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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name St. Cloud Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

other names/site number St. Cloud Veterans Affairs Health Care System / SN-SCC-1277

2. Location

street & number 4801 Veterans Drive

NA	not for publication
NA	vicinity

city or town St. Cloud

state Minnesota code MN county Stearns code 145 zip code 56303

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

 national X statewide local

Kathleen Acharon, FPO 6/28/12
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Dept Veterans Affairs
State of Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Barbara Howard June 13, 2012
Signature of commenting official Date

Title _____ State of 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:)

For [Signature] 6/21/12
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

St. Cloud Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District
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5. Classification

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

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

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
22	27	buildings
5	0	sites
6	9	structures
1	0	objects
34	36	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: _____

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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 St. Cloud Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital Historic District, currently known as the St. Cloud Veterans Affairs Health Care System, St. Cloud, Minnesota, is located at 4801 Veterans Drive, St. Cloud, Minnesota. The medical center is located in Stearns County, approximately 3 miles northwest of downtown St. Cloud. The St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District is located on level terrain within a campus setting. The campus originally consisted of approximately 310 acres, eventually reaching nearly 600 acres in size, but has been reduced over the years. The medical center currently owns approximately 240 acres (including the golf course under lease to the city) with the historic district comprised of approximately 176 acres of the total acreage. The modified rectangle-shaped historic district includes 70 resources. Thirty-four resources are considered contributing, with the majority of these classified as buildings. Contributing resources include those that retain integrity and were utilized and/or constructed during the historic district's period of significance (1923–1950). The period of significance spans the initial construction of the hospital in 1923 until 1950, when the VA ceased to construct hospitals within the design parameters identified as Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. Although there are slightly more noncontributing resources (36) than contributing resources (34) within the historic district, 12 of the 36 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 spatial relationships between the contributing resources remain intact. The combined footprints of the noncontributing resources are dramatically less than those of the contributing buildings of the central core of the historic district, which includes the administration/patient care buildings, staff residences, and the maintenance/utility buildings. Additionally, most of noncontributing resources are located to the rear or distanced from the core group of contributing resources and therefore are not visible when viewing the facades of the main building and patient ward/treatment buildings within the historic district or from the entrance drive (Resource D, 1923–1940s) leading to the front of the main building (Resource 1 and 108). The original tract of land accommodated not only the hospital but also the farming operations that were part of the occupational therapy programs conducted at the St. Cloud VA Hospital and other Second Generation Veterans Hospitals designated as neuropsychiatric hospitals. The current campus of the medical center does not include the agricultural lands that were removed from ownership once the acreage was determined surplus after the period of significance. The reduction in land ownership is a common trait among Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The historic district boundary of the St. Cloud VA Hospital was determined to include all the surviving historic resources related to the hospital, but to exclude the golf course because alterations have greatly diminished its integrity, and to exclude the recently constructed Veterans and Community Studio Apartments. Located in a campus setting, large portions of the historic district are open, with formal landscaping confined to the areas around the buildings, along the main entrance drive (Resource D, circa 1923–1940s), and in the garden (Resource I) constructed by patients circa 1930. The main building and related patient care buildings are mostly oriented to the south along a drive and parking areas (Resource D, circa 1923–1940s). The main building and patient care buildings facing the drive present a striking architectural statement to visitors and patients entering the historic district from the main entrance drive (Resource D, circa 1923–1940s) that extends north from Eighth Street North (Veterans Drive) to the front of the main building (Resource 1, 1923). The original mission of the hospital was to provide neuropsychiatric care to veterans, and the historic district preserves the general characteristics of this Second Generation Veterans Hospital sub-type. The mission has since expanded to include general medical care, including rehabilitation and extended care. The three largest additions to the historic district after 1950 include the addition along the northwest elevation of the main building (Resource 1 and 108, 1923 and 1990), the construction of the chapel (Resource 88) in 1963 and canteen (Resource 95) in 1985, and the primary care clinic addition (Resource 111) in 2001 to the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 28, 1929). The campus setting of the historic district consists of mature vegetation and open lawns, level topography that slopes only slightly down to the Sauk River at the northern boundary of the historic district, linear and curvilinear drives, and Colonial Revival-style buildings with Classical Revival elements and brick exteriors creating a cohesive architectural campus.

Narrative Description

The irregularly-shaped historic district contains approximately 176 acres. Eighth Street North (Veterans Drive) forms the historic district's southern boundary. The western boundary is formed by the eastern boundary of the Veterans Golf Course (formerly affiliated with the St. Cloud VA Hospital and leased in 1997 to the City of St. Cloud), up to the meander of the Sauk River, which forms the northern boundary. The eastern boundary is formed by a fence line extending south from the Sauk River that continues south along the west side of 44th Avenue North to Eighth Street North (Veterans Drive).

See Continuation Sheet (7.1)

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The historic district includes buildings built during three different time periods: the early 1920s (Period I); the late 1920s (the beginning of Period II); and continuing through the 1930s and 1940s (continuation of Period II). The original buildings of the St. Cloud Second Generation Veterans Hospital, constructed between 1923 and 1924 (Period I), reflect characteristics of the Colonial Revival architectural style. The inclusion of buildings dating to various time periods within the St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District illustrates the continuing evolution of building designs utilized for neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The earliest patient buildings of the St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District constructed by the Bureau of Yards and Docks are elongated with I-shape footprints. The patient ward/treatment buildings designed in the late 1920s through the 1940s by the Veterans Bureau and VA are examples of the fully developed Period II H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings with substantial return wings along the facade and rear elevations. The visible examples of the evolution in patient ward/treatment buildings located within the St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District are an important component of the historic district's significance.

The St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District features design elements of Period I veterans hospitals with buildings arranged mostly in a linear fashion along roadways. Groupings of buildings are, especially among the earliest buildings, distinctly separated, and these groupings are based on types that are consistent and readily identifiable. Separation of functional areas was accomplished through physical distance, roadways, or landscaping, for example. In some cases, these distinctions were blurred with single buildings serving multiple purposes or the construction of buildings with a specific purpose within a different "functional" group.

The patient/administration buildings of VA hospitals dating from 1919 through the early 1920s have minimal exterior ornamentation, are usually clad in brick or stucco, and range from a single story to three stories in height, although the majority are two stories. The earliest buildings, belonging to the central area and residential quarters of these campuses, were often found in close proximity, while the buildings of the maintenance/utility area were usually distanced from the patient care, administrative, and residential area. The primary buildings of the hospital, those related to patient care, were usually placed around a central courtyard/quadrangle, or they could be placed in a linear pattern with no courtyard/quadrangle. The St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District's arrangement is similar to other Period I Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, with the linear alignment of the patient ward/treatment buildings oriented in the same direction (south) and a formal entrance drive extending to the front of the main building (Resource 1 and 108, 1923 and 1990). The majority of buildings associated with patient services are two-stories, although the central block of the main building is three-stories. The staff residential quarters are grouped together and distanced from the patient care and administrative area, although the nurses' quarters (Resource 9, 1924) is situated near the later neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 28, 1929). The maintenance/utility area of the St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District is located to the rear but also in close proximity to the central core buildings of the historic district relating to administration and patient care services.

Construction of the original buildings of the St. Cloud campus began in 1923 and included the earliest buildings (Resources 1-11, 13, 1923-1924) located within the historic district. The original buildings were designed by the Department of the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks. Beginning at least in 1929 with Resource 28 (neuropsychiatric infirmary building), the Veterans Bureau and VA designed the remaining resources constructed during the period of significance. The main building (Resource 1, 1923) and the first continued treatment building (Resource 2, 1923) of the St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District are larger, and the main building displays more ornamentation than those buildings built contemporaneously by the Quartermaster Corps for the Veterans Bureau at other Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, but Resource 1 and 2 retain the same general purposes ("continued treatment building" or "infirmary building"), and are constructed along a linear axis instead of around a curvilinear courtyard or parade ground, as is the case at other campuses constructed during the same period. The main building exhibits the most numerous decorative elements of the early historic district

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buildings. The original patient care buildings (Resources 2 and 3, 1923) and the residential quarters (Resources 9, 10, and 11, 1924) exhibit minimal Colonial Revival decorative elements, while the maintenance and utility buildings display little, if any, ornamentation. The St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District's main building (Resource 1, 1923) and flag pole (Resource 89, 1924) continue to serve as the focal points of the historic district.

The historic district also incorporates Period II landscape elements, with patient ward/treatment buildings arranged in a circular pattern in the western portion of the historic district. The use of standard designs for patient ward buildings within the St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District is especially evident from the Period II (late 1920s–1950) examples within the historic district: the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 51) built in 1943 is similar in style, scale, and overall design to one built in 1932 (Resource 29, continued treatment infirmary building). A hierarchy of building ornamentation was also developed within the historic district that valued a building's public use and visibility. Resource 1 (1923) exhibits a three-story central pavilion with a hip roof, double precast concrete banding and other concrete decorative elements, and four brick pilasters that delineate the entrance. The other buildings built from the early to mid-1920s have minimal, if any, decorative features.

The majority of resources are located in the north-central portion of the historic district. The main building of the hospital (Resource 1, 1923) and the flag pole (Resource 89, 1924) are centrally located at the northern terminus of the linear main entrance drive (Resource D, 1923). Patient buildings are located to the east and west of the main building (Resource 1, 1923), with the majority situated to the west of the main building. The patient care buildings to the west of the main building (Resource 1, 1923) include a group of five H-shape buildings (Resources 29, 48–51) constructed between 1932 and 1943. The maintenance/utility buildings are immediately north of the patient care area, and the residential buildings are sited northeast of the central area. The southern portion of the historic district consists of a large lawn with trees aligned along the main entrance drive (Resource D, 1923). Trees are also located along the east and west boundaries of the historic district.

The original central portion of the historic district consists of buildings dealing directly with patient care and administrative support. This area includes the main building (Resource 1), continued treatment infirmary and disturbed patient buildings (Resources 2 and 3, respectively), subsistence building and attendants' quarters (Resource 4, 1923), warehouse (Resource 5, 1923), and the flag pole (Resource 89, 1924).

The central area expanded during the period of significance, as patient care buildings were added to the east and west of the original buildings. The patient ward buildings originally flanked the main building along a linear alignment but were increasingly concentrated to the west-southwest of the main building (Resource 1) during the 1930s and 1940s as the campus expanded. Two sub-groups of patient ward buildings were constructed to the west and east of the original core area of the hospital. The west sub-group of the patient ward group is comprised of five buildings: the continued treatment building (Resource 29, 1932) and acute building (Resource 48, 1936), and the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 49, 1936); neuropsychiatric infirmary building and neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 50, 1943; and Resource 51, 1943). These buildings are all connected to each other (and, eventually, to the central core) by enclosed connecting corridors (Resources A, B, L, M, N and P) with brick exteriors. These buildings are arranged along a linear plan running west-southwest, forming a hook-shaped group from the central core with Resources 29, 48, and 49 oriented north-south along the north side, Resource 50 oriented east along the west side, and Resource 51 oriented north along the south side. The sub-group to the east of the central core group is comprised of two buildings: the continued treatment infirmary building, an element of the original patient care group of buildings (Resource 2, 1923), and the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 28, 1929). The recreation building (Resource 8, 1924) is located northeast of the central core group. The primary care clinic (Resource 111, 2001) is a large addition to the east elevation of Resource 28 and was built after the historic district's period of significance. As with the other sub-group, the east sub-group of buildings is connected to each other (and the central core and the other patient care

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buildings) via enclosed connecting corridors: a historic corridor (Resource R) connects Resource 8, but what appears to be a more contemporary corridor (Resource Q) connects Resource 28.

Additional buildings were constructed after the period of significance to support patient care and administrative functions. The historic district eventually included the main building and flag pole (Resources 1 and 108, 1923 and 1990; and 89, 1924), patient ward and patient care buildings (Resources 2, 3, 4, 5, 28, 29, 48, 49, 50, 51, and 111, 1923 through 2001), chapel (Resource 88, 1963), canteen (Resource 95, 1985), and subsistence and attendants' quarters (Resource 4, 1923), all of which are connected by enclosed connecting corridors (Resources A, B, L, M, N, O, P, Q, and R). The recreation building (Resource 8, 1924) was relegated to the rear of the main building next to the laundry building (Resource 59, 1948).

The second group of buildings is the residential quarters, which are located northeast of the primary patient care and administrative area, providing sufficient separation to afford privacy to the residents yet close enough for ready access to the central portion of the historic district. Two sets of quarters, comprised of the manager's quarters (Resource 11, 1924) and officers' duplex quarters (Resource 10, 1924), are located on a U-shaped drive that provides access to the front and rear of the quarters, and to a three-bay garage (Resource 32, 1924). These quarters, with mature trees but little other landscaping, are oriented to the northwest and display minimal Colonial Revival ornamentation, which mainly consists of heavy wood door surrounds with pilasters and triangular pediments. Oriented to the south, the nurses' quarters (Resource 9, 1924) is located southwest of the other two quarters buildings and displays minimal ornamentation aside from a symmetrical facade, brick pilasters, and a precast concrete window box outside the central second-story window above the central entrance. The quarters were located in this area to enable employees to easily walk to work but were located far enough away from the medical buildings to provide a more private setting for the staff that lived on campus.

The third group of buildings is comprised of the maintenance and utility buildings, which support the facility. The majority of the maintenance/utility buildings of the campus are centrally located in the northern portion of the historic district and are sited immediately north of the main building (Resource 1, 1923) and the subsistence and attendants' quarters building (Resource 4, 1923). This originally was done for aesthetic reasons and to provide better access to the railroad spur that delivered fuel and supplies. The majority of these buildings are accessible along a U-shaped drive immediately north of the subsistence and attendants' quarters building (Resource 4), including the laundry building (Resource 59, 1948), warehouse (Resource 14, 1926), utility shops (Resource 6, 1923), garage (Resource 54, 1941), and boiler house (Resource 7, 1923). Two more garage buildings (Resources 30 and 37, both 1930) and a smaller paint storage building (Resource 69, 1948) are located immediately west of this group. Other support structures, constructed outside the historic district's period of significance, have also been built in this area, including another storage building (Resource 107, 1987) and the water tower (Resource 86, 1958). A small number of support or storage buildings, almost all of which are prefabricated metal storage facilities, are located north of this group of utility buildings (Resources 104, 1984; 100, 1983; F, circa 2005). The following buildings north of Resources 10 and 11 currently support industrial therapy programs at the hospital: the industrial therapy building (Resource 57, 1943), compensated work therapy program #1 building (Resource 109, 1992), and compensated work therapy program #2 building (Resource 110, 2000).

Northeast of the maintenance/utility buildings is an informal garden space (Resource I, circa 1930), where knee walls, meandering paths, flower beds, small architectural follies in the form of towers with conical roofs, a grotto, and a concrete fountain are located along a section of river bank north of the parking lot immediately north of the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 28, 1929). Related to and west of this garden is a rough-hewn granite staircase with a granite landing at the edge of the river bank surrounded by amphitheater-style seating. This landing once formed the entrance to a small foot bridge across the Sauk River to a small landscaped area on the north bank (which was part of the original hospital parcel). The bridge has been removed, and a tall,

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chain-link fence has been erected at the edge of the granite landing. A former flower garden (Resource G, circa 1930s) is located to the northeast of the previously described garden space found (Resource I, circa 1930) along the river.

Construction of new buildings and additions to original buildings continued within the campus setting after the period of significance. These include additions to patient ward/treatment buildings, such as the facade canopy constructed to the main building (Resource 1, 1923) and the stairwells for egress added on the sides of the return wings of Resources 49 (neuropsychiatric infirmary building, 1936) and 50 (neuropsychiatric infirmary building, 1943). Newer buildings include the generator buildings spread throughout the historic district (Resources 97, 1984; 98, 1984; 99, 1984; 101, 1985; 102, 1985; and 103, 1985). The six generator buildings, with relatively small footprints, are very similar to one another, and have flat roofs and brick exteriors exhibiting large vents along the side elevations. Recent structures, much smaller in scale than the original buildings, have been built within the core area, including smoking shelters and small storage buildings. Two larger buildings were built after the historic district's period of significance to the west of the patient care and administrative area: the chapel (Resource 88, 1963) and the canteen (Resource 95, 1985). Another building, located on the northeast corner of a previous rear addition to Resource 1, is the Information Resource Management building (Resource 108, 1990). The primary care clinic (Resource 111) was constructed as an addition in 2001 to the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 28, 1929).

The landscape also includes modifications. The main entrance drive (Resource D, 1923) is currently intersected from the east by an entrance road from 44th Avenue North, which now serves as one of the two main entrances to the historic district. Continuing west across the main entrance drive, the road continues along a remnant of the curvilinear drive that previously ran west-northwest behind Resources 48, 49, 50, and 51. Parking lots have been introduced to a portion of this drive to the west of Resource 51 (neuropsychiatric infirmary building, 1943). Instead of curving west around Resources 50 and 51, this drive now intersects a drive (Resource K) that parallels the west boundary of the historic district, providing direct access to the rear of the campus from Eighth Street North (Veterans Drive). The drive that parallels the west boundary of the historic district (Resource K) originally served as a railroad spur bed that provided transportation of supplies and fuel for the boiler house (Resource 7, 1923). Additional parking lots have been added within the historic district, particularly north and southeast of Resource 28 (neuropsychiatric infirmary building, 1929), north of Resource 29 (continued treatment infirmary building, 1932), northwest of Resource 49 (neuropsychiatric infirmary building, 1936), south of Resource 1 (main building, 1923), and southwest and southeast of Resource 51 (neuropsychiatric infirmary building, 1943).

The large land holdings eventually controlled by the hospital provided ample acreage for the farming and gardening operations of the occupational therapy programs of the hospital.¹ The greenhouse, now demolished, stood in what is now the parking lot north of Resource 28 (neuropsychiatric infirmary building, 1929), which itself was a related garden area. The farming operations were concentrated south of the main hospital property, across Eighth Street North (Veterans Drive). Some of the buildings in the farm group included a dairy barn, another barn, and a granary. Other buildings/structures that were associated with the farming operations include: a poultry house, a farm house, a milk house, an animal house, a corn crib, and hog houses. All have been demolished after the farm land was declared surplus and sold. The farm and greenhouse were not only part of the occupational therapy programs, but they provided fresh milk, meat, and vegetables to the hospital year round. As mental health treatment changed with the onset of new drug and therapy treatments beginning in the mid-1950s,

¹ "Vet's Hospital Secures 282 Acre Tract for Farm," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, April 1, 1931: 1.

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the farming operations ceased, and the land was declared surplus.² Today, the area south of Veterans Drive is a mix of retail and light industrial, and another area east of the historic district is utilized for a high school. Other buildings/structures that are no longer extant include the original water tower, the greenhouse, single quarters (it is unclear where these were located although they appear to have been associated with the farming operations), a garden tool house, the footbridge crossing the Sauk River, two garages, the coal bunker, and gateposts at the main entrance along Veterans Drive; an oil storage house, temporary quarters, and other temporary buildings that may have been Quonset huts utilized after World War II to offset crowding conditions.

Approximately 64 acres of the hospital's property west of the historic district have been leased to the City of St. Cloud since 1997. The golf course, which was originally operated by the VA, is located on this leased property, along with recent improvements, such as a baseball park for a minor league team. It is unclear how the construction of the baseball park may have altered the original configuration of the golf course. The placement of the baseball park within the leased acreage has impacted the setting and design of the golf course, and therefore this acreage is not included in the historic district boundary. Also excluded from the historic district boundary is a rectangular section of land along the eastern boundary and north of 12th Street that contains the Al Loehr Veterans and Community Studio Apartments. The three-story, hip-roof building was completed in 2006 and is owned by the Minnesota Housing and Redevelopment Authority on land leased by the St. Cloud Veterans Affairs Health Care System.

Individual Resource Inventory

The dates of construction and details regarding the original use of the following buildings are from the Determination of Eligibility dated 1980 and from information provided by the St. Cloud Veterans Affairs Health Care System's engineering department.³ Information on the current uses of the resources was provided by the engineering department of the St. Cloud Veterans Affairs Health Care System, St. Cloud, Minnesota.⁴ The numerical designations of the resources were assigned at the time of their construction by the Veterans Bureau and the VA. The "circa" dates of construction and letter designations were provided by the authors for resources without construction dates or numerical labels. All of the resources that were present during the period of significance and that retain integrity are considered contributing resources.

Minor resources that are not substantial in size and scale were not included in the resource count. Resources that were not designated in the resource count include prefabricated smoking shelters, small picnic shelters, an oxygen tank, small storage buildings and smoking shelters with metal exteriors, small memorials, a temporary wind analysis tower, and a sweat lodge. The sweat lodge is a small, ephemeral structure.

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

² "4 Units Eye Split of VA Acreage," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, March 8, 1966: 6.

³ Gjore J. Mollenhoff, and Karen R. Tupek, *Veterans Administration Medical Center – St. Cloud* (St. Cloud, Minnesota) Determination of Eligibility, Veterans Administration, Washington, DC, 1980, n.p., located in the files of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.; United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Department, St. Cloud Veterans Affairs Health Care System, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

⁴ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Department, St. Cloud Veterans Affairs Health Care System, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

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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)	Historic or Current Use
1 and 108	1923 and 1990	C	Main Building and the Information Resource Management Building Addition
2	1923	C	Continued Treatment Infirmary Building
3	1923	C	Disturbed Patient Building
4	1923	C	Subsistence & Attendants' Quarters
5	1923	C	Warehouse
6	1923	C	Utility Shops
7	1923	C	Boiler house
8	1924	C	Recreation Building
9	1924	C	Nurses' Quarters
10	1924	C	Officers' Quarters
11	1924	C	Manager's Quarters
13	1923	C	Transformer House
14	1926	C	Warehouse
28 and 111	1929 and 2001	C	Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building and Primary Care Clinic Addition
29	1932	C	Continued Treatment Infirmary Building
30	1930	NC	Garage
32	1924	C	Garage
37	1930	NC	Garage
48	1936	C	Acute Infirmary Building
49	1936	C	Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building
50	1943	C	Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building
51	1943	C	Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building
54	1941	C	Garage
57	1943	NC	Industrial Therapy Building
59	1948	C	Laundry Building
69	1948	NC	Paint Storage
86	1958	NC	Water Tower
87	1960	NC	Pump House
88	1963	NC	Chapel
89	1924	C	Flag pole
91	1968	NC	Blower Blowdown/Pumphouse
92	1975	NC	Reid Recreation Pavilion
93	1975	NC	American Legion Gazebo
94	1977	NC	Electric Meter Building
95	1985	NC	Canteen
96	1985	NC	Recreation Building (south)
97	1984	NC	Generator Building
98	1984	NC	Generator Building
99	1984	NC	Generator Building
100	1983	NC	Storage Building
101	1985	NC	Generator Building
102	1985	NC	Generator Building
103	1985	NC	Generator Building
104	1984	NC	Storage
105	1984	NC	Storage
106	1987	NC	Game Bird Building
107	1987	NC	Storage

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109	1992	NC	Compensated Work Therapy Program #1 Building
110	2000	NC	Compensated Work Therapy Program #2 Building
T-100	2008	NC	Modular Office Building
A	Circa 1943	C	Connecting Corridor Between Resources 51 & 50
B	Circa 1943	C	Connecting Corridor Between Resources 50 & 49
C	Circa 1990	NC	Square Pavilion
D	1923-1940s	C	Road System
E	Circa 2000	NC	Flower Bed and Sign
F	Circa 2005	NC	Storage Shed
G	Circa 1930s	C	Former Gardens
H	Circa 1990	NC	Electrical Substation
I	Circa 1930	C	Gardens
J	2010	NC	Wind Turbine Base
K	Circa 1923	C	Former Railroad Spur Bed
L	Circa 1936	C	Connecting Corridor Between Resources 49 & 48
M	Circa 1936	C	Connecting Corridor Between Resources 48 & 29
N	Circa 1932	C	Connecting Corridor Between Resources 29 and 5
O	Circa 1963	NC	Connecting Corridor Between Resources 88 and N
P	Circa 1960s-1980s	NC	Connecting Corridor Between Resources 4 and 5 and Resources 3 and 5
Q	Circa 1960s-1980s	NC	Connecting Corridor Between Resources 4, 2, & 28
R	Circa 1930s-1940s	C	Connecting Corridor Between Resources Q and 8
S	Circa 1950s-1970s	NC	Connecting Corridor Between Resources 8 and 59
T	Circa 1923-1940s	C	Landscaped Grounds

Resource 1 and 108. Main Building and the Information Resource Management Building Addition. 1923 and 1990. Contributing Building.

Located at the end of the main entrance drive (Resource D) from Veterans Drive, the main hospital building serves, along with the flag pole (Resource 89, 1924), as the focal point of the historic district. Oriented to the south, the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1923) has Colonial Revival architectural elements but with minimal decoration, relying on its massing, symmetrical fenestration, raised basement, and five-course, common-bond, brick exterior to convey much of its architectural styling. The central block of the main hospital building is composed of a three-story, five-bay, hip-roof section with two-story, hip-roof extensions and two-story rear and facade return wings that give the building its elongated "H" shape. The five-bay, hip-roof central block includes a three-bay entrance pavilion delineated by four large brick pilasters and recessed bays flanking a central entrance. The entrance bay is filled by a large, automatically revolving metal-and-glass replacement door. The entry is sheltered by a canopy addition to shelter pedestrians and vehicles, with a flat-on-hip-roof supported by brick piers that recall the pilasters on the building's facade. A precast concrete entablature is located above the pilasters and between the second- and third-story windows of the entrance pavilion.

The five former windows along the third floor of the central block of the main hospital building have been enclosed with brick. The central block has three gabled dormers with cornice returns and arched windows. All windows appear to be replacements: those on the first and second stories are one-over-one-light, double-hung, aluminum sashes, while those in the attic dormers and in the basement appear to have single, fixed sashes that mimic divided lights. Similar double-hung replacement sashes are found throughout the building. A brick soldier-course is exhibited under the cornice, which also forms the head casings for the former windows of the third story. The top of the entablature forms the precast concrete window sills of the three central former windows of the third story, and a precast concrete band extends outward to the corners and around the visible portions of the east and west elevations of the central block. A brick stringcourse is exhibited, extending between the second-story

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window sills, and continues along the facades of the hip-roof projections to the east and west of the central section, terminating at the facade elevations of the return wings. Another precast concrete band is located just above the pilaster capitals of the central section, and it extends outward to the corners and around the visible portions of the east and west elevations. Precast concrete panels are located between the first- and second-story windows, with those between the pilasters being larger and framed with brick. The first- and second-story windows also exhibit precast concrete window sills and lintels. A single-leaf metal-and-glass entry door has replaced one of the windows in the bay immediately east of the central entrance.

The two-story, hip-roof extensions to the east and west of the central block each exhibit three gabled dormers with return cornices, all but one of which contain a louvered vent instead of replacement six-light, fixed sashes. A brick soldier-course is exhibited under the cornice, which also forms the lintels for the second-story windows. Precast concrete window sills and three precast concrete panels between the central first- and second-story windows in this elevation are also visible. The facade gable-ends of the return wings have arched, louvered vents, cornice returns, and display a continuation of the brick soldier-course that forms the lintels for the second-story windows. The facades of the return wings have three bays of recessed windows with concrete sills, concrete lintels on the first-story windows, and a single precast concrete panel between the central first- and second-story windows. The hip-roof of the central block and the gable roofs of the extensions and the return wings are sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Two-story flat-roof additions have been constructed along the west elevation of the west facade return wing and the east elevation of the east facade return wing. These were originally brick, arched, screened porches that were probably constructed in the early 1930s.⁵ The arched openings have been enclosed with brick, and windows have been centered in the former openings with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes. The brick utilized to enclose the arches is slightly recessed, allowing the arches to remain visible. Two bays are exhibited on both the first and second stories of the south elevation of the southwest porch addition, and on the second story of the south elevation of the southeast porch addition, but only one bay (a window) is exhibited on the first story of the main block. The west projection extending beyond the return wing has two bays on both floors of the facade elevation and on the first story of the west elevation, but a window on the second story has been enclosed, leaving only one bay.

There have been numerous additions after the historic district's period of significance in the northwest (rear) section of Resource 1. A basement addition (evident by the flat, graveled roof located just above grade) with concrete walls has been constructed on the west side of the original rear return wing; a small, square tower with a brick exterior and a hip roof (possibly a stairwell) has been constructed on the west elevation of the rear return wing; and two more additions with brick exteriors—a two-story, flat roof addition and a larger two-story addition with a flat-on-hip roof—were constructed along the western elevation of the connecting corridor between Resources 1 and 4 (subsistence and attendants' quarters, 1923). These additions have brick exteriors, exhibit windows with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes on their west and north elevations, and exhibit no other external ornamentation. These additions nearly fill the former open area west of the former connecting corridor between Resources 1 and 4. The northeast corner of the larger, two-story addition with a flat-on-hip roof is itself connected to the connecting corridor that runs along the south elevation of Resource 4 (subsistence and attendants' quarters, 1923). These additions, which all appear to date to after the period of significance, are not visible from the front of Resource 1, since they are nearly entirely located to the rear of the building.

⁵ "Vets' Hospital Secures 282 Acre Tract for Farm," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, April 1, 1931.

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The side extensions from the central block of the main building (Resource 1) have gabled dormers along the rear elevation that exhibit louvered attic vents instead of windows. A large triangular, louvered attic vent is located centrally between two smaller, original ones (perhaps replacing a third). A centered gable dormer with brick exterior is visible on the rear elevation of the central block, and two smaller gabled dormers are located on the east side of this dormer. Two more may be located on the west side of the brick dormer, but additions on that side obscure the view of this part of the roof.

The east rear return wing of the main building (Resource 1) appears to be intact, with a hip-roof, two gabled louvered vents on the east and west slopes of the roof, and two bays exhibited on the north elevation at all levels. A rectangular concrete panel is located between the first- and second-story windows. The soldier course under the cornice continues along this wing, as does the string course at the height of the second-story window sills. A flat-roof, single-bay garage addition, dating to after the period of significance, has been constructed in the northeast corner of the rear return wing and the east extension. It exhibits a metal overhead garage door with three oval shaped windows. The east elevation of the extension exhibits a hip roof, two bays on the second story, and a single bay on the first story; a former window on the first story has been filled in.

A centered, two-story wing that appears to have a flat roof projects from the rear of Resource 1's central section. This central rear flat-roof wing dates to the original construction of the building. The original connecting corridor between Resources 1 and 4 has been replaced with a single-story, shed-roof corridor that is part of the additions previously described located to the rear (northwest portion) of the main building (Resource 1). The courtyard on the east side of the replacement connecting corridor is dominated by Resource 108 (information resource management building addition, 1990) and large air conditioning and electrical equipment located at grade. The information resource management building addition (Resource 108, 1990) is attached to the single-story, shed-roof, replacement connecting corridor between the main building and the subsistence and attendants' quarters (Resource 4, 1923). The information resource management building addition (Resource 108, 1990) is a single-story, hip-roof addition with a five-course, common-bond, brick exterior. The south elevation exhibits a single-leaf entry filled by a metal door. The north elevation has two single-leaf entries filled with metal doors and three windows filled with multi-light, double-hung sashes. The information resource management building addition (Resource 108, 1990) has a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The information resource management building addition (Resource 108, 1990) is not visible from the front of the main building (Resource 1), and its single-story massing is subordinate to the main building (Resource 1, 1923). Resource 108 is an addition to Resource 1 and is therefore part of the main building (Resource 1), but it is a noncontributing feature of Resource 1 and the historic district.

Although there are a number of additions, especially along the rear of the main building (Resource 1), these are not visible from the front of Resource 1, and their massing and materials are sympathetic with those of the original block. Therefore, Resource 1 retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the historic district.

Resource 2. Continued Treatment Building, 1923. Contributing building.

Originally identified as a continued treatment building, currently Resource 2 serves as a domiciliary facility and is located to the immediate east of Resource 1, the main building (1923). The two-story building is oriented to the south with a five-course common-bond, brick exterior and is constructed with Colonial Revival architectural style characteristics. Supported by a raised basement, the building is composed of a gabled central core with rear and facade return wings and extensions beyond those that give the building an elongated "H" shape. It was constructed in 1923 and was one of the original campus buildings. The three-bay central entrance is delineated by a triangular pediment exhibiting three louvered vents, four plain brick pilasters with squared capitals, a concrete door surround filled by a single-leaf glass and metal replacement entry door with sidelights and transom. The

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central pediment is flanked on either side by a gabled dormer with cornice returns and an arched window. All windows appear to be replacements; those on the first and second stories have one-over-one-light, double-hung, aluminum sashes, while those in the attic dormers and in the basement appear to have single and/or fixed sashes. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Resource 2 exhibits many of the same ornamental details found on Resource 1 (main building, 1923): the soldier course under the cornice, the string course at the height of the second-story window sills, and the concrete panels located centrally between the first- and second-story windows on either side of the entrance, as well as on the elevations of the facade and rear return wings. The gabled facade return wings exhibit cornice returns and three louvered vents that recall those in the central pediment mentioned above. Three recessed bays on the facade elevations of the return wings are delineated by a common concrete window sill on the first story, a concrete panel between the first- and second-story center windows, and two brick piers that frame the center bay. A two-story, flat-roof addition was constructed on the west and east elevations of the facade return wings, respectively. Originally arched, screened-in porches with two bays on the south elevations and five bays on their respective side elevations, the arches have since been filled in with brick and windows centered within the arches. These arched porches were probably constructed in the early 1930s.⁶

The west and east side extensions beyond the return wings have hip roofs and two bays each on the first and second stories, with a concrete panel between the first- and second-story windows. A two-story, hip-roof addition has been constructed onto the south elevation near the ends of each of the extensions; they both exhibit two bays on the second story and either two former windows on the first story that are enclosed or that are decorative to provide symmetry with the second story. The additions may provide egress, exhibiting two single-leaf metal entry doors and large louvered vents with a concrete panel above these to recall those of the original building, as mentioned above. The north elevations of the extensions and the rear return wings continue to exhibit the same details as the main elevation: dormers with arched, louvered vents, the soldier course under the cornice, and the string course that extends along the elevation from the second-story window sills, as well as a concrete panel between the first- and second-story windows on the rear return wings.

The gabled, brick-exterior connecting corridor (Resource Q) enters the building at a right angle in the center of the rear elevation. Immediately west of the corridor is a three-story, brick exterior addition with a hip roof that provides space for an elevator, and has brick and concrete details that recall those of the rest of the building. Single-leaf metal entry doors to the first floor and basement are located under a porch with a shed roof and brick columns in the northeast corner where the rear return wing joins the central block of the building. A single-leaf entry door to the first floor is located under a porch with a shed roof and metal columns in the northwest corner where the rear return wing joins the central block of the building. Although there have been a number of changes to the exterior, Resource 2 retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the historic district.

Resource 3. Disturbed Patient Building. 1923. Contributing building.

Originally identified as a "disturbed patient" building, today Resource 3 serves as administrative offices. The two-story building is oriented to the south and is located in the core group of buildings northwest of Resource 1 (main building, 1923). It was constructed in 1923 and was one of the original campus buildings. Resource 3 has a five-course, common bond, brick exterior and was constructed with Colonial Revival architectural style characteristics and is supported by a raised basement. It is composed of a gabled central core with rear and facade return wings that give the building its distinctive "H" shape. The three-bay central entrance is delineated by a

⁶ "Vets' Hospital Secures 282 Acre Tract for Farm," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, April 1, 1931.

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triangular pediment exhibiting an arched window, four plain brick pilasters, and a concrete door surround filled by a single-leaf glass and metal replacement entry door with sidelight and transom. The central pediment is flanked by gabled dormers with cornice returns and an arched window. The majority of the windows appear to be filled with original multi-pane, double-hung steel sashes. There are three gable-roof dormers with cornice returns and arched windows along the north elevation. They appear to have single light, fixed replacement sashes.

Resource 3 exhibits many of the same ornamental details found on Resource 1 (main building): the soldier course under the cornice, the string course at the height of the second-story window sills, and the concrete panels located centrally between the first- and second-story windows on either side of the entrance. The gabled facade return wings exhibit cornice returns and arched, louvered vents that recall the arched windows in the central pediment and the dormers. The south elevations of the facade return wings feature three bays on the first and second stories. A single-story, hip roof porch addition was constructed on the west and east elevations of the return wings, respectively. These porches exhibit one bay on the south elevations and four bays on their respective side elevations. The arches were originally filled with screens but have since been filled in with recessed brick. Windows with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes have been centered within the arches. These arched porches were probably constructed in the early 1930s.⁷ On the east and west elevations of the return wings, a two-story, flat roof addition for egress was constructed. These additions exhibit multi-pane, double-hung steel sash windows and single-leaf entries. The north elevations of the east and west rear return wings exhibit the same details as the facade elevations in terms of string courses and fenestration. The connecting corridor (Resource P) enters the building at a right angle in the center of the rear elevation. Two metal-and-glass entry doors are located on opposite sides of the connecting corridor less than 5 feet from where the corridor enters Resource 3. These doors open onto graveled courtyards formed by the central block and the rear return wings. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. There have been several alterations that have negatively impacted the integrity of Resource 3, but these have only modestly increased its overall footprint and did not negatively impact its massing, scale, or decorative features. Resource 3 continues to retain sufficient integrity to contribute to the historic district.

Resource 4. Subsistence Building and Attendants' Quarters. 1923. Contributing building.

Originally designated as the main kitchen and dining hall with attendants' quarters upstairs, the building is still used as the main dining facility and for administrative offices. The two-story building is oriented to the south and is located in the central core group of buildings. One of the original campus buildings, it was constructed in 1923 and is located due north of Resource 1, the main building (1923). Resource 4 is constructed with a five-course common-bond, brick exterior, exhibits Colonial Revival architectural characteristics, and is supported by a raised basement. Resource 4 is composed of a long central rectangular core with a hip roof. Thirty-nine bays are located along the second floor of the facade, not including a central section of the facade that has the connecting corridor raised to two-stories. The resource has been altered over the years, including additions to both ends to lengthen the building during the period of significance, a portion of the facade's connecting corridor has been increased in height, and additions have been constructed along the rear (north) elevation of Resource 4. Resource 4 exhibits a few of the same ornamental details found on Resource 1 (main building), most notably the soldier course under the cornice and the string course at the height of the second-story window sills. Many of the first-story windows have replacement one-over-one-light, double-hung aluminum sashes, while the remaining windows on the second story appear to be original, all but one of which display six-over-six, double-hung, wood sashes. Windows in the dormers appear to have single, fixed sashes or louvered vents. There are ten gabled

⁷ "Vets' Hospital Secures 282 Acre Tract for Farm," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, April 1, 1931.

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dormers with cornice returns and arched windows visible along the south elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The first floor of the south elevation of Resource 4 is obscured by the connecting corridor attached to the front of the building that extends to the east and west. The corridor appears originally to have had ribbons of three windows between pilasters, but many of the windows have since been enclosed. Two single-leaf entries are located on both sides of the connecting corridor between Resources 1 (main building) and 4. Both are filled with metal-and-glass doors with sidelights.

The west elevation exhibits two bays each on the first and second stories, all of which have six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows. A two-story brick addition with a flat roof has been constructed for egress, with a single-leaf metal-and-glass entry door facing north. The north (rear) elevation exhibits twelve dormers along the roof, one of which features a rectangular louvered vent, while the rest have one-over-one, double-hung aluminum windows. Single-story, flat roof additions have been constructed on the rear, exhibiting twelve bays: two with overhead garage-style doors; three with six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows with aluminum storm windows; two sets of double-leaf metal entry doors; and five one-over-one, double-hung aluminum sash windows. The east elevation exhibits a dormer with an arched louvered vent; three bays on the second story that have six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows; and four bays on the first story, three of which have six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows while the other displays a single-leaf metal entry door that appears to have been resized in the past. Despite intrusions in the form of later additions to the rear of the building, as well as to the rear of Resource 1 (main building, 1923), one of which is connected to the south elevation of Resource 4 and therefore alters the fenestration of it, Resource 4 (subsistence and attendants' quarters) retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the historic district.

Resource 5. Warehouse. 1923. Contributing building.

Originally built as a warehouse, Resource 5, located south of Resource 14, another warehouse (1926), once housed the canteen and today houses the pharmacy and administrative offices. The original, rectangular, flat-roof, northern section was constructed in 1923 and is located due west-northwest of Resource 4 (subsistence building and attendants' quarters, 1923). The single-story building is oriented to the north with a five-course, common-bond, brick exterior and flat roof. It currently has an "L" shape with two main sections: a rectangular section with a flat roof (the original northern portion of the building) and a square addition to the south with a hip roof connected by a gable-roof section. The resource has been altered over the years with the construction of the additions on the south elevation and may have originally been a storage space with receiving docks. It currently has twelve bays along the facade (north) elevation: one single-leaf door filled by a metal door, and eleven windows filled with one-over-one, aluminum replacement sashes. Similar sashes are found throughout both sections of the building. Two former windows appear to have been removed completely. The building exhibits no external ornamentation. A single-leaf entry with a metal door is located on the east elevation of the original section of the building. At least seven former windows along the south elevation of the original flat-roof section have also been enclosed with brick. The rectangular addition on the western portion of the south elevation has a five-course, common-bond brick exterior. It is connected to the connecting corridor (Resource P) soon after it exits the west elevation of Resource 4 (subsistence building and attendants' quarters, 1923). The northern portion of the addition has a gable-roof, and the wider southern portion, adjacent to the connecting corridor, has a hip-roof. Even with the alterations, the facade is readily recognizable from the period of significance, and the larger addition is located to the rear of the building. Therefore, the warehouse (Resource 5, 1923) continues to contribute to the historic district.

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Resource 6. Utility Shops. 1923. Contributing building.

Resource 6 houses the carpentry and other maintenance shops and is located in the maintenance/utility group of buildings. One of the original buildings within the historic district, it was constructed in 1923 and is located due north of Resource 4 (subsistence and attendants' quarters, 1923). The single-story, rectangular building is oriented to the west and has a five-course common-bond, brick exterior and flat roof. It is a rectangular building with no external ornamentation. The west elevation exhibits thirteen bays: four single-leaf entries with replacement metal doors; a double-leaf entry with replacement metal doors; and eight windows with one-over-one-light, double-hung, aluminum sashes. Similar windows are found throughout the building. Two former windows have been filled with brick, and at least one other appears to have been resized. Three of the entry doors have small shed-roof porches over them. The windows on the north elevation have been filled in, as has the center window on the south elevation. The east elevation exhibits seven bays, including two single-leaf entries filled with metal doors that appear to have been resized.

Resource 7. Boiler House. 1923. Contributing building.

The original boiler house was built into the edge of a hill at the rear of the historic district, with what appear to be two additions to the basement level along the north elevation of the building, creating a walk-out basement oriented to the north. One of the original buildings within the historic district, the boiler house was constructed in 1923 and is located northeast of Resource 6, the utility shops building (1923), in the maintenance/utility group of buildings. The original portion is a large single-story building oriented to the west with a five-course, common-bond, brick exterior and flat roof, and is supported by a concrete basement. The east and west elevations each exhibit a blind oculus and a parapet wall extending above the roof, and a soldier course encompasses the building just above the large, factory windows. The original block of the building exhibits five bays on its west elevation: a double-leaf entry filled with metal-and-glass doors; a double-hung, wood sash window partially covered with wood with an air conditioning unit projecting from the top; a single-leaf metal-and-glass entry door with a sidelight; and two windows with six-over-six, double-hung, wood sashes. Similar double-hung, wood sash windows are located throughout the building. A former window has been filled in. The south elevation has five bays, including three large factory-style windows with steel sashes and two windows with double-hung, wood sashes. The east elevation exhibits three large factory-style windows with steel sashes, and at the basement level is a pedestrian entry and a metal-and-glass garage door. The north elevation has four windows with double-hung, wood sashes. Three former large factory-style windows appear to have been filled in, and two of these have been resized and filled with windows with double-hung, wood sashes. The large factory-style windows, which include four sets of awning windows, appear to date to the period of significance. On the southwest corner of the building, a concrete basement addition is evident, with a flat roof with access panels, and glass block windows. A small building was constructed on the west elevation of this addition, exhibiting a single-leaf entry with a metal door, stucco siding, and a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Immediately north of the original structure, a basement addition with concrete walls was constructed, evident by the flat, graveled roof with vents. On the north side of this addition, a metal-clad addition with a shed roof was constructed to complete the walk-out basement section of the building. The north elevation of the metal-clad addition is a loading dock area sheltered by the shed roof and exhibiting a single-leaf entry filled by a metal door; a single-leaf entry filled by a metal-and-glass door; and four windows filled with one-over-one-light, double-hung, aluminum sashes and an overhead garage door. Two single-leaf entries and a louvered vent are exhibited on the east elevation of the basement additions. The basement addition to the north is below grade to the original block of the boiler house, and all four elevations of the original block remain visible. While the basement addition to the north and other alterations have impacted the building's integrity, the boiler house continues to retain sufficient integrity to express its original purpose and be a contributing resource to the historic district.

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Resource 8. Recreation Building, 1924. Contributing building.

Originally designated as the recreation building, this "L"-shaped building is still used as a recreation facility. It was constructed in 1924 as part of the second wave of construction and is located due north of Resource 2 (continued treatment infirmary, 1923) and to the immediate east of the maintenance/utility group of buildings, including the laundry building (Resource 59, 1948). The two-story building is oriented to the south with a five-course, common-bond, brick exterior and was constructed with Colonial Revival architectural style characteristics. It is composed of a central rectangular core with a hip roof and is supported by a raised basement.

Resource 8 exhibits many of the same ornamental details found on resources of the original group of buildings, which befits a building that was meant to be seen by the public and visitors, even though it is located to the rear of the main and continued treatment buildings (Resources 1 and 2). The main entrance to the recreation building is delineated by a projecting pavilion with a pediment with cornice returns supported by two brick piers with Tuscan capitals. There are two round medallions above an arched doorway with a central keystone. An original wood sash fanlight is exhibited above a double-leaf entry filled with replacement metal-and-glass entry doors and sidelights. The doors are reached by a concrete staircase with steel-tube railings. The main entrance pavilion is off center along the left (west) portion of the facade, which is unusual for a building exhibiting Colonial Revival decorative elements. Other details include the soldier course under the cornice, a string course at the height of the second-story window sills, and the vertical brick course that "frames" the windows and transoms along the north and south elevations. Many of the first-story windows appear to be filled multi-paned, double-hung, wood sashes with aluminum storm windows. The majority of windows throughout the building appear to be filled with the original sashes or sashes dating to the period of significance. Eight windows along the south elevation and seven along the north elevation have four-light transoms. The smaller windows below the cornice on both elevations appear to be filled with paired, four-light casement or fixed sashes. Four dormers along the south elevation exhibit arched louvered vents. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A single-leaf entry near the southeast corner, where the stage section was constructed, has been resized and is filled with a metal-and-glass door.

The stage appears to be contained within a tall, rectangular section at the east elevation. It exhibits some of the same Colonial Revival architectural details, such as the cornice with returns, and the soldier course continuing around this section. The east elevation is dominated by tall, double-leaf, four-panel wood entry doors with an eight-pane transom. It exhibits a wood door surround with a large, triangular pediment and dentils. The door is centered inside a slightly recessed archway featuring a keystone, above which a precast concrete band encompasses all elevations of this section of the building. This large entry is reached by concrete stairs that feature metal railings. The staircase is flanked at the basement level by windows filled with multi-pane, double-hung, wood sashes with aluminum storm windows. A single-story section on the northwest corner of the main block has a five-course, common-bond brick exterior, a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, and is supported by a raised concrete foundation. This section, which appears to date to the original construction, exhibits windows filled with six-over-six, double-hung wood sashes. Gabled dormers filled with arched louvered vents are located on the east, north, and west elevations of this section.

A two-story addition has been constructed on the west elevation. This addition, which does not appear to date to the period of significance, exhibits elements of the original building's ornamentation, such as the five-course, common-bond brick exterior, a continuation of the soldier courses under the cornice and just above the foundation, and the string course at the level of the second-story window sills. The addition exhibits dormers with arched louvered vents on the north and south elevations and windows filled with multi-pane, double-hung and fixed sashes. The north elevation of this addition exhibits two single-leaf entries that are filled with metal-and-glass doors with transoms. One has sidelights and is covered by a porch with a gable roof supported by brick

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columns. The connecting corridor (Resource R) from Resource Q terminates immediately west of this addition; a connecting corridor (Resource S) constructed later than Resource R then turns to the east to connect with Resource 8 and to the west to connect to Resource 59, the laundry building.

Resource 9. Nurses' Quarters. 1924. Contributing building.

Originally designated as the nurses' quarters, currently Resource 9 is used as a domiciliary facility. It was constructed in 1924 as part of the second wave of construction and is located northeast of Resource 28 (neuropsychiatric infirmary, 1929) and southwest of two other residential buildings (Resources 10, 1924; and 11, 1924). The building is oriented to the south with a five-course, common-bond, brick exterior and was constructed with Colonial Revival architectural style characteristics. Resource 9 is composed of a central rectangular core with a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and supported by a raised basement foundation. A single-story section is located along the west elevation and is also oriented to the south. The single-story section has a gable roof with cornice returns sheathed in asphalt shingles. Resource 9, as a residential building, was not considered a public building, and it therefore exhibits few ornamental details.

The three-bay facade elevation of the main block is delineated by four brick pilasters with Tuscan capitals, forming three recessed bays. The central single-leaf entry is filled with a metal-and-glass replacement door and is flanked by windows with six-over-six-light, double-hung wood sashes. The entry is sheltered by a small porch with a gable roof supported by metal poles. The three second-story bays each exhibit a ribbon of three windows with four-over-four-light, double-hung wood sashes. The single-story section on the west elevation of the main block exhibits three double-leaf entries filled with glazed French doors, featuring four-light transoms. These doors are sheltered by a porch with a flat roof supported by square, wood columns. The bays between the columns are enclosed by screens. An exterior chimney on the west elevation no longer extends above the cornice.

The windows on the east, north, and west elevations are all filled with multi-pane, double hung sashes. A narrow, two-story addition with a hip roof was constructed on the north elevation of the main block. Since it does not exhibit a door to the outside for egress, it may contain an elevator. Two large, triangular louvered vents and one small dormer with an arched louvered vent are exhibited on the roof slope of the east elevation. Two small dormers with arched louvered vents and a large triangular louvered vent are exhibited on the west elevation's roof slope.

Resource 10. Officers' Quarters. 1924. Contributing building.

Originally designated as the officers' quarters, currently the building appears to be used for offices. It was constructed in 1924 as part of the second wave of construction and is located east-northeast of Resource 9, the nurses' quarters (1924). The building is oriented to the northwest and is situated southwest of the manager's quarters (Resource 11, 1924). Resource 10 has a five-course, common-bond, brick exterior and was constructed with Colonial Revival architectural elements. This is a two-story, eight-bay (w/d/w/w/w/w/d/w), side-gable duplex. The building is composed of a central rectangular block with single-story screened-in porches on the northeast and southwest elevations. Resource 10 exhibits few ornamental details. The facade entries to the duplex are located in the second and seventh bays from the left. The facade single-leaf entries are located in projecting vestibules with surrounds that have pilasters and pediments clad in metal. The entries have wood panel doors, sidelights, and transoms. The windows throughout the duplex have multi-light, double-hung wood sashes, concrete sills, and soldier course brick lintels. Both the southwest and northeast elevations have single-story screen porches supported by square, wood columns. The porches also have wood railings. A centered brick chimney pierces the eave of both gable ends. The chimneys are flanked by single-leaf entries filled with multi-light doors.

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The rear (southeast) elevation exhibits eight bays (w/w/d/w/w/d/w/w). The rear entries are located in the third and sixth bays from the left. The single-leaf entries are located in slightly projecting vestibules with hip roofs sheathed in standing-seam metal. The rear entries are filled with multi-light doors. There are two dormers with hip roofs that are filled with louvered vents. A chimney pierces the roof in the center of the building. The building exhibits several Colonial Revival elements such as the cornice and cornice returns, quarter-round gable vents flanking the chimney, a brick string course that encompasses the building at the level of the second-floor window sills, and the facade elevation door surrounds featuring pilasters and pediments. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and the building is supported by a raised basement.

Resource 11. Manager's Quarters. 1924. Contributing building.

Originally designated as the manager's quarters, today the building appears to be empty. Resource 11 was constructed in 1924 as part of the second wave of construction and is located northeast of Resource 9 (nurses' quarters, 1924) and is immediately northeast of the officers' quarters (Resource 10, 1924). The "L"-shaped building is oriented to the northwest with a five-course, common-bond, brick exterior and was constructed with Colonial Revival architectural characteristics. This is a two-story, three-bay, side-gable, single-family residence. Resource 11 exhibits few ornamental details. The single-leaf facade entry is centrally located in a projecting vestibule with surrounds that have pilasters and pediments clad in metal. The entry is filled with a metal-and-glass door, sidelights, and transom. The entry is flanked by three-part windows. These feature a window with six-over-six-light, double-hung wood sashes that is flanked by narrow windows with two-over-two-light, double-hung wood sashes. The other windows throughout the residence are similar, exhibiting multi-light, double-hung wood sashes, concrete sills, and soldier course brick lintels. The building exhibits a single-story porch on the south elevation. The porch has a hip roof sheathed in standing-seam metal, supported by square columns that were probably originally wood but currently are clad in metal. The wood railings have been replaced with metal railings. A centered brick chimney pierces the eave on the southwest elevation. The chimney is flanked by single-leaf entries filled with multi-light doors.

The rear (southeast) elevation exhibits two bays (w/w). The rear single-leaf entry is located on the south elevation of the rear gable-roof projection. It is filled with a glass-and-metal door. The rear projection exhibits a lunette gable vent. A bulkhead to the basement is filled with metal doors. An exterior chimney pierces the eave on the north elevation at the intersection of the rear projection and the front section of the building. The building exhibits several Colonial Revival elements such as the cornice and cornice returns, quarter-round gable vents flanking the chimney, a brick string course that encompasses the building at the level of the second-floor window sills, and the facade elevation door surrounds featuring pilasters and pediments. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and the building is supported by a raised basement.

Resource 13. Transformer House. 1923. Contributing building.

Originally built as the transformer house, Resource 13 is today used for offices or storage. It is oriented to the north and is located between Resources 107 (storage building, 1987) and 7 (boiler house, 1923) in the maintenance/utility group of buildings. The flat roof transformer house is a small, rectangular building with a five-course, common-bond brick exterior. It exhibits two single-leaf metal entry doors and five windows with single-light, double-hung aluminum sashes and one with multi-pane, double-hung wood sashes.

Resource 14. Warehouse. 1926. Contributing building.

Resource 14 is a rectangular warehouse building with a five-course, common-bond brick exterior and a flat roof. It is oriented to the south and is located south of Resources 54 (garage, 1941) and 86 (water tower, 1958). The south elevation exhibits seven bays: two single-leaf entries are filled with metal doors; and five windows that

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have been resized for single-light, double-hung aluminum sashes. One former window has been enclosed. The entry near the southeast corner is sheltered by a small porch with a shed roof. Similar windows are found throughout the rest of the building, many of which have been resized, and several have been enclosed. A small addition on the west elevation exhibits a five-course, common-bond brick exterior and a double-leaf entry with metal doors. A circular vent projects from the ridgeline of the roof. The building exhibits parapet gables on the east and west elevations and a soldier course that encompasses the building, which had formerly formed the lintels of the larger window bays.

Resource 28 and 111. Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building and Primary Care Clinic Addition. 1929 and 2001. Contributing building.

Originally constructed in 1929 as a neuropsychiatric infirmary building, Resource 28 currently serves as a primary care facility. This resource is located between Resources 2 (continued treatment infirmary, 1923) and 111 (primary care clinic addition, 2001). The primary care clinic addition is located along the east elevation of this neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 28, 1929). This neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 28, 1929) was constructed in 1929 by the Veterans Bureau and is an early Period II H-shape patient ward/treatment building within the historic district. Resource 28 (neuropsychiatric infirmary building, 1929) is a transition building between the Period I and Period II buildings within the St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District. This building, constructed at the east end of the linear south-oriented Period I buildings, continues and expands the original design of the buildings within the historic district's landscape. The two-story, "H"-shaped building is oriented to the south and was constructed with a five-course, common-bond brick exterior displaying Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural characteristics. Resource 28 is composed of a central core with extensions and rear and facade return wings that give the building its distinctive "H" shape similar to other Period II patient ward/treatment buildings within the historic district and at other neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The facade's three-bay central projecting pavilion is delineated by a triangular pediment exhibiting an arched window and a centered single-leaf entry filled with a replacement glass-and-metal door, sidelights and transom. The entry has a wood door surround featuring an iron balustrade along the top of the cornice. The entrance is reached by a staircase with concrete treads and metal railings. Windows throughout the building appear to be multi-pane, double-hung replacement sashes with flat, soldier-course brick lintels. Rectangular, concrete panels are exhibited between the first- and second-story windows flanking the central bays. The facade gable-roof return wings exhibit a pediment with a circular gable vent, and each has a two-story, flat-roof, former single-bay porch that was originally filled with screens on the facade elevation of the return wings. The porch bays have since been filled with brick and three windows are centered within the former porch bay on the facade elevation. These windows have multi-light, double-hung sashes. There is a concrete water table above the raised basement that encompasses the building.

The three-bay extensions along the side elevations beyond the return wings exhibit hip roofs with a gabled dormer filled with louvered vents. Rectangular, concrete panels are exhibited between the first- and second-story windows. The central windows of both extensions have been removed. On the east elevation, Resource 111 (primary care clinic addition, 2001) is connected to Resource 29 at the basement level of the extension and rear return wing. A two-story rectangular addition for egress has been constructed on the east elevation of the east facade return wing. It exhibits a five-course, common-bond brick exterior, flat roof, and four windows with multi-pane, double-hung sashes on the second story and a single-leaf entry filled by a metal door at the basement level.

The three-bay central rear projecting wing exhibits a gable roof, a triangular pediment, and an arched window. A square structure, possibly a stairwell or an elevator shaft, with a flat roof and five-course, common-bond brick exterior pierces the roof where the central rear projecting wing joins the main block of the building. A vent projects from the flat roof of this structure. On the west elevation of the central rear wing, a historic former

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side porch was constructed, and it has now been enclosed with brick and windows have been centered within the bays. The connecting corridor (Resource Q) from Resource 2 (continued treatment infirmary, 1923) enters the building on the north elevation of this former porch. The three-bay rear return wings have gable roofs with triangular pediments and cornices. Large triangular louvered vents have been constructed on the interior and exterior elevations of the facade return wings and on the interior elevations of the rear return wings. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and the building is supported by a raised basement.

Resource 111 is a modified rectangular-shaped patient care addition to the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 28, 1929). The primary care clinic addition (Resource 111, 2001) is oriented to the south and is located east of and attached to the east elevation of the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 28, 1929). The primary care clinic addition (Resource 111) was constructed in the Post-Modern architectural style with a five-course, common-bond brick exterior and flat-on-hip roof. The multi-bay facade elevation exhibits a projecting entrance pavilion in the southwest corner delineated by a gable with cornice returns, a round gable vent, a flat roof canopy over the pedestrian entrance, and a flat-roof canopy sheltering the entrance drive to the facade entry. The double-leaf facade entry is filled with sliding glass doors, sidelights, and transoms. The windows exhibit double soldier course brick lintels and are filled with multi-light, double-hung sashes. Similar windows are found throughout the primary care clinic addition (Resource 111, 2001). A stone or concrete belt course encompasses the addition and ties in with the water table of Resource 28 (neuropsychiatric infirmary building, 1929). A gable-roof projection mimicking that of the main entrance is located at the southeast corner of the facade elevation. The rear (north) elevation has a hip-roof projection at the northeast corner and a smaller gable-roof projection at the northwest corner. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, has two large gable vents on both the facade and rear elevations. The hip-roof section exhibits a smaller triangular roof vent. The portion of the addition adjacent to the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 28, 1929) has a flat roof with edges that have a false sloped roof.

The neuropsychiatric infirmary building and the primary care clinic addition (Resource 28 and 111, 1929 and 2001) continue to contribute to the historic district. The primary care clinic addition is a single-story addition located along the right (east) elevation of the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 28). This addition is set back from the facade wall plane of the original portion of the building and attaches to the basement level of the 1929 original block of the building. Three elevations of the original building remain clearly visible and most of the right side (east elevation) is also visible. While the addition alters the building from its appearance at the end of the period of significance, the neuropsychiatric infirmary building and the primary care clinic addition (Resource 28 and 111, 1929 and 2001) continue to retain integrity and contribute to the historic district. Resource 111 is an addition to Resource 28 and is therefore part of the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 28), but it is a noncontributing feature of Resource 28 and the historic district.

Resource 29. Continued Treatment Infirmary Building. 1932. Contributing building.

Originally identified as a continued treatment infirmary building, currently Resource 29 serves as a domiciliary building. It was constructed in 1932 and is located east of Resource 49 (neuropsychiatric infirmary building, 1936) and forms a portion of the open courtyard in the eastern portion of the historic district. This continued treatment building (Resource 29, 1932) was constructed in 1932 by the VA and is an early Period II H-shape patient ward/treatment building within the historic district. Resource 29 (continued treatment building, 1932) is a continuing transition building between the Period I and Period II buildings within the St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District. This building, constructed at the west end of the linear south-oriented Period I buildings, continues and expands original design of the buildings within the historic district's landscape. Resource 29 (continuing treatment building, 1932) is an example of the continuing evolution in patient ward/treatment H-buildings located within the St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District, and similar Period II buildings located at

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other neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The two-story, "H"-shaped building is oriented to the south and was constructed with a five-course, common-bond brick exterior exhibiting Classical Colonial Revival architectural characteristics. It is composed of a central core with side extensions and rear and facade return wings that give the building its distinctive "H" shape. The double-projecting five-bay central projecting pavilion is delineated by a triangular pediment exhibiting a circular, louvered gable vent with keystones and a single-leaf entry filled with a replacement glass-and-metal door, sidelights, and transom. The entry has a wood door surround featuring fluted pilasters and a triangular pediment with dentils. The entrance is reached by a double-landing staircase with concrete treads and a metal railing. The entrance is flanked by windows filled with multi-light, double-hung sashes. Similar windows are found throughout the building. The facade, rear return wings, and the extensions along the side elevations exhibit brick quoins and windows with jack arches with keystones, while those throughout the rest of the building have soldier-course lintels. The facade hip-roof return wings exhibit former two-story, three-bay porches that were originally filled with screens. The porch bays have since been filled with brick and windows with single-light, double-hung sashes that are centered within the former porch bays on the facade elevation. There is a concrete water table above the raised basement that encompasses the building.

The two-bay, gable-roof extensions beyond the return wings exhibit a cornice, cornice returns, and circular gable vents with keystones. On the east elevation, the connecting corridor (Resource N) from Resource 4 (subsistence and attendants' quarters, 1923) enters the building in the center of the extension at the basement level. The former central windows of both extensions have been removed. The three-bay central rear projecting pavilion exhibits a gable roof, a triangular pediment, and a circular gable vent with keystones. The rear return wings exhibit hip roofs. Rectangular single-bay additions for egress have been constructed on the north elevations of the return wings. These additions, designed to mimic the architectural style of the original building, have five-course, common-bond brick exteriors, a water table, and a hip roof. The additions appear to include two former windows on the first and second stories that have been enclosed, but it is likely they were designed and constructed this way to evoke the building's original sense of symmetry. The connecting corridor originally exited Resource 29 from the center of the west rear return wing, but with the construction of the addition for egress, the corridor (Resource M) exits from this addition. Large triangular louvered vents have been constructed on the interior and exterior roof slopes of the facade and rear return wings. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and the building is supported by a raised basement.

Resource 30. Garage. 1930. Noncontributing building.

Resource 30 is a rectangular building originally constructed as a garage but currently used for storage. It is oriented to the east and is located north of Resource 88 (chapel, 1963) and east of the warehouse (Resource 14, 1926). The garage exhibits a stucco or cement-fiber panel exterior and a rolled-asphalt shed roof. The facade elevation exhibits fourteen bays filled with replacement metal overhead garage doors. The rear elevation exhibits fourteen bays, which are all filled with four-pane, fixed sash windows. Although the building maintains its overall footprint, massing, and retains its original bays (none of the garage bays have been enclosed), the replacement doors and especially the exterior cladding have negatively impacted the building's overall integrity. With the replacement cladding, the building no longer appears to date to the period of significance. Therefore this garage no longer retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the historic district.

Resource 32. Garage. 1924. Contributing building.

Resource 32 was originally constructed as a garage for the residents of Resources 10 (officers' quarters, 1924) and 11 (manager's quarters, 1924), and currently it is used for storage. This garage is oriented to the northwest and is located east of Resources 10 and 11. It is a three-bay, rectangular building with a clay tile block exterior

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and a shed roof sheathed in asphalt. The facade elevation exhibits three bays filled with metal overhead garage doors. The rear elevation exhibits three bays filled with glass blocks. Although the replacement garage doors, the metal cladding on the facade elevation, and the glass blocks in the window bays have negatively impacted the building's overall integrity, the building maintains its overall footprint, massing, and retains its original bays (none of the garage bays have been enclosed). Unlike two similar but larger garages within the historic district (Resources 30, 1930; and 37, 1930), this garage (Resource 32, 1924) retains the majority of its original exterior cladding. Therefore this garage retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the historic district.

Resource 37. Garage. 1930. Noncontributing building.

Resource 37 is a rectangular, single-story building originally constructed as a garage but currently used for storage. It is oriented to the south and is located northeast of Resource 30 (garage, 1930) and west of Resource 54 (garage, 1941). Resource 37 exhibits a replacement stucco or cement-fiber panel exterior and a rolled-asphalt shed roof. The facade elevation exhibits fourteen bays filled with replacement metal overhead garage doors. The rear elevation has fourteen bays, which are all filled with four-pane, fixed sash windows. Although the building maintains its footprint, massing, and its original bays (none of the garage bays have been enclosed), the replacement doors and especially the replacement exterior cladding have negatively impacted the building's overall integrity. The building no longer appears to date to the period of significance with the replacement cladding. Therefore Resource 37 no longer retains integrity to contribute to the historic district.

Resource 48. Acute Building. 1936. Contributing building.

Originally identified as an acute care building, currently Resource 48 is utilized for administrative offices. The building was constructed in 1936 and is located northwest of Resource 29 (continued treatment infirmary, 1932) and northeast of Resource 49 (neuropsychiatric infirmary, 1936). The two-story, "H"-shaped building oriented to the south was constructed with a five-course, common-bond, brick exterior with Colonial Revival and limited Classical Revival architectural characteristics. Resource 48 is composed of a central core with extensions and rear and facade return wings that give the building its distinctive "H" shape. The five-bay, central double-projecting pavilion is delineated by a triangular pediment exhibiting a lunette window, and a central single-leaf entry filled with a metal-and-glass replacement door, sidelights, and transom. The door has a wood door surround featuring fluted pilasters and an arched pediment with dentils. The entrance is reached by a staircase with granite treads and metal railings. The entry is flanked by windows filled with multi-light, double-hung sashes. Similar windows are found throughout the building. Windows throughout the building are filled with nine-over-nine, twelve-over-nine, twelve-over-twelve, and fifteen-over-fifteen double-hung sashes. The majority of these window sashes appear to date to the construction of the building. Windows on the facade projecting pavilion exhibit jack arches with keystones, while those throughout the rest of the building have brick jack arches with no keystones. Brick quoins are located on the corners of all extensions, return wings, and the projecting pavilion. The facade hip-roof return wings exhibit former two-story, three-bay porches that were originally filled in with screens. The arched porch bays have since been filled with brick and windows with single-light, double-hung sashes have been centered within the former porch bays. There is a concrete water table above the raised basement that encompasses the building.

The two-bay, gable-roof extensions beyond the return wings and along the side elevations exhibit a cornice, cornice returns, and lunette gable vents with keystones. The connecting corridor (Resource M) from Resource 29 (continued treatment infirmary, 1932) enters the building in the center of the east elevation extension at the basement level, and a similar corridor (Resource L) exits from the center of the west extension at the basement level. A single-story rectangular addition for egress from the basement has been constructed on the east elevation of the east facade return wing. It was constructed to mimic the original style of the building, and exhibits a five-

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course common-bond, brick exterior, hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and a single bay leading to a door at the basement level. The three-bay central rear projecting wing exhibits a gable roof, a triangular pediment, and a lunette gable vent with a keystone. The central, single-leaf entry at the basement level is filled by a metal door and has a wood door surround exhibiting fluted pilasters and a triangular pediment with dentils. The three-bay rear return wings have hip roofs. A rectangular addition for egress was constructed on the west elevation of the central rear wing. The addition, designed to mimic the architectural style of the original facade return wing porches, has a five-course, common-bond brick exterior, brick quoins, a water table, and a hip roof. A single-leaf entry on the west elevation of the addition is filled by a metal door. Large triangular louvered vents have been constructed on the interior and exterior elevations of the facade and rear return wings. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and the building is supported by a raised basement.

Resource 49. Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building. 1936. Contributing building.

Originally designated a neuropsychiatric infirmary building, today Resource 49 serves as an extended care facility. It was constructed in 1936 and is located southwest of Resource 48 (acute infirmary, 1936) and northeast of Resource 50 (neuropsychiatric infirmary, 1943). The two-story neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 49, 1936), oriented to the south, was constructed with Colonial Revival and minimal Classical Revival architectural characteristics including a five-course, common-bond, brick exterior. This neuropsychiatric infirmary building is composed of a central core with extensions and rear and front return wings that give the building its distinctive "H" shape. It is very similar to Resource 48 (acute infirmary, 1936) in that it exhibits a five-bay, double-projecting central entrance pavilion, pediment and cornice, a three-bay central rear wing, and three-bay facade and rear return wings. Differences between the two resources include a triangular pediment above the central entry, additions for egress on the west and east elevations of the facade return wings, and also the manner in which the bays of the former porches on the south elevation of the facade return wings were filled.

Along the outside elevations of the facade return wings, a two-story, rectangular addition has been constructed for egress. The additions exhibit a five-course, common-bond brick exterior, brick quoins, and a water table. They are supported by a raised basement and have a gable roof, pediment, and cornice. The additions exhibit single bays filled with multi-light, double-hung sashes on their south elevations and a single-leaf entry filled by a metal door on their north elevations. Originally screen porches, the three facade return wing bays have been filled in not by brick as on similar resources within the historic district, but with what appears to be frame partitions and sliding windows with transoms installed within the bays. Small triangular louvered roof vents have been constructed on the north elevations of the rear return wings and on the main block, between the center rear wing and the rear return wings. The gable-roof corridors (Resources L and B) that connect Resource 49 to Resources 48 and 50 are partially below grade with brick exteriors and windows above grade.

Resource 50. Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building. 1943. Contributing building.

Originally designated as a neuropsychiatric infirmary building, today Resource 50 serves as an extended and acute care facility. It was constructed in 1943 and is located southwest of Resource 49 (neuropsychiatric infirmary, 1936) and northwest of Resource 51 (neuropsychiatric infirmary, 1943) in the western portion of the historic district. The two-story neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 50, 1943), oriented to the east, was constructed with Colonial Revival and minimal Classical Revival architectural characteristics, including a five-course, common-bond, brick exterior. It is composed of a central core with extensions along the side elevations, and rear and front return wings that give the building its distinctive "H" shape. It is very similar to Resource 49 (neuropsychiatric infirmary, 1936) in that it exhibits a five-bay, double-projecting central entrance pavilion, pediment, cornice, three-bay central rear wing, and three-bay facade and rear return wings. Like Resource 49, additions for egress have been constructed on the outside elevations of the facade return wings. Differences

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between Resource 50 and Resource 49 include an arched pediment above the central entry, no windows on the additions for egress, and also the manner in which the bays of the former porches on the south elevation of the facade return wings were filled.

On the outside elevations (north and south) of the facade return wings, a two-story, rectangular addition was constructed for egress. Each addition exhibits a five-course, common-bond brick exterior, brick quoins, water table, gable, pediment, and cornice. The additions exhibit a single-leaf entry filled by a metal door on their west elevations. Originally porches along the first and second stories, the three bays of the facade return wings have been filled with brick and windows with multi-light, double-hung sashes are centered within the bays of the former porches. Small triangular louvered roof vents have been constructed on the north and south elevations of the rear return wings. The connecting corridor (Resource B) from Resource 49 enters the building in the center of the north elevation extension at the basement level and a similar corridor (Resource A) enters the building from the center of the opposite (south) extension at the basement level.

Resource 51. Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building. 1943. *Contributing building.*

Originally designated as a neuropsychiatric infirmary building (1943), today Resource 51 serves as an extended care facility. It was constructed in 1943 and is located southeast of Resource 50 (neuropsychiatric infirmary, 1943) in the western portion of the historic district. The two-story neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 51, 1943), oriented to the north, was constructed with Colonial Revival and minimal Classical Revival architectural characteristics, such as a five-course, common-bond, brick exterior and symmetrical fenestration. It is composed of a central core with side extensions, a rear central wing, and rear and front return wings that give the building its distinctive "H" shape. The windows appear to be filled with replacement double-hung sashes with possible snap-in grids expressing divided lights. The replacement windows are sympathetic to the original double-hung, divided light sashes that would have been utilized for the building. The neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 51, 1943) is very similar to Resource 49 (neuropsychiatric infirmary, 1936) in that it exhibits a five-bay, double-projecting central entrance pavilion, pediment with a lunette window, cornice, and a single-leaf, central entry filled with a glass and metal replacement door with sidelights and transom. The facade entry has a wood door surround featuring fluted pilasters and a triangular pediment with dentils. The two buildings share other details, such as brick quoins, and a water table that encompasses the building. Differences between Resource 49 and Resource 51 include three-bay former porches along the first and second floors on the rear instead of facade return wings; flat, soldier course lintels found on Resource 51; and the construction of additions for egress on the outside elevations of the rear return wings, as well as on the south elevation of the central rear wing.

Originally porches, the three bays of the rear return wings have been filled with brick and windows with multi-light, double-hung sashes are centered within the bays of the former porches. On the south elevation of the central rear wing and the outside elevations of the rear return wings, two-story rectangular additions were constructed for egress. The additions exhibit five-course, common-bond brick exteriors, brick quoins, water tables, gable roofs, pediments, and cornices. The central rear wing addition steps down to a single story at the basement level, exhibiting a blind window bay and two single-leaf entries filled with metal-and-glass doors with sidelights sheltered beneath an over-scaled gable pediment. A central window on the second story is flanked by blind window bays. The rear return wing egress additions exhibit single-leaf entries on their south and north elevations at the basement level filled with metal doors, while the first and second stories exhibit windows with single-light, double-hung sashes and blind windows for symmetry. Small triangular louvered roof vents have been constructed on the east and west elevations of the facade and rear return wings and the central rear wing. The connecting corridor (Resource A) from Resource 50 enters the building in the center of the west elevation

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extension at the basement level. At the time of the survey, a new parking lot was under construction immediately southeast of Resource 51.

Resource 54. Garage. 1941. *Contributing building.*

Resource 54 was constructed as a garage and is still used for that purpose. It is oriented to the east and is located north of Resource 14 (warehouse, 1926) in the maintenance/utility group of buildings. It is constructed with a five-course, common-bond brick exterior with brick banding and a flat roof. The nine-bay facade elevation exhibits seven replacement overhead garage doors and two former garage doors that each have been resized for double-leaf entries filled with metal doors. Other elevations exhibit windows, some resized, filled with single-light, double-hung, aluminum sashes or single-leaf entries filled with doors. Four former windows have been enclosed. The building has a flat roof and is supported by a concrete slab foundation. Although the newer and resized windows and doors negatively impact the building's integrity, it maintains its overall footprint, massing, materials, and continues to fulfill its original purpose from the period of significance. Resource 54 retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the historic district.

Resource 57. Industrial Therapy Building. 1943. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource 57 was constructed in 1943 as an industrial therapy building and is used for a similar purpose today. It is oriented to the east and is located northeast of Resource 11, (the manager's quarters, 1924). It currently exhibits a replacement stucco or concrete panel exterior. The nine-bay facade elevation exhibits six windows with single-light, double hung replacement sashes, and a double-leaf and two single-leaf entries filled with metal doors. Similar windows are found throughout the building. It has a flat roof and is supported by a concrete slab. Due to the changes to the exterior, especially the replacement cladding that alters the appearance of the resource so that it no longer appears to date to the period of significance, the building no longer retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the historic district.

Resource 59. Laundry Building. 1948. *Contributing building.*

Originally constructed as the laundry building in 1948, Resource 59 continues to serve this purpose. The large rectangular building is oriented to the west and located west of Resource 8 (recreation building, 1924). The laundry building was constructed in a utilitarian style with a five-course, common-bond brick exterior and flat roof. The three-bay west elevation exhibits two flat roof additions, flanking a window filled with a pair of large factory-style awning sashes. A small, rectangular addition, which is shorter than the main block, exhibits a resized double-leaf door filled with metal doors on its west elevation. A larger, rectangular addition that is also shorter than the main block, exhibits a window filled with a pair of modern awning sashes. Windows filled with large, factory-style awning sashes are found throughout the building, particularly on the east and north elevations. These awning windows appear to date to the original construction of the building. A soldier string course encompasses the building and forms the lintels of the large, factory-style windows. The south elevation exhibits smaller awning windows, two former windows that have been enclosed, a garage bay filled by a replacement overhead garage door, a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door, and a small awning window at the basement level. The connecting corridor (Resource S) from Resource 8 enters the building at the southeast corner and exhibits a double-leaf entry filled with metal doors accessed by a loading dock. The east and north elevations of the main section respectively exhibit five and four large bays, each with pairs of large factory-style windows. The larger addition exhibits a pair of modern, factory-style aluminum windows on its north elevation. The building is supported by a concrete basement. Despite the small additions on the west elevation, the building retains much of its original massing, materials, and fenestration. It retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the historic district.

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Resource 69. Paint Storage House. 1948. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource 69 was constructed in 1948 as the paint storage building, and today serves as storage for hazardous material. It is oriented to the south and is located immediately east of Resource 37 (an eight-bay garage building, 1930). Resource 69 is a small, rectangular building with a replacement stucco or cement panel exterior. The single-bay south and east elevations exhibit single-leaf entries filled with replacement metal doors. The building has a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with exposed rafter tails visible at the eaves and is supported by a concrete foundation. Although the building retains its original size and massing, it is unknown the extent to which the fenestration was altered when the current exterior cladding was installed. With the replacement cladding, the paint storage house (Resource 69, 1948) no longer appears to date to the period of significance. With the changes to its exterior, including the replacement doors and especially the cladding of the exterior, Resource 69 does not retain sufficient integrity to contribute to the historic district.

Resource 86. Water Tower. 1958. *Noncontributing structure.*

Resource 86 is a 400,000 gallon water tower that was constructed in 1958. It is located in the maintenance/utility group of buildings north of Resource 14 (warehouse, 1926) and east of Resource 30 (garage, 1930). The water tower exhibits eight large supports with cross-bracing, a central supply pipe to the water tank, and a metal ladder that leads to a catwalk with a metal railing around the tank.

Resource 87. Pump House. 1960. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource 87 was built in 1960 as the pump house and continues to fulfill this purpose. It is oriented to the north and is located south of Resource 59 (laundry building, 1948). The pump house is a single-story, rectangular building with a five-course, common-bond brick exterior. The single-bay north elevation exhibits a single-leaf entry filled by a metal door, and a former window on this elevation has been enclosed with brick. Windows on the west and south elevations have been resized with a single glass block. The pump house has a flat roof and is supported by a concrete foundation.

Resource 88. Chapel. 1963. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource 88 was constructed in 1963 as the chapel and continues to fulfill its original purpose. The chapel is oriented to the west and is located immediately north of Resource 95 (canteen, 1985) and west of the warehouse (Resource 5, 1923). It is a single-story, modified rectangular-shaped building constructed in the Mid-Century Modern architectural style with a running-bond, brick exterior and front-gable roof. The three-bay west elevation exhibits a projecting, gabled entrance pavilion with a slender galvanized-steel spire. The double-leaf entry is filled by commercial metal-and-glass doors and sidelights and is sheltered beneath a flat-roof, cantilevered front porch. Above the porch, the central entrance pavilion is filled with a screened area divided by vertical and horizontal wood members. The entrance is flanked by single bays; one is a former window filled with a louvered vent, and the other is a window filled with single-light, double-hung aluminum sashes. Similar windows are found throughout the building, except on the north elevation, which exhibits three hopper-style stained-glass windows, a large louvered vent, and a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door and a stained-glass transom. The connecting corridor (Resource O) extending from another corridor (Resource N) enters the building at the southwest corner.

Resource 89. Flag pole. 1924. *Contributing object.*

Resource 89 is the 90-foot flag pole that was erected in front of the main building (Resource 1) in 1924. Along with Resource 1, it has long served as the focal point of the historic district. The flag pole exhibits a square, stepped concrete base, a steel pole that appears to taper towards the top, with a brass ball finial. The flag pole is surrounded by six shorter flag poles that form a semi-circle, each flying the official flag of a branch of the armed services.

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Resource 91. Blower Blowdown/Pumphouse. 1968. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource 91 was constructed in 1968. It is oriented to the west and is located due east of the boiler house (Resource 7, 1923). The blower blowdown/pumphouse is a single-story, flat roof, square building with concrete exterior walls that is partially below grade along the east elevation of the boiler house. It exhibits a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door on the west elevation and small louvered vents and glass block windows.

Resource 92. Reid Recreation Pavilion. 1975. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource 92 was constructed in 1975 as a recreation pavilion and continues to fulfill its original purpose. The Reid Recreation Pavilion is located southeast of the main building (Resource 1, 1923) and the flag pole (Resource 89, 1924). The single-story, front-gable, rectangular building was constructed in a utilitarian style with a concrete block exterior. The only ornamentation exhibited is a decorative banding that is formed by the designs on the concrete blocks themselves. The gable ends, located along the east and west elevations, both have single-leaf entries. The five-bay west elevation exhibits a single-leaf entry filled by a metal door, which is flanked by two windows with single-light, double-hung aluminum sashes on each side. Similar windows are found throughout the building. The east elevation is very similar to the west elevation. Resource 92 has a front-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and is supported by a concrete foundation.

Resource 93. American Legion Gazebo. 1975. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource 93 was built in 1975 as a recreational building/gazebo and is still used for this purpose. It is oriented to the west and is located west of Resource 49 (neuropsychiatric infirmary, 1936) in the western portion of the historic district. The American Legion Gazebo is a single-story, octagonal, enclosed gazebo with concrete block half walls and wood post roof supports. The three-bay facade elevation exhibits a central entry filled by a glass storm door flanked by two windows with single-light, fixed sashes. Other bays have two windows filled by single-light, fixed sashes flanking a screen or window with sliding sashes that are closed off by a large, suspended shutter in cold weather. The building has an octagonal roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and a concrete slab foundation.

Resource 94. Electric Meter Building. 1977. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource 94 was built in 1977 as an electric meter building and is still used for this purpose. The electric meter building, oriented to the west, is located southeast of Resource 10 (officers' quarters, 1924) in the northeastern portion of the historic district. It is a single-story, flat-roof, rectangular building with a running-bond brick exterior. The single-bay west elevation exhibits a double-leaf entry filled by metal doors. Single-leaf entries filled by metal doors or louvered vents are found throughout the building. Resource 94 is supported by a concrete foundation.

Resource 95. Canteen. 1985. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource 95 was constructed in 1985 as the canteen and continues to fulfill its original purpose. The canteen, oriented to the south, is located between Resources 3 (disturbed patients building, 1923) and 29 (continued treatment infirmary, 1932) along the original linear pattern of buildings within the historic district. The canteen (Resource 95, 1985) is a single-story, rectangular building that was constructed in the Post-Modern architectural style with a running-bond brick exterior. The three-bay facade elevation exhibits a central projecting entrance pavilion that features a large, single-light oculus above a double-leaf entry filled with commercial glass doors and flanked by large two-light windows. The central entrance pavilion is flanked by ribbons of seven windows with single-light, fixed sashes recessed within the wall plane of the facade. Similar recessed windows are found throughout the building. The hip roof portion of the flat-on-hip roof of the front section of the building and the

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gable roof of the entrance pavilion are sheathed in standing-seam metal. The rear half of the building has a flat roof.

Resource 96. Recreation Building (South). 1985. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource 96 was constructed in 1985 as a recreation building and is still used for that purpose. It is oriented to the east and is located south of Resource 51 (neuropsychiatric infirmary building, 1943) near the western boundary of the historic district. The single-story building was constructed in a utilitarian style with a running-bond brick exterior. The building exhibits brick quoins and a brick soldier stringcourse that encompasses the building, forming the lintels of the doors and windows. The footprint of the building is "I"-shaped and contains two square sections with hip roofs connected by a gable roof section. The eleven-bay west elevation exhibits an off-center entry located in the central, recessed, gable roof section. The single-leaf entry is filled by a metal-and-glass door with sidelights. A pair of windows next to the door are filled by a two-part window featuring a single-light, fixed sash in the first part and single-light, double-hung sashes in the second part. Similar windows are found throughout the building. In the north section, the west elevation exhibits an overhead garage door and two windows with single-light, fixed sashes. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Resource 97. Generator Building. 1984. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource 97 was built to house an emergency generator. It is oriented to the south and located southeast of Resource 51 (neuropsychiatric infirmary building, 1943) in the western portion of the historic district. The single-story, rectangular building was constructed in a utilitarian style with a running-bond brick exterior. It exhibits two bays on the south elevation consisting of a single-leaf entry filled by a metal door and louvered vent and another louvered vent. Similar doors and vents are found throughout the building. It has a flat roof and is supported by a concrete foundation.

Resource 98. Generator Building. 1984. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource 98 was built to house an emergency generator. It is located north of Resource 50 (neuropsychiatric infirmary building, 1943) near the western boundary of the historic district. The single-story, rectangular building was constructed in a utilitarian style with a running-bond brick exterior. It exhibits two bays on the east and west elevations that include a single-leaf entry filled by a metal door and louvered vent and another bay filled with a louvered vent. Similar doors and vents are found throughout the building. It has a flat roof and is supported by a concrete foundation.

Resource 99. Generator Building. 1984. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource 99 was built to house an emergency generator. It is located north of Resource 29 (continued treatment infirmary, 1932) and east of Resource 48 (acute infirmary building, 1936). The single-story, rectangular building was constructed in a utilitarian style with a running-bond brick exterior. It exhibits two bays on the south elevation, including a single-leaf entry filled by a metal door and louvered vent and another bay with a louvered vent. Similar doors and vents are found throughout the building. It has a flat roof and is supported by a concrete foundation.

Resource 100. Storage Building. 1983. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource 100 was constructed as a storage building in 1983 and continues to fulfill its original purpose. The storage building, oriented to the south, is located north of Resource 37 (garage, 1930), northeast of Resource 104 (storage building, 1984), and south of the Sauk River in the northern portion of the historic district. The single-story, front-gable, rectangular storage building was constructed with a ribbed metal exterior. The two-bay facade

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elevation exhibits a single-leaf entry filled by a metal door and an overhead metal garage door. The building has a ribbed metal gable roof and is supported by a concrete slab foundation.

Resource 101. Generator Building. 1985. Noncontributing building.

Resource 101 was built to house an emergency generator. It is located in the central core group of buildings north-northeast of the main building (Resource 1, 1923). The single-story, flat-roof, rectangular building was constructed in a utilitarian style with a running-bond brick exterior. It exhibits two bays on the west elevation including a single-leaf entry filled by a metal door and louvered vent and a second bay filled by a louvered vent. Similar doors and vents are found throughout the building. It is supported by a concrete foundation.

Resource 102. Generator Building. 1985. Noncontributing building.

Resource 102 was built to house an emergency generator. It is located near the northeast corner of Resource 4 (subsistence building and attendants' quarters, 1923). The single-story, rectangular building was constructed in a utilitarian style with a running-bond brick exterior. It exhibits two bays on the south elevation including a single-leaf entry filled by a metal door and a second bay filled by a louvered vent. Similar doors and vents are found throughout the building. The generator building has a flat roof and is supported by a concrete foundation.

Resource 103. Generator Building. 1985. Noncontributing building.

Resource 103 was built to house an emergency generator. It is located north of Resource 28 (neuropsychiatric infirmary building, 1929). The single-story, rectangular building was constructed in a utilitarian style with a running-bond brick exterior. It exhibits two bays on the west elevation that include a single-leaf entry filled by a metal door and a second bay filled by a louvered vent. Similar doors and vents are found throughout the building. It has a flat roof and is supported by a concrete foundation.

Resource 104. Storage Building. 1988. Noncontributing building.

Resource 104 was built as a storage building and is still used for that purpose. The storage building is oriented on an east-west axis and is located northeast of Resource 48 (acute infirmary building, 1936) and southwest of Resource 100 (storage building, 1983). The single-story building was constructed with a ribbed metal exterior. The front-gable east elevation exhibits an overhead metal garage door flanked by single-leaf entries filled with metal doors. The west elevation has an overhead metal garage door and a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door. The building has a ribbed-metal gable roof and is supported by a concrete slab foundation.

Resource 105. Storage Building. 1984. Noncontributing building.

Resource 105 was constructed as a storage building and is still used for that purpose. This storage building, oriented to the east, is located northeast of Resource 8 (recreation building, 1924) and west-southwest of Resource 106 (game farm building, 1987). The single-story, front-gable, rectangular building was constructed with a ribbed-metal exterior. The single-bay facade elevation has an overhead metal garage door. A single-leaf entry on the west elevation is filled by a metal door. The building has a ribbed-metal gable roof and is supported by a concrete slab foundation.

Resource 106. Game Bird Building. 1987. Noncontributing building.

Resource 106 was constructed as a game bird building, possibly for housing game birds for patients, and it appears to continue to fulfill its original function. The building is oriented to the west and is located north of Resource 9 (nurses' quarters, 1924) and east-northeast of Resource 105 (storage building, 1984) in the northern portion of the historic district. The single-story, rectangular building was constructed with a ribbed metal and wood siding exterior. The single-bay west and east elevations each have a horizontal sliding metal door. The north and south elevations exhibit half walls, with the middle section of each elevation open and covered with wire and canvas curtains during

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cold weather. One section on the south elevation is completely enclosed, exhibiting a window with single-light, double-hung aluminum sashes. The building has a gable roof sheathed in ribbed metal.

Resource 107. Storage Building. 1987. Noncontributing building.

Resource 107 was constructed in 1987 as a storage building and appears to still be used for this purpose. It is oriented to the east and is located in the maintenance/utility group of buildings south of Resource 7 (boiler house, 1923). The single-story, front-gable building is constructed with a ribbed-metal exterior. The single-bay facade (east) elevation exhibits an overhead metal garage door, and the rear elevation has a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door. The building has a ribbed metal gable roof and is supported by a concrete slab foundation.

Resource 109. Compensated Work Therapy Program #1 Building. 1992. Noncontributing building.

Resource 109 was constructed in 1992 as a storage building. It currently serves as a storage building for the compensated work therapy program. Resource 109 is located west of Resource 57 (industrial therapy building, 1943), southeast of Resource 110 (compensated work therapy program #2 building, 2000), in the northeast portion of the historic district. The single-story, front-gable, rectangular storage building was constructed with a ribbed-metal exterior with the gable ends oriented to the north and south. The two-bay north and south gable ends exhibit two bays: an overhead metal garage door, and a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door. The building has a ribbed-metal gable roof and is supported by a concrete slab foundation.

Resource 110. Compensated Work Therapy Program #2 Building. 2000. Noncontributing building.

Resource 110 was constructed in 2000 as a storage building. It currently serves as a storage building for the compensated work therapy program. Resource 110 is located northwest of Resource 109 (compensated work therapy program #1 building, 1992) in the northeast portion of the historic district. The single-story, front-gable, square building was constructed with a ribbed-metal exterior with the gable ends oriented to the east and west. The two-bay facade (east) elevation exhibits an overhead metal garage door and a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door. The rear (west) elevation exhibits a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door. The building has a ribbed-metal gable roof and is supported by a concrete slab foundation.

Resource T-100. Modular Office Building. 2008. Noncontributing building.

Resource T-100 is a square, single-story, modular office building that was constructed in 2008. It is oriented to the south and is located north of Resource 2 (continued treatment building, 1923) and south of Resource 8 (recreation building, 1924). A connecting corridor with a ribbed-metal exterior and flat ribbed-metal roof connects Resource T-100 to the connecting corridor (Resource Q) that extends north of Resource 2. This modular office building was constructed with an exterior that appears to be a material similar to high-density fiberboard (HDF). The building exhibits a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door on the west elevation. Windows throughout the building are filled with single-light, double-hung aluminum sashes. The building has a nearly flat roof.

Resource A. Connecting Corridor Between Resources 51 and 50. Circa 1943. Contributing structure.

Resource A is the connecting corridor between the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 51, 1943) and the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 50, 1943). Constructed circa 1943 with the adjacent buildings, this single-story, gable-roof corridor is clad in brick laid in a four course common bond. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The eastern and northeastern elevations of the corridor are partially below grade and have no window openings. A single-leaf entry is partially below grade along the east elevation. Windows are located on the opposite sides of the corridor, filled with eight-over-eight-light double-hung metal sashes that appear to be original to the corridor. The windows have a stone or concrete sill and a brick soldier course over

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each window opening. Alterations to the corridor include a glass atrium addition along the southwest elevation of the corridor and an extension of the corridor to the west that leads to a single-story, hip-roof structure with a hip-roof canopy over a paved drive. The hip-roof structure and canopy appear to serve as an entrance for pedestrians dropped off from automobiles for the western portion of the medical center's buildings. The hip-roof structure is clad in brick similar to the original corridor and has single-over-single-light double-hung sashes on the north and south elevations. The canopy shelters a single-leaf entry with a modern metal and glass door. This addition is taller than the corridor, but with the extension to the corridor the hip-roof addition is not immediately adjacent to the corridor. Also, the addition is composed of materials similar to the original corridor. Even with the two additions, the connecting corridor between Resources 51 and 50 continues to retain much of its appearance dating to the period of significance and continues to serve its original purpose of providing a connection between the buildings that is protected from inclement weather.

Resource B. Connecting Corridor Between Resources 50 and 49. Circa 1943. Contributing structure.

Resource B is the connecting corridor between the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 50, 1943) and the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 49, 1936). Constructed circa 1943 with the adjacent neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 50, 1943), this single-story, gable-roof corridor is clad in brick laid in a four course common bond. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles, and the cornice is clad in aluminum. This corridor is very similar to Resource A. The eastern and southeastern elevations of the corridor are partially below grade and have no window openings. A single-leaf entry is partially below grade along the east elevation. Windows are located on the opposite sides of the corridor, regularly spaced and filled with eight-over-eight-light double-hung metal sashes that appear to be original to the corridor. The windows have a stone or concrete sill and a brick soldier course over each window opening. A single-leaf entry is located on the west elevation adjacent to Resource 50 and a similar entry is found on the north elevation next to Resource 49. This corridor has only minor alterations.

Resource C. Square Pavilion. Circa 1990. Noncontributing structure.

Resource C is a square, hip-roof pavilion. It is located south of Resource 51 (neuropsychiatric infirmary building, 1943). Resource C exhibits three brick piers with concrete caps, dividing each elevation into two bays. The bays between each pier have been filled with single-leaf entries featuring glass doors and half walls, sliding windows, and transoms. The hip roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The structure is supported by a concrete slab foundation.

Resource D. Road System. 1923–1940s. Contributing site.

Resource D is the portion of the road system within the historic district that remains little changed since the period of significance. Resource D includes the long, linear main entrance drive extending from Eighth Street North (Veterans Drive) north and terminating at the flag pole and in front of the main building (Resources 89, 1924; and 1, 1923). The entrance drive has changed little over time, although the original gateposts at the Eighth Street North entrance were removed circa 1985, and the lane was once flanked by mature elm trees. The elm trees were removed in the 1970s with the onset of Dutch elm disease. The lane extending from the main entrance road to the west and to the south of Resource 51 (neuropsychiatric infirmary building, 1943) appears to have been extant by the late 1940s. Only a portion of the road system that extends to the west and to the south of Resource 51 remains intact, as this lane originally curved to the northwest, extended north, then northeast and east, partially encircling Resources 51, 50, 49, and 48. Only portions of this section of the original lane remain, as the original lane has been intersected with parking lots and its alignment altered. Another portion of the internal circulation system also remains sufficiently intact to contribute to the historic district. The drive perpendicular to the main entrance drive that extends to the east and west in front of the main building and patient ward/treatment buildings

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is also part of the contributing road system of the historic district. A portion of this drive dates to the original construction of the facility, but it was lengthened as the facility was expanded during the period of significance. That portion that extends to the west from the main building originally ended in a circular cul-de-sac with a circular lawn median in the cul-de-sac. The median has since been paved for parking, and the lane has been widened to provide additional parking, but the drive continues to serve its original purpose of providing access to the front of Resources 51, 50, 49, 48, 29, and 3, along with the noncontributing canteen (Resource 95) that was constructed in 1985.

The eastern portion of the perpendicular drive extending to the east and then curving to the northeast terminates just past the manager's quarters (Resource 11, 1924). Portions of this drive have also been widened to provide additional parking, but the drive continues to provide access to Resources 2, 28, 9, 10, and 11, including patient ward/treatment buildings and the residential quarters.

This portion of the road system continues to retain integrity sufficient to contribute to the historic district.

Resource E. Circular Flowerbed and Sign. Circa 2000. *Noncontributing structures.*

Resource E is a large circular, elevated flowerbed, located in the northwest corner at the intersection of the original entrance road, Resource D, and the new entrance road from the east. It exhibits a running-bond, brick wall with concrete coping. Resource E also includes a large two-sided sign located opposite of the circular, elevated flower bed in the northeast corner at the intersection of the original entrance drive, Resource D, and the newer entrance road from the east. It exhibits running-bond, brick element piers, with stone coping, plaques, and two electronic signs.

Resource F. Storage Building. Circa 2005. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource F is a shed-roof storage building with a metal roof and exterior, on a concrete block and concrete slab foundation. Constructed partially below grade, the north elevation is open. This storage building is located southeast of Resource 100 (storage building, 1983) and west-northwest of Resource 7 (boiler house, 1923).

Resource G. Former Gardens. Circa 1930s. *Contributing site.*

Resource G was the site of a former "V"-shaped flower garden constructed circa 1930s. It is located west-northwest of Resource 109 (compensated work therapy program #1 building, 1992). The flower garden appears on an aerial dated October 16, 1949, and on a building and location plan map originally drawn in 1953 and updated through 1978.⁸ The site currently exhibits remnants of the flower garden, including concrete sidewalks in a triangular pattern and a concrete pad that appears to have been the foundation of a structure that may have been a gazebo or an arbor. It also features a straight row of mature shrubs along the north side and a curved row of mature cedar trees along the east side of the site. A number of evergreens are also found aligned along the outside of the southwest sidewalk and a few smaller evergreen trees are randomly placed within the boundary of the former garden. The flower beds that probably originally filled the area have been replaced by a lawn. Although the gardens are no longer maintained, the physical remnants of the site remain (sidewalks and designed plantings surrounding the site) and Resource G retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the historic district.

⁸ United States Geological Survey, 1949 aerial photograph, 2-148, GS-JN (USGS #8DRD06051_151), October 16, 1949. Located on the World Wide Web on the United States Geological Survey EarthExplorer website, <http://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/>, accessed May 2012; United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Department, St. Cloud Veterans Affairs Health Care System, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

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Resource H. Electrical Substation. Circa 1990. Noncontributing structure.

Resource H is a large electrical substation located on a concrete slab, surrounded by a high, chain link fence and barbed wire. It is composed of a number of separate structures situated on parallel concrete slabs. The electrical substation is located east-southeast of Resource 10 (officers' duplex quarters, 1924).

Resource I. Gardens. Circa 1930. Contributing site.

Resource I is a small park that was constructed by patients along the south bank of the Sauk River, which forms the north boundary of the historic district.⁹ The park is located north of Resources 105 (storage building, 1984) and 106 (game bird building, 1987). The gardens have river-rock-and-concrete knee walls, footbridges, a grotto, and non-operating, circular concrete fountain. These are set within a network of informal paths, with flower beds, mature trees and other vegetation. The rock wall at Resource 105 is part of a wall that originally enclosed a garden on the location of the present-day parking lot immediately north of Resource 28 (neuropsychiatric infirmary building, 1929).¹⁰ The river rock knee wall along the north edge of the road continues to the east to a point near Resource G (former gardens, circa 1930). Small architectural follies built of river-rock and concrete in the shape of small, round towers with conical roofs are located throughout this area. A post-and-rail fence was constructed along the river bank. West of this area is a set of granite piers delineating a staircase descending to a "U"-shaped granite landing with amphitheater-style seating. This area was once the south side of a footbridge to the north bank of the river, but the bridge has been removed, and chain link fencing has been erected.

Resource J. Wind Turbine Base. 2010. Noncontributing structure.

Resource J was constructed in 2010 as the location of a wind turbine that will be installed in the future. At the time of the survey, it exhibits a circular concrete pad with rebar. It is located east of Resource 110 (compensated work therapy program #2 building, 2000).

Resource K. Former Railroad Spur Bed. Circa 1923. Contributing site.

Resource K is the former railroad spur bed that is located in the western portion of the historic district. The railroad spur originally extended from the railroad tracks south of Eighth Street North (Veterans Drive) northward to the rear of the facility, terminating at the boiler house (Resource 7, 1923). It is unclear when the railroad spur tracts were removed, although they appear on a 1936 map of the facility.¹¹ The former location of the railroad spur is currently utilized as a paved drive providing a secondary entrance along Eighth Street North (Veterans Drive). The drive follows the path of the former railroad spur bed as it curves to the east, but the remainder of the former linear resource has lost integrity. The portion that continued east to the boiler house (Resource 7, 1923) currently intersects a large parking lot and no longer retains its appearance as a linear resource. Although no longer utilized for a railroad spur, Resource K continues to express its linear design and function as a transportation corridor providing access to the maintenance/utility buildings located in the rear portion of the facility.

⁹ "50th Anniversary: 1924 - 1974: VA Hospital, St. Cloud, Minnesota," United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Library, St. Cloud Veterans Affairs Health Care System, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

¹⁰ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Department, St. Cloud Veterans Affairs Health Care System, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

¹¹ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Department, St. Cloud Veterans Affairs Health Care System, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

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Resource L. Connecting Corridor Between Resources 49 and 48. Circa 1936. Contributing structure.

Resource L is the connecting corridor between the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 49, 1936) and the acute care building (Resource 48, 1936). Constructed circa 1936 with the adjacent buildings, this single-story, gable-roof corridor is clad in brick laid in a five course common bond. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and the cornice is clad in aluminum. The eastern and southern elevations of the corridor are partially below grade and exhibit no window openings. Windows are located on the opposite sides of the corridor (west and north elevations), each filled with a sixteen-light, metal sash that appears to be original to the corridor. The windows have a stone or concrete sill. Alterations to the corridor include an extension of the corridor to the north that leads to a single-story, hip-roof structure with a hip-roof canopy over a paved drive, similar to that located along Resource A, the corridor between Resources 51 and 50. The hip-roof structure and canopy appear to serve as an entrance for pedestrians dropped off from automobiles for the northwestern portion of the medical center's campus. The hip-roof structure is clad in brick similar to the original corridor and has single-over-single-light double-hung sashes on the east and west elevations. The canopy shelters a single-leaf entry with a modern metal and glass door. This addition is taller than the corridor, but with the extension to the corridor the hip-roof addition is not immediately adjacent to the corridor. Also, the addition is composed of materials similar to the original corridor. Even with the addition, the connecting corridor between Resources 49 and 48 continues to retain much of its appearance dating to the period of significance and continues to serve its original purpose of providing a connection between the buildings that provides protection for the patients and staff members from inclement weather.

Resource M. Connecting Corridor Between Resources 48 and 29. Circa 1936. Contributing structure.

Resource M is the connecting corridor between the acute care building (Resource 48, 1936) and the continued treatment infirmary building (Resource 29, 1932). Constructed circa 1936 with the adjacent acute care building (Resource 48, 1936), this single-story, gable-roof corridor is clad in brick laid in a five course common bond. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and the cornice is clad in aluminum. The west and south elevations of the corridor are partially below grade and exhibit no window openings. Windows are located on the opposite sides of the corridor (north and east elevations), each filled with a sixteen-light, metal sash that appears to be original to the corridor. The windows have a stone or concrete sill. A single-leaf entry with a replacement glass and metal commercial door is located along the north elevation adjacent to the acute care building (Resource 48, 1936). The only visible alteration is the cladding of the cornice in aluminum.

Resource N. Connecting Corridor Between Resources 29 and 5. Circa 1932. Contributing structure.

Resource N is the connecting corridor between the continued treatment infirmary building (Resource 29, 1932) and the warehouse (Resource 5, 1923). Constructed circa 1932 with the adjacent continued treatment infirmary building (Resource 29, 1932), this single-story, gable-roof corridor is clad in brick laid in a five course common bond. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and the cornice is clad in aluminum. Small windows filled with eight-light awning sashes are regularly spaced along the corridor. The windows have concrete or stone sills and a brick soldier course above. The windows appear to date to the period of significance. The corridor is supported by a concrete foundation.

Resource O. Connecting Corridor Between Resources 88 and N. Circa 1963. Noncontributing structure.

Resource O is the connecting corridor between the chapel (Resource 88, 1963) and the corridor (Resource N, circa 1932) between the continued treatment infirmary building (Resource 29, 1932) and the warehouse (Resource 5, 1923). Constructed circa 1963 with the adjacent chapel (Resource 88, 1963), this short, single-story, flat-roof corridor is clad in brick laid in a running bond. Two windows, located on the east and west elevations of the

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corridor, are filled with horizontal, three-light metal sashes. The west elevation also has a single-leaf entry near the facade elevation of the chapel (Resource 88, 1963). This entry is filled with a replacement commercial glass and metal door.

Resource P. Connecting Corridor Between Resources 4 and 5 and Resources 3 and 5. Circa 1960s–1980s. Noncontributing structure.

Resource P is a short connecting corridor between the subsistence building and attendants' quarters (Resource 4, 1923) and the warehouse (Resource 5, 1923), and also includes the short corridor between the disturbed patient building (Resource 3, 1923) and the warehouse (Resource 5, 1923). These two short corridors appear to be replacements for corridors that originally were constructed in the 1920s and 1930s, and the footprints are very similar to the original corridors. Both corridors have gable roofs clad in asphalt shingles, although a portion of the corridor along the warehouse (Resource 5, 1923) is actually incorporated into the hip-roof portion of the warehouse addition. The corridors are clad in brick laid in a five course common bond. Windows are regularly spaced along the corridors and are filled with six-over-six-light, double-hung vinyl or aluminum sashes. A single-leaf entry with a modern metal and glass door is located east elevation of the corridor between Resources 3 and 5, near the north elevation of the disturbed patient building (Resource 3, 1923). Brick projections flank the windows and the entry along both corridors. The corridors have concrete foundations.

Resource Q. Connecting Corridor Between Resources 4, 2, and 28. Circa 1960s–1980s. Noncontributing structure.

Resource Q is a long connecting corridor between the subsistence building and attendants' quarters (Resource 4, 1923) and the neuropsychiatric infirmary building and primary care clinic addition (Resource 28 and 111, 1929 and 2001), and also includes a short section extending to the south to the central rear elevation of the continued treatment building (Resource 2, 1923). This corridor appears to be a replacement for a corridor that originally was constructed in the 1920s or 1930s, and the footprint is very similar to the original corridor. This corridor is very similar in construction to Resource P. This corridor (Resource Q, circa 1960s–1980s) has a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles and the cornice is clad in aluminum. The corridor (Resource Q) is clad in brick laid in a five course common bond. Windows are regularly spaced along the corridor and are filled with six-over-six-light, double-hung vinyl or aluminum sashes. Brick projections flank the windows of the corridor. The corridor has a concrete foundation. A hip-roof loading dock projection is found on the north elevation of the corridor, near the modular office building (Resource T-100, 2008). The foundation of the corridor is raised as it extends to the west elevation of the central rear wing of the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 28, 1929), to allow the corridor to enter the first floor of Resource 28.

Resource R. Connecting Corridor Between Resources Q and 8. Circa 1930s–1940s. Contributing structure.

Resource R is a long, single-story, connecting corridor extending to the north and south between Resource Q (corridor between the subsistence building and attendants' quarters [Resource 4, 1923] and the neuropsychiatric infirmary building and primary care clinic addition [Resource 28 and 111, 1929 and 2001]) and the recreation building (Resource 8, 1924). This corridor appears to have been constructed in the 1930s or 1940s, as it appears in the photograph prior to the construction of the laundry building (Resource 59, 1948).¹² This corridor (Resource R, circa 1930s–1940s) has a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles and the cornice is clad in aluminum. The corridor (Resource R, circa 1930s–1940s) is clad in brick laid in a five course common bond. Small windows are regularly

¹² United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Medical Media Department, St. Cloud Veterans Affairs Health Care System, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

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spaced along both the east and west elevations of the corridor near the edge of the eaves and are filled with eight-light, metal awning sashes that appear to date to the time of the corridor's construction. The windows have stone or concrete sills and a brick soldier course above the window opening. The corridor has a raised concrete foundation. A single-leaf entry is located on both the east and west elevations of the corridor, across from one another. These entries are each filled with replacement glass and metal replacement doors.

Resource S. Connecting Corridor Between Resources 8 and 59. Circa 1950s–1970s. *Noncontributing structure.*

Resource S is a short, single-story, connecting corridor extending to the east and west between the recreation building (Resource 8, 1924) and the laundry building (Resource 59, 1948). The east end of the corridor actually intersects the west elevation of Resource R as it intersects the west elevation of Resource 8, the recreation building. This corridor does not appear on a building and location plan map dating to 1953 and revised to 1978, but it does appear on a 1980 building and location plan map revised to 1990.¹³ This corridor (Resource S, circa 1950s–1970s) has a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles and the cornice is clad in aluminum. The corridor (Resource S, circa 1950s–1970s) is clad in brick laid in a five course common bond. Three windows are regularly spaced along the south elevation of the corridor. The windows are filled with single-over-single-light double-hung sashes and have stone or concrete sills. Near the west end of the corridor, along the south elevation, is an entry filled with paired single-light doors that open onto a loading dock. No windows are located on the north elevation of the corridor. The corridor has a raised concrete foundation.

Resource T. Landscaped Grounds. Circa 1923–1940s. *Contributing site.*

Second Generation Veterans Hospitals constructed from 1919 through the early 1920s (Period I) did not have fully developed landscape plans when initially constructed. The primary emphasis was on completing the facility as quickly and efficiently as possible and to utilize available funds for the construction of the physical plants rather than the surrounding lawns in order to provide services to veterans as soon as possible. After their initial opening, these early Second Generation Veterans Hospitals began to improve their surroundings by planting trees and shrubs, although a formal landscape plan was probably not developed until the 1930s.

According to the Kloss 2010 historic landscape assessment of the St. Cloud VA Hospital, the hospital was constructed without a formal landscaping plan, although the buildings were constructed in the northern portion of the large tract and the primary entry to the hospital is a long, linear drive extending to the north from present-day Veterans Drive. The first director of the hospital began to ask local organizations for donations of plants to assist in beautifying the grounds. This early landscaping effort was accomplished by patients as a form of recreational and vocational therapy. To further the beautification of the surrounding lawns, a greenhouse was constructed on the property in 1926 to raise plants for use on the grounds and within the hospital buildings.¹⁴

While the early work of beautifying the grounds seems to have been conducted without professional input, by 1930 the facilities management staff appears to have been taking a more active roll in developing the landscape. According to Kloss, a 1930 map of the facility indicates the introduction of shrubs along sidewalks and the planting of additional trees. A 1939 map entitled "Additional Tree Planting, Entrance Road" depicts existing trees, trees aligned along either side of the main entrance drive, and the placement of new deciduous and

¹³ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, located in the files of the Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.; United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Department, St. Cloud Veterans Affairs Health Care System, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

¹⁴ Julie Kloss, *Historic Landscape Assessment of the St. Cloud Veterans Administration Hospital, Stearns County, Minnesota* (Duluth, Minnesota: EMR, Inc., 2010): 12, located in the files of the Engineering Department, St. Cloud Veterans Affairs Health Care System, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

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coniferous trees within the front lawn distanced from the main entrance drive. The landscape design incorporating the existing and new tree plantings created oval, open areas within the lawn with trees along the outer edges of the open spaces. The entire front lawn is not included in the 1939 map, only areas flanking the main drive, as the map indicates there was a limit to the reforestation effort that was previously authorized. According to Kloss, maps of the facility dating to the 1940s depict the existing landscape and in certain instances contain a list of existing trees and shrubs. While the 1930 and 1939 maps indicate a professional approach to the landscaping of the facility by the VA, much of the actual execution and planting was probably conducted by the patients as vocational therapy.¹⁵

Period I neuropsychiatric hospitals constructed for veterans were often located at the edge of an urban area or in rural surroundings. Landscape elements, comprised of the buildings and circulation system, generally expressed linear designs, like those at the St. Cloud VA Hospital. The main entrance drive is a long, straight circulation element that extends from Eighth Street North (Veterans Drive) to the front of the main building (Resource 1, 1923). The three original patient buildings (Resources 1-3, all 1923) and the two later H-shape patient buildings (Resources 28/111, 1929 and 2001; and 29, 1932) exhibit a linear group of buildings perpendicular to the main drive that present a striking architectural statement to visitors arriving on the campus. The only curvilinear element is the drive extending to the east and northeast of the residential quarters (Resources 9-11, all 1924). The linear placement of the patient buildings continued with the construction of Resources 28 (1929) and 29 (1932), flanking the original patient ward/treatment buildings. With the expansion of the facility, comprised of the four H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings (Resources 48, 49 [both 1936], 50, and 51 [both 1943]), in the mid-1930s to the west of the original core group of buildings, the facility added curvilinear elements associated with Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. These four resources were constructed in a circular configuration, although not fully enclosing a courtyard. The main entrance drive was extended to the west to a circular drive with a median to provide access to the front of each of the four later patient buildings. This circular drive appears on a 1936 location and grading plan map of the facility.¹⁶ Another curvilinear drive was added to provide access to the rear of the four later patient buildings and as a secondary drive to the maintenance/utility buildings at the rear of the facility.

The landscape continues to be an important characteristic of this historic district. Landscape elements within the St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District include the spatial design of the campus with the residential quarters separated from the central core and maintenance/utility groups of buildings; the courtyards created by the facade and rear return wings of the H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings (Resources 2, 28, 29, 48-51); the partially enclosed courtyard created by the five western H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings (Resources 29, 48-51); the main entrance drive (Resource D, circa 1923-1940s), which includes the drive perpendicular to the original patient buildings as it extends to the west to the current circular parking area; the semi-circular drive to the immediate front of the main building (Resource 1, 1923), which was an original design element and continues to encompass the flag pole (Resource 89, 1924); the road system that extends to the east and northeast to the residential quarters; the portion of the internal road system that extends to the west from the main entrance drive and continues to the rear of the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 51, 1943); the former railroad spur bed that currently is utilized as a paved drive that provides a secondary vehicular entrance from Eighth Street North (Veterans Drive) (Resource K, circa 1923); the patient constructed gardens (Resource I, circa 1930) with curving sidewalks, mature vegetation, and architectural follies; the remnants of the former triangular flower garden (Resource G, circa 1930s) that retains its sidewalks and boundary tree plantings; the sidewalk circulation

¹⁵ Ibid., 12, 14.

¹⁶ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Department, St. Cloud Veterans Affairs Health Care System, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

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system within the campus, which for the most part consists of straight paths with right angles, but also includes a few curving examples and those intersecting at a 45 degree angle; the alignment of trees along the main entrance drive; the remnant of the tree planning plan dating to 1939 with outlines of the edges of the oval-shaped open lawns visible to the west of the main entrance drive; the recreational field to the east of the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 51, 1943); and the large open spaces of lawn, particularly to the west and east of the main entrance drive (Resource D, circa 1923–1940s). The historic district continues to be divided into three loosely formed groups consisting of the central core, maintenance/utility, and residential groups. The baseball field and recreational area to the east and south of the recreation building (south) (Resource 96, 1985) are not contributing in themselves because of their apparent addition after the period of significance, but these facilities nonetheless contribute to the original open spatial design of the campus. The parking lots have expanded in size, especially those located to the north and east of neuropsychiatric infirmary building and primary care clinic addition (Resource 28/111, 1929/2001) and the continued treatment infirmary building (Resource 29, 1932). These parking lots, while increasing the amount of paved surface, continue to provide open vistas originally included in the spatial design of the historic district. Therefore, the landscaped grounds are considered a contributing site to the historic district as it continues to retain integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, and association.



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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

NA _____

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA _____

Cultural Affiliation

NA _____

Architect/Builder

Bureau of Yards and Docks, United States Navy _____

Construction Service, U.S. Veterans Administration _____

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District in St. Cloud, Minnesota, extends from the initial construction of the hospital in 1923 through 1950, the termination date for the period of significance as stated in the United States Second Generation Veterans Hospital Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF). The contributing resources of the historic district all date to the period of significance. These resources relate to the historic district's basic identity as a Period I neuropsychiatric hospital sub-type within the Second Generation Veterans Hospital typology. As the facility continued to operate as a neuropsychiatric hospital throughout the period of significance buildings associated with Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals continued to be constructed within the historic district, expressing the continual evolution of building designs utilized at Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. Buildings constructed after 1950 no longer relate to the design philosophies developed by the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

NA

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

The St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District is significant as an excellent, intact example of a Period I neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospital that reflects the evolution of building and landscape design philosophies through Period II. The St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A at the state level in the areas of Politics and Government because of the importance placed on securing the federal facility and its impact on the local community and veterans throughout the state of Minnesota and surrounding areas. The St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District is also eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Health and Medicine because of the physical evidence the hospital provides concerning health care offered to veterans of the state, primarily veterans of World War I and World War II. The historic district is also eligible under Criterion C at the state level in the area of Architecture because the St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District is an intact example of a Period I neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospital utilizing the Colonial Revival architectural style and because it reflects the evolution of building designs that increasingly included classical revival architectural elements for this sub-type of veterans hospital through Period II. The St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District also exhibits standardized building designs that were incorporated into the campuses of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The use of porticos, corner quoins, balustrades, and applied ornamentation reflect the influence of the Colonial Revival style with Classical Revival elements that were fashionable in the early decades of the twentieth century and continued in the years following World War II. Construction began on the St. Cloud VA Hospital in 1923, and various additions and new buildings were added through 1950. The St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District operated throughout the period of significance as a neuropsychiatric hospital serving veterans in Minnesota. The historic district continues to retain characteristics of this Second Generation Veterans Hospital sub-type. The use of nationally popular architectural styles creates a cohesive design for the historic district and its groupings of buildings. The use of revivalist architecture, especially on the main building (Resource 1, 1923), reflects the importance of the Veterans Bureau and the VA and their mission to provide medical care to the nation's veterans. Revivalist architecture, such as the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival styles, was utilized for many federal buildings constructed in the first half of the twentieth century to exhibit patriotism through the use of stylistic elements associated with the early history of the United States and to reflect the permanence of the institutions contained within the buildings. The period of significance and assessment of contributing and noncontributing resources for this nomination are based on the historic district's significance within the historic contexts developed in the United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF). Resources constructed after 1950, and thus considered noncontributing within this nomination, may possess significance under themes not fully developed as part of the MPDF. Resources located within the medical center campus may be eligible or contributing for other associations or contexts under National Register Criteria A–D, or recent buildings/structures may be eligible under Criteria Consideration G, for resources of exceptional importance that are less than 50 years of age.

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

The period of significance for the St. Cloud, Minnesota, VA Hospital Historic District extends from 1923 to 1950. The period of significance begins with the construction and continues through 1950, the date of the last federal veterans hospital constructed utilizing the design philosophies developed for Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District is an excellent example of a federal veterans hospital that incorporates elements of Period I Second Generation Veterans Hospitals (1919 through the early 1920s) and Period II (late 1920s through 1950) Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. Additionally, the St. Cloud VA Hospital retains characteristics of the neuropsychiatric sub-type of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals.

See Continuation Sheet (8.37)

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Historic Narrative See Continuation Sheet (8.43)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

See Continuation Sheet (9.48)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: Department of Veterans Affairs Historic Preservation Office; Medical Center's Engineering Office

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): SN-SCC-1277

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 176 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>404925</u>	<u>5047566</u>	3	<u>15</u>	<u>405184</u>	<u>5047612</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>15</u>	<u>405065</u>	<u>5047594</u>	4	<u>15</u>	<u>405328</u>	<u>5047544</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
5	<u>15</u>	<u>405463</u>	<u>5047453</u>	11	<u>15</u>	<u>405751</u>	<u>5047328</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
6	<u>15</u>	<u>405568</u>	<u>5047502</u>	12	<u>15</u>	<u>405731</u>	<u>5047309</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
7 15	405621	5047602	13 15	405731	5047124
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
8 15	405686	5047715	14 15	405418	5047124
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
9 15	405835	5047738	15 15	405418	5046445
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
10 15	405835	5047328	16 15	404925	5046538
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

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

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon in solid black lines on a portion of the St. Cloud, Minnesota, topographic map on page 51. The boundary is also indicated by a polygon on the enclosed USGS St. Cloud, Minnesota, topographic quadrangle map. The UTM reference points, stated in NAD 27, are provided above and on the enclosed USGS topographic quadrangle map. The northern portion of the historic district boundary follows the southern edge of the meandering course of the Sauk River. The boundary begins at the northwest corner of the historic district on the southeast side of the Sauk River at UTM E 404925 N 5047566, then follows the meander of the river's southern bank in a northeast and southeast direction for approximately 810 feet to UTM E 405065 N 5047594, then continuing in an eastward direction approximately 660 feet to UTM E 405184 N 5047612, then continuing in a southeasterly direction for approximately 545 feet to UTM E 405328 N 5047544, continuing along the south edge of the river to the southeast then easterly direction for approximately 500 feet to UTM E 405463 N 5047453, then extending to the east and continuing to the northeast approximately 350 feet to UTM E 405568 N 5047502, then continuing to the northeast for approximately 450 feet along the south side of the river to UTM E 405621 N 5047602, then continuing to the northeast for approximately 360 feet to UTM E 405686 N 5047715, then extending to the east-northeast along the south edge of the Sauk River for approximately 460 feet to the northeast corner of the historic district to UTM E 405835 N 5047738. The historic district boundary then extends to the south following a fence line for approximately 1,260 feet to UTM E 405835 N 5047328, then turns to the west along a fence line for approximately 260 feet to UTM E 405751 N 5047328, then to the southwest following the fence line for approximately 105 feet to UTM E 405731 N 5047309, then continuing along the fence line to the south for approximately 630 feet to UTM E 405731 N 5047124, continuing along the fence line to the west approximately 1,000 feet to a corner at UTM E 405418 N 5047124, then extending to the south approximately 2,200 feet along the west side of a parking lot and 44th Avenue North to UTM E 405418 N 5046445 at the intersection of 44th Avenue North and Eighth Street North (Veterans Drive). The boundary then extends to the north-northwest for approximately 1,600 feet along the north side of Eighth Street North (Veterans Drive) to UTM E 404925 N 5046538, then extending to the north along a fence line to the immediate west of a drive along the western edge of the historic district and continuing along the fence line for approximately 3,280 feet to the beginning, containing approximately 176 acres.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the St. Cloud Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital Historic District, currently known as the St. Cloud Veterans Affairs Health Care System, St. Cloud, Minnesota, encompasses approximately 176 acres of the tract of land currently administered by the facility. The irregularly-shaped boundary of the historic district includes level to slightly sloping topography bounded by Eighth Street North (Veterans Drive) on the south, the Veterans Golf Course on the west, the Sauk River to the north, and a fence line on the east extending south from the Sauk River to 44th Avenue North and continuing south along the west side of 44th Avenue North to Veterans Drive. The boundary follows clearly defined natural and manmade features that surround the historic resources. The historic district includes thirty-four

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contributing and thirty-six noncontributing buildings, structures, sites, and objects. The historic district boundary was delineated to not only include the significant historic buildings constructed with brick exteriors and incorporating Colonial Revival style and Classical Revival architectural decorative elements, but also the open space and site elements associated with the St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District, including mature trees and vegetation, ornamental gardens, linear and curvilinear drives, and lawn areas. The majority of these elements are located south of the main concentration of patient care and administrative buildings centered on the main building (Resource 1 and 108, 1923 and 1990). The boundary for the historic district also includes the main entry road and its associated landscaping leading north from 8th Street North (Veterans Drive). Excluded from the historic district boundary is the golf course area west of the main hospital and the leased acreage containing the Al Loehr Veterans and Community Studio Apartments constructed in 2006. The golf course is omitted from the historic district boundary because recent alterations to construct a baseball field and stadium have greatly diminished its integrity.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dean Doerrfeld, Architectural Historian; Patrick Thompson, Architectural Historian; Matthew D. McMahan, Architectural Historian; and Trent Spurlock, Architectural Historian

organization Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. date May 25, 2012

street & number 151 Walton Avenue telephone _____

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 51–59**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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:

City or Vicinity:

County: State:

Photographer:

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

See Continuation Sheet (60)

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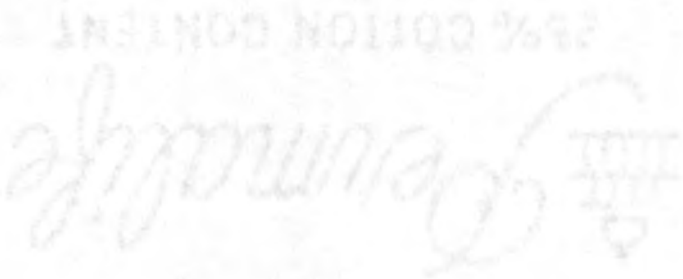
Property Owner:

(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 St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Politics and Government at the state level because the selection of the site of the hospital was partially determined by the political influences exerted by the local community to acquire the federal facility and its substantial contribution to the local and state economy during both construction and operation. In May 1922 a bill was submitted to the House of Representatives for an appropriation to build a 500-bed neuropsychiatric hospital for veterans within Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, or Montana.¹⁷ Local efforts to secure land near St. Cloud for the proposed veterans hospital included efforts to raise funds for the property through a local pledge drive. Through the efforts of the pledge drive, local boosters were able to raise nearly \$60,000 to purchase farmland along the south bank of the Sauk River.¹⁸ The purchase of the land by local fundraising efforts was critical to the site being selected by the federal government for the veterans hospital. A ceremony for laying the cornerstone of the main building was attended by various leaders affiliated with veterans organizations, including the Disabled American Veterans Auxiliary, Disabled American Veterans, and Veterans of Foreign Wars. The congressman serving St. Cloud also attended the ceremony. The St. Cloud facility was the first federal hospital for disabled veterans to be constructed in Minnesota.¹⁹ The hospital dedication took place in September 1924 with nearly 1,000 people in attendance, including the director of the Veterans Bureau.²⁰ The selection of the site and the hospital's construction was thoroughly covered in the local newspaper, reflecting the importance of the federal facility to the region. In August 1935, President Franklin D. Roosevelt authorized an appropriation of \$140,000 in Works Progress Administration (WPA) funds for improvements at the St. Cloud facility.²¹ The importance of the hospital to the state and local community continued throughout the period of significance, as the St. Cloud VA Hospital expanded to care for additional patients and continued to serve as an economic engine to the local economy.

Health and Medicine

The St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criterion A at the state level in the areas of Health and Medicine because of the role the St. Cloud VA Hospital played in the mission of the federal government through the Veterans Bureau and the VA to provide quality health care to the nation's veterans, primarily those who served in World War I and World War II. Thousands of veterans from Minnesota received neuropsychiatric care during the period of significance that they may not have received if the federal government had not provided such treatment for them. Initial construction of the hospital provided approximately 330 beds for neuropsychiatric patients.²² The hospital was dedicated September 17, 1924, and by the end of June 1925, the hospital had 421 admissions.²³ During the 1926 fiscal year the St. Cloud veterans hospital's clinical laboratory

¹⁷ "Twelve Soldier Hospitals Will Soon Be Erected," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, May 4, 1922.

¹⁸ "St. Cloud Races for Finish in \$60,000 Gift Fund," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, July 31, 1922; Rene Kaluza, "St. Cloud Veteran's Hospital marks golden jubilee," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, September 17, 1974; Sister Owen Lindblad, "City rallies to fund hospital," *St. Cloud Times*, May 15, 2000.

¹⁹ "Army Hospital to Cost \$1,250,000 Last Word in Medical Structure," unknown newspaper, October 6, 1923, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, St. Cloud Veterans Affairs Health Care System, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

²⁰ "Institution Is Accepted by Gen. Hines of Bureau," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, September 17, 1924.

²¹ "U.S. Hospital Gets \$140,000—WPA Project Approved by President—Includes Sewage Line," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, August 29, 1935.

²² *Annual Report of the Director United States Veterans Bureau for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1925* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1925): 94.

²³ *Ibid.*, 106.

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had completed slightly over 5,000 tests, including blood and bacteriological tests. At the end of June 1926, the hospital had a capacity of 330 beds, with 316 of those beds filled with patients.²⁴ In February 1928, 336 patients were receiving treatment at the St. Cloud VA Hospital and it employed 115 people.²⁵ Between 1924 and July 1929, nearly 50 percent of patients treated at the St. Cloud veterans hospital were discharged as cured. This discharge rate was the highest among the Veterans Bureau's fifty-one hospitals.²⁶ This high rate of patients discharged as cured indicates the success rate of treatment methods employed at the neuropsychiatric hospital. Occupational therapy was an important part of the treatment of neuropsychiatric patients at the St. Cloud VA Hospital. This included agricultural activities for patients working on the hospital's farm. In mid-1926 approximately 100 acres of the St. Cloud VA Hospital's property were utilized for farming activities.²⁷

On June 30, 1930, the St. Cloud VA Hospital had a capacity of 494 beds.²⁸ The hospital had 523 patients admitted on June 30, 1932, and of this total 518 were neuropsychiatric patients and five were general medical patients. The St. Cloud VA Hospital had a capacity of 494 beds at the end of June 1932.²⁹ The capacity of the facility increased to 746 beds by the 1935 fiscal year end.³⁰ With the construction of additional patient ward/treatment buildings, the facility's capacity increased to 1,046 beds at the end of June 1938.³¹ New patient ward/treatment facilities were constructed within the St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District in the mid-1940s, increasing the capacity of the facility to 1,570 beds at the end of June 1945.³² By the end of the fiscal year 1950, the capacity of the St. Cloud VA Hospital had declined to 1,382 beds. On June 30, 1950, the hospital had 1,293 admitted patients, including: 24 tuberculosis patients; 1,318 neuropsychiatric patients; and a single general medical and surgical patient.³³ The St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District continues to serve as a physical reminder of medical care provided by the federal government through the Veterans Bureau and the VA to veterans throughout the period of significance.

Areas of Significance: Criterion C

Architecture

The St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the state level as an excellent, intact example of a neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospital containing buildings dating to both Period I and Period II and utilizing Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural

²⁴ *Annual Report of the Director United States Veterans Bureau for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1926* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1926): 115, 129, 157.

²⁵ "32,025 New Patients Admitted to U.S.V.B. Hospitals Past Fiscal Year," *St. Cloud Daily Journal*, February 8, 1928.

²⁶ "Vets Hospital Here Has Highest Rating in U.S.," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, July 18, 1929.

²⁷ *Annual Report of the Director United States Veterans Bureau for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1926* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1926): 19.

²⁸ *Annual Report of the Director United States Veterans Bureau for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1930* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1930): 112.

²⁹ *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1932* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1932): 87, 167.

³⁰ *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1935* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1935): 96.

³¹ *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1938* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1938): 113.

³² *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1945* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1946): 127.

³³ *Administrator of Veterans Affairs Annual Report for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1950* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1951): 139.

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styles. The Colonial Revival and Classical Revival styles were nationally and locally popular during the period of significance, and their use suggests a strong national pride following World War I and continuing beyond the Second World War. These architectural styles were the most prevalent styles utilized for the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, and the St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District is an excellent example of the use of both styles within this typology. The St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District includes examples of veterans neuropsychiatric buildings dating to both Periods I and II, thereby exhibiting the evolution in building design from 1923 through 1950. As a sub-group of the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, the neuropsychiatric hospitals have distinct characteristics that differ from other sub-types of veterans hospitals constructed during the same period. These character defining features of the neuropsychiatric hospital sub-group dating to Period I include a large campus size, usually situated in a rural area, grouping of buildings into three clusters with similar functions, patient ward buildings grouped in a linear design or around a courtyard, and the main building and patient ward buildings are smaller in massing and scale than later Period II veterans hospitals. As building and landscape designs evolved through Period II, veterans neuropsychiatric hospitals began to group the larger, H-shape patient ward buildings around courtyards; and began to make use of the natural landscape of the grounds in the development of building and street placement. The St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District exhibits design characteristics from both Periods I and II as buildings from both periods were constructed within the historic district. The St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District also utilizes standardized designs employed for veterans hospitals by the federal government designed first by the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy on behalf of the Veterans Bureau and later by the Veterans Bureau and the VA. Similar, if not identical buildings, can be found at other Period I and II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. These standardized designs include the original main building, staff residential buildings, patient ward/treatment buildings, and elements of the landscape design.

Integrity

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

The St. Cloud, Minnesota, VA Hospital Historic District continues to serve as a medical facility and retains much of its original appearance dating to the period of significance during which the contributing resources were constructed. Contributing buildings have retained most of their character defining details, especially those exhibiting Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural elements. Resources dating from the period of significance that are known to have been removed within the historic district include: the water tower, the greenhouse, a garden tool house, the footbridge crossing the Sauk River, two garages, the coal bunker, oil storage house, and gateposts at the main entrance along Eighth Street North (Veterans Drive). Other resources may also

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have been removed from the historic district during the period of significance, including outdoor patient toilets. The existence of other resources, identified as single residences, were not verified through field or archival research and appear to have been located on surplus property that was transferred from VA ownership and not within the historic district boundary. Three portions of the original campus are no longer associated with the St. Cloud VA Hospital. The agricultural area, originally located south of the main hospital property across Eighth Street North (Veterans Drive), was considered excess property after cessation of farming operations and was sold. The golf course, west of the hospital complex, is currently leased to the City of St. Cloud. A small rectangular tract along the eastern edge of the historic district is currently leased and contains the Al Loehr Veterans and Community Studio Apartments that were constructed in 2006. Considerable changes to the golf course, including the construction of a minor league baseball complex, have seriously compromised its integrity, and the changes are not included in this discussion of the St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District. Although the historic district has lost some of its buildings and structures dating to the period of significance, no major contributing buildings, such as patient ward/treatment, administrative, recreational, and maintenance/utility buildings have been demolished.

The landscapes of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals appear to have evolved from the earliest hospitals dating from 1919 through 1950. The original design of the St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District included the linear construction of the original administration and patient care buildings oriented to the south along a lane (Resource D, circa 1923–1940s) that was intersected by the main entrance drive extending north from Eighth Street North to the facade of the main building (Resource 1, 1923). As the hospital expanded in the late 1920s through the 1940s, later patient ward/treatment buildings continued to be added to the original design by expanding the original linear pattern of buildings oriented to the south. Patient ward/treatment H-shape buildings built in the mid-1930s through the early to mid-1940s continued this expansion to the west, although the last four H-shape buildings were constructed in a hook pattern at the western end of the linear group of buildings. The canteen (Resource 95, 1985) is a single-story, flat-on-hip-roof building constructed within the original linear pattern of administrative and patient ward/treatment buildings of the historic district. The noncontributing canteen building (Resource 95, 1985) extends beyond the facade wall planes of the two flanking contributing buildings (the disturbed patient building, Resource 3, 1923; and continued treatment infirmary building, Resource 29, 1932). The canteen building (Resource 95, 1985) diminishes the integrity of the design and setting of the historic district. The canteen building minimally impacts the historic view of the historic district from the entrance road (Resource D) because of its single-story massing, comparable exterior brick cladding, and trees located along the front of the building. While the canteen building is noticeably visible from the main entrance road and road system (Resource D) that extends to the east and west in front of the main and patient ward/treatment buildings, the canteen building (Resource 95, 1985) does not detract attention from the focal point of the historic district, the main building and the flag pole (Resources 1, 1923; and 89, 1924). Second Generation Veterans Hospitals dating to Period II attempted to utilize the natural attributes of the site in the placement of buildings and development of an internal circulation system with a plan that included curvilinear and linear drives and sidewalks for patients, staff, and visitors. Although the use of the land has changed, and parking lots and roadways have increased the amount of paved surface, the spatial configuration and relationships between the larger contributing resources remain intact.

While large portions of the historic district are developed with buildings and parking lots, considerable open space remains with lawn areas and stands of mature pine and deciduous trees to the south of the main assemblage of hospital buildings. In the north portion of the historic district, a terraced garden (Resource I, circa 1930) containing formal landscaping, a grotto, surfaced walkways, and architectural whimsies overlooks the Sauk River. The developed portion of the historic district features design elements related to Period I and Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, including a dense concentration of buildings, linear and

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curvilinear drives, and a linear formal entrance drive (Resource D, circa 1923–1940s). The residential buildings are located along a “U”-shaped drive with a secondary lane that provides access to the rear of the buildings. These quarters have lawns with mature trees but little other landscaping.

The size of the parcel originally controlled by the Veterans Bureau and the VA has dwindled since the original acquisition in 1922. The Veterans Bureau and VA at one point controlled nearly 600 acres at the St. Cloud VA Hospital, including the agricultural property and golf course. As with many Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, the General Services Administration (GSA) declared some of the land as surplus. To that end, GSA declared approximately 275 acres of the hospital reservation as excess to VA needs in January 1956, effectively reducing the area of the reservation to 302 acres.³⁴ In July 1959, the General Services Administration (GSA) announced plans to sell 182 acres at public auction.³⁵ The hospital currently owns approximately 240 acres (including the golf course under lease to the city) with the historic district comprised of approximately 176 acres.

Changes to the historic district buildings include replacement windows, replacement doors, enclosed or partially enclosed windows for smaller openings, enclosed porches, replacement roofing materials, and additions. Replacement windows are found on buildings dating from the period of significance throughout the historic district. The replacement windows, primarily constructed with a synthetic sash in a one-over-one configuration, are found on a number of the Period I buildings, including the main building (Resource 1, 1923) and most of the maintenance/utility buildings dating to the period of significance. The laundry building (Resource 59, 1948) and the boiler house (Resource 7, 1923) retain awning windows dating to the period of significance. Four of the H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings (Resources 28/111, 49–51) have replacement, double-hung, multi-light sashes. It appears an unusually high proportion of buildings dating to the period of significance retain their original window sashes in comparison to other Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, with eight of the buildings dating to the period of significance retaining their original double-hung, multi-light sashes, such as the disturbed patients building (Resource 3, 1923), the subsistence and attendants' quarters building (Resource 4, 1923), and the recreation building (Resource 8, 1924). The replacement windows diminish the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship of the buildings because they do not reflect the sashes originally installed, although the double-hung replacement sashes do convey the original type of sashes utilized for the buildings. Enclosing the porches of several buildings (Resources 1, 2, 3, 28, 29, 48, 49, 50, and 51) impacts the design, materials, and workmanship of these resources, but the overall massing, scale, and decorative elements of the buildings continue to reflect the period of significance. Although altered, the former locations of all the open porches continue to be visibly recognizable. Many of the buildings within the central and residential areas display other modifications, such as replacement doors, modifications to window openings to accommodate doors, and enclosing the pediment windows with louvered vents. The removal of the original entry gateposts along Eighth Street North (Veterans Drive) in 1985 has a minor impact to the integrity of design and feeling of the entry drive (Resource D, 1923). Although the above modifications, such as the replacement windows, doors, roofing materials, enclosing porches, and additions, diminish the characteristics of design, materials, and workmanship of the individual resources, they do not significantly diminish these characteristics of the buildings, and the resources continue to contribute to the significance of the historic district. The overall design, massing, and ornamental elements of the buildings dating to the period of significance remain, and the resources continue to reflect their character dating to the period of significance. The interiors of the majority of the buildings within the historic district, although not fully investigated, appear to have lost integrity due to alterations made over time to adapt them to changing uses and standards in medical care.

³⁴ “275 Acres At Vets Hospital May Be Sold,” *St. Cloud Daily Times*, January 21, 1956.

³⁵ “VA Surplus Land To Be Up For Public Auction Here,” *St. Cloud Daily Times*, July 11, 1959.

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Buildings and additions continued to be constructed within the historic district after the period of significance. These include additions to several buildings to accommodate stair or elevator towers or to original buildings such as the additions to the northwest of the main building (Resource 1, 1923). Buildings were also constructed after the period of significance. The largest additions to the historic district after 1950 include: the addition along the northwest elevation of the main building (Resource 1, 1923); the information resource management building addition to the rear of the main building (Resource 1 and 108, 1923 and 1990); the construction of the canteen (Resource 95) in 1985; the addition of the primary care clinic to the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 28, 1929 and 111) in 2001; and the construction of the chapel (Resource 88, 1963). Other new buildings of minor scale include generator buildings spread throughout the historic district (Resources 97, 1984; 98, 1984; 99, 1984; 101, 1985; 102, 1985; and 103, 1985), and buildings such as smoking shelters and small storage buildings.

Large parking lots have been constructed within the historic district after the period of significance, particularly south of the residential group, within the maintenance and utility area to the north and northwest of the patient care and administrative areas, and south and west of the main building (Resource 1, 1923). The construction/alteration of several major buildings after the period of significance, such as additions to the main building (Resource 1, 1923) and several major medical and support buildings, do impact the overall design and setting of the historic district. The construction of these buildings and additions, however, sought to mitigate the impact to the historic core by placing the buildings and additions to the rear of the main buildings and utilizing construction techniques that were sympathetic in scale and material to the existing buildings. Although the number of noncontributing resources is slightly more than contributing resources, the footprints and massing of the noncontributing resources are dramatically less than those of the contributing buildings of the central core of the historic district. This is visually evident by the map on page 56 that contrasts the shaded footprints of the contributing resources with the unshaded noncontributing resources. Six of the noncontributing resources are single-story, flat-roof generator buildings of similar design/construction built in 1984–1985. The majority of noncontributing resources, since they are located to the rear or distanced from the larger contributing resources, are not visible from the entrance drive (Resource D, 1923–1940s) leading to the front of the main building (Resource 1 and 108). The historic district continues to provide open areas and spatial relationships in keeping with the period of significance.

Although the cumulative effect of modifications, such as the loss of some buildings, construction of buildings and additions after the period of significance, loss of original acreage, and minor reconfigurations of the internal circulation system diminishes the integrity of design and setting, the historic district continues to retain its ability to convey its historic significance. The evolution of the historic district's buildings and setting does not reach the point to render the historic district not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The historic district retains the majority of resources erected during the period of significance, and the historic district retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling to convey the significance of the historic district. In comparison to other Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, the St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District has a high degree of integrity. The St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District continues to communicate its sense of time and place as a hospital constructed during the period of significance and its connection to other veterans hospitals of this typology. The St. Cloud VA Hospital Historic District is an excellent example of a neuropsychiatric Second Generation VA Hospital that exhibits characteristics related to both Periods I and II.

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Historical Narrative

On May 4, 1922, word reached St. Cloud, Minnesota, residents about a bill put before the House of Representatives calling for an appropriation of \$12,000,000 for the construction of twelve veterans hospitals, including a 500-bed neuropsychiatric facility for District No. 10, which included the states of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana.³⁶ The appropriation was Public Act 194, also referred to as the second Langley Bill, and was approved by Congress on April 20, 1922.³⁷ Local efforts to secure land near St. Cloud for the proposed Tenth District hospital, led by boosters Mr. and Mrs. J.P. McDowell, soon commenced. The St. Cloud Commercial Club staged a pledge drive in the summer of 1922 and raised upwards of \$60,000 for the acquisition of 310 acres of farmland on the Sauk River. Deeds for the property, comprised of tracts owned by A.C. Cooper, E.P. Schwab, J.B. Murphy, and B. Lammerson, were obtained and forwarded to the Veterans Bureau by the end of September.³⁸

Prior to the creation of the Veterans Bureau, the Supervising Architect's Office of the Treasury designed the hospital buildings and campuses for World War I veterans that received appropriations from the first Langley Bill (Public Act No. 384, enacted March 4, 1921). The Supervising Architect's Office of the Treasury received guidance from a committee of medical experts created by the United States Treasury Department. This committee, the Consultants on Hospitalization, interviewed numerous interested parties and in partnership with the Supervising Architect's Office of the Treasury developed standardized plans for veterans hospital buildings. These plans were published in their 1923 report entitled "Report of the Consultants on Hospitalization Appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to Provide Additional Hospital Facilities Under Public Act 384 (Approved March 4, 1921)."

The initial neuropsychiatric hospitals built after the creation of the Veterans Bureau and specifically under control of the Veterans Bureau were designed and constructed under the supervision of the Construction Service, Quartermaster Corps of the Army, and the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy. These hospitals were constructed with funds appropriated under the second Langley Bill (Public Act 194, passed April 20, 1922). According to the 1922 "Annual Report of the Director United States Veterans Bureau," "there was considerable delay in carrying out the program for additional hospital facilities" under the first Langley Bill, as after ten months "the Supervising Architect's Office had expended only \$437,682 out of the \$12,240,000 finally allotted to this service for construction purposes."³⁹ Because of these delays, Veterans Bureau Director Charles Forbes decided to utilize the Quartermaster Corps of the Army and the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy to design and supervise construction of hospitals under the second Langley Bill rather than the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury.⁴⁰

The initial twelve buildings of the St. Cloud campus were designed and construction was supervised by the

³⁶ "Twelve Soldier Hospitals Will Soon Be Erected," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, May 4, 1922.

³⁷ "Army and Navy to Build Hospitals for Veterans," *Army and Navy Journal*, about July 1922, Entry 164, Box 21, Record Group 121, National Archives and Records Administration; *Annual Report of the Director United States Veterans Bureau for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1922* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1922): 16.

³⁸ "St. Cloud Races for Finish in \$60,000 Gift Fund," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, July 31, 1922; Rene Kaluza, "St. Cloud Veteran's Hospital marks golden jubilee," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, September 17, 1974; Sister Owen Lindblad, "City rallies to fund hospital," *St. Cloud Times*, May 15, 2000.

³⁹ *Annual Report of the Director United States Veterans' Bureau for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1922*, 16.

⁴⁰ *Annual Report of the Director United States Veterans' Bureau for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1922*, 15-16; F. Charles Starr, "The Design of Neuropsychiatric Hospitals for World War Veterans," *The Modern Hospital* 20, no. 5 (May 1923): 433.

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Department of the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks for the Veterans Bureau.⁴¹ Construction of the first hospital buildings was underway by the following summer.⁴² It was expected the total cost of the hospital would reach \$1.25 million. On September 25, 1923, the cornerstone was laid during a ceremony attended by a number of dignitaries, such as the State Legion Commander, the State Auxiliary President, State Commander of the Disabled American Veterans, President of the Disabled American Veterans Auxiliary, State Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Congressman Harold Knutson of St. Cloud, among others. The St. Cloud facility was the first federal hospital for disabled veterans to be constructed in the Veterans Bureau's tenth district.⁴³ The veterans hospital at St. Cloud was officially dedicated on September 17, 1924. Upwards of 1,000 people were in attendance for the ceremonies, including General Frank T. Hines, director of the Veterans Bureau.⁴⁴ On September 24, 1924, Eddie Lomacks was admitted as the hospital's first patient. Lomacks resided at the hospital until his death on January 21, 1964.⁴⁵

Dr. Hans Hansen, the hospital's first medical officer in charge, was hired in July 1924. Hansen was largely responsible for the development of the hospital's occupational therapy programs, most notably the hospital farm.⁴⁶ The chief aim of the agricultural program was to teach practical skills from which the patients, including many that were from agricultural communities, could benefit upon their discharge from the facility.⁴⁷ The program was highly successful providing hospital patients with both trade skills and locally-produced food, including fresh garden crops and milk.⁴⁸ The products of the farm operations were utilized in the hospital's kitchen, while the excess produce was sold at a slight profit. Agricultural activities ceased at the hospital in 1965. Patients were also engaged in landscaping the hospital grounds as a form of occupational therapy. Landscaping projects included the construction of gardens, arbors, grottoes, and pathways.⁴⁹

By February 1928, 336 patients were receiving treatment at the St. Cloud neuropsychiatric facility. The institution employed 115 people, including six medical officers, a dentist, thirteen nurses, a laboratorian, six occupational and physical therapists, a dietician, and forty-three attendants. The hospital's gross cost of operation the previous December was \$29,501.90.⁵⁰ Between its opening in 1924 and July 1929, 47.5 percent of patients receiving treatment at the St. Cloud facility were discharged as cured, earning the institution the highest ranking among the Veterans Bureau's neuropsychiatric hospitals.⁵¹

A railroad spur originally crossed Eighth Street North (Veterans Drive) to connect with the railroad tracts to the south of Eighth Street North (Veterans Drive). The railroad spur extended north from Eighth Street North

⁴¹ "Army and Navy to Build Hospitals for Veterans," *Army and Navy Journal*, about July 1922, Entry 164, Box 21, Record Group 121, National Archives and Records Administration; *Annual Report of the Director United States Veterans Bureau for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1922*, 16.

⁴² "Hospital Work Starts Tuesday," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, June 30, 1923.

⁴³ "Army Hospital to Cost \$1,250,000 Last Word in Medical Structure," unknown newspaper, October 6, 1923, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, St. Cloud Veterans Affairs Health Care System, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

⁴⁴ "Institution Is Accepted by Gen. Hines of Bureau," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, September 17, 1924.

⁴⁵ Rene Kaluza, "St. Cloud Veteran's Hospital marks golden jubilee," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, September 17, 1974.

⁴⁶ Sister Owen Lindblad, "City rallies to fund hospital," *St. Cloud Times*, May 15, 2000.

⁴⁷ Hans Hansen, "History of the Veterans Administration Hospital, St. Cloud, Minnesota," Manuscript, n.d., located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, St. Cloud Veterans Affairs Health Care System, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

⁴⁸ "Vets Hospital Here Has Highest Rating in U.S.," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, July 18, 1929; Sister Owen Lindblad, "City rallies to fund hospital," *St. Cloud Times*, May 15, 2000.

⁴⁹ Rene Kaluza, "St. Cloud Veteran's Hospital marks golden jubilee," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, September 17, 1974.

⁵⁰ "32,025 New Patients Admitted to U.S.V.B. Hospitals Past Fiscal Year," *St. Cloud Daily Journal*, February 8, 1928.

⁵¹ "Vets Hospital Here Has Highest Rating in U.S.," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, July 18, 1929.

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(Veterans Drive), along the western edge of the historic district, then curved to the east and continued to the boiler house (Resource 7, 1923). This railroad spur was utilized to deliver construction materials during the initial building phase and later as the delivery vehicle for transporting coal to the boiler house (Resource 7, 1923). A second railroad spur also extended from the main spur to the rear of the subsistence and attendants' quarters building (Resource 4, 1923) during the construction phase of the initial buildings and later was used to deliver foodstuffs and supplies to the facility. Both railroad spurs located to the north of the main concentration of buildings appear in mapping diagrams depicting the campus in 1924 and 1929 in a 2010 landscape assessment of the St. Cloud VA Hospital.⁵² Depicted on a June 1936 location and grading plan of the facility is a portion of the railroad spur extending from the north to the south showing the spur as it curved to the east and continued to the boiler house (Resource 7). The secondary spur that continued to the rear of the subsistence and attendants' quarters building is not depicted on the 1939 map.⁵³

A bill presented before the Senate in February 1931 called for an appropriation of \$370,000 for the construction of an additional infirmary building on the St. Cloud campus.⁵⁴ In April of that same year, Dr. Hansen received approval from Veterans Administration (VA) authorities in Washington, D.C., for the purchase of additional farmland and for the construction of two-story porches on the hospital's existing buildings.⁵⁵ Approximately \$35,000 in federal funding was allocated in 1931 for the aforementioned real estate transaction and other improvements to the hospital campus, including a new greenhouse.⁵⁶ VA records indicate that in addition to the 247-acre tract acquired in 1931, approximately 20 acres were purchased the previous year at a cost of \$3,671.25.⁵⁷

By the end of 1932, forty-four buildings comprised the St. Cloud campus, with construction of the newest infirmary building nearing completion.⁵⁸ That year, hospital employees reconstructed St. Cloud's first golf course, which had been located on the property prior to its acquisition for the veterans' facility. Those interested in the project formed a club and went to work recreating the course's original greens and fairways.⁵⁹

In August 1935, President Franklin D. Roosevelt authorized an appropriation of \$140,000 in Works Progress Administration (WPA) funds for improvements at the St. Cloud facility, including grounds repairs, construction of an additional spur track, painting, repairing sidewalks, construction of a tunnel between two of the hospital's buildings, construction of a garage, and the completion of a sewage system.⁶⁰ Approximately one-eighth of the allotted funds had been spent by the end of the year, facilitating the employment of 102 WPA workers.⁶¹

⁵² Julie Kloss, *Historic Landscape Assessment of the St. Cloud Veterans Administration Hospital, Stearns County, Minnesota* (Duluth, Minnesota: EMR, Inc., 2010): 9–10, located in the files of the Engineering Department, St. Cloud Veterans Affairs Health Care System, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

⁵³ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Department, St. Cloud Veterans Affairs Health Care System, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

⁵⁴ "Senate Predicts Vets' Bill Passage," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, February 17, 1931.

⁵⁵ "Vets' Hospital Secures 282 Acre Tract for Farm," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, April 1, 1931.

⁵⁶ "Hospital Greenhouse Is Built—Federal Government Provides \$35,000 for Improvements During Year," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, January 1, 1932.

⁵⁷ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Medical Media Department, St. Cloud Veterans Affairs Health Care System, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

⁵⁸ "Government Spends \$221,000 Here," *St. Cloud Daily Times and Daily Journal Press*, January 2, 1933.

⁵⁹ "Hospital Force Has Golf Course," *St. Cloud Daily Times and Daily Journal Press*, January 2, 1933.

⁶⁰ "U.S. Hospital Gets \$140,000—WPA Project Approved by President—Includes Sewage Line," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, August 29, 1935.

⁶¹ "U.S. Hospital Is Engaged in Work Program," *St. Cloud Daily Times and Daily Journal-Press*, January 1, 1936.

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That same year, Congress also allocated funds for the construction of additional ward facilities.⁶² The VA announced plans for the construction of two buildings with a combined capacity of approximately 300 beds in April 1936,⁶³ and in July the contract for the new acute and infirmary wards was awarded to A.G. Wahl in the amount of \$458,766.⁶⁴ The St. Cloud contractor turned the buildings over to hospital director Dr. Hugo Mella in late 1937. The total cost of construction for the new facilities, which increased the total capacity of the institution to 1,050 beds, was \$649,414.⁶⁵

Approximately \$10,000 was spent in 1939 on improvements to the hospital campus, including a hollow-tile silo, an addition to the station garage, additional landscaping in the area in front of the hospital, and a shed in which to manufacture concrete blocks.⁶⁶ Produced by patients employed in the facility's occupational therapy program, the concrete blocks were used in the construction of a new \$25,000 garage in 1941. Additions and alterations were made to the main kitchen and dining facilities that same year at an approximate cost of \$35,000.⁶⁷

In December 1942, the VA requested bids for the construction of two new infirmary buildings and an addition to the administrative building. The additional ward facilities were initially scheduled to be built in 1945, but due to a heightened influx of patients during World War II, the project was expedited.⁶⁸ Plans for the construction of the infirmary buildings were confirmed in early 1943; however, erection of the administrative building annex (Resource 1, main building, 1923) was postponed due to the increased costs of construction during wartime.⁶⁹

Approximately 1,300 veterans were receiving care at the St. Cloud hospital in May 1947. At that time, the facility consisted of forty-seven buildings and employed a work force of 860.⁷⁰ In July, work began on a new laundry facility. The general contract for the building's construction was awarded to St. Cloud contractor Edward G. Hirt in the amount of \$242,000.⁷¹

Two hundred and seventy five acres of the hospital reservation were declared excess to VA needs in January 1956, effectively reducing the area of the reservation to 302 acres.⁷² In July 1959, the General Services Administration (GSA) announced plans to sell 182 acres at public auction.⁷³ That same month, an ordinance annexing the hospital reservation was approved by the St. Cloud City Council in July 1959, increasing the population of the city by 1,300.⁷⁴

In January 1967, the VA approved the installation of a forty-four bed nursing home care unit in one of the

⁶² "U.S. Hospital Gets \$140,000—WPA Project Approved by President—Includes Sewage Line," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, August 29, 1935.

⁶³ "Vet Hospital Is Assured of Two Buildings," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, April 15, 1936.

⁶⁴ "Hospital Work Will Start in Early August—Average Employment to Be About 150, A.G. Wahl, Contractor, Says," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, July 25, 1936.

⁶⁵ "\$650,000 Veterans Facility Project Here Completed," *St. Cloud Daily Times and Daily Journal-Press*, November 16, 1937; "Veterans Facility Completes \$650,000 Building Program," *St. Cloud Daily Times and Daily Journal-Press*, January 1, 1938.

⁶⁶ "Many Improvements Made at U.S. Veterans Hospital Here," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, January 1, 1942.

⁶⁷ "\$89,790 Spent At Facility For Improvements," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, January 1, 1940.

⁶⁸ "Vets Hospital To Get 3 New Buildings," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, December 31, 1942.

⁶⁹ "Vets Hospital Annex to Cost \$750,000," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, March 8, 1943.

⁷⁰ "Open House Sunday At Veterans Hospital," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, May 10, 1947.

⁷¹ "Vet Hospital Gets \$242,000 Laundry," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, July 17, 1947.

⁷² "275 Acres At Vets Hospital May Be Sold," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, January 21, 1956.

⁷³ "VA Surplus Land To Be Up For Public Auction Here," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, July 11, 1959.

⁷⁴ "City Grows By 1,300 in VA Linkup," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, July 7, 1959.

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hospital's psychiatric units. The project was funded through a congressional appropriation of \$85,000.⁷⁵ The GSA announced plans to sell an additional 9 acres of excess property to the City of St. Cloud for \$3,510 in November 1968.⁷⁶

Groundbreaking ceremonies for the construction of a \$4.2 million, 22,000 square foot addition to the main building (Resource 1) took place in October 2004. The primary and specialty care services building was erected in response to record increases in the number of patients seeking care at the medical center. In the 2004 fiscal year, 28,152 patients received treatment at the facility.⁷⁷

In fiscal year 2010, the patient load at the St. Cloud Veterans Affairs Health Care System hospital reached 38,000 as aging Korean and Vietnam War veterans and younger veterans returning from Iraq and Afghanistan sought treatment in increasing numbers. More than \$80 million in improvement projects were scheduled for completion in 2010 and 2011, including "new and renovated facilities for physical therapy, urgent care, intermediate and acute psychiatry, primary specialty care and audiology."⁷⁸

⁷⁵ "Nursing Home Care Unit OK'd for VA Hospital Here," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, January 24, 1967.

⁷⁶ "Hospital Land to Be Sold to City," *St. Cloud Daily Times*, November 22, 1968.

⁷⁷ Kate Kompas, "VA hospital to break ground," *St. Cloud Times*, October 19, 2004.

⁷⁸ Mark Sommerhauser, "Local VA Expands, Upgrades Facilities," *St. Cloud Times*, September 13, 2010.

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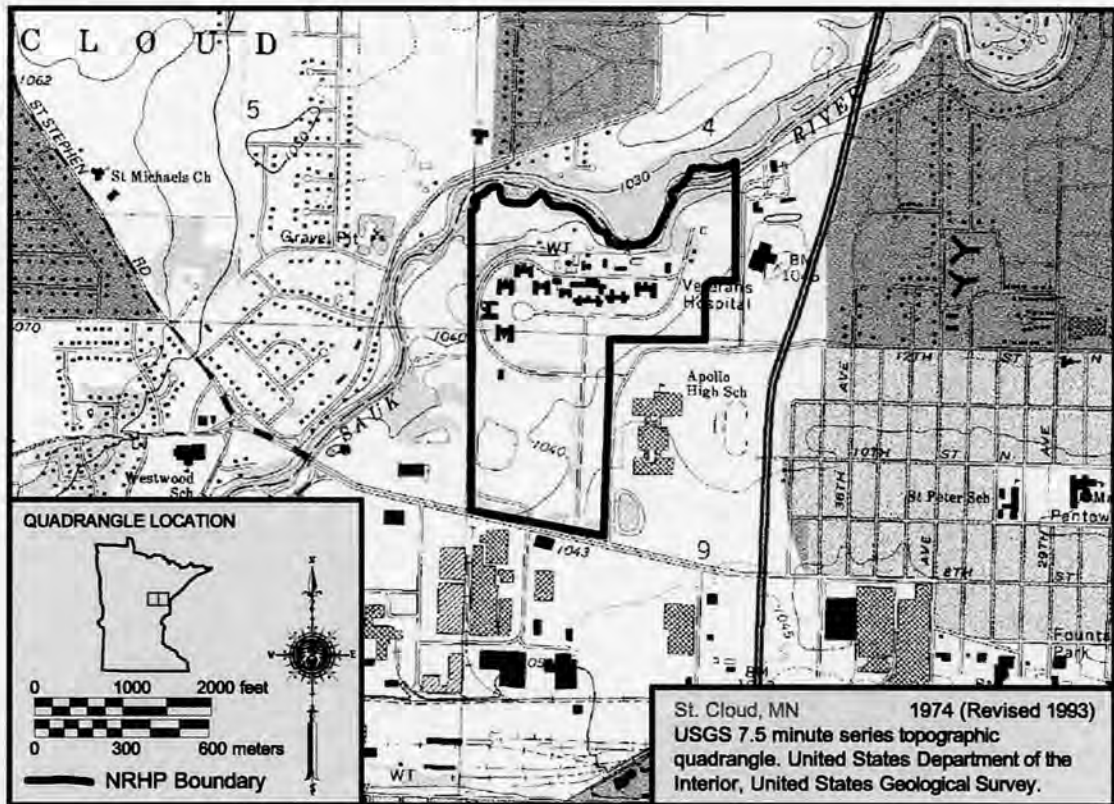
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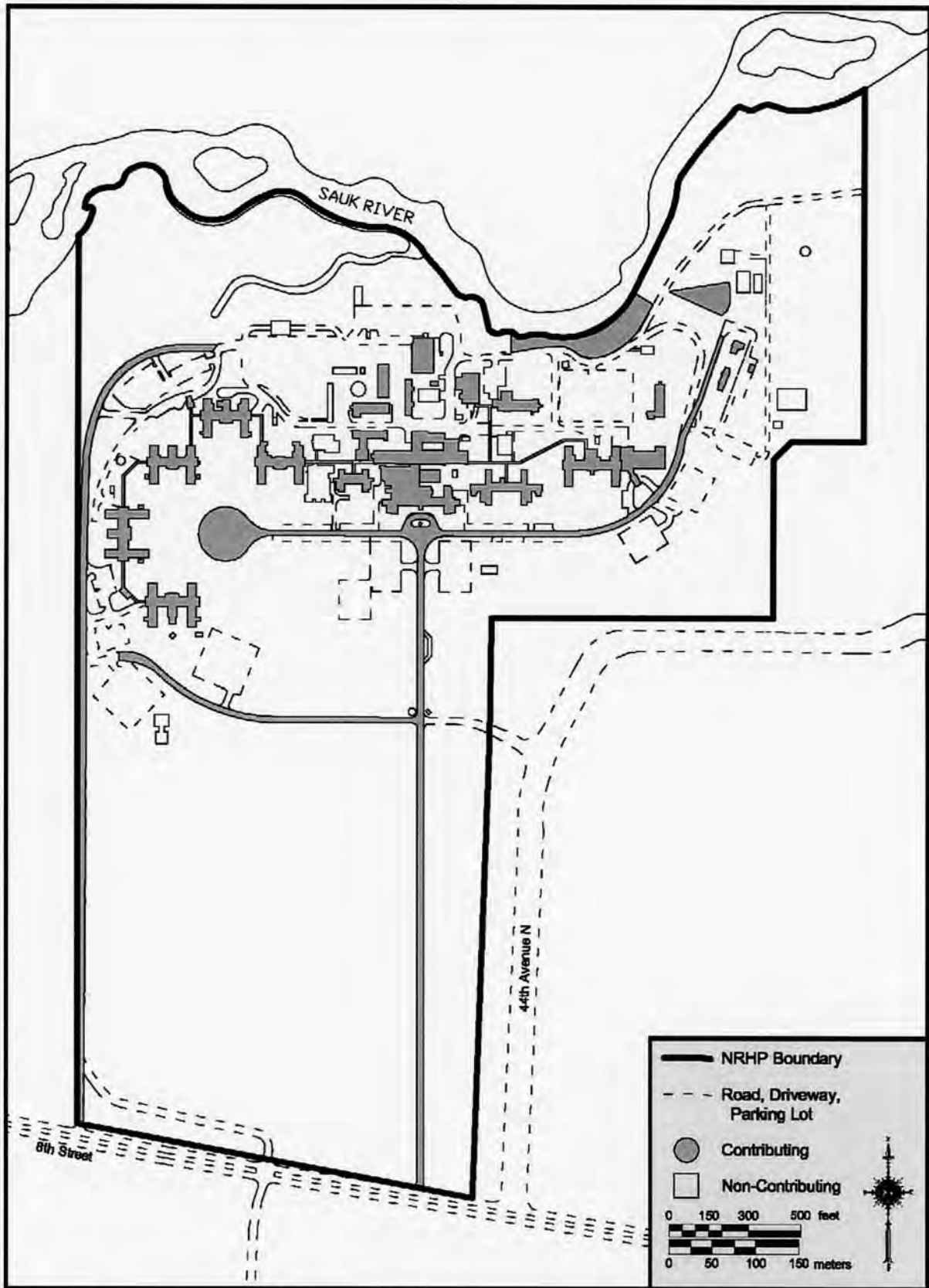
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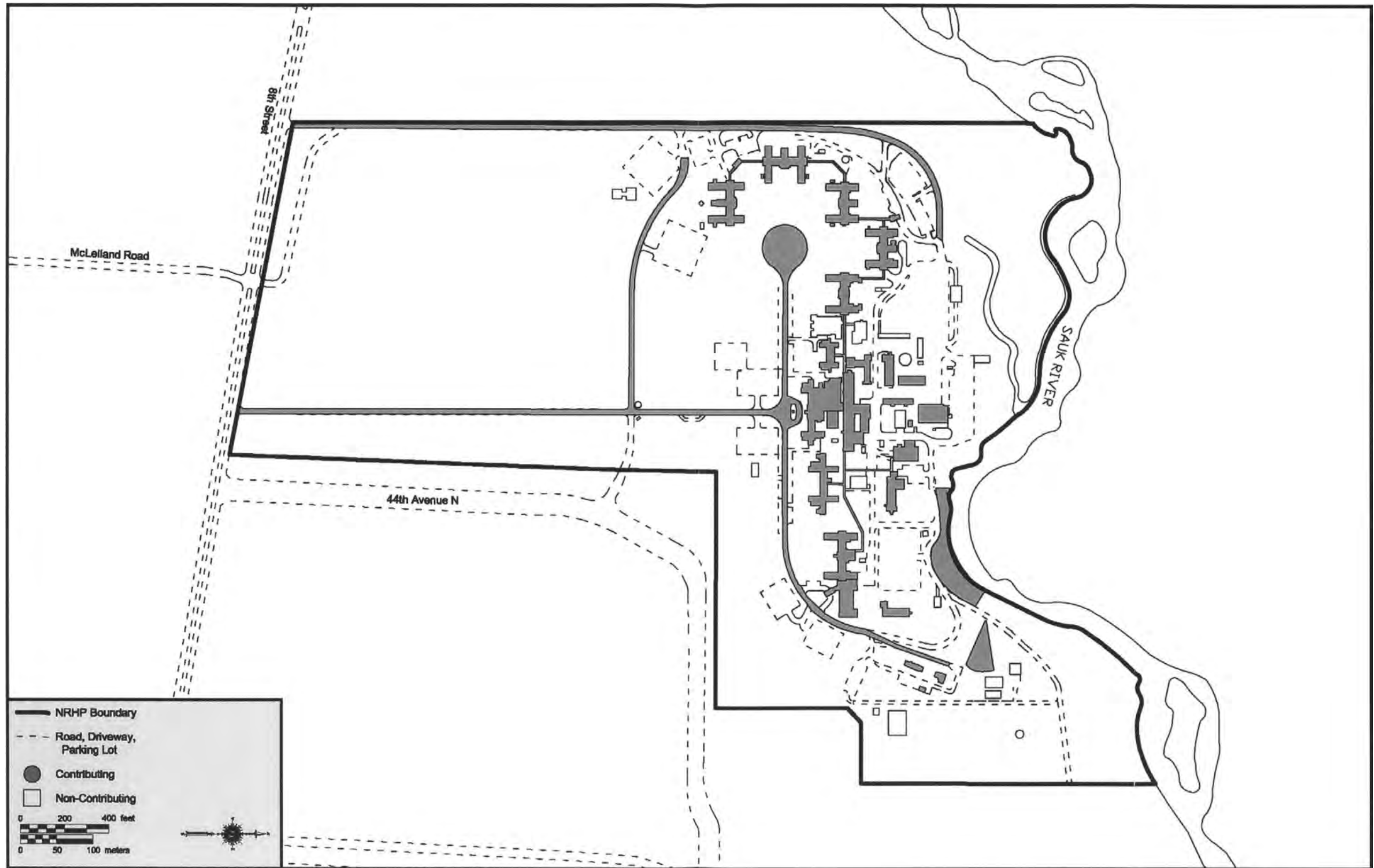
1974 (Revised 1993) St. Cloud, Minnesota, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map depicting the National Register boundary.



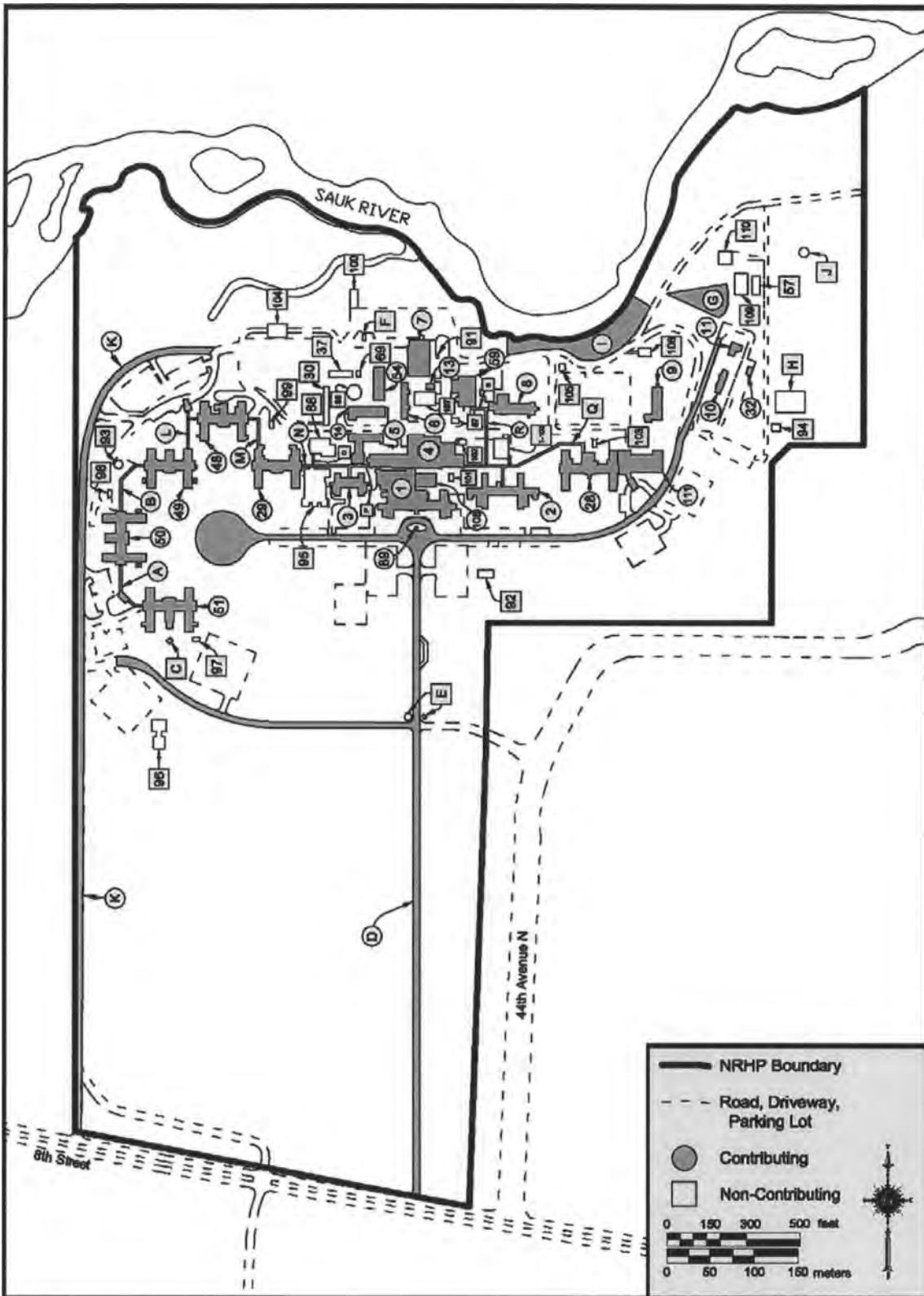
National Register Boundary indicated on aerial map.



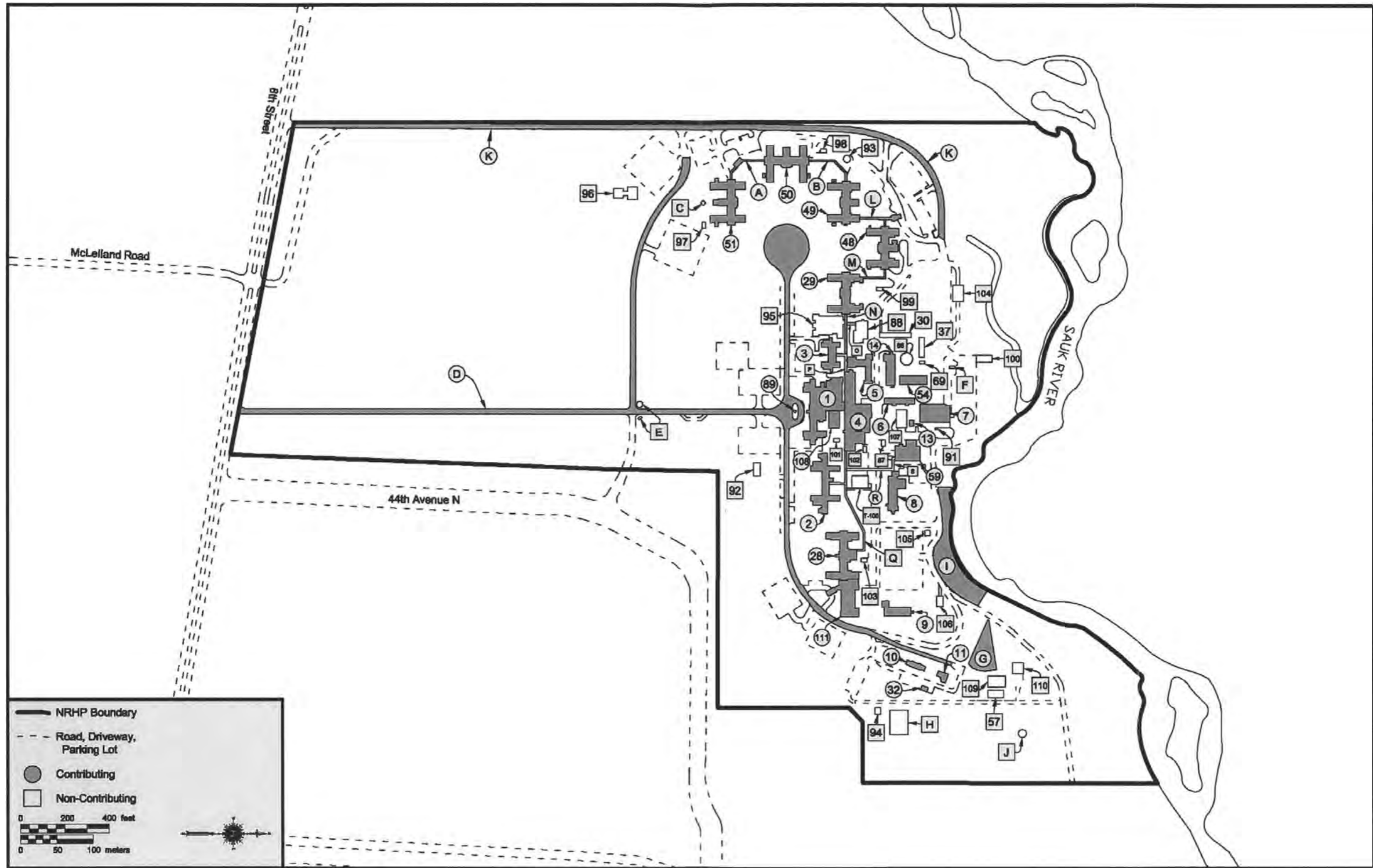
Sketch map indicating National Register boundary, contributing and noncontributing resources.



Sketch map indicating National Register boundary, contributing and noncontributing resources.



Sketch map indicating National Register boundary, along with resource numbers indicating contributing and noncontributing resources.



Sketch map indicating National Register boundary, along with resource numbers indicating contributing and noncontributing resources (oversize).

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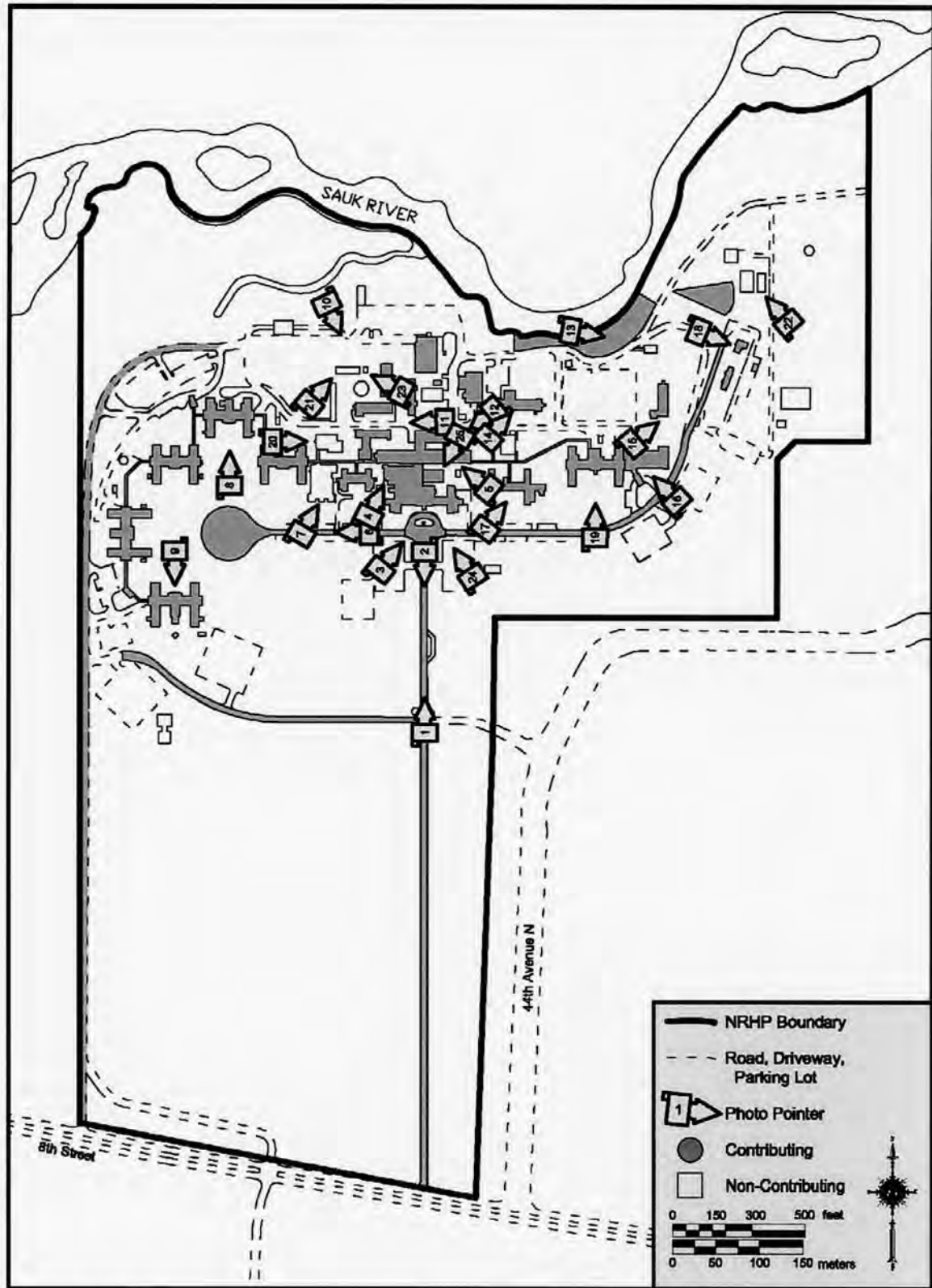
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Name of Property: St. Cloud Veterans Administration Hospital (same for all photos)
 City, County, State: St. Cloud, Stearns County, Minnesota (same for all photos)
 Photographer: Trent Spurlock (same for all photos)
 Photo date: October 1-3, 2010 (same for all photos)
 Original Negative: N/A (submitted compact disc, same for all photos)

1. View to the north along main entrance drive (Resource D) to Resources E and 1.
2. View to the south along main entrance drive (Resource D) from south of Resource 89.
3. View to the northeast to Resource 89 and façade of Resource 1.
4. View to the northeast to northwest addition to Resource 1.
5. View to the northwest to east elevation of Resource 101 and façade (south) elevation of Resource 4.
6. View looking west from southwest of Resource 1. Looking to Resources 51, 50, and 95.
7. Façade (south) elevation of Resource 95 and looking to Resource 86. View looking northeast.
8. Façade (south) elevation of Resource 48. View looking north.
9. Façade (north) elevation of Resource 51. View looking south.
10. View looking southeast to Resources F, 7, 54, 69, 86, 37, and 30.
11. View looking west to Resources 4, 5, 48, 30, 14, 86, and 6.
12. East and north elevations of Resources 4 and 102 showing additions along northeast portion of Resource 4. View looking southwest.
13. View of grotto and fountain located in Resource I, the park. View looking southeast.
14. Façade (south) elevation of Resource 8. View looking northeast.
15. West and façade (south) elevations of Resource 9. View looking northeast.
16. East elevation of Resource 28 and façade (south) and east elevations of Resource 111. View looking northwest.
17. Façade (south) elevation of Resource 2. View looking to the northeast.
18. View to the southeast looking at the façade (northwest) elevation of Resource 11.
19. Façade (south) elevation of Resource 28. View looking north.
20. Façade (west) elevation of Resource 88. View looking east.
21. West and façade (south) elevations of Resource 37. View looking to the northeast.
22. South elevation of Resource 109 and south and façade (east) elevations of Resource 57. View looking to the northwest.
23. Façade (south) and east elevations of Resource 37 and façade (south) and east elevations of Resource 69. View looking to the northwest.
24. Façade (south) elevation of Resource 1 and view of Resources 89 and 86. View looking to the northwest.
25. East and north elevations of the Resource 108 addition and a portion of the northwest addition to Resource 1. View looking to the southwest.



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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY St. Cloud Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MINNESOTA, Stearns

DATE RECEIVED: 7/06/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/31/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/15/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/22/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000524

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: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER *[Signature]*

DISCIPLINE *Historic*

TELEPHONE _____

DATE *8/21/12*

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.



MN- Stearns County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS - St. Cloud VA Hospital - 0001



MN - Stearns County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospital CMPS - St. Cloud VA Hospital - 0002

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MN - Stearns County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS - St. Cloud VA Hospital - 0003



MN - Stearns County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS - St. Cloud VA Hospital - 0004



MN - Stearns County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospital & MPS - St. Cloud VA Hospital - 6005



MN-Stearns County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospital (MPS - St. Cloud VA Hospital) - 0006

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MN. Stearns County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals (MPS - St. Cloud VA Hospital) - 0007



MN - Stearns County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospital & MPS - St. Cloud VA Hospital - 0008

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MW-Stearns County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS - St. Cloud VA Hospital - 0009

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MN - Stearns County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS - St. Cloud VA Hospital - 0010



MN-STearns County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS - St. Cloud VA Hospital - 001

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MN - Stearns County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospital & MPS - St. Cloud VA Hospital - 0012

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MN - Stearns County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS - St. Cloud VA Hospital - 0013



MN - Stearns County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS - St. Cloud VA Hospital - 0014

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MN-Stearns County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS - St. Cloud VA Hospital - 0015

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MN. Stearns County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS, St. Cloud VA Hospital - 0016

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MN-Stearns County-2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals (MPS-St-Cloud VA Hospital) - 0017



MN-Stearns County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospital / MPS - St. Cloud VA Hospital - 0018



MN, Stearns County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospital / MPS - St. Cloud VA Hospital - 0019



MN. Stearns County. 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS. St. Cloud VA Hospital. 0020



MN. stearns county - 2nd Generation U of rans Hospital (MPS - st. cloud (A Hospital) - 0021



MN-Stearns County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospital & MPS - St. Cloud VA Hospital - 0028



MN. Stearns County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospital (MPS - St. Cloud VA Hospital) - 0023

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MN - Stearns County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS - St. Cloud VA Hospital - 0024

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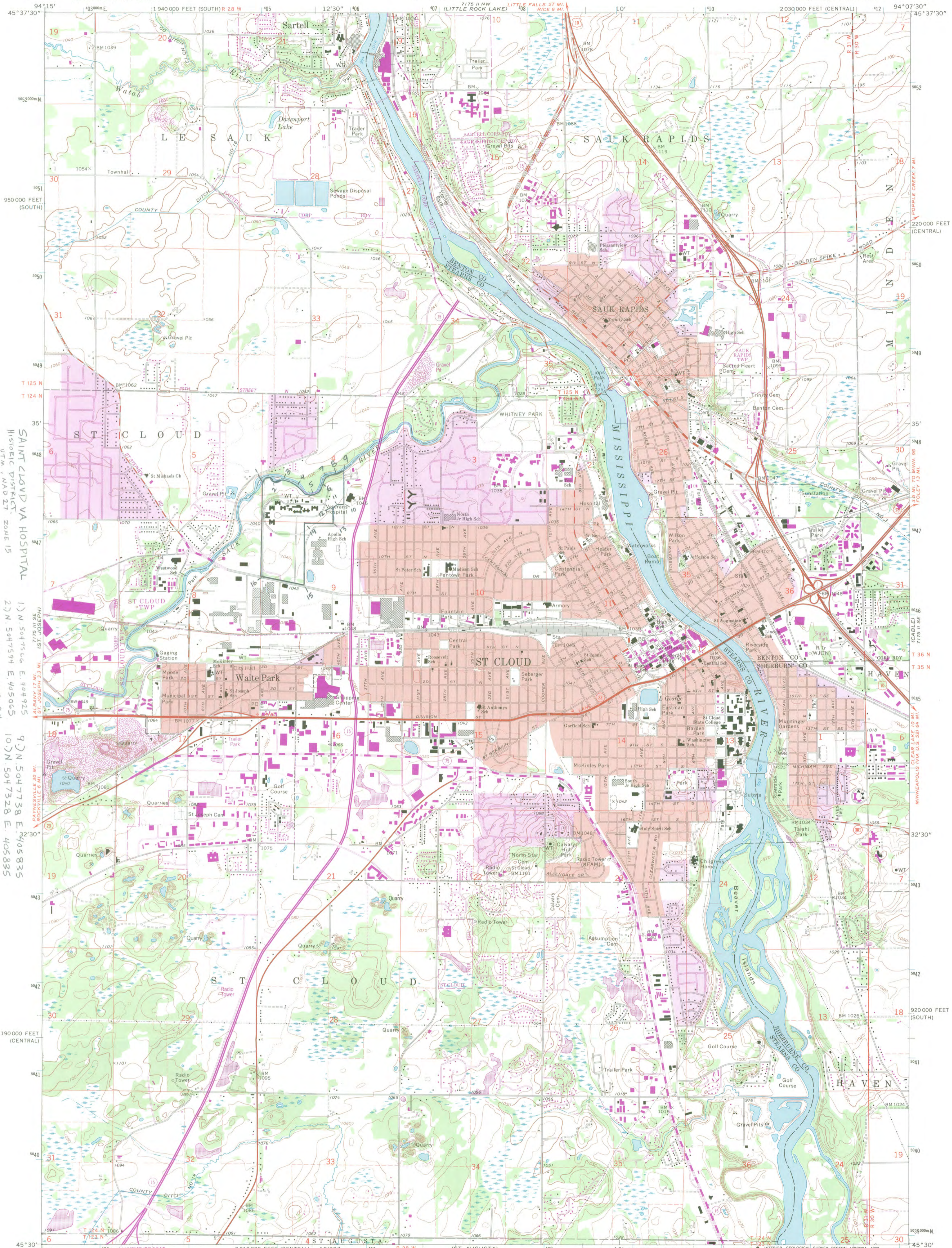
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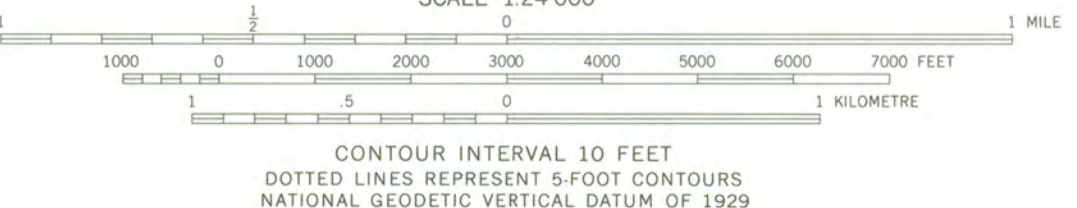
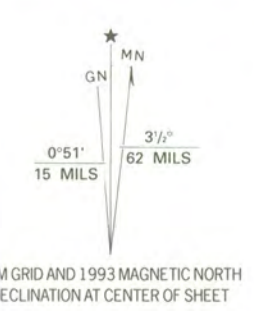


MN - Starns County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospital SMPs - St. Cloud VA Hospital - 0025



- SAINT CLOUD VA HOSPITAL
HISTORIC DISTRICT
UTM, NAD 83, ZONE 15
- 1) N 504754.6 E 404925
 - 2) N 504759.4 E 405065
 - 3) N 504762.2 E 405184
 - 4) N 504754.4 E 405328
 - 5) N 504745.3 E 405463
 - 6) N 504756.2 E 405668
 - 7) N 504760.2 E 405821
 - 8) N 504771.5 E 406666
 - 9) N 504773.8 E 406835
 - 10) N 504732.8 E 405835
 - 11) N 504732.8 E 405751
 - 12) N 504730.9 E 405731
 - 13) N 504712.4 E 405731
 - 14) N 504712.4 E 405418
 - 15) N 504644.5 E 405418
 - 16) N 504653.8 E 404925

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA and Minnesota Highway Department
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1973. Field checked 1974
Projection: Minnesota coordinate system, central zone
(Lambert conformal conic)
10,000-foot grid ticks: Minnesota coordinate
system, central and south zones
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue
1927 North American Datum (NAD 27)
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks
The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute
intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road

Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route

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

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in
cooperation with State of Minnesota agencies from
aerial photographs taken 1991 and other sources
Contours not revised. This information not field checked
Map edited 1993
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

ST. CLOUD, MINN.
SW/4 ST. CLOUD 15' QUADRANGLE
45094-E2-TF-024
1974
REVISED 1993
DMA 7175 II SW - SERIES V872