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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

Other names/site number Veterans Affairs Tennessee Valley Healthcare System - Alvin C. York Campus / NA

2. Location

street & number 3400 Lebanon Pike NA not for publication

city of town Murfreesboro vicinity

State Tennessee code TN county Rutherford code 149 zip code 37129

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: Kathleen Schuman, Date: 1/29/12, Title: FPO, State or Federal agency and bureau: Dept Veterans Affairs

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

Signature of commenting official: E. Patrick M. ... Date: December 20, 2011, Title: State Historic Preservation Officer, State or Federal agency and bureau:

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
determined eligible for the National Register
determined not eligible for the National Register
removed from the National Register
other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper: Edson W. Beall, Date of Action: 3.12.12

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
 (Check only one box)

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal
<input type="checkbox"/>	private

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
29	7	buildings
2	3	sites
3	6	structures
1	1	Objects
35	17	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

NA

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH CARE / hospital

HEALTH CARE / hospital

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals /

Colonial Revival / Classical Revival

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick

roof: Slate

other: Stone

roof: Synthetics

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 Murfreesboro Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital Historic District, currently known as the Veterans Affairs Tennessee Valley Healthcare System – Alvin C. York Campus, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, is located at 3400 Lebanon Pike (a.k.a. Highway 231). The historic district is situated to the east of Lebanon Pike, north of Compton Road, and along the western edge of Sam Jared Road (also known as Water Plant Road). A portion of the northeast boundary is adjacent to the East Fork of Stones River. The Murfreesboro VA Hospital Historic District is approximately 4.5 miles north of the center of downtown Murfreesboro, the seat of government in Rutherford County. The original and continuing mission of the facility is to provide health care to veterans of the United States. The hospital was opened in 1938 as a neuropsychiatric hospital, and the historic district preserves the characteristics of the neuropsychiatric sub-type of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The modified rectangular-shaped property boundary contains approximately 321 acres. The Murfreesboro VA Hospital Historic District encompasses approximately 297 acres and 52 resources. Thirty-five resources are considered contributing resources, with the majority of these resources classified as buildings. Contributing resources include those that retain integrity and were utilized and/or constructed by the hospital during the historic district's period of significance (1938–1950). Ten resources, or over half of the seventeen noncontributing resources, are smaller buildings, structures, sites, and objects, 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. The two largest additions to the historic district after 1950 are the admissions and surgery building (Resource 117, 1985) and medical intensive care unit (Resource 120, 1995). Both are two-story additions to the main hospital building and the dining hall/kitchen building (Resources 1 and 2, both 1939). The campus setting consists of mature vegetation, undulating topography, curving drives, Colonial Revival and Classical Revival style buildings with brick exteriors creating a cohesive architectural historic district.

Narrative Description

The Murfreesboro VA Hospital Historic District is located on a slight rise within a campus setting. The property originally consisted of approximately 600 acres but has been reduced over the years to its current size of approximately 321 acres.¹ The historic district includes approximately 297 acres of the existing property. The historic district is partially bounded to the east by Sam Jared Road (a.k.a. Water Plant Road), East Fork of Stones River to the northeast, open fields to the north, Lebanon Pike (Highway 231) to the west, and Compton Road to the south. The majority of resources are located in the south/central portion of the historic district with the northwest portion of the historic district containing the golf course (Resource N). The main hospital building (Resource 1, 1939) is located on the highest point of the historic district. Veterans Boulevard provides a linear, formal approach to the main building (Resource 1, 1939) from Lebanon Pike (Highway 231), and Veterans Circle branches from Veterans Boulevard to nearly encircle the central core group of buildings within the historic district. The H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings are located to the rear (east) of the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1939) surrounding the central courtyard. The residential quarters are found in two groupings: to the southeast and to the north of the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1939).

See Continuation Sheet, page 7.1.

¹ "Drawing of Veterans Hospital to Be Built Near Murfreesboro," unknown Murfreesboro newspaper, unknown date (probably January or February 1938), located in archives of the Veterans Affairs Tennessee Valley Healthcare System – Alvin C. York Campus, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

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The maintenance and utility group of buildings are clustered to the northeast of the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1939). On the north end of the historic district, the wooded ravine of Cave Branch extends northeast from the lake's dam (Resource 79, circa 1939–1940s) to the East Fork of Stones River. A large lawn with scattered mature trees is found to the northwest and southwest of the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1939), buffering the historic district from the roads and neighborhoods located to the west and south.

The buildings dating to the period of significance reflect the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival styles utilized at the majority of Period II (dating from the late 1920s to 1950) Second Generation Veterans Hospitals throughout the nation. The facades of the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1939) and the recreation building (Resource 4, 1942) exhibit the most numerous decorative elements of the buildings within the historic district. Both the main hospital building and the recreation building (Resources 1, 1939; and 4, 1942) also exhibit Greek Revival ornamentation. The recreation building (Resource 4, 1942) has pilasters, a stringcourse with a wave motif on the main block of the building, cresting along the roofline of the wings using anthemion, Greek key designs on the window lintels, and anthemion at the crest and corners of the roof. The facade of the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1939) also has Greek key designs on the window lintels, anthemion at the crest and corners of the roof, and the Greek Revival portico modeled after President Andrew Jackson's residence, the Hermitage. Besides honoring the residence of a former president from Tennessee, the Greek Revival influence may also be derived from or pay homage to the replica of the Parthenon in Nashville, erected in 1897 in the current Centennial Park. The H-buildings that originally accommodated patients, Resources 3, 5–9, and the residential quarters (Resources 10, 11, 18, and 19, all dating to 1939) utilize Colonial Revival and Classical Revival decorative elements to a lesser degree. The maintenance and utility buildings display little, if any, ornamentation.

The Murfreesboro VA Hospital Historic District has three major groups of resources that are differentiated and loosely grouped by function: central core group (including buildings dedicated to administration and patient care), residential quarters, and maintenance/utility buildings. The majority of the historic district remains open with lawns and mature vegetation. The northeast portion is undeveloped, while a golf course fills the northwest section of the historic district. The topography is slightly undulating with the central core cluster of resources situated on a slight rise on the highest point within the historic district. The central core of resources consists of the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1939); the dining hall/kitchen (Resource 2, 1939); the recreation building (Resource 4, 1942); the H-shaped acute buildings (Resources 3, 1939; and 5, 1947), infirmary (Resource 6, 1947), and continued treatment buildings (Resources 7, 1947; 8, 1939; and 9, 1939); and the flag pole (Resource 30, 1939). The buildings of the central core surround an enclosed courtyard and are connected by enclosed corridors (Resource E) with brick exteriors and windows. Recent additions to central core group include the admissions and surgery addition (Resource 117, 1985), located between the main building (Resource 1, 1939) and the dining hall/kitchen (Resource 2, 1939), and the medical intensive care unit addition (Resource 120, 1995), located along the north elevation of the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1939). Other additions located within the central core group include a mechanical building addition (Resource 105, 1985) and the canteen addition (Resource 149, circa 1990s–2000s).

The maintenance/utility buildings supporting the facility are grouped to the rear (east) and northeast of the historic district's central core group of buildings. This maintenance/utility group includes shops and storage facilities (Resources 12, 14, 15, all 1939; 13, 1944; 90, 1947; and 119, 1985), the boiler house (Resource 16, 1939), and former incinerator (Resource 81, 1943). Other maintenance/utility buildings that are no longer in use relate to the facility's original water treatment service. These buildings are found to the north/northwest of

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the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1939) near Cave Branch and include the sewage disposal plant (Resource 24, 1939), the water filtration plant (Resource 29, 1939), and the sewage pumping facility (Resource 63, 1943).

The third group of buildings is the residential quarters. The quarters are not grouped together but are in two separate clusters. The duplex and manager's residence (the primary residential group), along with their associated garages, are located south of the central core group of administration and patient buildings. These two residences (Resources 18 and 19, both 1939), situated on a looping drive, are near Compton Road with neither oriented to the other buildings of the hospital complex. The two larger quarter buildings (the secondary residential group) that formerly housed attendants' and nurses' (Resources 10 and 11, both 1939) are located to the north of the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1939) and northeast of the enclosed quadrangle. The nurses' quarters (Resource 10, 1939) is oriented to the south and the attendants' quarters (Resource 11, 1939) to the east. Constructed in close proximity to one another, the two-story quarter buildings are similar to those found at many Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. While the duplex and manager's residence are relatively separated from the core of the hospital complex by orientation and distance, the attendants' and nurses' quarters (Resources 10 and 11, both 1939) are more closely associated with the core buildings of the hospital complex than is normally found at similar veterans neuropsychiatric hospitals. The yards of the residences are filled with mature vegetation. Normally at Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospitals the residences were placed to enable employees to easily walk to work but distanced from the medical buildings to provide a more private setting.

Various small support buildings are found throughout the historic district. Quonset huts are currently used for storage. The majority of support buildings and structures has been constructed since the 1970s and include emergency generators and shelters.

A number of changes have occurred within the historic district since the end of the period of significance in 1950. The most notable modification is the creation of a new main entrance and drive and the removal of the original entrance and drive. The original main entrance to the historic district was located at the intersection of Lebanon Pike (Highway 231) and Compton Road, creating a five point intersection. The main entrance drive then extended northeast and intersected Veteran's Circle southwest of the main building (Resource 1, 1939). The brick gateposts (Resource J, circa 1960s-1970s) that flanked the original main entrance drive near the intersection of Lebanon Pike and Compton Road remain, but the portion that was open for the drive has been enclosed by a brick wall. A sidewalk that followed the southeast edge of the former drive remains. The new main entrance is approximately 1,350 feet north of the previous entrance along Lebanon Pike (Highway 231). This main entrance drive, constructed between 1980 and 1997, is referred to as Veterans Boulevard. The new main entrance drive extends east from Lebanon Pike up a slight slope then forks to the northeast and southeast to connect to Veterans Circle. The new main drive is aligned with the flag pole (Resource 30, 1939) and the facade of the main building (Resource 1, 1939). A number of small buildings located in the northeast portion of the historic district are indicated on a 1957 site plan map.² These appear to be located within rectangular fenced areas possibly utilized for agricultural purposes. The small buildings may have been Quonset huts, although this is supposition. The 1957 map also indicates that occupational therapy gardening took place east of Sam Jared Road (a.k.a. Water Plant Road), east-southeast of the historic district boundary. Three agricultural buildings also appeared to be located in this area west of Sam Jared Road and north of

² United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, Veterans Affairs Tennessee Valley Healthcare System – Alvin C. York Campus, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

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Compton Road on the 1957 map.³ The undeveloped land east of Sam Jared Road and north of Compton Road is currently owned by Middle Tennessee State University.

Parking lots have been added and expanded within the historic district since the end of the period of significance. Parking lots have been created southwest of the main building (Resource 1, 1939) and southwest of Resource 8 (1939, continued treatment building). The parking lot to the east and northeast of the nurses' quarters (Resource 10, 1939) has been increased in size, and parking lots have been constructed north of the infirmary building (Resource 6, 1947) and west of the baseball field (Resource G, circa 1950s).

The southeastern portion of the property has been excluded from the historic district. The portion of the property excluded from the historic district includes a concentration of buildings with large footprints constructed after the period of significance, such as a special activities building (1959) and the nursing home care unit (1989). Other buildings excluded from the historic district in this area of the property include the outpatient pharmacy (1976), and the consolidated mail outpatient pharmacy (1984). The Tennessee State Veterans Home, located east and south of the historic district boundary, is situated on the northwest corner of the intersection of Sam Jared Road and Compton Road.

Individual Resource Inventory

The numerical designations, dates of construction, and information regarding the original or current use of the following resources were provided by the facility's Engineering Service.⁴ The original or historic designations of the buildings were found in the previous Determination of Eligibility dated 1980.⁵ The numerical designations of the resources were assigned at the time of their construction by the VA. The "circa" dates of construction and letter designations were provided by the surveyors for resources without construction dates or numerical labels. All resources within the historic district 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 prefabricated smoking shelters, small concrete block structures, small memorials, picnic shelters, and gasoline pumps.

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

³ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, Veterans Affairs Tennessee Valley Healthcare System – Alvin C. York Campus, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Gjore J. Mollenhoff, Karen R. Tupek, and Sandra Webb, (Murfreesboro) Veterans Administration Medical Center Determination of Eligibility (Washington, D.C.: Veterans Administration, 1980), located in the files of the United States Department of Veteran Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.

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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)	Historic or Current Use
1, 2, 3, 117, 105, 120, and 149	1939, 1939, 1939, 1985, 1985, 1995, and circa 1990s– 2000s	C	Main Hospital Building, Dining Hall/Kitchen Building, Acute Building, Admissions and Surgery Addition, Mechanical Building Addition, Medical Intensive Care Unit Addition, and the Canteen Addition
4	1942	C	Recreation Building
5	1947	C	Acute Building
6	1947	C	Infirmery Building
7	1947	C	Continued Treatment Building
8	1939	C	Continued Treatment Building
9	1939	C	Continued Treatment Building
10	1939	C	Nurses' Quarters
11	1939	C	Attendants' Quarters
12 and 14	1939	C	Laundry and Storehouse
13	1944	C	Engineering Shop Building
15	1939	C	Station Garage
16	1939	C	Boiler House
18	1939	C	Manager's Quarters
19	1939	C	Duplex Quarters
24	1939	C	Sewage Disposal Plant (vacant)
29	1939	C	Water Filtration Plant
30	1939	C	Flag pole
55	1943	C	Quarters Garage
57	1943	C	Quarters Garage
63	1943	C	Sewage Pumping Building
69	1943	C	Engineering Storage Building
72	1941	C	Two Bay Garage
73	1941	C	Two Bay Garage
79	Circa 1939–1940s	C	Dam for the lake
81	1943	C	Incinerator
90	1947	C	Building Management Storage
93	1947	C	Recreation Shelter (Quonset Hut)
94	1947	C	Recreation Shelter (Quonset Hut)
95	1947	C	Engineering Storage (Quonset Hut)
97	1947	C	Engineering Storage (Quonset Hut)
103	Circa 1970s–1980s	NC	Recreational Field Shelter

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Resource #	Date of Construction	Contributing (C) /Noncontributing (NC)	Historic or Current Use
111	Circa 1970s–1980s	NC	Walk-In Switching Station
113	Circa 1970s–1980s	NC	Recreational Shelter
114	Circa 1970s–1980s	NC	Recreational Shelter
115	Circa 1970s–1980s	NC	Golf Course Building
119	1985	NC	Grounds Keeping Building
148	Circa 1990s	NC	Unknown Purpose
A	Circa 1990s–2000s	NC	Modular office building
B	Circa 1960s–1970s	NC	Small Gable-End Building
C	Circa 1990s–2000s	NC	Modular Golf Club House
D	Circa 1990s–2000s	NC	Gable-roof Building near Resource 5
E	Circa 1930s–1940s	C	Connecting Corridors
F	Circa 1939–1940	C	Lake
G	Circa 1950s	NC	Baseball Field
H	Circa 1981	NC	Gate posts at the new entrance
I	Circa 1960s–1970s	NC	Gate at Compton Road
J	Circa 1960s–1970s	NC	Brick wall at the former main entrance
K	Circa 1930s–1940s	C	Lined Ditches
L	1992	NC	Slave Cemetery Memorial
M	1819 and 1935	NC	Two Grave Sites
N	Circa 1945–1950	C	Golf Course

Resource 1, 2, 3, 117, 105, 120, and 149. Main Hospital Building, Dining Hall/Kitchen Building, Acute Building, Admissions and Surgery Addition, Mechanical Building Addition, Medical Intensive Care Unit Addition, and the Canteen Addition. 1939, 1939, 1939, 1985, 1985, 1995, and Circa 1990s–2000s. Contributing building.

Resource 1, the main hospital building (1939), is the most architecturally distinctive building within the historic district. It is prominently sited on the highest point of the historic district, at the intersection of Veterans Boulevard and Veterans Circle. In its massing, scale, symmetrical fenestration, and materials, the main hospital building exhibits Classical Revival characteristics typical of Period II Second Generations Veterans Hospitals, but it is further enhanced by Greek Revival elements, including a two-story portico based on that of the Hermitage, President Andrew Jackson's residence near Nashville, Tennessee. The building, oriented to the west, is supported by a raised ashlar stone foundation and is faced in brick laid in a five-course common bond. The roof is sheathed with simulated slate shingles. Stone details accentuate the roofline, corners, and windows. All original windows have been replaced with single-light sashes. When the building was surveyed, restoration of the front portico and roofing was underway.

The entire building originally spanned thirty-one bays, but the northern five bays of the facade were later surrounded by the medical intensive care unit addition (Resource 120, 1995). The facade can be understood as three sections symmetrically arranged to each side of a central core:

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- The core section is a seven-bay, four-story, side-gable block. The five central bays of this section project slightly and are topped with a pediment and an anthemion finial at the crest. The Hermitage-inspired portico spans these five bays and rises two stories. Six Corinthian columns support a wide entablature and denticulated cornice. The columns also support a second-story porch. Both the upper story porch and the two outer bays of the first floor deck are enclosed by a balustrade. Granite steps span the central three bays of the portico, rising from grade to the main entrance. The central entry has a six-light, wood panel door, five-light transom and is flanked by fluted pilasters. Additional Greek Revival details found on the central core include stone window sills and lintels with Greek key designs in the lintels; ashlar stone trim at the corners of the five-bay projection; a stone beltcourse separating the third and fourth stories, continuing the line of the cornice from the adjoining three-story section; a molded stone cornice; a decorative cartouche in the pediment; and an anthemion finial crowning the top.
- Adjoining this central core to each side is a slightly recessed three-story, four-bay section. Windows are spaced evenly across the facade and accented with stone sills and lintels with Greek key designs.
- Beyond these four-bay sections are projecting front-gable, three-bay return wings. The corners of the return wings are accented by brick pilasters. The pediment is trimmed by the building's denticulated cornice, pierced with a simple stone medallion/vent, and topped with carved stone finials at the pinnacle and at each corner. The windows on the side elevations of the return wings are treated the same as those on the facade, but the windows on the gable ends are more elaborately detailed. The first-floor windows are framed with stone architraves. They each have a row of dentils above and a stone panel below with a flower medallion in the center. The second-story windows and the two outer third-story windows are treated in the typical fashion with stone sills and stone lintels with Greek key designs. The center third-story window is framed by a stone architrave with Greek Revival ear moldings. It sits above an extended molded sill which is supported by two modillion brackets with a stone panel carved with palmettes in between. The window is crowned with a cornice molding and a pointed stone hood.
- The last section of the building continues the three-story horizontal mass of the second section beyond the return wings. This section is only exposed on the south elevation. The first three bays are defined by evenly spaced windows like those of the second section. These bays terminate with a hip roof. Attached to the end of the building is a two-bay, three-story porch, also with hip roof. It appears that the second and third stories of the porch were originally open to the air, but they have since been enclosed with brick and paired windows. The bays of the second and third stories of the porch are defined by brick pilasters and stone stringcourses marking the locations of the former porch decks. There is a single-leaf, first-story, central entrance on the south elevation of the porch section. The Greek key and anthemion motifs are carried along the metal railings of the steps to the building.

These sections of the building can also be read when viewing it from the rear, although each is more subtly articulated. The return wings extend only slightly beyond the main mass of the building, but they are still marked with pedimented gables. The four-story core is only divided into five bays on the rear, with a three-bay, three-story, flat-roof wing extending from the center. From this wing, a connecting corridor (Resource E, circa

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1930s–1940s) leads to the dining hall/kitchen building (Resource 2, 1939). The admissions and surgery addition (Resource 117, 1985) attaches to the rear of Resource 1 along the northern bays beyond this central rear wing. The two-story admissions and surgery addition (Resource 117), constructed in 1985, connects the main hospital building, the dining hall/kitchen building, and the acute building (Resources 1, 2, and 3, all 1939), as this addition is located in a formerly open area between the three original buildings. Because of this connection between the three originally separate resources, these resources and their post-1950 additions are considered a single resource within the Murfreesboro VA Hospital Historic District.

The dining hall/kitchen building (Resource 2, 1939) is located to the east (rear) of the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1939) and southeast of the adjacent admissions and surgery addition (Resource 117). The facade of the dining hall/kitchen building (Resource 2, 1939) faces east onto the central courtyard, while the southwest portion of the rear elevation facing the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1939) serves primarily as a loading dock. The northwest corner and north elevation of the dining hall/kitchen building is immediately adjacent to and joined to the mechanical building addition and the admissions and surgery addition (Resources 105, 1985; and 117, 1985).

The dining hall/kitchen building (Resource 2, 1939) is a two-story, flat roof building with the brick exterior finished in five-course common bond. It has little of the historical detailing that characterizes many of the other early buildings within the historic district.

The east elevation is composed of two five-bay projecting wings to either side of a five-bay recess. The building is entered at the central recess through a centered metal door, or through metal doors that face each other on the side elevations of the wings near the central block. Each entry is sheltered with a simple metal awning. All of the windows have stone sills and single-light replacement sashes. The rooflines are accented by stepped parapet walls with stone caps.

A connecting corridor (Resource E, circa 1930s–1940s) leads from the south side of the dining hall/kitchen to the north gable end of an H-shaped continued treatment building (Resource 9, 1939). This serves as a barrier between the patient courtyard east side of the dining hall/kitchen and the west service side of the building. The first story of the southwest corner of the dining hall/kitchen building (Resource 2, 1939) and the lower level of the large connecting corridor between the main building (Resource 1, 1939) and the dining hall/kitchen building serve as loading docks. The second story is marked by plain windows as on the east side of the building.

The acute building (Resource 3, 1939) is one of the group of buildings that historically served as treatment and housing for patients. Today it contains medical and surgical functions. The acute building (Resource 3, 1939) is located to the northeast of the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1939) within the central core group of patient care H-buildings. The south elevation of the acute building (Resource 3, 1939) is connected to the rear of the main building (Resource 1) and the north elevation of the dining hall/kitchen building (Resource 2) by the construction in 1985 of the adjacent admissions and surgery addition (Resource 117). This acute building (Resource 3) also adjoins the mechanical building addition and the canteen addition (Resources 105, 1985; and 149, circa 1990s–2000s) on its south elevation. The facade of the acute building (Resource 3, 1939) is oriented to the west to a circular driveway off of Veterans Circle and the rear (east) elevation is oriented to the central courtyard.

This acute building (Resource 3, 1939) is a three-story, gable-roof building with gable-roof return wings creating the resource's H-shape. Like the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1939), Resource 3 exhibits ashlar stone around the foundation, is clad in brick laid in a five-course common bond, and is trimmed with

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stone Greek Revival detailing. Also like the main hospital building, the facade of the acute building can be broken down into four parts: an accentuated three-bay central pavilion, five-bay flanking wings, three-bay projecting return wings, and a one-bay extension of the central horizontal mass of the building beyond the return wings. Unlike the main hospital building, each of these sections is strongly articulated along the rear elevation as well, with a central wing opposite the facade's central projecting pavilion.

Across the entire facade, the acute building is horizontally divided by four bands of stone. The stone foundation rises only one block, then a stone water table wraps the building at the first floor window sills, a stone stringcourse divides the first and second stories, and a wide stone cornice crowns the building. This banding continues on the central pavilion, which is the most finely detailed portion of the building. The central single-leaf entry is distinguished by a stone frontispiece of stylized Corinthian pilasters and an entablature topped with two anthemion finials. To either side of the door, the first floor windows are framed with simple stone architraves. All of the second story windows are framed with stone architraves with Greek Revival ear moldings. The central second story window is situated just above the main entry's entablature and is crowned with a pediment, while the two outer second story windows are above decorative panels with anthemion reliefs and are topped with stone entablatures. The third story windows have stone sills and lintels with Greek key designs. The bays of the upper two stories are divided by brick pilasters with stone Corinthian capitals. These support a stone entablature which is topped with a pediment. At the center of the pediment is an attic vent with a decorative criss-cross design; this is repeated in the gable ends of the return wings. Overall, the return wings and other portions of the facade are detailed quite simply. The first floor windows have no lintels, and the second and third story windows have simple stone lintels and sills.

The rear elevation is also detailed very simply. The windows have stone sills and the building only has two stone horizontal divisions: the stringcourse between the first and second stories and the cornice. The central wing receives no special attention; instead, the two return wings receive the most stylistic distinction on this elevation. They each terminate in second and third story porches that have been enclosed with brick and paired windows. The bays are divided by brick pilasters with stone Corinthian capitals and the two floors are divided by a wide band of stone. The pilasters are topped with a stone entablature, and the gable ends have been fashioned as pediments pierced by the typical criss-cross vent design. A one-story, flat-roof addition occupies the space between the central wing and the northern return wing and a connecting corridor (Resource E, circa 1930s–1940s) extends from the outer edge of the northern wing to the recreation building (Resource 4, 1942). Much of the south elevation of the acute building (Resource 3, 1939) is obscured by the admissions and surgery addition (Resource 117), the mechanical building addition (Resource 105, 1985), and the canteen addition (Resource 149, circa 1990s–2000s), although much of the southern elevation of the south rear return wing has no additions and can be clearly viewed.

Resource 117, the admissions and surgery addition (Resource 117, 1985), connects to the northern half of the rear (east) elevation of the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1939), the northwest corner of the dining hall/kitchen building (Resource 2, 1939), and the western half of the south elevation of an acute building (Resource 3, 1939). Since much of the admissions and surgery addition (Resource 117, 1985) is directly attached to the others that surround it, only a small portion of the addition is visible from grade. The principal facade faces north to the circular drive off of Veterans Circle. It is two stories in height and clad in brick finished in five-course common bond with concrete details. A flat-roof canopy supported by round concrete columns extends from the facade over the driveway for vehicular traffic. The slightly-curved second story of the building, also supported by round concrete columns, extends over the first, creating a covered

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entry. The double-leaf entry with automatic sliding metal-frame glass doors is accentuated by glass block. Single windows flank the doors and a band of windows spans the second story. From the courtyard a flat-roof, third-story section projects from the roof of the addition. This flat-roof projection, clad in brick laid in a five-course common bond, has two entries onto the roof of the second story of the addition. The projection appears to contain mechanical equipment related to the air conditioning/heating system.

This mechanical building addition (Resource 105, 1985) is located adjacent to the dining hall/kitchen, an acute building, the admissions and surgery addition, and the canteen addition (Resources 2, 1939; 3, 1939; 117, 1985; and 149, circa 1990s–2000s). The mechanical building addition (Resource 105), built in 1985, is a one-story, flat-roof addition clad in brick finished in a five-course common bond. A metal parapet cap defines the roofline. The east elevation is the only elevation that is visible. It has two double-leaf entries filled with metal doors, numerous vents, additional venting projecting from the roof, and a recessed entry next to the dining hall/kitchen building (Resource 2, 1939).

The medical intensive care unit addition (Resource 120, 1995) is attached to the northwest corner of the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1939) and is adjacent to the west elevation of the admissions and surgery addition's facade (Resource 117, 1985). The medical intensive care unit addition (Resource 120), constructed in 1995, is a two-story, flat-roof addition with the lower story clad in stone or concrete block and the upper story clad in brick laid in a five-course common bond. The facade, oriented to the north toward a circular drive, very much resembles the facade of the admissions and surgery addition (Resource 117, 1985). The second story of the facade extends over the first story to create an entry porch supported by round concrete columns. Also like the admissions and surgery addition (Resource 117, 1985), the double-leaf entry with automatic sliding metal-frame glass doors is accentuated by glass block. Single windows flank the doors and a band of windows spans the second story. The west elevation has five first-story and six second-story windows along its length.

The canteen addition (Resource 149, circa 1990s–2000s), oriented to the east, is attached to the south elevation of an acute building (Resource 3, 1939) and the east elevation of the mechanical building addition (Resource 105, 1985). Only the east and south elevations of the canteen addition (Resource 149, circa 1990s–2000s) are visible. The one-story addition is clad in brick laid in a five-course common bond with a concrete band extending above the windows. The flat roof is defined by a metal parapet cap. The east elevation's entrance is through a door located at the terminus of a ramp at the basement level of the acute building (Resource 3, 1939). To the left of the entry is a ribbon of three windows filled with two-light metal frame fixed sashes. The south elevation has a similar ribbon of three windows.

Although the original three buildings, the main hospital building, the dining hall/kitchen building, and the acute building (Resources 1, 2, and 3, all 1939), have been modified by the post-1950s additions, the combined resource continues to contribute to the historic district. The majority of the facade, south, and half of the rear elevation of the main building (Resource 1, 1939) is unobscured from additions and when viewed from the facade, the main building continues to appear as a separate building. The medical intensive care unit addition (Resource 120, 1995), located on the left side (north elevation) of the main building (Resource 1, 1939), is a two-story, flat-roof addition that is subordinate to the main building and the addition's massing, design, and materials clearly date the addition to the late twentieth century. The larger admissions and surgery addition (Resource 117) is located in a former open area between the main building, the dining hall/kitchen, and the acute building (Resources 1, 2, and 3, all 1939). The two-story, flat-roof admissions and surgery addition (Resource 117) is only visible along its facade (north) elevation, although the second story and a third-story projection are visible from the enclosed courtyard. By filling the area between the three buildings, the

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admissions and surgery addition (Resource 117) connects the main building, the dining hall/kitchen, and the acute building (Resources 1, 2, and 3, all 1939). The admissions and surgery addition (Resource 117) is located to the rear of the main building (Resource 1, 1939), rear and right side (north) of the dining hall/kitchen (Resource 2, 1939), and right side (south) of the acute building (Resource 3, 1939). The majority of the elevations of each of the three original buildings (Resources 1, 2, and 3) to the historic district are free of additions and obstructions and retain their architectural detailing. The additions, including the mechanical building addition (Resource 105, 1985) and the canteen addition (Resource 149, circa 1990s–2000s), do not overwhelm the adjacent buildings dating to the period of significance and their designs and materials indicate their construction after the period of significance. Treated as a single resource, this group of buildings adjoined by additions continues to contribute to the historic district.

Resource 4. Recreation Building. 1942. Contributing building.

Resource 4 (1942) originally served as the recreation building and today serves as a medical media building. It is located at the northern end of the courtyard, associated with the central core group that includes the patient ward/treatment H-buildings. Oriented to the south, the recreation building (Resource 4, 1942) is the most distinctly Greek Revival style building within the historic district. The main mass is a long, two-story, front-gable block with a facade that recalls a Greek temple. Flat-roof, one-story hyphens on either elevation connect to approximately square, flat-roof, one-story wings. To the rear of the building, flat-roof, one-story projections attach directly to the side elevations of the main block, and a flat-roof third story, probably housing the stage area, extends above the main block at the rear two bays of the building. As is typical, the entire building has a brick exterior laid in five-course common bond with carved stone details.

The facade of the main block of the recreation building (Resource 4, 1942) is three-bays wide with paired brick pilasters having stone Corinthian capitals dividing the bays. The pilasters support a narrow stone entablature that acts as a belt course around the top of the building. Six courses of brick divide this stringcourse from the building's cornice, which defines its front pediment. The pediment is pierced with a criss-cross attic vent, as is typical with the Murfreesboro VA Hospital Historic District's major buildings, and the pinnacle and corners of the pediment are crowned with anthemion finials. A stone band encribed with a Vitruvian wave pattern divides the first and second stories. The second story windows span the space between this band and the entablature, while the first story windows have typical stone sills and lintels with Greek key patterning. The majority of windows throughout the building have replacement single-light sashes. The central recessed entry is framed by a stone architrave with Greek Revival ear moldings and topped with a stone pediment with dentils.

To either side of the central facade, one-story, one-bay hyphens connect to one-story, three-bay wings. The wings are slightly higher than the hyphens, and a stone stringcourse encompasses the wings at the height of the hyphens' flat roofs. The windows of the hyphens and wings are treated with typical stone sills and lintels with Greek key designs. The roofline of the wings is topped with a decorative stone cap with carved anthemion ornaments along its entire length.

On the side elevations of the main mass between the facade wings and rear projections are four two-story windows, each with two smaller panes above two larger panes. To the north of these windows on each elevation is a two-leaf entrance with metal doors. There is also an entrance on the rear of the facade's eastern wing. The one-story rear projections are two-bays wide and rest on raised concrete foundations. The windows of the main story are treated with sills and lintels in the typical fashion, and the flat roof has a stone cornice

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with anthemion finials at the corners. The rear elevation of the central block has no windows above basement level. A brick diaper pattern adorns the rear wall. This is flanked by large brick piers topped with anthemion caps. The flat-roof third story of the building is solid brick with a stone stringcourse and stone cornice. Connecting corridors (Resource E, circa 1930s–1940s) extending from the outer elevations of the front wings link the recreation building (Resource 4, 1942) to the adjacent H-shaped acute buildings (Resources 3, 1939; and 5, 1947).

Resource 5. Acute Building. 1947. Contributing building.

Resource 5 is located on the east side of the central courtyard within the central core group of buildings. Resource 5 (1947) originally served as an acute building and today houses medical wards. Located across the courtyard from another H-shaped acute building (Resource 3, 1939), this acute building (Resource 5, 1947) is a typical H-shaped building with common brick and stone treatments. The acute building's (Resource 5, 1947) rear (west elevation) is composed of two stories with a full walkout basement and very closely resembles that of another acute building (Resource 3, 1939). The principal difference is that there are single-leaf entrances with metal doors and simple metal awnings at the center bays of the central and southern wings. Also, this acute building (Resource 5, 1947) does not have an addition like the other acute building (Resource 3, 1939), although a small one-story, gable-roof brick building (Resource D, circa 1990s–2000s) is located between the center and southern wings.

The acute building (Resource 5, 1947), oriented to the east, is similar to the western facade of Resource 3 with some significant variations. The eastern facade of this acute building (Resource 5, 1947) appears as two stories on a raised basement. The facade has a five-bay central double-projecting pavilion from the main mass of the building, with the three central bays projecting further to create a front-gable pavilion with pediment similar to the other acute building (Resource 3, 1939). The central entrance is accessed by a flight of granite steps. The door and two first floor windows are treated much like the second story windows of Resource 3. Each is framed by a stone architrave and the windows have Greek Revival ear moldings. There is a stone pediment above the door and entablatures above the windows. The panels below the windows are plain rather than adorned with relief motifs. The second story windows of the central pavilion are defined by stone sills and and stone lintels with Greek key designs, while all other first and second story windows of this elevation have plain stone sills and lintels. The small square basement windows have stone sills. A few of the windows of this building have been bricked in, but most have the typical single-light replacement sashes found on other major buildings within the MurfreesboroVA Hospital Historic District. The former two-story porches, currently enclosed with brick and windows, are found at the terminus of the rear elevation's return wings. Gable-roof dormers, filled with vents, are found along the slopes of the roof. Connecting corridors (Resource E, circa 1930s–1940s) link Resource 5 to the recreation building, the infirmary, and a continued treatment building (Resources 4, 1942; 6, 1947; and 7, 1947).

Resource 6. Infirmary Building. 1947. Contributing building.

Resource 6 is located to the east of an H-shaped acute building (Resource 5, 1947) with its principal elevations oriented to the north and south. Resource 6 (1947) originally served as an infirmary and it currently contains medical wards. Located in the central core group of H-buildings and with its facade oriented to the north, this infirmary building (Resource 6, 1947) is a typical H-shaped building that very closely resembles the acute building (Resource 5, 1947). The facade (north elevation) of this infirmary building (Resource 6, 1947) is

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two stories on a raised basement, and the fenestration, massing, and detailing of this elevation are all the same as on the east (facade) elevation of Resource 5, the acute building (1947). The south elevation of this infirmary building is two stories with the basement level almost fully above grade and appears much as the west elevation of Resource 5, although some of the entrances are a few steps below grade. There are single-leaf entrances in the center bay of each wing of the rear (south) elevation. The former two-story porches, currently enclosed with brick and windows, are found at the terminus of the rear elevation's return wings. Gable-roof dormers, filled with vents, are found along the slopes of the roof. A children's playground surrounded by a wooden privacy fence is located in the lawn to the south of the building. A connecting corridor (Resource E) extends from the west side gable end of Resource 6 to the end of the southeastern wing of Resource 5.

Resource 7. Continued Treatment Building. 1947. Contributing building.

Resource 7, located along the central courtyard to the south of an H-shaped acute building (Resource 5, 1947), is situated within the central core group of buildings. This building (Resource 7, 1947) originally served as a continued treatment facility, and it currently contains psychiatric wards. It is a typical H-shaped building with some notable variations. This continued treatment building (Resource 7, 1947) oriented to the east, is two bays shorter than the H-buildings discussed thus far. When viewing the facade elevation, this continued treatment building is a two-story, side-gable building supported by a raised basement and having gable-roof return wings. Along its facade, which closely resembles the east elevation of Resource 5 (acute building, 1947), this continued treatment building (Resource 7, 1947) only has three, not four, bays between the central double-projecting pavilion and the return wings. The rear of this continued treatment building (Resource 7, 1947) is two-stories with a full walkout basement and the center three bays project only slightly and do not form a central wing. A full three-story, flat-roof, narrow addition is adjacent to the northern bay of this slightly projecting front-gable pavilion, and a one-story entry vestibule was added at the center. Two one-story, flat roof additions with overhead doors were built in the courtyard between the two rear return wings. Besides these variations, the fenestration, massing, and detailing of this continued treatment building is like that of Resources 5 (acute building, 1947) and 6 (infirmary building, 1947). The former two-story porches, currently enclosed with brick and windows, are found at the terminus of the rear elevation's return wings. Gable-roof dormers, filled with vents, are found along the slopes of the roof. Connecting corridors (Resource E, circa 1930s–1940s) link this continued treatment building (Resource 7, 1947) to an acute building and a continued treatment building (Resources 5, 1947; and 8, 1939).

Resource 8. Continued Treatment Building. 1939. Contributing building.

Resource 8, oriented to the south, is located at the south end of the central courtyard at the opposite end from the recreation building (Resource 4, 1942). Resource 8 (1939) served in the past as a continued treatment facility, and it currently contains psychiatric wards. Situated in the central core group of buildings, this continued treatment building (Resource 8, 1939) is a typical H-shaped building that incorporates elements from many of the buildings discussed thus far. Like the other buildings facing the courtyard, it appears as two stories on a raised basement on the elevation opposite the courtyard and is two-stories with a full walkout basement along the rear elevation. This continued treatment building (Resource 8, 1939) was built at the same time as the acute building (Resource 3, 1939), and like Resource 3 only the central three bays of its central facade projecting pavilion extend forward. Overall the detailing of this pavilion is like the detailing of the center

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three bays of the facade (east) elevation of Resource 5 (acute building, 1947), but the panels below the first story windows incorporate the anthemion relief carving found on the panels below the second-story windows of the acute building (Resource 3, 1939). The north elevation of this continued treatment building resembles the west elevation of an acute building (Resource 5, 1947), including the central wing, but it also has one-story, flat-roof additions between the rear elevation's return wings as on another continued treatment building (Resource 7, 1947). The former two-story porches, currently enclosed with brick and windows, are found at the terminus of the rear elevation's return wings. Gable-roof dormers, filled with vents, are found along the slopes of the roof. Connecting corridors (Resource E, circa 1930s–1940s) extending from the outer edges of the northern return wings of this continued treatment building (Resource 8, 1939) link it to two other continued treatment buildings (Resources 7, 1947; and 9, 1939).

Resource 9. Continued Treatment Building. 1939. Contributing building.

Resource 9, oriented to the west, is located on the west side of the central courtyard opposite an H-shaped continued treatment building (Resource 7, 1947). Resource 9 (1939) originally served as a continued treatment facility and today houses psychiatric wards. Situated in the central core group of buildings, this continued treatment building (Resource 9, 1939) is a typical H-shaped building that very closely resembles Resource 8 (continued treatment building, 1939). The principal difference is that this continued treatment building (Resource 9, 1939) does not have the one-story, flat-roof additions occupying its courtyard space. Instead, the area to the south of the central projection has been enclosed by a wood fence and a covered walkway has been constructed to the south of the northern return wing leading to a corner entry. The former two-story porches, currently enclosed with brick and windows, are found at the terminus of the rear elevation's return wings. Gable-roof dormers, filled with vents, are found along the slopes of the roof. Connecting corridors (Resource E, circa 1930s–1940s) link this continued treatment building (Resource 9, 1939) to the dining hall/kitchen building and another continued treatment building (Resources 2, 1939; and 8, 1939).

Resource 10. Nurses' Quarters. 1939. Contributing building.

Resource 10 is located off of Veterans Circle to the northwest of the central core group of buildings and within a secondary group of residential quarter buildings. Resource 10 (1939) originally served as a nurses' quarters and currently contains mental hygiene facilities. This two-story, thirteen-bay, approximately rectangular building is oriented to the south. Like the other buildings within the historic district it is clad in brick laid in a five-course common bond, but its form and detailing exhibit greater Colonial Revival, rather than Greek Revival, influence. The main mass of the building has a hip roof pierced with three gable-roof dormers. The two original outer bays on each end of the facade project slightly and are topped with simple pediments pierced by round vents with keystones. The main roof of the building and the pediments are trimmed by a wide wood cornice with dentils, and the building is encompassed by a stone water table. The windows all have simple stone sills and lintels. The windows throughout the building have replacement single-light sashes. The central facade entry is reached by five steps with metal railings. The single-leaf entry is filled with a metal frame commercial glass door with replacement sidelights and transom set into an arched opening. The entry is covered by a small porch. Wood fluted Doric columns and pilasters support a small platform trimmed by a cornice with dentils and topped with a latticework railing. The roof is sheathed in shingles, possibly a replacement material mimicking slate shingles. Two-story, single-bay, flat-roof additions are located along each side elevation. These additions may provide additional stairways and/or egress from the building.

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The nurses' quarters (Resource 10, 1939) is built into a hill, providing a full walk-out basement at the rear. As on the front, the two end bays project slightly. The center three bays extend out creating a front-gable rear wing with pediment. This rear wing is a later addition. The symmetrical fenestration pattern from the front of the building is continued on the back, but the center wing has no windows.

Resource 11. Attendants' Quarters. 1939. Contributing building.

Resource 11, oriented to the east, is located to the north of Veterans Circle within a secondary group of residential quarter buildings. Resource 11 (1939) originally served as an attendants' quarters and currently serves as a halfway house. This brick, two-story, thirteen-bay, hip-roof building resembles the nurses' quarters (Resource 10, 1939) with some variations. Like the nurses' quarters (Resource 10, 1939) the two original end bays on each end of the facade project forward slightly and are topped with pediments. The facade entrance of the attendants' quarters (Resource 11, 1939) is sheltered by the same type of Doric-columned porch. The three windows to either side of the facade entrance accommodate paired sashes and the single windows on the two-bay projections appear wider than those on the nurses' quarters. The windows throughout the building have replacement single-light sashes. Gable-roof dormers are found along all four roof slopes. The roof is sheathed in shingles, possibly a replacement material mimicking slate shingles. The side elevations have two-story, flat-roof additions, possibly providing additional stairways and/or egress from the building.

The rear of the building is two stories with a raised basement. At the center of the building's rear elevation is a below-grade basement entrance accessed by a concrete ramp. There is no rear central wing on the attendants' quarters (Resource 11, 1939).

Resources 12 and 14. Laundry and Storehouse. Both 1939. Contributing building.

Resource 12 originally served as a laundry and today houses engineering storage. The laundry building (Resource 12, 1939) is located in the group of maintenance and utility buildings. As with many Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, the original buildings within the group of maintenance and utility resources are oriented facing one another along a common drive. This one-story, side-gable building has been attached to Resource 14 (1939), which served as a storehouse and also as a laundry in the past, by adding three bays between the gable ends of the two buildings. The two original buildings and the connecting bays have brick exteriors laid in a five-course common bond with little stylistic detailing. The facade of the laundry building (Resource 12, 1939), oriented to the south, is seven bays wide (w/d/w/d/w/w/d), plus the three-bay connector (d/w/w). All of the windows of the original portion are paired six-over-six-light metal frame awning windows and the windows of the addition have paired four-over-four-light sashes. The first two doors of the original building and the door of the addition are double-leaf entries with replacement metal doors and the last entry of the original building is a large loading dock entry with a metal overhead door. All of the entrances are accessed from a poured concrete loading dock and the first four bays are covered with a porch roof supported by metal posts. The rear elevation has ten window bays with five single and five paired windows plus three paired windows in the addition. The west gable end elevation has five single windows and a below grade basement entry. The roof appears to be sheathed in slate shingles or a replacement material mimicking slate shingles and three large vents pierce the roof's ridgeline. The building is supported by a concrete foundation.

Resource 14 originally served as a storehouse, then as part of the laundry, and today houses engineering inventory. As described above, the storehouse (Resource 14, 1939) is located directly east of Resource 12 (laundry, 1939), and the two buildings are attached by a three-bay gable-roof addition. Like the laundry

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building (Resource 12), the storehouse (Resource 14, 1939) is a one-story, side-gable building with an exterior of brick finished in a five-course common bond. Oriented to the south, this storehouse building (Resource 14) is nine bays wide across the facade (d/w/d/w/w/d/w/d/w). The entries of the first and sixth bays contain overhead doors, the entry of the third bay has a metal door, and the single-leaf entry of the eighth bay has a replacement metal door and six-light original transom. All of the windows of the facade and the five windows of the east gable end contain six-over-six-light metal frame sashes, probably awning windows. Across the rear elevation are eight bays: the first four contain fixed six-light windows, and the next four all contain vents. The roof appears to be sheathed in slate shingles or a replacement mimicking slate shingles and three ventilators pierce the roof's ridgeline. The building is supported by a concrete foundation.

Resource 13. Engineering Shop Building. 1944. Contributing building.

Resource 13 is located directly to the south of the laundry and storehouse (Resources 12, 1939; and 14, 1939) in the group of maintenance and utility buildings. This engineering shop building (Resource 13, 1944) is a one-story, side-gable building with a brick exterior laid in a stretcher bond. Oriented to the north, the facade is divided into seven bays (d/d/w/d/d/d/d) with paired metal doors in most bays and overhead doors in the fifth and seventh bays. Across the rear are six windows with paired twelve-over-twelve-light wood sashes and at the north end of the rear elevation is a closely spaced grouping of two single-leaf entries and two windows with six-over-six-light wood sashes in between. The west elevation has a single-leaf entry with a single-light wood door and filled transom and two windows with twelve-over-twelve-light double-hung wood sashes. The east elevation has three windows with twelve-over-twelve-light double-hung wood sashes. The ridgeline of the roof is pierced by five ventilators. The roof appears to be sheathed in replacement shingles mimicking slate shingles.

Resource 15. Station Garage. 1939. Contributing building.

Resource 15 originally served as the station garage and currently contains the maintenance department. The station garage (Resource 15, 1939) is located south of the laundry and storehouse (Resources 12, 1939; and 14, 1939) and east of the engineering shop building (Resource 13, 1944) in the group of maintenance and utility buildings. The station garage (Resource 15, 1939) is also a one-story, side-gable building with a brick exterior finished in five-course common bond. Oriented to the north, the facade of the station garage is divided into eight bays (d/d/d/d/d/w/d/w). The first, second, third, and fifth bays all contain single-width vehicular entries with metal overhead doors and the fourth bay contains a double-width vehicular entry with a metal overhead door. It appears that the seventh and eighth bays originally also contained single-width vehicular entries but currently have been filled to accommodate a single-leaf entry with a small window to the right or paired windows with eight-over-eight-light double-hung sashes. The window in the sixth bay is filled with eight-over-eight-light double-hung sashes. The gable ends each have four bays filled with six-over-six-light awning windows and a single-leaf entry. A shed-roof, metal-clad addition with a single-leaf entry and a vehicular entry now blocks the windows on the east gable end. The rear of the building has eleven windows: the four large center bays contain twenty-pane awning windows and the others contain six-over-six-light awning windows. The station garage (Resource 15, 1939) has wood soffits and cornice and small cornice returns. The ridgeline is pierced by three ventilators and the roof is sheathed in slate shingles or a similar replacement material mimicking slate shingles. The building is supported by a concrete foundation.

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Resource 16. Boiler House. 1939. Contributing building.

Resource 16 is located to the east of the station garage (Resource 15, 1939) in the group of maintenance and utility buildings to the northeast of the center core group of the historic district buildings. Oriented to the west, the boiler house (Resource 16, 1939) is a large, rectangular, flat-roof building with a brick exterior finished in five-course common bond. The facade is divided into five bays with the central bay entirely filled with modern plate glass windows. This large bank of windows is divided into three vertical sections, each four windows wide and three windows tall, with a single-leaf entry in the center section. The outer bays are filled with original paired twelve-light awning windows stacked three high. A double-leaf entrance with sidelights occupies the lower window location of the northern bay. A soldier course divides the space between the top of the windows and the parapet wall of the building. A concrete cap tops the parapet wall. The south elevation is divided into two bays with nine-light awning windows in the upper openings. There are three openings across the bottom of this elevation: one contains a six-light window while the remaining two are filled with metal vents. The rear elevation once had a large opening in the center, but it has been filled with brick. To either side of this opening are two sets of single nine-light awning windows followed by two columns of triple-stacked, paired, twelve-light awning windows. The north elevation has no openings, and a large portion of the wall has been filled in with structural tile. The replacement of the internal machinery may be responsible for the use of the structural tile to fill the north elevation as a large void would probably be necessary to remove/replace the machinery within the boiler house (Resource 16, 1939).

Resource 18. Manager's Quarters. 1939. Contributing building.

Resource 18 is located on Mason Drive in the southeastern portion of the historic district within the primary residential group of buildings. Resource 18 (1939) originally served as the manager's quarters and currently contains engineering administration offices. Although a common building typology located at the majority of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, the actual design of the medical officer in charge's (or manager's) residence differs at the various sites. The manager's quarters, oriented to the west, is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gable, Colonial Revival single-family residence. The building's brick exterior is finished in five-course common bond. The manager's quarters (Resource 18, 1939) foundation is finished in brick and topped with a stone water table. The facade roof slope is pierced with three hip-roof dormers clad in slate shingles and trimmed with a wood cornice with dentils. The dormers are filled with six-over-six-light, double-hung sashes, as are the majority of windows throughout the residence. Both gable ends exhibit interior brick chimneys.

The central facade entry is accessed by four brick and stone steps with metal handrails. The single-leaf entry has a six-panel wood door crowned with a leaded glass fanlight. The entry is framed by a wood frontispiece with panel reveals, fluted pilasters and an open pediment with dentil molding. Windows flank the entry and all of the windows of the facade have simple stone sills and lintels with operable wooden shutters. The majority of first story windows throughout the house have similar lintels while all of the windows have stone sills. The windows of the rear elevation have fixed non-functional shutters.

A one-story, two-bay, single-pile, side-gable wing is located along the south elevation of the manager's quarters (Resource 18, 1939). There are first and second story windows on the main block of the building to either side of the wing and two small quarter-round windows to either side of the chimney in the upper story. A single-story, flat-roof, enclosed porch spans nearly the entire north elevation. This enclosed porch has paired windows with six-over-six-light double-hung sashes on the facade and rear elevations and large windows with

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twenty-light sashes to either side of a centered single-leaf entry along the north elevation. The porch is trimmed with a wood cornice exhibiting dentils and the roof has a latticework balustrade. The second and attic story fenestration of the north elevation is the same as that of the south elevation.

The rear elevation has a three-bay, two-story, gable roof projection occupying the southern portion of the rear elevation. The pediment in the gable is pierced by a four-pane oculus encircled with headers and accented by four keystones. The rear entrance occupies the right bay of the projection and is sheltered by a simple hip-roof porch with square posts and a cornice with dentil ornamentation. There are two narrow windows filled with four-over-four-light double-hung sashes to the left of the rear entry; otherwise, the fenestration follows the symmetrical pattern of the facade. The roof of the residence is sheathed in slate shingles or a replacement material mimicking slate shingles. Basement windows are visible along the facade and rear elevations.

Resource 19. Duplex Quarters. 1939. Contributing building.

Resource 19 is located on Mason Drive in the southeast portion of the historic district within the primary residential group of buildings. Resource 19 (1939) originally served as duplex quarters for the hospital's staff and currently is used by the engineering department. The duplex quarters (Resource 19, 1939), oriented to the south, is a two-story, six-bay (w/d/w/w/d/w), side-gable, duplex with Colonial Revival decorative characteristics. The facade details of the duplex quarters (Resource 19, 1939)—including its cornice, brick cladding, window sashes, facade door surround, steps, handrails, and interior chimneys—are nearly identical to those of the manager's quarters (Resource 18, 1939), a single-family residence. The only major difference is that above each unit of the duplex quarters there are two dormers rather than three. Each gable end of the duplex quarters has an enclosed porch similar to that along the north elevation of the manager's quarters, with similar fenestration above the porches. Brick pilasters are found at the corners of the duplex quarters (Resource 19, 1939).

The rear elevation of the duplex quarters (Resource 19, 1939) has a central one-story, four-bay, flat-roof projection. Each half of this projection has a typical window with six-over-six-light double-hung wood sashes and a smaller window with four-over-four-light double-hung sashes. Two entries, located adjacent to the projection, are sheltered by small porches similar to the rear entrance of the manager's quarters. The roofs of the rear porches have wood balustrades. The six second-story windows of the rear elevation are not symmetrically spaced. The roof of the duplex quarters is sheathed in slate shingles or a replacement material mimicking slate shingles. Basement windows are visible along the facade and rear elevations.

Resource 24. Sewage Disposal Plant. 1939. Contributing building.

Resource 24 is located in the northern portion of the historic district, and much of the surrounding acreage is undeveloped other than the golf course (Resource N, circa 1945–1950) to the west. Located near Garden Drive and oriented to the southeast, the sewage disposal plant (Resource 24, 1939) is a one-story, three-bay, side-gable building with a brick exterior finished in five-course common bond. The central single-leaf entry no longer retains a door. The flanking windows each have poured concrete sills and are filled with six-over-six-light awning windows, as do the two windows along both the southwest gable end and rear elevations. The building is built into a hillside on a poured concrete, walk-out basement. A basement double-leaf entry and a window are found along the southwest elevation. A round poured concrete tank, topped with a metal railing is

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located adjacent to the northeast elevation of the sewage disposal plant (Resource 24, 1939). The roof is sheathed in slate shingles or a replacement material mimicking slate shingles.

Resource 29. Water Filtration Plant. 1939. Contributing building.

The water filtration plant (Resource 29, 1939) is located in the central portion of the historic district to the immediate northeast of the lake (Resource F, circa 1939–1940). Oriented to the southeast, the water filtration plant (Resource 29, 1939) is a rectangular, single-story, eight-bay, flat-roof building with a two-story, front-gable section located off-center along the southwest portion of the building. The water filtration plant is supported by a concrete foundation and the exterior is brick finished in five-course common bond. The window and door openings of the first and upper floors are crowned with soldier courses and the building is encompassed by a stone or concrete stringcourse near the roofline and a parapet cap. The two-story section has a denticulated wood cornice with cornice returns on the gable ends. From the rear elevation the northeastern bays appear to be an addition and they do not span the full width of the original building. Both the addition and the original block of the building have a full walk-out basement along the rear elevation.

Resource 30. Flag pole. Circa 1930s–1940s. Contributing object.

The flag pole (Resource 30, circa 1930s–1940s) is located at the current main entrance to the historic district, aligned with the center of the main hospital building's (Resource 1, 1939) facade in a green space at the intersection of Veterans Boulevard and Veterans Circle. The flag pole (Resource 30, circa 1930s–1940s) is a common object found at many Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, usually located to the front of the main/administration building. The octagon-shaped base of the flag pole (Resource 30, circa 1930s–1940s), similar in size and construction to those at other Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, is constructed of poured concrete. A poured concrete sidewalk encircles the flag pole, and trees and shrubs further enhance the space.

Resource 55. Quarters Garage. 1943. Contributing building.

Resource 55, a garage (1943), is located to the north of the nurses' quarters (Resource 10, 1939) within the secondary residential quarters grouping. This quarters garage (Resource 55, 1943), oriented to the north, is a one-story, six-bay, shed-roof building with a brick exterior laid in stretcher bond. The left two bays contain wood, six-light overhead doors and the right four bays contain replacement metal overhead doors. There are six windows with six-light wood sashes and brick sills across the rear elevation of the building.

Resource 57. Quarters Garage. 1943. Contributing building.

Resource 57, a six-bay, shed-roof garage (1943), is located directly west of and is nearly identical to another quarters garage (Resource 55, 1943). Also oriented to the north, this quarters garage (Resource 57, 1943) has original wood, six-light overhead doors in the first, fourth, and fifth bays. Replacement metal overhead doors fill the remainder of the other bays. Only four of the rear windows retain their original sashes; the remainder is filled with vents.

Resource 63. Sewage Pumping Building. 1943. Contributing building.

Resource 63 is located in the northern portion of the historic district, near the sewage disposal plant (Resource 24, 1939), with much of the surrounding acreage undeveloped other than the golf course (Resource

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N, circa 1945–1950) to the west. The sewage pumping building (Resource 63, 1943) is a one-story, three-bay, side-gable building with a brick exterior finished in five-course common bond. The central double-leaf entrance has nine-light wood doors flanked by bays filled with two-over-two-light awning windows. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The sewage pumping building (Resource 63, 1943) is currently vacant and largely engulfed by vegetation.

Resource 69. Engineering Storage Building. 1943. Contributing building.

Resource 69 is located in the northern portion of the historic district to the east of the sewage disposal plant and sewage pumping building (Resources 24, 1939; and 63, 1943). Much of the surrounding acreage is undeveloped other than the golf course (Resource N, circa 1945–1950) to the west. The engineering storage building (Resource 69, 1943) is a one-story, single-bay (d), front-gable building with a brick exterior finished in stretcher bond. Oriented to the south, each gable end has an entry with a wood horizontal sliding door and a wood vent in each gable. The side elevations have three windows with brick sills. The windows have been enclosed with wood boards. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. This building may originally have been associated with the farming operations of the hospital.

Resource 72. Two-Bay Garage. 1941. Contributing building.

Resource 72 is located in the southwest portion of the historic district to the east (rear) of the manager's quarters (Resource 18, 1939). Situated in the primary residential group of buildings, this two-bay garage (Resource 72, 1941) is oriented to the west. This building is a one-story, two-bay, side-gable garage with a brick exterior finished in stretcher bond. The facade has two vehicular bays filled with replacement metal overhead doors. Each gable-end side elevation has a single-leaf entrance and a window with six-over-six-light double-hung wood sashes. The north single-leaf entry retains a multiple-light wood door while the south elevation's entry has a replacement metal door. The rear elevation has two windows with six-over-six-light double-hung wood sashes. The roof is sheathed in slate shingles or a replacement material mimicking slate shingles.

Resource 73. Two-Bay Garage. 1941. Contributing building.

Resource 73, oriented to the south, is located in the southeast portion of the historic district to the north (rear) of the duplex quarters (Resource 19, 1941). Resource 73 (1941), a single-story, two-bay, side-gable garage, exhibits the same fenestration pattern and materials as Resource 72 (two-bay garage, 1941). Metal carports have been added to the east and west gable ends.

Resource 79. Dam for the lake. Circa 1930s–1940s. Contributing structure.

The dam (Resource 79, circa 1930s–1940s) is located at the north end of the lake (Resource F, circa 1939–1940), which is located in the approximate middle-west portion of the Murfreesboro VA Hospital Historic District. The dam (Resource 79, circa 1930s–1940s) impounding the lake to the rear (southwest) is constructed of poured concrete. It has metal railings along its poured concrete deck that serves as a walkway across the dam. The stepped spillway extends to the northeast. The lake (Resource F, circa 1939–1940) and dam (Resource 79, circa 1930s–1940s) are encompassed by a chain link fence.

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Resource 81. Incinerator Building. 1943. Contributing building.

Resource 81, located to the immediate east of the boiler house (Resource 16, 1939), is situated in the maintenance and utility building group in the central portion of the historic district. According to the previous Determination of Eligibility dated 1980, Resource 81 formerly served as an incinerator.⁶ Currently the incinerator building (Resource 81, 1943) is used by the engineering department. Incinerator buildings are also found on the campuses of the Lexington, Kentucky, and Battle Creek, Michigan, Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. This incinerator building (Resource 81, 1943), oriented to the west, is a one-story, three-bay (d/w/w), flat-roof building on a raised concrete basement. The facade has a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door and two windows with twelve-light metal sashes. The lower three lights are hopper windows. The east (rear) elevation has three windows also filled with hopper windows. The chimney formerly associated with the building has been removed. The chimney was probably located along the south elevation. The north elevation has a single bay filled with a replacement metal overhead door.

The building's brick exterior is finished in five-course common bond. A wide concrete band surrounds the building above the windows and a concrete cap tops the parapet walls. The east elevation has three basement windows and a below-grade entrance. Two of the basement windows have been filled with wood or an air conditioning unit.

Resource 90. Building Management Storage. 1947. Contributing building.

Resource 90, currently utilized as building management storage (1947), is located on Park Road within the maintenance and utility group of buildings and near the eastern edge of the historic district boundary. With its ridgeline extending in an east-west direction, Resource 90 (1947) is a two-story, rectangular shaped, front-gable storage building oriented to the east. The building is three bays wide with eight bays along the side elevations. It has first- and second-story doors on the gable ends, a second-story overhead door on the facade (east) elevation, and a single-leaf entrance on each side (north and south) elevation. Resource 90 (1947) has a metal frame and is clad in corrugated metal panels with metal vents along the side elevations. The building is supported by a poured concrete foundation. The original function of Resource 90 is unknown.

Resource 93. Recreation Shelter (Quonset hut). 1947. Contributing building.

Resource 93 is located to the north of the baseball field (Resource G, circa 1950s) and the maintenance and utility group of buildings. Situated in a wooded area, Resource 93 (1947) is a Quonset hut supported by a raised concrete block foundation. Oriented to the north-south, the Quonset hut is clad in corrugated metal with wood weatherboard siding cladding the semi-circular ends. A curved metal cap/vent extends the central length of the building's roof. Ten windows, probably awning windows, span the side elevations and are sheltered by corrugated metal awnings. The north elevation has a double-leaf entry with vertical board doors flanked by single-light windows. The south elevation has a single-leaf entry recessed into the curvature of the building. Similar windows flank the southern entry.

⁶ Gjore J. Mollenhoff, Karen R. Tupek, and Sandra Webb, (Murfreesboro) Veterans Administration Medical Center Determination of Eligibility, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., 1980, n.p., located in the files of the United States Department of Veteran Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.

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Resource 94. Recreation Shelter (Quonset hut). 1947. Contributing building.

This recreation shelter (Resource 94, 1947) is located in the approximate middle-west of the historic district and northwest of the dam (Resource 79, circa 1939–1940s). Situated in the southern portion of the golf course (Resource N, circa 1945–1950) near the clubhouse (Resource C, circa 1990s–2000s), Resource 94 is a corrugated metal Quonset hut of the same basic design as Resource 93 (1947). Oriented to the north and south, the building has double-leaf entries filled with metal doors in the semi-circular ends. The ends appear to be clad in Masonite siding.

Resource 95. Engineering Storage (Quonset hut). 1947. Contributing building.

This engineering storage building (Resource 95, 1947) is located in the northern portion of the historic district, adjacent to and east of the wooded ravine of Cave Branch. Extending from the north to south, this engineering storage building (Resource 95, 1947) is a corrugated metal Quonset hut of the same basic design as Resources 93 and 94, except that there are no window openings along the side elevations. The semi-circular ends are clad in horizontal flush boards. Each end also has a double-leaf entry with vertical board doors.

Resource 97. Engineering Storage (Quonset hut). 1947. Contributing building.

This engineering storage building (Resource 97, 1947) is located on Garden Drive in the north-northeastern portion of the historic district. The acreage surrounding this engineering storage building (Resource 97, 1947), a corrugated metal Quonset hut, is undeveloped. Oriented to the north and south, Resource 97 is of the same basic design as Resource 95, except the south end is clad in weatherboard siding of various widths.

Resource 103. Recreational Field Shelter. Circa 1970s–1980s. Noncontributing structure.

Resource 103 is located near the baseball diamond (Resource G, circa 1950s) at Percy Carter Memorial Park in the approximate middle section of the historic district. The recreational field shelter (Resource 103, circa 1970s–1980s) is a shed-roof, metal frame shelter over a poured concrete pad. The shelter is constructed in a shape similar to bleachers located to the rear of a baseball field's backstop. The shelter is located at the southwest corner of the baseball field which serves as a recreation area for the facility. Near the center of the shelter is a small poured concrete restroom structure with two metal doors.

Resource 111. Walk-In Switching Station. Circa 1970s–1980s. Noncontributing structure.

The walk-in switching station (Resource 111, circa 1970s–1980s) is located south of the duplex quarters (Resource 19, 1939) in the primary residential group of buildings. Situated along Compton Road near the southern edge of the historic district boundary, the walk-in switching station (Resource 111, circa 1970s–1980s) is a small, single-story, metal structure with a shallow gable-roof and supported by a concrete pad. The structure features numerous metal doors on the east elevation and several small vents throughout.

Resource 113. Recreational Shelter. Circa 1970s–1980s. Noncontributing structure.

This recreational shelter (Resource 113, circa 1970s–1980s) is located in the courtyard of the central core group to the south of the recreation building (Resource 4, 1942). The recreational shelter (Resource 113, circa 1970s–1980s) consists of a poured concrete deck with picnic tables sheltered at the north end by

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a structure with an asymmetrical roof supported by wood posts and sheathed in asphalt shingles. A small shed-roof building is situated to the north of the shelter. It is clad in metal panels, has a double-leaf entry with metal doors, and horizontal sliding one-light windows.

Resource 114. Recreational Shelter. Circa 1970s–1980s. Noncontributing structure.

This recreational shelter (Resource 114, circa 1970s–1980s) is located to the east of the lake (Resource F, circa 1939–1940) and southeast of the dam (Resource 79, circa 1939–1940s). The shelter provides a recreational area near the reservoir. The recreational shelter (Resource 114, circa 1970s–1980s) consists of a poured concrete deck with picnic tables sheltered by an asymmetrical roof consisting of two parts. The shelter is similar to Resource 113 (circa 1970s–1980s). The shelter is supported by round wood posts and covered with an asphalt shingle roof. At one end sits a concrete block, flat-roof building with a metal door.

Resource 115. Golf Course Building. Circa 1970s–1980s. Noncontributing building.

This golf course building (Resource 115, circa 1970s–1980s) is located at the southern portion of the golf course (Resource N, circa 1945–1950) to the northwest of the dam (Resource 79, circa 1939–1940s). The golf course building (Resource 115, circa 1970s–1980s) is an octagon-shaped building supported by a concrete foundation. The building is clad in wood panels and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building has metal frame windows and a modern panel door. A porch with wood posts spans the northwest and southwest elevations.

Resource 119. Grounds Keeping Building. 1985. Noncontributing building.

The grounds keeping building (Resource 119, 1985) oriented to the south, is located in the eastern portion of the historic district within the maintenance and utility buildings group. This grounds keeping building (Resource 119, 1985) is a six-bay, rectangular building with a very shallow gable roof. Supported by a poured concrete foundation and clad in metal panels, the western two bays are enclosed and accessed by overhead doors. The four eastern bays are open on the south elevation and serve as storage for equipment.

Resource 148. Unknown Purpose. Circa 1990s. Noncontributing building.

Resource 148 (circa 1990s) is located to the south of a modular office building (Resource A, circa 1990s–2000s) near the eastern edge of the historic district boundary along Sam Jared Road. Resource 148 (circa 1990s) is a small, rectangular, one-story, side-gable building with metal panel cladding on the walls and roof and a concrete foundation. The north and south elevations have double-leaf entries and there is a screened window on each gable end.

Resource A. Modular Office Building. Circa 1990s–2000s. Noncontributing building.

This modular office building (Resource A, circa 1990s–2000s) is located near the eastern historic district boundary near Sam Jared Road and south of building management storage (Resource 90, 1947). Oriented to the east, the modular office building (Resource A, circa 1990s–2000s) is a one-story, flat-roof, modular building clad in metal or vinyl panels and covered with a metal panel roof. Both the east (facade) and rear elevations are six bays wide (w/w/d/w/w/w). The windows and doors have metal frames and each of the entrances is accessed by a wooden deck.

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Resource B. Small Gable-end Building. Circa 1960s–1970s. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource B (circa 1960s–1970s) is located to the east-northeast of the dam (Resource 79). Resource B (circa 1960s–1970s), oriented to the northeast, is a small, one-story, front-gable building. A double-leaf entry filled with metal doors is found along the facade. The building is clad in brick laid in a stretcher bond and covered with an asphalt shingle roof.

Resource C. Modular Clubhouse at the Golf Course. Circa 1990s–2000s. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource C is located in the south portion of the golf course (Resource N, circa 1945–1950) in the eastern portion of the Murfreesboro VA Hospital Historic District. Situated near the golf course building (Resource 115, circa 1970s–1980s), the golf course clubhouse (Resource C, circa 1990s–2000s) is a pre-fabricated modular building with a nearly flat roof. The building is clad in metal paneling. There are entrances along both the north and south elevations. One entrance is accessed by wood steps and the other by a wood ramp.

Resource D. Gable-roof Building near Resource 5. Circa 1990s–2000s. *Noncontributing building.*

This gable-roof building (Resource D, circa 1990s–2000s) is located in the courtyard of the central core group of H-buildings. Resource D (circa 1990s–2000s) is adjacent to the southern rear return wing of an acute building (Resource 5, 1947). Resource D is a small, one-story, front-gable building oriented to the east. The facade has a double-leaf entry filled with metal doors. The building's brick exterior is finished in a five-course common bond and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick wall with a gated entrance encloses the area to the rear of the building. Resource D may contain an emergency generator.

Resource E. Connecting Corridors. Circa 1930s–1940s. *Contributing structure.*

At the Murfreesboro VA Hospital Historic District corridors provide continuous connection between all of the buildings that face the central courtyard, and one is located to the east of the courtyard connecting the infirmary (Resource 6, 1947) to the other patient ward/treatment buildings. The majority of the corridors are one-story with gable roofs. The corridors are supported by concrete foundations and the brick exteriors are finished in five-course common bond. The roofs of the corridors are sheathed in slate shingles. Windows with stone sills are evenly spaced along the elevations facing the quadrangle. The windows have all been replaced with single-light metal frame sashes. In a few instances hip-roof, arched entrances in the corridors provide passage to pedestrians and vehicles.

The corridors connecting Resources 1 and 2 (main building and dining hall/kitchen building, both 1939) and Resources 2 and 9 (dining hall/kitchen building, 1939; continued treatment building, 1939) are different than the other corridors located in the central core group of buildings. These two corridors both have flat roofs, with the corridor connecting Resource 1 (main building, 1939) to Resource 2 (dining hall/kitchen building, 1939) extending two stories in height with a full walkout basement incorporating a loading dock.

Resource F. Lake. Circa 1939–1940. *Contributing site.*

A man-made lake (Resource F, circa 1939–1940), known as Bodnar Lake, is located to the northwest of the central core group of buildings and south of the golf course (Resource N, circa 1945–1950). The lake was created by impounding Cave Branch. It served as the facility's water supply and was also an aesthetic addition to the campus. In late May 1940, WPA funds were used to increase the size of the dam on the lake, increasing it from four acres to its current eight acres.

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Resource G. Baseball Field. Circa 1950s. Noncontributing site.

Located to the north of the central core group of buildings and to the east of the lake (Resource F, circa 1939–1940), the baseball field (Resource G, circa 1950s) is an open grass field enclosed with a chain link fence. The recreation shelter (Resource 103, circa 1970s–1980s) is located behind home plate; there is no backstop, and the diamond is not dirt. The 1957 map of the property shows recreation fields at this location, although it is unclear if the baseball field was in existence during the period of significance.

Resource H. Gate posts at the new entrance. Circa 1981. Noncontributing structure.

The current main entrance to the historic district is located on Lebanon Pike. Here Veterans Boulevard, the main drive into the historic district from the west, is flanked by decorative brick gate posts (Resource H, circa 1981) marking the formal entrance to the medical center. The gate posts (Resource H, circa 1981) are each composed of three sections. Closest to Veterans Boulevard, two brick posts are connected by an expanse of decorative metal fence featuring simplified Greek key designs. Then, extending from the outer brick post of the first section, each gate features a sweeping curved brick wall sheathed in a blue sign that reads "Department of Veterans Affairs Tennessee Valley Healthcare System Alvin C. York Campus." This is then followed by a brick wall with a curved, downward-sloping top that parallels Lebanon Pike. The entire gate post (Resource H, circa 1981) is laid in common bond brick and features a poured concrete cap. Each section is defined by square, common bond, brick posts at each end. The posts are topped with square poured concrete caps and simple spherical finials.

Resource I. Gate at Compton Road. Circa 1960s–1970s. Noncontributing object.

A simple gate (Resource I, circa 1960s–1970s) defines the entrance to the historic district at Compton Road. Southern Drive, the road entering the historic district from the south, is flanked by brick gate posts laid in five-course common bond brick. Each consists of a large square post accented by a small four-tiered stepped wall. The post and each step of the wall are topped with a poured concrete cap, and the posts feature simple modern light fixtures. A metal gate located just inside the gate posts can restrict automobile access through this entrance.

Resource J. Brick wall at the former main entrance. Circa 1960s–1970s. Noncontributing structure.

The original main entrance to the historic district was located at the corner of Compton Road and Lebanon Pike. It appears that this entrance was originally flanked by simple gate posts composed of five-course common bond brick and topped with a flat concrete cap. Lights sit on the top of the gate posts, and small sections of brick wall extended to either side. When the new formal entrance was constructed in the 1980s, the area between the two original gate posts was bricked in to create a brick wall with a new sign announcing the "Veterans Affairs Medical Center." The original "Veterans Administration Hospital" bronze plaque remains to the left of the new sign. An opening in the wall to the right of the sign allows pedestrians to pass through to the historic district along a sidewalk.

Resource K. Lined Ditches. Circa 1930s–1940s. Contributing structure.

Three long, stone-lined drainage ditches (Resource K, circa 1930s–1940s) are located within the historic district. The first of these runs from a culvert under Lebanon Pike to the southern tip of the lake (Resource F, circa 1939–1940). The second runs from the east side of the lake to the north then northwest and ends near

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the northeast portion of the lake (Resource F, circa 1939–1940) near the dam (Resource 79, circa 1939–1940s), and a branch off this ditch extends from the northeast to the southwest. The third lined ditch is located on the east side of the historic district, southeast of the maintenance and utility group of buildings.

Resource L. Slave Cemetery Memorial. 1992. Noncontributing site.

The slave cemetery memorial (Resource L, 1992) is located to the southwest of the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1939) on the southwest side of Veterans Circle. The memorial sits in a triangular grassy area surrounded by a small grove of trees. The memorial is a small rectangular granite monument with a bronze plaque that reads:

IN MEMORIAM
IT IS WITH HUMILITY, PRIDE, AND RESPECT
FOR THOSE DEAD, AS WELL AS THEIR FAMILIES AND
FRIENDS, THAT WE MEMORIALIZE ALL THOSE
BURIED HERE WHOSE NAMES ARE KNOWN TO GOD ALONE.
MAY THEY REST IN PEACE.

The names of those buried at the grave site are unknown, but it is thought to contain eight to ten burials.⁷ According to Carroll Van West's book, *Tennessee's New Deal Landscapes: A Guidebook*, contractors constructing the original buildings for the Murfreesboro VA Hospital discovered the slave cemetery, indicated it on their maps, and rerouted drives to avoid the cemetery.⁸ The cemetery may be associated with the Rucker family plantation, which formerly occupied the hospital site.

Resource M. Two Grave Sites. 1819 and 1935. Noncontributing site.

Two grave sites are located next to one another on the northwest side of the historic district to the east of the lake (Resource F, circa 1939–1940). One grave is marked by a traditional white marble military headstone that reads:

JAMES
RUCKER
PVT
2 MTD GUNMEN
WEST TENN VOLS
WAR OF 1812
SEPTEMBER 10, 1819

The second headstone is a rectangular granite slab adorned with the image of a lamb and inscribed:

LEWIS WINFRED
HENDERSON

⁷ Dedication of Memorial Marker, news release, July 30, 1992, United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Alvin C. York Medical Center, and Dedication of Grave Marker program, August 22, 1992, located in archives of the Veterans Affairs Tennessee Valley Healthcare System – Alvin C. York Campus, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

⁸ Carroll Van West, *Tennessee's New Deal Landscapes: A Guidebook* (Knoxville, TN: University of Tennessee Press, 2001): 90–91.

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MARCH 1935
GREAT-GRANDSON OF ORIGINAL OWNER
G. D. CRUTCHER

The hospital site was historically associated with the family of early settler James Rucker. The Rucker homeplace was located near the the site of Resource 1, the main hospital building (1939).⁹

Resource N. Golf Course. Circa 1943–1950. Contributing site.

The golf course (Resource N, circa 1943–1950) occupies the northwest quadrant of the historic district. It is defined by the open spaces and green lawns of the fairways and greens bordered by mature trees. The golf course is associated with the period in the 1940s–1950s when outdoor recreational facilities were being constructed at Second Generation Veterans Hospitals to serve as a therapeutic outlet for patients. This resource also dates to the period when drug therapy began to surpass the use of vocational farm labor as a form of treatment for psychiatric patients. As acreage was idled from raising crops and livestock, additional time was available to patients for recreational activities.

⁹ Gene Sloan, Rutherford County Historical Commission, edited by VAMC, "Historical Background of VA Medical Center, Murfreesboro, Tennessee," *The Volunteer* (Veterans Administration Medical Center, Murfreesboro, Tennessee newsletter) 43 (April 1982), manuscript copy located in archives of the Veterans Affairs Tennessee Valley Healthcare System – Alvin C. York Campus, Murfreesboro, Tennessee; "The Veterans Administration Facility, Murfreesboro, Tennessee," undated manuscript (probably 1942), 4, located in archives of the Veterans Affairs Tennessee Valley Healthcare System – Alvin C. York Campus, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Politics/Government _____
- Health/Medicine _____
- Architecture _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

1938-1950

Significant Dates

NA

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Construction Service, Veterans Administration

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the construction of the facility in 1938 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 resources and the campus setting relate to the historic district's basic identity as a Period II neuropsychiatric hospital sub-type within the Second Generation Veterans Hospital typology. Buildings constructed after 1950 no longer relate to the design philosophies developed by the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) NA

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

The Murfreesboro VA Hospital Historic District is significant as an excellent, intact example of a Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospital. The Murfreesboro VA Hospital Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A at the state level in the areas of Politics and Government because of the importance placed on securing the federal facility and its impact on the local community and veterans throughout the state. The Murfreesboro VA Hospital Historic District is also eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Health and Medicine at the state level because of the physical evidence the historic district provides concerning health care offered to veterans of the state, primarily veterans of World War I and World War II. This historic district is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the state level because the Murfreesboro VA Hospital Historic District is an intact example of a Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospital utilizing the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural styles while also incorporating elements of the Greek Revival style that was locally popular in the mid-nineteenth century. The use of a portico mimicking that of President Andrew Jackson's residence, the Hermitage, on the facade of the main building also indicates the VA adapted the exteriors of their buildings to utilize locally popular architectural styles. The historic district also exhibits standardized building designs that were incorporated into the campuses of Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. Construction began on the Murfreesboro VA Hospital in 1938, and various additions were constructed through 1950. It was initially designated a neuropsychiatric hospital serving veterans in Tennessee and portions of Alabama and Kentucky. The historic district continues to retain characteristics of the neuropsychiatric sub-type of Second Generation Veterans Hospital. The use of the locally popular Colonial Revival and Classical Revival styles for the buildings creates a cohesive design for the historic district and its groupings of buildings. The use of revivalist architecture, especially for the monumental main building, reflects the importance of the VA and its mission to provide medical care to the nation's veterans. Revivalist architecture, such as the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival styles, was utilized for many federal buildings constructed in the first half of the twentieth century to exhibit patriotism through the use of stylistic elements associated with the early history of the United States and to reflect the permanence of the institutions contained within the buildings. The period of significance and assessment of contributing and noncontributing resources for this nomination are based on the historic district's significance within the historic contexts developed in the United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF). Resources constructed after 1950, and thus considered noncontributing within this nomination, may possess significance under themes not fully developed as part of the MPDF. Resources located within the medical center campus may be eligible or contributing for other associations or contexts under National Register Criteria A–D, or recent buildings/structures may be eligible under Criteria Consideration G, for resources of exceptional importance that are less than 50 years of age.

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

Areas of Significance: Criterion A

Politics and Government

The Murfreesboro VA Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Politics and Government at the state level 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

See Continuation Sheet, page 8.27.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

See Continuation Sheet, page 8.32.

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 9.37–9.39

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Dept of Veterans Affairs Historic Preservation
Office & the Murfreesboro VA Medical Center's
archives

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): NA

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 297 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>555828</u> Easting	<u>3975790</u> Northing	3	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>556346</u> Easting	<u>3975545</u> Northing
2	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>556326</u> Easting	<u>3975683</u> Northing	4	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>556477</u> Easting	<u>3975586</u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundary of the historic district is delineated by the polygon in solid black lines on the aerial map on page 42. The boundary is also indicated by a polygon on the enclosed USGS Walterhill, Tennessee and Lascassas, Tennessee topographic quadrangle maps. The UTM reference points, stated in NAD 27, are provided above and on Continuation Sheet 10.40, as well as on the enclosed USGS topographic quadrangle maps. The boundary begins 540 feet northeast of the intersection of Lebanon Pike and Cherry Lane at UTM E 555828, N 3975790, then southeast approximately 1,570 feet to UTM E 556326, N 3975683, then southeast approximately 450 feet to E 556346, N 3975545, then northeast approximately 470 feet to UTM E 556477, N 3975586 on the East Fork of Stones River, then with the East Fork of Stones River southeast approximately 1,270 feet to UTM E 556533, N 3975218, then west approximately 315 feet to UTM E 556428, N 3975229, on Sam Jared Road, then south-southwest along the west side of Sam Jared Road for approximately 2,140 feet to the north edge of Veterans Circle drive at UTM E 556374, N 3974563, then northwest approximately 475 feet along the north edge of Veterans Circle Drive to UTM E 556216, N 39745820, then south-southwest approximately 640 feet along the east portion of a parking lot and the east edge of a drive east of Resource 6 to UTM E 556196, N 3974377, then to the west-northwest along the north edge of the drive for approximately 310 feet to UTM E 556105, N 3974390, then extending south-southwest approximately 675 feet to the immediate east of Resource 7 to the north edge of Veterans Circle Drive to UTM E 556088, N 3974185, then southeast approximately 230 feet along the north edge of Veterans Circle Drive to UTM E 556157, N 3974127, then approximately 640 feet to the south-southwest to Compton Road at UTM E 556141, N 3973950, then west-northwest approximately 1,730 feet to the intersection of Compton Road and Lebanon Pike at UTM E 555617, N 3974013, then north-northeast along the Lebanon Pike approximately 5,900 feet to the starting point, passing UTM E 555597, N 3974867, and E 555656, N 3975291, and encompassing approximately 297 acres.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundaries of the Murfreesboro VA Hospital Historic District are delineated to include to the greatest extent possible the contributing resources while encompassing the fewest noncontributing resources possible. The landscape of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals that served neuropsychiatric patients is an important characteristic of this veterans hospital sub-type. The boundary includes the original main building, patient ward/treatment buildings, the courtyard, staff residential quarters, the golf course in the northwest portion of the historic district that dates to the period of significance,

and the open fields of the northeast portion of the historic district, which include areas formerly utilized for agricultural purposes. The majority of the NRHP historic district boundary follows the current property boundary, but in the southeast portion, the boundary follows the edge of existing drives where possible, excluding buildings constructed after the period of significance with substantial footprints. The historic district is considerably smaller than the original hospital property because of land transfers, but the historic district boundary includes the majority of resources historically associated with the Murfreesboro VA Hospital.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Trent Spurlock/Architectural Historian & Elizabeth Heavrin/Architectural Historian
organization Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. date December 13, 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 41-46**
- **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 47-48.

Name of Property:

City or Vicinity:

County:

State:

Photographer:

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

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.

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Areas of Significance: Criterion A

economy. Robert G. Ransom states in his publication *The History of Medicine in Rutherford County, Tennessee, Part I* that once it was determined in 1935 that central Tennessee was to be the location of a veterans' neuropsychiatric facility, "Murfreesboro worked hard to be selected as the site for this hospital."¹⁰ By November 1936 the city had been selected as the location of the hospital, as evidenced by the headline of the local newspaper *The Daily News Journal* declaring "Veteran's N-P Hospital To Be Located Here."¹¹ Factory whistles sounded off in the city once the selection of Murfreesboro as the location for the veterans hospital was made public.¹² Construction of the neuropsychiatric hospital began in 1938 to serve veterans in Tennessee and portions of Alabama and Kentucky.¹³ 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, which had been dealing with the effects of the Great Depression for a number of years. Construction of the hospital was subsidized through government programs initiated during the Great Depression, such as funds from the Public Works Administration (PWA) and laborers under the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The hospital manager stated in a newspaper article in December 1939, approximately two months before the facility opened, that the Murfreesboro VA Hospital would employ 412 people, including 100 in the regional office, and have a \$700,000 annual payroll.¹⁴ 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 statewide level of significance for the Murfreesboro VA Hospital is evidenced by its role as a regional medical center that provided neuropsychiatric care and assistance regarding matters of pension, compensation, insurance, and burial benefits to veterans from throughout Tennessee.¹⁵ In addition to the hospital facilities, the new campus also housed the regional bureau offices, previously located in Nashville and employing approximately 100 VA personnel.¹⁶ The regional identity of the Murfreesboro campus is also evident in the design of the main hospital building, which features a portico modeled after Andrew Jackson's Hermitage, a celebrated local landmark located approximately 25 miles from the hospital. The hospital remained important to the state and local community throughout the period of significance, as the Murfreesboro VA Hospital expanded to care for additional neuropsychiatric patients and continued to serve as an economic engine to the local economy.

¹⁰ Robert G. Ransom, *The History of Medicine in Rutherford County, Tennessee, Part I* (Murfreesboro, TN: Rutherford County Historical Society, Publication 24, 1984): 226.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² Gene Sloan, Rutherford County Historical Commission, edited by VAMC, "Historical Background of VA Medical Center, Murfreesboro, Tennessee," *The Volunteer* (Veterans Administration Medical Center, Murfreesboro, Tennessee newsletter) 43 (April 1982), manuscript copy located in archives of the Veterans Affairs Tennessee Valley Healthcare System – Alvin C. York Campus, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

¹³ "Drawing of Veterans Hospital to Be Built Near Murfreesboro," unknown Murfreesboro newspaper, unknown date (probably January or February 1938), located in archives of the Veterans Affairs Tennessee Valley Healthcare System – Alvin C. York Campus, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

¹⁴ "Facility's Outset Payroll Will Reach \$700,000 Manager Asserts; Starts With 412 on Pay Roll," *Daily News Journal* (Murfreesboro, Tennessee), December 18, 1939.

¹⁵ "Tennessee's Newest Facility Rests on Hallowed Soil," *The Tennessee Legionnaire*, May, 1942.

¹⁶ "Nixon Notified to Move Veterans Regional Bureau Here by Jan. 3rd," *Daily News Journal*, December 9, 1939.

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Health/Medicine

The Murfreesboro VA Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Health and Medicine at the state level because of the role the Murfreesboro VA Hospital Historic District 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 Tennessee and surrounding states received subsidized neuropsychiatric care during the period of significance that they may not have received if the federal government had not provided such treatment for them. According to a newspaper article, the hospital was the second largest VA hospital constructed in a single construction effort, and the physical plant and site plan were designed to accommodate future expansion. The main hospital building housed the regional VA offices but also included wards, recreation rooms, two kitchens for those patients with special dietary needs, dressing rooms, and operating suites.¹⁷ In June 1940 the capacity of the neuropsychiatric hospital was 785 beds, according to the 1940 VA annual report.¹⁸ The hospital offered modern occupational and physiotherapy treatments, including heat and hydrotherapies for the facility's neuropsychiatric patients.¹⁹ By the end of June 1945, after additional patient ward/treatment buildings had been constructed, the Murfreesboro VA Hospital had increased its capacity to 1,007 beds.²⁰ At the end of June 1950 the hospital had a capacity of 1,307 beds, although only 1,105 beds were operated by the medical service at that time.²¹ Prior to the opening of the hospital, its manager Sam Jared, Jr., stated: "We want to make this the finest Facility in the country."²² These comments underscore the importance placed on the medical services the institution would provide to not only Tennessee veterans, but those from Alabama and Kentucky. The Murfreesboro VA Hospital Historic District continues to serve as a physical reminder of medical care provided by the federal government through the VA to veterans throughout the period of significance.

Areas of Significance: Criterion C

Architecture

The Murfreesboro VA Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the state level as an excellent, intact example of a Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospital utilizing the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural styles while also incorporating elements of the Greek Revival style that was locally popular in the mid-nineteenth century. The use of a portico mimicking that of President Andrew Jackson's residence, the Hermitage, on the facade of the main building (Resource 1) is an example of the VA adapting the exteriors of their buildings to utilize locally popular architectural styles. The Murfreesboro VA Hospital Historic District retains buildings and landscape characteristics of the

¹⁷ "Nixon Notified to Move Veterans Regional Bureau Here by Jan. 3rd," *Daily News Journal* (Murfreesboro, TN), December 9, 1939.

¹⁸ *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1940*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1941): 120.

¹⁹ "Facility's Therapy Is Described," *Daily News Journal*, December 15, 1939.

²⁰ *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1945*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1946), 129.

²¹ *Administrator of Veterans Affairs Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1950*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1951), 139.

²² "Facility's Outset Payroll Will Reach \$700,000 Manager Asserts; Starts With 412 on Pay Roll," *Daily News Journal*, December 18, 1939.

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neuropsychiatric hospital sub-type, as buildings constructed to fulfill the needs of the hospital during the period of significance continue to exhibit the same architectural stylistic elements. 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 Murfreesboro VA Hospital Historic District is an excellent example of the use of the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival styles within this typology while also incorporating locally popular architectural elements. The Murfreesboro VA Hospital Historic District includes characteristics of Period II neuropsychiatric hospitals, such as a larger campus size than other sub-types of hospitals, its location on the edge of a town or in a rural area, a monumental main building, and a number of H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings connected by enclosed corridors and often situated around a large courtyard encompassed by the patient ward/treatment buildings. The Murfreesboro VA Hospital Historic District also utilized standardized designs employed for Period II veterans hospitals, although their exterior ornamentation is slightly different because of the use of Greek Revival decorative elements. Similar, if not identical, buildings can be found at other Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. These standardized designs were utilized for buildings within the Murfreesboro VA Hospital Historic District, such as the staff residential quarters, patient ward/treatment buildings, and maintenance/utility buildings, as well as characteristics in the landscape design.

Integrity

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

The Murfreesboro VA Hospital Historic District continues to serve as a medical facility and retains much of its original appearance dating to the period of significance during which the contributing resources were constructed. Contributing buildings retain most of their character defining details, especially those exhibiting Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, and Greek Revival architectural elements. The hospital and associated campus are situated at the original location, although the historic district is much smaller in total acreage than the hospital campus 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. Although the historic district has lost some of its buildings and structures dating to the period of significance,

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including the water tower, radial brick chimney, and resources associated with agricultural activities, no major contributing buildings, such as patient ward/treatment buildings or residences, have been demolished. The loss of former landholdings and structures diminishes the integrity of setting and design for the historic district. Although the loss of former landholdings and buildings diminishes integrity, the historic district continues to reflect the mission of the hospital during the period of significance to provide neuropsychiatric care to veterans and retains the majority of buildings associated with this mission. Additions and buildings have been constructed after the period of significance that impact the integrity of certain resources and the historic district. 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 to 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 most significant feature of the landscape of the Murfreesboro VA Hospital Historic District is the group of patient ward/treatment H-buildings that were arranged to create an enclosed courtyard anchored by the monumental main building (Resource 1), which serves as the focal point of the historic district. This portion of the landscape is largely intact. The internal circulation system of the Murfreesboro VA Hospital Historic District has been altered since the period of significance. The formal entry drive was moved from the intersection of Lebanon Pike and Compton Road to a location further north on Lebanon Pike, probably to improve vehicular access to the medical center. The original entry drive was longer and approached the main building (Resource 1) from the southwest, while the new driveway is relatively short and straight, approaching the main building directly in the center of its main western facade. The effect of the new entrance appears quite different than the original, but it has not significantly impacted any of the other resources located the historic district, and the overall landscape character of an open campus setting with curvilinear drives remains intact. The size and number of parking lots located within the historic district increased over time at the Murfreesboro VA Hospital Historic District as the number of outpatient and inpatient services expanded. Parking lots are located to the southwest of the main building (Resource 1, 1939); southwest of the continued treatment building (Resource 8, 1939); south, southeast, and east of the nurses' quarters (Resource 10, 1939); and north of the infirmary building (Resource 6, 1947). Other changes to the landscape of the historic district include the conversion of the northwestern portion of the historic district to a golf course, although this occurred during the later years of the period of significance. Although the parking lots increase the amount of paved surface, the open spatial configuration associated with the historic district's design during the period of significance is maintained. The majority of the historic district remains as open lawns and fields with mature trees. Open space within the landscape remains in the northern and southwest portions of historic district. The integrity of the historic district's landscape has been impacted by the introduction of buildings, structures, parking lots, and the alteration of the internal circulation system with the modification to the entrance drive after the period of significance. Many of buildings/structures added to the Murfreesboro VA Hospital Historic District are small, such as the recreational shelters (Resources 103, 113, and 114), and do not interrupt the original spatial qualities of design or setting. The admissions and surgery addition (Resource 117, 1985) is a larger resource added to the historic district after the period of significance. The impact of the admissions and surgery addition (Resource 117) to the historic district has been mitigated through its placement to the rear of the main building

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(Resource 1) and its stepped design, and the admissions and surgery addition (Resource 117) remains subordinate to the main building. The historic district continues to provide open areas in keeping with the spatial design associated with the period of significance.

Changes to historic district buildings include replacement windows, enclosed or partially enclosed windows for smaller openings, replacement doors, enclosed porches, and additions. Replacement windows are found on buildings dating to the period of significance throughout the historic district. The replacement windows found on the main building (Resource 1), dining hall/kitchen (Resource 2), the recreation building (Resource 4), the patient ward/treatment buildings (Resources 3, 5–9), the nurses' quarters (Resource 10), and the attendants' quarters (Resource 11) have a single-light tinted sash that does not mimic the original divided light, double-hung sashes. The manager's quarters and the duplex quarters (Resources 18 and 19) appear to retain wood double-hung sashes with divided lights. The replacement windows diminish the integrity of design and materials of the buildings because they do not reflect the double-hung sashes originally utilized for the buildings and they are unsympathetic to the original sashes. The tinting of the replacement sashes especially impacts the integrity of materials and design of the resources. Enclosing and partially enclosing window openings to accommodate smaller windows and the use of replacement doors also diminish integrity of design and materials for various buildings within the historic district. Enclosing the porches of the main building (Resource 1), the patient ward/treatment buildings (Resources 3, 5–9), and manager's and duplex quarters (Resources 18 and 19) impacts the design, materials, and workmanship of these resources, but the overall massing, scale, and decorative elements of the buildings continue to reflect the period of significance. The former locations of the open porches continue to be visibly recognizable. Although the replacement windows, doors, enclosed/partially enclosed windows, and enclosed porches all diminish the characteristics of design, materials, and workmanship, they do not significantly diminish these characteristics of the buildings, and the resources continue to contribute to the significance of the historic district. Although none of these individual changes substantially diminish integrity, these modifications can cumulatively impact the integrity of the resources and the historic district as a whole. Even with these cumulative modifications, the resources continue to contribute to the historic district. The interiors of the majority of buildings within the historic district, although not fully investigated, appear to have lost integrity because of alterations made over time to adapt them to changing standards in medical care.

The introduction of buildings and additions to the historic district 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 Murfreesboro VA Hospital Historic District after the period of significance. Many of the buildings/structures added to the Murfreesboro VA Hospital Historic District are small, such as the recreational shelters (Resources 103, 113, and 114), and do not interrupt the original spatial qualities of design or setting. The admissions and surgery addition (Resource 117), constructed in 1985, is the most significant visual intrusion to the historic district. Located directly adjacent to the main building (Resource 1, 1939), dining hall and kitchen (Resource 2, 1939), and acute building (Resource 3, 1939), it interrupts the original arrangement of this central portion of the historic district. The flat roof and irregular massing of the building contrast with the symmetrical Colonial Revival and Classical Revival designs of the buildings dating to the period of significance, but the scale of the building does not dominate the surrounding contributing resources, and the use of brick cladding helps lessen the impact of the building to the historic district's setting. Also, the admissions and surgery addition (Resource 117) is located to the rear of the main building (Resource 1, 1939) so that it does not significantly impact the view of the main building when approaching from the new

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main entrance drive or from Veterans Circle, minimizing the extent to which it negatively impacts the integrity of the central core. Resource 120, the medical intensive care unit addition (1995), is located adjacent to Resource 117 and the left side (north elevation) of the main building, Resource 1 (1939). The facade of this two-story addition is oriented to the north, away from the facade of the main building. Although the medical intensive care unit addition (Resource 120) covers a portion of the facade of the main building, the north extension of the main block, it is subordinate to the main building and does not interfere with the main entrance of Resource 1. The cladding of the building, brick along the second story and stone or concrete along the first, is similar to that of the adjacent main building (Resource 1) and minimizes the impact of the addition to the main building (Resource 1). The design of the medical intensive care unit addition (Resource 120) clearly dates to the later part of the twentieth century and thus differentiates it from the main building, which dates to 1939 and includes Colonial Revival and Classical Revival detailing. Additions have also been made to three of the patient ward/treatment buildings (Resources 3, 7, and 8) along the elevations facing the enclosed courtyard. These single-story, flat-roof additions fill in portions of the formerly open areas between the return wings. The additions are designed with brick cladding and a concrete cornice that continues the water tables of the buildings to lessen their impact to the resource's integrity. These additions, while diminishing materials, design, 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. 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, 1939), which continues to serve as the focal point of the historic district. These additions/modifications do not substantially interrupt the original spatial design or setting of the historic district. The cumulative effect of these additions and buildings constructed after the period of significance diminishes integrity of design and setting, but not to the point as to render the historic district 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 its significance. The Murfreesboro VA Hospital Historic District continues to communicate its sense of time and place as a hospital constructed during the period of significance and its connection to other veterans hospitals of this typology.

Historical Narrative

The federal government chose a large tract of acreage north of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, for the erection of a VA hospital during 1936 or 1937. The hospital site was historically associated with the family of early settler James Rucker, whose grave is located on the property. According to the grave marker, Rucker, who died in 1819, was a veteran of the War of 1812. The Rucker homeplace was located near the site of Resource 1, the main building (1939). The Rucker residence was the site of the first meeting of the Rutherford County Court in 1804.²³ According to the 50th anniversary publication for the Murfreesboro VA Hospital, the

²³ Gene Sloan, Rutherford County Historical Commission, edited by VAMC, "Historical Background of VA Medical Center, Murfreesboro, Tennessee," *The Volunteer* (Veterans Administration Medical Center, Murfreesboro, Tennessee newsletter) 43 (April 1982), manuscript copy located in archives of the Veterans Affairs Tennessee Valley Healthcare System – Alvin C. York Campus, Murfreesboro, Tennessee; "The Veterans Administration Facility, Murfreesboro, Tennessee," undated manuscript (probably 1942), 4, located in archives of the Veterans Affairs Tennessee Valley Healthcare System – Alvin C. York Campus, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

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acreage "known as the 'Batey tract', constituted the combined farms of L.H. and Frank Batey, J.E. McCrary, John Posey, A.L. Carnahan, and John Sullivan."²⁴ The fiscal year end annual report of the VA in 1937 stated a contract for the proposed new construction of a hospital, with a capacity of 350 beds, had yet to be released.²⁵ Prior to requesting construction bids for the hospital a drawing of the main building's facade was published in a local newspaper. The caption for the drawing indicated the portico of the main building was to mimic that of the Hermitage, the home of President Andrew Jackson located east of Nashville, Tennessee. Exterior corridors were to be constructed to connect additional buildings on campus to the main building (Resource 1, 1939). According to the article, testing of the soil on the 600 acre property had been completed and construction of the hospital structures was anticipated to begin during the month of May. Portions of acreage had also been leased for agricultural purposes. The newspaper article reported that the Murfreesboro VA Hospital was expected to serve veterans from portions of Tennessee, Alabama, and Kentucky.²⁶ The VA requested bids for the construction of eleven of the nineteen proposed buildings in late March 1938. The architectural drawings and specifications for the buildings were to be available March 31. Bids were requested for Buildings 1-3, 10-12, 14-16, 18, 19, the connecting corridors, and the water tower.²⁷

Construction work at the Murfreesboro VA Hospital appears to have included funding from the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Public Works Administration (PWA), both New Deal programs. A letter dated October 10, 1938, refers to the hiring of twenty laborers "through the local W.P.A. office" for the construction program at the Murfreesboro VA Hospital.²⁸ The letter states the project is in regards to "the installation of sewers, water mains, steam service lines, electrical service lines, walks, and seeding lawns."²⁹ A second letter indicates that the WPA project began on October 14, 1938.³⁰ Carroll Van West states in *Tennessee's New Deal Landscapes: A Guidebook*, that one of the WPA contractors planted saplings on the hospital campus from their own family farm. According to the 1938 fiscal year end annual report (June 30, 1938) of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, funding for the neuropsychiatric hospital at Murfreesboro was derived through the Public Works Administration Appropriation Act for 1938. The Public Works Administration

²⁴ *50 Years Proudly Serving America's Veterans, Alvin C. York Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, 50th Anniversary, 1940-1990* (Murfreesboro, TN: United States Department of Veterans Affairs, 1990), 3, located in archives of the Veterans Affairs Tennessee Valley Healthcare System - Alvin C. York Campus, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

²⁵ *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1937* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1937): 11.

²⁶ "Drawing of Veterans Hospital to Be Built Near Murfreesboro," unknown Murfreesboro newspaper, unknown date (probably January or February 1938), located in archives of the Veterans Affairs Tennessee Valley Healthcare System - Alvin C. York Campus, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

²⁷ "Invitation Says 11 of 19 Buildings Ready for Study," unknown Murfreesboro newspaper, March 18, 1938, located in archives of the Veterans Affairs Tennessee Valley Healthcare System - Alvin C. York Campus, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

²⁸ J.M. Nixon, Manager (Regional Veterans Bureau, Nashville) to William Oaks, Area Engineer, W.P.A. Office, 10 October 1938, located in archives of the Veterans Affairs Tennessee Valley Healthcare System - Alvin C. York Campus, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

²⁹ *Ibid.*

³⁰ J.M. Nixon, Manager (Regional Veterans Bureau, Nashville) to W.R. Talbott, Chief Technical Division, Construction Service (Veterans Administration), 14 October 1938, located in archives of the Veterans Affairs Tennessee Valley Healthcare System - Alvin C. York Campus, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

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allotted \$674,000 to the construction of the facility. The capacity for the facility was 387 beds and the hospital was expected to be completed by October 24, 1939.³¹ The annual report of 1939 indicates the 387 beds of the Murfreesboro VA Hospital were still expected to be completed by October 24, 1939. The report also indicates that 398 additional neuropsychiatric beds were estimated to be finished by November 20, 1939, bringing the total capacity of the facility to 785 beds.³²

A newspaper article from December 9, 1939 indicates the regional VA offices in Nashville were to move to the new Murfreesboro facilities by January 3, 1940. The regional bureau offices were to occupy the first and second stories of the newly completed main hospital building (Resource 1, 1939). According to the newspaper article, the veterans hospital was designated as a neuropsychiatric facility with a capacity of 777 beds. Administrators for the facility, including the first manager, Sam Jared, Jr., were to begin arriving in mid-December 1939. Thirteen buildings were to be completed by the time the hospital initially opened, with two additional H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings (Resources 8 and 9) expected to be ready for occupation by mid-February 1940.³³

The initial thirteen buildings completed on the campus included the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1939), with its portico mimicking that of President Andrew Jackson's residence, the Hermitage, located east of Nashville. Other than the regional bureau's offices, the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1939) included patient accommodations, a dining room for special needs patients, recreation rooms, and operating rooms on the fourth floor. Located to the rear (east) of the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1939) was Resource 2, containing the kitchen and dining facilities. The H-shaped Resource 3 was to be utilized for the continuing treatment of patients and included a swimming pool. The patient buildings were connected by corridors. Separate quarters for nurses and attendants, a duplex, and the residence for the manager's family were also nearing completion by the time the hospital opened. The initial support buildings on campus included a laundry, boiler plant, garages, a storehouse, a sewage plant, and a filtration plant. A four-acre lake was created on the property by impounding Cave Branch. The lake served as the facility's water supply and was also an aesthetic addition to the campus.³⁴

The patient capacity of the facility varied in the month prior to its opening depending upon the source. An interview with the hospital's manager in mid-December 1939 indicated the Murfreesboro VA Hospital was to have a capacity of 787 beds. The hospital initially would have 412 employees, including those of the regional VA office staff. Manager Sam Jared, Jr., indicated that he expected the facility to be enlarged in the near future as the physical plant was constructed to handle a 1,500 bed hospital. The manager indicated the remaining major need for the facility was a recreation building, as no single building dedicated to patient's recreation had

³¹ *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1938* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1938): 14–15; Van West, 90–91.

³² *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1939* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1939): 12.

³³ "Nixon Notified to Move Veterans Regional Bureau Here by Jan. 3rd," *Daily News Journal* (Murfreesboro, TN), December 9, 1939.

³⁴ *Ibid.*

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been constructed on campus.³⁵ In an interview the chief medical officer indicated that the hospital offered both occupational and physio-therapy for the facility's neuropsychiatric patients.³⁶

By early January 1940 the hospital employed 140 staff members. Planning was also underway for the agricultural operations of the Murfreesboro VA Hospital. Many neuropsychological hospitals managed by the VA conducted farm operations that included raising livestock, fruits, and vegetables for use by the facilities' kitchens. The patients were encouraged to work on the farms as a form of occupational therapy. The Roanoke, Virginia (later known as Salem, Virginia), facility is another example of a neuropsychological Second Generation Veterans Hospital with agricultural endeavors.³⁷ According to Carroll Van West's book, the patients of the Murfreesboro VA Hospital raised "strawberries, fruits, vegetables, livestock, and broom corn from which they made brooms to sell."³⁸ The use of farm labor as a form of therapy was curtailed if not eliminated by the mid- to late 1950s at the majority of VA neuropsychiatric hospitals. The availability of processed foods and new drug therapies lessened the use of agricultural labor as a psychological therapy option for patients. The Murfreesboro VA Hospital in 1956 was among the first thirty-seven VA hospitals to begin utilizing tranquilizers for psychiatric patients.³⁹

A January 1940 newspaper article reported that the initial patients were expected to be admitted during early February. These patients would be housed in the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1939) and acute building (Resource 3, 1939). Work on the continued treatment buildings (Resources 8 and 9), which began after the initial contract for the facility was assigned in May 1938, continued. The completion of Resources 8 and 9, which were constructed with WPA labor, would allow the facility to handle approximately 800 veteran patients. According to the hospital's manager, nearly 100 staff members were living on the campus. Those residing in campus housing included 27 nurses and 69 attendants.⁴⁰

In mid-January 1940 preparations for the construction of the recreational building (Resource 4) were released to the public. The addition to the Murfreesboro hospital campus was expected to cost \$140,000. The continued treatment buildings (Resources 8 and 9), the H-shape patient buildings to the southeast of the main hospital building (Resource 1), were still under construction. Construction was expected to begin in the near future on an additional continued treatment building (Resource 7), a patient building of similar design.⁴¹

An open house was held at the facility on February 3, 1940. The public was invited to tour the facility, which cost approximately \$2 million to complete.⁴² The first eighty-six patients arrived at the Murfreesboro VA Hospital on February 6, 1940. The patients were greeted by 500 spectators as they arrived by train from the VA neuropsychiatric hospital in Roanoke (later renamed Salem), Virginia. An additional eighty-five patients were expected to be transferred from the veterans hospital in Augusta, Georgia.⁴³ In late May 1940 WPA funds

³⁵ "Facility's Outset Payroll Will Reach \$700,000 Manager Asserts; Starts With 412 on Pay Roll," *Daily News Journal*, December 18, 1939.

³⁶ "Facility's Therapy Is Described," *Daily News Journal*, December 15, 1939.

³⁷ "140 Workers Now on Job at Facility," *Daily News Journal*, January 4, 1940; *50 Years Proudly Serving America's Veterans*, Alvin C. York Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, 50th Anniversary, 1940-1990, 3.

³⁸ Van West, 91.

³⁹ *50 Years Proudly Serving America's Veterans*, Alvin C. York Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, 50th Anniversary, 1940-1990, 5.

⁴⁰ "100 Patients Due to Arrive at Vet Facility Feb. 1st," *Daily News Journal*, January 11, 1940.

⁴¹ "Plans Given for New Building at Facility," *Daily News Journal*, January 18, 1940.

⁴² "One Hour and a Half Is Required to Tour Vet Administration," *Daily News Journal*, February 4, 1940.

⁴³ "500 View Arrival of First Hospital Patients at Depot," *Daily News Journal*, February 7, 1940.

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in the amount of \$55,000 were to be used at the Murfreesboro hospital site to beautify the grounds and increase the size of the dam on the lake. This may account for earlier references to the lake as four acres in size and later references stating it covered eight acres. The lake appears to have been named Bodnar Lake.⁴⁴

An undated manuscript written two years after the opening of the facility, but prior to the completion of Resource 4, the recreation building, gives an overview of the Murfreesboro VA Hospital. The manuscript, probably dating to 1942, indicates the campus contained twenty-one buildings and had a capacity of 785 beds. According to the manuscript, the opening of the facility dates to the January 1940 transfer of the VA regional bureau from Nashville to the Murfreesboro campus. Patients were allowed to work in the facility's laundry and "ballgrounds" were used as part of the recreational therapy provided to the patients. It is unclear if this refers to the current baseball field (Resource G) found at the campus.⁴⁵

Resources 5, 6, and 7, all H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings, were completed in 1947. Resources 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9, along with their connecting corridors, created an enclosed courtyard in the center of the historic district. Quonset huts were also placed into service at the facility in 1947 (Resources 93–95, 97).⁴⁶ Dedication services for the opening of the special activities building were held November 10, 1959. The decorative fountain to the south of the special activities building was built by patients in 1961.⁴⁷

The Murfreesboro VA Hospital began an affiliation with Meharry Medical College of Nashville in 1982. In 1983 an acute care medical facility opened on the campus. At the time the hospital had 1,058 employees. The facility was renamed in honor of Tennessee's well-known World War I veteran in 1985, becoming the Alvin C. York Veterans Administration Medical Center. A surgical and outpatient addition (Resource 117) opened in 1985. A nursing home care unit for veterans was opened on the grounds in 1989. By 1990 the hospital's capacity was 722 beds and the facility employed 1,300 staff members.⁴⁸ A golf course on the hospital property is leased to the city of Murfreesboro.

A ceremony for the dedication of a memorial (Resource L) to a slave cemetery on the hospital grounds was held August 22, 1992. The names of those buried at the grave site are unknown, but it is thought to contain eight to ten burials.⁴⁹ The memorial is located to the south of Resource 1, the main building.

⁴⁴ "\$55,000 Veterans Facility Appropriation Approved," unknown newspaper, May 29, 1940, located in archives of the Veterans Affairs Tennessee Valley Healthcare System – Alvin C. York Campus, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

⁴⁵ "The Veterans Administration Facility, Murfreesboro, Tennessee," undated manuscript (probably 1942), 1–3, located in the archives of the Veterans Affairs Tennessee Valley Healthcare System – Alvin C. York Campus, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

⁴⁶ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, Veterans Affairs Tennessee Valley Healthcare System – Alvin C. York Campus, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

⁴⁷ *50 Years Proudly Serving America's Veterans, Alvin C. York Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, 50th Anniversary, 1940–1990*, 5.

⁴⁸ *50 Years Proudly Serving America's Veterans, Alvin C. York Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, 50th Anniversary, 1940–1990*, 4–5; "V.A. Medical Center," *News Journal* (Murfreesboro, TN), February 27, 1983, located in the archives of the Veterans Affairs Tennessee Valley Healthcare System – Alvin C. York Campus, Murfreesboro, Tennessee; "Murfreesboro VA Med Center Unit Completion Set for 1985," *Tennessean* (Nashville, TN), August 24, 1983, located in the archives of the Veterans Affairs Tennessee Valley Healthcare System – Alvin C. York Campus, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

⁴⁹ Dedication of Memorial Marker, news release, July 30, 1992, United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Alvin C. York Medical Center, and Dedication of Grave Marker program, August 22, 1992, located in the archives of the Veterans Affairs Tennessee Valley Healthcare System – Alvin C. York Campus, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

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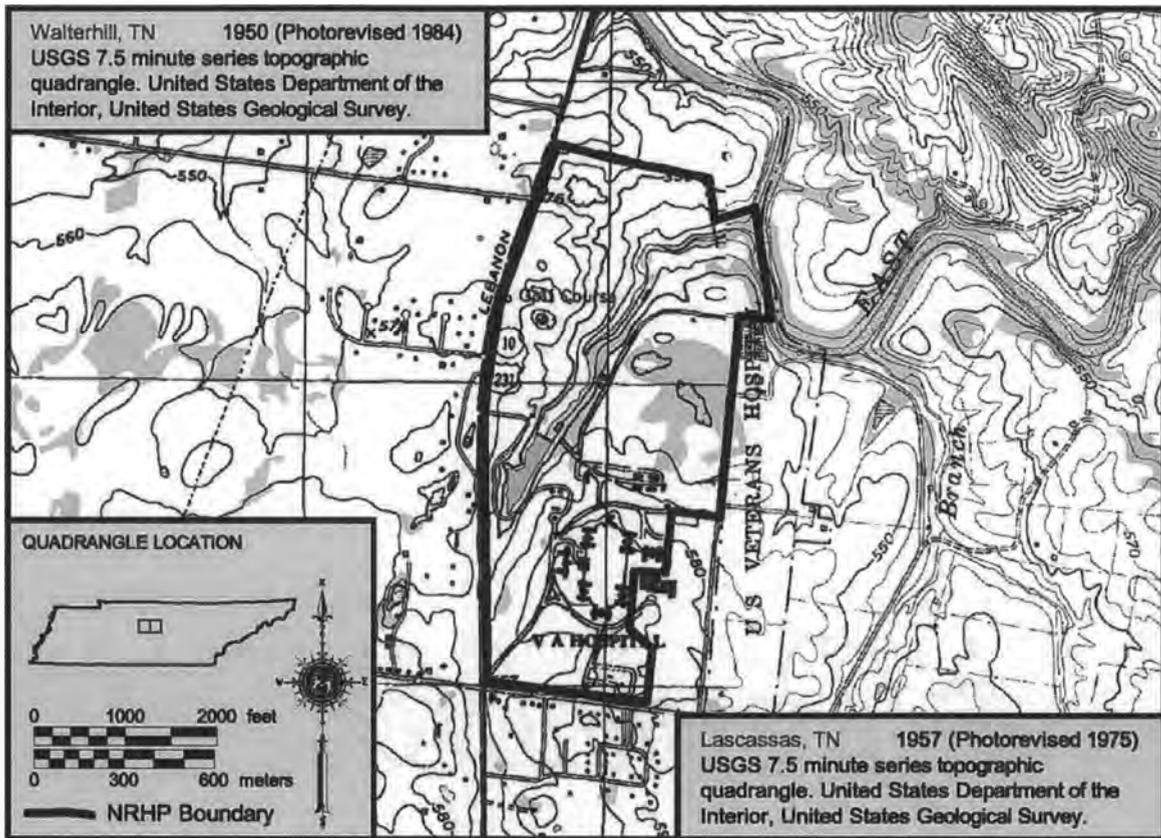
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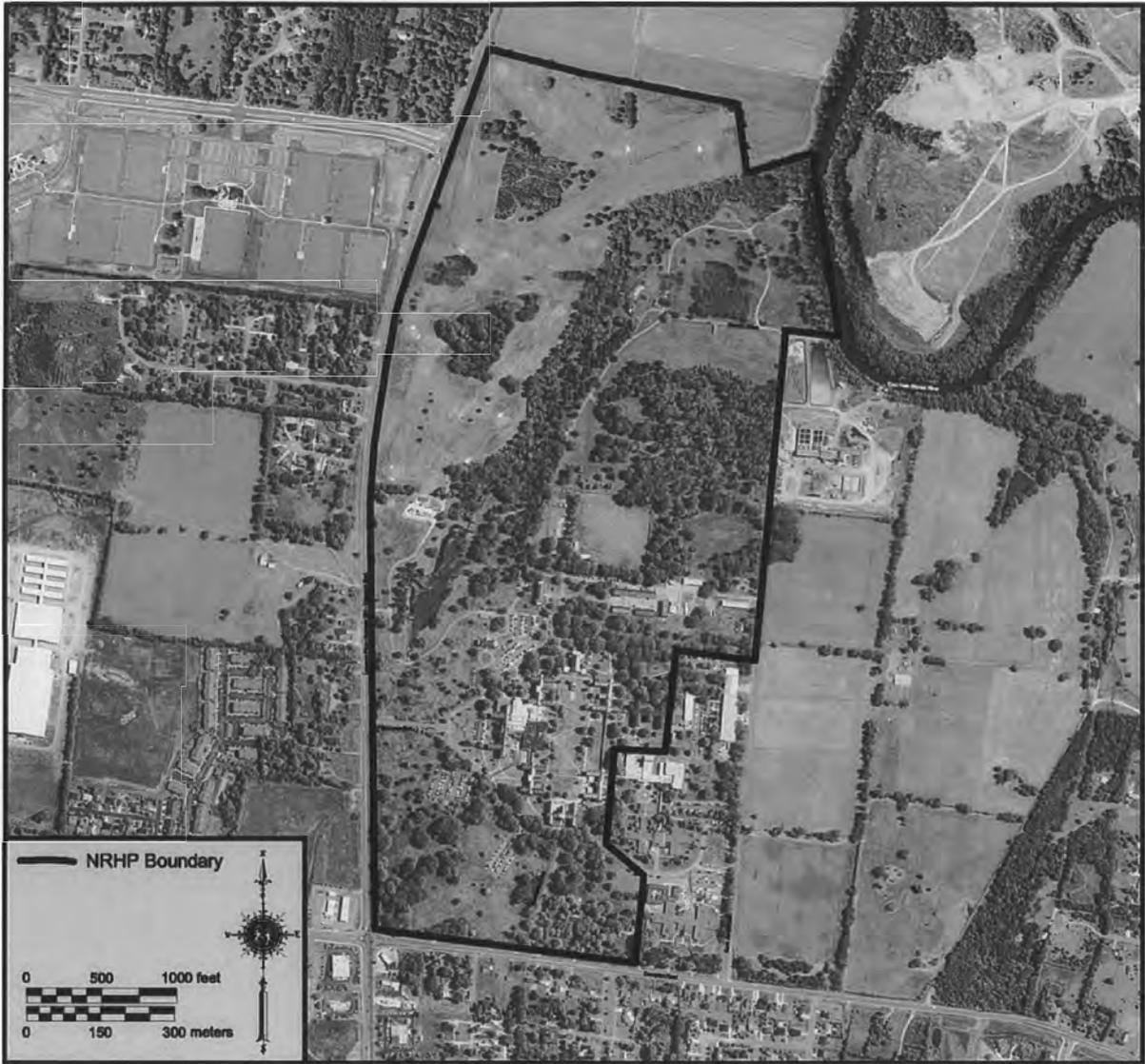
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5	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>556533</u> Easting	<u>3975218</u> Northing	11	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>556088</u> Easting	<u>3974185</u> Northing
6	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>556428</u> Easting	<u>3975229</u> Northing	12	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>556157</u> Easting	<u>3974127</u> Northing
7	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>556374</u> Easting	<u>3974563</u> Northing	13	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>556141</u> Easting	<u>3973950</u> Northing
8	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>556216</u> Easting	<u>3974582</u> Northing	14	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>555617</u> Easting	<u>3974013</u> Northing
9	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>556196</u> Easting	<u>3974377</u> Northing	15	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>555597</u> Easting	<u>3974867</u> Northing
10	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>556105</u> Easting	<u>3974390</u> Northing	16	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>555656</u> Easting	<u>3975291</u> Northing

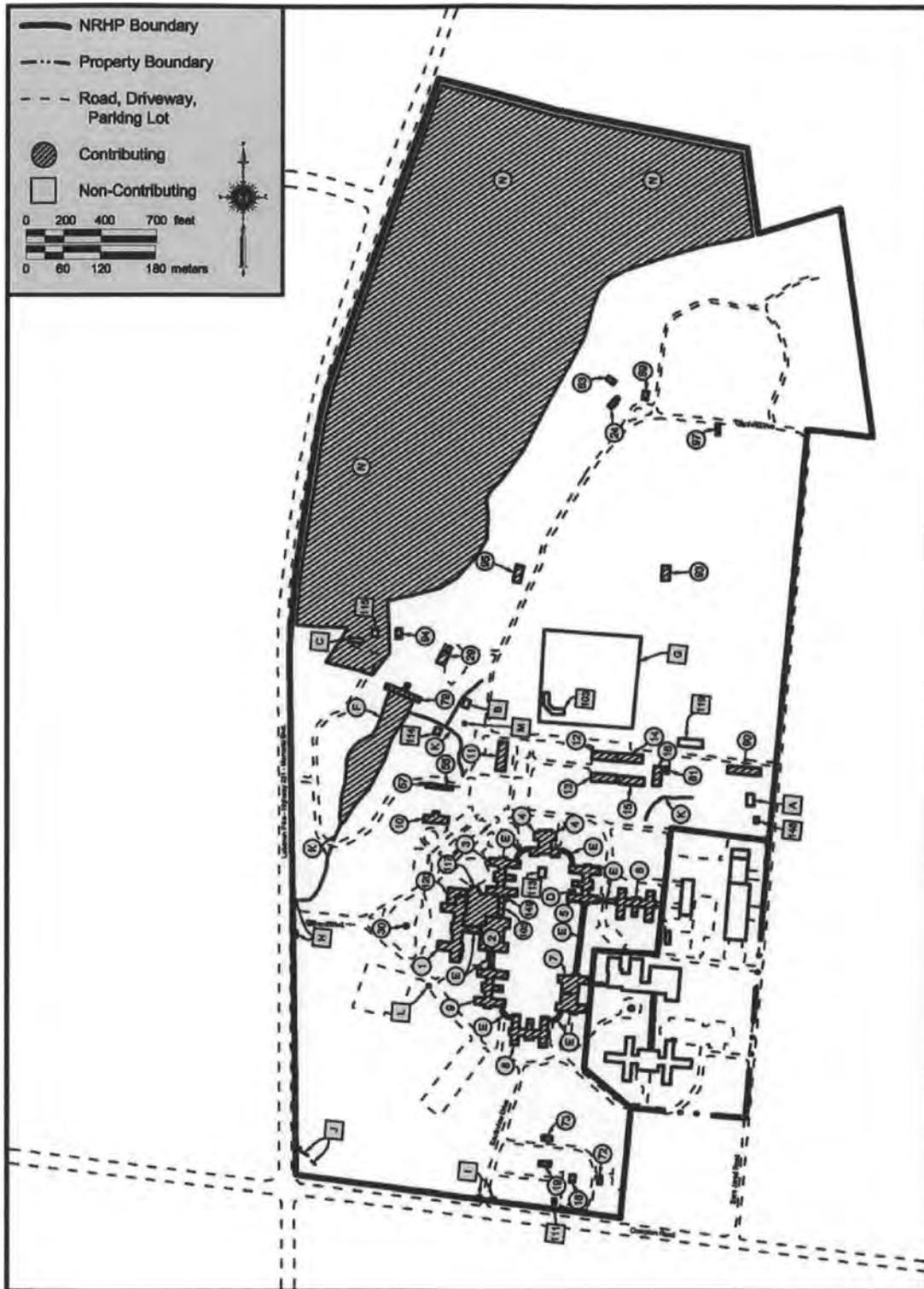




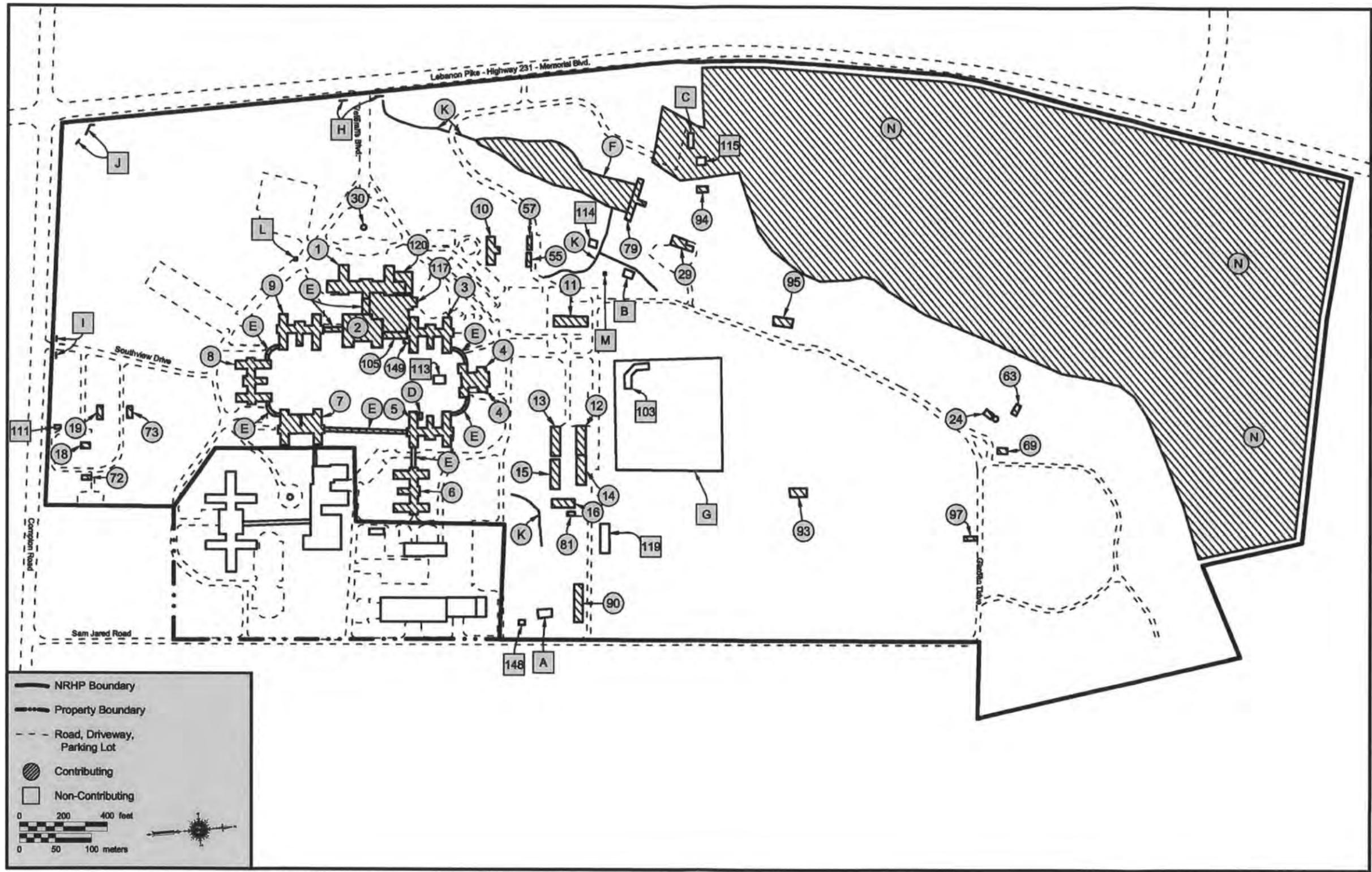
1950 (Photo revised 1984) Walterhill, Tennessee, and 1957 (Photo revised 1975) Lascassas, Tennessee, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps depicting the National Register boundary.



Overall National Register boundary indicated on an aerial map.



Sketch map indicating contributing and noncontributing resources.



Sketch map indicating contributing and noncontributing resources (oversize).

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Name of Property: Murfreesboro Veterans Administration Hospital (same for all photos)
City, County, State: Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, Tennessee (same for all photos)
Photographer: Kathryn M. Joseph and Trent Spurlock (same for all photos)
Photo date: November 13–15, 2008 (same for all photos)
Original Negative: N/A (submitted compact disc, same for all photos)

1. Resource 30 and facade of Resource 1. View looking east.
2. West and facade elevations of Resource 4. View looking northeast.
3. South and facade elevations of Resource 11. View looking northwest.
4. Facade of Resource 19. View looking northeast.
5. Facade of Resource 6. View looking south.
6. View of Resource E (connecting corridor) between Resources 5 and 7. View looking southwest.
7. Southwest and facade elevations of Resource 29. View looking north-northwest.
8. Facade elevation of Resource 117. View looking south.
9. View looking northeast from near Highway 231 to Resources 3, 30, and 1.
10. View of central quadrangle looking south to Resources 7 and 8.
11. View to west-southwest toward Highway 231 along new main entry drive.
12. View of maintenance/utility group with Resources 14, 16, and 15. View looking east.
13. View to south-southwest from near Resources 55 and 11 to Resources 3, 117, 1, 10, and 55.
14. View looking west from near Resource 97 to Resource 24.
15. View looking southwest from courtyard to rear (southeast) and northeast elevations of Resource 9.
16. View looking southeast from courtyard to the rear (northwest) elevation of Resource 7.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

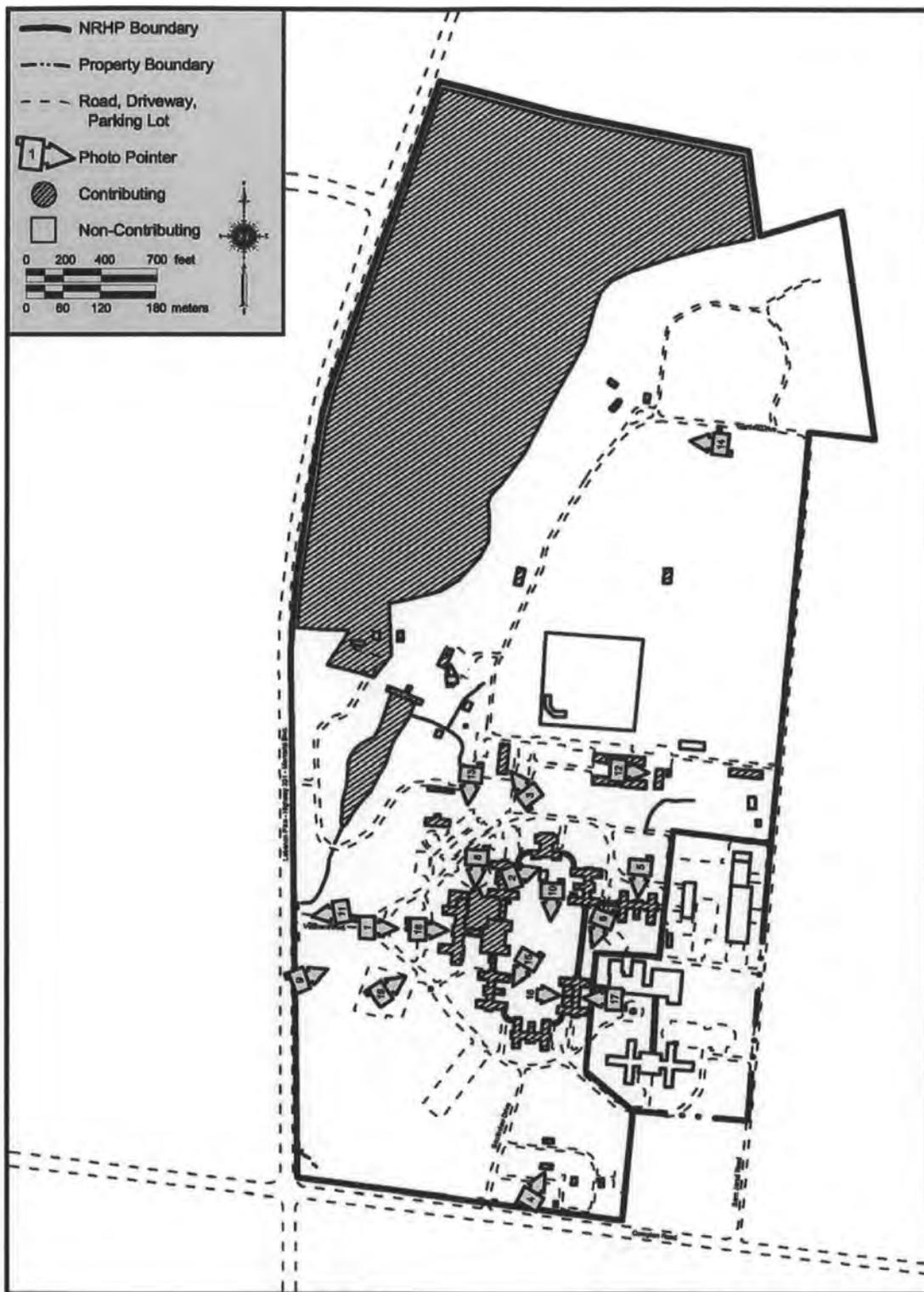
Murfreesboro Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

Rutherford County, Tennessee

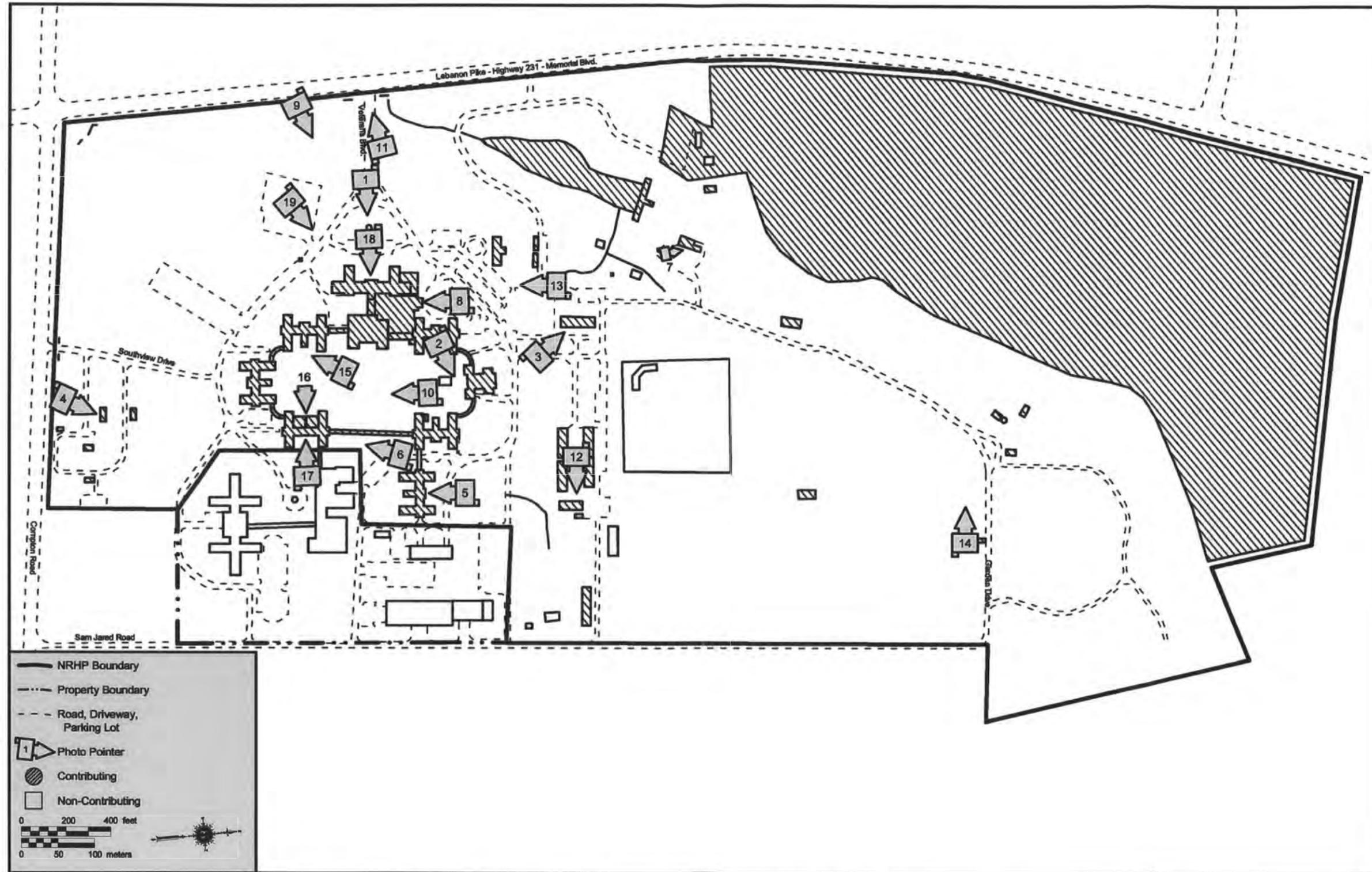
Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)
United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number Photographs Page 48

17. Facade (southeast) elevation of Resource 7. View looking west-northwest.
18. Facade (northwest) elevation of Resource 1 showing porch mimicking that of the Hermitage, President Andrew Jackson's residence. View looking southeast.
19. 1940 photograph of Resource 3, 30, 1, and 9. View looking to northeast (by Ferrell's Studio, Murfreesboro, TN).



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



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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Murfreesboro Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME: United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

STATE & COUNTY: TENNESSEE, Rutherford

DATE RECEIVED: 1/27/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/23/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/09/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/13/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000119

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 3.12.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



TN_RUTHERFORD COUNTY - 2ND GENERATION VETERANS HOSPITALS MP6 - MURFREESBORO
VA HOSPITAL_0001



IN - RUTHERFORD COUNTY - 2ND GENERATION VETERANS HOSPITALS MPS - MURFREESBORO VA HOSPITAL - 0002



TN - Rutherford County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS - Morfreesboro VA Hospital - 0003



TN - RUTHERFORD COUNTY - 2ND GENERATION VETERANS HOSPITAL SMPS
- MURFREESBORO VA HOSPITAL - 0004



TN - RUTHERFORD COUNTY - 2ND GENERATION VETERANS HOSPITALS MPS -
MURFREESBORO VA HOSPITAL - 0005



STOP
HERE TO VISIT
THE MUSEUM

STOP

TN - RUTHERFORD COUNTY - 2ND GENERATION VETERANS HOSPITALS MFS -
MURFREESBORO VA HOSPITAL - 0006



TN - RUTHERFORD COUNTY - 2ND GENERATION VETERANS HOSPITALS MPS -
MURFREESBORO VA HOSPITAL - 0007



TN - RUTHERFORD COUNTY - 2ND GENERATION VETERANS HOSPITAL MRS
MURFREESBORO VA HOSPITAL - 0008



TN - RUTHERFORD COUNTY - 2ND GENERATION VETERENS HOSPITALS MPS -
MURFREESBORO VA HOSPITAL - 0009



TN - RUTHERFORD COUNTY - 2ND GENERATION VETERANS HOSPITALS MPS -
MURFREESBORO VA HOSPITAL - 0010.



TN - RUTHERFORD COUNTY - 2ND GENERATION VETERANS HOSPITALS MPS -
MURFREESBORO VA HOSPITAL - 0011



TN - RUTHERFORD COUNTY - 2ND GENERATION VETERANS HOSPITALS MPS -
MURFREESBORO VA HOSPITAL - 0012



TN - RUTHERFORD COUNTY - 2ND GENERATION VETERANS HOSPITALS MPS -
MURFREESBORO VA HOSPITAL - 0013



TN - RUTHERFORD COUNTY - 2ND GENERATION VETERANS HOSPITALS MPS
MURFREESBORO VA HOSPITAL - 0014



TN, RUTHERFORD COUNTY, 2ND GENERATION VETERANS HOSPITALS MPS,
MORFREESBORO VA HOSPITAL - 0015



TN - RUTHERFORD COUNTY - 2ND GENERATION VETERANS HOSPITALS MPS -
MURFREESBORO VA HOSPITAL - 0016



TN - RUTHERFORD COUNTY, 2ND GENERATION VETERANS HOSPITALS MPS -
MURFREESBORO VA HOSPITAL - 0017

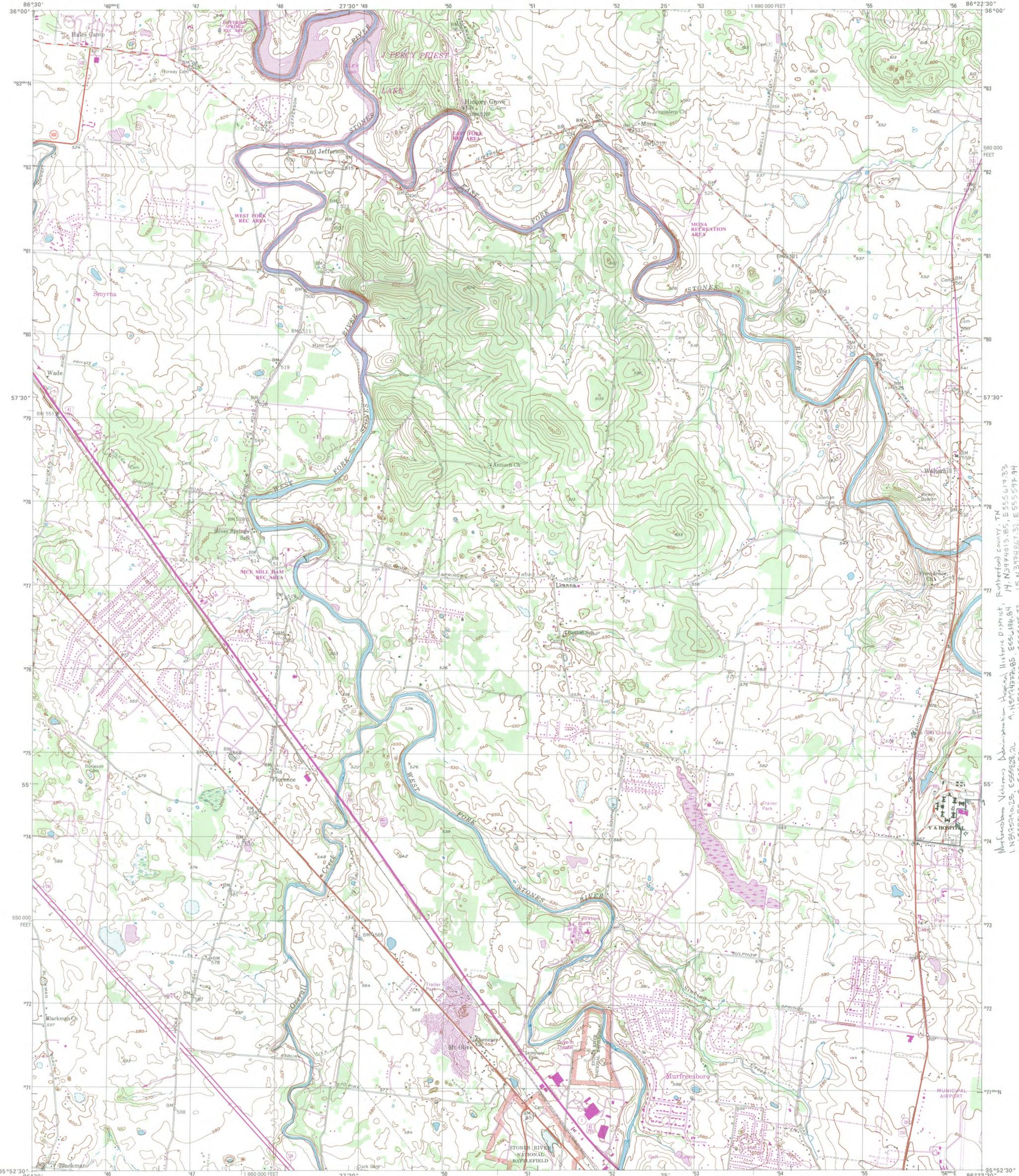


TN_ RUTHERFORD COUNTY_ 2ND GENERATION VETERANS HOSPITALS MPS_
MURFREESBORO VA HOSPITAL_ 0018



8-660
3-23-40

TN - RUTHERFORD COUNTY - 2ND GENERATION VETERANS HOSPITALS MPS -
MURFREESBORO VA HOSPITAL - 0019.



Murfreesboro Veterans Administration Hospital, Historic District, Rutherford County, TN
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Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Topography compiled by photogrammetric methods from imagery taken 1944 and plane-table surveys 1949. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1981 and other sources. Photoinspected using imagery dated 1998; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1949. Boundaries, other than corporate, revised 1999
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: Tennessee coordinate system (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 16
UTM GRID AND 1999 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours

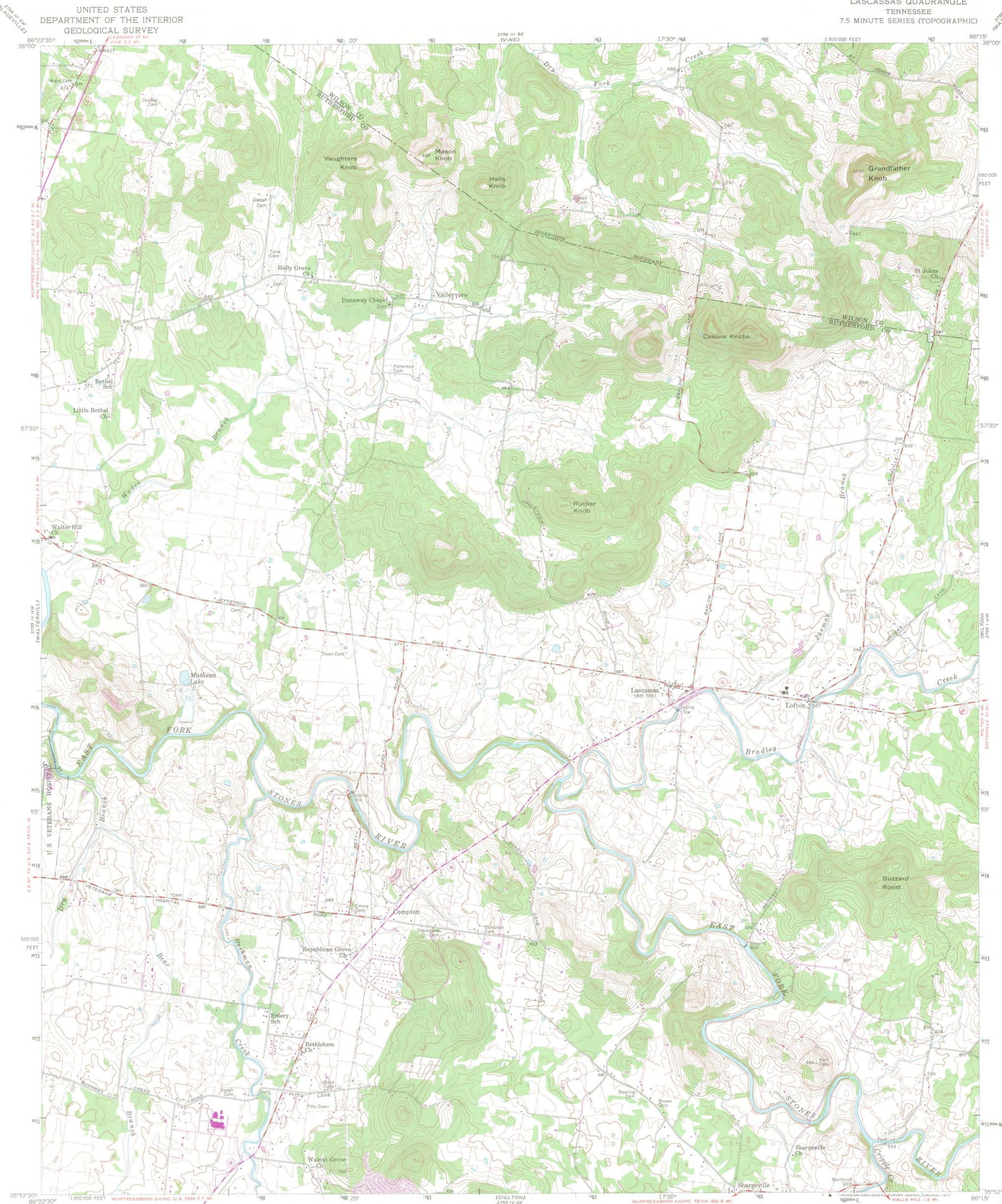
SCALE 1:24 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929 TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243 AND TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION, DIVISION OF GEOLOGY, A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway hard surface
Secondary highway hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route

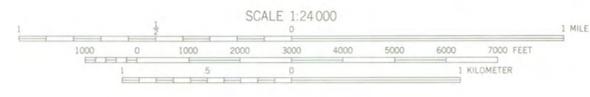
ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES
1 La Vergne
2 Oadesville
3 Vine
4 Smyrna
5 Lucasas
6 Rockvale
7 Murfreesboro
8 Dillon

WALTERHILL, TN
1998
NIMA 3755 IV NW-SERIES V841



Murphy Veterans Administration Hospital
4. N 29° 55' 00" W, E 55° 47' 23"
5. N 29° 52' 18" W, E 55° 42' 28" W
6. N 29° 52' 18" W, E 55° 42' 28" W

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE
Topography from aerial photographs by stereoplanigraph
Aerial photographs taken 1955. Field check 1957
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Tennessee coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 16, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines
visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Unchecked elevations are shown in brown
Revision shown in purple compiled in cooperation with
State of Tennessee agencies from aerial photographs
taken 1975. This information not field checked



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



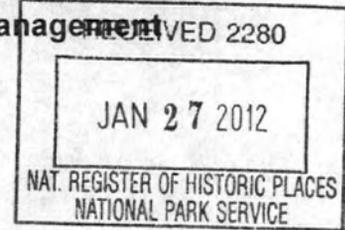
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Medium-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Unimproved dirt - - - - -
U.S. Route State Route

LASCASSAS, TENN.
N 3552.5—W 8615/7.5
1957
PHOTOREVISED 1975
AMS 3755 IV NE—SERIES V 841

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND TENNESSEE DIVISION OF GEOLOGY, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



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



January 25, 2012

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

Dear Paul:

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is pleased to submit the enclosed National Register of Historic Places nominations for our medical centers at Chillicothe, Ohio and Murfreesboro, Tennessee. These are individual nominations under our 2nd generation VA hospital multiple property cover.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Kathleen".

Kathleen Schamel,
Federal Preservation Officer