

FEB 09 2012

NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 1024-0018

(Expires 5/31/2012)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Knoxville Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District
other names/site number Veterans Affairs Central Iowa Health Care System, Knoxville Outpatient Clinic, Knoxville, IA 50138 / 63-01767

2. Location

street & number 1515 W. Pleasant Street ☒ NA not for publication
city or town Knoxville ☐ vicinity
state Iowa code IA county Marion code 125 zip code 50138

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

national X statewide X local

Kathleen A. Schaub FPO 3/13/12
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Dept. Veterans Affairs
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

W. H. G. Bruntt 2/20/12
Signature of commenting official Date

interim DSFPO **STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA**
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Edson H. Beall 5-1-12
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Knoxville Veterans Administration Hospital
Name of Property

Marion County, Iowa
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
32	10	buildings
1	0	sites
4	15	structure
0	3	objects
37	28	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

NA

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Health Care/Hospital

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Health Care/Hospital

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals /
Colonial Revival / Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick

roof: Asphalt

other: Stone

other: Concrete

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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 Knoxville Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital Historic District, currently known as the Veterans Affairs Central Iowa Health Care System, Knoxville Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic, Knoxville, Iowa is located at 1515 W. Pleasant Street. The hospital is situated northwest of downtown Knoxville in Marion County. Located within a campus setting, the facility was originally opened in 1920 on the property of the former Iowa State Hospital for Inebriates, and the first of the veterans' hospital buildings were completed in 1923. The facility served throughout the period of significance as a neuropsychiatric hospital and the surviving campus preserves the characteristics of this property sub-type. The original and continuing mission of the facility is to maintain and improve the health and well being of the veterans of central Iowa; however, most of the buildings within the Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District are currently not utilized as a result of the merging of the veterans' medical centers at Knoxville and Des Moines to form the Veterans Affairs Central Iowa Health Care System. The primarily rectangular-shaped property contains approximately 163 acres; the boundaries of the Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District encompass approximately 86 acres of the parcel. The historic district boundary includes sixty-five resources. The historic district focuses on the concentration of buildings and landscape elements built during the period of significance and incorporates the majority of resources that are historically associated with the hospital. The boundary for the Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District follows the property boundary to the east and north, Independence Drive and a portion of the field to the west of Independence Drive, and West Pleasant Street, with a portion of the historic district extending to the south of West Pleasant Street. The historic district is located in the eastern portion of the entire property includes single- and two-story resources. Thirty-seven resources are considered contributing resources, with the majority of these resources classified as buildings. Contributing resources include those that retain integrity sufficient to convey the historic district's significance and that were constructed or utilized during the historic district's period of significance (1923–1950). Fifteen resources, or over half of the twenty-eight noncontributing resources, are smaller buildings and structures, including maintenance, service, and utility buildings, constructed after 1950 that do not visually impact the larger contributing resources and the relationships between the contributing resources remain intact. The historic district contains a large main building, patient ward buildings, a recreation building, kitchen/mess hall, residential quarters, boiler house, shops, garages, and other buildings, including two buildings constructed in 1905 as a part of the State Hospital for Inebriates. The two most notable alterations to the historic district after 1950 include additions to the main building (Resource 1, 1923) and the loss of land originally associated with the facility. The campus setting of the historic district consists of mature vegetation, level topography, linear and curvilinear drives, and buildings exhibiting the Colonial Revival architectural style with elements of Classical Revival ornamentation creating an architecturally cohesive historic district.

Narrative Description

The Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District comprises approximately 86 acres. The majority of the historic district boundary is bordered by open grassy fields with fences located along the northern, eastern, and southern boundaries. Business Highway 5/92 (W. Pleasant Street) extends along the southern boundary of the property, with the exception of the residential quarters buildings, which are south of this highway. Independence Drive, Freedom Drive, and Veterans Drive are the access roads extending north from Business Highway 5/92 into the historic district. Veterans Drive serves as the primary entrance, crossing Liberty Lane in front of the flag pole (Resource 123, circa 1980s–1990s) and the main building (Resource 1, 1923). Liberty Lane encircles the central portion of the historic district and can be accessed to the east from North Lincoln Street. The far west portion of the property, an area not contained within the historic district boundary, contains a pond and natural area, and between this area and the western boundary of the historic district are an abandoned cemetery that predates the hospital and the hospital's sewage treatment buildings.

See Continuation Sheet 7.1

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To the north of the historic district boundary are open farm fields and soccer fields, and further to the north are large metal buildings associated with the Knoxville Raceway. A larger grandstand used for automobile racing is in the distance but is visible from the historic district in its northeast corner. Two buildings (Resources 27 and 28) located among the patient buildings were constructed prior to the Veterans' Bureau's use of this site. These two resources date to 1905 and were part of the State Hospital for Inebriates. The quarters (Resource 27, 1905) and administration (Resource 28, 1905) buildings are situated in the south-central portion of the Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District, to the left of the current main entrance on Veterans Drive. These buildings possess architectural distinction as well as significance for their association with the State Hospital for Inebriates.¹ The original thirteen buildings (Resources 1-13), constructed for the Veterans Bureau within the Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District, were designed and construction overseen by the Construction Services of the War Department's Quartermaster Corps in 1923.² The remaining buildings built during the period of significance were designed by the VA's Construction Service.

The Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District was previously occupied by the State Industrial Home for the Blind beginning in 1892. This facility ceased operations in 1900, and the State Hospital for Inebriates took over the facility in the ensuing four years. Two of the buildings (Resources 27 and 28) within the Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District were constructed for the State Hospital for Inebriates in 1905. The State Hospital for Inebriates closed after a few years of operation.³

To accommodate the large number of World War I veterans seeking medical treatment, the United States Public Health Service leased numerous facilities throughout the nation. The United States Public Health Service leased the facilities of the former State Hospital for Inebriates to serve as a veterans' hospital, and the first patients were admitted in August 1920.⁴ The Veterans Bureau was created in 1921 and took control of the operations of the Knoxville facility from the United States Public Health Service. The federal government purchased the facility, its existing buildings, and approximately 345 acres.⁵

New buildings for the Knoxville veterans' hospital were designed and construction overseen by the War Department's (U. S. Army) Construction Service, Quartermaster Corps for the Veterans Bureau. A contract for the construction of the buildings was awarded to a Chicago company for nearly \$900,000.⁶ Sixteen new buildings were planned to be constructed, and two existing buildings were to be renovated.⁷ Only thirteen buildings appear to have been constructed and are shown on a plot plan of a

¹ Gjore J. Mollenhoff and Karen R. Tupek, Veterans Administration Medical Center (Knoxville, Iowa) Determination of Eligibility (Veterans Administration, 1981), located in the files of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.

² Gjore J. Mollenhoff and Karen R. Tupek, Veterans Administration Medical Center (Knoxville, Iowa) Determination of Eligibility (Veterans Administration, 1981), located in the files of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.

³ "The History of the Knoxville VA Medical Center," *Knoxville Journal-Express*, November 6, 2009.

⁴ "U.S. Hospital to Be Located Here," *Knoxville Journal*, April 8, 1920; "The New Hospital Will Open Soon," *Knoxville Journal*, August 19, 1920; "Patients at U.S. Hospital," *Knoxville Journal*, August 26, 1920.

⁵ *Caring for America's Veterans* (Veterans' Affairs Central Iowa Health Care System, Knoxville Division, 2008); "Knoxville Gets Hospital for Vets," *Knoxville Journal*, June 1, 1922; "The History of the Knoxville VA Medical Center," *Knoxville Journal-Express*, November 6, 2009.

⁶ "Chicago Man Gets Gov't Contract," *Knoxville Journal*, December 21, 1922.

⁷ *Caring for America's Veterans* (Veterans' Affairs Central Iowa Health Care System, Knoxville Division, 2008).

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May 1923 journal article.⁸ The buildings that were designed and construction overseen by the War Department's (U. S. Army) Construction Service, Quartermaster Corps include: the main building; tuberculosis cottage; continued treatment building; mess/kitchen/male attendants' quarters building; recreation building; warehouse; laundry building; female attendants' quarters; nurses' quarters; commanding officer's quarters; double staff quarters; and two double staff assistant quarters (Resources 1-13, all 1923). The patient/administration buildings were constructed in a modified linear pattern, oriented to the south on the north side of Business Highway 5/92 (W. Pleasant Street), while the majority of the staff residences were built on the south side of the same street facing the other hospital buildings. The three, large patient/administration buildings remaining from the State Hospital for Inebriates (including Resources 27 and 28, both 1905), were situated slightly closer to the street than the linear group of buildings dating to the early 1920s.

Buildings continued to be constructed within the Knoxville veterans' hospital campus, beginning in the 1930s, including: an acute care building (Resource 67, 1930), the first fully developed Period II (dating from the late 1920s to 1950) patient H-shape building built in the historic district; another H-shape patient care building, a neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 68, 1931); an officers' duplex quarters (Resource 65, 1932) on the south side of Business Highway 5/92 (W. Pleasant Street); a continued treatment building (Resource 74, 1937); a boiler house (Resource 77, 1939); three fully realized H-shape, continued treatment buildings (Resources 81 and 82, both 1939; and 85, 1940); and the shops and garage building (Resource 66, 1941) located northeast of the warehouse and laundry buildings (Resources 6 and 7, both 1923). Two additional H-shape patient buildings (Resources 101 and 102) were constructed in 1944 to accommodate the increased demand as veterans returned from service during World War II. The Period II H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings (Resources 67, 68, 74, 81, 82, 85, 101, and 102) were placed within the existing design of the hospital campus, on the north side of Business Highway 5/92 (W. Pleasant Street), and to the east, west, and northwest of the central portion of the historic district dating to the early 1920s.

The majority of the historic district remains open in lawns and mature trees. The topography of the Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District is flat. Like most neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, the buildings on the Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District reflect the Colonial Revival style, with patient buildings constructed during the late 1920s through 1950 (also known as Period II) exhibiting Classical Revival decorative elements. The facades of the patient buildings constructed in 1923 exhibit symmetrical massing and very simple detailing, while the H-shaped patient care buildings dating to Period II exhibit more fully-articulated Classical Revival features, such as wood cornices and soffits, concrete water tables, concrete sills, brick quoins, pediments, and double chimneys with connecting parapet walls. The residential quarters display Dutch Colonial Revival architectural influences. The maintenance and utility buildings display little, if any, ornamentation.

The central patient buildings were built when the Veterans Bureau began construction within the historic district in 1923. The H-shape main building (Resource 1, 1923) is located at the north end of Veterans Drive. A continued treatment building (Resource 3, 1923) and the mess/kitchen/male attendants' quarters building (Resource 4, 1923) flank the main building. The recreation building (Resource 5, 1923) and tuberculosis cottage (Resource 2, 1923) are west of the mess/kitchen/male attendants' quarters (Resource 4, 1923). The chapel (Resource 136, 1962) and education and training center (Resource 173, 1996) are also to the west of the mess/kitchen/male attendants' quarters (Resource 4, 1923) and are noncontributing buildings to the historic district. All of the buildings in this group are linked to each other with brick connecting corridors (Resources 14, 1939; and L, circa

⁸ F. Charles Starr, "The Design of Neuropsychiatric Hospitals for World War Veterans," *The Modern Hospital* 20, no. 5 (May 1923): 436.

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1970s–1990s). The patient care buildings, constructed in the 1930s and 1940s, are scattered to the east, north, northwest, and south of the original patient buildings. All of the Period II patient care buildings are constructed with return wings creating an overall H-shape. These include the acute buildings (Resources 67, 1930; 102, 1944), the neuropsychiatric infirmary buildings (Resources 68, 1931; 101, 1944), and continued treatment buildings (Resources 74, 1937; 81, 82, both 1939; 85, 1940). The acute and neuropsychiatric infirmary buildings are located to the north and primarily east of the original patient care buildings. The continued treatment buildings are located to the northwest and primarily west, with the tuberculosis cottage (Resource 2, 1923) and recreation building (Resource 5, 1923) between them and the central patient care buildings.

The residential quarters are located primarily south of the patient care buildings to the south of Business Highway 5/92 (W. Pleasant Street). Six quarters buildings originally housed officers and nurses (Resources 9–13, all 1923; 65, 1932) and have associated garages (62, 1985; 63, 64, 70, 78, all circa 1940s). One larger garage building in this area has been removed, but its foundation remains behind the nurses' quarters (Resource 9, 1923). Another original residential quarters building, the female attendants' quarters (Resource 8, 1923), is located to the north of the mess/kitchen/male attendants' quarters (Resource 4, 1923) in the central portion of the historic district.

The maintenance and utility buildings are located to the north and northwest of the buildings within the central portion of the historic district. The maintenance and utility buildings include the warehouse (Resource 6, 1923), shops and garage building (Resource 66, 1941), boiler house (Resource 77, 1939), steel water tank and tower (Resource 92, circa 1930s–1940s), bowling alley (Resource 161, 1947), and greenhouse (Resource 99, 1942). Noncontributing buildings in this area and category include the original laundry building (Resource 7, 1923), the chiller house (Resource 75, 1981), and the new laundry (Resource 163, 1996).

In the western portion of the historic district along Independence Drive is a root cellar (Resource 69, 1933). In the northwest portion of the historic district is a noncontributing golf course shelter building (Resource 135, 1970). The area west of the historic district includes four buildings/structures relating to the sewage treatment facility that were constructed after the period of significance. Further to the west is an undeveloped parcel with a large pond that appears to have been used for recreational purposes in recent years. The abandoned cemetery that predates the hospital is located to the west of the historic district, north of the sewage treatment complex. This cemetery also predates the State Hospital for Inebriates, as some graves date to the 1850s.

An original drawing of the hospital campus, revised to August 15, 1924, shows additional buildings that were located within the property at the time (including areas outside the historic district), including a large convalescent cottage (demolished) and buildings that demonstrate agricultural uses that were utilized by patients of the hospital. These buildings include a food storage cellar, a root cellar, and a chicken house. There was also an orchard. Barns also were part of the property; a 1923 map shows a barn and agricultural complex southwest of the current property. The plot plan map revised to 1959 indicates a number of agricultural buildings had been demolished by 1959, including a rabbit and guinea pig building, a creamery, a cattle shed, a slaughterhouse, multiple hog houses, a corn crib, a bull shed, and a calf shed. Existing at the time of this map, but no longer extant or within the current property operated by the Department of Veterans Affairs, were a granary, a dairy barn, a bull pen, and chicken houses. This demonstrates there was a large agricultural component to the hospital during the period of significance, but evidence of this is not existent in the current physical character of the historic district. Many of these agricultural buildings were probably located on land no longer owned by the Department of Veterans Affairs. A hog house and dairy barn are located south of Independence Drive and Business Highway 5/92 (W. Pleasant Street), a quarter-mile from the current property boundaries of the hospital. These were once part of the hospital property, but are now used by local government.

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These buildings, and nearly all once existing agricultural buildings, are identified on historical plot plans.⁹

The VA Hospital at Knoxville, Iowa, was officially closed in December 2009/January 2010. Patients from this facility were moved to other Veterans Affairs hospitals, primarily in Iowa. A temporary outpatient clinic located in the main building (Resource 1, 1923) and the boiler plant (Resource 77, 1939) were to remain in operation until 2011.¹⁰

Individual Resources Inventory

The numerical designations and dates of construction of the following resources were provided by the facility's engineering service and by examining plot plans and original architectural drawings of the facility.¹¹ Confirmation of the majority of these designations was attained through the previous Determination of Eligibility dated 1981.¹² Historic names and uses for the resources were used wherever possible. 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 designated construction dates or numerical labels. All resources that were present during the period of significance and retain integrity are considered contributing resources.

Minor resources that are not substantial in size and scale were not included in the resource count. Resources that were not designated in the resource count include small electric transformers, gazebos, underground storage facilities or utilities, small electric switch stations, prefabricated bus and smoking shelters, an oxygen tank, memorials, benches, and a baseball backstop fence.

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 property may be eligible or contributing for other associations or contexts under National Register Criteria A-D, or recent buildings/structures may be eligible under Criteria Consideration G, for resources of exceptional importance that are less than 50 years of age.

Resource #	Date of Construction	Contributing (C)/ Noncontributing (NC)	Original or Recent Use
1	1923	C	Main Building
2	1923	C	Tuberculosis Cottage

⁹ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Department, Veterans Affairs Central Iowa Health Care System, Knoxville Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic, Knoxville, Iowa.

¹⁰ Steve Woodhouse, "Fire Department Has to Cover Empty VA Campus," *Knoxville Journal-Express*, December 25, 2009; Steve Woodhouse, "VA Task Force Working with ISU on Campus Concept," *Knoxville Journal-Express*, March 19, 2010.

¹¹ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Department, Veterans Affairs Central Iowa Health Care System, Knoxville Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic, Knoxville, Iowa.

¹² Gjore J. Mollenhoff and Karen R. Tupek, Veterans Administration Medical Center (Knoxville, Iowa) Determination of Eligibility (Veterans Administration, 1981), located in the files of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.

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3	1923	C	Continued Treatment Building
4	1923	C	Mess/Kitchen/Male Attendants Quarters
5	1923	C	Recreation Building
6	1923	C	Warehouse
7	1923	NC	Laundry Building
8	1923	C	Female Attendants' Quarters
9	1923	C	Nurses' Quarters
10	1923	C	Commanding Officer's Quarters
11	1923	C	Double Staff Quarters
12	1923	C	Double Staff Assistant Quarters
13	1923	C	Double Staff Assistant Quarters
14	Circa 1939-1944	C	Connecting Corridors
27	1905	C	Quarters
28	1905	C	Administration Building
62	1985	NC	Quarters Garage
63	Circa 1940s	C	Quarters Garage
64	Circa 1940s	C	Quarters Garage
65	1932	C	Officers' Duplex Quarters
66	1941	C	Shops and Garage Building
67	1930	C	Acute Building
68	1931	C	Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building
69	1933	C	Root Cellar
70	Circa 1940s	C	Quarters Garage
74	1937	C	Continued Treatment Building
75	1981	NC	Chiller Plant
77	1939	C	Boiler House
78	Circa 1940s	C	Quarters Garage
81	1939	C	Continued Treatment Building
82	1939	C	Continued Treatment Building
85	1940	C	Continued Treatment Building
92	Circa 1930s-1940s	C	Steel Water Tank and Tower
99	1942	C	Greenhouse
101	1944	C	Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building
102	1944	C	Acute Building
123	Circa 1980s-1990s	NC	Flag Pole
135	1970	NC	Golf Course Shelter House
136	1962	NC	Chapel
155	Circa 1970s-1980s	NC	Emergency Generator
156	Circa 1970s-1980s	NC	Emergency Generator
157	Circa 1970s-1980s	NC	Emergency Generator
158	Circa 1970s-1980s	NC	Emergency Generator
159	Circa 1970s-1980s	NC	Emergency Generator
160	Circa 1970s-1980s	NC	Emergency Generator
161	1947	C	Bowling Alley Quonset hut

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163	1996	NC	Laundry Building
166	Circa 1980s-1990s	NC	Emergency Generator
167	1979	NC	Storage Building
171	1996	NC	Aggregate Storage Building
173	1996	NC	Education and Training Center
A	Circa 1930s-1940s	C	Trash Building for Nurses Quarters
B	Circa 1940s	C	Quonset Hut
C	Circa 2000s	NC	Picnic Shelter
D	Circa 1990s-2000s	NC	Storage Building
E	Circa 2000s	NC	Smoking Shelter
F	Circa 1980s-1990s	NC	Gate Posts
G	Circa 1990s-2000s	NC	Picnic Shelter
H	Circa 1980s-2000s	NC	Folk Art Wood Sculpture
I	Circa 2000s	NC	Three Tanks
J	Circa 1990s-2000s	NC	Picnic Shelter
K	Circa 1970s-1990s	NC	Switch Station
L	Circa 1970s-1990s	NC	Connecting Corridors
M	Circa 1990s-2000s	NC	Picnic Shelter
N	Circa 1920s-1950	C	Landscaped Grounds

Resource 1. Main Building. 1923. Contributing building.

The main building (Resource 1, 1923) is located at the north end of Veterans Drive, east of the mess/kitchen/male attendants' quarters building (Resource 4, 1923) and west of a continued treatment building (Resource 3, 1923). This building currently serves as administration, admissions, and outpatient care, though it is currently in limited use and is scheduled for future vacancy. Oriented to the south, this is a two-story, hip-roof, H-shaped building supported by a raised basement. The original central three-bay projecting entrance pavilion is obscured by a one-story with raised basement, front-gable addition with a parapet wall that mimics the form of the original central entry bays. This addition is four bays in depth and nearly equal in length to the hip-roof return wings. The central entrance is defined by a projecting concrete portico with two concrete piers and a quotation by Abraham Lincoln in its pediment. The central entry has two single-panel glass doors entered at the grade of the sidewalk. The addition's front gable contains a frosted glass oculus, and all windows on the addition are five-light horizontal lights either single or in pairs, including the basement. The addition has two hip-roof dormers with vents on either side of its roof.

Six bays of the main block of the building extend to either side of the central addition, followed by the original one-bay, hip-roof return wings. All of the windows on the original facade of the building and all elevations have been replaced by windows consisting of a fixed, orange, textured vinyl panel above two-over-two-light horizontal metal sashes. This building exhibits minimal Colonial Revival details including a concrete water table above the building's raised basement, wooden cornice and soffits, and concrete sills at all window openings. The rear (north) elevation has a central three-bay return wing containing a two-story stairwell addition with a flat roof. Its pediment has small hip-roof dormers with two-over-two modern double-hung sash windows and its side gables have shed-roof dormers with vents. Small hip-roof dormers with two-over-two modern double-hung sash windows are also found in the interior facing portions of the hip-roof return wings and on the rear roof elevation of the central building portion. Attached to the central rear return wing is a one-story, flat-roof addition and a central concrete platform with flat-roof metal canopy for entry. There is an original six-light double door with a

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half-circle metal awning in the corner where the west return wing meets the central rear block of the building. The east and west rear return wings have three-bay, two-story, flat-roof porches projecting from their outer elevations. The porches are now filled in with modern windows including hopper windows, concrete, and additional brick, and they retain an original wooden cornice and parapet wall. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the building has a four-course common bond brick exterior, and the foundation is constructed of poured concrete. An original drawing indicates the original roof material was slate or asbestos shingles; this is true for all of the original campus buildings constructed in 1923.¹³ An original connecting corridor (Resource 14, 1939) extends from the building to the mess/kitchen/male attendants' quarters (Resource 4, 1923) and a continued treatment building (Resource 3, 1923).

Although the addition to the facade of the main building (Resource 1, 1923) is sympathetically designed to allow easier access to the building, it diminishes the resource's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship by obscuring the original central projecting pavilion. The design of the addition clearly dates it to the later portion of the twentieth century. The massing and materials of the facade addition are sympathetic to the original portion of the building, although the facade addition is nearly the same length as the flanking return wings. Other alterations also diminish the resource's integrity of design and materials, including the replacement windows, side porch enclosures, replacement doors, the two-story tower addition to the east elevation of the center rear wing, and the single-story, flat-roof addition to the rear of the building. Even with these alterations, the main building retains its location at the end of the main entrance drive, Veterans Drive, and continues to reflect its status as the focal point of the historic district. The majority of the main building's (Resource 1) massing, form, and materials remain from the period of significance, as the facade and side elevations, including that portion of the facade between the return wings, the return wings, and side porches remain intact except for the replacement windows and enclosed porch openings. The main building (Resource 1, 1923) continues to reflect its design and construction dating to the period of significance. The main building (Resource 1), after examining the cumulative effect of these modifications, including the facade's entrance addition, continues to be a contributing resource to the historic district.

Resource 2. Tuberculosis Cottage. 1923. Contributing building.

The tuberculosis cottage (Resource 2, 1923) is located to the west of the recreation building (Resource 5, 1923). Oriented to the south, this is a long and narrow, one-story, twenty-eight-bay, gable-on-hip-roof building. This building was later referred to as manual arts therapy and most recently was used for vocational rehabilitation. This building is currently vacant. The tuberculosis cottage (Resource 2, 1923) exhibits simple detailing, including a concrete water table and window sills. The facade has two semi-octagonal projecting bays flanking the central entry. Each octagonal bay has replacement windows consisting of a fixed, orange, textured vinyl panel above two-over-two-light horizontal metal sashes. The central entry has a replacement metal door and is accessed by concrete stairs with cast-iron railings. The entry is flanked by replacement windows consisting of a fixed, orange, textured vinyl panel above two-over-two-light horizontal metal sashes. Similar windows are found throughout the majority of the building. Three-bay, front-gable projections with parapet walls are found along the rear (north) elevation opposite the facade's octagonal bays. These front-gable wings were originally open and served as the sleeping porches for the tuberculosis cottage (Resource 2, 1923).¹⁴ The area

¹³ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Department, Veterans Affairs Central Iowa Health Care System, Knoxville Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic, Knoxville, Iowa.

¹⁴ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Department, Veterans Affairs Central Iowa Health Care System, Knoxville Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic, Knoxville, Iowa.

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between these projections has been filled in with a flat roof addition containing a modern concrete loading dock. The last bay at the right side (east elevation) of the facade originally may have been an open porch defined by two brick arches along the facade, side, and rear elevations. Currently each arch is filled with replacement windows consisting of a fixed, orange, textured vinyl panel above two-over-two-light horizontal metal sashes. The two-bay left side (west elevation) has paired windows with replacement sashes. Originally there were wooden louvers in the gable portions of the roof along the east and west elevations; an original drawing shows wooden louver vents existed throughout the facade roof slope.¹⁵ The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the building has a modified six-course common bond brick exterior, and the foundation is constructed of poured concrete. An original connecting corridor (Resource 14, 1939) connects this building with the recreation building (Resource 5, 1923).

Resource 3. Continued Treatment Building. 1923. Contributing building.

This continued treatment building (Resource 3, 1923) is located to the east of the main building (Resource 1, 1923). This building was most recently used for administrative offices and is currently vacant. Oriented to the south and supported by a raised basement with a concrete water table above, it is a two-story, seventeen-bay, hip-roof building with two one-bay return wings on the facade. The central block of the building is seven bays wide with a central entry contained in an elliptical archway. The entry is filled with a replacement metal single-light door with sidelights and a three-light transom. It is reached by a concrete stairway with metal railings and a gradually elevated concrete platform with metal railings for wheelchair access on its left. Flanking the seven central bays are one-bay, hip-roof return wings. The building extends four bays beyond these wings. One-story enclosed porches span the outer elevations of the return wings and the front facade of the outer bays of the building. The porches feature arched openings that contain windows consisting of a fixed, orange, textured vinyl panel above two-over-two-light horizontal metal sashes. There is no central entrance on the rear elevation, and there are single bay projections opposite the return wings, suggesting the development of the typical H-shaped patient treatment building. There is a two-story stairwell addition next to the east rear projection.

The windows are set among concrete sills. On the facade and the majority of the building, windows are filled with a fixed, orange, textured vinyl panel above two-over-two-light horizontal metal sashes. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles with a wooden cornice and soffit directly below, the building has a five-course common bond brick exterior, and the foundation is constructed of poured concrete. An original connecting corridor (Resource 14, 1939) extends from this building and eventually connects to the main building (Resource 1, 1923).

Resource 4. Mess, Kitchen, and Male Attendants' Quarters. 1923. Contributing building.

The mess/kitchen/male attendants' quarters building (Resource 4, 1923) originally had male attendants' quarters located on the second floor and is located west of the main building (Resource 1, 1923). This building was at one time the main dining room; most recently it housed dietetics, and is currently vacant. Oriented to the south, this building is a two-story, fifteen-bay, side-gable structure with parapet ends, and it is supported by a raised basement. There is a central three-bay parapet wall projection flanked by six bays on each side spanned with one-story, shed-roof projections extending along the length of the facade. The main entrance is a metal door reached by a concrete staircase with cast-iron railings. Its rounded arch has been filled in and has two brick piers for current detail. The front

¹⁵ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Department, Veterans Affairs Central Iowa Health Care System, Knoxville Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic, Knoxville, Iowa.

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gable of the parapet wall is filled with a metal vent, and there is a brick soldier course above the second floor brick windows. First floor windows have been replaced by paired windows consisting of a fixed, orange, textured vinyl panel above two-over-two-light horizontal metal sashes. These windows have concrete sills. Second floor windows are similar, but without the vinyl component. There are six hip-roof dormers with vents and two-over-two double-hung sash windows in the facade roof; six similar dormers are also found in the rear roof elevation.

The rear (north) elevation of the mess, kitchen, and male attendants' quarters building (Resource 4, 1923) has several projecting wings and additions. The central projection is a wide one-story, running-bond brick wing with a very shallow gable roof topped with a monitor roof. A one-story, flat-roof addition with three loading docks spans the rear of this section. Attached to the west elevation of this central rear wing is a two-story, gable-roof, five-course common bond building. The building features parapet walls on the gable ends, hip roof dormers, and other details similar to the front portion of the mess and kitchen. The gable ends are each three bays wide, while the west elevation is seven bays wide with an off-center single-leaf entrance sheltered by a metal awning. A two-story, flat-roof addition extends from the northern elevation of the wing and connects to the one-story, flat-roof addition to the east. A one-story, flat-roof, five-course common bond brick wing also extends from the east side of the main block of the building. It is three bays wide and seven bays long, and does not connect directly to the central wing. A ramp spans the eastern elevation of this wing, leading to an entrance in the east gable end of the main block of the building. Unlike other buildings within the historic district, connecting corridors are found on the facade of the mess/kitchen/male attendants' quarters building (Resource 4, 1923) and not on the rear or side elevations. The original connecting corridor (Resource 14, 1939) on the southeast corner connects with the main building (Resource 1, 1923), and the southwest corner has a later corridor that connects with the chapel (Resource 136, 1962).

Resource 5. Recreation Building. 1923. Contributing building.

The recreation building (Resource 5, 1923) is located to the east of the tuberculosis cottage (Resource 2, 1923). Oriented to the south, this building is a two-story, seven-bay, hip-roof building with one-bay, two-story, hip-roof projections at the outer bays of the facade. The recreation building is currently vacant. A larger, hip-roof wing with the stage area extends to the rear of the building. The building exhibits simple Colonial Revival details including wood cornice and soffits and a concrete water table. The facade has a flat-roof porch supported by six brick piers with concrete caps spanning the space between the projections. This porch shelters the central entry. The porch is accessed by concrete steps and metal railings with a central, double, metal one-light door. The second story above the porch has five semi-circular windows with replacement single-over-single-light, double-hung sashes with the remainder of the window opening filled with a fixed, orange, textured vinyl panel. Windows throughout the building are either replacement one-over-one or two-over-two double-hung sash. The west elevation of the front block of the building retains its original appearance and is seven bays across with two Tuscan columns and two pilasters supporting a portico entry. The central four-light wooden double doors have a five-light transom, reached by a concrete stairway with metal railings. Two-light basement windows are visible along this elevation. The east elevation is treated differently than the west; it is five bays (window/door/window/window/window [w/d/w/w/w]) wide with a two-story, flat-roof addition at its north end. Attached to the rear wing at the rear (north) elevation of the building is a tall brick tower for the stage equipment embellished with diamond patterns. As described in an original drawing, this diamond pattern is "formed of brick headers in alternate courses."¹⁶ There is a concrete

¹⁶ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Department, Veterans Affairs Central Iowa Health Care System, Knoxville Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic, Knoxville, Iowa.

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sloped wheelchair ramp with railings leading to a canopied metal entrance on the south side of the east elevation of the rear wing, and there is an additional concrete stairway with a metal railing on the west elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the building has a five-course common bond brick exterior, and the foundation is constructed of poured concrete. A connecting corridor (Resource L, circa 1970s–1990s) extends from this building to the tuberculosis cottage (Resource 2, 1923), and additional connecting corridors extend to a continued treatment building (Resource 81, 1939) and the education and training center (Resource 173, 1996).

Resource 6. Warehouse. 1923. Contributing building.

The warehouse (Resource 6, 1923), also known as the storehouse building, is located directly to the west of the laundry building (Resource 7, 1923) and is currently vacant. It is a one-story, eight-bay (w/w/d/w/w/d/w/w) rectangular, flat-roof building with open parapet end walls with concrete caps. Oriented to the east, two concrete ramps with metal railings culminate in a concrete platform and loading dock with two metal doors with metal canopies. Most of the bays on the facade, and all elevations, contain replacement two-over-two-light horizontal windows with rounded brick arches and concrete sills; half are covered with cast-iron metal screens. The rear (west) elevation has a large metal panel loading dock door towards the south; towards the north is an elevated concrete platform loading dock with metal railing. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the building has a modified five-course common bond brick exterior, and the foundation is constructed of poured concrete.

Resource 7. Laundry Building. 1923. Noncontributing building.

The laundry building (Resource 7, 1923) is located in the maintenance and utility group of buildings directly to the east of the warehouse (Resource 6, 1923). This building was formerly used as acquisition and materials management (A & MM) storage and is currently vacant. Oriented to the west, it is a one-story, nine-bay, flat-roof building with open parapet walls on its north and south elevations. The facade is obscured by a modern one-story aluminum building with a flat roof; one sliding metal garage bay is visible. The rear (east) elevation has three-light replacement windows with concrete sills. There is a poured concrete cornice on this rear elevation. A brick parapet wall with its concrete cornice is visible from the south elevation; a metal panel loading dock door dominates this elevation. The north elevation is obscured by a switch station and a Quonset hut adjacent to the building. The Quonset hut (Resource B, circa late 1940s–1950s) has a concrete block foundation and corrugated metal sheathing above, and it has a single-light window in its east elevation. The roof of the main block of the building is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the exterior is laid in five-course modified common bond brick, and the foundation is constructed of poured concrete.

The obscured facade and south (side) elevations detract from the identifying characteristics of this building. The facade is obscured by the metal clad addition, and former facade window openings have been enclosed with brick. The rear window openings have been partially enclosed to accommodate replacement windows. With these modifications diminishing its integrity, this is not a contributing resource to the historic district.

Resource 8. Female Attendants' Quarters. 1923. Contributing building.

The female attendants' quarters building (Resource 8, 1923) was formerly used as the alcohol treatment building, was most recently used for engineering department offices, and is currently vacant. It is located to the north of mess/kitchen/male attendants' quarters (Resource 4, 1923). Oriented to the south, it is a two-story, seven-bay, hip-roof, rectangular-shaped building supported by a raised basement. The fenestration alternates between single and paired windows on all elevations. The facade features a flat-roof porch supported by four square brick columns spanning the central three

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bays. It shelters the central entry with a replacement metal frame glass door, sidelights, and transom. The building exhibits Colonial Revival details, including concrete sills, hip-roof dormer windows with vents, wooden cornice and soffits, and a stone water table. All windows are replacement horizontal two-over-two light with metal sashes. The central bay of the rear elevation has a central metal door and a single pair of windows located halfway between the first and second stories, indicating the location of a stairwell. On the east elevation of the building is an enclosed stairwell with a flat roof. The stairwell is clad in a running course brick bond and has two one-over-one double-hung sash replacements windows. This addition obscures the entire original east elevation. Basement windows are visible along the rear (north) and west elevations of the building. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the building has a modified five-course common bond brick exterior, and the foundation is constructed of poured concrete.

Resource 9. Nurses' Quarters. 1923. Contributing building.

The nurses' quarters building (Resource 9, 1923) is located in the southern portion of the historic district along the south side of Business Highway 5/92 (W. Pleasant Street). Oriented to the north and situated west of the double staff assistant quarters (Resource 12, 1923), this resource is part of a row of buildings facing Business Highway 5/92 that originally served as residential quarters for the staff. This building most recently served as housekeeping quarters and is currently vacant. It is two-and-a-half-story, nineteen-bay, hip-roof, rectangular-shaped building supported by a raised basement. The outer three bays on each end of the facade and rear elevations project slightly from the main mass of the building, exhibit hip roofs, and have solid brick additions on the ends of the building. A three-bay flat-roof porch is supported by twelve Tuscan columns, some in pairs of two and three, spanning the center three bays of the facade. Concrete steps with metal railings provide access to the deck of the porch and to the central entrance containing a replacement metal frame glass door with a four-light transom and sidelights. A single window with sidelights is located above the facade entry and all other bays contain single windows. All windows contain replacement two-over-two double-hung sashes. This building exhibits simple Colonial Revival detailing including concrete sills, wooden cornice and soffits, hip-roof dormer windows, and a concrete water table. The side (east and west) elevations were originally three bays deep but are currently dominated by solid brick additions at the ends of the building which cover two bays. These additions may contain an elevator and/or stairways for egress. The west elevation has a tower with a flat roof and modern metal door at its base facing west. The addition at the east elevation has a tower with a flat roof and modern metal door at its base facing east. The rear (south) elevation has three-bay hip-roof projections at the center and at each end of the elevation. The central projection has a modified fenestration pattern. A concrete wall parallel to the rear wall plane of the building spans the central projection. The wall has extending metal awnings concealing modern doors leading to a basement entry. The basement along the rear and side elevations is fully exposed and is almost fully exposed along the facade. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the building has a Flemish bond brick exterior, and the foundation is constructed of poured concrete. South of the rear (south) elevation is a concrete slab foundation indicating where one or two garages used to stand but have since been demolished.

Resource 10. Commanding Officer's Quarters. 1923. Contributing building.

The commanding officer's quarters building (Resource 10, 1923) is located along the south side of Business Highway 5/92 (W. Pleasant Street). Oriented to the north and situated east of double staff assistant quarters (Resource 12, 1923) and west of double staff quarters (Resource 11, 1923), this resource is part of a row of buildings facing Business Highway 5/92 that originally served as residential quarters for the staff. The building was most recently used for housekeeping quarters and is currently

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vacant. This building is a two-story, five-bay, gambrel-roof dwelling displaying Dutch Colonial Revival architectural influences. It applies the massing, fenestration, and detailing of the double staff assistant quarters (Resources 12 and 13, both 1923) to a single-unit form. The facade displays the typical three-bay dormer and three-bay, flat-roof porch with Tuscan columns and wooden balustrade; the side elevations have one-bay, gambrel-roof projections with the gables clad in painted stucco. The wooden nine-light main entrance door is left of the center. Windows throughout the building contain replacement one-over-one double-hung sashes, with most having concrete sills. A brick chimney is a prominent feature in the west elevation, and a brick chimney with a concrete cap projects from the rear (south) elevation dormer roof. The rear elevation is five bays with a four-bay dormer along the full roof elevation. There is a slightly raised wooden and tile platform in the rear, covering the basement. Windows on the first floor have wooden side paneling, and there is an aluminum-sided one-story projection in the southeast corner. This projection has a flat roof, modern metal door, and an asphalt shingle awning with wooden brackets on its eastern elevation. A modern wooden deck with a stairway wraps to the eastern elevation. This building also has a wooden cornice, soffits, and cornice returns. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the building has a Flemish bond brick exterior, and the foundation is constructed of poured concrete.

Resource 11. Double Staff Quarters. 1923. Contributing building.

The double staff quarters building (Resource 11, 1923) is located on the southern portion of the historic district along the south side of Business Highway 5/92 (W. Pleasant Street). Oriented to the north and situated west of the double staff assistant quarters (Resource 12, 1923) and east of commanding officer's quarters (Resource 10, 1923), this resource is part of a row of buildings facing Business Highway 5/92 that originally served as residential quarters for the staff. This building was most recently used for housekeeping quarters and is currently vacant. This is a two-story, eight-bay, gambrel-roof duplex displaying Dutch Colonial Revival architectural influences. In its massing, fenestration, and detailing, this building is similar to the double staff assistant quarters (Resources 12 and 13, both 1923) and the officers' duplex quarters (Resource 65, 1932). The main difference is the projecting bay on each end with the additional shed-roof dormer. The facade features a three-bay, flat-roof, open porch with a wooden balustrade supported by four Tuscan columns and two Tuscan-style pilasters sheltering the facade bays of each unit. Each facade entry contains a nine-light wooden door, and the replacement windows throughout the duplex have one-over-one double-hung sashes, those on the first floor with concrete sills. Two three-bay shed-roof dormers with wooden cornice returns extend from the facade roof slope; each dormer is clad in stucco. A single brick chimney with concrete cap rises between the two facade dormers. The side elevations (east and west) contain nonsymmetrical fenestration patterns with nine-light wooden doors towards the rear (south) elevation with asphalt shingle awnings with wooden brackets above their entries. These doors are accessed by concrete double stairs with metal railings (railing is missing on the west elevation). The rear elevation of this building has eight bays on the first floor and a large shed-roof dormer spanning the rear roof slope contains eight windows. Cornice returns are located along the east and west gable ends. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the building has a Flemish bond brick exterior, and the foundation is constructed of poured concrete.

Resource 12. Double Staff Assistant Quarters. 1923. Contributing building.

The double staff assistant quarters (Resource 12, 1923) is located on the southern portion of the historic district along the south side of Business Highway 5/92 (W. Pleasant Street). Oriented to the north and situated east of the nurses' quarters (Resource 9, 1923) and west of the commanding officer's quarters (Resource 10, 1923), this resource is part of a row of buildings facing Business

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Highway 5/92 that originally served as residential quarters for the staff. This building, originally referred to as officers' duplex quarters, was most recently use for duplex housekeeping quarters, and is currently vacant. This is a two-story, six-bay, gambrel-roof duplex displaying Dutch Colonial Revival architectural influences. This building is nearly identical to the other double staff assistant quarters (Resource 13, 1923) and similar to the double staff quarters (Resource 11, 1923) and the officers' duplex quarters (Resource 65, 1932). The facade features a three-bay, hip-roof, open porch with white wooden balustrade supported by four Tuscan columns and two Tuscan-style pilasters. Each facade entry contains a nine-light wooden door, and the windows throughout the duplex contain replacement one-over-one double-hung sashes. Those on the first floor display concrete sills. Two three-bay shed-roof dormers with wooden cornice returns extend from the facade roof slope; each dormer is clad in stucco. A single brick chimney rises between the two facade dormers. The side elevations (east and west) contain nonsymmetrical fenestration patterns with rectangular vents in the attic. There are nine-light wooden doors towards the rear (south) elevation with asphalt shingle awnings with wooden brackets over their entries. These are accessed by concrete double stairs with metal railings. The rear elevation of this building has eight bays on the first floor, and a large shed-roof dormer spanning the rear roof slope contains six windows. Cornice returns are located along the east and west gable ends. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the building has a Flemish bond brick exterior, and the foundation is constructed of poured concrete.

Resource 13. Double Staff Assistant Quarters. 1923. Contributing building.

The double staff assistant quarters building (Resource 13, 1923) is located in the southern portion of the historic district along the south side of Business Highway 5/92 (W. Pleasant Street). Oriented to the north and situated east of double staff quarters (Resource 11, 1923) and west of officers' duplex quarters (Resource 65, 1932), this resource is part of a row of buildings facing Business Highway 5/92 that originally served as residential quarters for the staff. This building, originally referred to as officers' duplex quarters, was most recently use for duplex housekeeping quarters, and is currently vacant. This is a two-story, six-bay, gambrel-roof duplex displaying Dutch Colonial Revival architectural influences. In its massing, fenestration, and detailing, this building is nearly identical to the other double staff assistant quarters (Resource 12, 1923) and similar to double staff quarters (Resource 11, 1923) and officers' duplex quarters (Resource 65, 1932).

Resource 14. Connecting Corridors. Circa 1939-1944. Contributing structure.

Original connecting corridors (Resource 14), constructed in 1939, can be found between the main building (Resource 1, 1923), a continued treatment building (Resource 3, 1923), mess/kitchen/male attendants' quarters (Resource 4, 1923), and between the acute buildings (Resources 67, 1930; and 102, 1944), and neuropsychiatric infirmary buildings (Resource 68, 1931; and 101, 1944).

The connecting corridor between the main building (Resource 1, 1923) and the mess/kitchen/male attendants' quarters (Resource 4, 1923) is a one-story, five-course common bond brick building with an asphalt-shingled gable roof. Brick piers separate each bay which contains a window with replacement sashes and concrete sill. This corridor features a central arched doorway with a pyramidal roof with asphalt shingles. The corridor has slight fluctuations in height as it descends south towards the main building (Resource 1, 1923) and decorative brick piers with concrete caps. An original drawing of the connecting corridors (Resource 14, 1939) demonstrates this sloping and elevation of the corridors between buildings, and also that the corridors originally had slate roofs.¹⁷

¹⁷ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Department, Veterans Affairs Central Iowa Health Care System, Knoxville Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic, Knoxville, Iowa.

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The corridor that connects the main building (Resource 1, 1923) with the mess/kitchen/male attendants' quarters (Resource 4, 1923) branches to the north and east around the north elevation of the main building (Resource 1, 1923) to connect to a continued treatment building (Resource 3, 1923). This is a one-story, five-course, common-bond brick corridor with an asphalt-shingled gable roof. Brick piers separate each bay, and each bay contains a window with replacement sashes and concrete sill. The corridor that connects an acute building (Resource 67, 1930) to a neuropsychiatric building (Resource 68, 1931) is identical to the previous corridor but is partially below grade. These two corridors are connected to one another by a corridor oriented to the north-south.

The identical connecting corridors between the acute buildings (Resources 67, 1930; and 102, 1944) and neuropsychiatric buildings (Resources 68, 1931; and 101, 1944) are constructed partially below grade and are one-story buildings clad with five-course common bond brick with an asphalt-shingle gable roof. A central doorway is sheltered by a pyramidal roof with asphalt shingles. The replacement windows are set on concrete sills and have sliding sashes.

The later contributing connecting corridors, constructed circa 1944, connect an acute building (Resource 67, 1930) to a neuropsychiatric building (Resource 101, 1944) and connect the same neuropsychiatric building (Resource 101, 1944) to another acute building (Resource 102, 1944). They are one-story, four-course common bond brick buildings with asphalt-shingled gabled roofs and are constructed partially below grade. The windows contain two-light replacement sashes and feature concrete sills resembling the earlier corridors.

Resource 27. Quarters. 1905. Contributing building.

The quarters building (Resource 27, 1905) is located in the south-central portion of the historic district along Freedom Drive just north of Business Highway 5/92 (W. Pleasant Street) and east of the administration building (Resource 28, 1905). It was an existing structure at the time the property was acquired by the Veterans Bureau. The building was constructed in 1905 by the State of Iowa and was designed by the state architect, H.F. Liebbe of Des Moines, for the State Hospital for Inebriates.¹⁸ This building was originally used for a prison ward for the State Hospital for Inebriates and was then the men's cottage, referred to as a residual building on the original 1923 Veterans Bureau hospital plot plan. It was most recently used for administrative offices and is currently vacant. It is notable for its original association with a facility constructed during the humanitarian movement in the early twentieth century to assist those dealing with alcoholism, and Resource 27 is a good example of an early-twentieth-century institutional building. Oriented to the south, this is a three-story, hip-roof, oblong-shaped building supported by a rusticated raised basement of banded brick. The eleven-bay facade has a three-bay projecting central entry pavilion with an arched recessed doorway with a half-round wooden awning with fluting and wooden brackets. The metal-framed glass door has a half-round transom. Windows contain replacement two-over-two double-hung sashes, spaced in pairs with common cut stone sills. Windows in the projecting facade also have cut stone lintels with keystones. The pediment contains an oxeye window with four keystones, an elaborate dentil cornice, and a cut stone plaque that reads "Cottage No. 1." Both side pediments as well as the rear (north) central elevation also have a similar oxeye window and elaborate dentil cornice in their pediments. The end bays of the facade terminate in three-story brick stairwell towers with flat-roofs, which partially block the side (east and west) elevations. The side elevations are five-bay with central windows with cut stone

¹⁸ Gjore J. Mollenhoff and Karen R. Tupek, Veterans Administration Medical Center (Knoxville, Iowa) Determination of Eligibility (Veterans Administration, 1981), located in the files of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.

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lintels, keystones, and common sills similar to the front. Pedimented dormers rise above the central three bays. The rear (north) elevation has a central three-bay projection similar to the facade and flanking three-story, three-bay, flat-roof projections with brick piers. These were once open porches but are now filled in with metal screens, railings, and modern single-light windows. The rear roof contains two brick chimney piers with stone caps and ventilators. The building has a cut stone water table. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the building has a modified five-course common bond brick exterior, and the foundation is constructed of poured concrete.

Resource 28. Administration Building. 1905. Contributing building.

The administration building (Resource 28, 1905) is located in the south-central portion of the historic district along Freedom Drive just off Business Highway 5/92 (W. Pleasant Street) and west of the quarters (Resource 27, 1905). It was an existing structure at the time the property was acquired by the Veterans Bureau. The building was constructed in 1905 by the State of Iowa and designed by the state architect, H.F. Liebbe of Des Moines, for the State Hospital for Inebriates.¹⁹ This building has also been used for housing quarters, was most recently used for housekeeping purposes, and is currently vacant. Oriented to the south, this is a three-story, hip-roof (almost pyramidal-roof), roughly square-shaped building supported by a raised rusticated basement of banded brick. The facade is five bays wide with the two wide end bays projecting slightly from the three narrow central bays. The central entry is a paneled double door with decorative light transom and a large hip-roof metal suspended canopy. The raised entrance has concrete steps flanked by stepped brick railings with cut stone caps and modern metal railings. There are arched brick openings to the side of the stairs concealing descending steps with metal railings to basement access. There is a prominent dormer with pediment in this facade and on all elevations. The replacement windows are two-over-two and four-over-four double-hung sashes with lintels or keystones and cut stone sills. The building has a cut stone water table and cut stone band with additional brick detailing that separates the second and third floors. The rear (north) elevation has two separate concrete stairways with metal railings leading to the basement. A central wooden paneled door with decorative fanlight and hip-roof awning with wooden brackets is reached by a stairway with stepped brick railings with stone caps. The side (east and west) elevations are three bays with similar windows and detailing to the facade, but they also have metal ladder fire escapes. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the building has a modified five-course common bond brick exterior, and the foundation is constructed of poured concrete. From an original drawing of the building there is a note that states "select sea green slate", and it is likely this was the original roofing material.²⁰ This building has not been modified on any elevation and is close to its original appearance, more than any other building on the hospital campus. It is notable for its original association with a facility constructed during the humanitarian movement in the early twentieth century to assist those dealing with alcoholism, and Resource 28 is a good example of an early-twentieth-century institutional building.

Resource 62. Quarters Garage. 1985. Noncontributing building.

This quarters garage (Resource 62, 1985) is located to the south of the commanding officer's quarters (Resource 10, 1923) within the grouping of residential quarters that face Business Highway

¹⁹Gjore J. Mollenhoff and Karen R. Tupek, Veterans Administration Medical Center (Knoxville, Iowa) Determination of Eligibility (Veterans Administration, 1981), located in the files of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.

²⁰ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Department, Veterans Affairs Central Iowa Health Care System, Knoxville Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic, Knoxville, Iowa.

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5/92 (W. Pleasant Street). Oriented to the south, it is a one-story, two-bay, side-gable garage. The garage has two metal garage bay openings in its facade; these are off center and replaced the original pattern of bays on this garage. The east elevation has two white modern pedestrian doors and the west elevation has no fenestration. The rear (north) elevation has three replacement one-over-one double-hung sash windows. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and the building has a concrete exterior, covered with plywood meant to look like stucco, and a concrete foundation.

Resource 63. Quarters Garage. Circa 1940s. Contributing building.

This quarters garage (Resource 63, circa 1940s) is located to the south of double staff quarters (Resource 11, 1923) within the grouping of residential quarters that faces Business Highway 5/92 (W. Pleasant Street). Oriented to the south, it is a one-story, two-bay, front-gable garage. It is nearly identical to additional quarters garages (Resources 64, 70, 78, all circa 1940s). The garage has two metal overhead garage doors in its facade. It has two white wooden pedestrian doors with single windows in its rear (north) elevation. The roof has wooden eaves and is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building has a concrete exterior, covered with parged stucco and drop siding, and a concrete foundation. Aside the driveway entrance to this building is a hollowed square concrete feature, which is used to hold a trash or garbage can in place.

Resource 64. Quarters Garage. Circa 1940s. Contributing building.

This quarters garage (Resource 64, circa 1940s) is located to the south of double staff assistant quarters (Resource 13, 1923) within the grouping of residential quarters that faces Business Highway 5/92. Oriented to the south, it is a one-story, two-bay, front-gable garage. This building is nearly identical to other quarters garages (Resources 63, 70, 78, all circa 1940s).

Resource 65. Officers' Duplex Quarters. 1932. Contributing building.

The officers' duplex quarters building (Resource 65, 1932) is the eastern-most residential building in the southern portion of the historic district, along the south side of Business Highway 5/92 (W. Pleasant Street). Oriented to the north and situated east of the double staff assistant quarters (Resource 13, 1923), this resource is part of a row of buildings facing Business Highway 5/92 that originally served as residential quarters for the staff. This building was most recently used for housekeeping purposes and is currently vacant. This is a two-story, six-bay, gambrel-roof duplex with shed-roof dormers. It displays Dutch Colonial Revival architectural influences. This building is nearly identical to the double staff assistant quarters (Resources 12 and 13, both 1923) and similar to the commanding officer's quarters (Resource 10, 1923) and double staff quarters (Resource 11, 1923). The main difference is that its year of construction in 1932 is nine years after the other residential quarters buildings, and it has an exterior of five-course common bond brick and not Flemish bond. The building's rear (south) elevation has two wooden picket fences covering portions of the basement.

Resource 66. Shops and Garage Building. 1941. Contributing building.

The shops and garage building (Resource 66, 1941) is located to the west of the bowling alley (Resource 161, 1947). The building most recently housed engineering, maintenance shops, and the fire department; it is currently vacant. Oriented to the south, it is a one-story, multiple-bay, gable-roof, U-shaped building with an addition. The entrances are located in the ends of the U facing south. The entrances contain replacement metal doors, and entry on the left has a front-gable wooden awning above it, while the entry on the right does not. An addition is connected to the left wing of the front facade. It features a five-bay (w/dd/w/w/w), side-gable portion connected to a two-bay (d/d), front-gable garage. A small portico defines the entrance, and its pediment has a rectangular concrete tablet with

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the words "Fire Station" engraved. The interior of the U-shaped facade is filled with bays containing six replacement metal doors, eleven replacement windows, and seven sliding metal garage doors. There is one original, wooden, eight-light door. The interior of the U-shaped facade also has wooden panels attached to the cornice, possibly to support gutters at one time. These features are also found on the U-shaped exterior outer elevations of the building. The rear (north) elevation is covered by a shed-roof aluminum addition that nearly goes the length of the building. The side (east and west) elevations of the U-wings are multiple bay with bays primarily containing replacement windows with one-over-one light horizontal metal sashes with vinyl made to resemble stucco at their tops and concrete sills. All gable-roofs on the original U-shaped building are sheathed in asphalt shingles; the exterior is laid in modified five-course common bond brick located on a concrete slab foundation.

Resource 67. Acute Building. 1930. Contributing building.

This acute building (Resource 67, 1930) is located on the east side of the Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District, to the east of the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 68, 1931) and to the west of the other neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 101, 1944). This building is similar to the other H-shaped patient care buildings, and in its massing, fenestration, and detailing it is most similar to the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 68, 1931). This building was also referred to as neuropsychiatric infirmary building in a 1930 drawing, has also been commonly called a patient treatment building, and most recently was used for inpatient rehabilitation and as a nursing home care unit; it is currently vacant. Oriented to the south, this is a two-story, fifteen-bay, hip-roof building with front-gable return wings extending from the facade and rear elevations. It is an overall H-shape building supported by a raised basement and has an additional central rear return wing. The facade features a three-bay projecting front-gable central entry pavilion. The central door is accessed by a concrete double stairway with cast-iron railings. The entrance is sheltered by a one-story entry portico with wooden pediment supported by ten brick piers with a cast-iron railing with central detailing. This entry has a double-light replacement metal door with sidelights. Flanking the central pavilion are three-bay, front-gable return wings terminating in flat-roof porches defined by ten brick piers. The porches have been enclosed entirely with modern glass, modern windows, and brick and have metal railings on their flat roofs. The majority of windows throughout the building have been replaced by windows consisting of a fixed, orange, textured vinyl panel above two-over-two-light horizontal metal sashes. The facade pediment and all pediments on the return wings contain rectangular metal vents. This acute building exhibits more elaborate Classical Revival architectural details than the buildings constructed in 1923, including wooden cornice and soffits, a concrete water table, concrete sills, and soldier course lintels. A central gable-roof wing, three bays in width, extends from the rear of the main block opposite the facade projecting pavilion. On both sides of the central return wing are one story brick openings with a front-gabled asphalt shingle roof. Between them is a brick corridor with three modern cross windows with keystones. This central wing is nearly the same length as the flanking front-gable return wings. On the side elevations of the hip-roof central block of the building are hip-roof dormers with vents. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the building has a five-course common bond brick exterior, and the foundation is constructed of poured concrete. Connecting corridors (Resource 14, circa 1939-1944) extend from this building to the neuropsychiatric infirmary buildings (Resource 68, 1931; and 101, 1944).

Resource 68. Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building. 1931. Contributing building.

This neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 68, 1931) is located on the east side of the Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District, to the west of an acute building (Resource 67, 1930). This building is similar to the other H-shaped patient care buildings within the historic district. This building

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has also been commonly called a patient treatment building and most recently was used for the canteen, voluntary, and mental health; it is currently vacant. Oriented to the south, this is a two-story, seventeen-bay, side-gable building with hip-roof return wings extending from the facade and rear elevations. It is an overall H-shape building, is supported by a raised basement, and has an additional central rear wing. The facade features a five-bay, double-projecting central pavilion with a three-bay, front-gable, primary projection. Flanking the central pavilion are three-bay hip-roof return wings with enclosed porches. The porches have been enclosed entirely with modern windows and have brick arched piers with keystones. The central, double, single-light doors are accessed by a gradually elevated concrete ramp with metal railings and a small stairway with railings on the immediate left. The door's classical surrounds include fluted pilasters supporting a segmental arched half-oval pediment with dentil molding. Replacement facade windows consist of a fixed, orange, textured vinyl panel above two-over-two-light horizontal metal sashes below brick jack arches with keystones. These windows and decorative detail can be found on other elevations of the building, sometimes with modified brick soldier courses instead of brick jack arches, and three-over-three horizontal metal replacement windows. Two-light sliding basement windows are found on the facade and all elevations. In the facade pediment, and all gable ends, are rectangular metal vents. The front central facades of the return wings have descending staircases with metal railings and metal canopies providing access to the basement. This building exhibits more elaborate Classical Revival details than the buildings constructed in 1923, including wooden cornice and soffits, a concrete water table, concrete sills, and brick quoins adjoining the corners. A central gable-roof wing, three bays in width, extends from the rear of the main block opposite the facades projecting pavilion. There is an electric switch station of metal on the first floor exterior attached to the rear central wing. This central wing is nearly the same length as the flanking hip-roof return wings. Entries into the basement, with metal canopies, are located near the corners created by the hip-roof return wings and the main block of the building. The corners have concrete stairways with cast-iron railings leading to replacement metal doors under a rounded arch canopy with flat roofs, keystones, and a concrete or stone string course. On the projecting central exteriors of the return wings are hip-roof dormers with vents. The exterior of the western return wing has a central metal replacement door with metal canopy and also has a sloped descending driveway outlined by metal railings. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, with multiple ventilators and a shed-roof dormer containing vents in the rear (north) roof elevation. The building has a five-course common bond brick exterior, and the foundation is constructed of poured concrete and has banded brick details. A connecting corridor (Resource 14, circa 1939–1944) extends from this building to an acute building (Resource 67, 1930).

Resource 69. Root Cellar. 1933. Contributing structure.

The root cellar (Resource 69, 1933) is located west of a continued treatment building (Resource 74, 1937) and Independence Drive. Oriented to the east, it is a one-story concrete structure with parapet walls and grass covering all other elevations. This structure was most recently used for storage. The facade contains a white, wooden double door with a slanted concrete roof over this door. The flat roof has six concrete vents.

Resource 70. Quarters Garage. Circa 1940s. Contributing building.

This quarters garage (Resource 70, circa 1940s) is located to the south of double staff assistant quarters (Resource 12, 1923) within the grouping of residential quarters that faces Business Highway 5/92. Oriented to the south, it is a one-story, two-bay, front-gable garage. This building is nearly identical to the other quarters garages (Resources 63, 64, 78, circa 1940s).

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Resource 74. Continued Treatment Building. 1937. Contributing building.

This continued treatment building (Resource 74, 1937) is located in the western portion of the central core group of patient care buildings, south of the tuberculosis cottage (Resource 2, 1923). This building is similar to the other H-shaped patient care buildings in its massing, fenestration, and detailing. This building has also been commonly called a patient treatment building and is currently vacant. Oriented to the south, this is a two-story, seventeen-bay, side-gable building with hip-roof return wings extending from the facade and rear elevations creating an overall H-shape. It is supported by a raised basement. The facade features a five-bay, double-projecting central pavilion with a three-bay, front-gable primary projection. The central single-light double door is accessed by a double stairway with cast-iron railings with central decorative cast-iron detail. The door's classical surrounds include fluted pilasters, dentils, and a segmented-arch pediment with dentils. To the right of the central entry is a one-story, hip-roof, three-bay brick building with three single-light windows with concrete sills on a separate concrete foundation. This addition shelters a ramp providing access to the basement. Flanking the central pavilion are three-bay hip-roof return wings with enclosed porches. The porches have been enclosed with modern three-light horizontal sliding sashes and have brick arched piers with keystones. Facade replacement windows are composed of a fixed, orange, textured vinyl panel above two-over-two-light horizontal metal sashes below brick jack arches with keystones. These windows and decorative detail can be found on other elevations of the building; basement elevations contain two-light windows with concrete sills. The central pediment contains a rectangular metal vent, as does the central rear pediment and gable ends. This building exhibits Classical Revival details including wooden cornice and soffits, a concrete water table and sills, brick quoins adjoining the corners, and two nonfunctioning brick chimneys rising to the rear and on either side of the central facade projecting pavilion. In the rear (north) elevation, the center three bays project slightly, but there is no central wing. Entries into the basement, with metal canopies, are located near the corners created by the hip-roof return wings and the main block of the building. The central exterior of the eastern return wing, from the south to its central portion, has a sloped descending ramp with metal railings and a flat-roof metal awning. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the building has a five-course common bond brick exterior, and the foundation is constructed of poured concrete with brick banding details.

Resource 75. Chiller Plant. 1981. Noncontributing building.

The chiller plant (Resource 75, 1981) is located to the northwest of the shops and garage building (Resource 66, 1941) and to the southwest of the boiler house (Resource 77, 1939) in the maintenance and utility group of buildings. Oriented to the west, this single-story, multiple-bay, running bond brick building has a flat roof with metal cap. The facade has a central metal vent, two three-light casement windows, and two overhead metal garages on its ends. The rear (east) elevation is obscured by three modern metal chilling units that are unattached to the building and rise above its flat roof. The side (north and south) elevations have three sets of three-light casement windows.

Resource 77. Boiler House. 1939. Contributing building.

The boiler house (Resource 77, 1939) is located to the northwest of the shops and garage building (Resource 66, 1941) and to the northeast of the chiller plant (Resource 75, 1981). Oriented to the east, the building consists of a tall two-story rectangular section with a flat roof and a smaller two-story rectangular section with a flat roof on the east of the larger building. The four-bay facade of this shorter portion contains six two-over-two replacement double-hung sash windows. There is a modern double-leaf metal door entry to the north of this section on the taller portion of the building. The rear (west) elevation of the taller portion has a set of metal double doors and two replacement windows. The south elevation of the taller portion is primarily brick and the shorter portion contains four two-over-two

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replacement double-hung sash windows. The north elevation contains a one-story aluminum paneled building with a shed-roof and two six-light original wooden windows attached to the taller section. The shorter portion has four replacement metal windows. It appears that the taller portion of the building once featured large two-story windows on all elevations, but these have been bricked in. Both portions of the building have four-course common bond brick exteriors with a brick soldier course above the second floor window on both portions. The building sits on a concrete foundation.

Resource 78. Quarters Garage. 1932. Contributing building.

This quarters garage (Resource 78, 1932) is located to the south of the officers' duplex quarters (Resource 65, 1932) within the grouping of residential quarters that faces Business Highway 5/92 (W. Pleasant Street). Oriented to the south, it is a one-story, two-bay, front-gable garage. This building is nearly identical to additional quarters garages (Resources 63, 64, 70, all circa 1940s). This building has gutters on the facade, unlike the other quarters garages.

Resource 81. Continued Treatment Building. 1939. Contributing building.

This continued treatment building (Resource 81, 1939) is located south of another continued treatment building (Resource 82, 1939) and east of another (Resource 85, 1940). This building is similar to the other H-shape buildings in its massing, fenestration, and detailing and is nearly identical to two other H-shape continued treatment buildings (Resources 82, 1939; and 85, 1940) within the historic district. This building has also been commonly called a patient treatment building and is currently vacant. Oriented to the south, this is a two-story, nineteen-bay, side-gable building with hip-roof return wings extending from the facade and rear elevations. The building has an overall H-shape and is supported by a raised basement. The facade features a five-bay, double-projecting central pavilion with a three-bay, front-gable primary projection. A non-original shed-roof awning supported by four substantial brick piers spans the central three bays. The central single-light door is accessed by a stairway with a cast-iron railing on its right; on its left is a mechanical metal wheelchair lift. There is decorative detail in the cast-iron railing in front of the door, and the door's classical surrounds include fluted pilasters. Flanking the central pavilion are three-bay hip-roof return wings with enclosed porches. The porches have been enclosed with a ribbon of three single-over-single-light sashes and have brick arched piers with keystones. Facade replacement windows consist of a fixed, orange, textured vinyl panel above two-over-two-light horizontal metal sashes below brick jack arches with keystones. These windows and decorative detail can be found on other elevations of the building, including the basement, sometimes with modified brick soldier courses instead of brick jack arches. The central pediment contains a rectangular metal vent, and the central rear pediment contains a half-circle metal vent with keystones. This building, along with Resources 82, 85, 101, and 102, exhibits Classical Revival details. These details include wooden cornice and soffits, a stone water table, concrete sills, brick quoins adjoining the corners, brick banding on the foundation, and two nonfunctioning brick chimneys rising to the rear and on either side of the central facade projecting pavilion.

In the rear (north) elevation, the center three bays project slightly, but there is no central wing. Entries into the basement, with metal canopies, are located near the corners created by the hip-roof return wings and the main block of the building. On the projecting central pediments of the return wings are rectangular metal vents. The exterior of the eastern return wing, from the south to its central portion, has a sloped descending ramp with metal railings. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the building has a four-course common bond brick exterior, and the foundation is constructed of poured concrete with brick banding detail. A connecting corridor (Resource L, circa 1970s-1990s) extends from this building to other continued treatment buildings (Resources 82, 1939; and 85, 1940) and the recreation building (Resource 5, 1923).

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Resource 82. Continued Treatment Building. 1939. Contributing building.

This continued treatment building (Resource 82, 1939) is located north of another continued treatment building (Resource 81, 1939). Oriented to the south, this is a two-story, nineteen-bay, side-gable building with hip-roof return wings extending from the facade and rear elevations. The building has an overall H-shape, and it is supported by a raised basement. This building is similar to the other H-shaped buildings in its massing, fenestration, and detailing and is nearly identical to two other H-shaped continued treatment buildings (Resources 81, 1939; and 85, 1940). It is different in that the exterior of the eastern return wing, from the south to its central portion, has a sloped descending ramp with metal railings and a metal canopy. This building has also been commonly called a patient treatment building and is currently vacant. A connecting corridor (Resource L, circa 1970s–1990s) extends from this building to another continued treatment building (Resource 81, 1939).

Resource 85. Continued Treatment Building. 1940. Contributing building.

This continued treatment building (Resource 85, 1940) is located west of another continued treatment building (Resource 81, 1939). Oriented to the south, this is a two-story, nineteen-bay, side-gable building with hip-roof return wings extending from the facade and rear elevations. It is an overall H-shape building and is supported by a raised basement. This building is similar to the other H-shaped buildings in its massing, fenestration and detailing and is nearly identical to two other H-shaped continued treatment buildings (Resources 74, 1937; and 81, 1939). It is different in that the exterior of the eastern return wing, from the south to its central portion, has a sloped descending ramp with metal railings and a metal canopy. The western exterior wing elevation of the building has a descending concrete staircase with metal railings for basement access. The rear (north) elevation has a lunette window with keystones in its pediment. This building has also been commonly called a patient treatment building and is currently vacant. A connecting corridor (Resource L, circa 1970s–1990s) extends from this building to another continued treatment building (Building 81, 1939).

Resource 92. Steel Water Tank and Tower. Circa 1930s–1940s. Contributing structure.

The steel water tank and tower (Resource 92, circa 1930s–1940s) is located to the west of laundry (Resource 163, 1996). Its top portion reads "VA – Knoxville Medical Center". The base of the water tower is located on a concrete foundation surrounded by metal fencing topped with barbed wire.

Resource 99. Greenhouse. 1942. Contributing building.

The greenhouse (Resource 99, 1942) is located to the west of the shops and garage building (Resource 66, 1941) in the maintenance and utility group of buildings. Oriented to the west, it is a one-story building on a raised concrete foundation and has a five-course common bond brick exterior with a gable-roof of asphalt shingles. The facade contains a central metal door and two original twenty-light windows. The central six-light portions of these windows open as awnings. The rear (east) elevation of the building is identical to the facade. The south elevation of the building is the rectangular greenhouse portion on a raised concrete foundation with a metal frame containing glass and plexiglass. The north elevation has two original twelve-light windows and a half-circle vent in the pediment.

Resource 101. Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building. 1944. Contributing building.

This neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 101, 1944) is located in the east portion of the Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District, to the east of an acute building (Resource 67, 1930) and to the north of another acute building (Resource 102, 1944). This building is similar to the other H-shaped patient care buildings, and in its massing, fenestration, and detailing is nearly identical to the acute building designated as Resource 102 (1944). This building most recently served as a nursing-home

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care unit and is currently vacant. Oriented to the south, this is a two-story, twenty-one-bay, side-gable building with hip-roof return wings extending from the facade and rear elevations. This overall H-shape building is supported by a raised basement and has an additional central rear return. The facade features a five-bay, double-projecting central pavilion with a three-bay, front-gable primary projection. The central facade entrance is accessed by concrete steps, and on its right is a concrete ramp with metal railings for wheelchair use. This entry has a single-light replacement metal door and transom with classical surrounds that include fluted pilasters supporting a segmental arched pediment with dentil molding. Flanking the central pavilion are three-bay, hip-roof return wings terminating in arcaded porches. The porches have been enclosed with modern glass and metal windows. Three-story stairwell additions have been constructed on the interior elevations of the return wings. The majority of windows throughout the building have been replaced by windows consisting of a fixed, orange, textured vinyl panel above two-over-two-light horizontal metal sashes below the lintel. In the facade pediment, and all gable ends are rectangular metal vents. This acute building exhibits Classical Revival details including wooden cornice and soffits, a concrete water table, concrete sills, soldier course lintels, brick quoins adjoining the corners, and two nonfunctioning brick chimneys rising to the rear and on either side of the central facade projecting pavilion. Portions of the rear elevation have a fully exposed walkout basement while the remaining portion is slightly below grade. A central gable-roof wing, three bay in width, extends from the rear of the main block opposite the facade projecting pavilion; a descending concrete platform with metal railings and flat-roof metal canopy for wheelchair access dominates the right side of the central rear return wing. This central wing is nearly the same length as the flanking hip-roof return wings. A two-story, two-bay, flat-roof stairwell addition spans the central wing's rear elevation. Entries into the basement, with metal canopies, are located in the corners created by the hip-roof return wings and the main block of the building. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the building has a four-course common bond brick exterior, and the foundation is constructed of poured concrete. Connecting corridors (Resource 14, circa 1939–1944) extend from the building to an acute building (Resource 102, 1944) and another acute building (Resource 67, 1930).

Resource 102. Acute Building. 1944. Contributing building.

This acute building (Resource 102, 1944) is located in the eastern portion of the Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District, to the east of a continued treatment building (Resource 3, 1923), and to the south of the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 101, 1944). This building is similar to the other H-shaped patient care buildings, and in its massing, fenestration, and detailing is nearly identical to the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 101, 1944). This building most recently served as a nursing home care unit and is currently vacant. Oriented to the south, this is a two-story, twenty-one-bay, side-gable building with hip-roof return wings extending from the facade and rear elevations, creating an overall H-shape building with an additional central rear return. The facade features a five-bay, double-projecting central pavilion with a three-bay, front-gable primary projection. The central facade entrance is accessed by concrete steps and modern metal railings. This entry has two single-light replacement metal doors and a transom with classical surrounds that include fluted pilasters supporting a segmental arched pediment with dentil molding. Flanking the central pavilion are three-bay, hip-roof return wings terminating in arcaded porches. The porches have been enclosed with modern glass and metal windows. Three-story stairwell additions have been constructed on the interior elevations of the return wings. The majority of windows throughout the building have been replaced by windows consisting of a fixed, orange, textured vinyl panel above two-over-two-light horizontal metal sashes. Rectangular metal vents are present in the facade pediment and in all gable ends. This acute building exhibits common Classical Revival details including wooden cornice and soffits, a concrete water table, concrete sills, soldier course lintels, brick quoins adjoining the corners, and two

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nonfunctioning brick chimneys rising to the rear and on either side of the central facade projecting pavilion. Portions of the rear elevation have a fully exposed walkout basement while the remaining portion is slightly below grade. A central gable-roof wing, three bays in width, extends from the rear of the main block opposite the facade projecting pavilion. A gradually elevated concrete platform with metal railing for wheelchair access dominates the central rear return wing. This central wing is nearly the same length as the flanking hip-roof return wings. Entries into the basement with metal canopies are located in the corners created by the hip-roof return wings and the main block of the building. The eastern return-wing of the building has a modern wooden-framed wire fence with brick piers at ground level enclosing a lawn area which contains a picnic shelter (Resource C, circa 2000s). The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the building has a four-course common bond brick exterior, and the foundation is constructed of poured concrete. A connecting corridor (Resource 14, circa 1939–1944) that extends from the building's rear wing northwest elevation links this building to the southwest wing facade of the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 101, 1944).

Resource 123. Flag Pole. Circa 1980s–1990s. Noncontributing object.

The flag pole (Resource 123, circa 1980s–1990s) is a modern metal flag pole located in a central circular landscaped area created by the turnaround driveway off Veterans Drive in front of the main building (Resource 1, 1923). There is a small brass label at its base that states "Brooklyn Flags, Brooklyn, NY".

Resource 135. Golf Course Shelter House. 1970. Noncontributing building.

The golf course shelter house (Resource 135, 1970) is located to the west of a continued treatment building (Building 85, 1940) in the western portion of the Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District. Oriented to the south, this is a one-story, five-bay, side-gable, rectangular-shaped building. The facade has a nine-panel door with two paired four-over-four double-hung sash replacement windows and a two-light hopper window, all with concrete sills. The rear (north) elevation is near identical to the facade. The eastern elevation has two nine-panel doors and metal paneling in the pediment. The western elevation has a central nine-panel door with two paired four-over-four double-hung metal sash windows and metal paneling in its pediment. The roof has a wooden cornice and is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building has a four-course common bond brick exterior on a concrete foundation.

Resource 136. Chapel. 1962. Noncontributing building.

The chapel (Resource 136, 1962) is located to the west of the mess/kitchen/male attendants' quarters (Resource 4, 1923). Oriented to the east, this is a front-gable building with an accentuated projecting central bay. This building is either currently vacant or in limited use. Paired central metal-frame glass doors are reached by concrete stairways with railings. These are sheltered by a metal awning forming the vestibule. Above the vestibule is a decorative metal grid pattern within a front-gable pediment with modern metal steeple on top. The eastern elevation has a one-story, flat-roof corridor that wraps around to the rear (north) elevation of the building. This eastern elevation has four replacement one-over-one modern double-hung sash windows. The rear (north) elevation contains a central four-light metal door with shuttered windows on both of the bays flanking the door. The west elevation has four modern stained glass windows in exposed bays and one modern metal door. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the building has a running bond brick exterior, and the foundation is constructed of poured concrete. Connecting corridors (Resource L, circa 1970s–1990s) connect this building with the mess and kitchen (Resource 4, 1923) and the education and training center (Resource 173, 1996).

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Section number 7 Page 24**Resource 155. Emergency Generator. Circa 1970s–1980s. Noncontributing structure.**

This emergency generator is located to the east of the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 101, 1944). This is a single-story, single-bay, flat-roof structure oriented to the east. A single-leaf entry with a metal door is located near the northeast corner of the facade. A large vent is located on the south elevation of the structure. The exterior of the emergency generator is clad in brick.

Resource 156. Emergency Generator. Circa 1970s–1980s. Noncontributing structure.

This emergency generator is located to the north of the main building (Resource 1, 1923). It is a small one-story, flat-roof building type clad in running bond brick and topped with a metal cap. It rests on a concrete foundation. The building has a single metal door on its east elevation and two vents on its northern elevation.

Resource 157. Emergency Generator. Circa 1970s–1980s. Noncontributing structure.

This emergency generator (Resource 157, circa 1970s–1980s) is located to the east of a continued treatment building (Resource 74, 1937). It is a small one-story, flat-roof building clad in running bond brick and topped with a metal cap. It rests on a concrete foundation. The building has a single metal door on the eastern elevation, two large vents on the northern elevation, and a metal garage door on the southern elevation.

Resource 158. Emergency Generator. Circa 1970s–1980s. Noncontributing structure.

This emergency generator is located to the west of an acute building (Resource 67, 1930). It is a small one-story, flat-roof building type clad in running bond brick and topped with a metal cap. It rests on a concrete foundation. The building has a single metal door on its east elevation and two vents on its northern elevation.

Resource 159. Emergency Generator. Circa 1970s–1980s. Noncontributing structure.

This emergency generator (Resource 159, circa 1970s–1980s) is located to the west of a continued treatment building (Resource 81, 1939). It is a small one-story, flat-roof building clad in running bond brick and topped with a metal cap. It rests on a concrete foundation. The building has a single metal door on the eastern elevation and two large vents on the northern elevation.

Resource 160. Emergency Generator. Circa 1970s–1980s. Noncontributing structure.

This emergency generator (Resource 160, circa 1970s–1980s) is located to the west of continued treatment building (Resource 82, 1939). It is a small one-story, flat-roof building clad in running bond brick and topped with a metal cap, on a concrete foundation. The building has a single metal door on the north elevation and a larger vent on the south elevation.

Resource 161. Bowling Alley Quonset Hut. 1947. Contributing building.

The bowling alley (Resource 161, 1947) is located to the east of the shops and garage building (Resource 66, 1941). Oriented south to north, this Quonset hut has a concrete block foundation with a raised basement and corrugated metal sheathing above. This building is currently vacant. Due to a shortage of construction materials both during and immediately following World War II, Quonset huts were frequently recycled at Second Generation Veterans Hospitals to fulfill a variety of uses including quarters for staff; chapels; storage; libraries; and in the case of the Knoxville, Iowa, campus recreation facilities such as bowling alleys. The facade of this building contains a single-light metal door and an original wooden sign stating "Bowling." The rear (south) elevation has two original wooden doors, one with a nine-panel window, and the other with a six-panel window. The eastern and western side

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elevations have no windows or doors. The roof has been modified to extend to a ridge rather than remain a continuous arch.

Resource 163. Laundry Building. 1996. *Noncontributing building.*

The laundry building (Building 163, 1996) is located to the north of the shops and garage building (Resource 66, 1941). Oriented to the south, this building is currently vacant. The one-story, five-bay facade has three modern glass windows with fanlights under brick arches. One of these window bays also contains a single-leaf glass door. The other bays are filled in with brick. Engaged brick piers with concrete caps are located on the facade and all elevations. The rear (north) elevation is similar to the front. The west elevation is spanned by a projecting one-story block with a flat roof and a central stairway leading to an entry with a metal door with a metal shed-roof awning. The eastern elevation has a similar awning that goes the length of the elevation and covers a raised concrete loading dock. The building has a running bond brick exterior with a double soldier course of brick below a concrete cornice and flat roof. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete.

Resource 166. Emergency Generator. Circa 1980s–1990s. *Noncontributing structure.*

This emergency generator (Resource 166, circa 1980s–1990s) is located northwest of the mess/kitchen/male attendants' quarters building (Resource 4, 1923). It is a small one-story, flat-roof structure clad in running bond brick and topped with a metal cap, on a concrete foundation. The building has a single metal door on the east elevation and a vent on the south elevation.

Resource 167. Storage Building. 1979. *Noncontributing building.*

The storage building (Resource 167, 1979) is located southwest of the root cellar (Resource 69, 1933) in the southwest portion of the historic district adjacent to another storage building (Resource D, circa 1990s–2000s). Oriented to the east, Resource 167 is a rectangular, two-bay, aluminum building with a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles. It rests on a concrete foundation. The facade has two large garage bays, and the southeastern elevation has an open entryway.

Resource 171. Aggregate Storage Building. 1996. *Noncontributing building.*

The aggregate storage building (Resource 171, 1996) is located northwest of the steel water tower and tank (Resource 92, circa 1930s–1940s). Oriented to the north, it is a concrete shed-roof building with metal cap. The north facade contains one large metal overhead door; all other elevations have no doors or windows.

Resource 173. Education and Training Center. 1996. *Noncontributing building.*

The education and training center (Resource 173, 1996) is located northwest of the chapel (Resource 136, 1962). Oriented to the west, it is a one-story, hip-roof building supported by a raised basement. This building is currently vacant or in limited use. The facade features a central hip-roof, three-bay projection with a projecting one-bay, front-gable entry portico. The portico features a semicircular archway with a concrete keystone. There is a central metal-framed glass door with sidelights and two darkened sliding windows flanking this entrance. There are no other windows on the facade. The rear (east) elevation of the building has a central hip-roof wing with two solid metal doors. There is a window on the main block of the building to either side of the wing. The side elevations are solid brick without doors or windows. The building has a prominent concrete water table course and stringcourse on all elevations. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the building has a running bond brick exterior, and the building rests on a concrete foundation. Connecting corridors (Resource L, circa

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1970s–1990s) connect this building to the recreation building (Resource 5, 1923) and the chapel (Resource 136, 1962).

Resource A. Trash Building for Nurses' Quarters. Circa 1930s–1940s. Contributing structure.

Resource A is located south of the rear elevation of the nurses' quarters (Resource 9, 1923). It is a square-shaped running-bond brick building on a concrete foundation. It has a pyramidal roof of asphalt shingles and a wood-framed door. The upper half of the building is composed entirely of open wood window frames filled with mesh wiring.

Resource B. Quonset Hut. Circa 1940s. Contributing building.

This Quonset hut (Resource B, circa 1940s–1950s) is located to the north of the laundry building (Resource 7, 1923). Its front and rear elevations are composed of concrete block and its semicircular roof is composed of corrugated metal. There is a small vent on one end and double doors on the other.

Resource C. Picnic Shelter. Circa 2000s. Noncontributing structure.

This picnic shelter (Resource C, circa 2000s) is located east of an acute building (Resource 102, 1944). It is an open-air shelter with a wood-gable asphalt shingle roof supported by wood piers on a poured-concrete pad.

Resource D. Storage Building. Circa 1990s–2000s. Noncontributing building.

This storage building (Resource D, circa 1990s–2000s) is located southwest of the root cellar (Resource 69, 1933) in the southwest portion of the historic district, adjacent to the another storage building (Resource 167, 1979). Oriented to the east, it is a one-story, aluminum-sided building with a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles. It rests on a concrete foundation. The facade has two garage bays and the rear (west) elevation has two replacement one-over-one double-hung sash windows. A metal door is located in the south elevation.

Resource E. Smoking Shelter. Circa 2000s. Noncontributing structure.

Unlike prefabricated smoking shelters not counted in the historic district inventory within the Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District, this smoking shelter (Resource E, circa 2000s) has a front-gable roof, is constructed of wood and aluminum, and has a removable covering similar to tarp material. This resource is located north of an acute building (Resource 67, 1930).

Resource F. Gate Posts. Circa 1980s–1990s. Noncontributing object.

These gate posts are brick piers with large concrete spherical finials, located along road entrances to the Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District. This includes the entrance on Liberty Lane from Highway 14, the entrance from W. Pleasant Street onto Freedom Drive, and the entrance on Independence Drive from Pleasant Street.

Resource G. Picnic Shelter. Circa 1990s–2000s. Noncontributing structure.

This picnic shelter is located southeast of an acute building (Resource 67, 1930) and is an open-air shelter with a wood gable asphalt shingle roof supported by wood piers on a poured concrete pad.

Resource H. Folk Art Wood Sculpture. Circa 1980s–2000s. Noncontributing objects.

There are three chainsaw art sculptures in the historic district and no identifying mark of the artist was found on any sculpture. The statues are cut from former trees with the base composed of the stump of the trees that lined the drives or streets. South of the shops and garage building (Resource

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66, 1941) is a wood sculpture of a Civil-war era uniformed soldier. West of a continued treatment building (Resource 81, 1939) is a wood sculpture of Uncle Sam. South of the main building (Resource 1, 1923), on the southeast corner of the historic district along W. Pleasant Street (Business Highway 5/92), is a wood sculpture of a uniformed World War-era soldier with an American flag and a child at his side.

Resource I. Three Tanks. Circa 2000s. Noncontributing structure.

Three tanks (Resource I, circa 2000s) are found to the west of the laundry building (Resource 163, 1996). This resource consists of three cylindrical fuel tanks atop concrete with brick facing, all on a concrete slab foundation. The area is surrounded by metal fencing with barbed wire at the top.

Resource J. Picnic Shelter. Circa 1990s–2000s. Noncontributing structure.

This picnic shelter is located north of an acute building (Resource 67, 1930) and is an open-air shelter with a wood hexagonal asphalt shingle roof supported by wood piers on a poured concrete pad.

Resource K. Switch Station. Circa 1970s–1990s. Noncontributing structure.

A switch station (Resource K, circa 1970s–1990s) is located west of the laundry building (Resource 163, 1996) and is a rectangular-shaped metal building with a metal slight-gable roof. Numerous solid metal doors are found along the west elevation of the structure.

Resource L. Connecting Corridors. Circa 1970s–1990s. Noncontributing structure.

Many of the connecting corridors found on campus, including those that connect Resources 2 to 5, 4 to 136, 5 to 81, 5 to 173, 81 to 82, 81 to 85 and 136 to 173 were constructed after the period of significance. These are identical, one-story, running-bond brick buildings with paired or triple single-light windows and asphalt-shingled gable roofs. The corridors that connect Resource 81 to 82 and 81 to 85 are constructed partially below grade.

Resource M. Picnic Shelter. Circa 1990s–2000s. Noncontributing structure.

This picnic shelter, located south of the recreation building (Resource 5, 1923), is an open-air shelter with a wood gable asphalt shingle roof supported by wood piers on a poured concrete pad.

Resource N. Landscaped Grounds. Circa 1920s–1950. Contributing site.

Second Generation Veterans Hospitals constructed during the early 1920s (Period I) usually had little formal landscape planning, as the major emphasis was the completion of the buildings to serve the medical needs of veterans. Period II veterans hospitals (constructed from the late 1920s through 1950) had landscaped grounds with planting plans and designs that often took advantage of the natural contours of the site during the placement of buildings and drives. The Knoxville VA Hospital is an example of a Period I veterans hospital with later Period II neuropsychiatric patient buildings constructed within the historic district. Veterans neuropsychiatric hospitals were often located outside urban areas and on larger tracts of land than veterans general medical and surgical hospitals built in the same period. Because of the flat terrain, the existing buildings, and its construction during Period I, the Knoxville VA Hospital did not make use of the natural contours and landscape features commonly found at Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. But the landscape is still an important characteristic to this historic district. Landscape elements included within the Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District include: the main entrance drive (Veterans Drive) leading from West Pleasant Street to the front of the main building (Resource 1, 1923); the spatial design of the campus with the residential quarters separated from the central core group of buildings; open lawns located to the front,

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west, and northwest of the central core group; mature vegetation within the residential group and the central portion of the historic district; and secondary entrances along West Pleasant Street. The historic district continues to be divided into three loosely formed groups consisting of the central core, maintenance/utility, and residential groups. The residential group is distanced from the central group in order to provide employees a certain amount of privacy from the workplace. Although located on the edge of town, the area surrounding the hospital during the period of significance was rural, with agricultural fields to the west and south. The rural feeling provided by the surrounding fields and the open campus design of the historic district's landscape, including the lawns and various patient ward/support buildings, presented an aesthetically pleasing campus that provided insulation for the patients from the distractions of the world outside the hospital boundaries. The rural setting was seen to provide a healthy, calm environment that served as an additional treatment in curing the neuropsychiatric patients of the Knoxville VA Hospital. Therefore the landscaped grounds is considered a contributing site to the historic district as it continues to retain integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, and association.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Politics/Government

Health/Medicine

Architecture

Period of Significance

1923-1950

Significant Dates

1905

1923

1944

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Liebke, Henry F., State Architect of Iowa

Construction Service, Quartermaster Corps of the Army

Construction Service, Veterans Administration

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the construction of the facility in 1923 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 buildings were utilized and/or constructed during the period of significance. These buildings relate to the historic district's identity as a Period I and Period II neuropsychiatric hospital 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.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)
N/A

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

The Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District is an excellent example of a neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospital that incorporates design elements of the Veterans Bureau and VA building campaigns of both Period I and Period II. The Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District displays elements of Period I Second Generation Veterans Hospitals that dated from 1919 through the early 1920s. Construction was also undertaken at the Knoxville facility from the late 1920s through the 1940s. The time span of construction included Period II of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals from the late 1920s to 1950, the date of the last federal veterans hospital constructed utilizing the design philosophies developed for the second period of VA development in the twentieth century. Additionally, the Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District retains characteristics of the neuropsychiatric sub-type of the veterans hospitals. The Knoxville 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 its impact on the local community and veterans throughout Iowa. It is also eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Health and Medicine at the state level because of the physical evidence the hospital provides concerning mental health care offered primarily to World War I and World War II veterans. The hospital is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the state level because the Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District is an intact example of the evolution of designs of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals throughout the period of significance, which increasingly incorporated elaborate elements of the Classical Revival style that was popular in the early to mid-twentieth century. The use of pilasters, quoins, pediments, and double chimneys with connecting pediment walls reflects the influence of the Classical Revival style. Construction of the first group of buildings within the Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District was completed in 1923 and incorporated earlier buildings from the former State Hospital for Inebriates, constructed in 1905. Various new buildings and additions were completed through 1950 (see map of contributing and noncontributing resources on page 42). The facility was designated as a neuropsychiatric hospital serving veterans in south-central Iowa. The historic district continues to retain characteristics of this sub-type of hospital. The historic district contains sixty-five resources, with thirty-seven considered contributing resources to the Knoxville VA Hospital historic district. The campus setting and the use of Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural decorative elements on the exteriors of the buildings create a cohesive architectural campus setting. The period of significance and assessment of contributing and noncontributing resources for this nomination are based on the historic district's significance within the historic contexts developed in the United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF). Resources constructed after 1950, and thus considered noncontributing within this nomination, may possess significance under themes not fully developed as part of the MPDF. Resources located within the medical center campus may be eligible or contributing for other associations or contexts under National Register Criteria A-D, or recent buildings/structures may be eligible under Criteria Consideration G, for resources of exceptional importance that are less than 50 years of age.

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

The period of significance for the Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District extends from 1923 to 1950. The period of significance begins with the construction of the facility and continues through 1950, the date of the last federal veterans hospital constructed utilizing the design philosophies developed for Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District is an excellent example of a Period I Second Generation Veterans Hospital that retains physical evidence of the changes in design of neuropsychiatric veterans hospitals through the late 1920s to 1950 (also referred to as Period II).

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

See Continuation Sheet, page 8.33.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

See Continuation Sheet, page 9.36.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Dept. of Veterans Affairs, Historic Preservation
Office & Des Moines VA Medical Center Public
Affairs Officer

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 63-01767

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 86 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u> Zone	<u>489906</u> Easting	<u>4574432</u> Northing	3	<u>15</u> Zone	<u>490030</u> Easting	<u>4574500</u> Northing
2	<u>15</u> Zone	<u>490030</u> Easting	<u>4574430</u> Northing	4	<u>15</u> Zone	<u>490044</u> Easting	<u>4574537</u> Northing

See Continuation Sheet, page 10.38.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the nominated historic district is delineated by the polygon in solid black lines on a topographic quadrangle map and an aerial map on pages 40–41. The boundary is also indicated by a polygon on the enclosed USGS Knoxville SW, Iowa topographic quadrangle map. The UTM reference points, stated in NAD 27, are provided above and Continuation Sheet 10.38, as well as on the USGS topographic quadrangle map. The northwest corner of the property boundary, indicated as UTM N 4574432 E 489906, is located on a driveway approximately 810 feet east of 118th Place. The boundary follows the driveway approximately 430 feet to the east to UTM N 4574430 E 490030, which is at the intersection of the driveway and the historic district street known as Independence Drive, and it turns here to the north and continues to follow the west edge of Independence Drive approximately 190 feet to UTM N 4574500 E 490030. The boundary turns slightly to the northeast and follows Independence Drive approximately 140 feet to the UTM N4574537 E 490044. The boundary turns to the north to follow a fence line immediately west of Independence Drive for approximately 360 feet to a corner of the property boundary at UTM N 4574658 E 490044. It then turns back to the east and follows the fence line for approximately 1,260 feet to UTM N 4574661 E 490424. Following the outer edge of a parking lot, the boundary continues approximately 315 feet to the southeast to UTM N 4574607 E 490515 and then approximately 390 feet along a fence line to the south to UTM N 4574484 E 490519, located just north of

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Liberty Lane. The boundary then continues along a fence line north of Liberty Lane, extending approximately 650 feet to the east to UTM N 4574482 E 490714, then approximately 730 feet to the south to UTM N 4574254 E 490714, and approximately 550 feet to the west along a fence line to UTM N 4574256 E 490547, located near the southwest corner of a parking lot. From here, the boundary turns to the south and extends approximately 270 feet to UTM N 4574165 E 490544, just north of Business Highway 5/92 (W. Pleasant Street). It follows along the north side of the road approximately 490 feet to the west to UTM N 4574166 E 490392, and then turns south for approximately 300 feet to UTM N 4574070 E 490392 located at the southeast corner of the row of quarters located on the south side of the highway. The boundary extends approximately 730 feet to the west behind the quarters along a fence line to UTM N 4574070 E 490162 and then runs south for approximately 100 feet to UTM N 4574040 E 490162, west for approximately 140 feet to UTM N 4574040 E 490124, and north for approximately 130 feet to UTM N 4574078 E 490124 to encompass a small piece of the property that once contained garages for the quarters. The boundary continues approximately 250 feet to the west along a tree line to UTM N 4574079 E 490045 and then runs north for approximately 300 feet to UTM N 4574178 E 490045, which is at the intersection of Business Highway 5/92 (W. Pleasant Street) and Independence Drive. From here, the boundary follows the north side of the highway approximately 440 feet to the west to a fence line at UTM N 4574178 E 489906, and finally it extends approximately 870 feet directly north to the beginning point. The NRHP historic district boundary includes approximately 86 acres.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District is located at 1515 W. Pleasant Street, Knoxville, Marion County, Iowa. The boundaries of the historic district focus on the concentration of buildings constructed during the period of significance. The historic district is bounded on the south by W. Pleasant Street and a tree line to the south of the residential quarters and to the west by a fence line and the eastern edge of a drive. To the north and east, the historic district boundary follows a fence line along the property line of the facility. The boundary follows clearly defined man-made features that surround the historic resources. The irregularly-shaped historic district boundary encompasses approximately 86 acres and sixty-five resources; thirty-seven resources are considered contributing to the significance of the historic district. Contributing resources include those that retain integrity to convey the historic district's significance and that were utilized and/or constructed during the period of significance. The period of significance for the Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District in Knoxville, Iowa, extends from the initial construction of the hospital in 1923 through 1950, the date of the last federal veterans hospital constructed utilizing the design philosophies developed for Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The boundary was delineated to not only include the significant historic buildings but also the open space and site elements associated with the Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District, including mature trees and vegetation, linear and curvilinear drives, and lawn areas.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Trent Spurlock/Architectural Historian, Trent Margrif/Architectural Historian, Matthew D.

McMahan/Architectural Historian, and Holly Higgins/Architectural Historian

organization Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

date February 7, 2012

street & number 151 Walton Avenue

telephone 859-252-4737

city or town Lexington

state KY

zip code 40508

e-mail _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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

- **Continuation Sheets:** 40-44

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

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive 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.

Name of Property: Knoxville Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

City or Vicinity: Knoxville

County: Marion

State: IA

Photographer: Trent Spurlock

Date Photographed: April 16–18, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Page 39

Property Owner:

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

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Areas of Significance: Criterion A

Politics and Government

The Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Politics and Government at the state level because of its impact on the local community during the hospital's construction and operation as well as the social and humanitarian movements in Iowa. A former State Hospital for Inebriates already existed on the site of the Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District. The Public Health Service recognized the need for a veterans' hospital to serve south central Iowa. A 1922 *Knoxville Journal* article announcing that Knoxville had been named the site of the new federal hospital expresses the excitement the local community held for the hospital.²¹ As described in the article, Knoxville was selected over St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and Des Moines as the site of one of the nation's six original neuropsychiatric veterans hospitals constructed for the Veterans Bureau. The beauty of the site at Knoxville was especially praised: "A quiet, healthful, wholesome atmosphere, God's own beautiful outdoors, will minister to the bodily and mental ills of the patients as no skill of man can do."²² In May 1922, President Warren G. Harding approved purchase of the existing hospital buildings, comprised of five brick buildings, a greenhouse, and several wood buildings situated on 345 acres of land, for \$200,000.²³ The initial plans for the Knoxville facility were designed and construction overseen by the War Department's (U. S. Army) Construction Service, Quartermaster Corps for the Veterans' Bureau. Sixteen new buildings were constructed and two existing buildings from the State Hospital period renovated.²⁴ An acute treatment building (Resource 67) was constructed in 1930, and an infirmary building (Resource 68) was built the following year. Additional buildings were constructed during the 1930s, such as the officers' duplex quarters (Resource 65, 1932), three continued treatment buildings (Resources 74, 1937; 81 and 82, 1939) and connecting corridors (Resource 14, circa 1939–1944). The Works Progress Administration (WPA) also completed projects within the historic district, such as the demolition of the original building of the State Industrial Home for the Blind in August 1940.²⁵ Because many were unemployed during the Great Depression, the new construction within the hospital campus during the 1930's, as well as the WPA's projects provided much needed economic stimulus to the community during this time.

When constructed, the Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District served the Ninth District including the states of Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, making Knoxville an important regional center. From the start, the hospital brought multiple economic benefits to the town, creating approximately 250 jobs, bringing people to support local businesses, attracting new families to move to the area, and patronizing local wholesale suppliers. As the facility grew over the years, it continued to play an important role in the region by providing employment to a large workforce and serving as an economic engine to the local economy.

²¹ "Knoxville Gets Hospital for Vets," *Knoxville Journal*, June 1, 1922.

²² Ibid.

²³ "Knoxville Gets Hospital for Vets," *Knoxville Journal*, June 1, 1922; "The History of the Knoxville VA Medical Center," *Knoxville Journal-Express*, November 6, 2009.

²⁴ *Caring for America's Veterans* (Veterans' Affairs Central Iowa Health Care System, Knoxville Division, 2008).

²⁵ Ibid.

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Section number 8 Page 30**Health and Medicine**

The Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Health and Medicine at the state level because of the physical reminder of the prevailing and progressive medical care embraced by the federal government for veterans from 1923 to 1950, providing mental health care to veterans of south-central Iowa and surrounding states. Initial construction in 1923 consisted of sixteen new buildings and the renovation of two existing buildings from the State Hospital for Inebriates, increasing the hospital's capacity to 567 beds.²⁶ By the time Congress had approved \$15,000,000 in funding for additional veterans hospital facilities in April 1928, the hospital was near capacity.²⁷ This allowed for substantial construction during the 1930s and 1940s. A 138-bed building (Resource 67) for treatment of acute cases was constructed in 1930, and a 146-bed infirmary building (Resource 68) was built the following year, allowing for the treatment of 866 patients. A neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 101) and acute treatment building (Resource 102) were completed in 1944 and collectively increased the capacity of the hospital to 1,641 beds.²⁸ The large number of beds for a rural hospital is due to the fact that it served veterans from Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska. The bed capacity of other veterans neuropsychiatric hospitals throughout the nation during the period of significance was usually less than that of Knoxville, with few exceptions. Examples of neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals include the Canandaigua VA Hospital, located in Canandaigua, New York, had a bed capacity of 1,637, and also served a multi-state area of rural western New York and northern Pennsylvania. The North Chicago VA Hospital, located in the Chicago suburbs, had a bed capacity of 805, and the Coatesville VA Hospital, located in the suburbs of Philadelphia, had a bed capacity of 1,136.

Areas of Significance: Criterion C**Architecture**

The Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the state level as an excellent example of the changes in design of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals during the period of significance. The Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District, because of its early initial construction, exemplifies the evolution of the standard designs utilized by the Veterans Bureau and later the VA. These designs evolved during this period from minimal Colonial Revival details to the fully realized character of the late 1920s through 1950 Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, which included Classical Revival elements such as pilasters, quoins, pediments, and simulated double chimneys with connecting parapet walls. These additional patient ward buildings were constructed in the typical H-form found at Period II veterans neuropsychiatric hospitals. The nationally popular Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural styles utilized for the later facilities of the historic district suggests a strong national pride following World War I and continuing through to after the Second World War and were the most common architectural styles utilized for Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District also shares similarities with other hospitals of this sub-type constructed from the early 1920s through 1950 such as: Camp Custer (Battle Creek), Michigan; Chillicothe, Ohio; Northampton, Massachusetts; and St. Cloud, Minnesota. These similarities include the campus setting and the use of

²⁶ *Caring for America's Veterans* (Veterans Affairs Central Iowa Health Care System, Knoxville Division, 2008).

²⁷ James C. Green, "More Hospital Room Is Urged," *Knoxville Journal*, April 19, 1928.

²⁸ *Caring for America's Veterans* (Veterans Affairs Central Iowa Health Care System, Knoxville Division, 2008).

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Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural decorative elements on the exteriors of the patient and residential buildings, creating a cohesive architectural campus setting.

Integrity:

As a historic district eligible under both Criteria A and C, the Knoxville 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 historic district 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 and portions of surrounding states. 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 Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District continues to serve as a medical facility and retains much of its original appearance dating to the period of significance. Contributing buildings retain most of their character defining details, especially those displaying Classical Revival architectural details. The hospital and associated campus are situated at its original location. Although the historic district has lost some of its buildings and structures dating to the period of significance—such as the original building for the State Industrial Home for the Blind, buildings associated with the former farm operations located outside the historic district boundary, and Quonset huts placed within the campus after World War II—none of the major buildings have been demolished. The loss of these buildings does not seriously compromise the integrity of the historic district.

The landscapes of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals appear to have evolved from the earliest hospitals of the early 1920s to those constructed through 1950. The landscapes of the hospitals dating from the early to mid-1920s tend to have a greater use of linear drives and sidewalks without emphasizing the natural attributes of the sites, while the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals constructed from the late 1920s to 1950 attempted to utilize the natural attributes of the site in the placement of the buildings and developing curvilinear drives and sidewalks for 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 Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District, because of its initial construction in the early 1920s, exhibits attributes of the earlier period. The original design included a straight driveway (currently Freedom Drive) entering the historic district from the main highway. The main building (Resource 1, 1923), continued treatment building (Resource 3, 1923) and mess/kitchen/male attendants' quarters (Resource 4, 1923) were arranged in a row on a road to the east, the tuberculosis cottage (Resource 2, 1923) and recreation building (Resource 3, 1923) were located further north along a road to the west. The warehouse (Resource 6, 1923), laundry (Resource 7, 1923), and female attendants' quarters (Resource 8, 1923) were grouped to the north of the mess/kitchen/male attendants' quarters on a parallel road, while the other quarters were arranged in a neat row along the south side of the main access highway. Buildings from the State Hospital for Inebriates were scattered in the west side of the historic district. A few curvilinear elements added

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variety to the linear plan, including circles in front of the main building, in front of the recreation building, and to the rear of the convalescent building (a state hospital building that is no longer extant). Trees lined the major drives, and an orchard was located to the west. The H-shape patient care buildings constructed in the 1930s and 1940s were arranged around and between the existing buildings, maintaining a generally linear arrangement, although the grouping of Resources 67, 68, 101, and 102 to the east and Resources 81, 82, and 83 to the northwest suggest, but do not fully achieve, the courtyard arrangement typical at the veterans neuropsychiatric hospitals constructed during this later period. The area surrounding the rather compact group of buildings was traditionally open land, originally possibly used for farming operations and later for recreation. The parking lots surrounding the historic district core maintain this open landscape arrangement, and mature trees continue to contribute to the setting of the historic district.

Changes to historic district buildings include replacement doors, replacement windows, enclosed porches, and additions. The majority of replacement windows consist of a fixed, orange, textured vinyl panel above two-over-two-light horizontal metal sashes. Replacement windows are found on Resources 1-5, 8-12, 14, 27, 67, 68, 74, 77, 81, 101, and 102. Resources 8-12 contain replacement windows that consist of one-over-one, double-hung sashes. Metal replacement doors are found on Resources 2, 8-10, 63, 66, 67, and 77. Although the replacement windows and doors do diminish the integrity of design, materials and workmanship, they do not significantly impact the character of the buildings, which continue to contribute to the significance of the historic district. Porches on Resources 1, 2, 74, and 101 have been enclosed with brick; however, the former locations of all the open porches are visibly recognizable. To improve egress/ingress, additions have been constructed to the return wings of the H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings containing stairwells and/or elevator shafts. These normally flat-roof additions are usually small and are constructed of materials sympathetic to the original structure. While none of these individual changes substantially diminish integrity, these modifications can cumulatively impact the integrity of the historic district as a whole. However, these resources continue to contribute to the historic district. The interiors of the majority of the buildings within the historic district appear to have lost integrity due to alterations made over time to adapt to changing use and standards in medical and psychiatric care.

The alterations to the main building (Resource 1), including modifying the primary entrance and the addition of replacement windows and doors has diminished integrity of materials and design of this building, but not to the point that the main building (Resource 1) is no longer contributing to the historic district. The facade addition of the main building (Resource 1) does mimic the general form of the original entry, and it exhibits a scale and materials sympathetic to the original portion of the building and with other buildings of the historic district dating to the period of significance. The main building (Resource 1, 1923) is a contributing resource to the historic district.

The introduction of buildings into the historic district setting after the period of significance can diminish integrity of design and setting, especially buildings with large footprints or massing. However, very few noncontributing buildings with large footprints and massing have been erected within the campus of the Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District, other than the laundry (Resource 163, 1996), the chapel (Resource 136, 1962), and the education and training center (Resource 173, 1996). The laundry's form and materials are compatible with the other service buildings within this portion of the historic district. The chapel is located to the west of the kitchen/mess hall/male attendants' quarters (Resource 4, 1923). Although its design is clearly modern, its scale, form, materials, and function are all compatible with the historic district setting, so it does not significantly detract from the integrity of the historic district. Likewise, the education and training center, located northwest of the chapel, is a relatively small and unobtrusive addition. The majority of buildings/structures added to the Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District are small and do not interrupt the original spatial qualities of design or setting,

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such as generator structures (Resources 155–160, 166), the replacement flag pole (Resource 123, circa 1980s–1990s), and storage buildings (Resources 167, D). Overall, the setting and design of the Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District is remarkably intact.

Although the cumulative effect of modifications, loss of buildings, and construction of buildings and additions after the period of significance diminishes the integrity of design and setting, the historic district continues to communicate its sense of time and place as a hospital constructed during the period of significance and its connection to other veterans hospitals of this typology. The evolution reflected in the historic district does not reach the point to render it not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The historic district retains the majority of structures constructed during the period of significance, and the historic district retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling to convey the significance of the historic district.

Historical Narrative:

The property on which the Knoxville Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital Historic District is now located was once the State Industrial Home for the Blind, which was established on January 1, 1892. Occupants of this institution made brooms, producing an average of 550 a month. Operation of the home ceased in April 1900. Two years later, the facility was reinstituted as the State Hospital for Inebriates but was not officially recognized as such until 1904. Inmates at the hospital worked in a brick and tile factory located on the grounds. The facility was abandoned within a few years of its inception.²⁹

In April 1920, the United States Public Health Service reached an agreement with the Iowa State Board of Control to lease the former State Hospital for Inebriates at Knoxville for a veterans' hospital. The monthly rate for the existing buildings and 40 acres was \$1,500.³⁰ The facility was subsequently renovated for use as a hospital for disabled veterans and received its first 12 patients on August 21, 1920.³¹ By the following May, plans were underway to enlarge the hospital through the construction of additional buildings.³²

The Veterans' Bureau, established in 1921, assumed operations of the hospital at Knoxville from the Public Health Service.³³ In May 1922, President Warren G. Harding approved purchase of the hospital, comprised of five brick buildings, a greenhouse, and several wood buildings situated on 345 acres of land, for \$200,000.³⁴ The plans for the Knoxville facility were designed and construction overseen by the War Department's (U. S. Army) Construction Service, Quartermaster Corps for the Veterans' Bureau. The Construction Service of the Quartermaster Corps also designed neuropsychiatric hospitals for the Veterans' Bureau in: American Lake, Washington; Northampton, Massachusetts; Chillicothe, Ohio; and Battle Creek, Michigan. The plans created by the Construction Service of the Quartermaster Corps for the Knoxville facility included a railroad spur to the property for supplies and fuel.³⁵ Bids for the construction of several new buildings on the Knoxville campus were requested the following November. The primary contract was awarded to the Warner Construction

²⁹ "The History of the Knoxville VA Medical Center," *Knoxville Journal-Express*, November 6, 2009.

³⁰ "U.S. Hospital to Be Located Here," *Knoxville Journal*, April 8, 1920.

³¹ "The New Hospital Will Open Soon," *Knoxville Journal*, August 19, 1920; "Patients at U.S. Hospital," *Knoxville Journal*, August 26, 1920.

³² "U.S. Hospital Will Be Enlarged," *Knoxville Journal*, May 26, 1921.

³³ *Caring for America's Veterans* (Veterans Affairs Central Iowa Health Care System, Knoxville Division, 2008).

³⁴ "Knoxville Gets Hospital for Vets," *Knoxville Journal*, June 1, 1922; "The History of the Knoxville VA Medical Center," *Knoxville Journal-Express*, November 6, 2009.

³⁵ F. Charles Starr, "The Design of Neuropsychiatric Hospitals for World War Veterans," *The Modern Hospital* 20, no. 5 (May 1923): 433–436.

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Company of Chicago, which offered to complete the project within 240 days at a price of \$889,974.³⁶ Sixteen new buildings were constructed, two existing buildings renovated, increasing the hospital's capacity to 567 beds.³⁷

Congress approved \$15,000,000 in funding for additional veterans' hospital facilities in April 1928. At that time, the hospital at Knoxville was near maximum capacity.³⁸ A 138-bed building (Resource 67) for treatment of acute cases was constructed in 1930, and a 146-bed infirmary building (Resource 68) was built the following year, allowing for the treatment of 866 patients. The officers' duplex quarters (Resource 65), alterations to the mess/kitchen/male attendants' quarters building (Resource 4), and an addition to the recreation building (Resource 5) were approved for construction in 1931.³⁹ During this period, a large portion of the property was used for agricultural purposes. Dairy goods, pork and lard, various grains, and garden crops were produced and consumed on site. The agricultural work was performed by patients as a form of occupational therapy.⁴⁰

In August 1940, the original building of the State Industrial Home for the Blind was demolished by the Works Progress Administration. The last two patient buildings to be constructed at the Knoxville campus (Resources 101 and 102) were completed in 1944 and collectively increased the capacity of the hospital to 1,641 beds.⁴¹

Additional land was acquired by the VA in 1931, 1938, and 1940, increasing the size of the Knoxville campus to 384.87 acres. However, the acreage of the property directly used for patient care was subsequently reduced several times. In April 1930, 3.52 acres were granted to the State of Iowa for construction of Highway 5. In 1960, Marion County and the Knoxville Community School District purchased 120 acres and 57.5 acres, respectively. Additional tracts were sold to the City of Knoxville and private parties, reducing the hospital property to 162.9 acres.⁴² Eighty acres were made into a golf course for patients. The golf course closed in 1996, but the property is still owned by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.

A 22,000-square foot laundry facility (Resource 163) opened in March 1996. The facility was capable of processing 4,000,000 lbs of laundry annually and serviced the Veterans Affairs medical centers in Knoxville, Des Moines, Iowa City, and Omaha. In May of that same year, the education building (Resource 173) was completed. The main building (Resource 1, 1923) was renovated in 1999 to accommodate a primary care outpatient clinic.⁴³

The veterans' medical centers at Knoxville and Des Moines merged to form the Veterans Affairs Central Iowa Health Care System in 1997.⁴⁴ In May 2004, Secretary of Veterans Affairs Anthony Principi confirmed that many of the Knoxville facility's services would be relocated to the veterans' hospitals at Des Moines and Iowa City.⁴⁵ By June 2008, the decision had been made to close the hospital at Knoxville, and a municipal task force was established to aid in the redevelopment of the campus. A number of options were explored, including exchanging ownership of the property for a new

³⁶ "Chicago Man Gets Gov't Contract," *Knoxville Journal*, December 21, 1922.

³⁷ *Caring for America's Veterans* (Veterans Affairs Central Iowa Health Care System, Knoxville Division, 2008).

³⁸ James C. Green, "More Hospital Room Is Urged," *Knoxville Journal*, April 19, 1928.

³⁹ "Progress of Hospital Construction," *The Medical Bulletin of the Veterans' Administration* 7, no. 10 (October 1931): 995.

⁴⁰ *Caring for America's Veterans* (Veterans Affairs Central Iowa Health Care System, Knoxville Division, 2008).

⁴¹ *Caring for America's Veterans* (Veterans Affairs Central Iowa Health Care System, Knoxville Division, 2008).

⁴² "Land Disposal/Acquisition," *Knoxville Journal-Express*, November 6, 2009.

⁴³ *Caring for America's Veterans* (Veterans Affairs Central Iowa Health Care System, Knoxville Division, 2008).

⁴⁴ "Money Approved for VA Expansion," *Knoxville Journal-Express*, February 15, 2008.

⁴⁵ Tony Leys, "VA Move to Cost City 600 Jobs," *Des Moines Register*, May 8, 2004.

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outpatient clinic to be built by the city or entering into an enhanced use lease with the city or a private company.⁴⁶

The recreation building (Resource 5, 1923) suffered significant storm damage to the auditorium addition in August 2008, resulting in permanent closure of the structure, and the closing of the aforementioned laundry facility was announced in July 2009, limiting activities within the historic district to five buildings.⁴⁷ In December 2009, the hospital's remaining inpatients were relocated to Des Moines. A temporary outpatient clinic located in the main building (Resource 1, 1923) and the boiler plant (Resource 77, 1939) were to remain in operation until 2011.⁴⁸ Currently, the Knoxville VA Hospital Historic District serves as a community-based outpatient clinic focusing on primary ambulatory care and mental health.⁴⁹

⁴⁶ "Veterans Affairs Secretary Seeking Solution for Knoxville's VA Campus," *Knoxville Journal-Express*, June 20, 2008; Steve Woodhouse, "VA Is Behind Task Force," *Knoxville Journal-Express*, June 27, 2008; Harvey E. Sprafka, "VA: Campus in Exchange for CBOC," *Knoxville Journal-Express*, April 3, 2009; Steve Woodhouse, "Mayor: VA Changes Mind on Exchange," *Knoxville Journal-Express*, May 29, 2009; Steve Woodhouse, "As Patients Leave, Task Force Seeks Tenant for VA," *Knoxville Journal-Express*, December 4, 2009.

⁴⁷ Steve Woodhouse, "VA Closing Building 5," *Knoxville Journal-Express*, August 22, 2008; Steve Woodhouse, "VA Laundry Facility Going Dormant," *Knoxville Journal-Express*, July 31, 2009.

⁴⁸ Steve Woodhouse, "Fire Department Has to Cover Empty VA Campus," *Knoxville Journal-Express*, December 25, 2009; Steve Woodhouse, "VA Task Force Working with ISU on Campus Concept," *Knoxville Journal-Express*, March 19, 2010.

⁴⁹ VA Central Iowa Health Care System, "Knoxville Iowa Community-Based Outpatient Clinic," United States Department of Veterans Affairs, <http://www.centraliowa.va.gov/visitors/Knoxville.asp> (accessed May 5, 2011).

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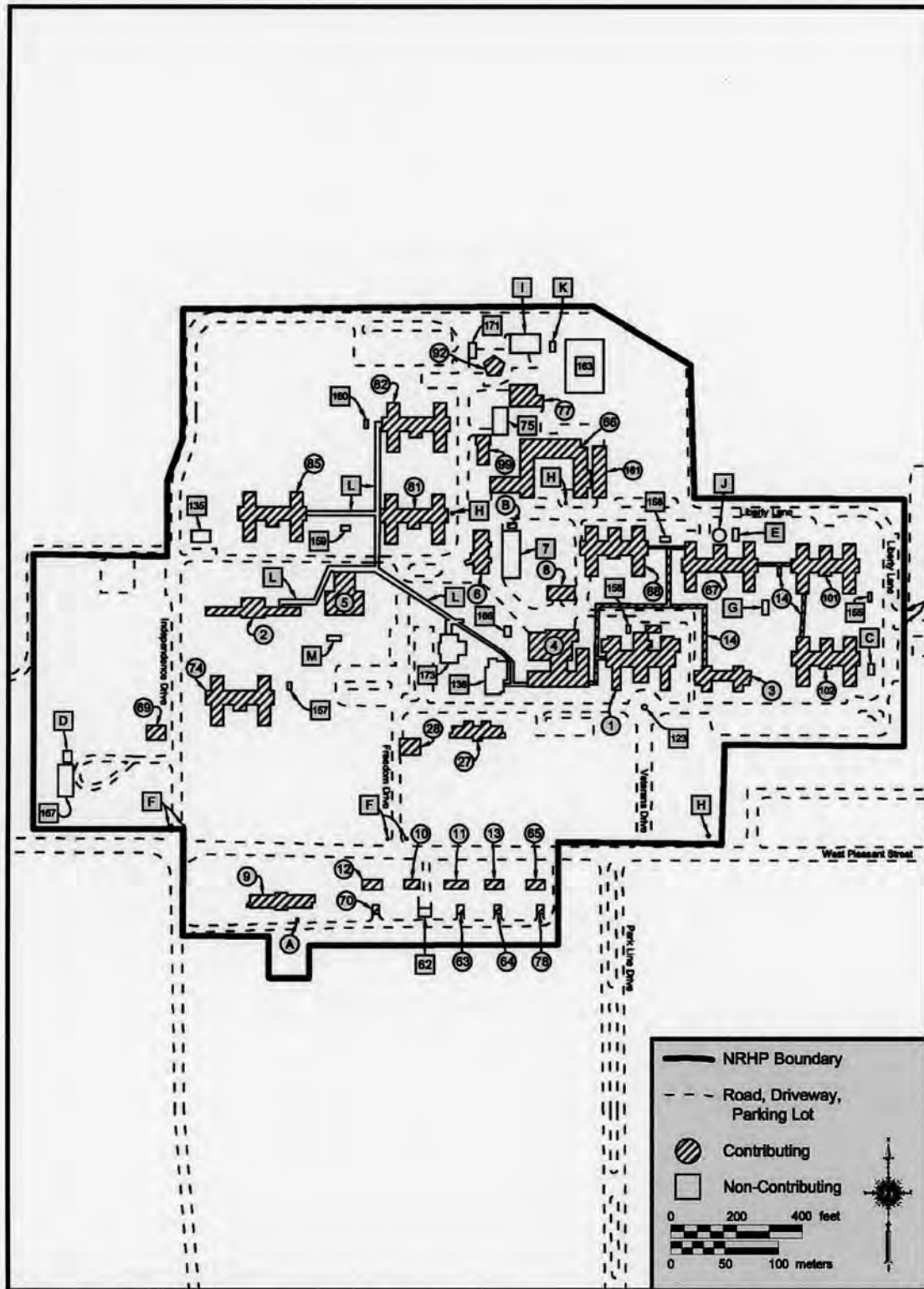
Photograph Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Knoxville Veterans' Administration Hospital (same for all photos)
City, County, State: Knoxville, Marion County, Iowa (same for all photos)
Photographer: Trent Spurlock (same for all photos)
Photo date: April 16-18, 2010 (same for all photos)
Original Negative: N/A (submitted compact disc, same for all photos)

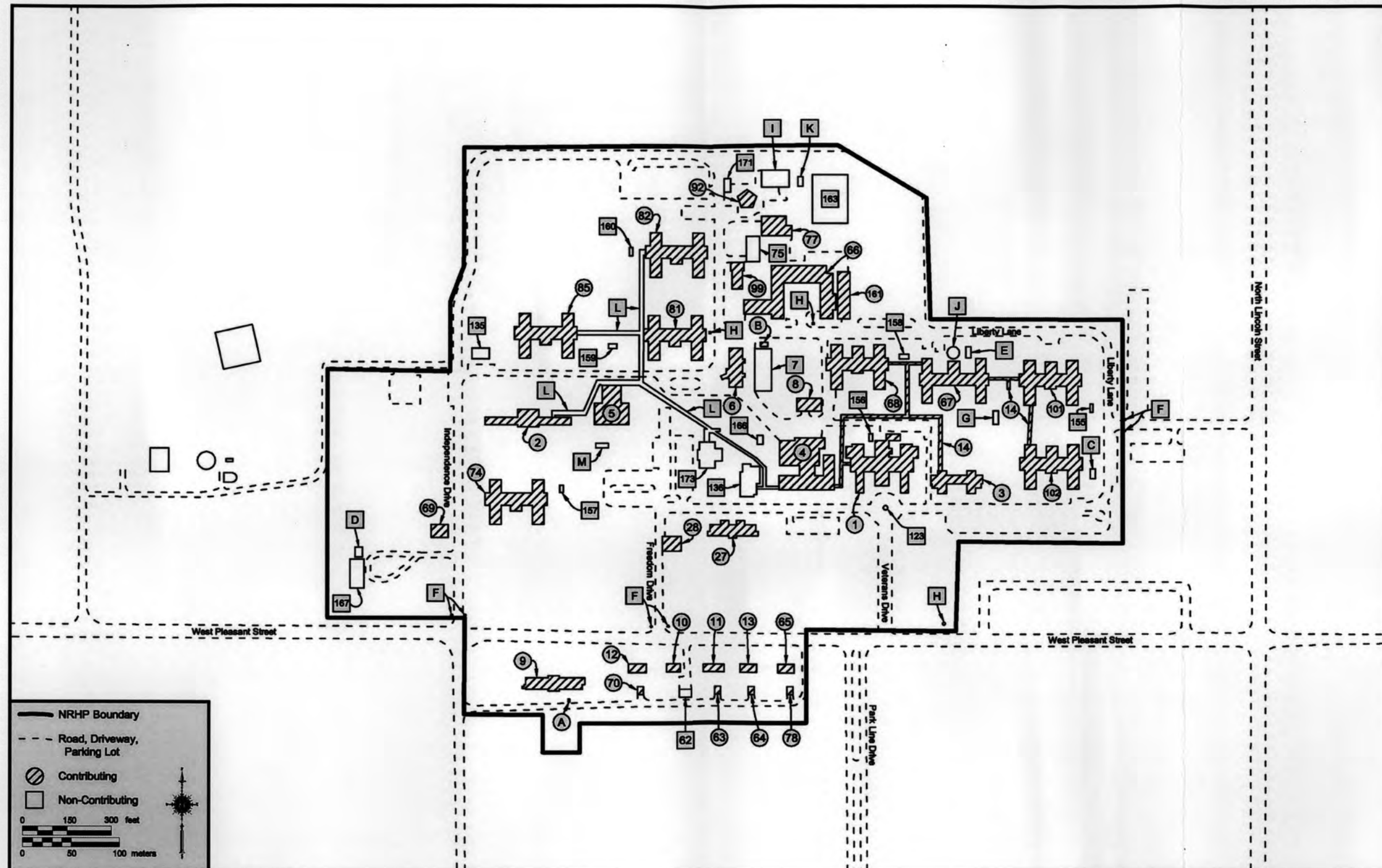
1. View looking southeast to Resources 9, 12, and 10.
2. Resources 13, 11, 10, 12 and 9. View looking southwest.
3. Facade of Resource 1 and Resource 123. View looking north.
4. Facade of Resource 3 looking to the northeast.
5. View looking west-northwest to Resources 1, 3, and 102.
6. Courtyard with view of Resources 3, 14, 67, and G. View looking to the northwest.
7. View to the west along Liberty Lane looking to Resources 68, 81, 66, and 161.
8. View looking northwest to Resources 66, 161, 92, and 163.
9. View looking east to Resources 8, 14, 1, and 4.
10. View looking northeast to west and facade (south) elevations of Resource 2.
11. View looking north to facade (south) elevation of Resource 82 and to Resource 92.
12. View looking north from Liberty Lane to Resources 82, 99, 92, 75, and 77.
13. View looking southeast from near Independence Drive to Resources 82, 160, L, 81, and 85.
14. Facade (south) elevation of Resource 27. View looking north.
15. Facade (south) elevation of Resource 28. View looking north.
16. Facade (south) elevation of Resource 4. View looking north.
17. West and facade (south) elevations of Resource 136. View looking to the northeast.
18. Facade (south) elevation of Resource 5. View looking north.
19. Facade (west) elevation of Resource 173. View looking to the east.
20. Facade (south) elevation of Resource 68. View looking to the north.
21. Facade (north) elevation of Resource 65. View looking to the south.



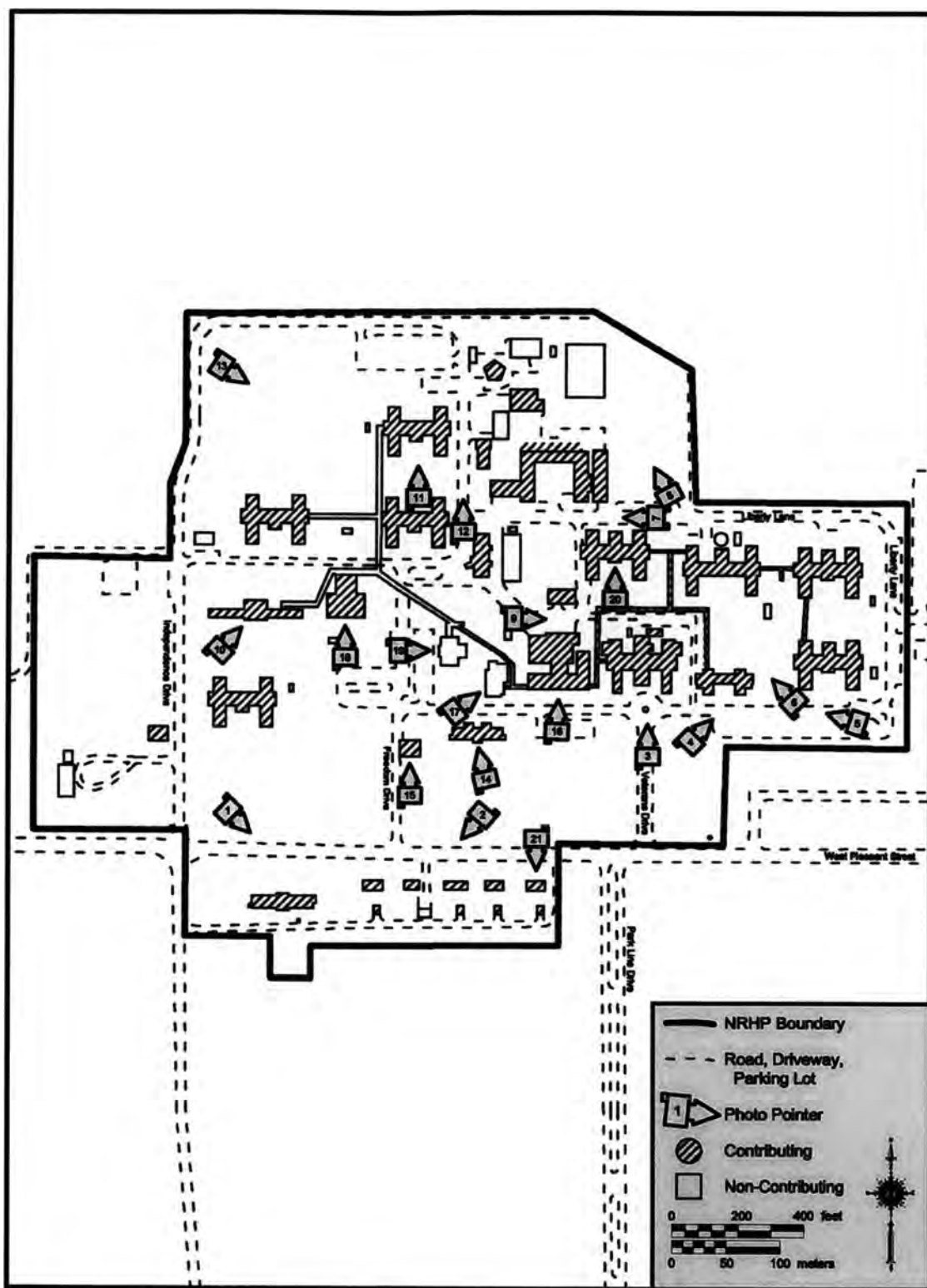
National Register boundary indicated on an aerial map (Iowa Department of Natural Resources, 2009).



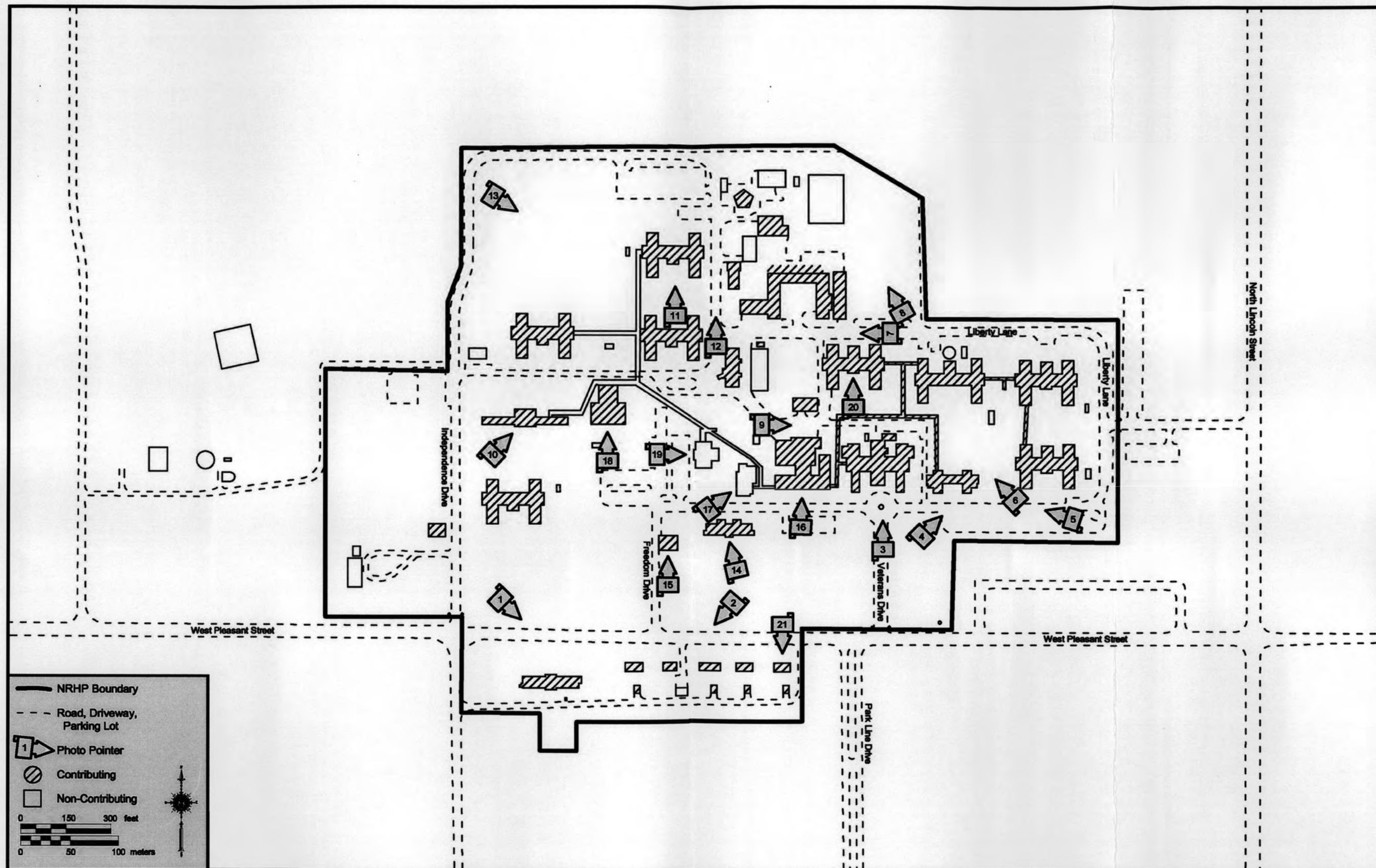
National Register boundary, contributing and noncontributing resources indicated on a sketch map (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., October 2011).



National Register boundary, contributing and noncontributing resources indicated on a sketch map (oversize) (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., October 2011).



Sketch map indicating locations of photographs corresponding to those of the Photograph Continuation Sheet (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., October 2011).



Sketch map indicating locations of photographs corresponding to those of the Photograph Continuation Sheet (oversize) (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., October 2011).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Knoxville Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: IOWA, Marion

DATE RECEIVED: 3/16/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/06/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/23/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/02/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000246

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 5.1.12 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.



1A - Marion County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS - Knoxville VA Hospital - 0001



1A - Marion County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS - Knoxville VA Hospital - 0002



1A - Marion County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS - Knoxville VA Hospital - 0003



1A - Marion County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS - Knoxville VA Hospital - 0004



1A-Marion County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS - Knoxville VA Hospital_0005



1A - Marion County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals - MPS - Knoxville VA Hospital - 0006



1A - Marion County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals - MPS - Knoxville VA Hospital - 0007



1A - Marion County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS - Knoxville VA Hospital - 0008



1A - Marion County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS - Knoxville VA Hospital - 0009



1A - Marion County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS - Knoxville VA Hospital - 0030



1A-Marion County-2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS- Knoxville VA Hospital- DO 11



1A - Marion County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS - Knoxville VA (Hospital) - 0012



1A - Marion County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS - Knoxville VA Hospital - 0013



1A - Marion County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals - MPS - Knoxville VA Hospital - 0014



1A-marion County- 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS- Knoxville VA Hospital- 0015



1A-Marion County- 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS, Knoxville VA Hos pital -0016



1A- Marion County- 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS- Knoxville VA Hospital- 0017



1A - Marion County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS - Knoxville VA Hospital - 0018



1A - Marion County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS - Knoxville VA Hospital - 0019



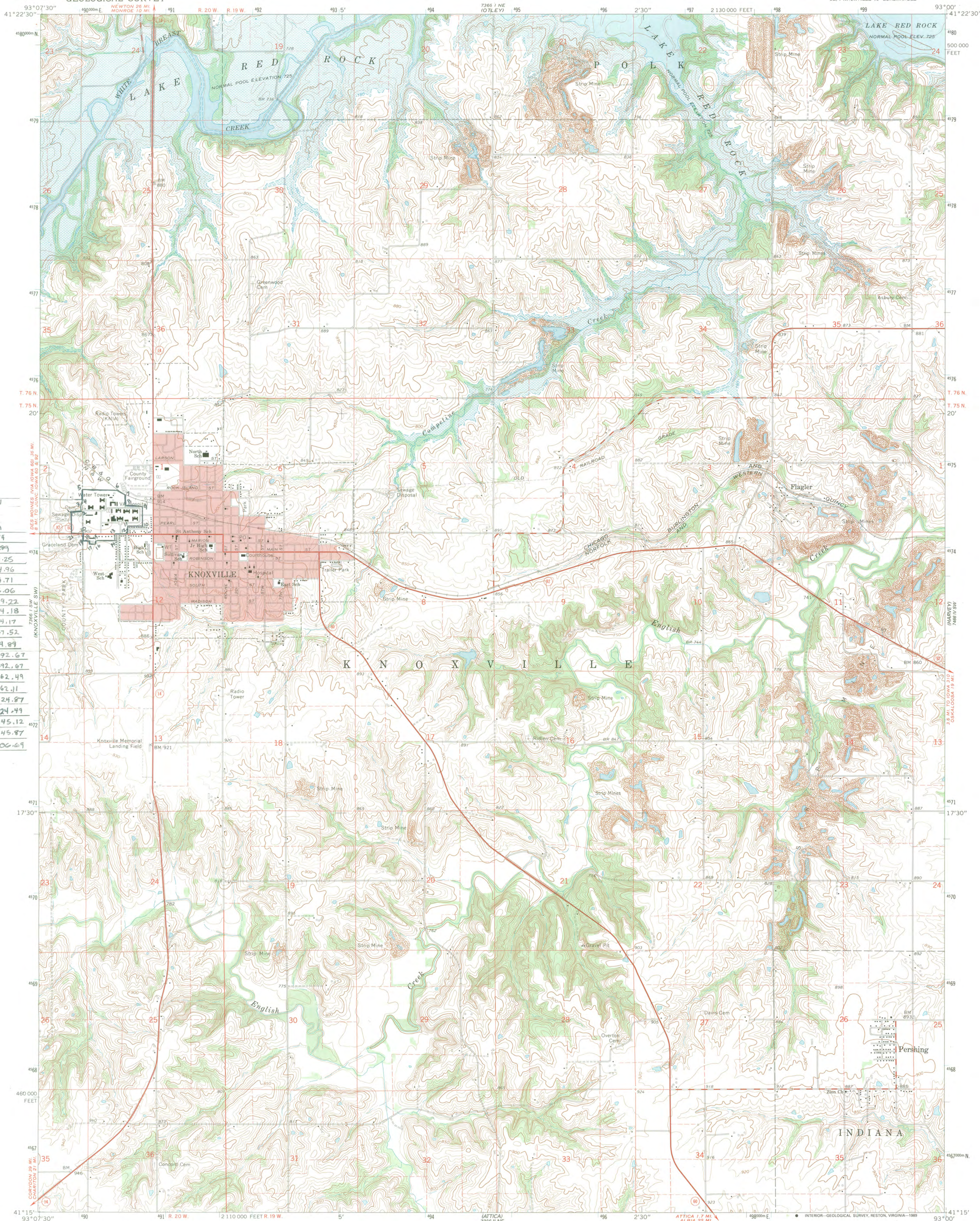
1A- Marion County- 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals Mps- Knoxville VA Hospital- 0020



1A - Marion County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS - Knoxville VA Hospital 0021

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

KNOXVILLE QUADRANGLE
IOWA—MARION CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SE/4 KNOXVILLE 15' QUADRANGLE



KNOXVILLE
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
HOSPITAL
UTM NAD 27 Z15
1. N 457432.42 E 489906.21
2. N 457430.51 E 490030.74
3. N 4574500.78 E 490030.79
4. N 4574537.09 E 490044.25
5. N 4574658.98 E 490044.96
6. N 4574661.83 E 490424.71
7. N 4574607.75 E 490515.06
8. N 4574484.15 E 490519.22
9. N 4574482.96 E 490114.18
10. N 4574254.58 E 490714.17
11. N 4574266.78 E 490547.52
12. N 4574165.02 E 490544.89
13. N 4574166.54 E 490392.67
14. N 4574070.89 E 490392.67
15. N 4574070.24 E 490162.49
16. N 4574040.16 E 490162.11
17. N 4574040.53 E 490124.87
18. N 4574078.89 E 490124.49
19. N 4574079.64 E 490045.12
20. N 4574178.18 E 490045.87
21. N 4574178.73 E 489906.69

ALL POINTS
ZONE 15
NAD 27

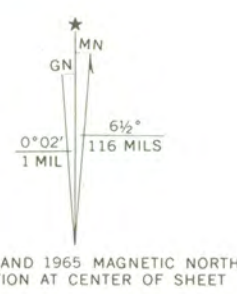
Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1964. Field checked 1965

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Iowa coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 15, shown in blue

Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
Areas covered by dashed light-blue pattern
are subject to controlled inundation

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



SCALE 1:24,000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
State Route ○

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

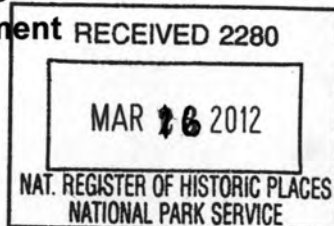
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 3 meters north and
17 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

KNOXVILLE, IOWA
SE/4 KNOXVILLE 15' QUADRANGLE
41093C1-TF-024

1965
DMA 7366 1 SE—SERIES V876



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



March 13, 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 center at Knoxville, IA. This is an individual nomination 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