



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 Lebanon Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District  
other names/site number Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center

### 2. Location

street & number 1700 South Lincoln Avenue

NA	not for publication
NA	vicinity

  
city or town South Lebanon Township  
state Pennsylvania code PA county Lebanon code 075 zip code 17042

### 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

Kashel Shamel FPO 6/5/13  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Dept. Veterans Affairs  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Andrea MacDonald MAY 16, 2013  
Signature of commenting official Date

DIVISION MANAGER PA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION  
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Jon Edson H. Beall 7-23-13  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Lebanon Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District  
 Name of Property

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 County and State

**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	
26	26	buildings
1	1	sites
2	5	structures
1	0	objects
30	32	<b>Total</b>

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

NA

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Health Care / Hospital

**Current Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Health Care / Hospital

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals:  
Colonial Revival / Classical Revival

**Materials**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete  
 walls: Brick  
 walls: Stone  
 roof: Asphalt  
 other: Terra Cotta

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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 Lebanon, Pennsylvania, Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital Historic District, currently known as the Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, is located at 1700 South Lincoln Avenue within South Lebanon Township in Lebanon County, approximately 3 miles southeast of downtown Lebanon, Pennsylvania. Located in a campus setting, much of the historic district has remained undeveloped and features large open areas, groups of wooded areas with stands of mature trees and brush, and minimal formal landscaping confined to the areas near the roadways and buildings. The main building is oriented to the southwest, and the original entrance from South Lincoln Avenue is located along the southwest edge of the historic district. The original mission of the hospital was to provide general medical, surgical, and neuropsychiatric care to veterans, and the historic district preserves the general characteristics of the veterans neuropsychiatric hospital property sub-type. Because of its late design and construction during Period II (late 1920s to 1950) and its primary original function of serving both neuropsychiatric and general medical/surgical patients, the Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District includes many, but not all, of the characteristics associated with Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. Characteristics of the Period II veterans neuropsychiatric hospitals exhibited by the Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District include being originally located on a large tract of land to accommodate future expansion and the farm operations utilized as vocational therapy; a main building (Resource 1) that serves as the focal point of the campus; patient ward/treatment buildings to house patients with varying degrees of mental illness (continued treatment building and disturbed patients building, Resources 2 and 19); connecting corridors between the buildings housing patients and patient services; the grouping of buildings by function into three groups, the administration/patient ward and services buildings, the residential quarters for staff members, and the maintenance/utility buildings; and maintenance/utility buildings located to the rear of the central core group of buildings that include patient services. Because of its late design in the evolution of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, the Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District's administration and patient ward/treatment buildings are much larger and they do not exhibit the overall "H" shape with return wings of buildings with similar functions found at earlier neuropsychiatric veterans hospitals. The polygonal-shaped Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District boundary contains approximately 215 acres and sixty-two resources. Contributing resources include those that retain integrity to convey the historic district's significance and that were utilized and/or constructed during the historic district's period of significance (1944–1950). Thirty resources are considered contributing. Included within the historic district are single- and multiple-story buildings, the majority of which are constructed with brick exteriors in the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural styles, such as the six-story main building (Resource 1, 1947), the five-story admissions building (Resource 17, 1950), and the residential quarters. Twelve of the thirty-two noncontributing resources are smaller buildings and structures, including maintenance, service, and utility buildings, constructed after 1950 that do not visually impact the larger contributing resources, and relationships between the contributing resources remain intact. Buildings with large footprints, such as the chapel (Resource 106, 1963), the medical rehabilitation building (Resource 23, 1956), the therapeutic exercise clinic (Resource 24, 1956), the modular building (Resource 99, 2009), and the single-story intensive care unit (ICU) and emergency department additions (Resources 101, 2007; and 102, 2010) to the main building (Resource 1, 1947), were constructed after the period of significance. The most notable alterations to the historic district after 1950 include the introduction of buildings, additions to the main building (Resource 1, 1947), the renovations to the continued treatment building (Resource 2, 1947), and the alterations to the entrances of other buildings, such as the admissions and medical rehabilitation buildings (Resources 17 and 18, both 1950).

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### **Narrative Description**

The Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center is located on level to gently rolling topography in a campus setting. The property originally consisted of over 575 acres<sup>1</sup> but has been reduced over the years to its current size of approximately 215 acres. The Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District encompasses the entire property currently administered by the Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center. The historic district contains mature trees and vegetation as well as linear and curvilinear

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<sup>1</sup> "New Veterans Hospital Near Lebanon, Penna.," *Pennsylvania Purple Heart News*, July, 1948.

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drives, and the six-story main building (Resource 1, 1947) is positioned on the highest point within the historic district. The historic district is roughly bounded by Crest Drive to the south, State Drive to the east and northeast, South Hills Park to the northwest, and an unnamed drive to the west. The curving main drive (Resource F) extends from S. Lincoln Avenue and proceeds northeast to the front of the main building (Resource 1). The drive passes through open fields that were originally part of the hospital's property and a former mid-twentieth-century golf course (Resource H), reinforcing the pastoral setting of the campus.

Prior to the United States' entry into World War II, the VA had decided to build a new hospital in central Pennsylvania. The Lebanon County Chamber of Commerce actively pursued placement of the hospital in the county. The Lebanon County Chamber of Commerce assembled a tract of land comprised of the Glick, Weiss, Fernsler, Wenger, and Becker farms approximately 3 miles south of Lebanon.<sup>2</sup> In August 1942, the VA approved the site and authorized the purchase of the property. Transfer of the approximately 575 acres took place on March 30, 1943.<sup>3</sup> Construction began in December 1944 and was completed in June 1947. The hospital accepted its first patient in September of that year.<sup>4</sup>

The Lebanon VA Hospital was originally planned and constructed as a general medical/surgical and neuropsychiatric hospital. As such, plans for the facility called for construction of the main entrance drive (Resource F, 1947) leading to the main building (Resource 1, 1947) and a continued treatment building (Resource 2, 1947), which is located northwest of the main building. Because construction was initiated during the World War II era, only basic additional facilities were initially constructed, such as the storage building, garage, utility shops, and the boiler house (Resources 6, 8, 9, and 10, all 1946). A plot plan dated September 1944 indicates the original buildings constructed within the campus and expected future expansion in the form of additional buildings. Eight large buildings, apparently patient ward/treatment buildings, were initially expected to be constructed in the future to the northwest of the main building (Resource 1). Six of these buildings, along with the main and continued treatment building (Resources 1 and 2, both 1947), would have encompassed a large courtyard. Three large future buildings are indicated on the early plot plan to the southeast of the main building, located on three sides of a circular lawn. It is unclear if these three buildings would have housed staff members or patients.<sup>5</sup> This initial plan, which was not executed, indicates the entire Lebanon VA Hospital was conceived before the end of World War II and it continued to follow the design philosophies of the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals.

The Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District shares a characteristic common to general medical/surgical and neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals constructed from the late 1920s to 1950 (also referred to as Period II): a physical separation of buildings by general function. The administration and patient care buildings were located in the central core group of buildings. The residential buildings were distanced from the central core group to afford the resident staff privacy while providing access within walking distance to the central core group. The maintenance/utility group of the Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District was constructed to the rear of the central core group.

The central core group includes the main and continued treatment buildings (Resources 1 and 2, both 1947); the flag pole (Resource 14, 1947); the admissions and medical rehabilitation buildings (Resources 17 and 18, both 1950); the recreation and disturbed buildings (Resources 22 and 19, both 1950); the medical rehabilitation building and therapeutic exercise clinic (Resources 23 and 24, both 1956); and the chapel (Resource 106, 1963). The residential quarters of the Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District are more geographically dispersed than at other Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The nurses' quarters (Resource 3, 1947), two officer's duplex quarters, a manager's quarters (Resources 4, 5, and 25, all 1950), and a residents' and interns' quarters and associated garage (Resources 26 and 28, both 1950) are located southeast of the central core group. The Weiss Farmhouse and its associated outbuildings (Resources 100, 156, and 157, all circa 1835) and the attendants' quarters (Resource 27, 1950) form another residential cluster northeast of the main building (Resource 1, 1947). The Wengler Farmhouse (Resource 103, 1831), southwest of the main building (Resource 1, 1947), was also once used as a residence for the hospital staff during the period of significance and currently appears to be utilized for Veterans Affairs police training.

See Continuation Sheet (7.1)

<sup>2</sup> Kathryn Levy Feldman, *The Lebanon VA Medical Center: Sixty Years of Serving America's Heroes, 1947-2007* (Lebanon, PA: Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, 2007): 28.

<sup>3</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Medical Center Library, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Learning University, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

<sup>4</sup> "New Veterans Hospital Near Lebanon, Penna.," *Pennsylvania Purple Heart News*, July, 1948.

<sup>5</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Services of the Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

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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**

1944-1950

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

NA

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

NA

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Construction Service, Veterans Administration

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance for the Lebanon Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital Historic District in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, begins with the initial construction of the medical facility in 1944 and continues through 1950, the date of the last federal veterans hospital constructed utilizing the design philosophies developed for Period II 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 Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District is significant for its association with the federal government's commitment to the health care of World War I and World War II veterans. As defined in the United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals Multiple Property Documentation Form, the Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District is an excellent, intact example of a Period II general medical and surgical and neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospital. The general medical/surgical and neuropsychiatric hospitals are both sub-types of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. Period II includes those veterans hospitals constructed from the late 1920s through 1950, the date of the last veterans hospital constructed utilizing the designs developed for the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. Although originally serving both general medical/surgical and neuropsychiatric patients, the Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District exhibits characteristics commonly associated with Period II veterans neuropsychiatric hospitals, including: large campus size that originally accommodated farming operations conducted by the neuropsychiatric patients as a form of therapy; a monumental main building serving as the focal point of the historic district; buildings specifically designed to house neuropsychiatric patients depending upon the extent of their illness; the use of connecting corridors between buildings containing patient wards and services; and grouping buildings into three clusters depending on their original function, such as administration/patient services, staff residences, and maintenance/utility buildings. The Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the state level of significance in the areas of Politics and Government because of the importance placed on securing the federal facility and its impact on the local community and veterans of the state of Pennsylvania. The historic district is also eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Health and Medicine at the state level of significance because of the mission of the federal government, through the VA, to provide neuropsychiatric, general medical, and surgical care to veterans of World War I and World War II. The Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the state level of significance as an intact example of a Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospital incorporating elements of the classical revival architectural styles that were nationally popular in the early to mid-twentieth century. The use of a portico, parapeted gables, projecting central pavilion, elaborate facade door surround, stringcourses, oculus windows, and the dominant lantern of the main building (Resource 1, 1947) reflects the influence of the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival styles that were fashionable in the early decades of the twentieth century and that continued in the years after World War II. In addition, the Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District is significant for its monumental buildings, which serve as focal points of the historic district. As a hospital constructed during the latter half of the 1940s at approximately the same time the last Second Generation Veterans Hospital was constructed (1950), the Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District demonstrates the evolution in the design of veterans hospitals. Third Generation Veterans Hospitals (also known as Bradley Hospitals) were being designed and constructed in the late 1940s, with smaller tracts of land and multi-story, tower hospital buildings exhibiting modern exterior designs with little ornamentation. The buildings of the Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District exhibit the move to larger hospital buildings but retained the philosophies of the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals through the utilization of a large campus, separate buildings serving specific patient functions, and the use of revivalist architectural styles. The Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District also exhibits standardized designs developed for Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. Initial construction was completed in 1947, and additional buildings were added in 1950. The facility was designated a general medical, surgical, and neuropsychiatric hospital serving veterans of south-central Pennsylvania. The historic district continues to retain

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characteristics of these sub-types of hospitals, particularly the neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospital sub-type. The use of a nationally popular architectural style creates a cohesive design for the historic district. It also reflects the importance of the VA and its mission to provide medical care to the nation's veterans. 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 Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center campus may be eligible or contributing for other associations or contexts under National Register Criteria A–D, or recent buildings/structures may be eligible under Criteria Consideration G, for resources of exceptional importance that are less than 50 years of age.

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

The period of significance for the Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District extends from 1944 to 1950. The period of significance begins with the construction of the medical facility and continues through 1950, the date of the last federal veterans' hospital constructed utilizing the design philosophies developed for Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District is an excellent example of a Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospital that retains characteristics of a general medical and surgical, and neuropsychiatric veterans hospital.

See Continuation Sheet (8.32)

**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

See Continuation Sheet (8.34)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

See Continuation Sheet (9.41)

**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: U.S. Dept of Veterans Affairs Historic Preservation Office

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

N/A

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Approximately 215 acres  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u>	<u>380466</u>	<u>4463879</u>	5	<u>18</u>	<u>381652</u>	<u>4463390</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>18</u>	<u>381044</u>	<u>4464308</u>	6	<u>18</u>	<u>381243</u>	<u>4463204</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
3	<u>18</u>	<u>381482</u>	<u>4463983</u>	7	<u>18</u>	<u>380730</u>	<u>4463211</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
4	<u>18</u>	<u>381597</u>	<u>4463517</u>		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	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 irregular polygon in solid black lines on a portion of the Lebanon, Pennsylvania, topographic map on page 45. The boundary is also indicated by an irregular polygon on the enclosed USGS Lebanon, Pennsylvania, topographic quadrangle map. The UTM reference points, stated in NAD 27, are provided above, as well as on the enclosed USGS topographic quadrangle map. The historic district boundary begins at the northwest corner of the Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center's property, to the west-southwest of Resource 159, at UTM E 380466 N 4463879, then extends to the northeast for approximately 2,370 feet along the northwest property line of the medical center to the southwest right-of-way of State Drive at UTM E 381044, N 4464308, then turning to the southeast, the historic district boundary follows the southwest right-of-way of State Drive for approximately 1,760 feet as the roadway begins to curve to the south-southeast at UTM E 381482 N 4463983. The historic district boundary continues to the south-southeast along the west right-of-way of State Drive for approximately 1,760 feet to just southeast of the intersection with Linden Road, then the boundary extends to the southeast, continuing to follow the southwest right-of-way of State Drive for approximately 400 feet to the southeast corner of the medical center's property line at UTM E 381652 N 4463390. The historic district boundary turns to the southwest, following the property line and extending to the south of Resources 15, 25, and 3, for approximately 1,400 feet to UTM E 381243, N 4463204 near the north side of Crest Drive, then continuing to the west-northwest and west for approximately 1,760 feet near the north side of Crest Drive to the southwest corner of the medical center property at UTM E 380730, N 4463211. The historic district boundary then extends for approximately 2,330 feet following the property boundary, along the southwest edge of an unnamed drive, to the beginning, encompassing approximately 215 acres.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the Lebanon Administration (VA) Hospital, currently known as the Lebanon Veterans Affairs Health Care System, Lebanon, Pennsylvania, encompasses the current property boundary of approximately 215 acres. Although significantly smaller than the historic boundary of the property due to land transfers, the irregularly-shaped district includes the majority of resources historically associated with the hospital.



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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Holly Higgins/Architectural Historian, Patrick Thompson/Architectural Historian, Robert C. Whetsell/Historian,  
Trent Spurlock/Architectural Historian

organization Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. date April 23, 2013

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

city or town Lexington state KY zip code 40508

e-mail \_\_\_\_\_

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **See Continuation Sheets (43-53)**
- **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: Lebanon Veterans Administration Hospital (same for all photos)

City or Vicinity: South Lebanon Township

County: Lebanon County State: Pennsylvania

Photographer: Robert C. Whetsell (same for all photos)

Date Photographed: February 16-18, 2011 (same for all photos)

1. Facade (southwest) elevation of Resource 1. View looking to the northeast.
2. View to the west-southwest to the rear northeast portion of Resource 1 (showing addition referred to as Building 101 by medical center).
3. View to the southwest to the rear northwest portion of Resource 1 (showing addition referred to as Building 102 by medical center).
4. View to the northwest to Resources 18, 17, 14, and 1.
5. Facade (southwest) elevations of Resources 17 and 1. View looking east-northeast.
6. Southwest and facade (southeast) elevations of Resource 106. View looking north-northwest.
7. Facade (southwest) elevation of Resource 18. View looking northeast.
8. View to the southeast to Resources 26, 4, and 3.
9. Facade (southwest) elevation of Resource 25. View looking northeast.
10. Facade (northeast) and northwest elevations of Resource 3. View looking southeast.
11. View to the southeast to the northwest and facade (southwest) elevations of Resource 8.

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12. View looking northwest to the southeast elevations of Resources 158 and 103.
13. View to the south-southwest to the southeast wing and rear elevation of Resource 23.
14. Northeast elevation of Resource 2. View looking to the southwest.
15. Facade (southeast) and northeast elevations of Resource 22. View looking to the southwest.
16. Facade (northeast) elevation of Resource 19. View looking west-southwest.
17. Facade (southeast) and northeast elevations of Resource 24. View looking to the southwest.
18. Facade (southeast) and northeast elevations of Resource 99. View looking to the west-southwest.
19. View to the northeast to Resources 7, 8, 9, 10, and 6.
20. Facade (northeast) elevation of Resource 100. View looking to the southwest.
21. Facade (southeast) and northeast elevations of Resource 156. View looking to the west-northwest.
22. Southeast and facade (northeast) elevations of Resource 142. View looking northwest.

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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.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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U.S. Second Generation Veterans Hospital

**Name of multiple listing (if applicable)**

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Two other former farmhouses used as residential quarters (the Fernsler House and the Glick House) no longer appear to be extant. The Fernsler House was located to the northwest of the main building (Resource 1) near Resources 140, 141, and 159. The former barn (Resource 159, circa 1871) was associated with the Fernsler House. According to a photograph dated 1968, the Fernsler House was a two-story, frame, side-gable, four-bay residence with a shed-roof porch.<sup>6</sup> The Fernsler House appears to have been located to the immediate northwest of the historic district boundary. The Glick House was located outside the historic district in the southern portion of the original hospital property, in the area of the current Cedar Crest Middle School and Cedar Crest High School. It is unclear when these two residences were demolished or removed. The maintenance/utility group is concentrated northeast of the central core group of buildings along the rear border of the property formed by State Drive. A secondary entrance onto the property from State Drive divides the maintenance/utility group of buildings. The garage and utility shops (Resources 8 and 9, both 1947) and the laundry and water treatment buildings (Resources 7 and 31, both 1950) are on the north side of the rear entrance drive. The incinerator (Resource 11, 1950), boiler house, and supply house (Resources 10 and 6, both 1947) are on the south side of the rear entrance drive from State Drive.

It appears that design and construction of the buildings of the Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District were overseen during the period of significance (1944–1950) by the Veterans Administration's Construction Service.<sup>7</sup> The six-story, "T"-shaped main building (Resource 1, 1947) with facade return wings exhibits characteristics of the Classical Revival architectural style that was nationally popular for governmental, institutional, and academic buildings during the period of significance. The main building (Resource 1, 1947) at the Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District exhibits a six-story central block with a brick exterior, stone ornamentation, and a gable roof surmounted by a square tower and cupola. Five-story side extensions, short facade return wings, and a rear central wing give the building its overall "T" shape. Other patient care buildings also exhibit Classical Revival decorative elements, but are less elaborate than that of the main building (Resource 1). The residential buildings exhibit minimal Colonial Revival and Classical Revival details, while the maintenance/utility buildings dating to the period of significance at the Lebanon facility typically exhibit minimal or no ornamentation, except for their brick exteriors and possible symmetrical facade fenestration. The entrance drive (Resource F, 1947) terminates around a wedge-shaped, formally landscaped median with the flag pole (Resource 14, 1947) in the center. The Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District's monumental main building and flag pole (Resources 1 and 14, both 1947) continue to serve as the focal points of the historic district.

Construction within the Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District continued throughout the period of significance. Scarcity of materials and labor during World War II prevented the execution of the overall plan for the Lebanon facility. A plot plan of the site dated September 1944 indicates that future expansion was to include large buildings to the southeast and northwest of the main building. The future buildings are designated in dashed lines on the plot plan.<sup>8</sup> The expansion foreseen in 1944 was not realized as planned, although additional buildings were erected within the historic district during the period of significance. Following the end of World War II, additional construction began to realize the VA's vision for the hospital. Among the projects initiated during 1948 were the construction of the laundry building (Resource 7), the admissions building (Resource 17), the medical rehabilitation building (Resource 18), the neuropsychiatric building (Resource 19), the recreation building (Resource 22), the attendants' quarters (Resource 27), and additional personnel quarters, all of which were

<sup>6</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Medical Center Library, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Learning University, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

<sup>7</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Services of the Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

<sup>8</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Services of the Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

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completed in 1950.<sup>9</sup> Temporary buildings utilized for housing staff members were constructed in the late 1940s to the east-southeast of the residential group of buildings (Resources 4, 5, and 25). Nine of these single-story, gable-roof, temporary buildings were encompassed by a drive and connected to each other by sidewalks, according to a historic aerial photograph.<sup>10</sup> These temporary buildings had been removed by the late 1960s. The vaguely diamond-shaped sidewalks and a crescent-shaped gravel drive around the perimeter are currently visible. The VA transferred property on the south end of the location of the former temporary housing units during the 1950s and 1960s, and the current property boundary (and historic district boundary) bisects the former temporary housing site.

Construction of buildings and additions continued within the historic district after the period of significance. These include additions to the main building (Resource 1, 1947), such as the single-story intensive care unit (ICU) and emergency department addition (Resource 101, 2007). New buildings were also constructed, such as the medical rehabilitation building and therapeutic exercise clinic (Resources 23 and 24, both 1956), as well as the chapel (Resource 106, 1963). Large parking lots have been constructed within the historic district after the period of significance, particularly at the southeast end of the main building (Resource 1), northeast of the continued treatment building (Resource 2, 1947), east of the medical rehabilitation building (Resource 18, 1950), and northeast of the therapeutic exercise clinic (Resource 24, 1956). Several structures and buildings dating to the period of significance have been removed from the historic district, including the 150-foot boiler house chimney and coal silo, the former removed in 1972.<sup>11</sup> Additional temporary personnel quarters constructed after 1948, such as the example that was immediately southeast of the attendants' quarters (Resource 27, 1950), as well as nine temporary quarters buildings east of the nurses' quarters have also been removed.<sup>12</sup>

The VA originally owned approximately 575 acres associated with the Lebanon facility, which provided acreage for future growth and the implementation of vocational therapeutic agricultural programs. Originally, portions of this acreage were devoted to agricultural programs, such as a piggery that was located to the northwest of the historic district, tracts for general farming, a plot for a vegetable garden, a sheep pasture, and cattle pastures. The piggery was located in a 34-acre site on the northwest boundary of the original hospital property, north-northeast of the former Fernsler House. In the mid-1950s, the piggery represented an investment by the VA of nearly \$50,000<sup>13</sup> and included 200 hogs valued at over \$56,000.<sup>14</sup> A barn and three small buildings remain that were associated with the hog farming operation. The former piggery is currently located within the South Hills Park. Fencing related to the former farm operations has been removed and a curvilinear walking path, a tennis court, additional small shelters, and a new maintenance building have been constructed on the former piggery site. After the agricultural programs ended a golf course (Resource H) was added to the historic district circa 1960.<sup>15</sup>

In late 1950, the manager of the Lebanon VA Hospital received a letter from the VA's central office directing

<sup>9</sup> "Dr. McCarty Cuts Tape at Opening of VA Hospital Bldg.," *Lebanon Daily News*, May 12, 1950.

<sup>10</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Medical Center Library, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Learning University, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

<sup>11</sup> "Farewell 'Old Smoky' after 27 Years of Honorable Service," *Lebanon Baloney*, June 2, 1972.

<sup>12</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Medical Center Library, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Learning University, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

<sup>13</sup> Memo Regarding Disposal of Excess Real Property, VA Hospital, Lebanon, Pennsylvania. October 12, 1955, located in the files of the Medical Center Library, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Learning University, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

<sup>14</sup> "VA Hospital Observes Its Sixth Anniversary," *Lebanon Daily News*, May 9, 1953, 1 and 13.

<sup>15</sup> "Golf Course is Open!" *Lebanon Baloney*, April 19, 1963, located in the files of the Medical Center Library, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Learning University, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

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the facility to review its property holdings with an eye toward disposal “in the interest of economy.”<sup>16</sup> As part of this and later reviews of the Lebanon hospital’s landholdings, approximately 91 acres were transferred to the Cornwall-Lebanon School District. Just over 36 acres, including the former piggery area, were transferred to the South Lebanon Township Supervisors, and this acreage was to become a portion of South Hills Park. Another 91 acres were sold to a private owner, and 133 acres were declared excess in 1972.<sup>17</sup> The Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center property currently includes approximately 215 acres, all of which comprise the historic district.

Currently the area surrounding the Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District is being utilized by community (educational and recreational), agricultural, and residential properties. The area west of the historic district is still predominantly rural, although there has been suburban intrusion west of South Lincoln Avenue. South Hill Park borders the northern portion of the historic district, and residences have been constructed along the east side of State Drive to the east of the historic district, although much of the area to the east remains undeveloped. The Cornwall-Lebanon School District property, including the Cedar Crest High School and the Cedar Crest Middle School, borders the Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District to the south.

The residential buildings constructed by the VA have often been converted to offices after the period of significance. Although the interiors of buildings within the historic district were not fully investigated, often the duplexes and manager’s quarters interior arrangements are little changed at other Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, except for the addition of desks, office dividers, and new floor coverings. The interiors of the patient care buildings have been altered to accommodate changes in health care and updating for safety issues. The walls throughout the buildings have commonly been resurfaced. The floors of the corridors usually have new coverings; drop ceilings have been installed, as have automatically closing fire and smoke doors along corridors for safety during a fire. Entries to the patient rooms have been enlarged to accommodate larger patient beds. The lobby of the main building (Resource 1) retains integrity, as the original woodwork and other decorative features remain, although lighting fixtures and doors have been replaced.

**Individual Resource Inventory**

The dates of construction and details regarding the former use of the following buildings are from the Determination of Eligibility dated 1982 and from information provided by the medical center’s facilities management department.<sup>18</sup> The numerical designations of the resources were assigned at the time of their construction by the VA. Information on the current utilization of the resources was provided by the facilities management department of the Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.<sup>19</sup> The “circa” dates of construction and letter designations were provided by the authors for resources without construction dates or numerical labels. All resources that were present during the period of significance and that retain integrity are considered contributing resources. Minor resources, such as prefabricated smoking and bus shelters and oxygen storage tanks, were not included in the resource count.

<sup>16</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Medical Center Library, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Learning University, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

<sup>17</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Medical Center Library, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Learning University, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

<sup>18</sup> Gjore J. Mollenhoff, and Karen R. Tupek, “Lebanon (Pennsylvania) Veterans Administration Medical Center National Register of Historic Places Determination of Eligibility,” Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., 1982, 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 Facilities Management Services of the Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

<sup>19</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Services of the Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

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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.

Resource #	Date of Construction	Contributing (C)/ Noncontributing (N/C)	Historic or Current Use
1, 101, and 102	1947, 2007, and 2010	C	Main Building, Intensive Care Unit/Emergency Department Addition, and Rehabilitation Medicine Addition
2	1947	C	Continued Treatment Building
3	1947	C	Nurses' Quarters
4	1950	C	Officers' Duplex Quarters
5	1950	C	Manager's Quarters
6	1947	C	Storage Building
7	1950	C	Laundry Building
8	1947	C	Garage
9	1947	C	Utility Shops Building
10	1947	C	Boiler House
11	1950	C	Incinerator Building
14	1947	C	Flag Pole
15	1947	C	Water Tower
17	1950	C	Admissions Building
18	1950	C	Medical Rehabilitation Building
19	1950	C	Disturbed Patients Building
22	1950	C	Recreation Building
23	1956	NC	Medical Rehabilitation Building
24	1956	NC	Therapeutic Exercise Clinic
25	1950	C	Officer's Duplex Quarters
26	1950	C	Residents' and Interns' Quarters
27	1950	C	Attendants' Quarters
28	1950	C	Personnel Garage
31	1950	C	Water Treatment Building
33	1956	NC	Greenhouse
99	2009	NC	Modular Building
100	1835	C	Weiss Farmhouse
103	1831	C	Groh-Wengler Farmhouse
105	1961	NC	Picnic Shelter
106	1963	NC	Chapel
123	1980	NC	Electric Switchgear Station
130	1978	NC	Emergency Generator Building
132	1978	NC	Emergency Generator Building
133	1978	NC	Emergency Generator Building
134	1978	NC	Emergency Generator Building
135	1961	NC	Toilets Building
136	1995	NC	Telephone/Computer Equipment Building
137	1990	NC	Hazardous Materials Storage
138	1990	NC	Engineering Storage Building
139	1993	NC	Storage Building
140	1994	NC	Compensated Work Therapy Storage Building
141	1994	NC	Compensated Work Therapy Storage Building
142	1994	NC	Four-Bay Garage Building

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143	1994	NC	Two-Bay Garage Building
144	1994	NC	MOVE! Program/Clinics
154	1994	NC	Engineering Office Trailer
155	1949	C	Personnel Garage
156	Circa 1835	C	Weiss Summer Kitchen
157	Circa 1835	C	Weiss Outbuilding
158	1935	C	Garage
159	1871 – 2000s	NC	Former Barn/Storage Buildings
162	2004	NC	Engineering Storage Building
163	Circa 2000s	NC	Picnic Shelter Storage Building
A	Circa 2000s	NC	Electrical Switchgear Station
B	Circa 1990s	NC	Trailer
C	Circa 1990s	NC	(2) Hexagonal Picnic Shelters
D	Circa 1950s–2000s	NC	Connecting Corridors
E	Circa 1947–1950	C	Connecting Corridors
F	1947	C	Entrance Drive
G	Circa 2010	NC	Electric Generator Building
H	1960	NC	Golf Course

**Resource 1, 101, and 102. Main Building, Intensive Care Unit/Emergency Department Addition, and Rehabilitation Medicine Addition. 1947, 2007, and 2010. Contributing building.**

Resource 1 (Photographs 1 and 4) was constructed as the main hospital building in 1947, and along with the flag pole (Resource 14, 1947), it remains the focal point of the Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District. The main building (Resource 1, 1947) is oriented to the southwest and is located in the central core group of buildings. The main building currently contains administrative offices, surgical and inpatient units. It is constructed in a Classical Revival style and includes architectural decorative details, such as stone columns, pilasters, keystones, window surrounds, lintels and sills, belt courses, panels, and elements like corbels, finials, and swag designs. The multiple-story, thirty-seven-bay building is a modified “T”-shape with an eleven-bay, six-story main block stepping down to five-story, ten-bay extensions; three-bay, five-story facade return wings; and a central rear wing attached to the main block by a five-story short connecting corridor. The building exhibits a mix of gable- and flat-roofs. Resource 1 displays a five-course common-bond brick exterior, and the raised basement is clad in cut stone. Stone belt courses between the second and third as well as the fifth and sixth floors encompass the main block of the building, with the former encompassing the whole building. The facade of the main block exhibits a central, projecting, seven-story, three-bay entrance pavilion with a gable roof surmounted by a square tower and a cupola.

Originally, the stone stairs leading to the entry featured a small alcove and a projecting bowl (perhaps for plantings), but currently an arched, granite-slab memorial to local employees covers the alcove and most of the projecting bowl. Two additional square marble slabs flank the central memorial panel. The area directly in front of the main building (Resource 1, 1947) is terraced and features rubble stone retaining walls. Two sets of concrete stairs provide access between the building and the entrance drive (Resource F, 1947) that encircles the flag pole (Resource 14, 1947) in front of Resource 1.

The two-story, three-bay, flat roof portico is constructed of cut stone. The bays of the portico are delineated by four columns with Ionic capitals, supporting an entablature that exhibits four stylized medallions and cornice. The flat roof of the portico is surmounted by a metal railing. The central single-leaf entry is filled with a single-light, aluminum-framed replacement door and a four-light transom. The entry exhibits a stone surround of quoins and an arched, broken pediment with a stone Veterans Administration seal instead of a more traditional finial. The entry is flanked by windows with stone surrounds. The windows are filled with one-over-one-light replacement sashes comprised of a single-light sash over a hopper-sash. Similar windows are found throughout the building. The decorative metal grilles that were originally along the lower portion of the windows have been removed. The

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second-floor windows exhibit similar window surrounds. The windows of the third, fourth, and fifth floors exhibit terra cotta lintels and are separated by terra cotta panels with swag designs. Nearly all the other decorative details on the building are terra cotta. The sixth-floor windows have window surrounds with lower panels exhibiting swags, and surmounting the window surrounds are broken pediments with finials. The central arched window on the seventh floor has a window surround. This window appears to retain its original multiple-light, double-hung sashes and is surmounted by a shield with double swag details. The central window is flanked by two multiple-light oculus windows with window surrounds. The parapet gable wall is completed by coping and is flanked on each side by a finial and scrolled bracket.

The cornice above the sixth-floor windows does not continue across the central entrance pavilion. The four bays on either side of the central entrance pavilion of the central block all exhibit keystones and brick jack arches. The gable roof of the central block is surmounted by a square drum. The drum supports a square tower that exhibits a large arched louvered vent with quoin surrounds, and the arched vent opening is flanked on each side by two pilasters. A triangular pediment on each elevation is flanked by urn finials. The tower is surmounted by an octagonal cupola, and each elevation exhibits an arched window filled with multiple-light sashes. The cupola has an octagonal metal roof and is surmounted by a ball finial and a metal lightning rod. Cupolas were originally incorporated into the designs of a number of Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospitals main buildings utilizing the Classical Revival style, including: Tuscaloosa, Alabama (cupola has been removed); Indianapolis, Indiana; Lexington, Kentucky (cupola has been removed); Roanoke, Virginia; Huntington, West Virginia; Newington, Connecticut; Lyons, New Jersey; Coatesville, Pennsylvania; Lincoln, Nebraska (cupola has been removed); Fayetteville, North Carolina; and Wichita, Kansas.

Nearly all the windows of the five-story, three-bay facade return wings feature simple brick jack arches. The central bays of the third floor of the facade return wings, however, feature elaborate window surrounds surmounted by a triangular pediment with a panel below the window exhibiting swag designs. The return wings have gable roofs with parapet gable walls, each wing featuring a multiple-light lunette gable window with a surround and double swag detail. The parapet gable wall is flanked on each side by stone urns. The roofs of the facade return wings exhibit three gable-roof dormers at regular intervals along each slope. The dormers are filled with louvered vents.

The five-story side extensions (extending beyond the return wings) exhibit three bays at each end. The first floor of each end features windows similar to those found throughout the building. Originally, the second through fifth floors were porches three-bays wide and two-bays deep that were enclosed by metal screens. The second-floor porches had arched bays, while the other floors had squared bays. The porches were fully enclosed with windows to create additional office space in 1985.<sup>20</sup> The former porch sections have flat roofs and are surmounted by two urn finials. The parapet wall of the gable-roof section of the extension rises above the porches, and the gables are also flanked by urn finials. The roofs of the extensions exhibit four gable-roof dormers at regular intervals along their facade and five gable-roof dormers along their rear slopes. The dormers are filled with louvered vents.

The southeast elevation (or the end elevation) of the southeast extension currently features the new main entry to the building, through a projecting vestibule at the basement level with a gable roof. The double-leaf entry is filled with horizontal-sliding, aluminum-frame glass doors with sidelights and a transom. The entry is sheltered by a canopy with a gable roof supported by four Tuscan columns. This canopy extends over a paved vehicular drive. The northwest extension features the connecting corridor (Resource E) from the admissions building (Resource 17, 1950) that enters the main building (Resource 1) in the center of the basement level. Two recent additions are located along the facade of the northwest extension leading to the basement level of the main building (Resource

<sup>20</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Medical Center Library, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Learning University, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.



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1, 1947). The larger of the two additions has three bays, including an entry filled with a single-light metal door and two windows filled with single-light, double-hung sashes. The other addition has a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door. Both additions have stucco or cement-fiber exteriors, flat roofs, and concrete foundations that clearly differentiate them from the original block of the building.

A seven-story, flat-roof, rear central projection is attached to a five-story, flat-roof connecting corridor. The corridor, supported by a fully exposed raised basement, enters the six-story, rectangular central rear wing in approximately the center of its southwest elevation. Both the connector and the rear central wing were constructed at the same time as the main block of the main building. The rear wing exhibits many of the same architectural details and similar ornamentation as the main block of the building. The northwest elevation of the rear wing, however, steps down from six stories to two stories, and the wing has a flat roof. A few former windows appear to have been enclosed along the rear elevation of the rear central wing. The main building (Resource 1, 1947) is supported by a concrete, raised basement foundation, and the gable roof is sheathed in replacement asphalt shingles.

The rehabilitation medicine building addition, referred to by the hospital as Resource 102, was constructed in 2010 as an addition that envelops the ground floor of the northwest elevation of the central rear wing of the main building (Resource 1, 1947) (Photograph 3). The single-story, irregularly-shaped addition exhibits six bays on its northeast elevation. Four garage bays are filled with overhead metal doors. A single-leaf entry is filled with an aluminum-frame glass door and a sidelight. The window is filled with multiple-light, fixed sashes. Similar windows are found throughout the rehabilitation medicine building addition. The addition exhibits a running-bond, concrete-block exterior. A flat cornice, a projecting water table, and a banded belt course encompass the addition. The addition exhibits a three-bay projection that is oriented to the north. Other elevations were inaccessible at the time of the survey due to construction. The addition is supported by a concrete foundation and has a flat roof.

The intensive care unit/emergency department (referred to by the hospital as Resource 101) was constructed in 2007 as an addition that envelops the ground floor of the southeast elevation of the central rear wing of the main building (Resource 1, 1947) (Photograph 2). The single-story, six-bay addition has a square footprint. The northeast elevation exhibits three single-leaf entries, two filled with horizontal-sliding, aluminum-frame glass doors and the other with a metal door. The majority of the windows of this addition are filled with pairs or ribbons of three single-light, fixed sashes, but some are filled with a single or pair of single-light, hopper-style sashes. The addition exhibits a five-course, common-bond brick exterior. A stone or precast concrete cornice encompasses the building. The four-bay southeast elevation is flanked by truncated corners, one with two windows and the other with one window. This addition is supported by a concrete foundation and has a flat roof. Resources 101 and 102 are additions to Resource 1 and are therefore part of the Main Building (Resource 1), but the two additions are noncontributing features of Resource 1 and the historic district.

The lobby within the main building (Resource 1) retains much of its original decorative woodwork, including a heavy crown molding exhibiting dentils and egg-and-dart details, door surrounds with pediments, fluted pilasters with Ionic capitals, raised panel wainscoting, and a brass plaque stating "ERECTED 1945 BY THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION." The lobby is a contributing element of the building.

**Resource 2. Continued Treatment Building. 1947. Contributing building.**

Resource 2 (Photograph 14) was constructed in 1947 as a continued treatment building, and at the time of the survey it was undergoing renovation for use as a regional office building for the Department of Veterans Affairs.<sup>21</sup> The continued treatment building (Resource 2, 1947) is oriented to the southwest and is located in the central core group of buildings. It is constructed with Classical Revival style characteristics and includes decorative details such as a symmetrical facade, terra cotta door and window surrounds, keystones, lintels and sills, belt courses, panels,

<sup>21</sup> Interview with Scott Harmon, Public Affairs Department, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

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cornices, and elements like gables with cornice returns and swag designs. The continued treatment building (Resource 2, 1947) has a five-course, common-bond brick exterior.

The four-story building is rectangular and originally had thirty-six bays,<sup>22</sup> but several of these may be enclosed during the current renovation. The seven-bay, five-story, double-projecting entrance pavilion has a three-bay central section that features a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door, sidelights, and a three-light transom. The first floor of this three-bay projection is clad in stone. The door features a terra cotta surround that includes scroll brackets and an arched, broken pediment with a pineapple finial. The adjacent windows have terra cotta surrounds with scroll brackets. The central window of the second floor has a triangular pediment and stylized corbels. The windows are filled with one-over-one-light replacement sashes comprised of a single-light sash over a hopper-sash similar to those on the main building (Resource 1, 1947). Similar windows are found throughout the building or have been removed as part of the renovation process. The windows of the fifth-floor gable feature terra cotta panels and arched surrounds with a shell detail inside the arch. The lunette window in the gable is flanked by terra cotta swags. The gable has cornice returns.

The facade features two four-bay projections with gable roofs. The facade and rear roof slopes feature gabled dormers with cornice returns at regular intervals. Single-bay projections are being constructed near each end of the facade elevation, probably for egress stairwells and/or elevators. These additions appear to have flat roofs, an entry at the ground level, and window openings at the second, third, and fourth floors. The rear elevation has a central, seven-bay, double projection with the same details as can be found on the facade elevation. A new entrance vestibule is being constructed around the rear entry, and it appears the building, after the renovations are complete, may be re-oriented to the northeast. The two parapet gable walls at either end feature two false chimneys and a window with an arched lintel.

The side (northwest and southeast) elevations feature four bays. Originally, porches at the second, third, and fourth floors were four bays wide and two bays deep, although the former porches were enclosed in 1984.<sup>23</sup> The second-floor bays are delineated by brick arches and the third and fourth floors are delineated by brick piers and terra cotta panels. The former porches have been enclosed by brick walls and ribbons of single-light, fixed sashes. The former porches have flat roofs with parapet walls. The continued treatment building (Resource 2, 1947) is supported by a concrete basement foundation, and the gable roof is sheathed in replacement asphalt shingles.

Once the renovations to the continued treatment building (Resource 2, 1947) are complete, the building will house the North East Consolidated Patient Account Center that will handle billing for approximately thirty-two Veterans Affairs medical centers located in the northeast portion of the United States. The majority of the renovations appear to focus on the interior of the building. The new entrance vestibule along the current rear of the building (although it appears this will serve as the new main entrance) is of metal frame construction enclosed in glass. The two-story, flat-roof central portion of the new vestibule extends the width of the building's central pavilion. A single-story section flanks each side of the two-story central portion of the vestibule. The metal frame and glass enclosure will allow the original decorative elements to remain visible from outside the vestibule, including the original segmental arch entrance surround and the terra cotta decorative elements flanking the entrance. Although the alterations to the continued treatment building include the egress towers along the current facade, the construction of an entrance vestibule along the current rear elevation, and the probable reorientation of the building with the current rear serving at the new facade, the building retains the majority of its character defining architectural elements and it retains the spatial pattern with the adjacent buildings dating to the period of significance. Therefore the continued treatment building retains its integrity and continues to contribute to the significance of the Lebanon

<sup>22</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Department, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

<sup>23</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Department, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

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**Resource 3. Nurses' Quarters. 1947. *Contributing building.***

Resource 3 (Photographs 8 and 10) was constructed as the nurses' quarters in 1947 and currently serves as a child care facility. The building is oriented to the northeast and is located in the residential group of buildings southwest of the manager's quarters (Resource 5, 1950). It is constructed in the Colonial Revival style and includes architectural decorative details such as a symmetrical facade, pilasters, keystones, sidelights, transoms, fanlights, and a water table. The two-story, eleven-bay (w/w/w/w/w/d/w/w/w/w/w), rectangular building has a five-course, common-bond brick exterior.

The central, three-bay entrance pavilion has four pilasters with an entablature and a pedimented gable. A lunette window is centered in the gable of the entrance pavilion. The single-leaf entry is filled with a metal replacement door that simulates six panels, but the entry appears to retain its leaded glass sidelights and fanlight. The door is flanked by windows filled with six-light, double-hung replacement sashes. The windows throughout the building appear to have similar replacement sashes. The entry is accessed by a concrete porch with a cut-stone foundation and a set of concrete stairs flanked on each side by a cut-stone pier. Metal railings partially enclose the porch. A stone water table encompasses the building. The roof of the nurses' quarters (Resource 3, 1947) exhibits two hip-roof dormers on the facade and rear slopes that flank both sides of the facade and rear gables. The dormers are filled with six-light, double-hung sashes.

The single-story, screened porches at both side elevations have been retained; however, it appears that partially enclosed egress stairways from the second floor have been constructed. The stairway partitions project from the southeast and northwest side elevations, and they are clad in horizontal siding and have shed roofs. At both ends, the construction of the stairways enclosed two bays on the second floor and one bay on the first floor. The central entries from the side porches appear to retain their original doors. The side porches have flat roofs with square wooden supports. Because of the topography of the site, the northwest end (right side) porch is supported by an open basement loggia with brick arches. One of the arches has been completely filled and another partially filled with concrete as the grade was altered. On the left side (southeast elevation), a rubble stone retaining wall steps down from approximately 8 to 3 feet, creating a large, flat open area accessible from the basement entry of the rear elevation of the building.

The twelve-bay (w/w/w/w/w/d/w/w/d/w/d/w) rear elevation has a three-bay, central rear projection. The central, single-leaf entry is filled with a metal door. The entry has a wood door surround with flat Tuscan pilasters and a triangular pediment with dentils. The gable has cornice returns and a round vent. Two other single-leaf entries are located at the basement level to the right of the central entry. Both are filled with metal doors. The nurses' quarters are supported by a concrete basement foundation, and the hip roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

**Resource 4. Officers' Duplex Quarters. 1950. *Contributing building.***

Resource 4 (Photograph 8) was constructed as an officers' duplex quarters in 1950, and it currently appears to be used for offices. The officers' duplex quarters (Resource 4, 1950) is oriented to the southeast and is located in the residential group of buildings northwest of the nurses' quarters (Resource 3, 1947). It was constructed with Colonial Revival architectural decorative details, such as a symmetrical facade, pilasters, brick exterior, and a brick cornice. The two-story, six-bay (w/d/w/w/d/w) building displays a five-course, common-bond brick exterior.

The two projecting entry vestibules have gable roofs. The single-leaf entries are filled with six-panel wood doors, a four-light transom, and contemporary storm doors. The entries have wood door surrounds with fluted pilasters and triangular pediments. The adjacent windows are filled with twelve-light, double-hung replacement sashes and vertical vinyl paneling. The paneling, located below the sashes, replaced original panels that featured two rectangular-shaped details created with applied moldings (similar to those found in the facade windows of the

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officer's duplex quarters at the Fayetteville, North Carolina, Veterans Affairs Medical Center).<sup>24</sup> The remaining windows throughout the building are filled with similar replacement sashes but do not include the panels.

The southwest and northeast side elevations each exhibit porches with shed roofs and square, wood columns. Exterior chimneys on each side elevation pierce the ridgeline at the gable ends, and an interior chimney pierces the ridgeline from the center of the building. Looking at the facade of the building, the left side (southwest elevation) porch retains its metal railings, and a single-leaf entry is filled with a nine-light metal replacement door. On the right side (northeast elevation), the porch railings have been removed, and the porch is accessed by a single-light metal door.

The seven-bay (w/d/w/w/w/d/w) rear elevation exhibits two rear vestibules with single-leaf, four-light wood doors and shed roofs adjacent to a six-bay, double-gable projection. Concrete stairs near the northeast and northwest rear corners and perpendicular to the rear vestibules descend to single-leaf basement entries that are directly below the rear vestibules. The officers' duplex quarters (Resource 4, 1950) is supported by a concrete basement foundation and has a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.

**Resource 5. Manager's Quarters. 1950. Contributing building.**

Resource 5 was constructed as the manager's quarters in 1950, and it currently contains home and community care offices. The manager's quarters building (Resource 5, 1950), oriented to the southwest, is located in the residential group of buildings and northeast of the nurses' quarters (Resource 3, 1947). It includes Colonial Revival architectural decorative details, such as a symmetrical facade, pilasters, a brick exterior, and a brick cornice. The two-story, three-bay (w/d/w), side-gable building displays a five-course, common-bond brick exterior.

The projecting entry vestibule has a shed roof. The single-leaf entry is filled with a six-panel wood door, a four-light transom, and a storm door. The entry has wood door surrounds with flat pilasters and a triangular pediment. The adjacent windows are filled with twelve-light, double-hung replacement sashes and vertical vinyl paneling. The paneling, located below the sashes, replaced original panels that featured two rectangular-shaped details created with applied moldings<sup>25</sup> (similar to those found in the facade windows of the officers' duplex quarters at the Fayetteville, North Carolina, Veterans Affairs Medical Center). The other windows throughout the building do not include the panels below the windows. The windows of the second floor have similar replacement sashes but are eight-over-eight-light, double-hung sashes.

Looking at the facade of the building, the left side (northwest elevation) has a side porch with a shed roof supported by four square columns. An exterior chimney pierces the ridgeline of the roof along the left side of the house. The single-leaf entry from the porch is filled with a single-light metal door. Two quarter-round windows flank the chimney in the gable end. The four-bay rear elevation (d/w/w/w) exhibits a two-bay rear projection along the east portion of the elevation. The building has a small rear vestibule with a shed roof and a single-leaf entry filled with a wood storm door. Concrete stairs, perpendicular to the rear vestibule, descend to a single-leaf basement entry that is directly below the rear vestibule. The manager's quarters (Resource 5, 1950) is supported by a concrete basement foundation and has a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.

**Resource 6. Storage building. 1947. Contributing building.**

Resource 6 (Photograph 19) was constructed in 1947 as a storage or warehouse building, and it retains this original function. The storage building is oriented to the northeast and is located in the maintenance/utility group

<sup>24</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Medical Center Library, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Learning University, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

<sup>25</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Medical Center Library, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Learning University, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

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of buildings southwest of the boiler house (Resource 10, 1947). It is constructed in a utilitarian manner but is complementary to the Colonial Revival style employed in the design of other buildings constructed during the period of significance. The single-story, eleven-bay, side-gable building is rectangular and displays a five-course, common-bond brick exterior. A concrete loading dock projects outward from the facade elevation and is partially sheltered by two cantilevered porches with shed roofs. The loading dock extends nearly the entire length of the facade. Opening onto the loading dock are a single- and two double-leaf entries filled with metal doors. The entries appear to have been resized or the original transoms have been enclosed with brick. A garage bay is filled with an overhead metal door. The windows are filled with six-over-six-light awning sashes. A small single-bay projection at the southeast end of the loading dock has a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door. The projection has a flat roof.

Looking at the facade of the building, the left side (southeast elevation) exhibits four bays, including a single-leaf entry into the rear addition filled with a metal door. The rear addition projects from the southwest rear corner and has a flat roof. The other side of the rear addition has another single-leaf entry filled with a metal door. The rear elevation of the original building has six bays, and a set of concrete stairs near the northwest corner descends to a single- and a double-leaf entry filled with metal doors into the basement. A window is adjacent to the double-leaf entry. The right side (northwest elevation) of the original building has four bays, including an off-center single-leaf entry filled with a metal door and a metal gable vent. The storage building (Resource 6, 1947) is supported by a concrete basement foundation and has a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Four air vents project from the ridgeline of the roof.

**Resource 7. Laundry Building. 1950. Contributing building.**

Resource 7 (Photograph 19) was constructed in 1950 as the laundry building, and it maintains its original function. The laundry building is oriented to the southwest and is located in the maintenance/utility group of buildings southwest of the garage (Resource 8, 1947). It is constructed in a utilitarian manner but is complementary to the Colonial Revival style employed in the design of other buildings constructed during the period of significance. The single-story, seven-bay, flat-roof building is rectangular and displays a five-course, common-bond brick exterior. Two single-bay projections on the facade have garage bays filled with overhead metal doors. The windows are filled with a multiple-light sash that includes a four-light awning section. Similar windows (either alone or in pairs) are found throughout the building. The interior elevations of the projections each exhibit single-leaf entries filled with metal doors. The sides of the building each exhibit five bays and include a partial walk-out basement. The rear elevation has seven bays and includes a full walk-out basement with three double-leaf entries at the basement level, all filled with metal doors. A precast concrete or stone cornice encompasses the building. A precast concrete water table is visible above the basement entries and windows. The laundry building (Resource 7, 1950) is supported by a concrete basement foundation.

**Resource 8. Garage. 1947. Contributing building.**

Resource 8 (Photographs 11 and 19) was constructed in 1947 as the garage, and it retains that purpose today. The garage is oriented to the southwest and is located northeast of the laundry building (Resource 7, 1950). It is constructed in a utilitarian manner but is complementary to the Colonial Revival style employed in the design of the other buildings constructed during the period of significance. The single-story, side-gable, eight-bay building is rectangular and displays a five-course, common-bond brick exterior. Six garage bays along the facade are filled with overhead metal doors. Two former garage bays have been enclosed and resized with single-leaf entries filled with metal doors. One of the entries is sheltered by a small gabled porch supported by wood brackets. The sides of the building each have three windows filled with twenty-light sashes. These twenty-light sashes include six- and three-light awning sections within the window bays. Similar windows are found throughout the building. The rear elevation has nine window openings. The garage (Resource 8, 1947) is supported by a concrete foundation

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and has a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Three large air vents project from the ridgeline of the roof.

**Resource 9. Utility Shops Building. 1947. Contributing building.**

Resource 9 (Photograph 19) was constructed in 1947 as the utility shops building, and it appears to retain this original function. The utility shops building is oriented to the southeast and is located in the maintenance/utility group of buildings and northwest of the boiler house (Resource 10, 1947). The utility shops building is constructed in a utilitarian manner but is complementary to the Colonial Revival style employed in the design of other buildings constructed during the period of significance within the historic district. The single-story, side-gable, twelve-bay building is rectangular and displays a five-course, common-bond brick exterior. Three single- and three double-leaf entries along the facade are filled with metal doors. The former transoms have been enclosed. The windows are filled with six-over-six light awning sashes. Similar windows are found throughout the building. The side elevations of the building each have three bays; looking at the facade of the building, the left side (southwest elevation) has two windows and a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door and a transom that appears to be intact but painted over. The right side (northeast elevation) has three window bays filled with paired windows. The rear elevation exhibits eight windows. The utility shops building (Resource 9, 1947) is supported by a concrete foundation and has a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Four large air vents project from the ridgeline of the roof.

**Resource 10. Boiler House. 1947. Contributing building.**

Resource 10 (Photograph 19) was constructed in 1947 as the boiler house, and it continues to be utilized for its original function. The boiler house is oriented to the southeast and is located in the maintenance/utility group of buildings and southwest of the utility shops (Resource 9, 1947). It is constructed in a utilitarian manner. The boiler house (Resource 10, 1947) appears to be more than a single story but is probably a single, large interior space. The eight-bay, flat roof, building is an irregularly-shaped polygon and displays a five-course, common-bond brick exterior. A flat stone or precast concrete cornice encompasses the building. The entry is filled with a double-leaf metal door. The windows in the main block are filled with pairs and ribbons of multiple-light sashes with six-light awning sections, and they are enclosed by metal screens. Similar windows are found throughout the building. A single-story projection near the southwest corner of the facade elevation has two four-light windows and a flat roof. Looking at the facade of the building, a two-story projection on the right side (northeast elevation) has two bays and steps down to a single-story projection that is partially below grade. A set of concrete stairs descends to a single-leaf metal door flanked by two windows.

The incinerator (Resource 11, 1947) and the chiller plant (an addition to Resource 10) all but envelop the rear elevation, which appears to have first- and second-floor windows at regular intervals. A third-story, square projection extends above the roof near the northeast corner. The single-story chiller plant was constructed as an addition on the northwest corner of the boiler house. The addition, which is not shown on a plot plan of the facility dating to 1973, is oriented to the northwest and has five bays.<sup>26</sup> A stone or precast concrete cornice similar to the one on the original portion of the building encompasses the addition. A central, double-leaf entry is filled with metal doors. The chilling tower equipment is located on the roof behind a large louvered screen. The southwest elevation of the building has four bays, including a garage bay filled with an overhead metal door; the former large window that has been partially enclosed and filled with a louvered vent; a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door; and a four-light window. The boiler house (Resource 10, 1947) is supported by a concrete foundation and has a flat roof. Three large vents with conical hoods project from the roof.

<sup>26</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Department, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

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**Resource 11. Incinerator Building. 1950. *Contributing building.***

Resource 11 was constructed in 1950 as the incinerator building, and it currently appears to be used for offices or storage. It is oriented to the southeast, toward the rear elevation of the boiler house (Resource 10, 1947), and is located in the maintenance/utility group of buildings. It is constructed in a utilitarian manner. The incinerator (Resource 11, 1947) is a single-story, flat-roof, two-bay building that has a rectangular footprint and displays a five-course, common-bond brick exterior.

The off-center entry is filled with a twelve-light wood door. The windows are filled with eight-light sashes with four-light awning sections. At least one window has had the awning section removed for a vent. Looking at the facade of the building, the right side (northeast elevation) of the building has a garage bay filled with an overhead metal door. The rear elevation has three windows, and the left side (southwest elevation) is connected to the boiler house (Resource 9, 1947) by a corridor from the chiller plant addition. Another corridor directly connects the incinerator building (Resource 11, 1947) and the boiler house (Resource 10, 1947). This corridor, which may date to the construction of the chiller plant addition, has a double-leaf entry filled with metal doors. A set of concrete stairs leads to a single-leaf entry on the left side (southwest elevation) of the building partially below grade. The entry is filled with a nine-light wood door. The incinerator building is supported by a concrete basement foundation and has a flat roof.

**Resource 14. Flag Pole. 1947. *Contributing object.***

Resource 14, the flag pole (Photograph 4), was constructed in 1947. It is located in the central core group of buildings southwest of the main entrance to the main building (Resource 1, 1947). It features a metal pole and base, with a two-tiered concrete platform at grade. The pole is surmounted by a brass ball finial. An oval-shaped terrace constructed of bluestone and limestone surrounds the flag pole. The flag pole and the terrace are situated in the center of an oval-shaped drive that served as the original main entrance to the main building (Resource 1, 1947), which has now been shifted to the southeast end of the building. The terrace is flanked on each side by two circular concrete structures faced with limestone that may have been fountains. Two metal gates flanking a wedge-shaped median in the entrance drive (Resource F, 1947) were installed after September 11, 2001,<sup>27</sup> and serve to detour vehicular traffic to the new entrance of the main building (Resource 1, 1947) or to other buildings as needed. Despite these changes, the flag pole (Resource 14, 1947) and the main building (Resource 1, 1947) still serve as the focal points of the Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District.

**Resource 15. Water Tower. 1947. *Contributing structure.***

Resource 15 was constructed in 1947 as the water tower, and it retains that use today. The water tower (Resource 15, 1947) is located east of the manager's quarters (Resource 5, 1950). The tank has six supports, each resting on a concrete pier foundation. The supports are interlocked by three sets of horizontal supports, and each vertical section is cross braced. A vertical supply pipe connects the upper tank with supply pipes below ground. A small cat-walk encompasses the tank. A chain-link fence surmounted by razor wire surrounds the base of the tank. A small, pre-cast concrete, single-bay structure has been constructed near the southwest corner of the fence around the base of the water tower. It has a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door. Vents project from the roof and one of the sides of the structure. It is connected to the tower with what appears to be a metal chase and may be related to communications equipment that has been installed on the water tank.

<sup>27</sup> Interview with Scott Harmon, Public Affairs Department of the Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

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**Resource 17. Admissions Building. 1950. *Contributing building.***

Resource 17 was constructed as the admissions building in 1950, and currently it is used as a patient-care building that includes radiology, laboratories, specialty clinics, women's health clinics, and the pharmacy. The admissions building (Resource 17, 1950) (Photographs 4 and 5) is oriented to the southwest and is located in the central core group of buildings northwest of and adjacent to the main building (Resource 1, 1947). It includes Colonial Revival architectural decorative details, such as a symmetrical facade, stone or terra cotta door surround, cornice with returns, belt course, and a water table. The five-story, twenty-five-bay, hip-roof building is "H"-shaped and has a five-story, three-bay central entrance pavilion; facade and rear return wings; side extensions from the return wings; and a six-story, four-bay rear central projection. The admissions building (Resource 17, 1950) has a five-course, common-bond brick exterior. The building exhibits a mix of hip, gable- and flat-roofs.

A recent addition is the projecting glass-and-stainless-steel vestibule that currently encloses the first and second floors of the central entrance pavilion. The original door and window surrounds have been retained inside the vestibule. A ramp for automobiles has been constructed outside the vestibule, which has a revolving glass door and an adjacent single-leaf, aluminum-frame glass door. The new entries are sheltered by an overhanging porch. The windows of the central pavilion are filled with one-over-one-light replacement sashes comprised of a single-light sash over a hopper-sash. Similar replacement sashes fill the windows throughout the building. The central entrance pavilion is surmounted by a parapeted gable containing a lunette window decorated with swag details. The gable is flanked by two urn finials.

The rear of the building exhibits a five-story, four-bay, central rear projection with a flat roof. Flanking the central rear projection are five-story, three-bay, gable-roof return wings. There are several additions, all of which display five-course, common-bond brick exteriors and are supported by concrete foundations. A single-story, three-bay, flat-roof, "T"-shaped addition was constructed on the rear elevation that features a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door. A small wedge-shaped addition was constructed on the southeastern corner of the northwest rear return wing. This addition exhibits an angled loading dock bay filled with an overhead metal door. The loading dock area is sheltered by an extension of the hip roof of the addition. The roof is supported in one corner by a square metal column. A single-story, sheltered ambulance area has been constructed on the northeast (rear) elevation of the southeast rear return wing. The flat roof is supported on each side by walls, leaving a large open bay. Windows are filled with single-light fixed sashes and multiple-light jalousie sashes. A fourth addition was constructed on the southeast elevation of the southeast rear return wing. The single-story, flat-roof, rectangular addition is clad in brick laid in a five-course common bond, and the addition has a stone or concrete belt course.

The corridor from the main building (Resource 1, 1947) enters the admissions building on the first-floor level of the right side (southeast extension), and the corridor from the medical rehabilitation building (Resource 18, 1950) enters the admissions building on the first-floor level of the northwest extension. The admissions building (Resource 17, 1950) is supported by a concrete basement foundation and has a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The rear and facade roof slopes, as well as those of the return wings, exhibit gabled dormers at regular intervals. The dormers are currently filled with louvered vents. A single-story modular addition has been constructed on the northwest elevation of the left (northwest) facade return wing. The facade elevation of the modular addition has an off-center, single-leaf entry filled with a metal door and five windows filled with single-light, double-hung sashes. Similar windows are found throughout the modular addition. The exterior is clad in vertical wood paneling. The northwest end of the addition has a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door. The addition has a foundation hidden by vertical wood panel skirting and a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.

**Resource 18. Medical Rehabilitation Building. 1950. *Contributing building.***

Resource 18 was constructed in 1950 as a medical rehabilitation building, and it currently contains offices for



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voluntary services, engineering contracting, human resources, and patient care services (Photographs 4 and 7). The medical rehabilitation building (Resource 18, 1950) is oriented to the southwest and is located in the central core group of buildings northwest of the chapel (Resource 106, 1963). It includes Colonial Revival architectural decorative details, such as a symmetrical facade, belt courses, and cornices with returns. The five-story, twenty-nine-bay, hip-roof building has a five-story, three-bay central entrance pavilion, gable-roof facade return wings, and a six-story rear central projection with a walk-out basement. This rear projection steps down to a three-story, sixteen-bay, rectangular rear wing that itself steps down to a single story. The rear wing has a stone belt course above the third-floor windows and a flat roof. The medical rehabilitation building displays a five-course, common-bond brick exterior and a mix of hip, gable- and flat-roofs.

The central entrance pavilion is surmounted by a parapeted gable with a lunette window decorated with swag details. The gable is flanked by two urn finials. The facade return wings each have a parapeted gable with a lunette window. A stone belt course encompasses the building between the first and second floors. The three-bay side elevations of the main block are covered by the hip roof of the main block. The first and second floors of the central entrance pavilion are enclosed by a recently constructed projecting shed-roof vestibule addition that includes the basement level. The double-leaf entry at the first-floor level is filled with an aluminum-frame glass door, sidelights, and transom. Above the entry is an arched, single-light transom, and above that is a multiple-light oculus window, similar to those found in gables of the entrance pavilion and the facade return wings. The entry is centered within a section that has a five-course, common-bond brick exterior with a gable roof above the facade entry. The majority of the vestibule addition is of metal frame construction with large areas of the wall planes filled with glass. The building's original facade entry door surround remains in place, along with the original window openings and brick exterior now sheltered by the vestibule addition.

The area immediately to the left of the original entrance has been excavated to create a patient drop-off area at the basement level. The vestibule addition extends over this new basement entry and includes a double-leaf entry filled with aluminum-frame glass doors. The vestibule's exterior exhibits single-light windows in a regular grid pattern. The other windows throughout the building are filled with one-over-one-light replacement sashes comprised of a single-light sash over a hopper-sash, like those found in the main building (Resource 1, 1947). The corridor from the admissions building (Resource 17, 1950) enters the building at the first floor on the rear of the main block near the northeast rear corner. There are two small loading docks on the northwest elevation of the building. The loading dock on the northwest elevation of the rear wing is accessed by two single-leaf entries, one with a metal door and the other with a sixteen-light metal door. The other wedge-shaped loading dock is located in the corner of the six-story, central rear projection and the main block of the building. This loading dock is accessed by a double-leaf entry filled with metal doors. Both are sheltered by overhanging flat porch roofs. The medical rehabilitation building is supported by a concrete basement foundation and has a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The facade and rear roof slopes, as well as the facade return wings of the main block, exhibit gabled dormers at regular intervals. All of the dormers are currently filled with louvered vents.

**Resource 19. Disturbed Patients Building. 1950. Contributing building.**

Resource 19 (Photograph 16) was constructed in 1950 as the disturbed patients building, and it currently contains offices related to public relations, quality management, recreation therapy, and telecommunications. The disturbed patients building (Resource 19, 1950) is oriented to the northeast and is located northeast of the recreation building (Resource 22, 1950). The disturbed patients building includes minimal Colonial Revival architectural decorative details, such as a symmetrical facade, hip-roof, brick water table, and stone cornices. The three-story, twenty-four-bay building is "H"-shaped with three-story, gable-roof, multiple-bay facade return wings, three-story, hip-roof rear return wings, and a four-story, central rear projection. The disturbed patients building (Resource 19, 1950) has a five-course, common-bond brick exterior. The building exhibits a mix of hip, gable- and flat-roofs.

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The three-story building is rectangular and originally had twenty-five bays<sup>28</sup>; the northwest facade return wing has been modified. The slightly projecting, single-story entrance vestibule features a single-leaf entry filled with a replacement aluminum-frame glass door, sidelights, and a transom. The vestibule is clad in cut, banded stone and surmounted by a flat pediment with a projecting stone cornice. The windows flanking the entry are filled with one-over-one-light replacement sashes comprised of a single-light sash over a hopper-sash, similar to those on the main building (Resource 1, 1947). Similar sashes fill the windows throughout the disturbed patients building. Looking to the facade of the building, the right side (northwest) facade return wing has a small, flat-roof, single-bay addition constructed along the facade elevation. A single, large window opening is located on the southeast elevation of the addition, while a larger window opening is found along the addition's facade. The window bays are currently filled with single-light, fixed sashes. A single-leaf entry on the northwest elevation of the addition is filled with a horizontal-sliding, aluminum-frame glass door with a large single-light transom. The three-bay facade return wings have gable roofs with round, louvered gable vents and cornice returns. The main block extends five bays beyond the return wings. Small, arched dormers filled with louvered vents project from the side roof slopes of the main block and the rear (southwest) roof slopes of the rear return wings. Gabled dormers filled with louvered vents are located at regular intervals throughout the remainder of the building.

The four-story, flat-roof, eight-bay central projection on the rear elevation steps down on the northwest side to a single-story section. A stone belt course encompasses the flat roof projection above the fourth-floor windows. The rear, three-bay return wings have hip roofs. A brick wall with metal gates and the windowless exterior walls of connecting corridors (Resource E) create an enclosed outdoor area framed by the two rear return wings. A small "L"-shaped loading dock is located on the northwest elevation of the northwest rear return wing and the rear (southwest) elevation of the main block as it extends beyond the rear return wing. Sheltered by a flat roof, the loading dock is accessed by three single-leaf entries filled with metal doors. The disturbed patients building is supported by a concrete foundation and has a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.

**Resource 22. Recreation Building. 1950. Contributing building.**

Resource 22 (Photograph 15) was constructed in 1950 as the recreation building, and today it includes computer training rooms, the medical library, and educational offices. The recreation building (Resource 22, 1950) is oriented to the southeast and is located in the central core group of buildings to the southwest of the disturbed patients building (Resource 19, 1950). It includes minimal Colonial Revival architectural decorative details, such as a symmetrical facade, a brick exterior, a stone or terra cotta door surround with pilasters and dentils, a soldier-course water table, and a triangular cornice. The three-story, flat-roof, fifteen-bay building has a modified rectangular shape with a four-story, three-bay, central entrance pavilion. The four-story entrance pavilion steps down to three stories for the main block of the building. The recreation building displays a five-course, common-bond, brick exterior.

The three-bay, central entrance pavilion has a single-leaf entry filled with an aluminum-frame glass door, sidelights, and transom. The stone door surround features fluted pilasters and a flat pediment with dentils. The center window of the second floor has a stone surround that features flat, scrolled brackets. The windows are filled with one-over-one-light replacement sashes comprised of a single-light sash over a hopper-sash like those on the main building (Resource 1, 1947). Similar windows are found throughout the recreation building. A triangular cornice was applied to the facade elevation along the fourth floor of the central entrance pavilion. A blind (or filled) lunette window is located in the pediment. Two small windows above the cornice are filled with louvered vents. A projecting cornice and stone belt course above the third-floor windows encompasses the building.

<sup>28</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Department, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

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Looking at the facade of the building, the left side (southwest elevation) has a single-story projection with a shed roof. An entry from a small loading dock is recessed beneath the shed roof, which is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The single-bay, three-story, rear return wings flank a two-story section that nearly fills the area between the two rear wings. The connecting corridor from the disturbed patients building (Resource 19, 1950) enters the building at the first floor in the center of the rear elevation of the northwest rear return wing. The recreation building is supported by a concrete foundation and has a flat roof.

**Resource 23. Medical Rehabilitation Building. 1956. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 23 (Photograph 13) was constructed in 1956 as a medical rehabilitation building, and today it is used for occupational therapy and vocational rehabilitation services. The medical rehabilitation building (Resource 23, 1956) is oriented to the southwest and is located in the central core group of buildings and to the southwest of the recreation building (Resource 22, 1950). The medical rehabilitation building is located in an enclosed courtyard encompassed by connecting corridors (Resource E) and the recreation building (Resource 22). Resource 23 is not constructed in any discernible style. The single-story, flat-roof, sixteen-bay building is "U"-shaped. The medical rehabilitation building (Resource 23, 1956) displays a five-course, common-bond brick exterior.

Instead of a traditional entrance, the building is connected to the corridor (Resource D) between the admissions and the earlier medical rehabilitation buildings (Resources 17 and 18) in the center of the facade elevation. The windows are filled with one-over-one-light replacement sashes comprised of a single-light sash over a hopper-sash like those found on the main building (Resource 1, 1947). Similar windows are found throughout the building. The corners of the facade are recessed. The three-bay rear return wings each exhibit a central double-leaf entry filled with metal doors. The entries are sheltered by cantilevered concrete porches and are flanked by pairs of windows. Connecting corridor Resource D (circa 1950s–2000s) connects the building in the center of the southwest elevation to the connecting corridor Resource E (1947–1950) between the admissions and medical rehabilitation buildings (Resource 17 and 18, both 1950). The medical rehabilitation building is supported by a concrete foundation and has a flat roof.

**Resource 24. Therapeutic Exercise Clinic. 1956. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 24 (Photograph 17) was constructed in 1956 as the therapeutic exercise clinic, and it continues to be utilized as the medical center's gymnasium and swimming pool. The therapeutic exercise clinic (Resource 24, 1956), oriented to the southeast, is located in the central core group of buildings to the northwest of the disturbed patients building (Resource 19, 1950). It is constructed in no discernible style. The single-story, multiple-bay, flat-roof building is "U"-shaped and displays a five-course, common-bond brick exterior.

The building is connected by a corridor (Resource D) that extends to the southeast, intersecting the corridor (Resource E) between the disturbed patients building (Resource 19, 1950) and the two medical rehabilitation buildings (Resources 18 and 23, 1950 and 1956, respectively). The main entrance to the therapeutic exercise clinic is located within this corridor (Resource D). A small projection on the southwest corner of the facade exhibits four windows filled with single-light, fixed sashes framed by precast concrete surrounds. The windows on the northeast side of the projection and the connecting corridor to the addition on the northeast corner of the gymnasium's facade are filled with single-light, double-hung sashes. An aluminum-frame greenhouse has been constructed on the southwest side of the single-story, flat-roof projection along the southwest portion of the facade. The southwest elevation of the main block of the building has four windows that are slightly bowed outward. The windows are filled with single-light, fixed replacement sashes in a grid pattern. One window has been enclosed with brick.

The rear elevation has nine window bays. The three windows on the right portion (the pool section) are exactly like those found on the southwest elevation. The six windows on the left portion of the rear elevation (the

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gymnasium section) appear to be original, single-light awning-style sashes. Similar windows are found on the southeast elevation of the gymnasium. There are two double-leaf entries at ground level at each end of the gymnasium along the rear elevation that are filled with metal doors. The entries are sheltered by shallow porches with concrete roofs and flared brick wall supports. The gymnasium and pool sections of the building exhibit brick pilasters at regular intervals on all elevations.

A single-story addition has been constructed on the northeast corner of the gymnasium's facade. The northeast elevation of the addition exhibits a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door. The windows are filled with ribbons of single-light, fixed sashes. The addition has a five-course, common-bond brick exterior. The former windows on the southeast elevation have been enclosed. The southwest elevation of the addition is clad in a ribbed metal panel exterior. The hip roof of the addition is sheathed in standing-seam metal. The therapeutic exercise clinic (Resource 23, 1956) is supported by a concrete foundation and has, except where noted otherwise, a flat roof.

**Resource 25. Officers' Duplex Quarters. 1950. Contributing building.**

Resource 25 (Photograph 9) was constructed as an officers' duplex quarters in 1950, and it currently appears to be vacant. The officers' duplex quarters (Resource 25, 1950), oriented to the southwest, is located to the southeast of the manager's quarters (Resource 5, 1950) in the residential group of buildings. It includes Colonial Revival architectural decorative details, such as a symmetrical facade, brick exterior, pilasters, and a brick cornice. The two-story, side-gable, six-bay (w/d/w/w/d/w) building has a five-course, common-bond brick exterior.

The two projecting, gable-roof entry vestibules have single-leaf entries filled with six-panel wood doors, a four-light transom, and storm doors. The entries have wood door surrounds with fluted pilasters and triangular pediments. The adjacent windows are filled with twelve-over-twelve-light, double-hung replacement sashes with vertical vinyl paneling located beneath the first-floor window openings. The vinyl panels replaced the original wood panels that featured two rectangular-shaped details created with applied moldings<sup>29</sup> (similar to those found in the facade windows of the officers' duplex quarters at the Fayetteville, North Carolina, Veterans Affairs Medical Center). The other windows throughout the building are filled with similar replacement sashes but do not include the panels below the window openings.

Looking at the facade of the building, the side (southeast and northwest) elevations each exhibit shed-roof porches with square wood columns. Exterior chimneys on each end pierce the ridgeline at the gable ends, and an interior chimney pierces the ridgeline at the center of the building. On the right side (southeast elevation), the porch retains its metal railings and its screen enclosure, and a single-leaf entry onto the porch is filled with a nine-light wood door and a storm door. On the left side (northwest elevation), the porch's railings have been removed. The left side porch is accessed from the interior of the residence by a nine-light wood door and a storm door.

The seven-bay (w/d/w/w/w/d/w) rear elevation exhibits two shed-roof rear vestibules with single-leaf entries filled by wood screen doors. The central portion of the rear elevation between the two vestibules is a four-bay, double-gable projection. Concrete stairs perpendicular to the rear vestibules descend to single-leaf basement entries that are directly below the rear vestibules. The officers' duplex quarters (Resource 25, 1950) is supported by a concrete basement foundation and has a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.

**Resource 26. Residents' and Interns' Quarters. 1950. Contributing building.**

Resource 26 (Photograph 8) was constructed as the residents' and interns' ("bachelors'") quarters in 1950, and currently it is used for residential purposes or office space. The residents' and interns' quarters (Resource 26,

<sup>29</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Medical Center Library, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Learning University, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

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1950), oriented to the southwest, is located in the residential group of buildings and northwest of the nurses' quarters (Resource 3, 1947). It exhibits minimal Colonial Revival architectural decorative details, including a symmetrical facade, a brick exterior, a wood door surround, and a stone water table. The two-story, eleven-bay (w/w/w/w/w/d/w/w/w/w/w) building is rectangular and displays a five-course, common-bond brick exterior.

The central, single-leaf entry is filled with a nine-light wood door, sidelights, and transom. The entry has a wood door surround with fluted pilasters and a triangular, open pediment. The adjacent windows are filled with nine-over-nine-light, double-hung replacement sashes. Similar replacement sashes fill the windows throughout the remainder of the building. The entry is accessed by granite stairs with metal railings. On the left side (northwest elevation), a side porch is accessed from the building by two single-leaf entries filled with nine-light metal replacement doors. The porch retains its metal railings, but an "L"-shaped concrete ramp has been constructed to provide access from the rear sidewalk. The central single-leaf entry along the eleven-bay (w/w/w/w/w/d/w/w/w/w/w) rear elevation is filled with a metal replacement door. Three louvered, arched attic vents project from the facade and rear slopes of the roof. The residents' and interns' quarters (Resource 26, 1950) is supported by a concrete foundation and has a hip roof sheathed in slate tiles.

**Resource 27. Attendants' Quarters. 1950. Contributing building.**

Resource 27 was constructed as the attendants' quarters in 1950, and it currently is filled with offices. The attendants' quarters (Resource 27, 1950), oriented to the northeast, is located northeast of the main building (Resource 1, 1947). It includes minimal Colonial Revival architectural decorative details, such as a symmetrical facade, brick exterior, a wood door surround, and a hip roof. The two-story, nine-bay (w/w/w/w/d/w/w/w/w) building is rectangular and displays a five-course, common-bond brick exterior. The central entry is filled with a nine-light wood door, sidelights, and four-light transom. The entry has a wood door surround with fluted pilasters and a triangular pediment. The windows are filled with six-over-six-light, double-hung wood sashes. Similar sashes fill the windows throughout the building.

Both sides of the building have three bays. Looking at the facade of the building, the left side's (southeast elevation) first- and second-floor's central bays were former windows that have been resized for single-leaf entries filled with metal doors. The second-floor, central bay of the right side (northwest elevation) has been resized for a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door. Both sides of the building have metal exterior stairs. The nine-bay rear elevation exhibits a central three-bay projection with a central entry filled with a twelve-light wood door. The attendants' quarters (Resource 27, 1950) is supported by a concrete foundation and has a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The roof is pierced by two small arched vents on the facade roof slope and three arched vents at regular intervals on the rear roof slope.

**Resource 28. Personnel Garage. 1950. Contributing building.**

Resource 28 was constructed in 1950 as a personnel garage, and it currently is used for storage. The personnel garage (Resource 28, 1950), oriented to the southwest, is located in the residential group of buildings northeast and directly to the rear of the residents' and interns' quarters (Resource 26, 1950). It is constructed in a utilitarian manner. The single-story, flat-roof, twelve-bay building is rectangular and displays a five-course, common-bond brick exterior.

The twelve garage bays are filled with replacement two-light, vinyl overhead doors. A precast concrete belt course encompasses the building above the garage bay openings. Parapet roof walls project above the concrete belt course on the facade and side elevations. The rear elevation features twelve windows filled with pairs of replacement four-light, horizontal-sliding sashes. Similar sashes fill the windows on the side (southeast and northwest) elevations. The personnel garage (Resource 28, 1950) is supported by a concrete slab foundation and has a flat roof sheathed in a rubber membrane.

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**Resource 31. Water Treatment Building. 1950. *Contributing building.***

Resource 31 was constructed in 1950 as a water treatment building, and it retains that use today. The water treatment building (Resource 31, 1950), oriented to the southwest, is located in the maintenance and utility group of buildings to the northwest of the laundry building (Resource 7, 1950). It is constructed in a utilitarian manner. The single-story, flat-roof, two-bay (w/d) building has a square footprint and displays a five-course, common-bond brick exterior. The double-leaf facade entry appears to have been resized and is filled with metal doors. The facade window is filled with an eight-light sash that includes a four-light awning section. Similar windows are found throughout the building. Looking at the facade of the building, the right side (southeast elevation) exhibits two small raised openings filled with wood doors. The rear elevation has two window openings. The water treatment building (Resource 31, 1950) is supported by a concrete foundation.

**Resource 33. Greenhouse. 1955. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 33 was constructed in 1955 as a greenhouse, and it currently appears to be used for storage and expansion of the utility shops. The greenhouse (Resource 33, 1955), oriented to the southwest, is located in the maintenance/utility group of buildings to the southeast of the boiler house (Resource 10, 1947). The greenhouse is constructed in no discernible style. The single-story, three-bay, square-shaped facade section of the building has a six-course, common-bond brick exterior and a flat roof. It exhibits a centered single-leaf entry filled with a three-light wood door. The entry is sheltered by an overhanging porch with a gable roof supported by brackets. The windows flanking the entry are filled with pairs of four-light sashes with two-light awning sections. Similar windows are found on each of the side elevations of this section of the building. Looking at the facade of the building, the left side (northwest elevation) also has a single-leaf entry filled with a three-light wood door. The greenhouse section exhibits an aluminum-frame plastic or Plexiglas clad greenhouse supported by six-course, common-bond brick half-walls with concrete coping. A single-leaf entry at the rear (northeast elevation) of the greenhouse is filled with a single-light, aluminum-framed door. A large vent fan projects from the rear elevation of the greenhouse immediately adjacent to the entry.

**Resource 99. Modular Building. 2009. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 99 (Photograph 18) was constructed in 2009 to house administrative offices. The modular building (Resource 99, 2009), oriented to the southeast, is located northwest of the maintenance/utility group of buildings. It is constructed in no discernible style. The single-story, thirteen-bay, flat-roof building exhibits two single-leaf entries filled with metal doors. The windows along the facade are filled with single-light, double-hung sashes. Similar sashes fill the windows throughout the remainder of the building. The exterior is clad in vertical wood panels. The rear has nine bays, including two single-leaf entries filled with metal doors. There is a rectangular projection on the northeast corner. The foundation of the modular building (Resource 99, 2009) is hidden by vertical wood panel skirting.

**Resource 100. Weiss Farmhouse. 1835. *Contributing building.***

Resource 100 (Photograph 20) was constructed in 1835 as a farmhouse, and it currently appears to be vacant or used intermittently for patient programs. The Weiss Farmhouse (Resource 100, 1835), oriented to the northeast, is located south of the maintenance/utility group of buildings and to the northwest of the attendants' quarters (Resource 27, 1950). The building was constructed in the Georgian style as interpreted by its Pennsylvania Dutch builders. The two-and-a-half-story, five-bay (w/w/d/w/w), side-gable dwelling has a two-bay (d/w) section recessed from the facade wall plane along the right side (northwest elevation). The five-bay main block exhibits a central single-leaf entry filled with a paneled wood door, aluminum-frame storm door, and six-light transom. The windows are filled with six-light, double-hung replacement sashes. Similar replacement sashes fill the windows

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throughout the residence. All windows except for the two in the southeast gable end are flanked by replacement vinyl shutters.

The building is constructed of coursed rubble limestone blocks with brownstone quoins. The entry is sheltered by a shed-roof porch that extends the length of the facade. The porch is supported by round, fluted replacement columns resting on square limestone and sandstone piers. The facade of the two-bay section has a single-leaf entry filled with a nine-light wood door, three-light transom, and an aluminum frame storm door. The entry is sheltered by a porch similar to the one on the main block of the house, except square wood porch columns have been retained. The shed roofs of both porches are sheathed in asphalt shingles. The decks of both porches appear to have been replaced.

Looking at the facade of the building, the left side (southeast elevation) of the main block of the house has three windows at the ground-floor level, two at the second floor, and two in the gable. A metal bulkhead near the southeast corner provides access to the basement. An interior brick chimney projects from the rear slope of the roof near the left side of the house. The rear elevation of the main block of the residence has three bays, including a slightly off-center, single-leaf entry filled with a paneled wood door and a storm door. A former porch on the rear elevation of the two-bay section has been enclosed with a storm door and a ribbon of windows filled with single-light, double-hung sashes. The enclosed porch is clad in vinyl siding, and the shed roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. The former rear porch is supported by a mortared limestone and concrete-slab foundation. The Weiss Farmhouse is supported by a limestone foundation and has a gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal.

**Resource 103. Groh-Wengler Farmhouse. 1831. *Contributing building.***

Resource 103 (Photograph 12) was constructed in 1831 as a farmhouse, and today it appears to be vacant or intermittently used for Veterans Affairs police training programs. The Groh-Wengler Farmhouse (Resource 103, 1831) is currently oriented to the northwest and is located southeast of the main entrance drive (Resource F, 1947). It appears that the original main elevation is the current rear (southeast) elevation. The rectangular, two-and-a-half story, three-bay (w/d/w), side-gable residence has a central entry filled with a paneled wood door and a wood screen door. The entry is recessed because of the thickness of the stone walls, and the entry reveals are decorated with recessed wood panels. The majority of the windows are filled with double-hung replacement sashes that have snap-in muntins. The majority of the first-floor windows throughout the residence are filled with six-over-six-light, double-hung sashes while the second-floor windows are filled with nine-over-nine-light, double-hung replacement sashes. Most of the windows retain their metal shutter holdbacks. The outline of a porch with a flat roof supported by round columns and surmounted by a balustrade<sup>30</sup> is still visible along the current facade, but this porch has been removed. The outline of another porch that appears to have had a gable roof is also visible along the current facade. The entry is accessed by a square concrete-slab porch deck.

The residence is constructed of coursed limestone blocks with limestone quoins. Both side elevations, including the gable ends, exhibit two bays. Looking at the current facade of the building, the right side (southwest) gable exhibits a stone plaque that reads "Built by John Groh and Sarah His Wife 1831." An interior brick chimney projects from the ridgeline of the roof adjacent to the southwest gable. The current rear elevation has five bays (w/w/d/w/w). The central, single-leaf entry is filled with a two-light wood door, a single-light transom, and a wood screen door. The roof flashing and the holes from the rafters of an enclosed porch that once sheltered the rear entry<sup>31</sup> remain visible. A projecting drip edge incorporates the window sills of the second floor. The rear entry is accessed from an "L"-shaped concrete slab porch deck that partially extends around the northeast (left side) elevation. The Groh-

<sup>30</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Medical Center Library, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Learning University, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

<sup>31</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Medical Center Library, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Learning University, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

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Wengler Farmhouse is supported by a limestone block foundation and has a gable roof sheathed in standing-seam metal.

**Resource 105. Picnic Shelter. 1961. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 105 was constructed in 1961 as a picnic shelter and continues to serve its original function. The picnic shelter (Resource 105, 1961) is oriented to the southwest and is northwest of the maintenance/utility group of buildings. The rectangular, single-story, front-gable, single-bay building has a ribbon of windows filled with single-light, horizontal-sliding sashes. The windows are sheltered by a projecting front-gable porch (a continuation of the building's roof) with square wood supports. The side elevations exhibit five windows filled with five-light jalousie sashes and single-leaf entries filled with metal doors and contemporary storm doors. The rear has two windows with similar jalousie sashes. The building exhibits an exterior with running-bond concrete block half-walls supporting a frame exterior wall that exhibits horizontal cement-fiberboard siding. An exterior concrete block chimney pierces the roof near the northwest corner. The picnic shelter is supported by a concrete foundation and has a front-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.

**Resource 106. Chapel. 1963. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 106 was constructed in 1963 as the chapel (Photograph 6), and it continues to serve its original function. The chapel (Resource 106, 1963), oriented to the southeast, is located in the central core group of buildings southeast of the medical rehabilitation building (Resource 18, 1950). The rectangular, single-story, front-gable, single-bay building was constructed in the Mid-Century Modern architectural style and closely resembles the chapel on the campus of the St. Cloud, Minnesota, Veterans Affairs Health Care System facility, which was also built in 1963. The chapel has a projecting entrance vestibule with a double-leaf entry filled with aluminum-frame glass doors. The entry is sheltered by a small, cantilevered concrete porch roof. Above the porch, the central projection is filled with a screened area divided by vertical and horizontal wood members. The projection is surmounted by a galvanized steel, tapered steeple. The building has a running-bond brick exterior.

Looking to the current facade of the building, the left side (southwest elevation) has three bays. A single-leaf entry is filled with a metal door and a stained-glass transom. The windows are filled with multiple-light, stained-glass, double-hung sashes. The rear and northeast elevations step down from the main gabled block of the building to an "L"-shaped section with a flat roof. The four-bay rear elevation has a double-leaf entry filled with four-light metal doors. The windows are filled with single-light, double-hung sashes. The six-bay right side (northeast elevation) has a single-leaf entry filled with a four-light metal door and five windows. A connecting corridor extends from near the northeast corner of the building to the connecting corridor Resource E (1947–1950) between the admissions and medical rehabilitation buildings (Resource 17 and 18, both 1950). The chapel (Resource 106, 1963) is supported by a concrete foundation and has a front-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.

**Resource 123. Electric Switchgear Station. 1980. *Noncontributing structure.***

Resource 123 was constructed in 1980 as an electric switchgear station. It is oriented northwest–southeast and is located south of the greenhouse (Resource 33, 1956). The northwest and southeast elevations each exhibit single-leaf entries filled with metal doors. Multiple access panels are visible on the northeast elevation. The electric switchgear station (Resource 123, 1980) is supported by a concrete pier foundation and has a front-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.

**Resource 130. Emergency Generator Building. 1978. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 130 was constructed in 1978 as an emergency generator and continues to serve its original function. It is oriented to the southeast and is located in the central core group of buildings near the northwest rear corner of the central rear wing of the main building (Resource 1, 1947). The single-leaf entry is filled with a metal door.



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The generator exhibits a metal exterior similar to the entry but pierced with louvered vents. The flat roof is surmounted by two exhaust mufflers. The emergency generator is supported by a concrete-slab foundation. A similar generator (Resource G, circa 2010) appears to have recently been constructed around the corner near the northwest elevation of the central rear wing of the main building (Resource 1, 1947).

**Resource 132. Emergency Generator Building. 1978. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 132 was constructed in 1978 as an emergency generator building and continues to serve its original function. It is oriented northwest–southeast and is located in the central core group of buildings northeast of the medical rehabilitation building (Resource 18, 1950). The northwest and southeast elevations each exhibit a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door. The other elevations have louvered vents. The building exhibits a five-course, common-bond brick exterior. An exhaust muffler pierces the southwest slope of the roof. The emergency generator building is supported by a concrete foundation and has a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.

**Resource 133. Emergency Generator Building. 1978. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 133 was constructed in 1978 as an emergency generator building and continues to serve its original function. It is oriented northeast–southwest and is located in the central core group of buildings between the therapeutic exercise clinic (Resource 24, 1956) and the disturbed patients building (Resource 19, 1950). The northeast and southwest elevations each exhibit a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door. The other elevations have louvered vents. The building exhibits a five-course, common-bond brick exterior. An exhaust muffler pierces the northwest slope of the roof. The emergency generator building is supported by a concrete foundation and has a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.

**Resource 134. Emergency Generator Building. 1978. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 134 was constructed in 1978 as an emergency generator building and continues to serve its original function. It is oriented to the southeast and is located in the central core group of buildings between the telephone/computer equipment building (Resource 136, 1995) and the continued treatment building (Resource 2, 1947). The facade elevation exhibits a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door. The building exhibits a five-course, common-bond brick exterior. An exhaust muffler pierces the northeast slope of the roof. The emergency generator building is supported by a concrete foundation and has a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.

**Resource 135. Toilets Building. 1961. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 135 was constructed in 1961 as a restroom facility near the picnic shelter (Resource 105, 1961). Oriented to the southeast, the single-story, two-bay, side-gable, rectangular building has two single-leaf entries filled with wood doors. The entries are sheltered by a gable-roof porch with metal roof supports. The exterior of the building is clad in stucco. The rear elevation has two windows filled with four-light casement sashes. The toilets building (Resource 135, 1961) is supported by a concrete foundation and has a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.

**Resource 136. Telephone/Computer Equipment Building. 1995. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 136 was constructed in 1995 to house the medical center's telephone and computer equipment, and it continues to serve its original function. The telephone and computer equipment building is oriented to the northwest toward the connecting corridor (Resource E) between the admissions and continued treatment buildings (Resources 17, 1950, and 2, 1947). The single-story, hip-roof building exhibits a five-course, common-bond brick exterior. The rear elevation has an off-center, double-leaf entry filled with metal doors. A gable projection pierces the southwest slope of the roof. The gable is pierced with vents from adjacent air-handling equipment. The

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telephone/computer equipment building (Resource 136, 1995) is supported by a concrete foundation, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

**Resource 137. Hazardous Materials Storage. 1990. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 137 was constructed in 1990 to store hazardous materials, and it appears to continue to serve its original purpose. The hazardous materials storage building is oriented to the southwest and is located immediately north of the engineering storage building (Resource 138, 1990). The single-story, three-bay, rectangular building has three double-leaf entries filled with metal doors. The building exhibits a similar metal exterior. The hazardous materials storage building (Resource 137, 1990) is supported by a concrete-slab foundation and has a flat roof.

**Resource 138. Engineering Storage Building. 1990. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 138 was constructed as an engineering storage building in 1990, and it continues to serve its original function. The engineering storage building is oriented to the southwest and is located east of the storage building (Resource 6, 1947). The single-story, three-bay, rectangular building has a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door and two garage bays, one filled with a metal and the other with a plastic overhead door. The exterior of the building is clad in ribbed metal. The rear elevation has a large garage bay filled with a metal overhead door. The engineering storage building (Resource 138, 1990) is supported by a concrete foundation and has a gable roof sheathed in ribbed metal.

**Resource 139. Storage Building. 1993. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 139 was constructed in 1993 as a storage building. Oriented to the northwest, it is located southeast of the boiler house (Resource 10, 1947). The single-story, six-bay, side-gable, rectangular building exhibits two single-leaf entries filled with metal doors and two garage bays filled with metal overhead doors. A two-bay addition on the southwest end is open for dry storage. The exterior of the building is clad in ribbed metal. The storage building (Resource 139, 1993) is supported by a concrete foundation and has a gable roof sheathed in ribbed metal.

**Resources 140 and 141. Compensated Work Therapy Storage Buildings. 1994. *Noncontributing buildings (2).***

Resources 140 and 141 were constructed in 1994 as storage buildings and appear to retain that use today. They are oriented to the northwest and are located near Resource 159, the former barn/storage building. The compensated work therapy storage buildings, located adjacent to one another, are single-story, two-bay, side-gable buildings with two garage bays filled with plastic overhead doors. The southwest elevation of Resource 140 (1994) exhibits a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door and two windows filled with single-light, double-hung sashes. The exteriors of both buildings are clad with vinyl siding. The compensated work therapy storage buildings (Resources 140 and 141, 1994) are supported by concrete foundations, and the roofs are sheathed in asphalt shingles.

**Resource 142. Four-Bay Garage Building. 1994. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 142 (Photograph 22) was constructed in 1994 as a garage building. It is oriented to the northeast and is located southwest of the storage building (Resource 6, 1947). The single-story, side-gable, eight-bay, rectangular building exhibits four single-leaf entries filled with nine-light metal doors. Alternating between the single-leaf entries are four garage bays filled with metal overhead doors. The exterior of the building is clad in vinyl siding. The eight-bay garage building (Resource 142, 1994) is supported by a concrete foundation, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

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**Resource 143. Two-Bay Garage Building. 1994. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 143 was constructed in 1994 as a two-bay garage building. It is oriented to the northwest and is located in the maintenance/utility group of buildings southeast of the boiler house (Resource 10, 1947). The single-story, two-bay, side-gable building exhibits two garage bays filled with vinyl overhead doors. The left side (northeast elevation) has a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door, and the rear elevation has two windows filled with single-light, double-hung sashes. The exterior of the building is clad in vinyl siding. The two-bay garage building (Resource 143, 1994) is supported by a concrete foundation, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

**Resource 144. MOVE! Program/Clinics. 1994. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 144 was constructed in 1994 to house patient care programs, and it retains that use today. The MOVE! program is a national weight management program for veterans. The building, oriented to the southeast, is located in the central core group of buildings southeast of the chapel (Resource 106, 1963). The single-story, side-gable, six-bay, rectangular building has an off-center, single-leaf entry filled with a metal door. The windows are filled with single-light, double-hung sashes. Similar windows are found throughout the building. The building's exterior is clad in vinyl siding. Connecting corridor Resource D (circa 1950s–2000s) connects the northeast elevation of the building to connecting corridor Resource E (1947–1950) between the admissions and medical rehabilitation buildings (Resources 17 and 18, both 1950). The foundation of the MOVE! Program/Clinics building is hidden by skirting, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

**Resource 154. Engineering Office Trailer. 1994. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 154 was constructed in 1994 to house engineering offices and currently appears to be vacant. The building is oriented to the southeast and is located in the central core group of buildings immediately northwest of the medical rehabilitation building (Resource 23, 1956). The single-story, three-bay, rectangular building has three single-leaf entries filled with metal doors. The windows are filled with single-light, horizontal-sliding sashes. The building exhibits an exterior originally clad in vertical, ribbed metal and is partially clad in vinyl siding. The foundation of the engineering office trailer is hidden by skirting, and the roof is slightly arched.

**Resource 155. Personnel Garage. 1949. *Contributing building.***

Resource 155 was constructed in 1949 as a personnel garage and today appears to be used for storage. The building is oriented to the northeast and is located immediately north of the Weiss Farmhouse (Resource 100, 1835). The single-story, single-bay, front-gable building has a single garage bay filled with a replacement vinyl overhead door. The side and rear elevations have windows filled with nine-light, fixed sashes. The building has an exterior clad in horizontal wood clapboards. The personnel garage (Resource 155, 1949) is supported by a concrete foundation and has a front gable roof sheathed in wood shakes.

**Resource 156. Weiss Summer Kitchen. Circa 1835. *Contributing building.***

Resource 156 (Photograph 21) was constructed circa 1835 as a summer kitchen for the Weiss Farmhouse (Resource 100, 1835). The building currently appears to be vacant. The Weiss summer kitchen, oriented to the southeast, is located east of the personnel garage (Resource 155, 1949). The one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (d/w/w), side-gable building has an integral porch sheltering an off-center, single-leaf entry filled with a wood door and a three-light transom. The windows are filled with replacement six-light, double-hung sashes and are flanked by replacement vinyl shutters. Similar replacement windows are found throughout the building. The building is constructed of coursed limestone blocks with limestone quoins.

Looking at the facade of the building, the right side (northeast elevation) has two windows and a small gable window filled with a single-light casement sash. The rear elevation has two bays: a single-leaf entry filled with a wood

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door and a single-light transom and a window. The left side (southwest elevation) has two bays: a window and a single-leaf entry filled with a wood door. Immediately to the left of the door is a limestone block bulkhead providing access to a cellar. The bulkhead is loosely covered with a wood-framed door. Above the window, an off-center, single-leaf gable entry is filled with a wood door. A central, interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the roof. The Weiss summer kitchen (Resource 156, circa 1835) is supported by a limestone block foundation and has a side-gable roof sheathed in wood shakes. The rafter tails are exposed.

**Resource 157. Weiss Outbuilding. Circa 1835. Contributing building.**

Resource 157 was constructed circa 1835 as an outbuilding for the Weiss Farmhouse (Resource 100, 1835). Its current use is unknown. The building, oriented to the northwest, is located southeast of the Weiss Farmhouse (Resource 100, 1835). The single-bay, front-gable, square building has a single-leaf entry filled with a wood door. The building is constructed of coursed limestone blocks with limestone quoins. The Weiss outbuilding (Resource 157, circa 1835) is supported by a limestone block foundation and has a replacement roof sheathed in wood shakes.

**Resource 158. Garage. 1935. Contributing building.**

Resource 158 (Photograph 12) was constructed in 1935 as a single-car garage but has since been converted into a storage building associated with the defunct VA golf course (Resource H, 1960). It is currently oriented to the northwest and is located southwest of the Groh-Wengler Farmhouse (Resource 103, 1831). A narrow, two-bay (d/w) projection has been constructed on the northwest elevation, giving the building a "T"-shape. The single-leaf entry is filled with a metal door. The window is filled with single-light, horizontal-sliding sashes. The entry and window are sheltered by a projecting porch roof partially supported by wood braces. The sides of the projection each have a window filled with single-light, double-hung sashes. The projection has a hip roof. The single-bay, front-gable, original garage section is oriented to the southwest. The garage bay is filled with a plastic overhead door. Former windows have been enclosed. The garage section has a front-gable roof with two ridgeline vents. Both sections of the building exhibit an exterior clad in vertical wood siding. The garage (Resource 158, 1935) is supported by a concrete foundation, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

**Resource 159. Former Barn/Storage Buildings. Circa 1871–2000s. Noncontributing building.**

Resource 159 was constructed in 1871 as a bank barn. The frame barn has been removed, leaving portions of the foundation. Parts of the original limestone foundation walls were repurposed, and concrete block walls clad in stucco were constructed to create two single-story, three-bay, rectangular buildings that share a common courtyard formed by the rear foundation wall of the former barn. The buildings are oriented to the southwest and are located near Resources 140 and 141, the compensated work therapy storage buildings. The building on the right appears to have recently been renovated. The central entry and windows of the facade elevation have been enclosed with concrete blocks. The courtyard elevation has a central, single-leaf entry filled with a metal door. Two exterior walls are clad in stucco, and two are constructed of coursed rubble stone limestone. The gable roof is sheathed in replacement asphalt shingles. The courtyard slope of the roof exhibits one and the other slope exhibits two contemporary skylights. The building on the left has been allowed to deteriorate. The central entry and windows of the facade elevation are enclosed with plywood. Two exterior walls are clad in stucco and two are constructed of coursed rubble limestone. Some sections of the gable roof retain their wood shakes and other areas are pierced with large holes. A cross-gable roof that was sheathed in wood shakes appears to have connected the two sections across the rear of the courtyard is still visible. The former barn/storage buildings (Resource 159, 1871–2000s) are supported by concrete foundations.

**Resource 162. Engineering Storage Building. 2004. Noncontributing building.**

Resource 162 was constructed in 2004 as a storage building. The building is oriented to the southwest and is located east of Resource 100, the Weiss Farmhouse. The single-story, two-bay (d/d), front-gable, rectangular building

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has a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door and a garage bay filled with a horizontal-sliding door. The exterior of the building, including the garage bay door, are clad in vertical ribbed metal. The engineering storage building was constructed as a pole barn, with the wood members buried directly into the ground and possibly set in concrete before being backfilled. It appears the southwest facade corner, accessed by the single-leaf entry, has a wood foundation and floor. The engineering storage building's roof is sheathed in ribbed metal.

**Resource 163. Picnic Shelter Storage Building. Circa 2000s. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 163 was constructed circa 2000s as a storage building for the picnic shelter. The building is oriented to the southwest and is located northeast of the picnic shelter (Resource 105, 1961). The single-story, three-bay prefabricated building has a central double-leaf entry filled with doors clad in vinyl siding. The windows are filled with four-light, double-hung sashes and each is flanked by vinyl shutters. The exterior of the building is clad in horizontal vinyl siding. The picnic shelter storage building (Resource 163, circa 2000s) is supported by concrete block piers and has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.

**Resource A. Electric Switchgear Station. Circa 2000s. *Noncontributing structure.***

Resource A is an electric switchgear station that was constructed circa 2000s. Oriented northwest-southeast, it is located in the residential group of buildings northwest of the nurses' quarters (Resource 3, 1947). It exhibits a metal exterior with multiple access panels and is enclosed within a chain-link privacy fence. The electric switchgear station (Resource A, circa 2000s) is supported by a concrete foundation and has a flat roof.

**Resource B. Trailer. Circa 1990s. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource B is a small trailer that was constructed circa 1990s and is located within the rear courtyard of the disturbed patients building (Resource 19, 1950). The trailer is oriented to the northwest and accessed by a small concrete porch and stairs to a single-leaf entry on the northwest rear return wing of the larger building. The facade and rear elevations of the rectangular building each have a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door and a window filled with single-light, horizontal-sliding sashes. Similar windows are found throughout the building. The building exhibits an exterior clad in vertical ribbed metal. The trailer (Resource B, circa 1990s) has a foundation hidden by skirting and a slightly arched roof.

**Resource C. Hexagonal Picnic Shelters. Circa 1990s. *Noncontributing structures (2).***

Resource C is comprised of two circa 1990s hexagonal picnic shelters that were constructed adjacent to one another in the rear courtyard of the disturbed patients building (Resource 19, 1950). They each exhibit a hexagonal hip roof surmounted by a hexagonal cupola, both of which are sheathed in wood shakes. The roofs are supported by square metal columns. The hexagonal picnic shelters (Resource C, circa 1990s) are supported by concrete slab foundations.

**Resource D. Connecting Corridors. Circa 1950s-2000s. *Noncontributing structures.***

Resource D is comprised of noncontributing connecting corridors that were constructed circa 1950s-2000s. All were constructed after the period of significance (1944-1950). The noncontributing connecting corridors (Resource D, circa 1950s-2000s) are typically short in length, often connecting buildings to the contributing connecting corridors (Resource E, 1947-1950). They usually have exteriors clad in running-bond brick or some other material and flat roofs. Two exceptions to this are the corridors from the therapeutic exercise clinic (Resource 24, 1956) and from the medical rehabilitation building (Resource 23, 1956). Both of these corridors have five-course, common-bond brick exteriors and gable roofs. All the noncontributing connecting corridors (Resource D, circa 1950s-2000s) are supported by concrete foundations.

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**Resource E. Connecting Corridors. Circa 1947–1950. *Contributing structures.***

Resource E is composed of contributing connecting corridors that were constructed during the period of significance (1944–1950). The contributing connecting corridors are usually much longer than the noncontributing examples, with five-course, common-bond brick exteriors and gable roofs sheathed in asphalt shingles. They often rise and fall as required by the floor levels of the buildings being connected and the topography of the Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District. The contributing corridors include those between the main building (Resource 1, 1947) and the admissions building (Resource 17, 1950); between the admissions building (Resource 17, 1950) and the medical rehabilitation building (Resource 18, 1950); between the latter two buildings and the disturbed patients and recreation buildings (Resource 19 and 22, both 1950); between the continued treatment building (Resource 2, 1947) and the admissions building (Resource 17, 1950); and between the recreation building (Resource 22, 1950) and the continued treatment building (1947). The latter corridor includes a headhouse with an opening to provide automobile access to the courtyard formed by the recreation building (Resource 22, 1950) and the medical rehabilitation building (Resource 23, 1956). The headhouse exhibits the same brick coursework and two large brick jack arches with stone keystones and triple header courses. There are two narrow windows to allow pedestrians to check for traffic before crossing. A small, decorative, round stone element is visible above each window opening. The headhouse has a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The contributing connecting corridors (Resource E, 1947–1950) are supported by concrete foundations.

**Resource F. Entrance Drive. 1947. *Contributing site.***

Resource F is the entrance drive constructed in 1947. The drive extends from Lincoln Avenue to the flag pole (Resource 14, 1947) but only that portion beginning near the Groh-Wengler Farmhouse (Resource 103, 1831) is located within the historic district. Resource F, oriented roughly southwest–northeast, is approximately 2,000 feet in length. The entrance drive begins at the intersection with the unnamed road that extends to the northwest from near the Groh-Wengler Farmhouse, then extends to the east and curving to the northeast as it passes between the former golf course (Resource H, 1960). The entrance drive continues to a “Y”-shaped intersection in front of the flag pole (Resource 14, 1947). The drive then forms a semi-circular curve to the front of the main building (Resource 1, 1947). The drive encompasses an oval-shaped area surrounding the flag pole (Resource 14, 1947). The entrance drive is partially lined with mature trees.

**Resource G. Emergency Generator Building. Circa 2010. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource G was constructed circa 2010 as an emergency generator. It is oriented to the northwest and is located in the central core group of buildings near the northwest rear corner of the central rear wing of the main building (Resource 1, 1947). The single-leaf entry is filled with a metal door. The generator exhibits a metal exterior similar to the entry but pierced with louvered vents. The flat roof is surmounted by a single exhaust muffler. The emergency generator is supported by a concrete-slab foundation.

**Resource H. Golf Course. 1960. *Noncontributing site.***

Resource H was opened in 1960 as a golf course for use by the patients and staff members of the Lebanon VA Hospital. The golf course was located in the large front lawn of the hospital, west and southwest of the row of large patient buildings facing South Lincoln Avenue. This was a nine-hole golf course, although double tees may have been used to form an eighteen-hole course. The golf course extended from the drive in front of the main building, the admissions building, and the medical rehabilitation building (Resources 1, 1947; 17 and 18, both 1950), to the southwest to the lane extending northwest from the Groh-Wengler Farmhouse (Resource 103, 1831). Originally,

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medical patients had to have a medical clearance from their doctor before being allowed to play on the course.<sup>32</sup> The golf course was later leased to outside organizations, as it was determined operating golf courses was not compatible with the mission of the VA. The golf course was closed in 2007. Prior to its closing, the nine-hole golf course was leased and operated by South Lebanon Township.<sup>33</sup> The Groh-Wengler Farmhouse (Resource 103) appears to have been used as the office for the golf course. Remnants of the golf course remain visible, but the former greens and tees are reverting to open lawns.

**Integrity**

The Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District continues to serve as a medical facility and retains much of its original appearance dating to the period of significance during which the contributing resources were constructed. Contributing buildings retain most of their character defining details, especially those displaying Colonial Revival and Classical Revival ornamentation. The hospital and associated campus are situated at the original location. Only two major resources dating to the period of significance within the historic district have been demolished, the boiler house chimney and a coal silo.

A significant change to the landscape is the loss of land previously associated with the hospital. Approximately 91 acres were transferred to the Cornwall-Lebanon School District. Just over 36 acres, including the former piggery, were transferred from the VA to form the basis of South Hills Park. Another 91 acres were sold to a private owner, and 133 acres were declared excess property in 1972.<sup>34</sup> This loss of land diminishes integrity of setting. Cedar Crest High School and Cedar Crest Middle School, located on the property transferred to the Cornwall-Lebanon School District to the south of the historic district, are largely single and two-story buildings that minimally detract from panoramic views of the hospital buildings. Smaller changes include the addition and enlargement of parking lots and roadways within the historic district; however, the spatial configuration and relationships between main buildings remain intact. The majority of the historic district remains in open lawns and trees.

Changes to historic district buildings include replacement windows, replacement doors, enclosed windows, enclosed doors, and enclosed porches. Replacement windows are found on the majority of buildings dating from the period of significance throughout the historic district, including the central core and staff residential buildings. The majority of these replacement sashes within the central core buildings dating to the period of significance are a fixed-light sash above either a hopper or an awning window. The windows of the residential buildings are filled with replacement double-hung sashes with snap-in grids, although the attendants' quarters (Resource 27, 1950) retains its original double-hung sashes. Many of the maintenance/utility buildings also retain awning windows that appear to date to the period of significance. The replacement windows diminish the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship of the buildings because the replacement sashes are unsympathetic to the original design of the resources and alter their appearance dating to the end of the period of significance. The replacement hopper windows have a greater impact on the integrity of the buildings than the double-hung replacement sashes because of their unsympathetic design in comparison to the double-hung sashes that would have been in use during the period of significance. Replacement doors are found on a number of the buildings dating to the period of significance and diminish the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship of the resources because they do not reflect the doors originally installed. Replacement doors fill nearly all of the original garage openings dating

<sup>32</sup> "Golf Course Is Open!" *Lebanon Baloney*, April 19, 1963, 1.

<sup>33</sup> Information from Thaddeus Kocuba, Chief Engineer, United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Facilities Management Department, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

<sup>34</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Medical Center Library, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Learning University, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

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to the period of significance. Enclosed windows are found on at least three resources dating to the period of significance. Enclosed porches are found on three of the patient ward/treatment buildings and the Weiss Farmhouse (Resource 100, 1835). The porches have been removed on the Groh-Wengler Farmhouse (Resource 103, 1831). Although the porches have been altered or are no longer extant, their former locations are clearly visible. Other changes include the covering of the original entrances of the continued treatment building (Resource 2, 1947), the admissions building (Resource 17, 1950), and medical rehabilitation building (Resource 18, 1950) with modern entrances. While these changes all diminish the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship of the individual resources, they do not significantly diminish these characteristics; therefore, they continue to contribute to the significance of the historic district. The overall massing, scale, and decorative elements of the buildings continue to reflect the period of significance. These modifications can cumulatively impact the integrity of the historic district as a whole. However, even with these modifications, the historic district maintains its ability to convey its significance. The interiors of the majority of the buildings within the historic district appear to have lost integrity due to alterations made over time to adapt to changing trends in medical care. The lobby of the main building (Resource 1, 1947) retains integrity to contribute to the historic district.

Construction of buildings and additions continued within the historic district after the period of significance, which diminishes integrity of design and setting. Many of the buildings constructed within the Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District are small support or utility buildings; however, several large additions and new buildings were constructed after the period of significance. These include additions to the rear of the main building (Resource 1, 1947), the single-story intensive care unit (ICU) and emergency department addition (Resource 101, 2007) and the rehabilitation medicine addition (Resource 102, 2010). Neither addition follows the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival tradition seen on the main building (Resource 1, 1947). The scale of these additions does not dominate the original block of the building. Both of these additions are constructed to the rear of the building and cannot be seen from the open lawn or entrance drive (Resource F, 1947). Buildings with significant footprints added to the historic district after the period of significance include the medical rehabilitation building and therapeutic exercise clinic (Resources 23 and 24, both 1956) and the chapel (Resource 106, 1963). The medical rehabilitation building (Resource 23, 1956) is located within the courtyard created by the recreation building (Resource 22, 1950) and connecting corridors (Resource E) to other resources. The footprint of the medical rehabilitation building and the parking lot between its wings fills much of the enclosed courtyard and diminishes the courtyard's characteristics of design and setting. This courtyard does not follow the typical design of courtyards at Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, as normally these large courtyards are encompassed by patient ward/treatment buildings and/or other patient services buildings, such as the kitchen/dining hall building or recreation building. This courtyard, which is not as integral to the design of the historic district as other Period II examples, may reflect the evolution in design of the historic district as illustrated by the larger patient care buildings constructed at this late Second Generation Veterans Hospital. While the medical rehabilitation building (Resource 23) diminishes the integrity of the historic district, the building's single-story massing does not overwhelm the nearby contributing resources, and the brick exterior is sympathetic to buildings dating to the period of significance. The therapeutic exercise clinic (Resource 24, 1956) is also constructed of compatible materials and is situated on the outer edge of the patient buildings. The chapel (Resource 106, 1963) is more prominently sited as it is located to the front of the linear row of three major patient buildings (Resources 1, 17, and 18) along the rise that forms a visual feature from the main entrance drive (Resource F). While the chapel's placement within the historic district impacts integrity of setting and design, the chapel's massing is smaller and lower than the flanking patient care buildings (admissions building, Resource 17, 1950; and medical rehabilitation building, Resource 18, 1950) and its brick exterior is composed of materials sympathetic to the buildings dating to the period of significance. Therefore the impact to the overall setting and the view to the row of three large patient care buildings from the main entrance drive are minimal. Another addition with a substantial footprint to the historic district constructed after the period of significance is the



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modular building (Resource 99, 2009), but this structure is located to the rear of the historic district near the northeastern edge of the historic district boundary. The construction/alteration of buildings after the period of significance, such as the additions to the main building (Resource 1), do impact the overall design and setting of the historic district. The construction of these additions and later buildings sought to mitigate the impact to the historic core by placing the alterations to the rear or side of the main buildings, for the most part, and utilizing designs that were sympathetic in scale and material to the existing buildings. The historic district continues to provide open areas and spatial relationships in keeping with the period of significance. None of the new buildings constructed after the period of significance redirect attention from the monumental buildings. The Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District's monumental main building (Resource 1, 1947) continues to serve as the focal point of the historic district.

Although the cumulative effect of modifications, such as the loss of buildings, construction of buildings and additions after the period of significance, and loss of original acreage diminishes the integrity of design and setting, the historic district continues to retain its ability to convey its historic significance. The evolution of the 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 overall district retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling to convey the significance of the historic district. The Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District continues to communicate its sense of time and place as a hospital constructed during the period of significance, its connection to other veterans hospitals of this typology, and as an excellent example of a Period II general medical, surgical, and neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospital.

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**Areas of Significance:** Criterion A

Politics and Government

The Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criterion A in the areas of politics and government at the state level of significance because the selection of the site of the hospital was partially determined by the political influences exerted by the local community to acquire the federal hospital and its substantial contribution to the local and state economy during both construction and operation. The efforts to obtain the federal hospital for Lebanon continued for nearly thirty-one months. Beginning in March 1940, local officials, utility companies, and the Chamber of Commerce worked to secure the VA hospital for the area. The site for the hospital was secured in South Lebanon Township in September 1942 when the VA approved and authorized the purchase of several farms belonging to the Kreider, Wenger, Fernsler, Weiss, Glick, Becker, Krall, and Sanger families. Construction of the facility began in December 1944. The initial buildings were constructed at a cost of \$3 million. The general contracting firm hired hundreds of local laborers and skilled craftsmen during the construction of the hospital. Materials for the construction of the facility were purchased from local and regional businesses.<sup>35</sup> The hospital was dedicated on May 12, 1948, and attendees included newly admitted patients, local and regional political leaders, local bands, and members of the local community. Speakers at the dedication included the former Navy chaplain; the hospital manager; the VA deputy administrator; and Dr. Paul B. Magnuson, chief medical director of the VA central office in Washington, D.C.<sup>36</sup>

The Lebanon VA Hospital continued to provide employment and financial support to the community through wages paid and supplies purchased for construction and operation throughout the period of significance. In September 1948, local newspapers announced that the opening of bids for the second phase of construction would occur in Washington, D.C., on October 14, 1948.<sup>37</sup> The new construction began at a cost of \$10.5 million.<sup>38</sup> The buildings slated for construction included quarters for staff members, laundry building, an incinerator building, an admission building, a medical rehabilitation building, a neuropsychiatric patient building, a patient recreation building, a personnel garage, and a water treatment building. At peak production the project was expected to employ over 500 workers.<sup>39</sup> The hospital remained important to the state and local community throughout the period of significance and continued to serve as a catalyst to the local economy.

Health and Medicine

The Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criterion A in the areas of health and medicine at the state level of significance because of the role the Lebanon VA Hospital played in the mission of the federal government through the VA to provide quality health care to the nation's veterans, primarily those who served in World War I and World War II. Thousands of veterans in southeastern Pennsylvania received subsidized general medical, surgical, and neuropsychiatric care during the period of significance that they may not have received if the federal government had not provided such treatment for them. On June 30, 1948, the Lebanon VA Hospital had 246 admitted patients comprised of: six neuropsychiatric patients and 240 general medical and surgical

<sup>35</sup> "Federal Hospital for Lebanon Is Assured," *Lebanon Daily News*, September 12, 1942, 1; "Push Action on New Vets Hospital Here," *Lebanon Daily News*, September 14, 1942, 1, 3; "Start Work on VA Buildings within 10 Days," *Lebanon Daily News*, March 1948.

<sup>36</sup> "Thousands at Dedication of VA Hospital," *Lebanon Daily News*, May 13, 1948.

<sup>37</sup> "Open House at Vets' Hospital," *Lebanon Daily News*, September 9, 1947.

<sup>38</sup> "No Acceptable Bid for Annex At VA Hospital," *Lebanon Daily News*, October 15, 1947.

<sup>39</sup> "Start Work on VA Buildings within 10 Days," *Lebanon Daily News*, March 1948.

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patients.<sup>40</sup> In its first eight months, the 477-bed hospital cared for over 1,200 patients. The majority of cases involved treatment of veterans with general medical and surgical conditions.<sup>41</sup> Following the completion of Building 19 (Disturbed Patients Building, 1950), 200 neuropsychiatric patients were transferred to Lebanon from the VA hospital in Coatesville, Pennsylvania. After the completion of additional buildings and bed space to care for psychiatric patients, the Lebanon VA Hospital was considered a predominantly neuropsychiatric facility.<sup>42</sup> The hospital had 435 admitted patients on June 30, 1950, including: 267 neuropsychiatric patients; two tuberculosis patients; and 166 general medical and surgical patients.<sup>43</sup>

Agricultural related therapeutic activities were also an important part of patient care. Neuropsychiatric patients that were capable worked on the farm taking care of livestock, raising crops, or maintaining the farm property. Hay, fruit, and vegetables were also raised on the hospital property as part of the occupational therapy program.<sup>44</sup>

Additional buildings were constructed through 1950 within the historic district, including: the laundry, the admissions building, a medical rehabilitation building, a neuropsychiatric building, and a patient recreation building.<sup>45</sup> The Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District continues to serve as a physical reminder of medical care provided by the federal government through the VA to veterans throughout the period of significance.

**Areas of Significance:** Criterion C

Architecture

The Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the state level of significance as an excellent example of a Period II general medical, surgical, and neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospital utilizing elements of the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural styles. The historic district retains buildings related to both sub-types, but the landscape characteristics are more closely related to the neuropsychiatric veterans hospital sub-type. Use of the nationally popular Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural styles suggests a strong national pride during and following World War II. These architectural styles are evident on the main building (Resource 1, 1947), including the cupola. The Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural styles were the most commonly utilized for Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, and the Lebanon VA Hospital is an excellent example of the use of these architectural styles. The linear development of the major patient buildings along the rise within the historic district creates a visually striking feature from the main entrance drive. The massive buildings situated in a row and located on a rise create a prominent landmark for the area. As a sub-group of the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, the Period II 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-type include a large campus size usually situated in a rural area to accommodate the agricultural endeavors of the facility that were used as occupational therapy for the patients, a monumental administration/main building, grouping of buildings into three clusters with similar functions, and the use of the natural landscape of the grounds in the development of building and street placement. Many Period II neuropsychiatric veterans hospitals have patient care buildings surrounding courtyards, but this design scheme was not adopted for the Lebanon VA

<sup>40</sup> *Administrator of Veterans Affairs Annual Report for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1948* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1949): 112.

<sup>41</sup> "Lebanon Hospital Rapidly Expands Aid For Veterans," *Harrisburg Telegraph*, September 26, 1947.

<sup>42</sup> "Lebanon VA Hospital is Redesignated from Psychiatric to General," *Lebanon Daily News*, March 8, 1968.

<sup>43</sup> *Administrator of Veterans Affairs Annual Report for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1950* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1951): 139.

<sup>44</sup> "VA Hospital Observes its Sixth Anniversary," *Lebanon Daily News*, May 9, 1953, 1, 13.

<sup>45</sup> "Start Work on VA Buildings within 10 Days," *Lebanon Daily News*, March 1948.

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Hospital Historic District. The patient care buildings of the Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District exhibit the evolution in design of these building types during Period II, as they exhibit larger massing and less of an overall H-shape than earlier patient care buildings associated with Period II neuropsychiatric hospitals. The Lebanon VA Hospital was one of the last veterans hospitals constructed utilizing the design philosophies developed for Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, but it also illustrates the move toward more massive, taller buildings than previously constructed as patient care buildings at veterans hospitals. Standardized designs for the staff residential quarters and maintenance/utility buildings were utilized at the Lebanon VA Hospital Historic District, as similar buildings may be found at other Period II veterans hospitals.

**Historical Narrative**

The Lebanon VA Hospital was one of the top economic developments in Lebanon County in the first half of the twentieth century. The local newspaper reported on August 17, 1942, that a topographic survey of land that had been optioned by the Lebanon Chamber of Commerce for the possible use of a veterans hospital was being conducted by the VA, although no specific site had yet been determined for the facility.<sup>46</sup> On Saturday, September 12, 1942, official notification from Washington, D.C. was received stating a new federal hospital for veterans would be constructed on approximately 550 acres southwest of the city of Lebanon. According to the newspaper article, the location “was sufficiently large to permit expansion if and when needed. The announcement said that utilities also would be installed with a view to expansion as necessary.”<sup>47</sup> The news culminated nearly thirty-one months of efforts on the part of local officials to secure the federal hospital for the citizens of Lebanon.<sup>48</sup> The nine land owners on whose property in South Lebanon Township the federal government was to purchase for the VA hospital signed acknowledgements to sell their property on September 14, 1942.<sup>49</sup> The Chamber of Commerce president, Charles B. Webb, stated in a September 14, 1942 newspaper article, “No praise can be too loud for the spirit of cooperation evidenced by everyone in Lebanon involved in the effort to local the Veterans’ Hospital here. The Lebanon Daily News, County Commissioners, and their solicitor, the mayor, city council, the manager’s of local utilities and others interested in the project, deserve high commendation for their cooperative attitude in helping to land this project for our community...Having worked on the project since March 1940... We were up against stiff competition from other communities.”<sup>50</sup> The site for the hospital included several farms belonging to the Kreider, Wenger, Fernsler, Weiss, Glick, Becker, Krall, and Sanger families. Final settlements over purchase prices and acreage were made on March 30, 1943, and construction work on the 575-acre hospital began in December 1944. Initial facilities constructed included Building 1 (main building), Building 2 (neuropsychiatric building), Building 3 (nurses’ quarters), Building 6 (storage warehouse), Building 8 (garage), Building 9 (utility shops), and Building 10 (boiler house) and the boiler house smokestack. The construction cost for the first group of buildings was \$3 million. Building 1 and the other initial buildings completed by June 1947 were constructed by John A. Johnson and Sons, general contractors from Brooklyn, New York. The firm, as outlined in VA contracting rules, hired hundreds of local laborers and skilled craftsmen during the construction of the hospital and purchased materials from local and regional businesses. Throughout the hospital’s early construction and expansion in the 1940s and 1950s, the New York-based contracting firm played a role in constructing the hospital’s principal buildings.<sup>51</sup>

<sup>46</sup> “Proposed Hospital Site Survey Begun,” *Lebanon Daily News*, August 17, 1942.

<sup>47</sup> “Federal Hospital for Lebanon Is Assured,” *Lebanon Daily News*, September 12, 1942, 1.

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>49</sup> “Push Action on New Vets Hospital Here,” *Lebanon Daily News*, September 14, 1942, 1.

<sup>50</sup> “Push Action on New Vets Hospital Here,” *Lebanon Daily News*, September 14, 1942, 3.

<sup>51</sup> “VA Hospital One of County’s Biggest ‘Industries,’” *Lebanon Daily News*, May 9, 1953, 12; “New Veterans Hospital Near Lebanon, Penna.,” *Pennsylvania Purple Heart News*, July 1948.

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The *Pennsylvania Purple Heart News* touted the design of the new hospital's buildings.<sup>52</sup> They added that "from its roof to its very basement, it is filled with the latest scientific equipment designed especially for the care of the veteran patient."<sup>53</sup> The massive brick Colonial Revival-Classical Revival style buildings trimmed in limestone could be seen for a great distance rising above the surrounding farms. At night the cupola of Building 1 was illuminated by floodlights.<sup>54</sup> The hospital began accepting patients in September 1947.<sup>55</sup>

The hospital's dedication on May 12, 1948, was attended by the hospital's patients, local and regional political leaders, local bands, and numerous attendees from the local community. The hospital, located approximately 3 miles southeast of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, was opened with an invocation from former Navy chaplain Rev. G. Jay Umberger; the hospital manager, Dr. William J. McCarty; and VA deputy administrator, Robert W. Wilson. Dr. Paul B. Magnuson, chief medical director of the VA central office in Washington, D.C., addressed the assembled crowd. Magnuson reiterated the decision for placing VA hospitals across the United States, declaring the "Veterans Administration wants the hospitals where they will best serve all interests."<sup>56</sup> Magnuson stated that new hospitals erected by the VA would be closer to cities to allow staff members and their families to take advantage of the opportunities provided by these larger communities. Magnuson even contended that the hospital could have been placed even closer to Lebanon.<sup>57</sup>

When the hospital opened on September 15, 1947, six veterans were admitted. The hospital was designed to treat veterans needing neuropsychiatric, general medical, and surgical care. In the early years of the hospital, most cases involved treatment of veterans with general medical and surgical conditions. The first patient to enter the hospital for treatment was Robert S. Dabich of Lebanon, Pennsylvania. The 27-year-old Dabich, a veteran of the Pacific Theater during World War II where he contracted malaria, was admitted to undergo a tonsillectomy. According to Dr. William J. McCarty, the hospital's first manager, the earliest patients that were admitted were to be veterans with emergency cases and those suffering from service connected disabilities. The limited numbers admitted also reflected a shortage of staff at the time of opening since only 110 of the 225 staff had reported for duty by the time the facility opened. By October 1, 1947, slightly over two weeks after opening, the hospital had admitted fifty-one patients and conducted twenty-three operations. In its first eight months, the 477-bed hospital cared for over 1,200 patients.<sup>58</sup> Following the completion of Building 19 (Disturbed Building, 1950), 200 neuropsychiatric patients were transferred to the Lebanon facility from the VA hospital in Coatesville, Pennsylvania. After the completion of additional buildings and bed space to care for psychiatric patients, the Lebanon VA Hospital was considered primarily a neuropsychiatric facility, although it continued to serve the general medical and surgical needs of veterans. During the early 1950s, the hospital's 270-bed general medical and surgical unit was larger than similar units found in other VA hospitals.<sup>59</sup>

<sup>52</sup> Kathryn Levy Feldman, *The Lebanon VA Medical Center: Sixty Years of Serving America's Heroes, 1947-2007* (Lebanon, Pennsylvania: Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, 2007), 28.

<sup>53</sup> "New Veterans Hospital Near Lebanon, Penna.," *Pennsylvania Purple Heart News*, July 1948.

<sup>54</sup> Kathryn Levy Feldman, *The Lebanon VA Medical Center: Sixty Years of Serving America's Heroes, 1947-2007* (Lebanon, Pennsylvania: Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, 2007), 28.

<sup>55</sup> "Thousands at Dedication of VA Hospital," *Lebanon Daily News*, May 13, 1948.

<sup>56</sup> "Thousands at Dedication of VA Hospital," *Lebanon Daily News*, May 13, 1948.

<sup>57</sup> "Thousands at Dedication of VA Hospital," *Lebanon Daily News*, May 13, 1948.

<sup>58</sup> "Lebanon Man First Patient at VA Hospital," *Lebanon Daily News*, September 15, 1947; "Lebanon Hospital Rapidly Expands Aid For Veterans," *Harrisburg Telegraph*, September 26, 1947, 13; "New Veterans Hospital Near Lebanon, Penna.," *Pennsylvania Purple Heart News*, July 1947; "Vet's Hospital in Lebanon Will Have 477 Beds Available on Sept. 15 Opening," *Lancaster New Era*, August 8, 1947; "Report 51 Patients for Vets Hospital," *Lebanon Daily News*, October 1, 1947; Kathryn Levy Feldman, *The Lebanon VA Medical Center: Sixty Years of Serving America's Heroes, 1947-2007* (Lebanon, Pennsylvania: Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, 2007), 35.

<sup>59</sup> "Lebanon VA Hospital is Redesignated from Psychiatric to General," *Lebanon Daily News*, March 8, 1968, 1, 26.

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To alleviate some of the housing shortages for staff members, three of the existing farmhouses, acquired by the VA when it purchased the property, were adapted for reuse as living quarters for five families. The progress toward housing staff members was made slowly, with only Building 3 having been constructed to house twenty-eight nurses by 1948. The lack of housing also hindered the hospital's ability to recruit adequate staff, especially in light of plans to temporarily house attendants in vacant areas of patient wards.<sup>60</sup>

The facility also underwent a massive building program between 1948 and 1956, adding new buildings to serve the mental and physical health needs of veterans in the area. Even prior to the opening of the hospital in September of 1948 local newspapers had announced that the opening of bids for the second phase of construction would occur in Washington, D.C., on October 14, 1948.<sup>61</sup> The previous year design plans had been finalized to add several new buildings to the grounds of the Lebanon VA Hospital. The new construction began at a cost of \$10.5 million. The buildings slated for construction included Building 4 (officers' quarters), Building 5 (manager's quarters), Building 7 (laundry), Building 11 (incinerator), Building 17 (admission building), Building 18 (medical rehabilitation building), Building 19 (neuropsychiatric building), Building 22 (recreation building), Building 25 (officers' duplex quarters), Building 26 (resident/intern quarters), Building 27 (attendants quarters), Building 28 (personnel garage), and Building 31 (water treatment). The general contractor for the expansion was John A. Johnson and Sons, contractors on the first group of buildings at the hospital. The contract required that all buildings, walks, and driveways be completed within 720 days of starting the project.<sup>62</sup> According to a newspaper article, the project was expected to employ "between 600 and 700 skilled workers, including about 150 bricklayers, 100 carpenters, 150 laborers, 100 mechanics including electricians, plumbers, and steamfitters, and about 200 plasterers, terrazzo workers and miscellaneous help."<sup>63</sup>

In September of 1950, new picnic facilities were added to the hospital grounds. The new facilities were donated to the hospital by the Mothers of World War II and were dedicated on September 26, 1950. Three hundred members were present for the dedication along with fifty patients. The picnic area, located 400 yards north of the main hospital buildings at the time, consisted of a 20 x 40-foot building, with a large fire place and picnic tables.<sup>64</sup> In 1960 the original shelter was destroyed by fire. A second pavilion (present Resource 105) was erected by the Conner-Streicher Post No. 559 American Legion of Annville, Pennsylvania, and was dedicated in 1961. Currently this picnic area contains Resources 105, 135 (restrooms), and 163 (modern storage shed).

Between 1952 and 1953, additions were made to the warehouse (Resource 6, 1947) and the utility shops building (Resource 9, 1947). By the mid- to late 1950s, funding for construction was becoming increasingly difficult because of budget constraints; however, three new buildings were constructed between 1954 and 1956. The contract for two buildings and other facility structures was awarded in 1954 to Piracci Construction Company of Baltimore, Maryland. In 1954, work began on the corridors connecting the new hospital buildings and on the construction of Resource 23 (medical rehabilitation building) and Resource 24 (therapeutic exercise building). Completion of the medical rehabilitation building (Resource 23) would consolidate the hospital's physical

<sup>60</sup> Letter, Branch Medical Director, Veterans Administration, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Chief Medical Director, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., July 8, 1947, located in archival holdings, Public Affairs Office, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

<sup>61</sup> "Open House at Vets' Hospital," *Lebanon Daily News*, September 9, 1947.

<sup>62</sup> "Start Work on VA Buildings within 10 Days," *Lebanon Daily News*, March 16, 1948; "VA Hospital Began Operation In 1947," *Lebanon Daily News Centennial Edition*, September 30, 1972, H-5; United States Veterans Administration, "General Information About The Hospital," June 7, 1974: 1-2, located in archival holdings, Public Affairs Office, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

<sup>63</sup> "Start Work on VA Buildings within 10 Days," *Lebanon Daily News*, March 16, 1948.

<sup>64</sup> "War Mothers Give Picnic Facilities to Vets Hospital," *Lebanon Daily News*, September 27, 1950, 10.

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medicine department.<sup>65</sup> As stated in a newspaper article, the medical rehabilitation building would contain therapeutic clinics for occupational therapy, including “photography, wood, metal, ceramic, leather, weaving, and other shops.”<sup>66</sup> A gymnasium and swimming pool were located in the therapeutic exercise building (Resource 24). In 1955 construction on the new greenhouse, Resource 33, began, and once completed it was used as part of patient therapy. The costs for the three buildings totaled nearly \$875,000.<sup>67</sup> Outdoor recreational activities were centered on a large outdoor sports area, which was connected to the convalescent service building (Resource 18, 1950) in 1954, where patients could play softball or volleyball, perform band concerts, or take part in other activities.<sup>68</sup> During the 1950s trees, ornamental shrubs, and flowers were planted to transform the open fields and bare areas of the facility into the park-like setting that exists today.

At the time of its sixth anniversary in 1953, the facility was comprised of five main buildings used to house patients and twenty-seven utility/maintenance/service buildings (Resources 23, 24, and 33 had not been built). The hospital bed capacity totaled 1,065, including approximately 275 beds for general medical and surgical patients and 795 for psychiatric patients. Over 4,600 surgeries had been conducted at the hospital over the six year period. The hospital was expected to pay over \$3 million in wages during 1953. By 1954 the Lebanon VA Hospital had treated 11,331 patients.<sup>69</sup> The growing hospital contained over 730,000 square feet of floor space in 1954.<sup>70</sup> The VA hospital was identified as one of the county’s largest industries in 1953, with 95 percent of the full time employees, 782 out of 826, listed as county residents. Of the total number of full time employees, 106 employees were classified as nurses. As a principal employer in the county, the hospital circulated approximately \$2.75 million in wages annually into the local economy.<sup>71</sup>

The Lebanon VA Hospital was designed and built to serve a dual role as a neuropsychiatric and medical and surgical hospital. Services offered included medical, surgical, neuropsychiatric, physical medicine and rehabilitation, dental, radiological, clinical laboratory, pharmacy, nursing, dietetic, and social service.<sup>72</sup> To treat the neuropsychiatric patients, early programs focused on varieties of occupational therapy. Chief among these at neuropsychiatric hospitals were farm related activities, which necessitated large tracts of farmland be initially acquired by the VA. Patients were assigned duties on the farm that entailed taking care of livestock, raising crops, or maintaining the farm property. At the Lebanon VA Hospital, a piggery was established. In 1953 patients raised 200 hogs on the northwestern portion of the facility. The hog farm’s herd was valued at \$56,000 and helped supplement

<sup>65</sup> United States Veterans Administration, “General Information About The Hospital,” June 7, 1974: 1–2, located in archival holdings, Public Affairs Office, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania; “Plan Starting New Buildings at VA Hospital,” *Lebanon Daily News*, October 14, 1954, 1.

<sup>66</sup> Plan Starting New Buildings at VA Hospital,” *Lebanon Daily News*, October 14, 1954, 1.

<sup>67</sup> “History of the Veterans Administration Hospital, Lebanon, Pennsylvania,” August 21, 1972: 1, located in archival holdings, Public Affairs Office, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania; “General Information About The Hospital,” June 7, 1974: 1–2, located in archival holdings, Public Affairs Office, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania; “Plan Starting New Buildings at VA Hospital,” *Lebanon Daily News*, October 14, 1954.

<sup>68</sup> National Hospital Day, Veterans Administration Hospital, Lebanon, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1954, pamphlet located in archival holdings, Public Affairs Office, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

<sup>69</sup> “VA Hospital Observes Its Sixth Anniversary,” *Lebanon Daily News*, May 9, 1953, 1, 13; Kathryn Levy Feldman, *The Lebanon VA Medical Center: Sixty Years of Serving America’s Heroes, 1947–2007* (Lebanon, Pennsylvania: Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, 2007), 64.

<sup>70</sup> Kathryn Levy Feldman, *The Lebanon VA Medical Center: Sixty Years of Serving America’s Heroes, 1947–2007* (Lebanon, Pennsylvania: Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, 2007), 64.

<sup>71</sup> “VA Hospital One of County’s Biggest ‘Industries,’” *Lebanon Daily News*, May 9, 1953, 12.

<sup>72</sup> National Hospital Day, Veterans Administration Hospital, Lebanon, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1948, 6, pamphlet located in archival holdings, Public Affairs Office, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

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meat for the facility. Meat from the hogs and cattle present on the farm was used to supplement the hospital's kitchen, and any surplus meats were sold and the proceeds returned to the hospital. The hospital also set aside 35 acres of farmland for patients to raise crops, including hay, fruit, and vegetables.<sup>73</sup> Hay, corn, and other grains raised were used to support the piggery and cattle production. One of the oldest farm-related structures on the VA facility grounds was lost to fire on October 23, 1950. The barn, located west of the medical rehabilitation building (Resource 18, 1950) on what is today the former golf course grounds (Resource H, 1960), once belonged to the Adam Fernsler farm. It was believed to have been built in 1871. The barn was a total loss and was a key component in the farm therapy program at the hospital.<sup>74</sup> This former barn's foundation appears to be the same as that incorporated into the design of Resource 159 as part of the storage buildings for the golf course groundskeeper.

In the mid-1950s, advances in medicine and use of tranquilizers to treat neuropsychiatric patients changed therapy methods utilized for many patients at VA hospitals across the United States. In one article from a 1959 *Lebanon Daily News* series of articles prepared by officials from the Lebanon VA Hospital, staff members noted the enhanced benefits of the use of tranquilizers to treat patients: "With the use of appropriate tranquilizing drugs [patient] fears, tensions, and anxieties have been reduced and [patients] come out of the corner and begin to express themselves."<sup>75</sup> The article continues, stating that "with the use of tranquilizing drugs many patients who for a decade or longer have been almost helpless and in need of constant supervision are now able to do some things for themselves."<sup>76</sup> These changes in therapy eventually affected land use patterns at the Lebanon VA Hospital. As drug therapy replaced hospital vocational therapy, such as truck farming and livestock production, land was declared excess because it was no longer necessary for veterans' care. Beginning in the mid-1950s, the Lebanon VA Hospital began to reevaluate land use, and under guidance from the central office for the VA in Washington, D.C., they began to transfer property deemed unnecessary for the current treatment methods of patients, including tracts once utilized for the facility's farm program. Between 1960 and 1965 a number of parcels of the former 575-acre facility were surveyed and transferred from VA ownership: on June 12, 1961, 42.01 acres were deeded to the Cornwall Borough School District; on July 21, 1961, the school district was deeded another 34.338 acres; on July 26, 1962, 91.53 acres were deeded to Jacob L. Bitterman; and on October 8, 1965, 36.397 acres were declared as unnecessary to the facility needs.<sup>77</sup> In 1970 plans called for reducing the size of the facility from 343.1 acres to 100 acres, but this did not occur.

The 1960s and 1970s saw a transition in programs and services available to veterans at the Lebanon VA Hospital that were mirrored by other VA facilities nationwide. Buildings were expanded and renovated, and interior spaces were altered to accommodate many of these changes. In 1962 the outpatient service program was inaugurated, and as a result, the admissions building (Resource 17, 1950) underwent extensive modifications, remodeling interior areas and adding an ambulance entrance. The outpatient clinic expanded dramatically on July 1, 1966, when the Harrisburg Outpatient Clinic was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Lebanon VA Hospital. Other added services included a ninety-seven bed nursing home care unit in 1972 and laboratory services for veterans. Demand for laboratory services increased rapidly from 100,000 tests in 1967 to 1.2 million in 1972. As a direct result, the laboratory was renovated and enlarged to accommodate the high volume of testing.<sup>78</sup>

<sup>73</sup> "VA Hospital Observes its Sixth Anniversary," *Lebanon Daily News*, May 9, 1953, 13.

<sup>74</sup> "Flames Raze Barn This Morning at VA Hospital Here," *Lebanon Daily News*, October 23, 1950.

<sup>75</sup> "Tranquilizing Drugs Helping Many Patients," Part III, "The Open Door" series, *Lebanon Daily News*, January 21, 1959, 20.

<sup>76</sup> Ibid.

<sup>77</sup> United States Veterans Administration. Letter, Lester J. Kantor, Hospital Director, Lebanon, Pennsylvania, to Asst. Administrator for Construction, VA Central Office, Washington, D.C., September 12, 1967. Located in archival holdings, Public Affairs Office, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

<sup>78</sup> United States Veterans Administration, "General Information About The Hospital," June 7, 1974: 1-2, located in archival holdings, Public Affairs Office, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania; United States Veterans



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The most significant operational change to the Lebanon VA Hospital came on March 8, 1968, with the announcement that the hospital's designation was changing from a psychiatric to general hospital. At that time the hospital had a capacity of 1,124 beds and had all the facilities for the care and treatment for veterans requiring psychological, surgical, or general medical attention. The surgical service was equipped to handle all types of surgeries, with two major operating rooms, two smaller operating rooms for minor surgeries, a bed capacity of 75 staffed with surgeons, and an intensive care unit. The medical service had approximately 200 beds.<sup>79</sup>

Among the notable additions to the hospital grounds was the establishment of a golf course (Resource H) in 1960<sup>80</sup> southwest of the main hospital buildings and the completion and dedication of a new chapel on June 23, 1963,<sup>81</sup> located between the medical rehabilitation building and the admissions building (Resources 18 and 17, both 1950). In 1978 the VA hospital began a modernization effort to improve conditions at the hospital. These changes included the addition of air conditioning units in the patient buildings; erection of emergency generators to provide lighting to the continued treatment building, admissions building, the medical rehabilitation building, the disturbed building, and the recreation building (Resources 2, 1947; 17, 1950; 18, 1950; 19, 1950; and 22, 1950); placement of additional stair towers for the main building, the continued treatment building, and the medical rehabilitation building (Resources 1, 1947; 2, 1947; and 18, 1950); adding new equipment to the laundry (Resource 7, 1950); addition of ramps for disabled access to the continued treatment building and the medical rehabilitation building (Resources 2, 1947; and 18, 1950); remodeling of the loading dock for the main building (Resource 1, 1947); enclosure of two porches in the main building (Resource 1, 1947); and roof repairs. In addition to these changes, many new improvements were made to the interiors of the buildings, including the installation of new fire sprinkler systems and widening doorways to patient rooms.<sup>82</sup> One of the most recognizable landmarks at the hospital was the facility's 150-foot brick smoke stack (or radial chimney). The smoke stack was associated with Resource 10, the facility's boiler house. The smoke stack was demolished following the installation of modern boilers that operated on gas and oil instead of coal. The dismantling of the smoke stack began in the spring of 1972 and ended in July 1972.<sup>83</sup>

The 1980s brought new leadership to the hospital. Leonard Washington, Jr., had originally been employed by the Lebanon VA Hospital as a social worker in the 1960s<sup>84</sup> where he saw the institutionalization of many veterans who became isolated from the outside world during lengthy stays at the hospital for psychological treatment. In 1982 Leonard Washington, Jr. returned to Lebanon, this time as the medical center's director. During his tenure, he embarked on a campaign to discharge patients and place them in community homes. Director Washington's efforts also coincided with a national reexamination by the VA into its health care delivery system, resulting in programs aimed at decentralization, population-based planning, shifts from inpatient to outpatient care, and outcome based performance measurements. During this period, patient care moved away from long-term residential care to clinical outpatient services with comprehensive health care. The change of the facility name from a hospital to medical center during this period was reflective of this shift in patient care. Director Washington also encouraged the facility staff to

Administration, "History of the Veterans Administration Hospital, Lebanon, Pennsylvania," August 21, 1972: 1-2, located in archival holdings, Public Affairs Office, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania; "Lebanon VA Hospital is Redesignated from Psychiatric to General," *Lebanon Daily News*, March 8, 1968, 1, 26; "VA Hospital Began Operation In 1947," *Lebanon Daily News Centennial Edition*, September 30, 1972, H-5; Kathryn Levy Feldman, *The Lebanon VA Medical Center: Sixty Years of Serving America's Heroes, 1947-2007* (Lebanon, Pennsylvania: Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, 2007), 90, 95.

<sup>79</sup> "Lebanon VA Hospital is Redesignated from Psychiatric to General," *Lebanon Daily News*, March 8, 1968, 1.

<sup>80</sup> "Golf Course Is Open!" *Lebanon Baloney*, April 19, 1963, 1.

<sup>81</sup> "Dedication Held For New Chapel at VA Hospital," *Lebanon Daily News*, June 24, 1963.

<sup>82</sup> "County VA Hospital to Undergo Modernization," *Lebanon Daily News*, January 31, 1978, 29.

<sup>83</sup> "Going-Going-Gone," *Lebanon Baloney*, July 1972, 5.

<sup>84</sup> "Clinical Social Worker Named at VA Hospital," *Lebanon Daily News*, August 22, 1963.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Lebanon Veterans Administration Hospital  
Historic District

Name of Property

Lebanon County, Pennsylvania

County and State

U.S. Second Generation Veterans Hospital

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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engage in community outreach programs and fostered involvement with national organizations to develop residency and research programs. One outgrowth of this effort was the podiatric residency program, which began in 1982 and grew into a 1,665-square foot modern foot clinic that had 10,000 appointments in fiscal year 2000. Other programs followed, including the Lebanon Geriatric Evaluation Unit, the largest of its kind in the VA system with a 29-bed capacity in 1989, and the Hospice/Palliative Care inpatient unit developed under the medical center's affiliation with the Pennsylvania State University/College of Medicine Internal Medicine Residency Program in 1999.<sup>85</sup> The VA reduced its inpatient operating capacity by 35 percent while increasing outpatient visits by 40 percent during the decade between 1985 and 1995. Local veteran support for the Lebanon VA Hospital's surgical department led to a \$9 million renovation of the patient wards into semi-private and private rooms.<sup>86</sup>

In 1997, while celebrating its fiftieth anniversary, the medical center had a capacity of 369 beds and 1,100 employees. At this time the medical center was the county's largest employer. Changes focusing efforts from inpatient to outpatient care led to a doubling of annual outpatient visits between 1985 and 1996 from 57,751 to 117,308, while inpatient admittances decreased only slightly over the same time period, from 3,847 to 3,776. In 1998 Leonard Washington, Jr., retired as director of the Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center.<sup>87</sup>

In the last ten years the Lebanon VA Hospital has opened several community based outpatient clinics in Pennsylvania. The goal is to better serve the increased demands of the patient base by making service more accessible. To handle the increased numbers of patients, the Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center has undertaken a program to modernize its facilities, which began with the ambulatory surgical center in 1998. Other improvements include the \$9.5 million project to renovate 101 inpatient beds in 5 units, which was completed in 2005; renovation and reconfiguration of clinic space for six clinics and other specialty outpatient clinics; the 2002 renovation of the education building to furnish a research laboratory; the opening of a new intensive care unit and urgent care/telemetry unit in 2007; and continuing renovations of the continued treatment building (Resource 2, 1947). The need for improved facilities is reflective of the use of the medical center. Between 1998 and 2005, the number of patients the Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center cared for doubled from 19,000 to approximately 39,000; however, inpatient beds decreased from 369 to 250 in 2007. As it has since the 1960s, the trend of outpatient care continues to affect the development and use of the buildings and grounds of the Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center.<sup>88</sup>

<sup>85</sup> Kathryn Levy Feldman, *The Lebanon VA Medical Center: Sixty Years of Serving America's Heroes, 1947-2007* (Lebanon, Pennsylvania: Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, 2007), 98, 99, 103, 107-109.

<sup>86</sup> *Ibid.*, 113.

<sup>87</sup> *Ibid.*, 113-114.

<sup>88</sup> *Ibid.*, 116, 118, 126.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Lebanon Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District
Name of Property
Lebanon County, Pennsylvania
County and State
U.S. Second Generation Veterans Hospital
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 9 Page 41

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**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Lebanon Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District
Name of Property
Lebanon County, Pennsylvania
County and State
U.S. Second Generation Veterans Hospital
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 9 Page 42

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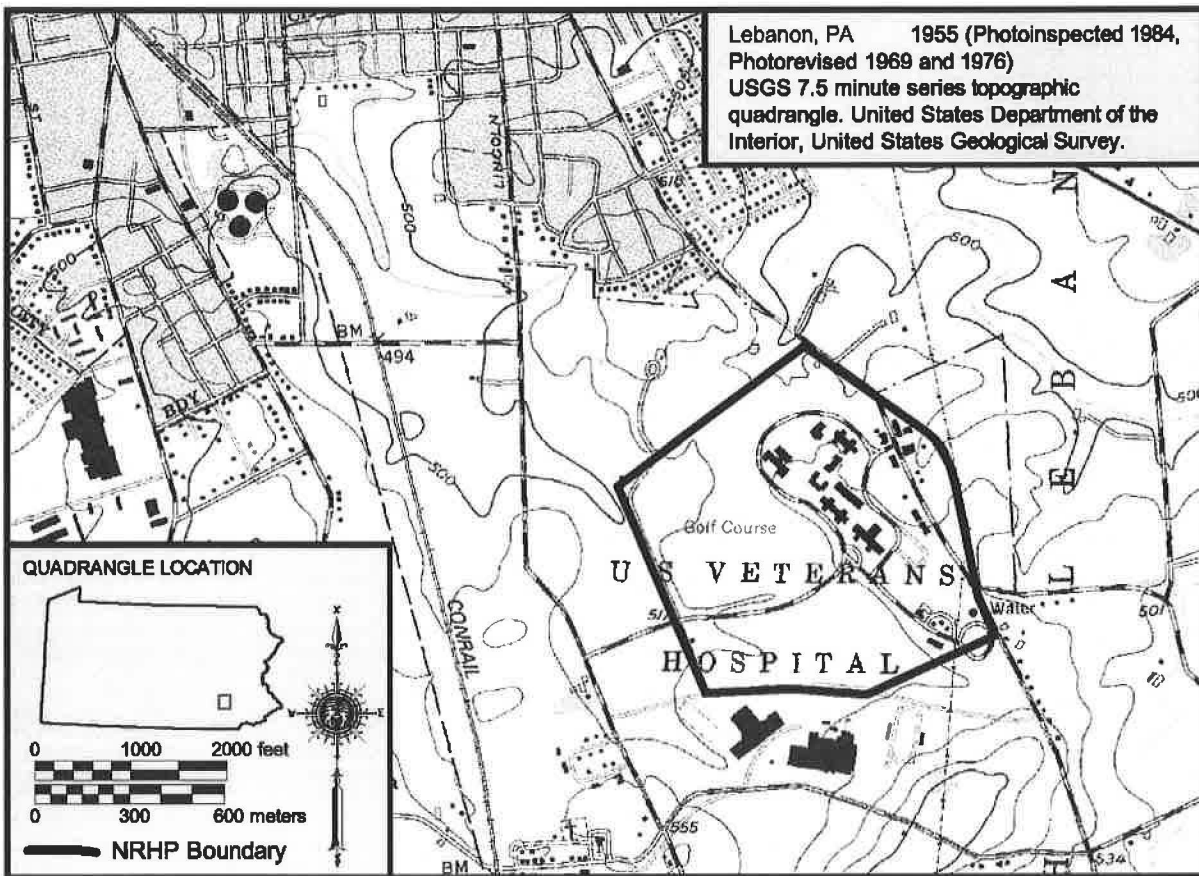
United States Veterans Administration. "National Hospital Day, Veterans Administration Hospital, Lebanon, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1954." Pamphlet located in archival holdings, Public Affairs Office, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania

United States Veterans Administration. "National Hospital Day, Veterans Administration Hospital, Lebanon, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1948." Pamphlet located in archival holdings, Public Affairs Office, Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.





**(Figure 2) Aerial photograph, October 25, 1956. Produced by United States Department of Agriculture Commodity Stabilization Service. Contractor: Pennsylvania Aerial Surveys, Inc., New Cumberland, Pennsylvania. Located on the Penn Pilot Historic Aerial Photographs of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Geological Survey website. Accessed June 2012.**

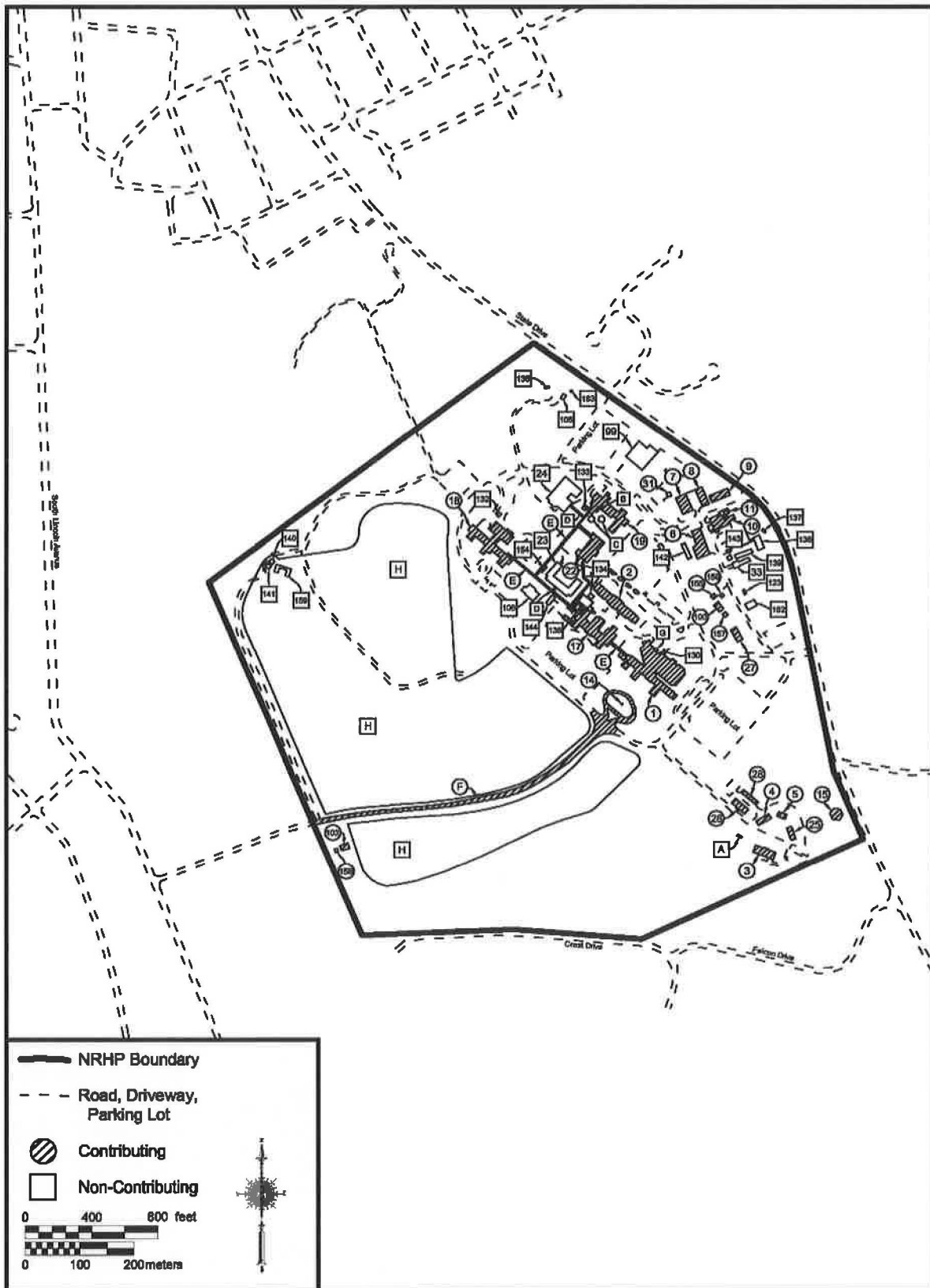


(Figure 3) 1955 (Photo inspected 1984, Photo revised 1969 and 1976) Lebanon, Pennsylvania, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map depicting the National Register boundary.

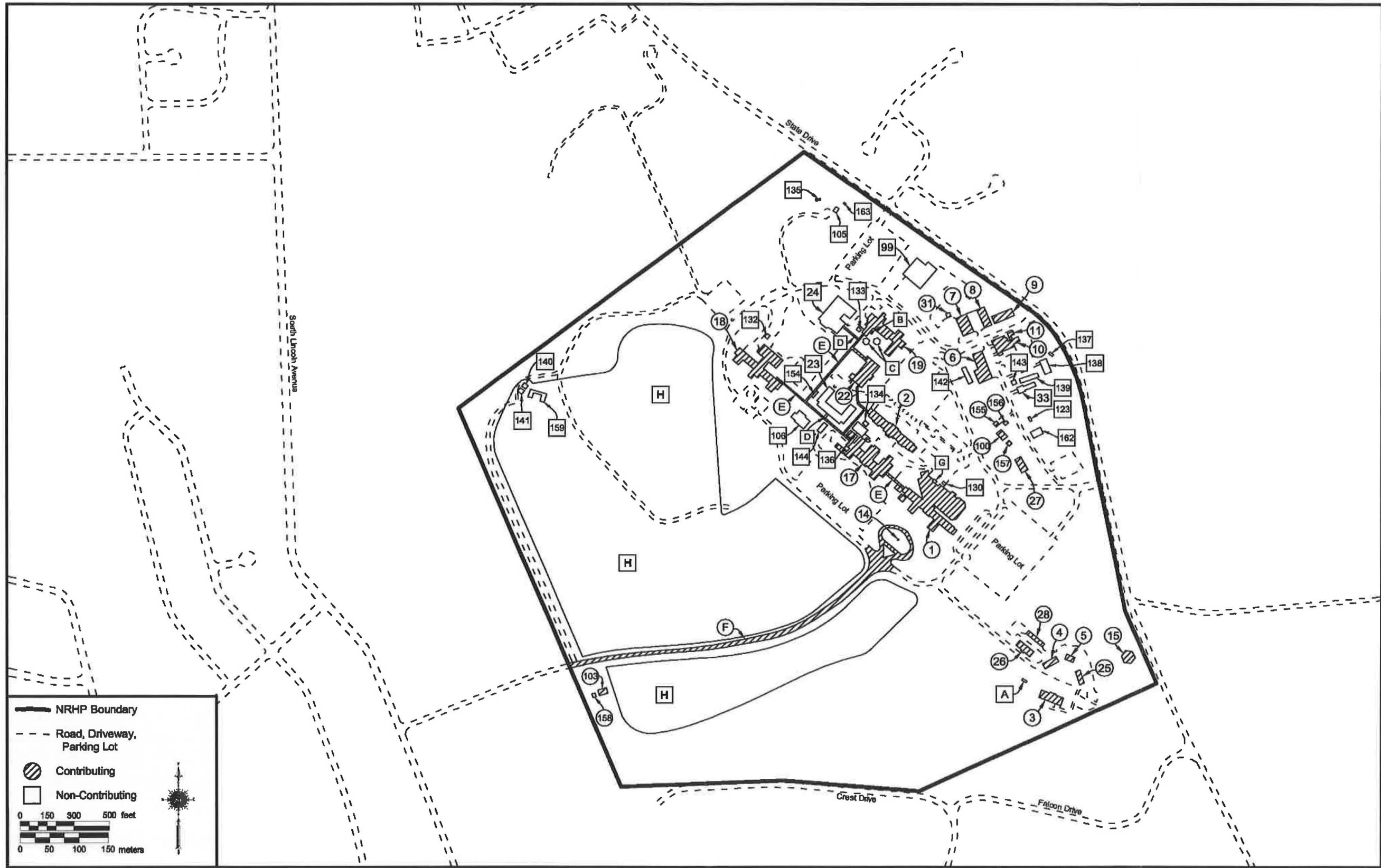


(Figure 4) National Register boundary indicated on aerial map.

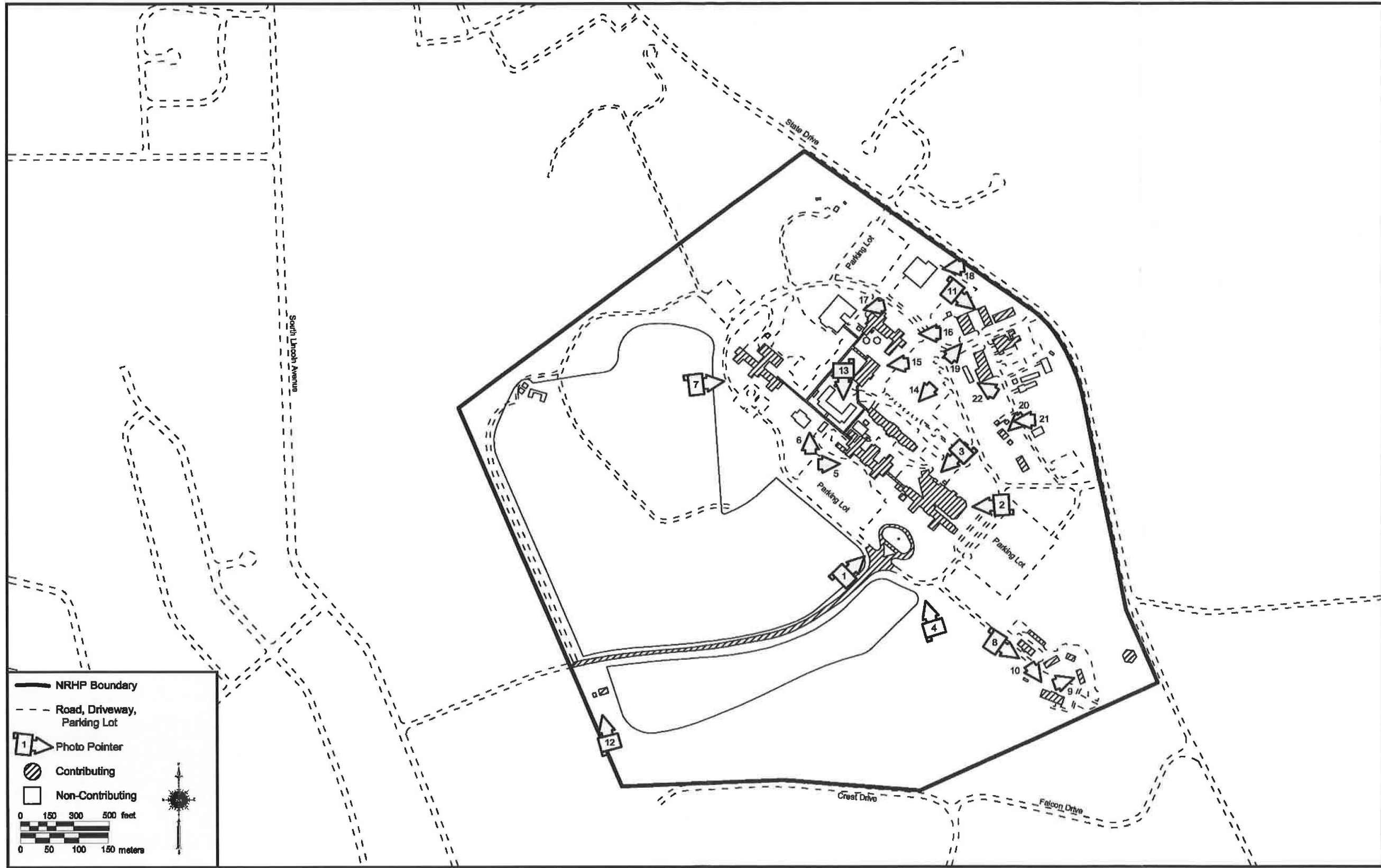




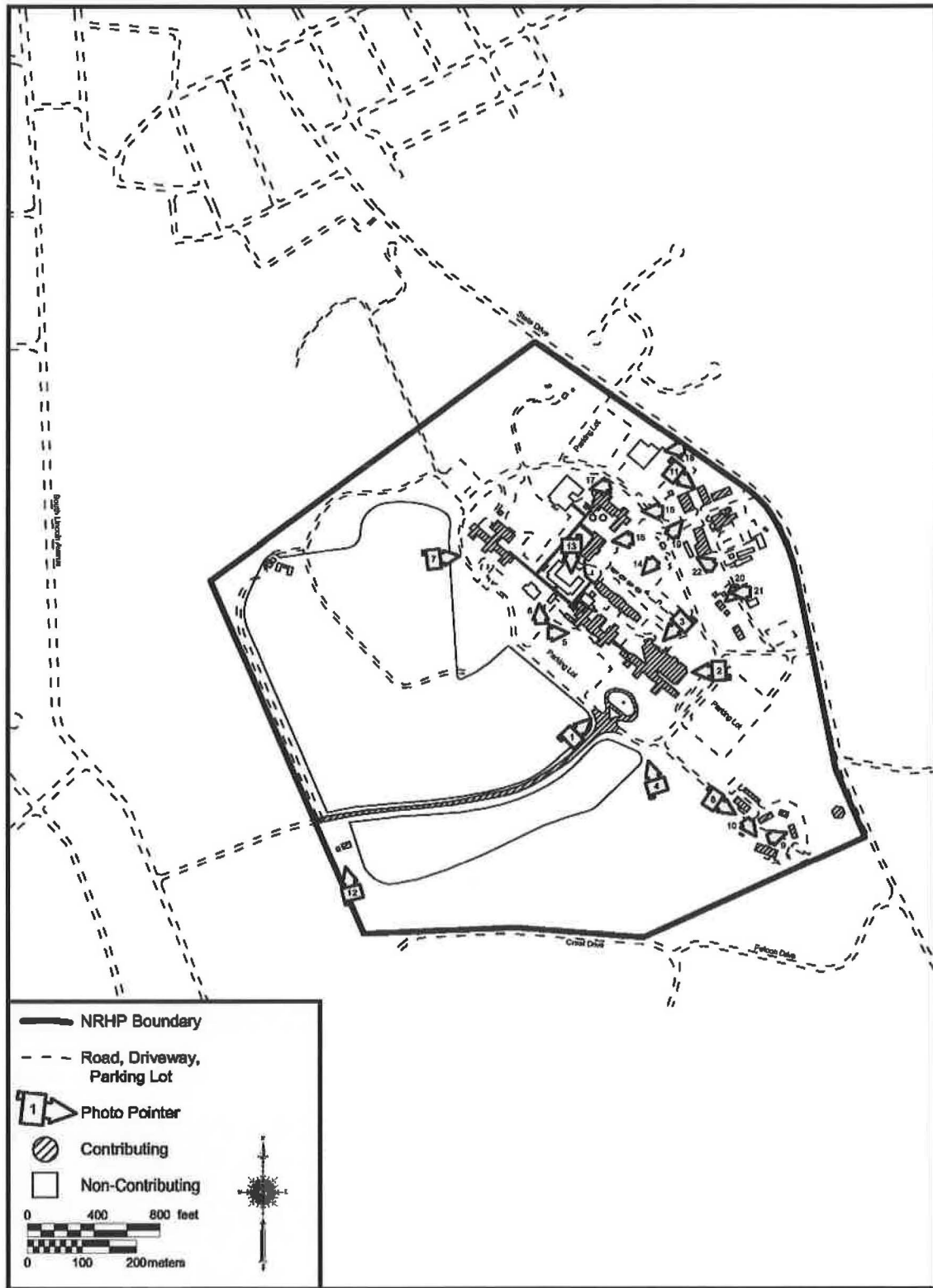
(Figure 5) Sketch map indicating National Register boundary, contributing, and noncontributing resources.



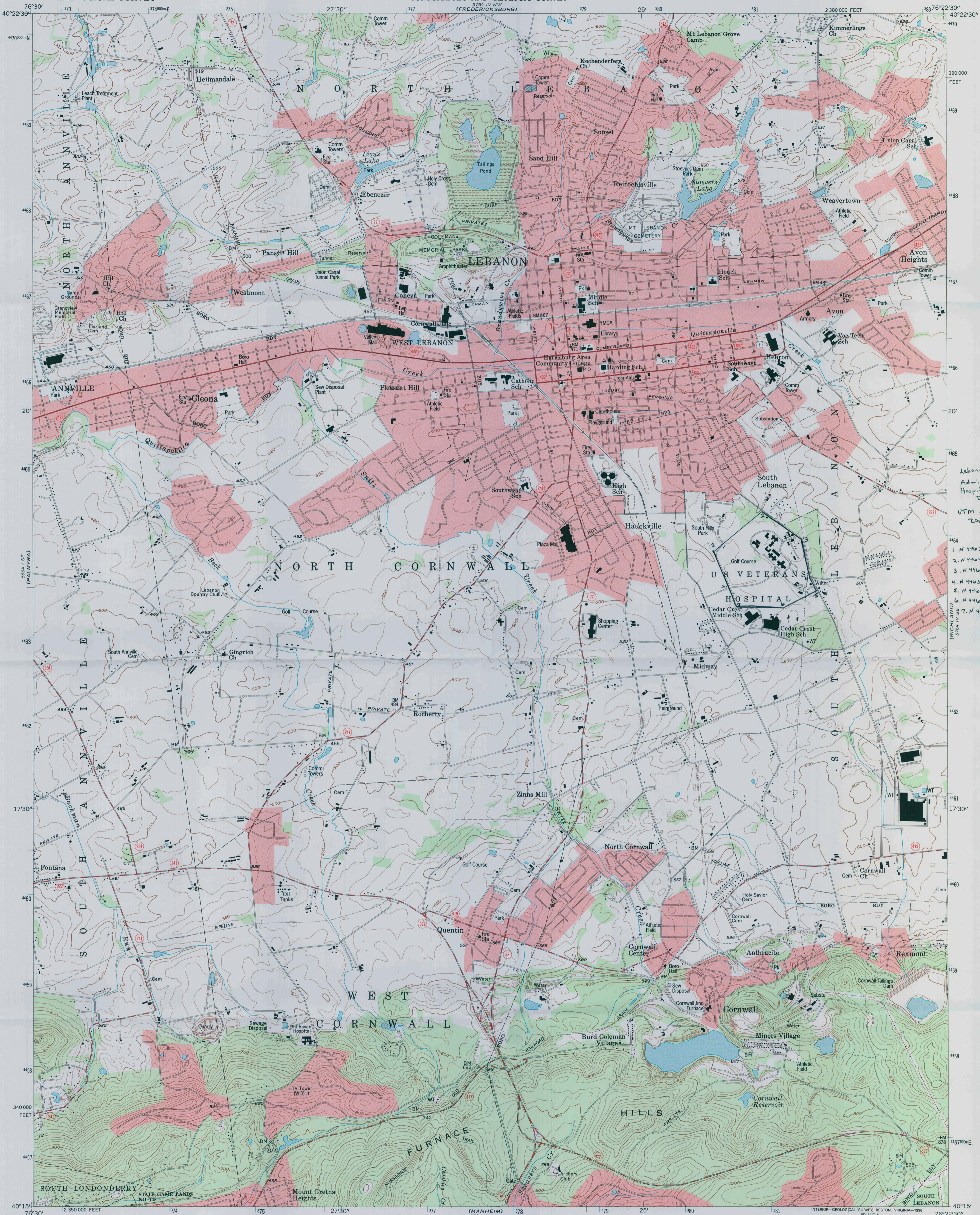
(Figure 6) Sketch map indicating National Register boundary, contributing, and noncontributing resources (oversize).



(Figure 8) Sketch map indicating locations of photographs corresponding to those of the Photograph Continuation Sheet (oversize).

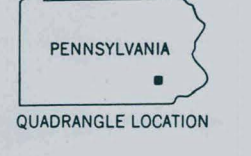
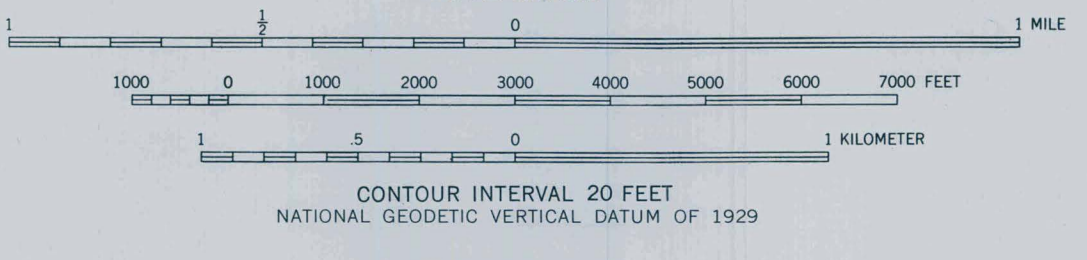
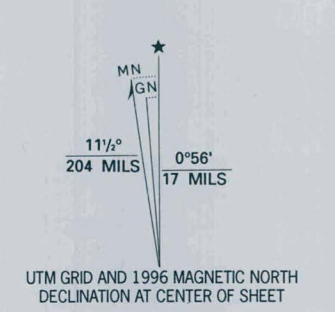


(Figure 7) Sketch map indicating locations of photographs corresponding to those of the Photograph Continuation Sheet.



Lebanon Veterans  
Administration  
Hospital Historic  
District  
UTM NAD 27  
Zone 18  
1. N 4463879 E 380460  
2. N 4464308 E 381044  
3. N 4463983 E 381482  
4. N 4463517 E 381577  
5. N 4463390 E 381652  
6. N 4463204 E 381243  
7. N 4463211 E 380730

Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
in cooperation with Commonwealth of Pennsylvania agencies  
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from imagery dated 1951  
Field checked 1955. Revised from imagery dated 1992 and  
other sources. Field checked 1995. Map edited 1996  
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and  
10 000-foot ticks: Pennsylvania coordinate system, south zone  
(Lambert conformal conic)  
Blue 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator ticks, zone 18  
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed  
corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83  
for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic  
Survey NADCON software  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of  
the National or State reservations shown on this map



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

LEBANON, PA  
40076-C4-TF-024  
1995  
DMA 5764 IV SW-SERIES V831









1

2

3

4

9









Building 106



Building 11  
Engineering  
Building  
11000 - 11000  
11000 - 11000

Building 11  
Engineering  
Building  
11000 - 11000  
11000 - 11000



































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Lebanon Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District  
NAME:

MULTIPLE United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: PENNSYLVANIA, Lebanon

DATE RECEIVED: 6/07/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/02/13  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/17/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/24/13  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000539

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 7-23-13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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

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



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

**RECEIVED 2280**

**JUN 07 2013**

**NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

June 5, 2013

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

Dear Paul:

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is pleased to submit the enclosed National Register of Historic Places nomination for our medical center at Lebanon, PA. This is an individual nomination under our 2<sup>nd</sup> generation VA hospital multiple property cover.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Kathleen".

Kathleen Schamel,  
Federal Preservation Officer