. Other noncontributing buildings, such as electric generator buildings, have small footprints. These small additions to the campus do not interrupt the

original spatial qualities of design or setting. One of the most visible modifications to the campus is the removal of the cupola from the main building. The cupola assisted in making the main building the focal point of the campus by capping the top of this monumental building. The cupola was removed after the period of significance, and in other examples of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals the cupola has been removed, usually because of water or lightning damage. The removal of the cupola diminishes the materials and workmanship of the main building, but its monumental size and placement within the campus allow the building to continue to serve as the hospital's focal point. Therefore, although the building's integrity is diminished, it continues to be a contributing resource to the overall campus. Additions have also been made to campus buildings after the period of significance. To improve egress/ingress, additions have been constructed to the return wings of the patient ward/treatment buildings that contain stairwells and/or elevator shafts. These additions are usually small and are constructed of materials sympathetic to the original structure. These additions, while diminishing materials and workmanship, do not automatically render a resource as noncontributing because the buildings continue to retain their character defining architectural details dating to the period of significance and retain integrity to contribute to the historic district. Resources 12 and 3 (both 1931), the storehouse and the dining hall/kitchen/boiler plant/garage building, are the only large resources within the historic district constructed during the period of significance that have a number of exterior modifications. The storehouse (Resource 12, 1931) has a large, flat-roof addition along its rear elevation. This addition, although diminishing the qualities of workmanship and materials, has an exterior of brick sympathetic to the original block, and the footprint of the addition is somewhat smaller than the original portion of the building. The largest addition to the dining hall/kitchen/boiler plant/garage building (Resource 3, 1931) is located along its northwest elevation and extends toward Resource 2, the general medical building (1931). This addition appears to have been constructed in the 1950s as an expansion of the dining hall/kitchen facilities. The addition has a flat roof similar to other portions of the building, and the exterior is clad in brick with stringcourse similar to the original portion of the building. Although the addition is large, it remains subordinate to the original portion of the building, and its footprint remains much smaller than the original block of the dining hall/kitchen/boiler plant/garage building (Resource 3, 1931). Therefore, the dining hall/kitchen/boiler plant/garage building (Resource 3, 1931) continues to retain sufficient integrity to express its original function related to providing meals and generating steam heat to the patients of the facility. None of the additions or buildings/structures introduced to the historic district after the period of significance redirect the attention from the monumental main building (Resource 1, 1930), which continues to serve as the focal point of the historic district. These noncontributing resources do not substantially interrupt the original spatial design or setting of the hospital campus. The cumulative effect of these buildings and additions constructed after the period of significance diminishes integrity of design and setting, but not to the point as to render the historic district as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. 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 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

Approximately 291 acres in Fayette County, Kentucky, were purchased on April 19, 1929, by the federal government for the location of a Veterans Bureau general and surgical hospital. The majority of the acreage was purchased from two farms, the Thompson and Henderson farms, located approximately 2.5 miles northwest of downtown Lexington along the southwest edge of Leestown Pike (currently known as Leestown Road).[18] The new hospital was to have a capacity of 249 beds and to be designated hospital number 114.[19]

The contract for the construction of six of the hospitals' buildings was awarded to the National Construction Company of Atlanta, Georgia, in early February 1930. The amount of the award was slightly over $806,000.[20] Ground was broken for the administration building, or main building (Resource 1), on March 31, 1930. The excavation contract was awarded to the Lexington Quarry Company. Six buildings were soon under construction, and remodeling of the existing residence of the Henderson farm was underway. The director of the facility was to live in the refurbished residence. The former Thompson residence, a tobacco barn, and adjacent outbuildings were to be refurbished for use. Buildings under construction by July included the main building, general medical building, dining/kitchen/boiler building, the nurses quarters, duplex quarters, and a pump house (Resources 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 9). A wooded area to the southeast of the main building was planned to be left as a park for patients and employees of the hospital. In July 1930 the construction project was averaging 300 laborers on the building site, with 90 percent having been hired locally. Other buildings that were to have later contracts for construction included a recreation building, a residence for the medical officer in charge, duplex quarters, and a warehouse.[21] A single-story frame residence was destroyed by fire in April 1930. The fire began at a residence on a neighboring property, which was also totally consumed by the fire.[22]

Construction subcontractors for the hospital consisted of both local and out-of-state firms. Local contractors included Ollie B. Bishop (masonry work); Clay-Ingels Company; Queen City Supply Company; Wilson Machinery and Supply Company; Union Transfer and Storage Company; W.T. Congleton Company; Viley Rock Quarry; and Perry Lumber Company. Out-of-state contractors working under the National Construction Company of Atlanta, Georgia, included Otis Elevator Company; Bryce Plumbing and Heating Company (Florence, SC); Electro Construction Company (Atlanta, GA); Russell and Erwin (New Burton, CT); C.F. Shuman (Charlotte, NC); David Lupton's Sons' Company (Philadelphia, PA); Johnson City Foundry and Machine Company (Johnson City, TN); Bright, Brooks Company (Atlanta, GA); Northwestern Terra Cotta Company (Chicago, IL); and reinforced steel from Knoxville, Tennessee.[23]

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[18] *Veterans Administration Medical Center, Lexington, Kentucky, 50th Anniversary 1931-1981* (Lexington, KY: Veterans Administration, 1981), n.p.

[19] *Annual Report of the Director United States Veterans Bureau for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1930* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1930), 16 and 112.

[20] "Contract Is Let for U.S. Hospital Here," *Lexington Leader* (Lexington, KY), February 7, 1930; and "Second Federal Engineer Here," *Lexington Leader*, March 20, 1930.

[21] "Work Starts on $1,500,000 U.S. Vet's Hospital," *Lexington Leader*, March 31, 1930; "Advance Guard of 450 Men at Hospital Site," *Lexington Leader*, March 29, 1930; "Vets' Hospital Work Advances Encouragingly," *Lexington Leader*, June 19, 1930; and "Work Is Progressing Rapidly on $2,500,000 U.S. Hospital Near City," *Lexington Leader*, July 13, 1930.

[22] "Two Houses Are Taken by Blaze," *Lexington Leader*, April 12, 1930.

[23] "Work Is Progressing Rapidly on $2,500,000 U.S. Hospital Near City," *Lexington Leader*, July 13, 1930.

A plot plan dated December 10, 1929, depicts the campus with the first of the eleven buildings to be constructed. The numerical building designations cited are those given the buildings by the Veterans Bureau/Administration and usually reflect the progression of construction of the facility. The central cluster of buildings includes the main building, general medical building, kitchen/dining hall with attached boiler plant/garage, recreation building (Resources 1, 2, 3, and 4), and valve house. The water tower (Resource 10) is indicated to the southwest and rear of the central cluster. The sewage pump house (Resource 9) was to be located south of the main cluster of buildings. Along a straight drive southwest of Leestown Pike and southeast of the central core group of buildings was to be the residential quarters: nurses quarters, duplex quarters, and the medical officer in charge's residence (Resources 5, 6, 7, and 8). The outline for an additional duplex is shown on the plot plan but it was never constructed. One of the original buildings of the farm, possibly the Henderson farmhouse, is indicated to the southwest of the residential group. Also shown on the plot plan were numerous fences that were to be removed.[24]

The majority of the work for the initial eleven buildings was accomplished by local contractors and labor. The local newspaper stated the buildings were worth $1.5 million and the equipment another $1 million. A bronze plaque, indicating the date of construction, was placed in the center of the main building's double stairway leading to its public entrance. The plaque was to be unveiled during a ceremony in early January 1931 prior to the dedication of the facility.[25]

Dr. Jo M. Ferguson, a Kentucky native, was placed as medical officer in charge of the Lexington facility. Dr. Ferguson had previously worked at the Veterans Bureau hospital in Little Rock, Arkansas. He and his family were to move into the former Henderson farmhouse on the hospital campus until a new manager's residence could be built.[26] A newspaper article from February 1931, prior to the hospital's dedication, describes the facility's equipment and buildings. The tiled kitchen "includes an ice cream plant, a bakery, dieticians' office, butcher shop, vegetable rooms, dairy and general refrigerators, dish-washing machine and other time-saving appliances."[27] A pumping station for the campus's water tower, a heating plant with coal bunkers, and an incinerator had been constructed prior to the opening of the facility. Also found on the campus were quarters for nurses, one for attendants, and two duplexes for officers' families. The administration building included an operating room, x-ray equipment, dental office, and morgue.[28]

The hospital employed a staff of seventy-five by late March 1931, with the first patients arriving the first week of April.[29] An announcement about expanding the hospital's facilities was made prior to its dedication. Three additional buildings were proposed, including a recreation building, a residence for the medical officer in charge, and a third duplex for medical officers.[30] This third duplex was never constructed.

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[24] Department of Veterans Affairs. Files of the Engineering Department, Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Leestown Division, Lexington, Kentucky.
[25] "U.S. Hospital Will Be Ready by December 15," *Lexington Herald* (Lexington, KY), October 19, 1930; "Plan to Unveil Tablet at Vets' Hospital Jan. 4," *Lexington Leader*, December 5, 1930.
[26] "Experienced and Capable Personnel Is First Aim of Dr. Jo M. Ferguson, in Charge of Vets' Hospital," *Lexington Leader*, January 18, 1931.
[27] "Veterans Hospital One of Most Complete Units Ever Constructed, Being Little City in Itself," *Lexington Leader*, February 22, 1931.
[28] Ibid.
[29] "First Patients at U.S. Hospital Due in Few Days," *Lexington Leader*, March 29, 1931.
[30] "Lexington Vets' Hospital Listed for Expansion," *Lexington Leader*, April 3, 1931.

The Lexington VA Hospital was dedicated on Sunday, May 31, 1931. The dedication ceremonies took place in front of the main building (Resource 1) with the porch serving as the podium. The crowd of approximately 2,000 to 2,500 listened to the numerous speakers, including the governor, United States Senator Alben Barkley, two congressmen, and representatives of the Veterans Administration and veterans organizations. A sky diver landed as part of the ceremony, and visitors were allowed to tour the general medical and surgical facility after the dedication.[31] Of the 249 available beds, 179 were filled with patients by July 1931.[32]

In 1934, the Lexington facility was redesignated as a neuropsychiatric hospital to meet the needs of area veterans, and remained a neuropsychiatric hospital until 1969 when the facility again reverted to its original general medical and surgical status.[33] Two H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings (Resources 16 and 17) were completed in 1938, increasing the capacity of the hospital to 559 beds.[34] Sometime between 1942 and 1945 a new building accommodating 164 neuropsychiatric patients was erected on the hospital campus. This was probably Resource 25, although conflicting completion dates refer to this resource. The new $500,000 facility increased the hospital's capacity to 832 patients. Three additional buildings, similar to the one recently completed, were under construction and planned to be finished by the end of 1948. Completion of the three additional buildings (Resources 27, 28, and 29) would increase the hospital's capacity to 1,324 patients. In addition to the three H-buildings for patients, a laundry and vocational rehabilitation shop were constructed to the rear of the campus. Veterans returning from World War II were the impetus for increasing capacity. As of April 1945, the hospital had admitted over 600 World War II veterans. The newly completed building (Resource 25) could not be immediately opened to patients because of a shortage of necessary attendants.[35]

Improvements to the Lexington VA Hospital continued to take place during the 1950s to meet the health care demands of area veterans. Utilities were updated, including a new underground water reservoir, boiler plant, and incinerator building. Resource 3, the kitchen/dining hall/boiler plant/garage was enlarged to increase the size of the kitchen and dining room, and the surgical treatment facilities of the main building (Resource 1) were updated.[36] By 1956 the bed capacity of the hospital had been lowered to 1,216 beds.[37]

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[31] "2,500 Present at Dedication of Vets' Plant," *Lexington Leader*, June 1, 1931; and "2,000 Present at Services Held at Institution," *Lexington Herald*, June 1, 1931.
[32] Ambrose E. Collier, "New Building at U.S. Hospital Is on Priority List," *Lexington Leader*, July 6, 1931.
[33] *Veterans Administration Medical Center, Lexington, Kentucky, 50th Anniversary 1931-1981*, n.p.
[34] *Veterans Administration Medical Center, Lexington, Kentucky, 50th Anniversary 1931-1981*, n.p.; and *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1938*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1938), 112.
[35] "Half-Million Dollar Psychiatric Hospital Ready at Veterans Facility; Will House 164 Patients," *Lexington Herald*, April 29, 1945; *Veterans Administration Medical Center, Lexington, Kentucky, 50th Anniversary 1931-1981*, n.p.
[36] *Veterans Administration Medical Center, Lexington, Kentucky, 50th Anniversary 1931-1981*, n.p.; Gjore J. Mollenhoff, Karen R. Tupek, and Sandra Webb, Veterans Administration Medical Center – Leestown Division (Lexington, Kentucky) Determination of Eligibility, Veterans Administration, Washington, DC, 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, DC; "Hargett Bids Low on Hospital Work," *Lexington Leader*, February 15, 1950.
[37] "VA Hospital to Mark 25th Anniversary," *Lexington Leader*, March 11, 1956.

Two fifty-bed wards in the main building (Resource 1) were converted to general medical and surgical care in 1961. One ward was for psychiatric patients while the second would serve area veterans. The conversion of the wards did not increase the capacity of the facility, which at the time totaled 1,171 beds.[38]

A tobacco barn, constructed prior to the Veterans Administration's ownership of the property, was destroyed by fire in October 1967. The tobacco barn was located approximately 50 yards from patient Buildings 27 and 28 (continued treatment and neuropsychiatric buildings).[39] Few changes to the campus's physical plant occurred in the ensuing years, since a VA hospital was constructed adjacent to the University of Kentucky's campus in the early 1970s.

[38] "VA Hospital Here to Open 50-Bed General Care Unit," *Lexington Herald*, July 27, 1961.
[39] "Barn Fire Threatens VA Hospital Housing," *Lexington Herald-Leader*, October 29, 1967.

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Lexington Herald. "U.S. Hospital Will Be Ready by December 15." October 19, 1930.

Lexington Herald. "VA Hospital Here to Open 50-Bed General Care Unit". July 27, 1961.

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Lexington Leader. "2,500 Present at Dedication of Vets' Plant." June 1, 1931.

Lexington Leader. "Advance Guard of 450 Men at Hospital Site." March 29, 1930.

Lexington Leader. "Contract Is Let for U.S. Hospital Here." February 7, 1930.

Lexington Leader. "Experienced and Capable Personnel Is First Aim of Dr. Jo M. Ferguson, in Charge of Vets' Hospital." January 18, 1931.

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Lexington Leader. "Hargett Bids Low on Hospital Work." February 15, 1950.

Lexington Leader. "Lexington Vets' Hospital Listed for Expansion." April 3, 1931.

Lexington Leader. "Plan to Unveil Tablet at Vets' Hospital Jan. 4." December 5, 1930.

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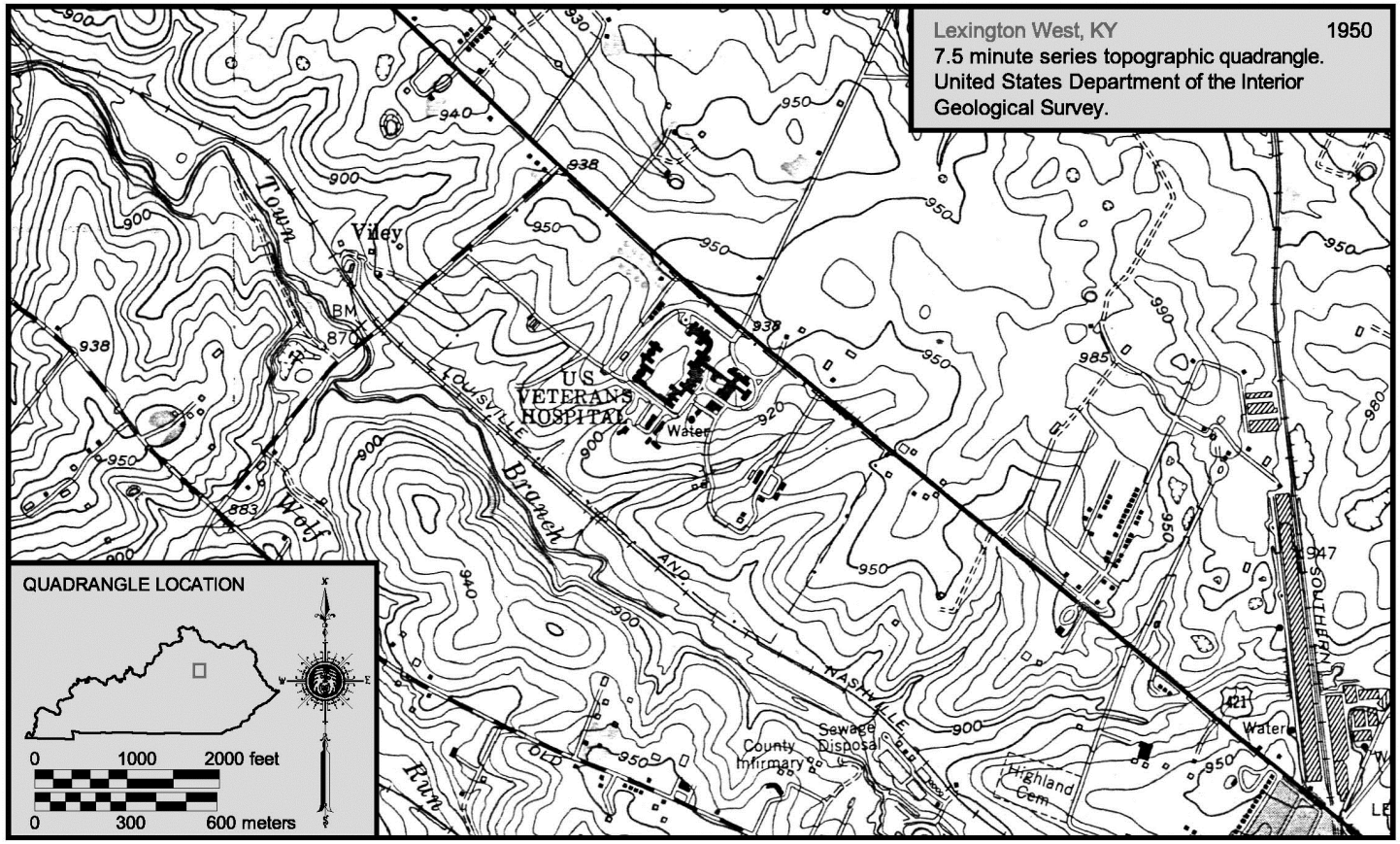
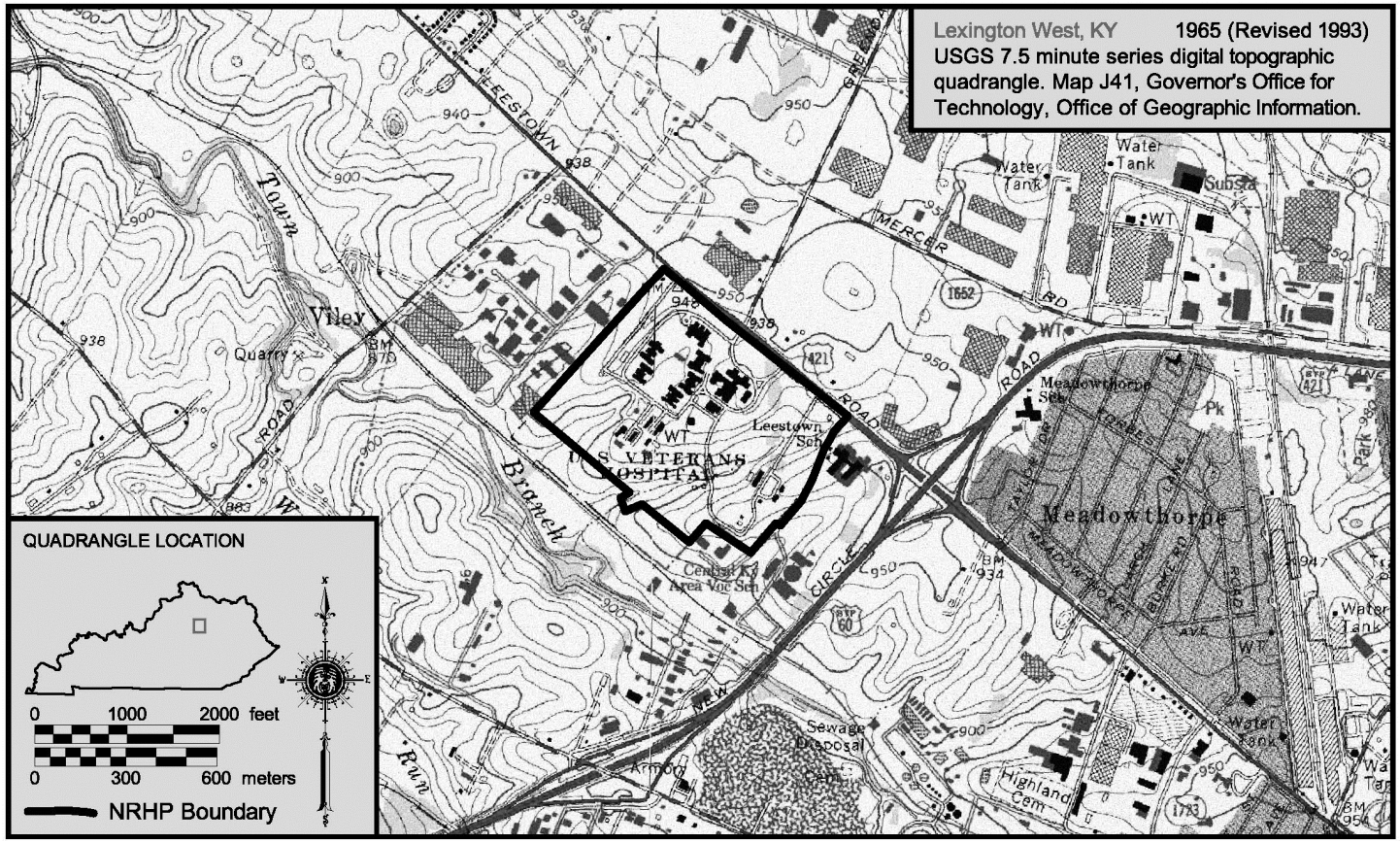
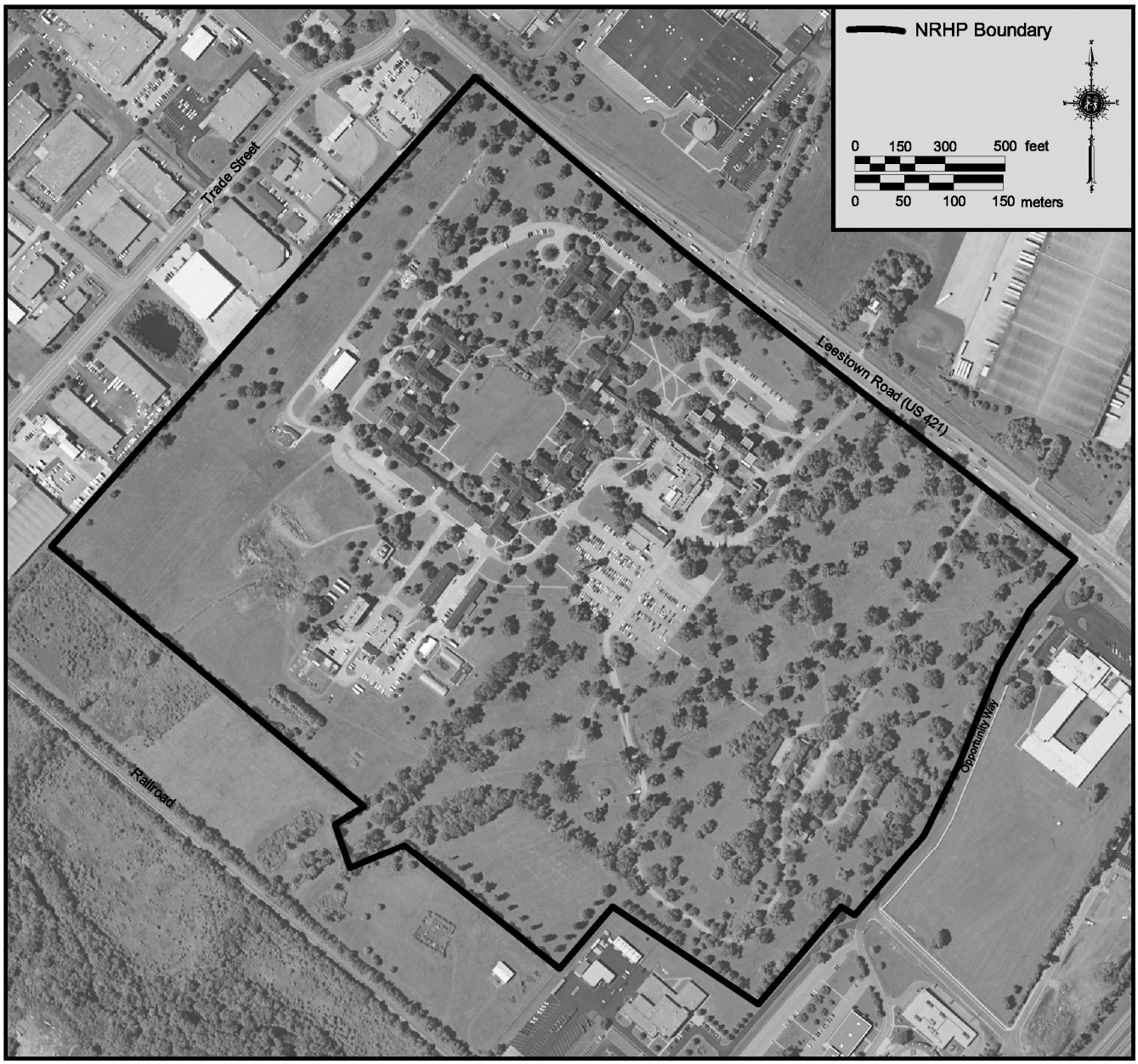
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
5	16	715761	4216330	8	16	715530	4216478
6	16	715616	4216457	9	16	715575	4216490
7	16	715555	4216437	10	16	715248	4216752



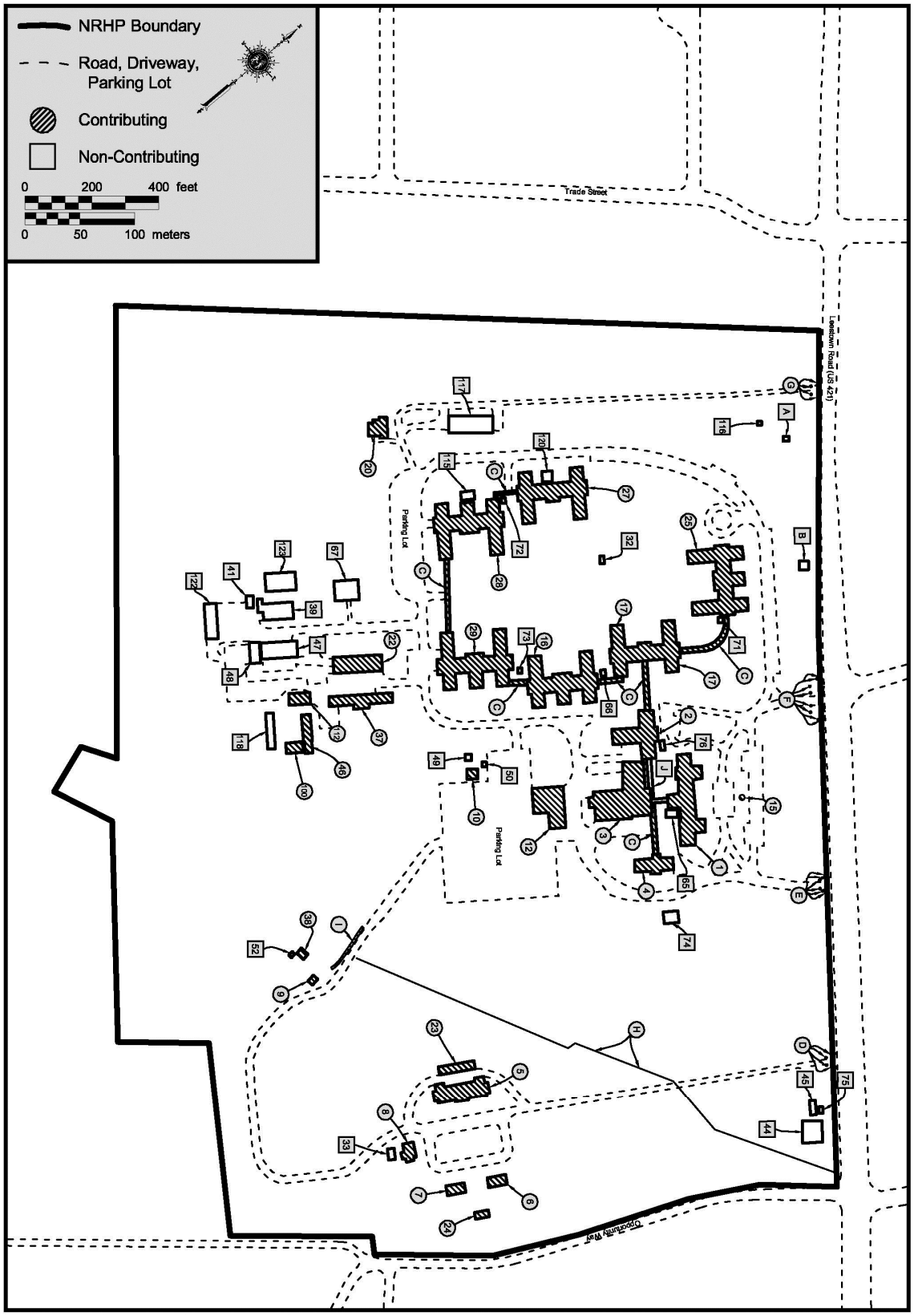
1950 Lexington West, Kentucky, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map.



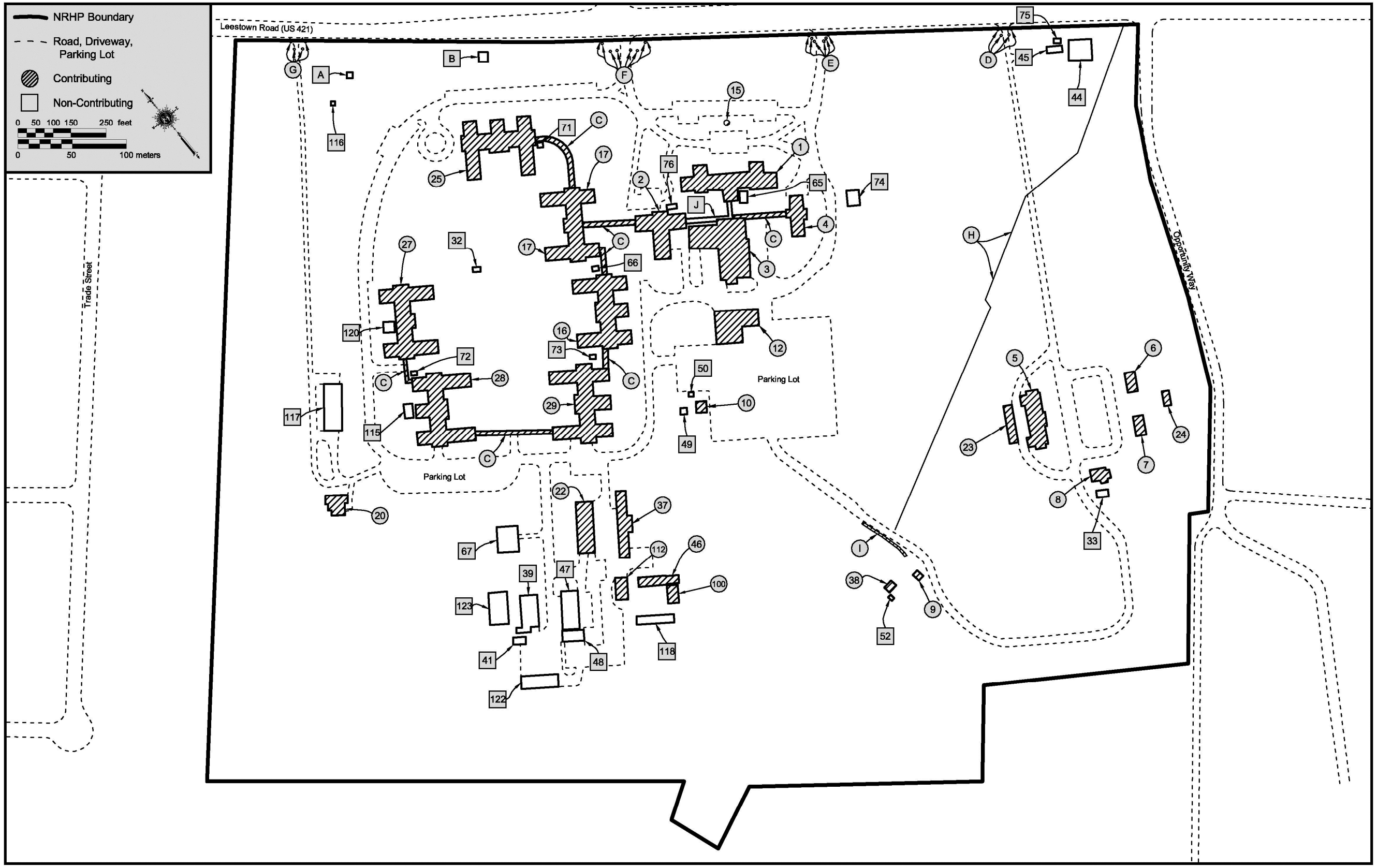
1965 (Revised 1993) Lexington West, Kentucky, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map showing National Register boundary.



Overall National Register boundary indicated on an aerial map



Overall National Register boundary, contributing and noncontributing resources indicated on a sketch map

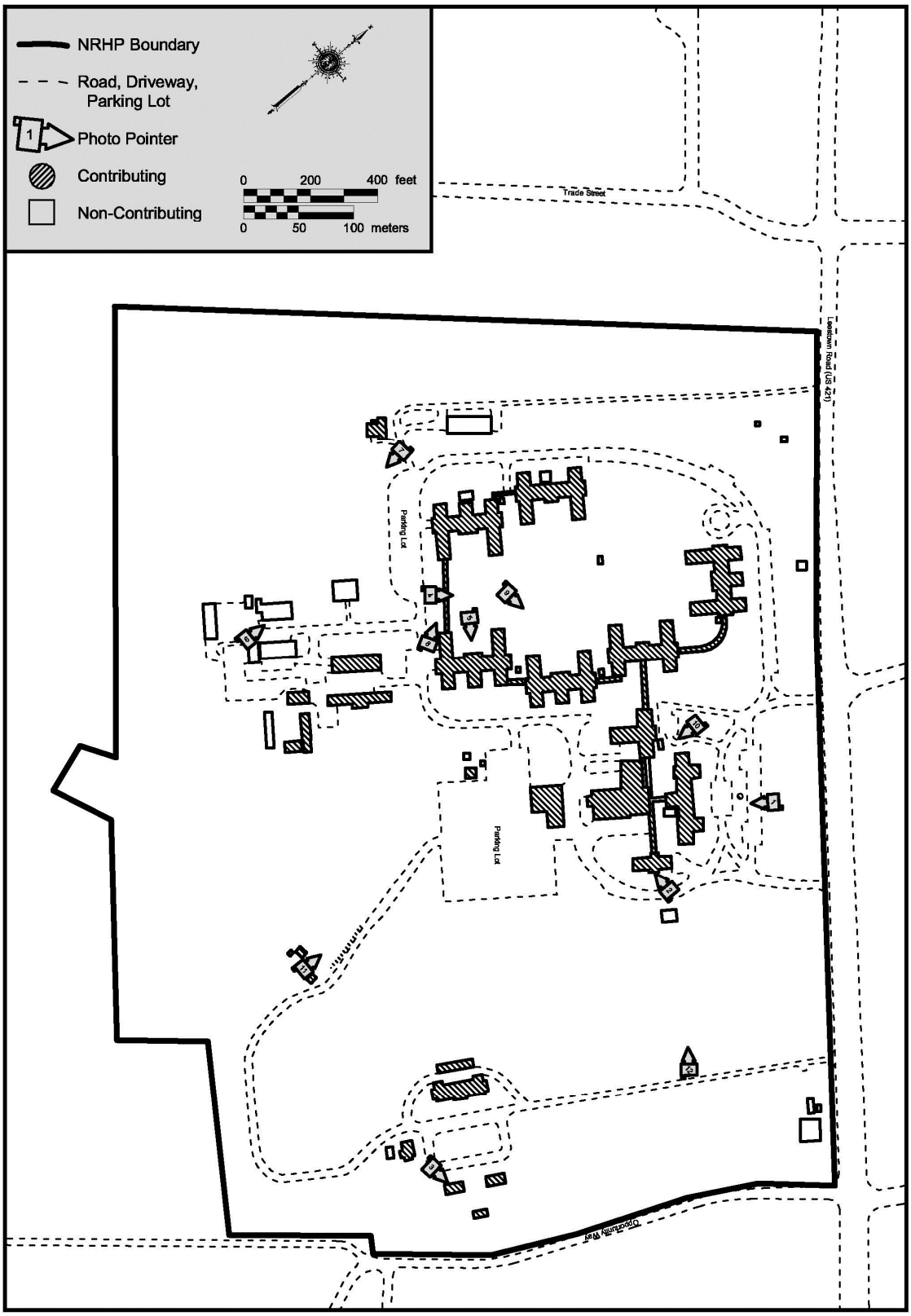


Overall National Register boundary, contributing and noncontributing resources indicated on a sketch map (oversize).

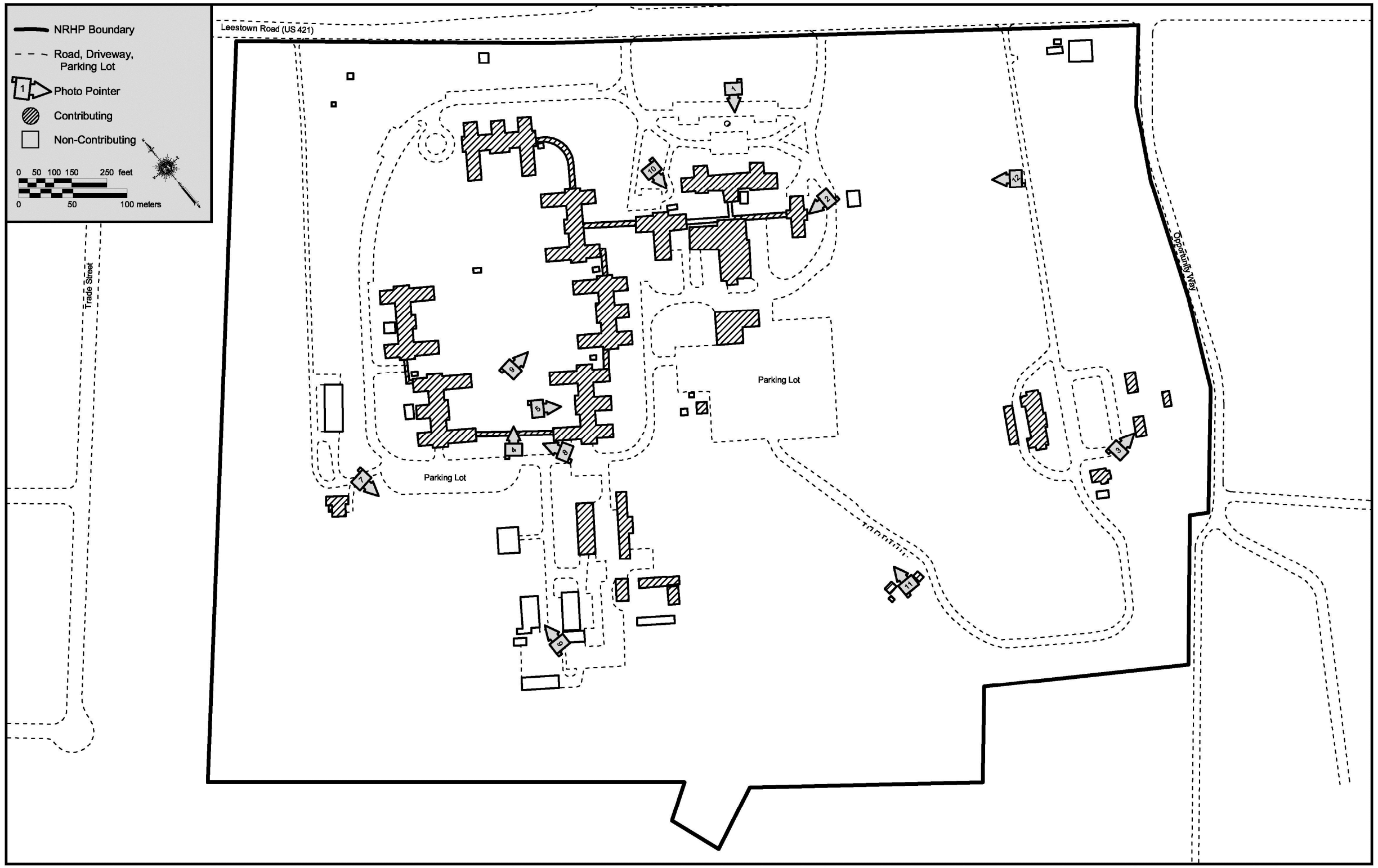
Photograph Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Lexington Veterans Administration Hospital (same for all photos)
City, County, State: Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky (same for all photos)
Photographer: Craig A. Potts and Trent Spurlock (same for all photos)
Photo date: September 24–25, 2008 (same for all photos)
Original Negative: N/A (submitted compact disc, same for all photos)

1. Resource 15 and facade of Resource 1. View looking southwest.
2. Facade of Resource 4. View looking west.
3. Facade and southwest elevations of Resource 7. View looking northeast.
4. Resource C looking northeast to courtyard of H-buildings.
5. Facade of Resource 29. View looking southeast.
6. Southwest and facade elevations of Resource 39. View looking north.
7. View to south-southeast from near Resource 20 looking to Resources 67, 39, and 41.
8. View looking north-northwest to Resources 28, C, and 29.
9. View looking northeast in courtyard to Resources 17, 16, and 29.
10. View looking southeast to Resources 1, J, and 2.
11. View looking northwest from Resources 38 and 9.
12. View looking northwest to Resource 4 from the southeast entry drive.



Map indicating locations of photographs corresponding to those of the Photograph Continuation Sheet



Map indicating locations of photographs corresponding to those of the Photograph Continuation Sheet (oversize)