



14 1 of 1

Supplementary Listing Record

NRIS Reference Number: MP100002467

Date Listed:

Property Name: Fort Meade Veterans Administration Hospital
(United States Third Generation Veterans Hospitals, 1946-1958 MPS)

County: Meade

State: SD

This Property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

This property incorporates the entire boundary of an earlier nomination for Fort Meade as a military base. Based on a reading of the text for that nomination, the period of significance is 1878-1910, excluding significant changes in the history of the army base leading up to 1944. The new nomination provides better documentation for the military area of significance. Therefore, the nomination should have two periods of significance: Military-1878-1944, and Health/Medicine -1946-1961.

The SOUTH DAKOTA SHPO was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

MP 2467

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.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Fort Meade VA Hospital

Other names/site number: Fort Meade

Name of related multiple property listing:

United States Third Generation Veterans Hospitals

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

2. Location

Street & number: 113 Comanche Road

City or town: Fort Meade State: SD County: Meade

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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:

x national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

x A B x C D

<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>3/30/14</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>U.S. Dept of Veterans Affairs</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <u>x</u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>10-26-2017</u>
Signature of commenting official:	Date
<u>SD SHPO</u>	
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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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:)

[Handwritten Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

5/27/2018
Date of Action

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

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(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>68</u>	<u>13</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>70</u>	<u>13</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 58 (number of C properties in the original nomination)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DEFENSE / military facility

HEALTH CARE / hospital

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

HEALTH CARE / hospital

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Colonial Revival

Modern Movement

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Roof: Asphalt

Foundation: Brick, Concrete

Walls: Brick, Sandstone, Weatherboard, Stone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Fort Meade Veterans Administration Hospital complex is located three miles east of Sturgis, South Dakota. The Veterans Administration (VA) owns the campus, which encompasses approximately 250 acres. The campus contains the buildings and cemetery associated with the United States Army's original occupation of the fort from 1878 to 1944. It also contains the buildings constructed by the VA, who took ownership of the 250-acre campus in 1944.

Fort Meade was listed in the National Register in 1973. This original listing included the 250-acre VA campus as well as approximately 3000 additional acres comprising the military reservation surrounding the campus. The Bureau of Land Management is the primary owner of these additional acres. The exact boundaries of this roughly 3200-acre Fort Meade District are not known due to the vintage of the 1973 nomination. This nomination is not amending the 1973 nomination; it is listing the 250-acre VA campus under the *Unites States Third Generation Veterans Hospitals* MPL. The remaining acreage of the original 1973 Fort Meade District is not part of this MPL listing. To be clear, this 250-acre campus is

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already part of the original 1973 nomination. However, it is also being listed as part of this MPL. The new nomination under the MPL provides updated information, assigns Contributing or Noncontributing statuses to each property, and defines a boundary for the 250-acre, VA administered campus. Once again, this nomination does not amend the original 1973 nomination, but is a separate nomination under the MPL. (Note: this is similar to taking a Contributing building in a district and also listing it individually. In this case, a smaller district is being listed under the MPL within a larger district)

Due to its use as an Army fort and VA hospital, the campus has a mix of buildings. The majority of the Army buildings remaining are former quarters arranged around an historic parade ground. These buildings are largely constructed of red brick with some Colonial Revival detailing. Several of these former quarters received a fieldstone veneer during a Works Progress Administration modernization effort in the 1930s. Other extant Army buildings include former stables, theater, and a riding hall. In the northern portion of the campus, the VA-constructed buildings include the main hospital, boiler house, kitchen, and other hospital-related facilities dating post World War II. The campus has a total of 83 resources; of which 70 are contributing.

Narrative Description

Contributing Elements

The building numbers utilized in the following building descriptions are drawn from VA's Capital Asset Inventory. Several of the buildings are duplexes and each side has been given a separate number by VA. For the purposes of this nomination, the duplexes are considered a single building.

Building #1

Historic / Present Use: Quarters

Year Constructed: 1891

Status: Contributing

Building #1 is sited along the southeastern section of the historic parade ground. The one-story quarters building has a slightly irregular footprint and porch that wraps around the northwest and southwest elevations. Like many of the quarters buildings on campus, the building received a cladding of fieldstone during the 1930s as part of a modernization effort by the WPA. This exterior treatment extends to the porch, where regular courses of rough cut stone form the porch foundation and piers. The northwest elevation has three bays with the main entrance located in the central bay. The windows of the building are one-over-one, double hung sash windows that are likely original to the house. The hip roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A modest brick chimney punctures the southeast slope of the roof.

Buildings #2 and #3

Historic / Present Use: Quarters

Year Constructed: 1905

Status: Contributing

Buildings #2 and #3 are halves of the same two-and-a-half story duplex building; Building #2 is on the northeast and Building #3 on the southwest. The building features a symmetrical façade of eight bays. The central four bays project beyond the flanking bays; the main entrances to each side are located in these recessed sections. One-story wrap porches that feature decorative balustrades, Doric columns, and

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dentil molding curve around the northeast and northwest corners of the building. Dentil molding also runs the length of the eaves and gable ends. The foundation of the duplex consists of rough cut sandstone blocks while the remainder of the buildings is red brick laid in common bond. Segmental brick arches and stone sills ornament the windows. At the uppermost windows on the northwest elevation, round arches frame round windows, but at the northeast and southwest gable ends, a round window is flanked by two smaller windows in approximation of a Palladian window configuration. The building has a main block with two projecting wings to the southeast, resulting in a footprint resembling two paired Ts.

Buildings #4 and #5

Historic / Present Use: Quarters

Year Constructed: 1896

Status: Contributing

This duplex building, with Building #4 as the northeast half and Building #5 as the southwest portion, is oriented towards the northwest and the historic parade ground. Unlike many of the early quarters buildings at the Fort Meade campus, this building was not sheathed in fieldstone by the WPA. Instead, the building has been wrapped in vinyl siding that mimics the original wooden clapboards. The building is two stories above grade with a symmetrical, if irregular, footprint. A one-story porch wraps around the northwest elevation and continues the partial length of the flanking sides. A mansard roof covered in asphalt shingles and punctured by gabled dormers tops the building. Four chimneys covered in stucco pierce the roof. The northwestern façade is symmetrical; four bays with the main entrances at the center bays define the main entrance. The entrances are fairly plain, featuring partially glazed doors and transom lights. The porch is also unadorned, possibly the result of replacement of original decorative elements.

Building #6

Historic / Present Use: Quarters

Year Constructed: 1879

Status: Contributing

Building #6 is sited at the eastern end of the southern half of the historic parade ground. A modest building with one-story above grade, Building #6 has a rectangular footprint. Oriented towards the north, the north elevation is three bays wide with the main entrance located in the center bay and flanked by paired sash windows. The entrance lacks any sort of ornamental door surround and features a plain, partially glazed door. The exterior has been sheathed in a fieldstone veneer. The wrap porch utilizes the same fieldstone, but laid with rough cut stones laid in regular courses. The hip roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and punctured by a single brick chimney on the south slope.

Buildings #9 and #10

Historic / Present Use: Quarters

Year Constructed: 1909

Status: Contributing

This duplex sits on the southern half of the historic parade ground. Composed of Building #9 on the east half and Building #10 on the west half, the duplex is two-and-a-half stories tall with a cruciform footprint. The foundation is constructed of dressed sandstone blocks and the exterior walls are built of red brick laid in common bond with sixth row headers. Jack arches and stone sills frame the windows. The windows are largely one-over-one, double hung sash windows, but single sash windows puncture the foundation. One-story porches extend the partial length of the east and west elevations; they feature Doric columns,

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decorative balustrades, and pipe handrails at the stairs. The porch roofs are standing seam while the cross gable roof of the main block is covered in asphalt shingles. Brick chimneys pierce the roof. Dentil molding runs along the eaves of the gables. The individual main entrances to the two sides are relatively plain, featuring only a partially glazed door and transom light.

Building #11

Historic / Present Use: Quarters
Year Constructed: 1906
Status: Contributing

Building #13

Historic / Present Use: Quarters
Year Constructed: 1906
Status: Contributing

Buildings #11 and #13 are identical buildings sited on the southern half of the historic parade ground and flanking Building #12. Oriented toward the north, the buildings both stand at two-and-a-half stories in height. Sandstone blocks serve as the foundation while the rest of the buildings are built of red brick. Both buildings have irregular footprints and cross gable roofs sheathed in asphalt shingles; the roofs are punctured by several brick chimneys. One-story porches extend the width of the north elevations and extend partially down the east elevations. The porches have standing seam roofs, Doric columns, dentil molding, and decorative balustrades. Other decorative elements on the buildings are minimal, limited to dentil molding at the cornice and gable, attenuated keystones above the windows, and round windows at the gable end. The windows are one-over-one, double hung sash windows. The main entrances, located on the north elevations, feature double leaf, partially glazed doors, but lack the transom light found on many of the other quarters buildings at Fort Meade.

Building #12

Historic / Present Use: Quarters
Year Constructed: 1906
Status: Contributing

Oriented towards the north and the historic parade ground, Building #12 sits on the southern section of the campus and the parade ground. The building shares many of the same characteristics as other quarters buildings at Fort Meade, including a foundation of sandstone blocks, large porch, and red brick exterior. However, Building #12 hews more closely to the Colonial Revival style than its neighbors to the east and west. The symmetrical west elevation features five bays with the entrance centrally located, two internal slope chimneys, and a wrap porch partially down the east and west elevations. The porch features the same dentil molding, Doric columns, and decorative balustrade as several of the other porches on quarters buildings at Fort Meade, but the central bay has a pediment with segmented arch detail in tympanum and dentil molding along the gable and entablature. Grouped columns further frame the entrance. The main door is modest by comparison, featuring a partially glazed, double leaf door with transom lights. Jack arches and stone sills frame the one-over-one, double hung sash windows. The north slope of the roof is punctured by three pedimented dormers; the central dormer features a tripartite window design.

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Buildings #16 and #17

Historic / Present Use: Quarters
Year Constructed: 1906
Status: Contributing

Buildings #16 and #17 form the two halves of this duplex building located on the southwestern curve of the historic parade ground. Oriented towards the north, the building features a symmetrical façade with the central two bays projecting from the flanking sections. The building is two-and-a-half stories tall. As with several other quarters buildings at Fort Meade, the gable on the front façade features a Palladian-type window arrangement; however, on this building, the central window has been infilled with brick or was constructed as a blind window. The remaining windows on the building have jack arches, stone sills, and one-over-one, double hung sash windows. A one-story porch wraps around the north elevation and extends partially around the west and east sections of the building. The porch has a standing seam metal roof, Doric columns, and simple balustrade. The building originally had a roughly cruciform floorplan, but two small, one-story additions at the southeast and southwest corners have altered the plan. The building has a sandstone block foundation, red brick exterior laid in running bond, and a cross gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Building #20

Historic / Present Use: Quarters
Year Constructed: 1879
Status: Contributing

Building #21

Historic / Present Use: Quarters
Year Constructed: 1879
Status: Contributing

Building #22

Historic / Present Use: Quarters
Year Constructed: 1888
Status: Contributing

These modest, one-story buildings are located on the southwestern curve of the historic parade ground. These buildings were covered in fieldstone as part of a modernization effort undertaken by the WPA in the 1930s; the exteriors are uncut with no bedding layers while the stone at the porch is rough cut in irregular courses. Oriented towards the northeast and the parade ground, the primary façades have three bays each with plain entrances on the central bay. Lacking the transom lights of several of the adjacent buildings, the entrances have partially glazed wooden doors and simple concrete lintels. The windows of the buildings are one-over-one, double hung sash. Hip roofs with asphalt shingles top the buildings; each roof is pierced by a brick chimney at the southwest slope. The buildings have roughly T-shaped floorplans.

Buildings #23E and #23W

Historic / Present Use: Quarters
Year Constructed: 1939
Status: Contributing

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Buildings #24E and #24W

Historic / Present Use: Quarters

Year Constructed: 1940

Status: Contributing

Strung along the southwest edge of the historic parade ground, these two duplex buildings (Buildings #23E and #23W are contained in one building while #24E and #24W are the other) exhibit the same architectural characteristics. Both are one-story in height and oriented towards the northeast. Both buildings are sheathed in the uncut fieldstone found on several of the other quarters buildings at Fort Meade. The foundations are constructed of the same stone, but the masonry is rough cut and laid in irregular courses. The symmetrical façades feature recessed entrances framed by deep, partial width porches. Concrete lintels and sills frame the double hung sash windows. The doors are partially glazed, wooden doors. Both buildings have a C-shaped footprint that has the broad side facing the parade ground. A hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles tops the buildings.

Building #25

Historic / Present Use: Quarters

Year Constructed: 1881

Status: Contributing

Building #25 is located at the western edge of the historic parade ground. The building's form resembles several of the other quarters buildings, but Building #25 does not have the fieldstone veneer of many of the other quarters along the southern half of the parade ground. Instead, the building is sheathed in white vinyl siding. Oriented towards the northeast, the building's front elevation has three bays with the entrance in the center bay. The entrance lacks the transom lights found on several of the other quarters buildings, but does have a partially-glazed, two leaf door. The flanking windows are both one-over-one, double hung sash windows. A one-story porch extends the width of the northeast elevation; the porch has a shed roof, unadorned supports and a plain railing. The building's hip roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and pierced by two brick chimneys. The building stands at one-story in height and has an irregular footprint. The foundation consists of concrete blocks painted a dark red, likely to resemble brick.

Building #26

Historic / Present Use: Quarters

Year Constructed: 1890

Status: Contributing

The last quarters building at the western edge of the parade ground, Building #26 is one-story in height and oriented towards the north. The north elevation features three bays and has the main entrance located in the central bay. The main door is a partially-glazed wooden door that lacks the transom lights found on many of the other buildings on campus. The door is flanked by two one-over-one, double hung sash windows. A full-width porch extends the length of the north elevation; the porch features plain posts and a decorative balustrade. The main block of the building is topped with a hip roof and the porch has a shed roof; both sections are sheathed in asphalt shingles. The exterior of Building #26 is covered in vinyl siding. Concrete block painted red comprises the foundation. The building has an approximately rectangular footprint.

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Buildings #31 and #32

Historic / Present Use: Quarters
Year Constructed: 1901
Status: Contributing

These two buildings form the two sides of a duplex building sited on Custer Avenue in the western portion of the Fort Meade campus. The building stands two-and-a-half stories tall and is oriented towards the northeast. Rock face ashlar blocks laid in regular courses constitutes the foundation, and walls are made of red brick laid in running bond. Brick segmented arches and stone lintels frame each window. The windows are largely one-over-one, double hung sash windows, but the opening at the gable has been retrofitted with louvers. The northeastern façade is symmetrical and features the two main doors on the outermost bays. A one-story porch runs the width of the façade; the porch features Doric columns similar to those found on other quarters buildings on the campus. While the building has a largely square footprint, the roof is cross gable and sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Buildings #33 and #34

Historic / Present Use: Quarters
Year Constructed: 1906
Status: Contributing

This duplex building houses Building #33 on the eastern half and #34 on the western half. Located on the western portion of the hospital campus, the building is oriented towards the northeast. While the main block of the building is two-and-a-half stories in height, small, one-story sections project from the southwest elevation. The building has the same rock face ashlar block foundation and red brick exterior as several of the other quarters buildings at Fort Meade. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and pierced by a chimney on the northeast slope. The northeast elevation is six bays wide; the main entrances are located at the outermost bays. The main doors are partially-glazed, single leaf doors. The doorways, as well as the windows, are topped with segmented arches. The one-story porch features a standing seam metal roof, chamfered columns, railings constructed of pipes, and brick pier supports. The windows feature segmented arches, stone lintels, and one-over-one, double hung sash windows with the exception of the lunette windows at the gables. The building has a largely square footprint.

Building #37

Historic / Present Use: Quarters
Year Constructed: 1880
Status: Contributing

Building #37 is a modest, one-story residential building sited on Custer Road in the western half of the Fort Meade campus. Oriented towards the northeast, the building received the fieldstone veneer exterior treatment undertaken by the WPA in the 1930s. The northeast elevation is three bays wide and features the main entrance door in the central bay. The entrance is framed by a plain hood over the door, but the door appears to be a replacement. One-over-one, double hung sash window flank the door. The building has an irregular footprint. The roof consists of a double pitched, side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Two brick interior chimneys are located on the ridge of the roof.

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Building #40

Historic Use: Storage
Present Use: Carpenter / Paint Shop
Year Constructed: 1935
Status: Contributing

This building is part of a collection of storage buildings located in the western half of the Fort Meade campus. The building has a rectangular footprint, height of a single story, and a gable-on-hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Concrete forms the foundation and vertical members of the exterior. The space between these concrete posts is filled with red brick laid in common bond with seventh row headers. Fixed multi-pane windows line the exterior; the center two panes appear to function as an awning window. A garage door provides access on the southwest elevation, but the remaining entrances are single leaf, partially glazed doors.

Building #45

Historic / Present Use: Oil & Paint Storage
Year Constructed: 1906
Status: Contributing

This modest, one-story building is located to the north of Building #88 in the western half of the campus. Oriented towards the north, the building has a single entrance with a wooden panel, double-leaf door. The plain door surround is flush with the surrounding wall; the upper portion's shape suggests a plain pediment. The exterior of the building is clad in uncut fieldstone laid without courses. Asphalt shingles sheathe the front gable roof. The building has a rectangular footprint.

Building #46

Historic Use: Quartermaster Office & Warehouse
Present Use: Warehouse
Year Constructed: 1909
Status: Contributing

Building #46 is part of a cluster of buildings located at the western portion of the Fort Meade campus. The building is not strongly turned in one particular direction; the collection of former warehouses and garages is oriented in general towards the historic parade ground. The building is one-and-a-half stories above grade. Building #46 is constructed of brick laid in common bond with sixth row headers but the foundation consists of rock face ashlar blocks laid in irregular courses. The windows of the building have segmented arches, stone arches, and six-over-six double hung sash windows; the majority of the windows have been retrofitted with exterior air conditioning window units. The building had a rectangular footprint, but a small addition at the southeast corner has resulted in a L-shaped form. The addition is clad in vinyl siding. The front gable roof is punctured by hipped dormers and sheathed in asphalt shingles. Partially glazed doors dot the southwest elevation, but the addition has two loading bays with vehicular entrances.

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Building #47

Historic Use: Root Cellar
Present Use: Fallout Shelter
Year Constructed: 1908
Status: Contributing

Building #47 is located to the south of Building #48 on the western edge of the historic parade ground. The building is largely subterranean; a small entryway is constructed on the northwest side. The entry consists of a single-leaf metal door. The surrounding building is covered in stucco and has a shed roof with a steep slope. Decorative rafter tails are the sole ornament. The area to the east of the door is swollen above grade but covered in sod. Six metal vents pierce the ground.

Building #48

Historic Use: Commissary
Present Use: Facility Management
Year Constructed: 1879
Status: Contributing

This long, low-rise building is located at the western edge of the historic parade ground. The building retains its historic clapboards, but the hip roof now has a covering of asphalt shingles. The original foundation has been obscured by a later concrete covering. The windows have been covered over with batten shutters that completely fill the openings. A brick chimney is located on the west end of the southwest slope; a second chimney sits on the ridge at the east end of the roof. Concrete steps have been added to the northeast elevation; this likely serves as the primary entrance for the building.

Building #50

Historic Use: Guardhouse
Present Use: Post Office
Year Constructed: 1901
Status: Contributing

Building #50 is located on Sheridan Street at the northwestern portion of the historic parade ground. The one-story building is oriented towards the southeast and has a square footprint. The building is constructed of rock face ashlar sandstone block laid in irregular courses. On the southeast elevation, the building has two entrances located on the outermost bays. The doors are partially glazed, single leaf doors topped by transom lights. The central three bays have six-over-six, double hung sash windows with stone lintels and sills; the windows on the post office building are also covered over with security bars. The porch on the southeast elevation appears to have been altered. The center portion has been removed to accommodate the construction of two sets of stairs. The columns have been replaced with the extant metal posts. Despite the alterations, the height and location of the original doorways do not appear to have been changed. In addition, the porch retains its historic standing seam metal covering and shallow modillions. The roof is pyramidal in shape, but has a large gable on the southeast elevation; a Palladian window is located at the center of the gable.

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Building #51

Historic / Present Use: Quarters

Year Constructed: 1909

Status: Contributing

This quarters building is sited at the northwestern portion of the historic parade ground at Fort Meade. The two-story building is oriented towards the southeast and has a shallow H-shaped footprint. The southeast elevation is seven bays wide. The central three bays are recessed, creating a partial width porch flush with the adjacent wings. The main entrance is in the center bay; it consists of a double leaf, partially glazed wooden door with a transom light. The door on the second floor also has a transom light, but it is a single leaf door. The windows of Building #51 are one-over-one, double hung sash type framed with segmented arches and stone sills. The double gallery porch has Doric columns and iron railings identical to the porch treatments on the neighboring barracks buildings. Unique to this particular building are decorative brick treatments at the gables; the brick are arranged to create blind bullseye windows; this detail is not found on the gables on the north elevation. The foundation consists of rock face, ashlar sandstone blocks laid in regular courses, but the uppermost course is polished ashlar. The red brick exterior is laid in common bond with sixth row headers. A partial width porch extends across the two westernmost bays of the north elevation. This porch has chamfered columns and a replacement balustrade. A single internal chimney punctures the roof at the west end of the north elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Building #53

Historic Use: Barracks

Present Use: Administrative Offices

Year Constructed: 1901

Status: Contributing

Building #54

Historic Use: Barracks

Present Use: Leased to National Guard

Year Constructed: 1901

Status: Contributing

Buildings #53 and #54 are largely identical buildings situated on the western end of the north elevation of the historic parade ground. The two buildings have T-shaped footprints, height of two-and-a-half stories, and orientation towards the south. Unlike the majority of the buildings on campus, these buildings are not constructed of brick. Instead, rough cut, ashlar blocks of sandstone are laid in irregular courses. The windows are framed by large, single blocks of stones for lintels and narrow blocks as sills. At the front gable, blocks of stone create a round arch over a lunette window. The other windows on the buildings are largely six-over-six, double hung sash windows. The main entrances are double leaf, wooden paneled doors with transom lights. These doors are located in the central bay of the south elevations; smaller, secondary entrances are located near the east and west ends. A one-story porch extends the width of the south elevations. The porches have standing seam metal roofs, chamfered columns, and iron railings. Interior stone chimneys are located near the gable ends. On the west and north elevations, external stair cases have been added to the building, but the fenestration treatments are the same as the primary façades with the exception of two quarter round windows in each north gable.

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Building #55

Historic Use: Headquarters
Present Use: Leased to Fort Meade Museum
Year Constructed: 1909
Status: Contributing

The former headquarters building is located on the north side of the historic parade ground. The two-story building is oriented towards the south and has an approximately rectangular footprint. As it served as the headquarters for Fort Meade, the building received additional architectural detailing to reflect its importance. As with many of the early twentieth century buildings on the Fort Meade campus, the foundation is stone while the upper portions of the building are built of brick. The majority of the foundation is rough cut, ashlar blocks laid in regular courses, but the upper most course has square cut, polished stone. The brick walls are laid in common bond with fifth row headers, but the bricks at the corners have been laid to create quoins. The windows have stone lintels and jack arches, but decorative keystones have been placed over the windows on the first floor. A one-story porch frames the center three bays of the building; the porch features a standing seam metal roof, paired Doric columns, and a plain balustrade. The main entrance, located in the center bay, has a double leaf, partially glazed door with a transom light. The windows of the central three bays are eight-over-eight, double hung sash windows. The windows of the flanking bays are nine-over-nine, double hung sash windows. The entablature for the building has dentil molding, a decorative element not found on the other buildings on the north side of the parade ground. The multi-part hip roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, but is topped by a cupola. The cupola has an octagonal base with alternating louvered and plain sides, narrow pilasters, a bell roof, and small finial.

Building #58

Historic Use: Barracks
Present Use: Leased to National Guard
Year Constructed: 1906
Status: Contributing

Building #58 is part of a row of former barracks buildings located on the north side of the historic parade ground. The building is two-and-a-half stories in height, oriented towards the south, and has a C-shaped footprint. The foundation consists of rock face ashlar stone blocks laid in regular courses. The red brick exterior has been laid in common bond with sixth row headers. The cross gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The south elevation features a double gallery porch that runs the width of the façade. The porch architectural elements include chamfered columns, iron railings, and a plain entablature. The south elevation is symmetrical and has two entrances located towards the east and west ends of the building. These entrances have a single leaf wooden door with transom lights. The windows of Building #58 are framed by stone lintels and segmented arches; the windows are one-over-one, double hung sash type. On the west elevation, an exterior staircase has been added to the building. The building has several brick chimneys; two interior brick chimneys sit on the gable ends of the east and west wings while another four interior brick chimneys are found on the slope of the main block.

Building #60

Historic Use: Barracks
Present Use: Leased to National Guard
Year Constructed: 1908
Status: Contributing

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Serving as the eastern terminus for the row of barracks building, Building #60 is situated on the north side of the historic parade ground. The two-and-a-half story building is oriented towards the south and the parade ground. The building has a C-shaped footprint. The symmetrical south elevation has three center bays partially enclosed with red brick flanked by open double galleries. The first floor of the center section has open brick round arches with stone keystones. The second floor features segmented arches filled with sash windows and a round arch filled with a lunette window. The main entrance is a double leaf wooden door. The other doors on the elevation are single leaf, but all have transom lights. The windows on the buildings are two-over-two, double hung sash windows. Double galleries line the east and west portions of the south elevation. The galleries feature Doric columns, iron railings, and a plain entablature. While the galleries are supported by stone piers, the rest of the building has a foundation of rock face ashlar stone laid in regular courses. The exterior walls are red brick laid in common bond with sixth row headers. The main block of Building #60 has a cross gable roof while the two projecting wings to the north have front gable roofs; all portions of the roof are sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Building #61

Historic / Present Use: Quarters
Year Constructed: 1938
Status: Contributing

Building #72E and #72W

Historic Use:
Present Use: Quarters
Year Constructed: 1937
Status: Contributing

Building #85

Historic Use: Quarters
Present Use: Day Care Center
Year Constructed: 1938
Status: Contributing

These three buildings are located on the north side of Custer Road in the western half of the Fort Meade campus. The three buildings are all one story in height, oriented towards the southwest, and have side gable roofs sheathed in asphalt shingles. As part of the WPA modernization effort undertaken in the 1930s, these buildings feature the fieldstone exterior found on several of the other buildings on campus. All the buildings have a main elevation of eight bays; while Buildings #85 and #72E/W have two doors located at the central two bays, Building #61 has a single door and window in these same locations. The windows are one-over-one, double hung sash windows framed with concrete sills and lintels. The main entrance doors are largely partially glazed, single leaf doors. All three buildings have rectangular footprints. Brick ridge chimneys penetrate the individual roofs.

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Building #63

Historic Use: [Gym / Officers' Club]

Present Use: Chapel (Vacant)

Year Constructed: 1904

Status: Contributing

Oriented towards the west, the two-story building features a central block flanked by projecting wings and is located at the east end of the historic parade ground. As a result, the building has a cross gable-on-hip roof that is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The gable ends on the east and west elevations are sheathed in slate shingles, possibly the original roofing materials of the building. The exterior red brick is laid in stretcher bond, but the foundation consists of sandstone blocks. Brick quoins mark the corners. Jack arches and stone sills mark the window openings. The majority of the windows are double hung sash windows, but two stained glass windows are extant on the east elevation. Two shallow porches cover the entrances on the west elevation. Two brick chimneys puncture the north slope of the roof while an external, gable end chimney is found on the east elevation. Several of the window and door openings have been filled in with red brick, likely as the use of the building has shifted since construction.

Building #64

Historic / Present Use: Theater (Vacant)

Year Constructed: 1931

Status: Contributing

Sited at the eastern end of campus, the theater building has a rectangular footprint and flat roof. The building encompasses a single story but stands at about two stories tall. The building is oriented towards the west and the historic parade ground. The main entrance is located on the central bay of the west elevation and features a decorative overhang and original partially-glazed doors. Like the nearby riding hall, the exterior features brick laid in running bond punctuated by cut stone decorative detailing. On the west elevation, these elements include a shallow arch presiding over a window that has since been infilled with brick. Additional decorative features on the west elevation include a section of brick laid in stack bond above the main entrance and stack bond of soldier bricks framing the center bay. The other elevations repeat the framing device of a stack bond of soldier bricks to frame individual bays of the theater building. The windows on the west elevation appear to have been removed and the resulting voids boarded over with plywood.

Building #65

Historic Use: Bachelor Officers' Quarters

Present Use: Quarters

Year Constructed: 1909

Status: Contributing

Building #65 sits at the eastern end of the historic parade ground and is oriented towards the west. The building has a T-shaped footprint. The foundation is built of ashlar masonry of local sandstone. The red brick exterior is laid in common bond with sixth row headers. The windows feature jack arches, stone sills, and two-over-two double hung sash windows. The west elevation is 11 bays in width; it features double galleries, paired columns, brick posts, and a roof-line balustrade that reference the Georgian Revival architectural style. The center three bays on the west elevation are emphasized via slightly different architectural treatment than the flanking bays; this section features square brick columns at the

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first floor and paired columns at the second story. Two brick chimneys and dormers pierce the west half of the hip roof. Additional interior brick chimneys are located at the ends of the north, south, and east elevations. The decorative elements of the west elevation do not extend to the remaining portions of the building.

Building #66

Historic / Present Use: Quarters
Year Constructed: 1928
Status: Contributing

Located at the east end of the historic parade ground, Building #66 is a modest quarters building with a roughly rectangular footprint. The building lacks the architectural detailing found on many of the other buildings. As a result, the main entrance for the building is located on the southwest elevation, but the building is oriented towards the northwest and the parade ground. The exterior has been clad in irregularly laid fieldstone as part of the WPA modernization effort in the 1930s. Narrow porches on the northeast and southwest elevations are also built of the same fieldstone. The one-over-one, double hung sash windows are likely original to the house. The buildings has a clipped gable roof intersecting with a gable projecting from the southwest elevation. A chimney pierces the roof at the western end of the southwestern slope.

Building #68

Historic Use: Riding Hall
Present Use: Leased to National Guard
Year Constructed: 1933
Status: Contributing

The former riding hall is located at the eastern edge of campus, near the area that once held multiple stable buildings. The building is oriented towards the west. At the north and south ends of the west elevation, larger doorways with curved arches have been infilled with red brick and smaller, partially glazed doors. The sweeping curved roof provides the building a one-and-a-half story height. The exterior is clad in red brick with sparse stone detailing interrupting the exterior finish. The corners of the building are emphasized via stone detailing, decorative brick features, and extended height, lending the building a sense of importance. At the east and west elevations, replacement windows mimic the earlier, multipane windows. On the north and south elevations, openings filled with glass block punctured by a single fixed pane window comprise the fenestration. The north and south elevations are lined with steel supporting beams projecting from the elevations at a 45 degree angle. Several of the openings have been altered to reflect the abandonment of the building as a riding hall, but the historic character remains intact.

Building #69

Historic / Present Use: Quarters
Year Constructed: 1889
Status: Contributing

Located in the southeastern portion of campus near the other quarters buildings, Building #69 is a modest, one-story building. Part of the modernization effort undertaken by the WPA, the exterior is now sheathed in rough cut fieldstone. The building is oriented towards the west and the central, historic parade ground. A simple entrance shielded by a modest entry porch with a gable roof serves as the main entrance. The roof is a double pitch front gable sheathed in asphalt shingles. A single stack chimney punctures the roof

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slope on the north side. The east end of the building has a shed roof, also clad in asphalt shingles. One-over-one double hung sash windows line the exterior. The building has an approximately rectangular footprint.

Building #70

Historic / Present Use: Quarters
Year Constructed: 1885
Status: Contributing

Building #70 is sited to the north of Building #69 and near other quarters buildings on the south half of campus. Oriented towards the west, the building has a modest, partially glazed door as the primary entrance. One-over-one, double hung sash windows with stone sills line the exterior. The building is one story in height and sheathed in rough cut fieldstone. The building has a shallow L-shaped footprint, resulting in a cross gable roof that has been clad in asphalt shingles.

Building #71

Historic Use: Quarters
Present Use: Storage
Year Constructed: 1880
Status: Contributing

Oriented towards the west and the historic parade ground, Building #71 is located in the southeastern portion of the site. The building has a largely square footprint, hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, and two chimneys. The exterior has been covered in rough cut fieldstone. At the deep porch on the west elevation, the columns have been laid in rough cut, regular courses unlike the uncut stone without courses of the exterior walls. The partially glazed front door is located on the center bay of the 5-bay west elevation. The windows are two-over-two, double hung sash windows with stone sills.

Building #75

Historic Use: Scale House
Present Use: Tool House
Year Constructed: 1904
Status: Contributing

The modest tool house is located in the southeast portion of the hospital campus and to the northwest of Building #147. Oriented towards the south, the building has a square footprint, pyramidal roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, and wooden drop siding. The wooden double leaf door and three-over-three double hung sash window are likely original to the building. The window on the south elevation has been either replaced or covered in plywood.

Building #87

Historic Use: Service Station
Present Use: Garage
Year Constructed: 1935
Status: Contributing

Located to the east of Building #171, Building #87 is oriented towards the southeast as indicated by the two entrances that feature single leaf wooden doors covered by plain hoods. The building stands at one-

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and-a-half stories in height. The red brick exterior is laid in running bond but the foundation is concrete. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The decorative elements are limited to exposed rafter tails along the eaves and a geometric pattern of soldier bricks at the gables.

Building #88

Historic Use: Regimental Garage
Present Use: Work Shop
Year Constructed: 1935
Status: Contributing

Building #89

Historic Use: Warehouse
Present Use: Engineering Building
Year Constructed: 1935
Status: Contributing

Building #90

Historic Use: Regimental Garage
Present Use: Education
Year Constructed: 1935
Status: Contributing

Buildings #88, #89, and #90 are largely identical with only minor variations between them. The buildings are located in the western half of the Fort Meade campus. All of the buildings have a rectangular footprint, one-and-a-half story height, and orientation to the southeast. The red brick exterior is laid in running bond, but soldier bricks are laid in a decorative geometric pattern at the gables on the southeastern elevations, a feature not found elsewhere on the Fort Meade campus. The windows are six-over-six, double hung sash type. Building #90 has a small addition on the southeast elevation; the one-story addition has a flat roof and red brick exterior. Building #89 has a small enclosed entry on the southwest elevation that features drop siding and a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Building #88 has small addition on the northeast elevation; it consists of a single bay in width to accommodate a garage door. It also has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Building #91

Historic Use: CCC Garage
Present Use: Motor Pool
Year Constructed: 1934
Status: Contributing

Building #91 is part of a collection of storage buildings located at the western half of the Fort Meade campus but removed from the quarters. The building stands at one-and-a-half stories tall and has a rectangular footprint. The building is oriented towards the southeast. The building's exterior is fairly utilitarian as the decorative elements are limited solely to exposed rafter tails along the northeast and southwest elevations and a pattern of projecting bricks at the gable of the southeast and northwest elevations. The windows are largely six-over-six, double hung sash type. Large garage doors puncture the central bays of the southeast and northwest elevations; the northwest elevation also has a partially glazed, single leaf door.

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Building #96

Historic Use:

Present Use: Greenhouse

Year Constructed: 1958

Status: Contributing

The greenhouse is composed of two parts. The iconic greenhouse portion, consisting of a steel frame and glass panels with a gable roof, serves as the southern section of the building. A one-story building clad in tan brick sits to the north. This section has a flat roof, interior chimney, and plain exterior. Both sections are plain and devoid of ornamentation. Together, the two parts create a shallow T-shaped footprint.

Building #102

Historic Use: Bath House

Present Use: [Vacant]

Year Constructed: 1940

Status: Contributing

The former bath house building is located to the southwest of the historic parade ground and behind the ring of quarters buildings. The building has the rough cut fieldstone exterior of the WPA-era buildings on the Fort Meade campus. A gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles tops the building. Single sash windows puncture the upper portions of the exterior walls. Standing at one-story in height, the building has a rectangular footprint.

Building #103

Historic Use: Bowling Alley

Present Use: Storage

Year Constructed: 1909

Status: Contributing

The one-story building is located to the east of Building #63; the two are connected via a one-story, brick clad corridor. Reflecting its former history as a bowling alley, the building has a long, narrow, rectangular footprint. A single wooden door punctures the west end of the north elevation as the remainder of the elevation has fixed, 9-pane sash windows. The building is topped by a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The red brick exterior is laid in stretcher bond.

Building #105 and #106

Historic / Present Use: Quarters

Year Constructed: 1911

Status: Contributing

This duplex building encompasses Building #105 on the east half and Building #106 on the west. Located on the southern half of the historic parade ground, the duplex is two-and-a-half stories in height with a square footprint. Stucco covers the exterior of the building. The hip roof has been clad in asphalt shingles and features a single dormer on the north elevation. Two chimneys puncture the roof, a brick chimney on the ridge line at the northeast corner and a stucco-clad chimney on the ridge line at the northwest corner. The building is oriented towards the north and the historic parade ground. A one-story, full width porch runs the width of the north elevation. The porch is modest in ornament and scale, featuring box columns,

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unadorned modillions, and a plain balustrade. The two entrances have partially-glazed doors and lights, a configuration common on the quarters buildings at Fort Meade.

Building #108

Historic Use: Stable

Present Use: Leased to National Guard

Year Constructed: 1911

Status: Contributing

Building #109

Historic Use: Stable

Present Use: Storage

Year Constructed: 1911

Status: Contributing

Building #110

Historic Use: Stable

Present Use: Storage

Year Constructed: 1911

Status: Contributing

These three stable buildings are sited in the northeastern portion of campus and to the north of the historic parade ground. The buildings are all constructed of rough cut local sandstone laid in irregular courses. Ashlar blocks are used for lintels and sills. The buildings are oriented towards the south and the nearby former quarters buildings, a typical arrangement in early twentieth century forts. The south elevations have symmetrical façades consisting of six bays. The buildings are one-and-a-half stories in height and have rectangular footprints. Gable roofs top the buildings; the roofs for Buildings #109 and #110 are sheathed in asphalt shingles while Building #108 has terracotta shingles. Small square windows puncture the walls along the east and west elevation; larger, double hung sash windows are located at the north and south ends. Building #110 has had the larger openings on the south elevation slightly modified to accommodate the installation of modern garage doors.

Building #113

Historic / Present Use: Main Hospital Building

Year Constructed: 1958

Status: Contributing

Added to the campus in 1958, the main hospital building is located at the northern portion of campus and behind the historic parade ground. The building is oriented towards the west and the main hospital entrance from U. S. Highway 34. As with many Third Generation main hospital buildings, the overall shape consists of a main linear block with shallow projecting wings. However, the Fort Meade main hospital building is of notably smaller scale than its counterparts in the rest of the country, likely due to VA's use of extant Army buildings on the facility. The building is a total of four stories in height when the basement and mechanical equipment penthouse are included. The exterior features tan brick cladding and horizontal ribbons of windows interspersed with cut stone panels; the low-rise profile and bands of windows give the building a strong horizontal emphasis, further accentuated by the building's flat roof. The main entrance to the building is centrally located on the west elevation and framed by the two projecting wings. The plain entrance consists of a shallow, one-story enclosure of fixed sash windows

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framed by stone panels. At the northwest corner, a one-story addition was constructed in 1988. The addition utilizes similar design elements, including a tan brick exterior and fenestration patterns, as the original portion of the hospital building. The addition provides an entrance for emergency room patients at the west end of the south elevation, but does not affect overall circulation patterns for the building. A one-story connecting corridor links the east elevation of Building #113 with the west elevation of Building #145.

Structure #136

Historic / Present Use: Well Pump House (Vacant)

Year Constructed: 1938

Status: Contributing

The well pump house is sited at the western end of Custer Road, near its intersection with U.S. Highway 34. Structure #136 consists of two parts, a base supporting a metal frame. The base is approximately one story in height, has a square footprint, and a single small opening on the north elevation. This section of the structure has a cladding of rough cut stone laid in irregular courses. Concrete creates a cornice and pilaster-like treatment of the corners. The steel frame consists of vertical posts stabilized with diagonal and cross pieces. The frame tapers slightly, creating an A-frame.

Building #137

Historic / Present Use: Boiler Plant

Year Constructed: 1958

Status: Contributing

The boiler house is located at the eastern end of campus. The building has three parts: a central section almost two stories tall but encompassing a single story, a shorter section at the north end, and a small projecting lobe at the south end of the west elevation. As a result, the building has an irregular footprint and multi-level flat roofs. The building features tan brick laid in common bond with sixth row headers. The key feature of the west elevation is the curtain wall featuring both fixed and pivot windows. The main entrance to the building is a modest one of a single door on the north elevation of the projecting bay.

Building #138

Historic Use: Incinerator

Present Use: Storage

Year Constructed: 1958

Status: Contributing

This small brick building is sited at the southern end of campus and to the northeast of Building #137. The building has the same tan brick exterior as the other mid-twentieth century buildings added to the campus by VA. Oriented towards the west, the building has a flat roof and square footprint. The building is slightly raised via the thick concrete slab foundation to accommodate the vehicular bay on the west elevation.

Building #144

Historic Use: Quarters

Present Use: Hoptel

Year Constructed: 1939

Status: Contributing

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Located on the western end of the Fort Meade Campus, Building #144 is oriented towards the northeast. The building is one-story in height and has a rectangular footprint. A side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles tops the building. The exterior is clad in fieldstone. The northeast elevation is eight bays wide. The central two bays show signs of past alterations as the space surrounding the door and window contains ashlar blocks laid in regular courses rather than the uncut stone without bedding layers on the remainder of the façade. The one-over-one, double hung sash windows are framed with concrete sills and lintels. The extant door on the northwest elevation is partially glazed and likely a replacement.

Building #145

Present Use: Outpatient

Year Constructed: 1960

Status: Contributing

Sandwiched between Buildings #113 and #148, Building #145 is linked to the adjacent buildings via one-story corridors. The building has a long, largely rectangular footprint interrupted by shallow projecting wings on both the east and west elevations. The building references the architecture of the other VA-constructed buildings on campus through its tan brick cladding, bands of windows interspersed with stone panels, and flat roof. Due to the connecting corridors, the building does not have a clear orientation or focal point. The center bay rises a single story above the rest of the building plane, but this section is not emphasized through any additional ornamentation.

Building #146

Present Use: Kitchen

Year Constructed: 1961

Status: Contributing

The kitchen building is part of the construction undertaken by VA in the northern part of the campus. As a result, it features many of the same architectural characteristics as its neighbors, including an exterior of tan brick interspersed with stone panels, flat roof, and modest entrance. The building stands at one story above grade. It is linked to Buildings #113 and #145 via connecting corridors. These corridors serve as the primary means of accessing the building, therefore, the exterior entrance on the southwest elevation is of secondary importance. The building has a rectangular footprint.

Building #147

Present Use: Laundry

Year Constructed: 1961

Status: Contributing

The laundry is part of the support facilities constructed by VA at the southern end of the campus. The building is one story above grade, clad in tan brick, and has a flat roof. Two small projecting sections at the north and south end of the east elevation give the building a shallow C-shaped footprint. Elevated loading docks and large garage doors mark the east elevation. The west elevation features a band of windows and stone panels similar to the other mid-twentieth century architecture added to the campus by VA.

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Building #T171

Historic / Present Use: Garage
Year Constructed: 1941
Status: Contributing

The garage is located in the western portion of the campus and just to the north of Building #91. The building is oriented towards the southwest; the southwest elevation features five bays with garage doors and an easternmost bay with a pedestrian door. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Vinyl siding covers the exterior of the building. Six-over-six, double hung sash windows line the gable ends. The building does not have any of the architectural detailing found on many of the early buildings on the campus.

Building #T274

Historic / Present Use: Recreation Hall (Vacant)
Year Constructed: 1942
Status: Contributing

The former recreation hall is sited at the southern edge of the Fort Meade campus. The building has an L-shaped, two-story section to the north combined with a one-story section to the south, giving the building an irregular appearance and footprint. The building is oriented towards the west. A partial width porch shields the modest entrance. A ramp has been added to the west elevation as well. The changes in building heights has resulted in the building having both a cross gable roof and several flat roofs, but all are clad in asphalt shingles. Double hung sash windows line the exterior walls. A gable end exterior chimney built of red brick is located on the east elevation; a smaller, square brick chimney is located at the southeastern corner. The exterior of the building is clad in asphalt siding.

Building #T296

Historic / Present Use: Fire Station
Year Constructed: 1942
Status: Contributing

The current fire station building is located to the west of the historic parade ground. The original section of the building consists of a T-shaped section; a small addition has been added to the southeast, resulting in an irregular footprint. The building is largely one story in height but a square tower at the center of the building complex rises to approximately two stories in height. The exterior is sheathed in vinyl siding. The gable roofs over the various sections are sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building is oriented towards the northeast. The primary elevation is marked by several bays with vehicular entrances for fire truck access. Windows along the elevations are of the double hung sash variety, but they appear to be replacements. Exposed rafter tails along the southeast and northwest elevations lend some decorative detailing to the overall functional exterior.

Building #CC

Historic / Present Use: Connecting Corridors
Year Constructed: [1958]
Status: Contributing

As part of the construction of the VA-era hospital buildings, VA built a network of connecting corridors that allowed patients and staff to circulate through the new structures without being exposed to the harsh

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weather of South Dakota. These corridors are one-story in height. The tan brick exteriors match the exteriors of the other buildings of this period on the campus (such as Buildings #113 and #145). The corridors have flat roofs and windows with concrete sills.

Structure: Flag Pole

Historic / Present Use: Flag Pole

Year Constructed: 1908

Status: Contributing

This double mast flag pole is sited at the western end of the historic parade ground in a triangular plot of land bordered by Custer Avenue and Sheridan Street. The metal flag pole has two sections. Guidewires anchor the flag pole.

Post Cemetery

Historic / Present Use: Cemetery

Year Constructed: 1878

Status: Contributing

The former post cemetery for Fort Meade is sited on 1.9 acres to the south of the main hospital campus. The cemetery is surrounded by land owned by the Bureau of Land Management, but the cemetery is currently part of the National Cemetery Administration. The cemetery is presently surrounded by a modern white vinyl picket fence and a chain link fence. The cemetery features mostly marble markers, but the markers do not subscribe to a single standardized design. Several graves are delineated by enclosures. A flag pole near two granite monuments is located near the center of the cemetery.

Non-contributing

Building #148

Present Use: Patient Care

Year Constructed: 1966

Status: Non-contributing

Located to the west of Building #145, Building #148 is a low-rise, sprawling building. The building is one story tall, clad in tan brick, and has a flat roof. It is linked to Building #145 via a one-story connecting corridor. Oriented towards the east, the building has an irregular but rectilinear footprint.

Building #159

Present Use: Leased to National Guard

Year Constructed: 1992

Status: Non-contributing

This recent addition to the Fort Meade campus is located at the eastern end of the campus. The two story building is clad in red brick on the western portion and white vinyl on the northern and eastern elevations. The north portion features a front gable roof and modest, recessed entrance on the northwestern elevation, and limited fenestration. The southern portion of the building has a side gable roof and a west elevation marked by large windows and HVAC vents. The building has a concrete slab foundation and C-shaped footprint.

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Buildings #114, 350, 351, 352, 354, 355, 356, 358, 359, 360, 363

Present Use: Personnel Garages

Year Constructed: [1965]

Status: Non-contributing

A series of small garage buildings are associated with the quarters buildings on the Fort Meade campus. They are largely located along Terry Road and to the north of the quarters buildings on the north side of Custer Avenue. These buildings are constructed of concrete block and have gable roofs sheathed in asphalt shingles. They are all one story in height and utilitarian in appearance. The widths vary from a single bay to six bays, but all feature large garage doors as the sole fenestration.

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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.)

- 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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Military
Health / Medicine
Architecture

Period of Significance

1878-1961

Significant Dates

1878
1944
1958

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

U.S. Army
Works Progress Administration
Veterans Administration

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Fort Meade Veterans Administration Hospital complex is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A under Military and Health/Medicine. It is eligible under Criterion C for Architecture. The level of significance is national. The period of significance is 1878-1961. The fort was established as an Army base in 1878 and served in that capacity until 1944, at which time the VA took ownership. The period of significance ends in 1961, corresponding with the completion of post-war hospital facilities constructed by the VA.

The Fort Meade Veterans Administration Hospital complex is already listed in the National Register. It is included in the original 1973 nomination for the Fort Meade Historic District. This nomination is not amending the original 1973 nomination. Instead, it is nominating the 250-acre VA-owned campus under the *United States Third Generation Veterans Hospitals* MPL.

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

Early American exploration and settlement of the Black Hills of the Dakota Territory was fairly limited in the early nineteenth century, but the omnipresent push of westward expansion and rumors of gold fueled increased interest in the region and triggered the deterioration of relations with Native Americans who viewed the area as sacred. Settlers from the eastern Dakotas pushed for military-led reconnaissance, but General William T. Sherman rejected the demand and refused to protect any civilians who crossed into the area. In 1868, the Treaty of Fort Laramie between the United States and the Lakota pledged Native American ownership of the Black Hills and the region west of the Missouri River. However, economic downturns in the 1870s combined with the persistent tales of plentiful gold led to violation the treaty, spurring sporadic settlement of the Black Hills.¹

The Army decided a fort in the area would protect Lakota interests and deter white settlement. In 1874, the U.S. 7th Calvary Regiment, under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel George Armstrong Custer, traveled to the Black Hills to find a site for the future fort. Custer, a West Point graduate who saw battle during the Civil War but whose record was stained recently by a court martial, brought two professional miners and a geologist on the expedition. The subsequent discovery of gold in the Black Hills confirmed the persistent rumors. The news of the discovery triggered a deluge of would-be prospectors into the area, despite repeated protestations that the Black Hills belonged to the Lakota.²

The influx angered the Lakota, who saw both Custer's expedition and the subsequent arrival of American settlers as violations of the Treaty of Fort Laramie. The Army was stretched thin, attempting to protect both white settlement in the area and prevent further invasion of the Lakota lands. President Ulysses S. Grant established a commission to negotiate with the Lakota for the relinquishment of the Black Hills, but

¹National Park Service "History of the Black Hills," Wind Cave National Park website, Updated 5 December 2014. Available online at www.nps.gov/wica/historyculture/history-of-the-black-hills.htm (accessed 10 December 2014); Robert Lee, *Fort Meade & The Black Hills*, (Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1991): 1-2.

²National Park Service, "Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer," Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument website, Updated 7 December 2014. Available online at www.nps.gov/libi/historyculture/lt-col-george-armstron-custer.htm (accessed 10 December 2014); NPS, "History of the Black Hills."

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the attempt was ultimately unsuccessful. In 1876, Grant ordered the Army to stop enforcing the tenets of the treaty, thus allowing unfettered and unprotected settlement by whites in the Black Hills. This increased encroachment triggered military conflict with the local tribes, including the infamous battle near the Little Bighorn River.³

The conflict between Native Americans and settlers escalated as the latter moved into the west, boosting the need for a Black Hills military post. In 1877, the Black Hills Agreement between the United States and the Sioux (Lakota, Nakota and Dakota) included the covenant that the United States would continue to provide supplies to local tribes and, in return, the Sioux yielded their claim to the Black Hills. However, hostilities continued, since not all Native American groups had consented to the terms of the agreement. Meanwhile, American migrants continued to pour into the region. Settlers howled for military protection from Native American attacks. Troops were dispatched, but attacks recommenced once the soldiers returned to their home camps. This cycle increased the pressure on the Army to create a permanent post in the Black Hills.⁴

In the excitement over the discovery of gold, Custer neglected to make a recommendation for a site for the new fort. In 1878, Congress passed an appropriations bill that provided \$100,000 for the construction of a fort in the Black Hills. Sites near Deadwood, Crook City, Spearfish, Rapid City and the Belle Fourche River were advocated by local boosters; the Army eliminated Deadwood as a candidate since the town had harbored horse thieves that had raided ponies from Fort Custer. General Philip Sheridan, commander of the administrative area of the Department of the Missouri that included the Black Hills, appointed Lieutenant Colonel Michael Sheridan, the general's secretary and his brother, to find a site near Bear Butte. Bear Butte had been a candidate for the site of the new post since Custer camped there during his reconnaissance in 1874.⁵

At Bear Butte, the lieutenant colonel found a suitable site for an army post, including available fresh water, timber, and grass, as well as proximity to the major routes to Bismarck and Pierre. The original installation consisted of a rectangular plot of land approximately six miles by two miles; the buildings were located roughly in the center of the property. Construction of the new fort proceeded under the direction of First Lieutenant George Ruhlen, quartermaster for the 17th U.S. Cavalry; Ruhlen and four companies of men established a temporary camp, dubbed Camp Ruhlen, on Bear Butte Creek for the duration of construction. Utilizing both soldier and civilian labor, the Army had several buildings completed by November 1878, including the guardhouse and quartermaster's storehouse. The completion of barracks and stables the next month provided housing for the infantry, cavalry, and horses; officers' quarters followed shortly thereafter. The fort was officially named for Major General George Meade at the end of the year.⁶

During this period, the Army shifted away from constructing ad hoc fortifications in favor of utilizing standardized buildings plans and creating larger, permanent posts. In the late nineteenth century, the parade ground became the organizing principle of fort design. Buildings serving administrative and housing functions faced the parade ground. Less desirable functions, such as hospitals and corrals for cavalry horses, were sequestered away from the parade ground. The Army encouraged semi-permanent frame construction for posts that were deemed largely temporary and expected to be used for only 10 to fifteen years. Forts the Army deemed permanent received buildings of brick and stone. This period of

³ NPS, "History of the Black Hills"; Lee, *Fort Meade*, p. 7-8.

⁴ Lee, *Fort Meade*, p. 11-15.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 14-17.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 18, 30-31

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Army history also gave rise to the development of the canteen, later called the post exchange, where soldiers could purchase supplies, eat, drink, and spend their recreational time.⁷

The initial construction campaign at Fort Meade reflected these rough guidelines and suggested the Army intended the post to be only temporary. Many of the buildings had foundations of sandstone, but the remaining portions of the buildings were framed in pine. The guardhouse, which contained enough space for thirty prisoners, was built entirely of sandstone. As construction continued into 1879, the Army completed quarters for the band, sawmill, hospital, and other support buildings. By late 1881, an additional Congressional appropriation of \$57,000 allowed for the construction of a reservoir to ensure water for the fort, construction of additional barracks, and several improvements to the hospital.⁸ By 1889, the majority of the fort was completed. The barracks and officers quarters ringed the parade ground. The post hospital, bakery, and band quarters were situated to the west of the parade ground while storage buildings, library, and a schoolhouse sat on the east. The cavalry stables were situated to the north of the barracks and oriented on an east-west axis. Adjacent to the cavalry stables were the granary, quartermaster's corral, and the hay yard. A sawmill was sited at the western edge of the collection of buildings and near a large wood yard.⁹ The Army had spent \$152,082.59 on the construction and outfitting of Fort Meade.¹⁰

To the northwest of the present collection of fort buildings, a row of small buildings served as housing for laundresses. The laundresses, largely wives of senior enlisted men, were provided rations as well as quarters in return for their laundry work. The newly arrived Seventh Cavalry brought with them a laundress named Mrs. Nash. Described as "tall, angular, awkward, and seeming coarse," Mrs. Nash provided the usual laundry service; additionally, she sold baked goods to the soldiers.¹¹ In her publication *Boots and Saddles*, Custer's widow, Elizabeth, stated that Mrs. Nash had followed her husband out to the Dakota Territory. When Mrs. Nash took sick and believed her death imminent, she begged to be buried immediately when she died. When her fellow camp women attended to her body after her death, they discovered that Mrs. Nash, "becoming weary of the laborious life of a man, had assumed the disguise of a woman, and hoped to carry the secret into the grave."¹²

The construction of Fort Meade fueled the founding of the town of Sturgis in 1879. Sited just west of the new fortification, the new town was named for Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis, a veteran of the Civil War and commander of the Seventh Cavalry. Several settlers into the newly established town came from neighboring Scooptown, named for the various entertainments devised to "scoop" soldier's pay. The nickname followed the new inhabitants to Sturgis, much to the chagrin of the more genteel citizens. Many of the residents of the nearby town of Deadwood sneered at the upstart settlement, claiming it has no purpose other than to profit from the new post.¹³

Troops moved gradually into the new buildings as construction was completed. When the Seventh Cavalry arrived at Fort Meade, it brought along the horse known as "Comanche." The horse was

⁷ R. Christopher Goodwin and others, *National Historic Context for Department of Defense Installations, 1790-1940, Volume 1*. Report for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, 1995: 26, 29, 154.

⁸ Lee, *Fort Meade*, p. 38, 45, 75.

⁹ Plan of Fort Meade, Dak. 1889. Copy in Collections of Engineering Department, Fort Meade VAMC, Fort Meade, SD.

¹⁰ Lee, *Fort Meade*, p. 97.

¹¹ Miller J. Stewart, "Army Laundresses: Ladies of Soap Suds Row," *Nebraska History* 61 (1980): 427. Available online at <http://www.nebraskahistory.org/publish/publicat/history/full-text/NH1980ArmyLaundresses.pdf> (Accessed 21 January 2015).

¹² Elizabeth Bacon Custer, *Boots and Saddles: Or, Life in Dakota with General Custer*, (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1885): 202. Accessed via Google Books.

¹³ Lee, *Fort Meade*, p. 34-35.

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purportedly the only living being found alive after the Battle of the Little Bighorn. Badly wounded during the battle, Comanche spent a year recuperating at Fort Lincoln. Shortly before his arrival to Fort Meade, he was retired formally from military service; however, during formal regimental events, he was often bridled, saddled, draped in black, and led by a soldier. When the Seventh Cavalry departed Fort Meade for Fort Riley, Comanche traveled with them. He died in 1891 at the age of 29. At the request of the commanding officers of the Seventh Cavalry, Comanche was preserved and displayed at the Chicago Exposition in 1893. Comanche now resides at the Museum of Natural History at the University of Kansas.¹⁴

Settlers' relations with local Native Americans in the Black Hills region deteriorated in the waning days of the nineteenth century. A number of trends contributed to the escalating hostilities: the Federal government reduced and redistributed reservation lands; settlers' increasing, if not necessarily warranted, fears of potential aggression by Native Americans; rise of the Ghost Dance and subsequent attempts by the Federal government to prohibit it; and the deaths of significant Sioux leaders, including Sitting Bull. These increased tensions between local Native Americans and troops stationed in the region came to a head at Wounded Knee, South Dakota. Approximately two hundred Native Americans were killed or wounded; Federal casualties numbered around 25. While some perceived Wounded Knee as retaliation by the Seventh Cavalry for the events at Little Bighorn and others as the inevitable consequence of the Ghost Dance, the massacre at Wounded Knee marked the end of significant Native American resistance to westward migration in the Dakota region. Soldiers from Fort Meade participated in several more minor campaigns against the Native Americans throughout the Black Hills region. Following the cessation of armed conflict, Native Americans in the area moved gradually to allotments of land granted under the Dawes Act for agricultural and grazing purposes.¹⁵

In March 1891, about three months after the events at Wounded Knee, the Army instituted a policy to enlist approximately 2,000 Native American troops. While Native Americans had been employed routinely as scouts, this program created Native American soldiers. The policy was an attempt by the War Department and Office of Indian Affairs to provide jobs for young men in the belief a viable occupation would help maintain peaceable relations in the region. Native American units were designated Company I for infantry troops and Troop L for cavalry troops; Fort Meade received Troop L of the Third Cavalry. The former laundresses' buildings were rehabilitated to house families of these Native American soldiers. Troop L trained alongside their white counterparts, participated in a review of troops as part of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and became proficient at the game of baseball. However, the Army viewed the entire program as unsuccessful, largely due to lack of infantry recruits. Troop L was disbanded in 1895.¹⁶

As conflict with local Native American groups dwindled, the U.S. Army moved away from a scattering of smaller fortifications strewn throughout the West; this policy threatened the existence of Fort Meade. The lack of a secure water supply for the post did little to help matters, particularly as the chief water source for Fort Meade was a spring easily susceptible to drought and located near the sewerage lines of nearby Sturgis.¹⁷ Furthermore, the wooden frame buildings built during the first construction campaign had

¹⁴ Lee, *Fort Meade*, p. 45; *Smithsonian Journeys*, "An Unlikely Survivor of the Battle of Little Bighorn," 26 April 2010. Available online at <http://www.smithsonianjourneys.org/blog/an-unlikely-survivor-of-the-battle-of-little-bighorn-180950835/> (Accessed 30 December 2014).

¹⁵ Lee, *Fort Meade*, p. 102-122; An Act to Provide for the Allotment of Lands in Severalty to Indians on the Various Reservations (General Allotment Act or Dawes Act), Statutes at Large 24, 388-91, NADP Document A1887. Available online at <http://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=true&doc=50> (Accessed 22 January 2015).

¹⁶ Lee, *Fort Meade*, p. 143-155.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* p. 156-157.

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begun to show their age; significant funds would have to be expended to replace barracks, build modern stables, and supply consistently potable water to keep Fort Meade open and occupied.¹⁸ Brigadier General James F. Wade, commander of the Army's department of Dakota, called the post "unsanitary," stating the Army should either abandon the post or rebuild it entirely.¹⁹

Arguments used to establish Fort Meade in the first place, including proximity to potentially hostile Native American tribes, were trotted out to prevent the abandonment of the post. The Army sought \$150,000 for improvements to the facility; congressional appropriations granted only \$30,000 in 1897. These funds were used for the construction of two sandstone buildings.²⁰ After review by top officials, the U.S. Army elected to abandon several posts in the region, make Fort Meade a permanent post, and increase the number of troops stationed at the installation.²¹ The town of Sturgis was particularly thrilled for the security of Fort Meade. Army regulations enacted in the late nineteenth century prohibited the sale of liquor on the grounds of the fort; Sturgis merchants were more than happy to sell alcohol to troops stationed at Fort Meade.²² To ensure the flow of cash continued, Sturgis residents had advocated for the fort through pamphlets distributed to South Dakota politicians and editorials against incumbents that were not sufficiently pro-military.²³

Despite the specter of abandonment, Fort Meade served an early role in the establishment of a national anthem for the United States. In 1892, the Eighth Cavalry was under the direction of Colonel Caleb H. Carlton, a veteran of the Civil and Indian Wars. Carlton instituted the practice of playing the "Star Spangled Banner" at military functions and special events whenever the military band performed. At these events, the accompanying programs requested men remove their hats during the performance of this particular song. After his retirement from the Army in 1897, Carlton advocated for the "Star Spangled Banner" to become the national anthem. He succeeded in convincing the War Department to make it the official song for military retreat before his death in 1923. In 1931, President Herbert Hoover designated the "Star Spangled Banner" the official national anthem of the United States.²⁴

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the Army initiated a movement towards consolidation of smaller installations into larger, improved facilities. This process included replacement of temporary or inadequate buildings, notably barracks, and utilization of standardized building plans produced by the Quartermaster Department.²⁵ At Fort Meade, the Army spent over one million dollars on facility improvements in the early days of the twentieth century. The older wooden buildings were removed to accommodate new, permanent construction of stone and brick that adhered to the Army's standardized plans. The Army anticipated spending approximately \$100,000 annually until the improvements were complete.²⁶ As part of this construction campaign, the Army built a new headquarters building (now Building #55), barracks (including Buildings #58 and 60), officers' quarters (including Buildings #2, 3, 31, 32, and 51), stables (now Buildings #108, 109, and 110), and various support buildings (such as Building #50).

¹⁸ Ibid., p. 157-158.

¹⁹ "Gen. Wade's Report," *Grand Forks Daily Herald* (Grand Forks, ND), 20 October 1899.

²⁰ Lee, *Fort Meade*, p. 158-159.

²¹ Ibid., p. 167-168.

²² Ibid., p. 164.

²³ Ibid., p. 166-167.

²⁴ Lee, *Fort Meade*, p. 159-160; "Biographical / Organization Note," *Finding Aid for the Caleb Henry Carlton papers, 1831-1954*, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, 2010. Available online at <http://findingaids.loc.gov> (accessed 22 December 2014).

²⁵ Goodwin, et al., *Historic Context, Vol. 1*, p. 46-47.

²⁶ "To Fix Up Fort Meade," *Aberdeen Weekly News* (Aberdeen, SD), 15 December 1902.

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Despite the recent improvements and because the western territories remained volatile, the troops assigned to Fort Meade were routinely dispatched elsewhere, such as to Texas during the Mexican Revolution, feeding rumors once again that the fort was to be abandoned. Troops were assigned temporarily to Fort Meade in 1912, but this maneuver was widely viewed as a political move by President Taft to ensure public support for his upcoming reelection bid.²⁷ During World War I, the post served as a recruiting station but did not host a full complement of troops.²⁸

Following World War I, as Fort Meade sat largely empty, residents of Sturgis and the South Dakota congressional delegation began to advocate for conversion of the post into a hospital for Veterans. A bill before Congress called for spending \$17 million on the construction of Veterans hospitals across the United States; Congressman William Williamson from South Dakota added an amendment that would allow for the transition of Fort Meade into a hospital.²⁹ In 1922, The American Legion posts in South Dakota circulated a resolution that supported changing Fort Meade into a “government hospital for disabled soldiers and sailors.”³⁰ The Legion stated present government care for Veterans was inadequate and the adaptation of Fort Meade to a hospital would allow patients to take advantage of “one of the most healthful and best equipped military posts on the continent.”³¹ However, those against the project stated the government had too much invested in the fort as a military site, including cavalry stables and drill grounds, to waste it on a hospital.³² As the movement gained momentum, the War Department announced its intention to once again send cavalry troops to Fort Meade.³³ Once again, the prospect of new troops at Fort Meade triggered improvements to the fort, including installation of new furnaces in the quarters buildings.³⁴ By 1927, as additional squadrons arrived, Fort Meade was once again a fully-staffed regimental post.³⁵

During the Great Depression, the War Department utilized the labor of men enrolled in the various federal relief programs to staff civilian capital improvement campaigns. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) housed men in tent cities or wooden barracks located at various Army installations; the men were trained at the base before being sent to work camps associated with improvements at national parks, forests, and other projects. In South Dakota, the CCC focused largely on forestry work, including pruning tree stands, rodent control, and road improvements. Fort Meade served as the CCC district headquarters and a CCC camp, Camp Fechner, was constructed across the road from the military installation.³⁶

The Works Progress Administration (WPA) provided laborers for improvements at civilian and military facilities, including new airfields, armories, and infrastructure upgrades.³⁷ The WPA in South Dakota focused largely on civic improvements, such as new waterworks, courthouses, and hospitals.³⁸ Town

²⁷ Lee, *Fort Meade*, p. 191.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 197.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 201.

³⁰ “Veterans Ask for Use of Fort Meade,” *Aberdeen Journal* (Aberdeen, SD), 24 March 1922.

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² “May Retain Office,” *Aberdeen Journal*, 25 May 1922.

³³ Lee, *Fort Meade*, p. 200-201.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 203.

³⁵ *Ibid.* p. 205.

³⁶ Michelle Dennis, *Federal Relief Construction in South Dakota, 1929-1941*, National Register of Historic Places Historic Context, 1998: Section E, p. 11, 13, 14.

³⁷ Department of Defense Legacy Program, *Built by WPA CCC 1933-1943, New Deal Historic Resources on Department of Defense Installations (07-357)*, Available online at <http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/REDUCED-DoD-Legacy-07-357-Booklet-FINAL.pdf> (Accessed July 2014).

³⁸ *Ibid.*, Section E, p. 21

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leaders in Sturgis, responding to rumors that the War Department intended to close Fort Meade, diverted a portion of their WPA funds to improvements at Fort Meade. Crews erected fences, surfaced roads, constructed retaining walls, and created a swimming pool. Perhaps the most notable change was the addition of a fieldstone veneer to 25 of the officer's quarters located on the south side of the parade ground. The WPA employed 183 men to work at Fort Meade.³⁹ The diversion of funds served its purpose. The Army committed to constructing additional officers' quarters and expanding the Fourth Cavalry stationed at Fort Meade. New barracks, buildings designated for auto repair, warehouse, and a recreation hall also were built. In addition, plans were announced to construct additional military housing units in nearby Sturgis.⁴⁰

In the early days of World War II, the Fourth Cavalry at Fort Meade had three troops with horses, three mechanized troops, quartermaster, band, and various detachments for medical, ordnance, and finance, as well as various other units. The Fourth travelled to Louisiana for maneuvers and participated in an Army Day parade in Omaha before leaving for war service in England. Eventually, only Troop C retained its horses, as the other units had become mechanized. Redesignated the Tenth Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron, the former Troop C was transferred to Camp Hale, Colorado, thus ending Fort Meade's tenure as a cavalry post.⁴¹

However, the Army did not intend to leave Fort Meade vacant. Along with a caretaker unit and a detachment of the Women's Army Corps (WACs), the Army placed the 620th Engineer General Service Company at Fort Meade. The 620th consisted of five officers and 127 enlisted men, largely first generation Americans with Italian or German parents. The United States did not entirely trust the loyalty of these men and kept them well within the borders of the country, isolated from other troops. The men were given duties largely around the fort, such as painting barracks and planting trees. With little to occupy the men at Fort Meade, and scant troops to oversee them, the 620th was transferred to Camp Hale in Colorado in late 1942.⁴²

Sturgis leaders, once again fearing the abandonment of the fort, sought to have troops reassigned to Fort Meade. The Army, however, had moved away from smaller training centers, favoring larger facilities for the transfer of men to the front. The Army finally decided it no longer had a use for Fort Meade.⁴³

The fate of the fort did not remain in limbo for long. As World War II drew to a close, the Veterans Administration (VA) recognized it had insufficient healthcare facilities to accommodate the burgeoning Veteran population. In 1946, the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, General Omar Bradley, announced a sweeping construction campaign to build new VA hospitals across the United States. However, years elapsed before these new hospitals were ready to receive patients. To provide immediate healthcare to a waiting Veteran population, VA took over several War Department facilities, largely semi-permanent hospitals constructed by the Army during the war. In South Dakota, VA revived the idea of converting Fort Meade to a medical facility, proposing a 700-bed neuropsychiatric hospital for Veterans on the site. On September 11, 1944, Congress passed legislation that allowed the transfer of the facility to VA and appropriated \$300,000 for the project.⁴⁴

³⁹ Lee, *Fort Meade*, p. 214; "National Guard Camp Enlarged as S.D. Defense Program Gains Speed," *The Daily Plainsman* (Huron, South Dakota), 10 October 1940

⁴⁰ "Continuation of Meade Expected," *The Daily Plainsman*, 19 September 1940; "S.D. To Play Prominent Part in 1941 Defense," *The Daily Plainsman*, 31 December 1940; Lee, *Fort Meade*, p. 216.

⁴¹ Lee, *Fort Meade*, p. 217-221.

⁴² Lee, *Fort Meade*, p. 225.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, p. 226.

⁴⁴ Lee, *Fort Meade*, p. 227.

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However, due to the ongoing war effort, available manpower to undertake the conversion process was in limited supply. The War Department dispatched over one hundred German prisoners of war to Fort Meade to facilitate the transformation to a Veterans hospital. The men were housed in two barracks buildings at the facility; these buildings were encircled by a fence to create a secured area. Soldiers from Fort Robinson accompanied the POWs as guards. The men completed construction jobs, including masonry work, and site improvements, such as laying sidewalks. Local civilians protested the use of POW labor, claiming the men had stolen their jobs. VA agreed to replace POWs with civilians as skilled workers became available, but that the POWs were necessary to ensure the timely completion of the job.⁴⁵

Dedication of the new facility took place on April 6, 1945. The guest of honor at the dedication ceremony was Charles Windolph from nearby Lead, South Dakota. Ninety-four years old at the time of the dedication, Windolph was the last known survivor of the Battle of Little Bighorn, serving as a private in the Seventh Cavalry. Born in Germany, Windolph emigrated in 1871, enlisted shortly thereafter, served as part of Custer's Black Hills Expedition in 1874, and retired from the Army in 1883. He earned both the Purple Heart and the Congressional Medal of Honor for his service at Little Bighorn. He died in 1950 at the age of 98 years old.⁴⁶

The POWs continued to work at the new Fort Meade Veterans hospital. The Army leased back part of the facility from VA to house additional POWs in 1945; these men lived in the former CCC camp, Camp Fechner. While these men primarily provided agricultural labor in the area, the original Fort Meade POWs continued to provide services for the hospital, including renovating wards and operating a laundry. At the end of the war, 349 POWs were living at Fort Meade; by January 1946, the last POWs had left the former post.⁴⁷

When VA took over Fort Meade, it converted many of the military buildings to new functions. Patients were housed in converted barracks. One of the stable buildings became a kitchen, but the extant bakery was maintained, and produced bread for the hospital. Additionally, the hospital utilized a portion of the grounds as a 495-acre farm, which was used as occupational therapy by the patients while providing fresh produce to the hospital kitchen. The former Army hospital building housed radiology and the pharmacy. Occupational therapy moved into a former barracks buildings. A former garage became a print shop, leather clinic, and shop for manual arts therapy. The particularly peripatetic educational therapy department started in Building #28. When that structure was demolished, educational therapy moved to Building #90, then to the Post Office, the former Army headquarters, and finally landed in one of the new VA-constructed buildings.⁴⁸

Despite the extant buildings at Fort Meade, VA's intention was to utilize the Army buildings only as temporary measures until a new facility could be constructed. As part of the Third Generation of VA hospitals, VA hired architects in private practice to design sleek new hospital buildings that served as clear indicator that VA provided modern healthcare to newly returned Veterans. For Fort Meade, VA retained the architecture firm Ellerbe & Company, based out of St. Paul, Minnesota.

⁴⁵ Ibid., p. 227-229.

⁴⁶ "Custer Survivor is Dead," *Deadwood Pioneer-Times*, 12 March 1950.

⁴⁷ Ibid., p. 232-233.

⁴⁸ Various, Fort Meade VA Hospital, *Our Bicentennial: Spirit of '76*, (n.p., MAT Printshop, 1976): n.p. Collections of Public Affairs Office, Fort Meade VAMC, Fort Meade, SD.

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Ellerbe & Company started in 1909, when Franklin Ellerbe, a building inspector with no formal training in architecture, designed a combination dance hall, apartment building, and retail store in St. Paul, Minnesota. The firm became involved heavily in designs for health care facilities, starting with the original Mayo Clinic in 1914. In 1922, the Ellerbe-designed Cleveland Clinic Hospital featured hospital rooms with private bathrooms, considered a revolutionary design at the time. Thomas Ellerbe, Franklin's son, took over the firm in 1921, following the unexpected death of his father.⁴⁹ Ellerbe & Company continued to grow; by 1946, the firm had 92 employees and jobs valued at a total of \$20,000,000.⁵⁰ Following World War II, Ellerbe & Company developed a program allowing returning veterans to earn on-the-job training as architects. The company continued to be involved extensively with the design of health care facilities, most notably through the sustained relationship with the Mayo Clinic, the Ochsner Foundation Clinic and Hospital in New Orleans, the medical school at the University of Florida, and the Veterans hospital in Omaha.⁵¹

The construction of the new main hospital building (Building #113) necessitated the demolition of several of the fort buildings, including former stables (Buildings #92, 93, and 94). The new building, along with the newly constructed boiler house, was the first part of a multi-phase modernization effort undertaken by VA at Fort Meade. The second phase consisted of the construction of a new intensive treatment building (Building #145).⁵² Built at a cost of approximately \$1.7 million, the treatment building had beds for 100 patients and dedicated spaces for occupational and recreation therapy.⁵³ The buildings of these first two phases were designed by Ellerbe & Company, thus linking the buildings together stylistically.

The third phase consisted of the laundry (Building #147) and kitchen (Building #146).⁵⁴ In 1962, the final phase commenced through the design of a 240-bed general psychiatric building (Building #148).⁵⁵ The final design for the building called for individual patient rooms, communal bathrooms, two serving kitchens, and four dining rooms. These smaller, modular units would facilitate personalized patient treatment.⁵⁶ As described by South Dakota Senator Francis Case, the "ultra-up-to-date [sic] neuropsychiatric facilities at Fort Meade reflect the federal government's interest in the veteran in a very real and practical way."⁵⁷

The new construction left VA with several original fort buildings that no longer served a function within the hospital complex. In 1963, a committee of VA personnel and Sturgis citizens proposed converting one of the former quarters buildings into a museum dedicated to the history of Fort Meade.⁵⁸ The museum first opened in a former quarters building before eventually moving into the original administrative

⁴⁹ "Franklin Ellerbe," Ellerbe Becket, http://www.ellerbebecket.com/100/founder_franklin_ellerbe.html (30 May 2011).

⁵⁰ Ellerbe and Company, Questionnaire for Architects' Roster and/or Register of Architect Qualified for Federal Public Works, American Institute of Architects, 1947, <http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/Find%20Names.aspx> (October 2010)

⁵¹ Timeline, Ellerbe Becket, <http://www.ellerbebecket.com/100/timeline.html> (30 May 2011).

⁵² "Open House Set Sept. 18 At New Ft. Meade VA Hospital," *Black Hills Press*, 3 September 1960. Collections of Public Affairs Office, Fort Meade VAMC, Fort Meade, SD.

⁵³ "Public Gets First Look Sunday at Ft. Meade Hospital Addition," *Rapid City Journal*, 16 September 1960.

⁵⁴ "Fort Meade to Get New Buildings," *Sturgis Tribune*, 29 June 1960. Collections of Public Affairs Office, Fort Meade VAMC, Fort Meade, SD.

⁵⁵ "Approval Given For Start in 1963 on 240-Bed Building at Fort Meade," *Sturgis Tribune* (Sturgis, SD), 26 September 1962. Collections of Public Affairs Office, Fort Meade VAMC, Fort Meade, SD.

⁵⁶ "Plans Unveiled for \$3.5 Million Hospital Building at Fort Meade," *Black Hills Press* (Sturgis, SD), 9 March 1963. Collections of Public Affairs Office, Fort Meade VAMC, Fort Meade, SD.

⁵⁷ "They Can Return," *Rapid City Journal*, 21 September 1960. Collections of Public Affairs Office, Fort Meade VAMC, Fort Meade, SD.

⁵⁸ "Old Fort Meade Museum Planned," *Sturgis Tribune*, 5 June 1963. Collections of Public Affairs Office, Fort Meade VAMC, Fort Meade, SD.

Fort Meade VA Hospital

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building (Building #55).⁵⁹ Prolonged negotiations with the State of South Dakota led to the establishment of an archeological lab, office, and storage facilities for the state archeologist within one of the former barracks buildings.⁶⁰

In addition to surplus buildings, VA recognized quickly that the acreage of the former fort was too large for a Veterans hospital. The Fort Meade military reservation was approximately 100 miles long and fifty miles wide; the post buildings were situated at the rough center of this property.⁶¹ As a result, VA received approximately 8,357 acres of land from the War Department. Two parcels, each over 2,100 acres, were transferred to the Department of Interior and eventually fell under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). An approximately 100-acre parcel went to the Department of the Army for a national cemetery. In 1955, an additional 2,000 acres were deemed surplus. After sorting out requirements for a new well, the Fort Meade Veterans hospital retained almost 1,200 acres. The hospital director stated the entire acreage was necessary to accommodate grazing for the cattle herd kept on site as part of the occupational therapy program.⁶² When farming activities were discontinued in the mid-1960s, 495 acres were transferred for use by the Meade County Vo-Tech School.⁶³ In the late 1960s and early 1970s, VA transferred additional acreage to the BLM and the City of Sturgis, leaving VA with the current hospital campus of approximately 250 acres.⁶⁴

VA made several changes to the buildings at Fort Meade in the 1980s. Various connection corridors were demolished and sold to the general public for \$10 a foot.⁶⁵ Conversion of neuropsychiatric wards to surgical facilities started the transformation into a general medical and surgical hospital.⁶⁶ In 1983, to facilitate handicapped patient access to the hospital building, the heavy glass doors for the main entrance to Building #113 were replaced with doors equipped to open automatically. A heating strip was added to the sidewalk to minimize snow and ice accumulation during the South Dakota winters.⁶⁷ Also in 1983, new stained glass windows depicting traditional religious symbols as well as South Dakota iconography, such as a cavalryman and Bear Butte, were installed in the chapel.⁶⁸

Perhaps the largest change started in 1983 when the South Dakota National Guard began looking for new space to house training activities.⁶⁹ At that time, Fort Meade still retained several surplus barracks buildings. The buildings' previous tenants, the state archeology program, could not afford to lease four buildings and had pared down to occupying a single former barracks (Building #60) by 1976.⁷⁰ The other

⁵⁹ "Fort Meade Museum Nears Reality," n.p., [1965]. Collections of Public Affairs Office, Fort Meade VAMC, Fort Meade, SD.

⁶⁰ "State Archeologist new resident here," *Sturgis Tribune*, 24 July 1974. Collections of Public Affairs Office, Fort Meade VAMC, Fort Meade, SD.

⁶¹ Major K. S. Bradford, ed. "A Short History of Fort Meade, South Dakota," in *Fort Meade, 1878-1978*, n.p. Collections of Public Affairs Office, Fort Meade VAMC, Fort Meade, SD.

⁶² Authorization to dispose of acreage, 22 August 1955. Collections of Director's Office, Fort Meade VAMC, Fort Meade, SD.

⁶³ "Engineering Service," *Spirit of '76*, n.p.

⁶⁴ Index to Title Documents, Collections of Director's Office, Fort Meade VAMC, Fort Meade, SD.

⁶⁵ "Buy a Tunnel", *Black Hills Press*, 24 January 1981. Collections of Public Affairs Office, Fort Meade VAMC, Fort Meade, SD.

⁶⁶ "Fort Meade gets go-ahead for 5-year, 5-phase building plan," *Meade County Times-Tribune*, 29 July 1981. Collections of Public Affairs Office, Fort Meade VAMC, Fort Meade, SD.

⁶⁷ "Medical Center Entrance is being Redone," *Black Hills Press*, 29 October 1983. Collections of Public Affairs Office, Fort Meade VAMC, Fort Meade, SD.

⁶⁸ "Local firm works on stained glass for chapel at VA medical center," *The Rapid City Journal*, 12 March 1983. Collections of Public Affairs Office, Fort Meade VAMC, Fort Meade, SD.

⁶⁹ "Guard academy activities may move to Fort Meade," *Rapid City Journal*, 8 November 1983. Collections of Public Affairs Office, Fort Meade VAMC, Fort Meade, SD.

⁷⁰ "Old Fort Meade buildings seen deteriorating through non-use," *Sturgis Tribune*, 15 December 1976. Collections of Public Affairs Office, Fort Meade VAMC, Fort Meade, SD.

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barracks buildings were used for temporary purposes as needed by outside organizations, but little was expended in terms of renovation or maintenance. In 1977, Building #65 was renovated into residences for visiting medical students from the University of South Dakota.⁷¹ The National Guard requested the use of two barracks buildings for classrooms, along with the gym, theater, and chapel buildings.⁷² Several of the original Army building are now used by the South Dakota National Guard and the Army National Guard Officer Candidate School for training activities.⁷³

Fort Architecture and Colonial Revival Style

United States Army posts across the Great Plains varied greatly in appearance in the nineteenth century do to the lack of a centralized design authority. Though architecture varied at these forts depending on funding and materials available, general layout and the expression of military hierarchy via the architecture of officer's and enlisted men's quarters remained consistent. The highest-ranking officers had the largest and most architecturally detailed quarters with those traits diminishing down rank. These buildings were arranged in a consistent layout oriented around a central parade ground. Primary buildings, such as officer's quarters, head quarter's buildings, guardhouse, and barracks, faced the parade ground with secondary buildings including stables, hospitals, and workshops located behind them.⁷⁴

Permanent forts were built of brick or stone, while perceived temporary forts used more affordable local alternatives. In the 1880s-1890s, General William T. Sherman's plan to shrink the number of forts in the Great Plains by concentrating troops at fewer, larger posts also issued in the formulation of standardized plans for fort construction. For the plains states, two architectural precedents were followed. In the Southwest, Spanish Colonial Revival was adopted while Colonial Revival predominated in the other regions of the Great Plains. This result of this standardization was similar looking buildings at various forts across the region.⁷⁵

The Colonial Revival style was popular domestically at the same time Army standardization occurred, lending to its widespread use at forts across the Great Plains. Popular from 1880 to 1940, Colonial Revival evolved from renewed interest of early English and Dutch house built along the Atlantic seaboard.⁷⁶ Federal and Georgian styles predominated the revival, which also drew influence from Postmedieval English and Dutch Colonial prototypes.⁷⁷ Earlier examples were seldom true copies of colonial buildings, but rather interpretations that drew of off influences from the proceeding Queen Anne style. Colonial Revival became the dominant domestic architectural style in the first half of the twentieth century.⁷⁸

Statement of Significance

The Fort Meade facility retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, and feeling; the campus remains on its original site, thus also possessing locational integrity. Since taking over the facility

⁷¹ "Barracks Restored for Students", *Rushmore Ads-News*, 17 August 1977. Collections of Public Affairs Office, Fort Meade VAMC, Fort Meade, SD.

⁷² "Guard might use historic Ft. Meade," *Aberdeen Daily News* (Aberdeen, SD), 9 November 1983.

⁷³ "National Guard at Ft. Meade," 1 June 2012. Available online at

http://www.blackhills.va.gov/features/National_Guard_at_Ft_Meade.asp (Accessed 21 January 2015).

⁷⁴ <http://plainshumanities.unl.edu/encyclopedia/doc/egp.arc.022> (Accessed 17 October 2017)

⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁶ Virginia Savage McAleser. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. (New York: Alfred A Knopf, 2013), 414.

⁷⁷ Ibid, 414.

⁷⁸ Ibid, 414.

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in 1944, VA has retained the majority of the buildings on the campus. The historic parade ground on the southern portion of the site is extant and remains an organizing principle. The buildings surrounding the parade ground were constructed as residences by the Army and continue to function in that capacity, a rarity for VA hospital campuses. Several early stable buildings were demolished to accommodate the construction of Buildings #113, 145, 146, and 148. However, as this new construction by VA resulted in several low-rise buildings, their addition to the campus does not interrupt the extant historic parade ground. The historic core of the early Army fort remains, as do the changes implemented by VA in the 1950s; thus, the district retains integrity of design.

The buildings at Fort Meade retain design, materials, and workmanship integrity as any alterations have been minor and have not impacted the historic character of the contributing elements. The quarters buildings retain their function as residences, thus limiting the alterations that often accompany a change in use. While several of the buildings have their original exterior obscured by a later sheathing added by the WPA, these alterations are themselves historic, and were extant at the time VA gained control of the site. In addition, the surrounding undeveloped areas and view of Bear Butte contribute to the integrity of setting and feeling.

Finally, within its healthcare network, VA retains several facilities that once belonged to the military. At Fort Meade, the presence of the National Guard onsite provides a unique opportunity for integrity of feeling as the sounds and sights of parading troops recalls the site's history as an Army fort.

Fort Meade VA Hospital and the *United States Third Generation Veterans Hospitals MPL*

As noted above, Fort Meade VA Hospital is eligible for listing in the National Register for its significance to the history of health and medicine in the period from 1944 to 1961. The VA hospital property at Fort Meade is representative of the Veterans Administration's third generation of hospital construction that took place immediately following World War II. The VA's postwar initiative sought to provide modern medical care in modern facilities to the veterans returning from war; as part of this nationwide program, the Fort Meade VA Hospital offered advanced health care to the veteran population in South Dakota. The hospital campus is an important example of this era in medical research and patient care, especially in the advancements in neuropsychiatric therapies supported by the VA that influenced training for medical personnel and hospital design as described in the multiple property submission, *United States Third Generation Veterans Hospitals*.

A new hospital building was built at Fort Meade for neuropsychiatric patients and architecturally heralded the modernizing program of the VA's third generation with its linearity and horizontality rendered through the use of ribbon windows and a flat roof. The new hospital building was constructed in 1958 and, like other hospital campuses of the third generation of veterans hospitals planned throughout the United States, this building was designed by a private architecture firm with experience in the healthcare industry and contracted through an agreement with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Other additions to the Fort Meade VA Hospital in this period include two other patient care facilities, plus the boiler house, laundry, and kitchen. These buildings are a physical manifestation of the VA's break from its perceived outdated hospitals, in use since World War I, and so reflect the new standards of medical care and research that were fundamental to the postwar or third generation promise. However, the new construction at the Fort Meade VA Hospital took place near the end of the third generation of veterans' hospital program and was integrated into a much larger, historic army post facility. This existing architectural landscape influenced the location and lower scale of the new hospital building, along with its neuropsychiatric patient focus that recommended a more diffuse plan than the skyscraper modern seen in the all-new hospital campuses of this period; it also

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defines the Fort Meade VA Hospital as a transitional hospital property type under the *United States Third Generation Veterans Hospitals* MPL.

Of the hospitals built by the federal government following World War II, there are two property types identified under the *United States Third Generation Veterans Hospitals* MPL that represent continuity in care and innovation in delivery as the new facilities came into service. Phased construction from the end of the 1940s to the end of the 1950s brought new hospitals into the VA healthcare network. These facilities embody one of the property types identified under the *United States Third Generation Veterans Hospitals* MPL: the new hospital. The new hospital property type includes those campuses designed by architects in private practice according to the guidelines developed by the VA and those built by the VA to a standardized plan to economize costs as the third generation program progressed.

The other property type considered under the *United States Third Generation Veterans Hospitals* MPL is the transitional hospital. Transitional hospitals filled an immediate need and the property type consists of existing facilities adapted and expanded to provide up-to-date care while the new hospitals were erected from the ground up. Coming from a number of sources, the transitional hospitals do not have a singular plan or appearance. The transitional hospital campuses include those constructed by the military and transferred to the VA, such as the army facility at Fort Meade, although more often the military properties were already operating as hospitals for servicemen and dated to the war period itself. Primarily they were modeled on a pavilion plan and cantonment-type building. The Fort Meade VA Hospital shares the low-scale, multi-building campus design of these world war-era military hospitals; in fact, the conversion of the army facility into a veterans' hospital was initially muted after World War I.

The Fort Meade VA Hospital was at the forefront of the Veterans Administration's third generation program. The VA reused the existing army infrastructure, turning barracks into patient wards for example, and continued to do so throughout the period of significance as it defined new standards for hospital construction that would symbolize modernity and satisfy contemporary needs. Registration requirements for transitional hospitals under the *United States Third Generation Veterans Hospitals* MPL emphasize the scale and site layout of the property. To fully convey the integrity of place, a number of the buildings must survive, as at the Fort Meade VA Hospital where the army campus, and the comparable, low-scale VA introductions to it, remain largely intact, particularly the headquarters building, with its architectural embellishments and cupola, and the number of quarters and barracks. Service buildings and recreational facilities also remain, attesting to the property's use as an army post and then as a VA Hospital, further underscoring its transitional character under the third generation of veterans' hospitals program. Original circulation patterns and spatial relationships are also visible. The connecting corridors provide another hallmark of the type as the VA reintroduced older building forms to facilitate new medical practice especially in its neuropsychiatric centers such as that proposed for Fort Meade in 1944.

In sum, the former military facilities transferred to the VA and adapted during the postwar or third generation initiative must include a majority of original buildings remaining in their original configuration without modern intrusions to be eligible for listing under the *United States Third Generation Veterans Hospitals* MPL. The Fort Meade VA Hospital does that – organized as it is around the parade ground which is distinguished by buildings with Colonial Revival-style detailing. The army-period site design is a defining feature of the Fort Meade VA Hospital and the buildings along the parade ground continue to serve as residences, preserving integrity in feeling and association and demonstrating integrity in materials and workmanship. Integrity of design and setting for the campus is enhanced by that of location.

Fort Meade VA Hospital
Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Collections of Public Affairs Office, Fort Meade Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Fort Meade, SD.

Hannah, Lindsay and Susan Barrett Smith, *United States Third Generation Veterans Hospital National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation*, February 2015.

Lee, Robert. *Fort Meade & The Black Hills*. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1991.

McAlester, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013.

Websites

<http://plainshumanities.unl.edu/encyclopedia/doc/egp.arc.022>.

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: Federal Preservation Office, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Fort Meade VA Hospital
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 250.2 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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

See attached map.

Fort Meade VA Hospital
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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses all the VA land located at Fort Meade.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Lindsay S. Hannah / Project Manager
organization: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
street & number: 309 Jefferson Hwy, Suite A
city or town: New Orleans state: LA zip code: 70121
e-mail lhannah@rcgoodwin.com
telephone: 504.837.1940
date: April 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Fort Meade VA Hospital
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Photo Log

Name of Property: Fort Meade VA Hospital
City or Vicinity: Fort Meade
County: Meade State: SD

Photographer: Lindsay S. Hannah
Date Photographed: July 15-16, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1. South elevation of former Army headquarters building (#55), now the home of the Fort Meade Museum. Camera pointed north.
2. South elevation of former barracks (Building #60). Camera pointed north.
3. South elevation of former barracks (Building #54). Camera pointed northwest.
4. Southeast elevation of the current Post Office, formerly the guardhouse (Building #50). Camera pointed northwest.
5. Flagpole situated at the western end of the central parade ground. View to the northwest.
6. Southeast corner of former Army warehouse (Building #48). Camera pointed northwest.
7. Northeast elevation of duplex (Building #24), a recipient of the WPA-era fieldstone veneer. Camera pointed west.
8. Northeast elevation of Building #12. Camera pointed south.
9. North elevation of Building #11. Camera pointed south.
10. Northeast corner and west half of a duplex (Buildings #9 and 10). Camera pointed southwest.
11. North elevation of a quarters building (#6). Camera pointed south.
12. Northeast corner of a duplex (Buildings #4 and 5). Camera pointed southwest.
13. Northwest elevation of a duplex (Buildings #3 and 4). Camera pointed southeast.
14. View towards historic parade ground with south elevations of Buildings #58 and 60 in background. Camera pointed northwest. Taken at point just west of Building #63.
15. Southwest corner of Building #71. Camera pointed northeast.
16. West elevation of Building #274. Camera pointed southeast.
17. Northeast corner of the former riding hall (Building #68). Camera pointed southwest.
18. Northwest corner of the boiler house (Building #147). Camera pointed southeast.
19. South elevation of the former Army stables (Building #108). Camera pointed north.
20. View of north elevations of former Army stables (on left: Building 109, on right: Building #108). Camera pointed south.
21. East elevation of Building #148. Camera pointed west.
22. East elevation of Building #145. Camera pointed southwest.
23. Northwest corner of main hospital building (#113). Camera pointed southeast.
24. Main entrance on west elevation of main hospital building (#113). Camera pointed northeast.

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25. Northeast elevation of former pump house (Building #136). Camera pointed southwest.
26. Southwest elevation of quarters building (#61). Camera pointed northeast.
27. Northeast elevation of quarters building (#37). Camera pointed southwest.
28. Southeast corner of former warehouse (Building #89). Camera pointed northwest.
29. Northeast elevation of Building #26 at west end of historic parade ground. Camera pointed southwest.
30. Northwest corner of Building #34. Camera pointed southeast.

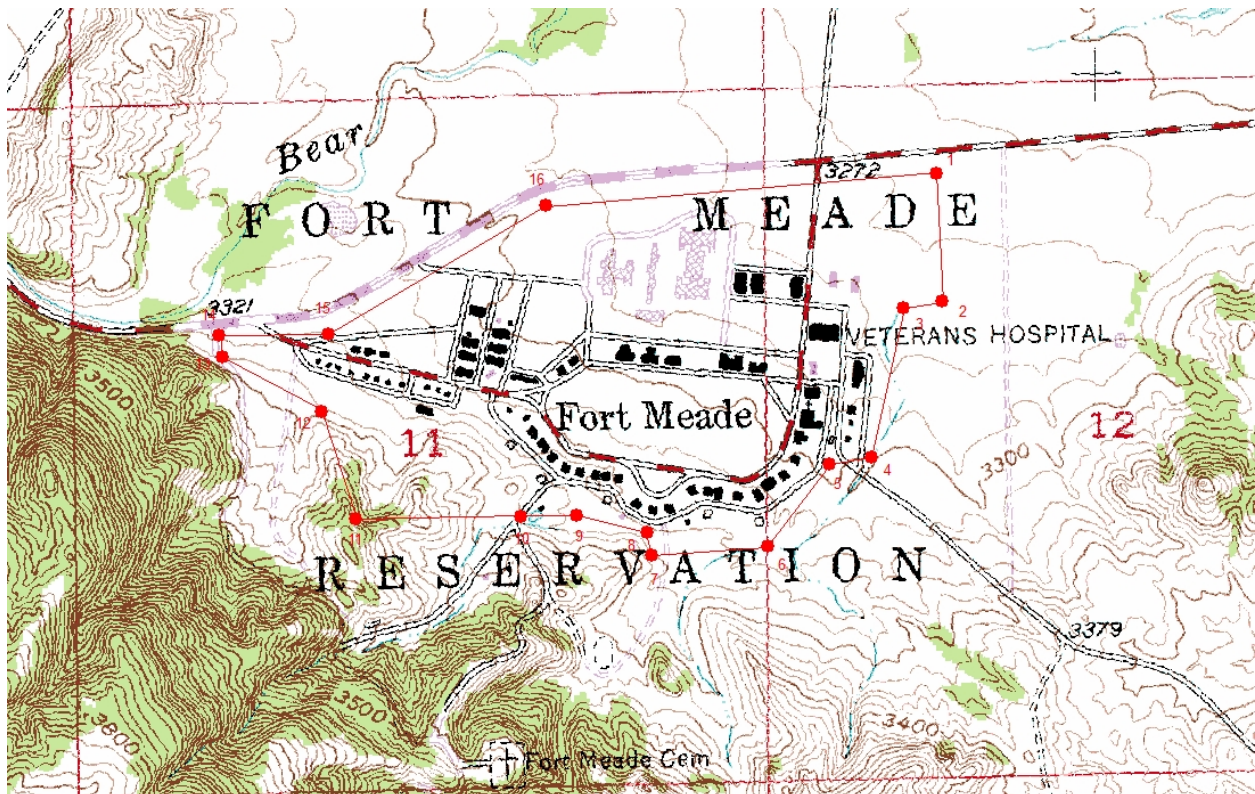
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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 100 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

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

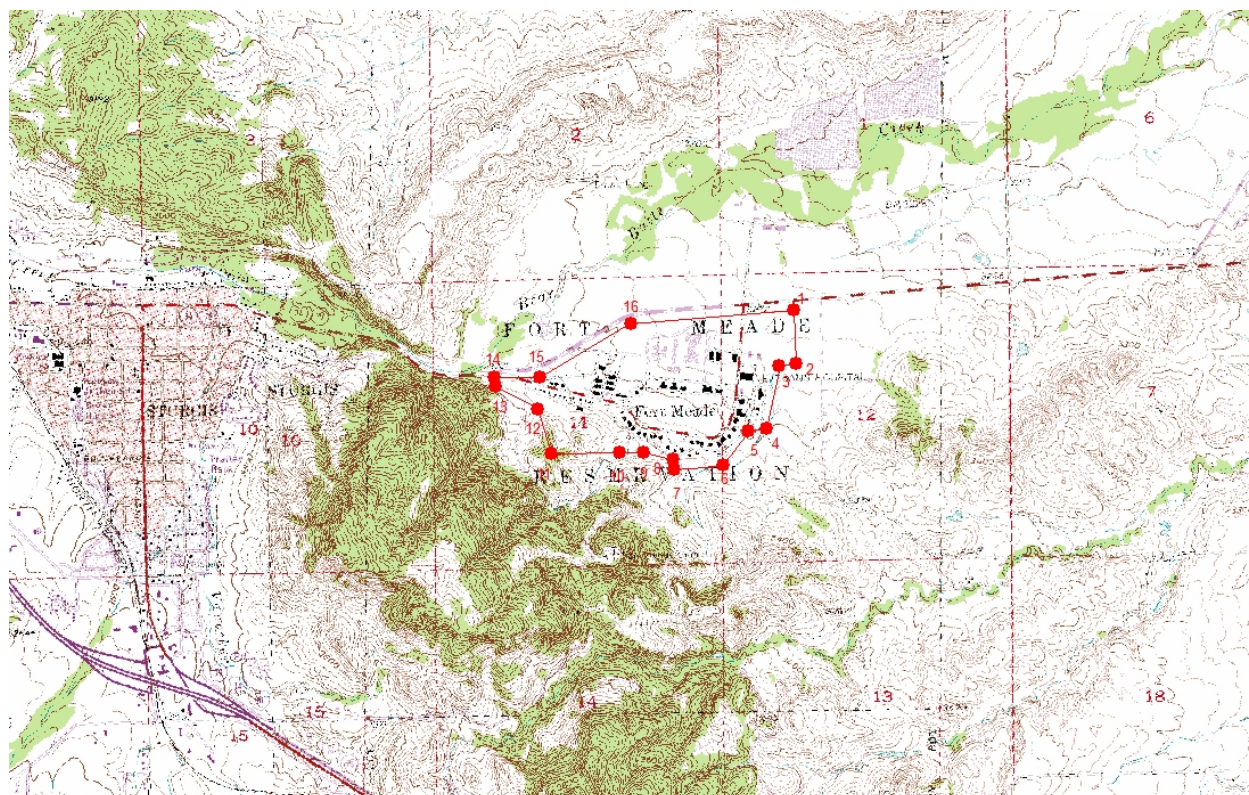


SD_MeadeCounty_FortMeadeVAHospital: NW1/4 & NE1/4 & SE1/4, T005N, R05E, S11 and NW1/4 & SW1/4, T005N, R05E, S12. 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map, Produced in ArcMap 5 October 2017.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 2

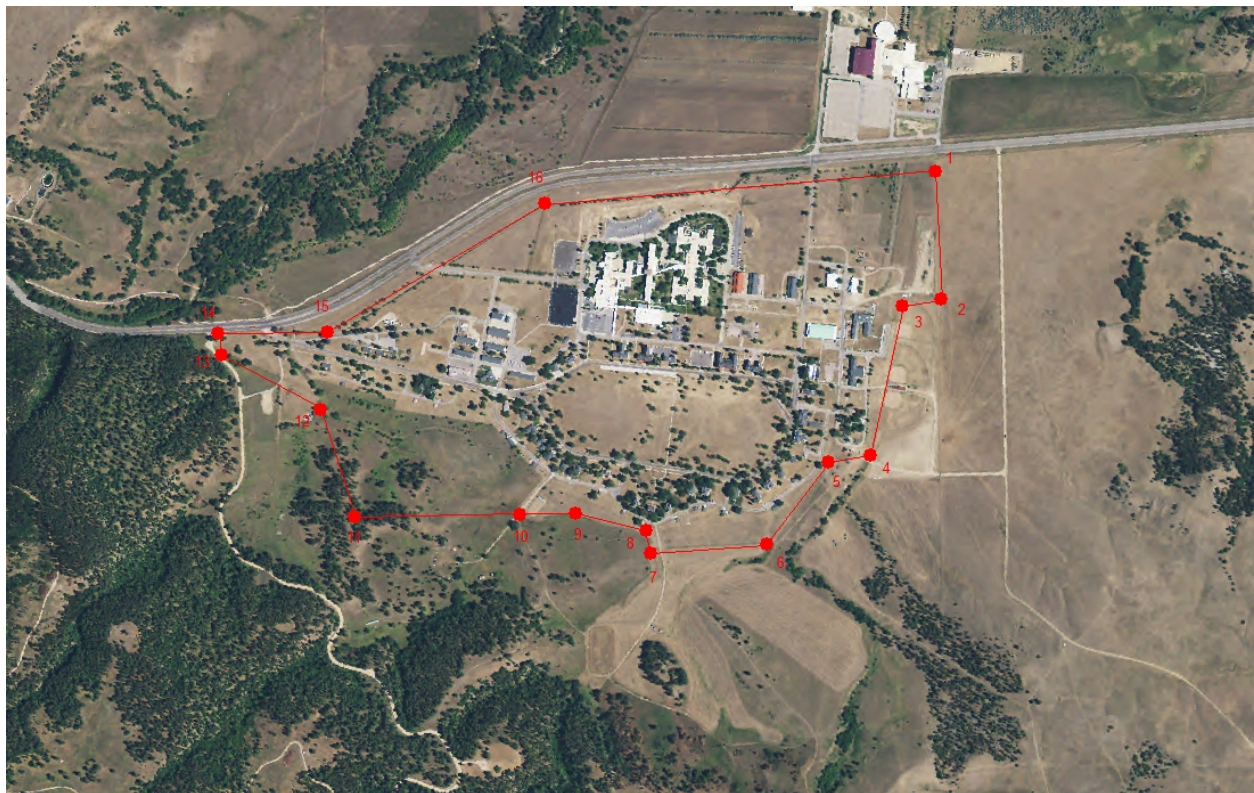


SD_MeadeCounty_FortMeadeVAHospital: NW1/4 & NE1/4 & SE1/4, T005N, R05E, S11 and NW1/4 & SW1/4, T005N, R05E, S12. 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map, Produced in ArcMap 5 October 2017.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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SD_MeadeCounty_FortMeadeVAHospital: NW1/4 & NE1/4 & SE1/4, T005N, R05E, S11 and NW1/4 & SW1/4, T005N, R05E, S12. 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map, FSA Imagery, Produced in ArcMap 5 October 2017.

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

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Photo Log

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

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Page 5

District Boundary

UTMs

Zone 13

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. E 622334 | N 4919075 |
| 2. E 622342 | N 4918784 |
| 3. E 622250 | N 4918771 |
| 4. E 622178 | N 4918419 |
| 5. E 622080 | N 4918405 |
| 6. E 621935 | N 4918218 |
| 7. E 621662 | N 4918199 |
| 8. E 621654 | N 4918249 |
| 9. E 621493 | N 4918286 |
| 10. E 621358 | N 4918289 |
| 11. E 620974 | N 4918284 |
| 12. E 620898 | N 4918527 |
| 13. E 620667 | N 4918657 |
| 14. E 620659 | N 4918710 |
| 15. E 620905 | N 4918715 |
| 16. E 621421 | N 4919009 |



Photo 1, Fort Meade VA Medical Center, Fort Meade, SD. June 2014.



Photo 2, Fort Meade VA Medical Center, Fort Meade, SD. June 2014.



Photo 3, Fort Meade VA Medical Center, Fort Meade, SD. June 2014.



Photo 4, Fort Meade VA Medical Center, Fort Meade, SD. June 2014.



Photo 5, Fort Meade VA Medical Center, Fort Meade, SD. June 2014.



Photo 6, Fort Meade VA Medical Center, Fort Meade, SD. June 2014.



Photo 7, Fort Meade VA Medical Center, Fort Meade, SD. June 2014.



Photo 8, Fort Meade VA Medical Center, Fort Meade, SD. June 2014.



Photo 9, Fort Meade VA Medical Center, Fort Meade, SD. June 2014.



Photo 10, Fort Meade VA Medical Center, Fort Meade, SD. June 2014.



Photo 11, Fort Meade VA Medical Center, Fort Meade, SD. June 2014.



Photo 12, Fort Meade VA Medical Center, Fort Meade, SD. June 2014.



Photo 13, Fort Meade VA Medical Center, Fort Meade, SD. June 2014.



Photo 14, Fort Meade VA Medical Center, Fort Meade, SD. June 2014.



Photo 15, Fort Meade VA Medical Center, Fort Meade, SD. June 2014.



Photo 16, Fort Meade VA Medical Center, Fort Meade, SD. June 2014.



Photo 17, Fort Meade VA Medical Center, Fort Meade, SD. June 2014.



Photo 18, Fort Meade VA Medical Center, Fort Meade, SD. June 2014.



Photo 19, Fort Meade VA Medical Center, Fort Meade, SD. June 2014.



Photo 20, Fort Meade VA Medical Center, Fort Meade, SD. June 2014.



Photo 21, Fort Meade VA Medical Center, Fort Meade, SD. June 2014.



Photo 22, Fort Meade VA Medical Center, Fort Meade, SD. June 2014.



Photo 23, Fort Meade VA Medical Center, Fort Meade, SD. June 2014.



Photo 24, Fort Meade VA Medical Center, Fort Meade, SD. June 2014.

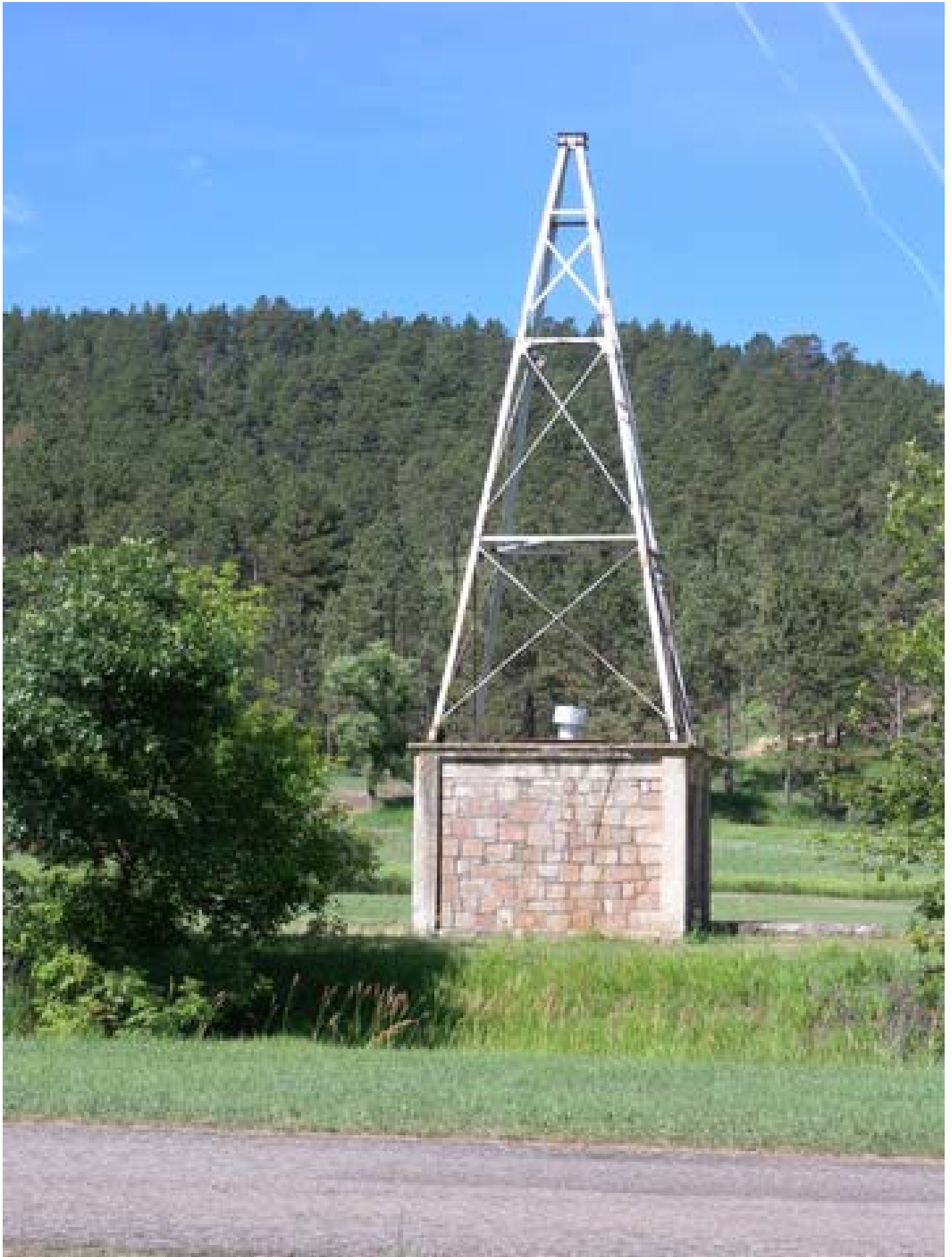


Photo 25, Fort Meade VA Medical Center, Fort Meade, SD. June 2014.



Photo 26, Fort Meade VA Medical Center, Fort Meade, SD. June 2014.



Photo 27, Fort Meade VA Medical Center, Fort Meade, SD. June 2014.



Photo 28, Fort Meade VA Medical Center, Fort Meade, SD. June 2014.



Photo 29, Fort Meade VA Medical Center, Fort Meade, SD. June 2014.



Photo 30, Fort Meade VA Medical Center, Fort Meade, SD. June 2014.



Ft. Verde
Museum



Cape Girardeau School District
Henry Hudson





63
U.S. POST OFFICE
FORT MEADE S.D. 57740











































MAIN ENTRANCE

110

Dress
Veterans
Fort Meade







37





26



34

National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.



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



April 5, 2018

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

Dear Paul:

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is pleased to submit the multiple property documentation form for the *United States Third Generation Veterans Hospitals, 1946-1958*, and the accompanying nominations for Fort Meade VA Hospital (South Dakota) and Louisville VA Hospital (Kentucky). The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copies of the multiple property documentation form *United States Third Generation Veterans Hospitals, 1946-1958*, and nominations for the Fort Meade VA Hospital and Louisville VA Hospital to the National Register of Historic Places.

If you have questions regarding the nominations, please feel free to contact me. I can be reached at 202-632-5462.

Sincerely,

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

Doug Pulak
Federal Preservation Officer

Encl.



Reed, Roger <roger_reed@nps.gov>

Fort Meade VA Hospital NR nomination

5 messages

Roger Reed <roger_reed@nps.gov>
To: jenersen@rcgoodwin.com

Tue, May 22, 2018 at 2:06 PM

Jill,

As I mentioned on the telephone I am the National Register reviewer for the Fort Meade VA Hospital nomination in Fort Meade, South Dakota. The historical documentation in the nomination is excellent but there is a substantive issue of concern in my review. This nomination, prepared by Lindsay Hannah then working for your firm, was submitted along with the Louisville VA Hospital in Louisville, KY, and a multiple property listing linked to both properties, "United States Third Generation Veterans Hospitals, 1946-1958".

The Louisville nomination has a section, "How the Louisville VA Hospital Meets the Registration Requirements of the Third Generation Hospital MPS" (pages 21-22). This is followed by "Property Type Analysis".

The Fort Meade does not contain sections on how it meets the registration requirements.

Briefly, that is my major concern with the nomination. Please let me know if your firm is still contracted to address this revision.

Roger G. Reed, Historian
National Register and National Historic Landmarks Programs
1849 C St. NW
Mail Stop 7228
Washington, D.C. 20240
202-354-2278

Price, Virginia <Virginia.Price2@va.gov>
To: Roger Reed <roger_reed@nps.gov>

Wed, May 23, 2018 at 7:51 AM

Hey Roger,

Those questions come to me ... here today to talk.

Hope you are doing well.

Gigi

Virginia Barrett Price, Historian
National Cemetery Administration
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

202.632.4806

How was my service? Please take the NCA Internal Customer Satisfaction Survey to share your opinion. Thank you!

From: Roger Reed [mailto:roger_reed@nps.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, May 22, 2018 2:07 PM
To: jenersen@rcgoodwin.com
Subject: Fort Meade VA Hospital NR nomination

[Quoted text hidden]

Price, Virginia <Virginia.Price2@va.gov>
To: Roger Reed <roger_reed@nps.gov>

Wed, May 23, 2018 at 7:52 AM

Hey Roger,

Those questions come to me ... here today to talk.

Hope you are doing well.

Gigi

Virginia Barrett Price, Historian
National Cemetery Administration
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

202.632.4806

How was my service? Please take the NCA Internal Customer Satisfaction Survey to share your opinion. Thank you!

From: Roger Reed [mailto:roger_reed@nps.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, May 22, 2018 2:07 PM
To: jenersen@rcgoodwin.com
Subject: Fort Meade VA Hospital NR nomination

Jill,

[Quoted text hidden]

Jill Enersen <jenersen@rcgoodwin.com>
To: Roger Reed <roger_reed@nps.gov>
Cc: "Price, Virginia" <Virginia.Price2@va.gov>

Wed, May 23, 2018 at 10:15 AM

Hi Roger,

Virginia Price, NCA historian, has taken over the work of finalizing and submitting the 3rd Generation nominations. I've copied her on this email.

Thanks,

Jill Adams Enersen, M.P.S.

Project Manager/Architectural Historian

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

Phone: 504-837-1940 ext 310

Cell: 504-671-9414

Fax: 504-837-1550

jenersen@rcgoodwin.com

From: Roger Reed [mailto:roger_reed@nps.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, May 22, 2018 1:07 PM
To: jenersen@rcgoodwin.com
Subject: Fort Meade VA Hospital NR nomination

Jill,

[Quoted text hidden]

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5/29/2018

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Fort Meade VA Hospital NR nomination

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Price, Virginia <Virginia.Price2@va.gov>
To: Jill Enersen <jenersen@rcgoodwin.com>, Roger Reed <roger_reed@nps.gov>

Wed, May 23, 2018 at 10:21 AM

Thanks, Jill.

Roger and I have connected. Appreciate your help!

Virginia

Virginia Barrett Price, Historian
National Cemetery Administration
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

202.632.4806

How was my service? Please take the NCA Internal Customer Satisfaction Survey to share your opinion. Thank you!

From: Jill Enersen [mailto:jenersen@rcgoodwin.com]
Sent: Wednesday, May 23, 2018 10:15 AM
To: Roger Reed
Cc: Price, Virginia
Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: Fort Meade VA Hospital NR nomination
[Quoted text hidden]



Reed, Roger <roger_reed@nps.gov>

Ft. Meade VA

17 messages

Roger Reed <roger_reed@nps.gov>

Thu, May 24, 2018 at 2:47 PM

To: Chris Nelson <chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us>

Cc: "Price, Virginia B." <Virginia.Price2@va.gov>

Chris,

I wanted to contact you about this nomination as it is due to be signed on May 29 and I will not be in tomorrow. I have included Virginia Price in this communication as she is our contact for any revisions.

I have asked her to write a section that more specifically links the nomination to the associated property types in the Third Generation VA Hospitals MPF nomination. This was done for the Louisville VA nomination submitted at the same time by the same consultant. (I have attached the relevant sections.)

I was also thinking that the POS should be broken out into one for the Health/Medicine (1946-1961), and one for Military (1878-1944). The only practical reason is to make sure the history as a military post is called out. As you know, the 1973 nomination seems to have a POS that ends in 1910. What do you think?

Roger

Roger G. Reed, Historian
National Register and National Historic Landmarks Programs
1849 C St. NW
Mail Stop 7228
Washington, D.C. 20240
202-354-2278

 Third Gen VA.pdf
4767K**Price, Virginia** <Virginia.Price2@va.gov>

Thu, May 24, 2018 at 2:55 PM

To: Roger Reed <roger_reed@nps.gov>

Thank you Roger!

Working on the summary text – still so sick that I went home yesterday. Lost 5 pounds rather dramatically to food poisoning this week. – anyway, Fort Meade text coming up shortly.

Virginia Barrett Price, Historian
National Cemetery Administration
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

202.632.4806

How was my service? Please take the NCA Internal Customer Satisfaction Survey to share your opinion. Thank you!

From: Roger Reed [mailto:roger_reed@nps.gov]
Sent: Thursday, May 24, 2018 2:48 PM
To: Chris Nelson
Cc: Price, Virginia
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Ft. Meade VA

[Quoted text hidden]

Roger Reed <roger_reed@nps.gov>
To: "Price, Virginia B." <Virginia.Price2@va.gov>

Thu, May 24, 2018 at 3:02 PM

Yikes! I hope you feel better. Thanks for the help.

Roger

Roger G. Reed, Historian
National Register and National Historic Landmarks Programs
1849 C St. NW
Mail Stop 7228
Washington, D.C. 20240
202-354-2278

[Quoted text hidden]

Price, Virginia <Virginia.Price2@va.gov>
To: Roger Reed <roger_reed@nps.gov>

Thu, May 24, 2018 at 3:16 PM

Thanks. Better today, but ugh. Some welcome to NR eligibility.

And thanks for yours. Glad you – and Chris in SD – are here to help make it fly. The site is worth the trouble, as is updating the database... ☺

I see you aren't in tomorrow, so hope you have a nice weekend.

gigi

Virginia Barrett Price, Historian
National Cemetery Administration
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

202.632.4806

How was my service? Please take the NCA Internal Customer Satisfaction Survey to share your opinion. Thank you!

From: Roger Reed [mailto:roger_reed@nps.gov]
Sent: Thursday, May 24, 2018 3:03 PM
To: Price, Virginia
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] Ft. Meade VA

[Quoted text hidden]

Price, Virginia <Virginia.Price2@va.gov>
To: Roger Reed <roger_reed@nps.gov>

Thu, May 24, 2018 at 7:22 PM

So still slow (I am sorry!), but here it is ...

Happy to revise/edit as you suggest. Thank you so much for your help.

Gigi

Virginia Barrett Price, Historian
National Cemetery Administration
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

202.632.4806

How was my service? Please take the NCA Internal Customer Satisfaction Survey to share your opinion. Thank you!

From: Roger Reed [mailto:roger_reed@nps.gov]
Sent: Thursday, May 24, 2018 3:03 PM
To: Price, Virginia
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] Ft. Meade VA

Yikes! I hope you feel better. Thanks for the help.

[Quoted text hidden]

[Quoted text hidden]



Fort Meade VA Hospital Property Type SLR.docx
17K

5/29/2018

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Ft. Meade VA

Roger Reed <roger_reed@nps.gov>
To: "Price, Virginia B." <Virginia.Price2@va.gov>
Cc: Chris Nelson <chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us>

Tue, May 29, 2018 at 9:14 AM

Gigi, this is terrific. Thank you so much.

Do you have an electronic version of the draft so that you can incorporate this revision? If not, we can do it at this end.

Roger

Roger G. Reed, Historian
National Register and National Historic Landmarks Programs
1849 C St. NW
Mail Stop 7228
Washington, D.C. 20240
202-354-2278

[Quoted text hidden]

Price, Virginia <Virginia.Price2@va.gov>
To: Roger Reed <roger_reed@nps.gov>
Cc: Chris Nelson <chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us>

Tue, May 29, 2018 at 9:16 AM

Coming up!

Virginia Barrett Price, Historian
National Cemetery Administration
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

202.632.4806

How was my service? Please take the NCA Internal Customer Satisfaction Survey to share your opinion. Thank you!

From: Roger Reed [mailto:roger_reed@nps.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, May 29, 2018 9:14 AM
To: Price, Virginia
Cc: Chris Nelson

[Quoted text hidden]

[Quoted text hidden]

Nelson, Chris (CHC) <ChrisB.Nelson@state.sd.us>
To: "Price, Virginia" <Virginia.Price2@va.gov>, Roger Reed <roger_reed@nps.gov>

Tue, May 29, 2018 at 9:51 AM

Sorry for the late response, I was out sick last week as well. I concur with delineating the two periods of significance as suggested.

Thanks,

Chris

From: Price, Virginia [mailto:Virginia.Price2@va.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, May 29, 2018 8:16 AM
To: Roger Reed
Cc: Nelson, Chris (CHC)
Subject: RE: [EXT] [EXTERNAL] Ft. Meade VA

[Quoted text hidden]

Roger Reed <roger_reed@nps.gov>
To: Chris Nelson <ChrisB.Nelson@state.sd.us>
Cc: "Price, Virginia B." <Virginia.Price2@va.gov>

Tue, May 29, 2018 at 10:16 AM

Thanks Chris.

Roger G. Reed, Historian
National Register and National Historic Landmarks Programs
1849 C St. NW
Mail Stop 7228
Washington, D.C. 20240
202-354-2278

[Quoted text hidden]

Price, Virginia <Virginia.Price2@va.gov>
To: Roger Reed <roger_reed@nps.gov>, Chris Nelson <ChrisB.Nelson@state.sd.us>

Tue, May 29, 2018 at 10:46 AM

Hi Roger, Hi Chris.

Sorry that took a beat. Adobe was grumpy. Attached is the PDF with the note added to the end of Section 8.

Thank you both so much.

gigi

Virginia Barrett Price, Historian
National Cemetery Administration
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

202.632.4806

How was my service? Please take the NCA Internal Customer Satisfaction Survey to share your opinion. Thank you!

From: Roger Reed [mailto:roger_reed@nps.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, May 29, 2018 10:17 AM
To: Chris Nelson
Cc: Price, Virginia

[Quoted text hidden]

[Quoted text hidden]

2 attachments



SouthDakota_MeadeCounty_FortMeadeVAHospital_with MPL note.pdf
5476K



Fort Meade VA Hospital Property Type SLR.docx
18K

Price, Virginia <Virginia.Price2@va.gov>
To: Roger Reed <roger_reed@nps.gov>

Tue, May 29, 2018 at 11:14 AM

Oh, not to get ahead of myself/jinx anything, but when ink is dry on the cover page/SLR, may I please have a scanned copy for the file here?

Thank you Roger.

gigi

Virginia Barrett Price, Historian
National Cemetery Administration
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

202.632.4806

How was my service? Please take the NCA Internal Customer Satisfaction Survey to share your opinion. Thank you!

From: Roger Reed [mailto:roger_reed@nps.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, May 29, 2018 10:17 AM

To: Chris Nelson
Cc: Price, Virginia

[Quoted text hidden]

[Quoted text hidden]

Roger Reed <roger_reed@nps.gov>
To: "Price, Virginia B." <Virginia.Price2@va.gov>

Tue, May 29, 2018 at 11:27 AM

I think the SLR will just mention the change in POS. Your text in the nomination will replace what was originally submitted. Within the 45 days I can do that.

Roger G. Reed, Historian
National Register and National Historic Landmarks Programs
1849 C St. NW
Mail Stop 7228
Washington, D.C. 20240
202-354-2278

[Quoted text hidden]

Price, Virginia <Virginia.Price2@va.gov>
To: Roger Reed <roger_reed@nps.gov>

Tue, May 29, 2018 at 11:34 AM

Thank you!

Virginia Barrett Price, Historian
National Cemetery Administration
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

202.632.4806

How was my service? Please take the NCA Internal Customer Satisfaction Survey to share your opinion. Thank you!

From: Roger Reed [mailto:roger_reed@nps.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, May 29, 2018 11:27 AM

[Quoted text hidden]

[Quoted text hidden]

Roger Reed <roger_reed@nps.gov>
To: "Price, Virginia B." <Virginia.Price2@va.gov>, Chris Nelson <chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us>


Tue, May 29, 2018 at 11:49 AM

Gigi and Chris,

Here is the SLR. I kept it short and to the point, hoping that suffices.

Roger G. Reed, Historian
National Register and National Historic Landmarks Programs
1849 C St. NW
Mail Stop 7228
Washington, D.C. 20240
202-354-2278

[Quoted text hidden]

 **Fort Meade SLR.pdf**
226K

Price, Virginia <Virginia.Price2@va.gov>
To: Roger Reed <roger_reed@nps.gov>

Tue, May 29, 2018 at 12:00 PM

Short and to the point works for me. Thank you, Roger.

Virginia Barrett Price, Historian
National Cemetery Administration
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

202.632.4806

How was my service? Please take the NCA Internal Customer Satisfaction Survey to share your opinion. Thank you!

From: Roger Reed [mailto:roger_reed@nps.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, May 29, 2018 11:49 AM
To: Price, Virginia; Chris Nelson

[Quoted text hidden]

[Quoted text hidden]

Nelson, Chris (CHC) <ChrisB.Nelson@state.sd.us>
To: Roger Reed <roger_reed@nps.gov>, "Price, Virginia B." <Virginia.Price2@va.gov>

Tue, May 29, 2018 at 12:25 PM

Looks good to me. Great to get this done. This update will help with our 106 reviews tremendously. Quite an upgrade from 1973.

Thanks,

Chris

5/29/2018

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Ft. Meade VA

From: Roger Reed [mailto:roger_reed@nps.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, May 29, 2018 10:49 AM
To: Price, Virginia B.; Nelson, Chris (CHC)
Subject: Re: [EXT] [EXTERNAL] Ft. Meade VA

[Quoted text hidden]

Price, Virginia <Virginia.Price2@va.gov> Tue, May 29, 2018 at 12:31 PM
To: "Nelson, Chris (CHC)" <ChrisB.Nelson@state.sd.us>, Roger Reed <roger_reed@nps.gov>

It IS great to have the updated information, thank you both for all of your assistance along the way.

Virginia Barrett Price, Historian
National Cemetery Administration
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

202.632.4806

How was my service? Please take the NCA Internal Customer Satisfaction Survey to share your opinion. Thank you!

From: Nelson, Chris (CHC) [mailto:ChrisB.Nelson@state.sd.us]
Sent: Tuesday, May 29, 2018 12:26 PM
To: 'Roger Reed'; Price, Virginia
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] Ft. Meade VA

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