NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name Jefferson Barracks VA Hospital

Other names/site number Veterans Affairs Saint Louis Healthcare System: Jefferson Barracks Division

Name of related Multiple Property Listing *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form for United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals*: MPS 64501132

2. Location

Street & number **1 Jefferson Barracks Drive** [ ] not for publication

City or town **Saint Louis** [ ] vicinity

State **Missouri** Code **MO** County **Saint Louis** Code 189 Zip code 63125

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___ national **X** statewide __local

Applicable National Register Criteria: **X** A __ B __ C __ D

Kathleen Schamel FPO 4/21/15

Signature of certifying official/Title Kathleen Schamel, VA Federal Preservation Officer Date

U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Mark A. Miles MARCH 25, 2015

Signature of commenting official Date

Deputy SHPO Mo Dept of Natural Resources (MO SHPO)

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register _____ determined eligible for the National Register

_____ determined not eligible for the National Register _____ removed from the National Register

_____ other (explain☺ _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

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

	private
	public – Local
	public – State
x	public – Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

	building(s)
x	district
	site
	structure
	object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
8	2	buildings
		sites
	3	structures
1		objects
9	5	**Total**

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Health Care/hospital

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Health Care/hospital

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: **Concrete**
walls: Stucco
roof: Asphalt
other:

x **NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION ON CONTINUTATION PAGES**

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.)

[x] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

[ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[ ] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

[ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

[ ] B removed from its original location.

[ ] C a birthplace or grave.

[ ] D a cemetery.

[ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

[ ] F a commemorative property.

[ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

Health/Medicine

Period of Significance

1923-1950

Significant Dates

1923, 1929, 1936-1939

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Supervising Architect, Department of the Treasury

Staff Architects, Veterans Bureau

Staff Architects, Veterans Administration

[x] **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE ON CONTINUTATION PAGES**

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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
_x_ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # MO-1943
____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_x_ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
_x_ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 14.88

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:
1			3		
2			4		

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)
_____ NAD 1927 or **X** NAD 1983

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15N	737101	4264032	3	15N	737189	4264028
2	15N	737173	4264064	4	15N	737218	4264041

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points, all in Zone 15N. See the accompanying map (not to scale) entitled “The Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District and UTM References” below. Starting a the first point (1) in the northwest corner of the historic district, at Easting 737101, Northing 4264032, and continuing to the other points as follows: (2) 737173 4264063, (3) 737189 4264028, (4) 737218 4264041, (5) 737224 4264028, (6) 737275 4264050, (7) 737301 4263985, (8) 737388 4264023, (9) 737374 4263917, (10) 737336 4263744, (11) 737231 4263698, (12) 737208 4263751, (13) 737230 4263761, (14) 737152 4263939, (15) 737106 4263920, (16) 737085 4263969, (17) 737085 4263969, and back to the beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District includes all the buildings for which constructed was completed during the period of significance, 1923-1950, that will not be removed as part of the currently ongoing campus realignment and that maintain sufficient integrity to contribute to the significance of the district. This boundary was previously agreed upon by the VA Saint Louis Healthcare System - Jefferson Barracks Division, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Historic Preservation Office, and the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, during preparation of a historic resources management plan, pursuant to a 2010 Memorandum of Agreement for the demolition and construction associated with the realignment.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Patrick Thompson/Architectural Historian

organization Labat Environmental, Inc. date February 2015

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city or town Bellevue state NE zip code 68005

e-mail patrick.thompson@labatenv.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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.

Photo Log

Name of Property: **Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District**

City or Vicinity: **Saint Louis**

County: **Saint Louis** State: **Missouri**

Photographer: **Patrick Thompson**

Date Photographed: **February 2012**

1 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District_001, overview of historic district from southern boundary, camera facing northwest.

2 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_ Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District _002, overview of river bluffs along eastern boundary, with Building 45 (Observation Platform) visible in the center, camera facing east/southeast.

3 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_ Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District _003, overview of river bluffs along southeastern boundary, with Building 2 (Administration Building) on the left, camera facing north.

4 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_ Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District _004, central block of Building 1 (Main Hospital Building), camera facing northwest.

5 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_ Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District _005, detail of entrance pavilion of Building 1 (Main Hospital Building), camera facing north/northwest.

6 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_ Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District _006, Building 1 (Main Hospital Building), camera facing west/northwest.

7 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_ Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District _007, rear of the central block of Building 1 (Main Hospital Building), camera facing south/southeast.

8 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_ Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District _008, Building 2 (Administration Building), camera facing east.

9 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_ Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District _009, detail of entrance pavilion, Building 2 (Administration Building), camera facing east.

10 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_ Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District _010, rear of Building 2 (Administration Building), camera facing west.

11 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_ Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District _011, Building 3 (Nurses' Quarters 1), camera facing southwest.

12 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_ Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District _012, Building 3 (Nurses' Quarters 1), camera facing northwest.

13 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_ Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District _013, rear of Building 3 (Nurses' Quarters 1), camera facing north.

14 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District_014, Building 3T (Domiciliary Modular), camera facing southwest.

15 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District_015, Building 18 (Nurses' Quarters 2), camera facing southwest.

16 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District_016, detail of entrance pavilion to Building 18 (Nurses' Quarters 2), camera facing southwest.

17 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District_017, detail of south end of Building 18 (Nurses' Quarters 2), camera facing north/northwest.

18 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District_018, rear of the south end of Building 18 (Nurses' Quarters 2), camera facing northeast.

19 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District_019, east side of Building 23 (Dining Hall), camera facing west/northwest.

20 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District_020, north side of Building 23 (Dining Hall), camera facing east.

21 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District_021, west side of Building 23 (Dining Hall), camera facing northeast.

22 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District_022, west side of Building 24 (Recreation Building), camera facing northeast.

23 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District_023, detail of west side of Building 24 (Recreation Building), camera facing northeast.

24 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District_024, south side of Building 24 (Recreation Building), camera facing northwest.

25 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District_025, detail of original entrance portico on south side of Building 24 (Recreation Building), camera facing northwest.

26 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District_026, west side of Building 24 (Recreation Building), camera facing west/northwest.

27 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District_027, Building 25 (Neuropsychiatric Building), camera facing north/northeast.

28 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District_028, detail of entrance pavilion, Building 25 (Neuropsychiatric Building), camera facing northeast.

29 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District_029, rear of Building 25 (Neuropsychiatric Building), camera facing west.

30 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District_030, Building 32 (Flag pole), camera facing northwest.

31 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District_031, Building 35 (Personnel Garage), camera facing west/northwest.

32 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District_032, Building 59 (Fisher House), camera facing southeast.

33 of 33: MO_Saint Louis County_Saint Louis_Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District_033, Building 83 (Emergency Generator), camera facing west/southwest.

Figure Log

Include figures on continuation pages at the end of the nomination.

Figure 1 of 14. Aerial view of the Jefferson Barracks Division, looking north/northwest, 1929. On file with Department of Veterans Affairs.

Figure 2 of 14. Aerial view of the Jefferson Barracks Division, looking north/northwest, ca. 1930. On file with Department of Veterans Affairs.

Figure 3 of 14. Aerial view of the Jefferson Barracks Division, looking south/southeast, showing original rear configuration of Building 1, ca. 1930. On file with Department of Veterans Affairs.

Figure 4 of 14. Detail of Building 1 facade, entrance pavilion, looking north/northeast, ca. 1950s. On file with the Jefferson Barracks Division.

Figure 5 of 14. Detail of Building 1 facade, central block, looking northeast, undated. On file with the Jefferson Barracks Division.

Figure 6 of 14. Façade of Building 3, looking west from entrance drive in front of Building 1, ca. 1950s. On file with the Jefferson Barracks Division.

Figure 7 of 14. Façade of Building 18, looking northwest, ca. 1950s. On file with the Jefferson Barracks Division.

Figure 8 of 14. Façade of Building 18, looking southwest, ca. 1950s. On file with the Jefferson Barracks Division..

Figure 9 of 14. Observation decks (Buildings 44/45), looking southeast, ca. 1950s. On file with the Jefferson Barracks Division.

Figure 10 of 14. Detail of Building 1 façade, central block, looking north, undated, but ca. 1923. Note the flagpole and lack of paved roads, sidewalks. On file with the National Archives & Records Administration, Special Media Archives Services Division (Still Pictures).

Figure 11 of 14. Detail of Building 1, south and east elevations of west façade return wing, looking northwest, undated but ca. 1923. Note the original return wing screened porches on the second and third floors. On file with the National Archives & Records Administration, Special Media Archives Services Division (Still Pictures).

Figure 12 of 14. Detail of Building 1, south and west elevations of the east façade return wing, looking northeast, undated, but ca. 1923. On file with the National Archives & Records Administration, Special Media Archives Services Division (Still Pictures).

Figure 13 of 14. Aerial view of the Jefferson Barracks Division, looking southeast, undated but ca. 1923. Shows all seven of the original buildings constructed on the campus. On file with the National Archives & Records Administration, Special Media Archives Services Division (Still Pictures).

Figure 14 of 14. Interior view of the auditorium, Recreation Building (Building 24), 2010. Note the stage in the center of the picture and architectural details such as crown molding, Neo-Classical Revival pediments, and intricate decorative metal air return screens. (Burkett and Hampton).

DESCRIPTION

Summary

The Jefferson Barracks Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Hospital Historic District is located in the southeast corner of the larger VA Medical Center–Jefferson Barracks Division property, which is itself located on a bluff along the west bank of the Mississippi River approximately 10 miles south of the City of Saint Louis and within Saint Louis County, Missouri. The parcel on which the historic district sits was originally part of the Jefferson Barracks military reservation, which was established in 1826 and continued to serve as an active federal installation until 1946. The historic district includes 10 buildings, 3 structures, and 1 object, of which 8 buildings and 1 object were constructed during the period of significance and contribute to the significance of the district. Nearly all the contributing buildings within the district were designed in the Neo-Classical Revival architectural style and constructed with reinforced concrete frames, enclosed with brick or clay blocks, and have stucco exteriors. The district is located near the south end of the VA property, and is oriented around the Main Hospital Building (Building 1, 1923). The historic district constitutes an intact setting of institutional buildings within a semi-rural enclave that includes mature trees and undulating topography along a high bluff above the Mississippi River. The buildings and object within the boundaries of the historic district maintain integrity of location, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. However, the district's setting has been compromised with the construction of parking lots on formerly open green space between many of the original buildings. Original interior materials have largely been removed or lost due to recurring renovations throughout the history of the facility. Original exterior materials (windows, doors, roofs, and stucco exteriors) have also been replaced over time. Despite these losses, the historic district retains sufficient integrity to warrant inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Setting

The historic district is located wholly within the boundaries of the larger VA Medical Center–Jefferson Barracks Division property, in Lemay Township, Saint Louis County, Missouri. When the hospital was originally constructed beginning in 1922, the Jefferson Barracks Division property was located well outside the urban boundaries of Saint Louis. Today, most of the area surrounding the VA property has undergone significant suburban development.

The historic district is located near the southern end of the VA property. It is mostly flat, except for the east side along the bluffs, which rise steeply from the river below, and the area along the western edge of the district, where the property reverts to a more natural setting, with mature trees and rolling hills that probably once formed a network of natural drainages into the river to the east. Although much of the historic district was originally open lawns, with sidewalks and driveways between the buildings, today a great deal of the district has been covered with paved parking lots. Smaller patches of lawn still exist, particularly along the bluffs, immediately south of the Main Hospital Building (Building 1, 1923) and around the Recreation Building (Building 24, 1936).

To the northeast, north, and west are the grounds of the Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery. North of the cemetery is the developed core of the former Jefferson Barracks military reservation, currently owned by the Missouri Air National Guard, and Sylvan Springs and Jefferson Barracks Historic Parks, which are operated by Saint Louis County. Although the National Guard property is flatter than the rest, these areas share a general topography of gently undulating hills, sinkholes, mature trees, and dramatic views from the bluffs along the river.

There are two local schools along the west side of Koch Road, immediately west of the VA property.

A rectangular property immediately south of the VA property line, along the north side of Interstate 255, was previously sold by the VA to the state of Missouri. This property is currently used by the Missouri State Highway Patrol as a vehicle inspection and driver examination station. It is bounded on the west and north by the greater VA Medical Center–Jefferson Barracks Division property, and on the east by the Mississippi River.

Interstate 255 runs generally east-west south of this state parcel. To the southwest of the VA property, across Interstate 255, is dense residential/commercial development. A large swath of property immediately south across the interstate, along the river, has remained undeveloped and semi-industrial since the former Koch Hospital, originally a tuberculosis facility, was closed and removed in the 1980s.

The VA property is bounded to the east by the Mississippi River.

Current Physical Character of the District

The irregularly shaped historic district contains approximately 15 acres.

The historic district contains all the buildings for which construction was completed within the period of significance (1923 – 1950) that will remain after the major campus realignment and redevelopment (Table 1). The original buildings – the Main Hospital Building, Administration Building, and Nurses' Quarters (Buildings 1, 2, and 3, 1923) – were designed by the Supervising Architect of the U.S. Department of the Treasury in the Neo-Classical Revival style. This architectural style was employed for the majority of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals constructed throughout the 1920s. Later buildings, designed by the architects of the Veterans Bureau and then the Veterans Administration, employed the same architectural style or variations on it for most of the buildings constructed in the historic district up to the end of the period of significance in1950.

As with many of the general medical/surgical Second Generation hospitals, the campus was originally loosely arranged into three main clusters of buildings, based on original function, with the rest of the property remaining undeveloped with lawns and mature trees. The central core group contained the main clinical and administrative buildings, while the maintenance/utility group was constructed adjacent to the core group, but usually hidden from general view (in this case, north/to the rear of the core group). A residential building group for onsite staff was typically separated from the central core and maintenance/utility groups. However, at the VA Medical Center–Jefferson Barracks, two residential quarters buildings in the historic district (Nurses' Quarters 1 and 2) are located in prominent locations south of the Main Hospital Building (Building 1, 1923), which is unusual for most Second Generation Hospitals. Other residential buildings north and northeast of the core group, as well as all of the maintenance/utility buildings except for the Personnel Garage (Building 35, 1940), all of which are located outside the historic district, will be or already have been removed as part of the realignment project.

Individual Resource Inventory

Table 1 lists all buildings, structures, and objects in the Jefferson Barracks VA Hospital Historic District. For each, the description includes the "building number" assigned by the VA, its historic name or use, and the date of construction. Each is designated with a "C" if it contributes or "NC" if it is does not contribute to the significance of the historic district. The sources for the historic names, uses, and dates of construction are provided in the attached detailed historic context. All resources that were present during the period of significance and retain integrity are considered contributing resources.

Table 1: Resources within the Jefferson Barracks VA Hospital Historic District.

Building Number	Historic Name or Use	Construction Date	Contributing or Noncontributing
1	Main Hospital Building	1923	C
2	Administration Building	1923	C
3	Nurses' Quarters 1	1923	C
3T	Domiciliary Modular	2008	NC
18	Nurses' Quarters 2	1939	C
23	Dining Hall	1937	C
24	Recreation Building	1936	C
25	Neuropsychiatric Building	1929	C
32	Flag pole	Ca. 1930	C
35	Personnel Garage	1940	C
44/45	Observation Platforms	1952	NC
59	Fisher House	2010	NC
83	Emergency Generator	1979	NC

Building 1, Main Hospital Building, 1923, C

Located at the north end of a curved entrance drive from Jefferson Barracks Drive, the Main Hospital Building, one of the original buildings constructed in 1923, serves, along with the flag pole (Building 32, ca. 1930), as the focal point of the original hospital campus and for the historic district. Oriented to the south, the building exhibits a Neo-Classical Revival architectural style with a symmetrical façade and minimal ornamentation. The three-story Main Hospital Building is composed of a rectangular central block that extends east-west and return wings that extend north-south, giving the building its distinctive "H" shape (Figure 3). It is supported by a concrete, raised basement foundation. The original stucco exterior has been overlaid with an exterior insulation finishing system (EIFS). The roof is flat and sheathed in a rubber membrane material. The gable and hip roofs of the penthouses and off-center tower are sheathed in asphalt shingles. The interior has been repeatedly renovated and retains little of its original materials and details, except in utilitarian spaces such as stairwells.[1]

The entrance is delineated by a full-height, gabled entrance portico which shelters the three central bays of the second and third stories. The gable exhibits a cornice and a semi-circular fan detail, supported by an entablature. The portico roof is supported by four fluted Doric metal replacement columns and two pilasters, which rest on the enclosed, projecting first floor entrance podium, which originally featured a double-leaf, central entry (Figure 10). The off-center entrance is filled with paired, modern glass doors and sheltered by a modern cantilevered canopy (Photo 5). The central block exhibits six windows on each side of the central entrance pavilion, with short sections featuring two windows set back from the main façade and that connect the main block to the return wings. A cornice above the third floor windows and watertables above the first floor and raised basement windows encompass the building.

A fourth story, hip-roofed penthouse is centered above the central block. A fifth story tower projects upward from the eastern end of the penthouse. Each side of the hip-roofed tower has three centered windows. Fourth-story, hip-roofed penthouses are also visible just above the intersections of both return wings and the central block, with that on the eastern side being larger. Historic photos and floor plans

[1] Burkett and Hampton, Section A.

indicate the south ends of the return wings originally featured porches enclosed with screens on the second and third floors[2], and that all three main levels exhibited a five-bay fenestration pattern (Figures 1, 2, 11, and 12). The rear (north) return wings featured a four-bay fenestration pattern (Figure 3).Today, the south and north ends of the return wings exhibit only two windows per floor, except for the first floor of the southeast (facade) wing, and the third floor of the northeast (rear) wing. Several other windows throughout the building have also been removed. Originally filled with six-over-six, double-hung sashes, most of the windows throughout the building are replacement single-light, fixed sashes over a single-light hopper sash.

The building exhibits a mostly symmetrical fenestration pattern throughout in keeping with the Neo-Classical architectural style. The east and west sides of the return wings exhibit a slightly projecting, central pavilion with a seven-bay fenestration pattern. The central bay on the first floor's east side is a single-leaf entry with a metal door. A two-story connecting corridor, extending east-west between the Main Hospital and Recreation Buildings, extends from the center of the pavilion on the west side of the building. The five central windows on the second and third floors are slightly recessed and delineated by square pilasters between each window, and those on the second floor are located within slightly recessed arches. Recessed, rectangular panels are featured below the outer second- and third-story windows.

The central pavilions on the north and south sides are flanked by a section with an eight-bay fenestration pattern, and then a single-bay projection delineating the north and south ends of the return wings. On the east side of the building, a modern metal shed roof with metal supports shelters the entry. On the west side of the building, a modern three-story addition was constructed immediately north of the connecting corridor from the Recreation Building (Building 24, 1936). It has a ribbed metal exterior and a flat roof, with an exterior door on the north side of the addition. It houses a stairwell for egress.

The north (rear) side of the main block of the building exhibits a projecting, single-story, rectangular pavilion which itself has a semi-octagonal projection on its north side. Historically, the area around this part included a small parking lot and unloading dock (Figure 3) but today, a connecting corridor extends north-south from the center of the semi-octagonal projection to the Dining Hall (Building 23, 1937). Historic photographs and floor plans indicate a pair of chimneys or ventilation stacks flanked the central section of the main block. However, the chimneys or ventilation stacks were removed before 2010, and the central window openings above the first-floor projecting pavilion have been enclosed.

Building 2, Administration Building, 1923, C

Located at the southeast end of a curved entrance drive from Jefferson Barracks Drive, the Administration Building is one of the original buildings constructed in 1923. It is oriented to the west, and exhibits a Neo-Classical Revival architectural style with an originally symmetrical fenestration pattern and minimal ornamentation. The three-story Administration Building is composed of a rectangular block with two three-story gabled projecting additions on the rear. These additions are not original[3] and house stairwells for egress. The building is supported by a concrete, raised basement foundation; the original stucco exterior has been overlaid with an EIFS. The main block has a hip roof and this, along with the roofs of the gabled projecting additions on the rear, are covered with asphalt shingles. Pairs of rounded dormers flank the gabled entrance pavilion on the façade, and three similar dormers extend at regular

[2] Burkett and Hampton, Section A.
[3] Burkett and Hampton, Section B.

intervals along the east side of the roof between the projections. The interior has been repeatedly renovated and retains none of its original materials and details.[4]

The entrance is delineated by a projecting, three-bay, gabled entrance pavilion and a single-story, semi-octagonal projection added in the 1990s[5]. The double-leaf entry on the west side of the semi-octagonal projection is delineated by flat pilasters and filled with paired modern glass doors. A cornice extends around the sides of the projection. The bays of the second and third floors of the entrance pavilion above the semi-octagonal projection are filled with tri-partite windows. The windows, originally filled with six-over-six, double-hung sashes like the Main Hospital Building, are single-light, double-hung replacement sashes. The third floor windows are surmounted by a fan detail inside a recessed arch. The gable exhibits a cornice and a small louvered vent. The entrance pavilion is flanked on each side by extensions featuring a four-bay fenestration pattern, with a single-bay projection on each end of the façade. The north and south elevations each exhibit a three-bay fenestration pattern. The rear (east) exhibits 11 bays between the three-storied, gabled projections. The projections contain single bays at each level, with single-leaf entries at the ground level filled with metal doors. Each entry is sheltered by a vinyl or canvas canopy. All three floors exhibit a single bay between the projections and the north and south ends. The projections have cornices, gable returns, and semi-circular louvered vents.

Building 3, Nurses' Quarters 1, 1923, C

Located at the southwest end of a curved entrance drive from Jefferson Barracks Drive, the Nurses' Quarters 1 is one of the original buildings constructed in 1923. It is oriented to the east. It originally exhibited a Neo-Classical Revival architectural style and was similar in minimal ornamentation, size, and scale to the Administration Building (Building 2, 1923) located to the east. Ca. 1940, a two-story addition on the south elevation added eight more bedrooms for nurses or attendants and, ca. 1980, the original front porch was removed and the single- and two-story shed-roofed addition was constructed. Around this same time, two small gabled single-bay projections were constructed on the façade and rear, as were the gabled projections on both the south and north elevations, which house stairwells for egress.[6] A cornice or eave and a stepped watertable encompass the building. The Nurses' Quarters 1 is supported by a concrete basement foundation and the stucco exterior has been clad in EIFS. The hip, shed, and gabled sections of the roof are clad in asphalt shingles. A chimney and metal vents pierce the ridgeline of the roof of the original rectangular part of the building. The interior has been repeatedly renovated and retains none of its original materials or finishes.[7]

The irregular-shaped, two-story Nurses' Quarters 1 exhibits an asymmetrical façade. The single-leaf metal entry door is recessed within the north side of a projecting entrance pavilion on the east façade, consisting of a two-story section with a shed roof that slopes to the north and a single-story section with a shed roof that slopes to the east wrapping around the south and east sides of the two-story section. The southeast corner of the single-story section of the entrance pavilion has large windows filled with single-light fixed sashes. Most windows throughout the building are filled with replacement sashes similar to those in the Main Hospital Building (Building 1, 1923), while a few others, particularly on the rear, have been removed and enclosed.

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[4] Burkett and Hampton, Section B.
[5] Burkett and Hampton, Section B.
[6] Burkett and Hampton, Section C.
[7] Burkett and Hampton, Section C.

The single-leaf metal door, window, and semi-circular louvered vent of the projection on the north elevation are located within a slightly recessed arch detail. Windows at the first and second floors flank this projection. The projection on the south elevation exhibits a single-leaf metal entry door and a window at the second level. This projection is flanked by two windows on each side at the first and second floor levels. The rear of the building still exhibits the original central projecting pavilion with a three-bay fenestration pattern, but a window has been removed.

Building 3T, Domiciliary Modular, 2008, NC

Located immediately south of Nurses' Quarters 1 (Building 3, 1923), the Domiciliary Modular was constructed in 2008 and is oriented to the east. The square, single-story modular building is utilitarian and exhibits no architectural ornamentation. The building has a flat roof and is supported by a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in EIFS. The double-leaf glass entry door is located in the northeast corner of the front and is accessed by metal stairs and wheelchair ramp. Three windows near the southeast corner are filled with single-light, double-hung sashes. Similar windows are found throughout the building. The rear (west) side has three single-leaf metal entry doors at regular intervals. The doors are flanked by windows and accessed by metal stairs.

Building 18, Nurses' Quarters 2, 1939, C

Located immediately south of the Domiciliary Modular (Building 3T, 2008), the Nurses' Quarters 2 was constructed in 1939. It is oriented to the east and exhibits a Neo-Classical Revival architectural style with symmetrical fenestration and minimal ornamentation. The three-story Nurses' Quarters 2 is composed of a rectangular block with a three-story, hip-roofed projecting pavilion on the rear, and gabled projections on the north and south elevations. A three-story addition was constructed in 1980 on the west (rear) projecting pavilion to house an elevator.[8] The Nurses' Quarters 2 is supported by a concrete basement foundation and the original stucco exterior has been clad in EIFS. The hip and gabled sections of the roof are clad in asphalt shingles. Two large chimneys project from the ridgeline of the roof of the main block of the building and another from the roof of the rear projecting pavilion. The interior has been repeatedly renovated and retains none of its original materials or finishes, except in a stairwell located next to the central entrance hall.[9]

The entrance is delineated by a central projecting entrance pavilion with a five-bay fenestration pattern. The gable of the pavilion exhibits a cornice, a window with an ornamental, arched surround and keystone detail. The three central windows of the second floor are surmounted by arched window crowns with a keystone detail, with rectangular raised panels under the sills. All the original wrought-iron railings (Figures 7 and 8) have been removed. The single-leaf entry is further delineated by a projecting, flat crown, supported on each side by a bracket. The entry is accessed by granite stairs to a concrete porch with an iron railing. The windows, originally filled with six-over-six, double-hung sashes, are single-light, double-hung replacement sashes similar to those found in the Administration Building (Building 2, 1923). A cornice and projecting watertables encompass the building, the latter visually separating the first floor from both the basement and the second floor.

The building extends eight bays to the north and south of the central entrance pavilion: three bays set back from the entrance pavilion, then two projecting slightly, another two bays centered within gabled

[8] Burkett and Hampton, Section J.
[9] Burkett and Hampton, Section J.

secondary projections, and finally a single bay set back from these secondary projections at both ends. Most of the second floor windows throughout the building have square surrounds that incorporate recessed panels, except for those within the gabled secondary projections, which feature the arched window crowns similar to those on the entrance pavilion. The rear (west) exhibits a similar fenestration pattern. A single-leaf metal entry door is centered at the basement level in the northernmost of these secondary projections. It features a quoin-and-keystone surround and is accessed by concrete steps.

The gabled south and north elevations were originally three-story, three-bay porches enclosed with screens. Today, only the central bay has not been removed and enclosed. The former porches are enclosed with multiple-light, fixed sashes and have stairwells for egress. The gables exhibit cornices similar to those throughout the building and semi-circular louvered vents. Due to the proximity of Building 3T, the exit from the northern end was moved to the west (rear) side of the ground floor of the porch. This bay was resized to provide for a single-leaf glass entry door, accessed by metal stairs. A similar entry is located in the central bay of the south elevation.

The rear had a central projecting pavilion and a fenestration pattern like the façade. However, the pavilion was altered and is dominated by an elevator addition from 1980. The addition includes a tall, windowless shaft with a rounded roof at the western end joined to the main building by a flat-roofed section enclosed with opaque panels and ribbons of single-light fixed sash windows.

Building 23, Dining Hall, 1937, C

The Dining Hall was constructed in 1937 and is located north of the Main Hospital Building (Building 1, 1923), to which it is connected by a short, two-story corridor. Mostly hidden behind the Main Hospital Building, it is devoid of any exterior ornamentation. Due to its utilitarian function and connection to other buildings by enclosed corridors, the Dining Hall has neither a façade nor a “main entrance”. The building was constructed into the slope of a hill so that the basement is exposed on the west but is below grade on the east. Connecting corridors enter the building from the north and south near the northeast and southeast corners. The Dining Hall is supported by a concrete basement foundation and the original stucco exterior has been clad in EIFS. The roof is flat. The interior has been renovated (ca. 1990) and retains none of its original materials or finishes.[10]

The east side has eight windows, filled with single-light, double-hung sashes. An entry from the parking lot is located near the northeast corner, at the junction with the northern connecting corridor and has double-leaf metal doors with a single-light, fixed transom. A projecting cornice encompasses the building below the top of the parapet wall. The north and south elevations feature windows with multiple-light, double-hung and fixed sashes. The original kitchen space is delineated by three oversized windows, filled with multiple-light fixed over single-light hopper sashes. A small flat-roofed penthouse at the west end of the building provides access to the roof.

Building 24, Recreation Building, 1936, C

Built in 1936, located on Jefferson Barracks Drive immediately west of the Main Hospital Building (Building 1, 1923), the Recreation Building is one of the most prominent buildings on the VA Medical Center–Jefferson Barracks Division campus. As a venue for large-scale social and entertainment events for patients and visitors, the building, like recreation buildings at most Second Generation VA hospitals, is

[10] Burkett and Hampton, Section K.

also more architecturally elaborate than other buildings within the historic district. Originally oriented to the south, it exhibits a Neo-Classical Revival architectural style with symmetrical fenestration and a high degree of architectural ornamentation such as the "rusticated stone" detail around most of the ground level, quoins on the corners, gables with full and partial cornice returns, dentillated cornices, balustrades, and fluted, Doric, free-standing and engaged metal replacement columns. The three-story Recreation Building is composed of a rectangular central block that extends north-south with short return wings that extend east-west, giving the building an "H" shape, although not one as obvious or large as the Main Hospital Building.

The Recreation Building is supported by a concrete foundation. The original stucco exterior has been clad in EIFS. The gabled and hip roof sections are covered with asphalt shingles. Two gabled parapet walls project from the roof of the central block, delineating the south and north ends of the auditorium space within. While parts of the interior have been renovated, especially on the ground level, other areas on the second floor have retained original materials: the library retains some original wood paneled doors, and the auditorium space contains original walls, stage, Neo-Classical Revival door and window casings, and paneled wood doors. Large rectangular air return vents flank the stage and are filled with intricate iron screens.[11]

The south side of the building features what was originally a five-bay projecting entrance pavilion.[12] The central three bays of second and third floors of the pavilion are sheltered by a full-height, gabled portico, supported by a podium, which sheltered the original entrance into the building's ground floor lobby. At an unknown time, the three-bay podium was enclosed, with a single-leaf metal door added on the east side. The gable features a circular louvered vent with an ornamental surround, a cornice, and banded architrave. The portico roof is supported by four fluted Doric metal replacement columns and two engaged columns. The steps to the former podium/front entrance are still visible. Three arched doorways on the second floor originally opened up onto the porch but, while a central door has been retained, the two other openings have been resized and filled with single-light, double-hung windows. Similar windows are found throughout the rest of the building. Three recessed panels are located between the second floor arches and the third floor windows. The portico and projecting pavilion are flanked by windows at the second and third floors.

The west side of the building is dominated by a shallow, central covered porch between the gabled projections. The roof of the porch is crowned by a balustrade and supported by six metal replacement columns, which rest on a five-bay podium that originally was an open porch, but has since been partially enclosed to expand the dining room on the ground floor level. A single-leaf metal entry door in the center of the podium is accessed by a short flight of concrete steps with metal railings. The two windows on the north side of the door and one window immediately on the south side are filled with single-light, fixed sashes. The southernmost arch is an open entry, accessed by concrete steps, and provides access to a landing for stairs to the porch above. The porch features a coffered ceiling. Iron railings extend between the columns. The large arched windows of the second floor exhibit window crowns. The semi-circular transoms have been enclosed, and the northernmost opening has been resized for a single-leaf metal door.

The porch is flanked by two, three-bay, gabled projecting pavilions. The ground-floor windows of each have been removed (resized in the north end for rectangular vents), and all but the central windows of the second and third floors have been enclosed. Both pavilions exhibit triangular cornices with cornice returns and semi-circular, enclosed vents. The east side has similar details, except there is no podium or second

[11] Burkett and Hampton, Section L.
[12] Burkett and Hampton, Section L.

floor porch, and the central openings have been removed to accommodate the east-west connecting corridor from the Main Hospital Building. A single-story square addition (a kitchen for the canteen) with a flat roof and a stucco belt course for ornamentation was constructed ca. 1990 on the northeast corner.[13]

The north end of the building is dominated by a square, flat-roofed projecting pavilion that is three and a half stories tall, indicating the location of the fly loft above the stage. A single-leaf metal door is located on the second level in the center of a much larger recessed arch. Originally, this would have featured a large, double-leaf entry into the backstage area.[14] The door is accessed by a concrete stairwell with iron railings. Another single-leaf metal door is directly below the stairwell on the ground floor.

Building 25, Neuropsychiatric Building, 1929, C

The Neuropsychiatric Building, built in 1929, is located east of the Main Hospital Building (Building 1, 1923), across Graves Street. It is oriented to the west, and exhibits a Neo-Classical Revival architectural style with symmetrical fenestration and minimal ornamentation. The three-story Neuropsychiatric Building is composed of an original rectangular block with a projecting rear pavilion and single-bay, projecting additions on the four corners of the east and west elevations.[15] A flat-roofed addition on the south elevation encloses a stairway for egress. The Neuropsychiatric Building is supported by a concrete basement foundation, and the original stucco exterior has been clad in EIFS. The main block of the building has a hip roof, with gabled projections at each corner, a small gable projecting from the hip roof of the facade entrance pavilion, and a hip roof on the rear projecting pavilion. Two chimneys pierce the roof along the ridgeline at regular intervals. Pairs of segmental dormers pierce the roof on each side of the entrance and rear projecting pavilions. Single dormers pierce the roof on the south and north ends. The hip and gabled roof sections are covered with asphalt shingles, while the dormers are covered in metal. The interior has been repeatedly renovated and retains very little original material, except in one stairwell located north of the main entrance, which appears to have original metal risers with recessed panels and original treads.[16]

The façade features a central three-bay projecting entrance pavilion. The center bay projects slightly, and this section is crowned by a small gable with a cornice. The three bays of the second and third stories of the pavilion are delineated by flat pilasters. The center, second story window has an elaborate surround with a crown, pilasters, recessed panels, and medallions. The semi-circular transom has been enclosed. Rectangular panels visually separate the second and third story windows across the façade, the sides, and most of the rear. A cornice and watertables above the ground floor and foundation encompass the building. The double-leaf glass entry doors are sheltered by a small plastic canopy supported by metal columns. The flanking windows have single-light, double-hung replacement sashes. Similar windows are found throughout the rest of the building. Four-bay extensions step back from the central pavilion to single-bay additions on each corner.

These four projections exhibit the banded “rusticated stone” detail on the ground floor that extends across the north and south elevations and cornices similar to the one above the entrance. Unlike the main block of the building, they lack other details, such as the rectangular panels between the first and second story windows. The three-bay north and south elevations were originally symmetrical. The ground floor on the north elevation has a single-leaf metal door. The south elevation is dominated by the plain stairwell

[13] Burkett and Hampton, Section L.
[14] Burkett and Hampton, Section L.
[15] Burkett and Hampton, Section M.
[16] Burkett and Hampton, Section M.

addition, with the watertables and a recessed panel between the windows providing the only architectural continuity between it and the original building. The west elevation of the stairwell addition has a single-leaf metal door. The rear (east) is dominated by a full-height, three-bay projecting pavilion. The second and third floor windows are recessed within rectangular sections delineated by pilasters. As with the façade, four-bay extensions step back from the center pavilion to the single-bay, corner additions.

Building 32, Flag Pole (object), ca. 1930, C

The flag pole is located due south of the Main Hospital Building (Building 1, 1923), more or less centered in the lawn framed by the circular driveway from Jefferson Barracks Drive that provides access to the main entrance of the building. Along with the Main Hospital Building, the flag pole serves as the focal point of the original hospital campus and for the historic district. The current flag pole is a metal pole that tapers upwards, with a gold ball finial. It is located in the center of a concrete and brick sidewalk from the parking lots located south of Building 1 and features a pink granite monument with a bronze plaque that reads “Veterans Path of Honor/In Honor of Our Veterans, Their Service and Sacrifice for Our Freedom/2004” and includes the seals of the Army, Marines, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

While the earliest plot plans do not include a flag pole at this location, historic photographs indicate a flag pole was on this spot or immediately nearby by 1929 (Figures 1 and 2). Although the construction date of the current flag pole is unknown, a centrally located flag pole, usually in front of the main building, is a characteristic associated with VA hospital campuses constructed during the early half of the 20th century. Hospital facility lists date this flagpole location to 1952; however, maps and aerial photographs show that a flagpole was added to this site after 1925 but no later than 1934. The flag pole is an integral part of the VA Medical Center–Jefferson Barracks Division campus and of the historic district.

Building 35, Personnel Garage, 1940, C

Located immediately west of the south end of the Nurses’ Quarters 2 (Building 18, 1939), the Personnel Garage is a rectangular utilitarian building oriented to the east, with no ornamentation. Built in 1940, it is divided into 18 garage bays, each of which features an overhead replacement door on the east façade and a window filled with a multiple-light fixed sash on the west side. Two fire walls project from the roof at regular intervals, dividing the building into three, six-unit sections. The building is supported by a concrete slab foundation. The asphalt shed roof is supported by load-bearing masonry walls clad in stucco.

Buildings 44/45, Observation Platforms (structures), 1952, NC

The two observation platforms are concrete deck structures oriented to the east/southeast, constructed along the bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River in 1952. They are located south/southeast of the Neuropsychiatric Building (Building 25, 1929). Building 44, the lower of the two structures, is largely gone: original plans indicate this platform was originally 107 feet long by 6 feet wide, extending north along the bluff from the bottom of a series of stairs that descended from the area near Building 25[17] but only a small section is visible at the landing, which ends at a chain-link fence that forms the eastern boundary of the VA property. Building 45, located west (uphill) from Building 44, is a concrete platform formed by a curved concrete retaining wall and partially enclosed with a metal railing. Alternating sets of concrete stairs and sidewalk continue down the south side of Building 45 to access Building 44. The metal railing has been

[17] Burkett and Hampton, 10.

damaged by falling trees and removed entirely on the northern end. At the time of the present survey, Building 45 has five metal benches, a trash can, a cigarette ashtray, a water fountain, and a light fixture. All the fixtures, except for the water fountain, are modern.

Building 59, Fisher House, 2010, NC

The Fisher House, constructed in 2010, is located north of the Administration Building (Building 2, 1923), on the east side of a curved entrance drive from Jefferson Barracks Drive. Oriented to the west, it exhibits a mixture of architectural details found in many late 20th and early 21st century suburban residential buildings. The rectangular building exhibits a symmetrical façade, with a two-story central block and single-story projecting wings that extend to the north and south, making the building cross-shaped. The building and the patio space around it are supported by a partially exposed concrete basement foundation. The house is clad in tan brick in a running bond pattern, with asphalt shingles on the hip roofs.

The double-leaf, multi-light wood entry doors are sheltered by a porch with a hip roof, supported by Doric columns and pilasters. Windows are single-light sliding casement sashes, most with vinyl shutters. Two small windows are centered above the front porch. The north and south wings are nearly identical, with porches supported by Doric columns with railings across the front, accessed by multiple double-leaf entries. The rear (east) of the building opens onto a large patio space, surrounded by a concrete balustrade.

Building 83, Emergency Generator, 1979, NC

The emergency generator is a utilitarian structure located south of the Dining Hall (Building 23, 1939) on the east side of the connecting corridor between the Dining Hall and the Main Hospital Building (Building 1, 1923). Constructed in 1979, it is oriented to the east and features off-center, double-leaf metal entry doors, an exterior clad in ribbed metal panels, and a flat or shed roof. The structure is supported by a concrete slab foundation. Two large louvered vents are located on the north side of the building, from which a large exhaust pipe projects.

Summary

The buildings in the Jefferson Barracks VA Hospital Historic District retain a sufficient degree of exterior integrity to exemplify the core of a typical “Second Generation” veterans hospital campus. They retain many of the restrained Neo-Classical Revival architectural details for which Second Generation hospitals are known, such as “H”- and rectangular-shaped, multi-story buildings with symmetrical façades with gabled pavilions, cornices, watertables, porticos supported by fluted Doric columns, and dormers piercing the roofs at regular intervals. Although most of the interiors retain little of their original features, most exteriors in the historic district convey the significance of the historic district as a Second Generation VA hospital campus from 1923 to 1950.

Statement of Significance Summary

The Jefferson Barracks VA Hospital Historic District is significant as an example of a general medical/surgical sub-type of a Second Generation veterans hospital. The historic district is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the area of Health/Medicine at the state level as a physical manifestation of the federal government's efforts to provide modern healthcare facilities to the nation's veterans and because of the importance of the facility in providing healthcare to the region's veterans, beginning primarily with those from World War I and continuing until the present.

The property was transferred from the War Department to the Treasury Department in 1922, with construction completed on the original group of seven buildings in 1923. The campus was originally designated as a general medical/surgical campus, and while other buildings were constructed throughout the campus up to the end of the period of significance (1950), no new buildings were constructed within the historic district after 1940, as first World War II and then post-war construction of new VA facilities took precedence over improvements at existing facilities. The historic district was evaluated based upon its significance within the historic context previously developed by Spurlock et al. in the NRHP Multiple Property Documentation Form for United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Representative Property – Second Generation Veterans Hospital

VAMC-JB meets the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register as a Historic District within the context of U.S. Second Generation Veterans Hospitals under Criterion A: Health/Medicine for its significance in representing the historic provision of medical services. The defining and over-arching historical and architectural characteristic of the VAMC-JB define it as a representative property in the family of Second Generation U.S. Veterans Hospitals, as described by the National Register of Historic Places MPDF. The rise of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals occurred within the context of government wishing to continue support of aging Civil War veterans, while creating a better and updated program for the more recently returned, and younger, World War I veterans. The period of significance for the VAMC-JB Historic District falls within the period of significance for the U.S. Second Generation Veterans Hospitals (1919–1950).

The VAMC-JB holds the requisite attributes of the associated property type, which according to the MPDF are generally as follows: "The traits common to many of the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals include the four hospital designations (neuropsychiatric, tuberculosis, general medical and surgical, and home/general medical hospital); use of Colonial Revival architectural styles; buildings serving similar functions at each facility; groupings of buildings by function; and landscape characteristics, including a campus setting."

Hospital Designation. The MPDF established a particular hospital's sub-type (Sub-type 1 Neuropsychiatric, Sub-type 2 Tuberculosis, Sub-type 3 General Medical and Surgical, Sub-type 4 Homes/General Medical Hospitals) as a defining feature. VAMC-JB is evaluated as a Sub-type 3, since for the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals period of significance, VAMC-JB remained a general medical facility, even though it underwent a re-designation to the neuropsychiatric hospital type in the 1950s.

Colonial Revival Architectural Style. VAMC-JB, like the majority of veterans hospitals built during the Second Generation period of 1919–1950, utilized the Colonial Revival architectural style that was

nationally popular during the first half of the twentieth century for residential, institutional, and government buildings. The initial campus construction has the requisite form and massing of a simplified, institutional Colonial Revival style of the 1920s. Additional construction in the years 1926, 1929, 1936, 1937, 1939, and 1940 contains examples of a more elaborate Colonial Revival design, while the overall building effect is consistent within the coherent whole of initial buildings from the 1922–1923 development.

Buildings Serving Similar Functions at each Facility and Groupings of Buildings by Function. A Second Generation Veterans Hospital must contain contributing resources in three broad categories of buildings, grouped by function. These categories include a Central Core Group (which can consist of main/administration building, kitchen/dining hall, recreation building, and patient ward/treatment buildings), residential quarters (which can consist of dwellings for a small number senior staff as well as nurses'/attendants' quarters), and the maintenance/utility group (which consists of buildings with support functions such as warehouses, maintenance and garage facilities, and may include structures such as the power plant for the campus). The contributing resources at VAMC-JB contain all three of the building groupings by function, with one or more buildings represented in each category. The Central Core Group includes the Main Hospital Building (Building 1), the flagpole (Structure 32), the Administration Building (Building 2), the Neuropsychiatric Building (Building 25), the Dining Hall (Building 23), and the Recreation Building (Building 24). The Residential Quarters Group includes the Nurses Quarters 1 and 2 (Buildings 3 and 18). The Maintenance/Utility Group includes the Personnel Garage (Building 35).

Landscape Characteristics and Campus Setting. A Second Generation Veterans Hospital must possess landscape and setting design elements that include a prominent location in its setting, located potentially on a rise in the landscape. VAMC-JB is situated on a rise in the landscape on the bluffs of the Mississippi River, with the original 1923–1940 campus and its Main Hospital Building on a slight rise within that elevation. The original 1923–1940 campus contributing resources are situated around a still visible, although diminished oval landscape design, with broad grassy areas. The original campus is at the head of the overall VA property (at its south, nearest the Mississippi River), with construction after the time period of Second Generation Veterans Hospital status located to the north rather than dispersed within the contributing resources groupings of buildings.

Period of Significance: 1923-1950

The period of significance for the Jefferson Barracks VA Hospital Historic District extends from 1923, when the hospital began caring for veterans, and continues to 1950, the ending date of the U.S. Second Generation Veterans Hospitals period of significance. The historic district is an intact portion of a Second Generation veterans hospital that still retains important characteristics of the general medical/surgical sub-type veterans hospital campus that was constructed during the period of significance in response to the need for better veterans medical care throughout the nation.

Area of Significance: Criterion A – Health/Medicine

The Jefferson Barracks VA Hospital Historic District is eligible at the state level under Criterion A in the area of Health/Medicine, as the Jefferson Barracks VA Hospital was part of the federal government's response to the large influx of veterans requiring medical care after their return from service in World War I. This response, which began incrementally, resulted in the improvement and vast expansion of quality healthcare to the nation's World War I veterans specifically, and veterans of all previous (and future) wars, generally. The federal government's initial response was to temporarily lease Saint Louis' City Infirmary, at 5800 Arsenal Street, to use as a veterans hospital soon after the end of World War I. Although technically a hospital building, it was found to be both too small and lacking in the facilities required to treat veterans with tuberculosis, psychiatric disorders, and more complicated medical issues.

The Saint Louis Chamber of Commerce and community leaders soon began arguing for construction of a large, modern veterans hospital in the area, and specifically lobbied for selection of one of two sites located on the grounds of the Jefferson Barracks military reservation. The Chamber recommended these sites not only for the availability of railroads, highways, electricity, sewerage, and adequate supplies of fresh water, but also the area's "commanding view of the city and the beautiful country on both sides" of the river (the rural location and beautiful location being considered at the time to be important to healing), and because a "large number of men who rendered service in [World War I] came from Saint Louis and its vicinity."[18]

That the Arsenal Street facility was wholly inadequate was made clear by a report released in November 1921 to Col. Charles R. Forbes, Director of the Veterans Bureau, by Congressman Harry B. Hawes. Hawes' report described the overcrowded, inadequate conditions in the Arsenal Street facility, and argued that such conditions "prove beyond doubt that an emergency exists in so far as hospital facilities are concerned and…[the Saint Louis area] is entitled to a new Government hospital to care for disabled ex-service men and women." Hawes' report detailed that 220 veterans were being transferred out of the Saint Louis area each month due to overcrowding, that 237 psychiatric and 161 "tubercular" patients were being cared for in "contract hospitals," and that the "colored" ward was also at capacity. Although Hawes' report did not discuss the possible location of a new hospital, the congressman indicates that besides Saint Louis, the Veterans Bureau was considering sites in Excelsior Springs and Kansas City, Missouri as well as Leavenworth, Kansas.[19]

In July 1921, Secretary Andrew Mellon of the Treasury Department formally approved the site for a new Public Health Service (PHS) veterans hospital in the southeastern section of the Jefferson Barracks military reservation. The hospital was expected to cost $2.5 million.[20] Despite Hawes' earlier report to Forbes, it appears that construction was delayed for a time. In the meantime, the Veterans Bureau Act (also known as the Sweet Act) was passed and signed by President Harding in August 1921. It merged the various veterans' health and welfare duties then held by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, vocational training by the Federal Board of Vocational Education, and the medical functions of PHS into a single, independent agency, known as the Veterans Bureau. However, the act did not immediately give the Veterans Bureau control of the PHS hospitals, including those not yet constructed, including the hospital at Jefferson Barracks.[21]

In November 1921 came another confirmation that the Jefferson Barracks site was selected and that construction of a $1 to $2 million facility was to begin "without delay," when Forbes determined the veterans healthcare situation in Saint Louis was an emergency.[22] Standardized architectural plans for the hospital's first buildings were drawn up and changes were made to the extent necessary (due to the size of the facility and the site's topography) by the Supervising Architect's office in the Treasury Department. Bids from construction companies to build the new hospital buildings were opened on June 17, 1922,[23] and on July 5, a $779,330 contract was awarded to James Stewart and Company to begin construction on the hospital's first seven buildings (Figure 13), to be completed within eight months.[24] In April 1922,

[18] Saint Louis Post-Dispatch (SLPD), 4/17/1921, A14.
[19] SLPD, 11/14/1921, 12.
[20] SLPD, 7/2/1921, 12.
[21] Spurlock, Hudson, and Potts, 8.
[22] SLPD, 11/21/1921, 6.
[23] SLPD, 6/12/1922, 9.
[24] SLPD, 7/5/1922, 2.

President Harding signed Executive Order 3669, which officially transferred a number of PHS hospitals, including those under construction like Jefferson Barracks, to the Veterans Bureau.[25]

The new 250-bed hospital allowed thousands of veterans in the region to receive subsidized or free medical care during the period of significance. The first hospital buildings were completed in 1923, providing general medical and surgical medical care. Additional buildings, such as the Neuropsychiatric Building (Building 25, 1929) were constructed during the period of significance, providing both additional general medical/surgical wards and psychiatric wards that had been previously improvised in the original buildings.

Other buildings were constructed within the historic district that supported, directly or indirectly, the hospital's overall mission to provide healthcare to veterans. The Recreation Building (Building 24, 1936) expanded recreational opportunities for veterans, such as the small, patient-operated radio station that broadcast from a room in the new building.[26] Removal of recreation activities to a new building also freed space in the Main Hospital Building (Building 1, 1923) for other medical uses. A new Dining Hall (Building 23, 1937) likewise removed food storage and preparation activities and dining from the Main Hospital Building. An increased workload, perhaps prompted by the socio-economic conditions during the Great Depression, prompted construction of another nurse's quarters (Building 18, 1939). All of these additions within the historic district illustrate the federal government's continued commitment to the nation's veterans, even during times of national economic distress. The Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District continues to serve as a physical reminder of the nation's commitment to provide quality healthcare to its veterans, with the contributing buildings in the historic district providing a direct link to the commitment made specifically to those veterans in the Saint Louis area nearly a century ago.

Integrity

The Jefferson Barracks VA Historic District is eligible under Criterion A at the state level in the area of Health/Medicine, and retains integrity of the individual resources' physical characteristics (materials, workmanship, and design) as well as the less precise characteristics related to the historic district itself (location, setting, association, and feeling). The historic district and its distinct parts retain those character-defining features that convey their roles in the overall mission of the federal government to provide veterans in the Saint Louis region with general medical/surgical care in the early 1920s. In many ways, these features are exemplified by the location of the historic district itself, and the overall form, massing, and scale of the individual resources within the district.

Contributing buildings retain character-defining Neo-Classical Revival details, such as Doric columns and pilasters, gables with triangular pediments, cornices, and symmetrical facades. The historic district and its associated resources remain in their original locations. Although the setting has been altered since the period of significance (1923–1950), no major buildings that may have contributed further to the significance of the historic district have been removed. The greatest impact to the historic district has been the replacement of the original lawns between Buildings 1, 2, 3, and 18 with paved surface parking lots. The original paths of the curved and rectilinear drives within the historic district have largely been retained, and often form the boundaries of the new parking lots. Another change has been the removal of an earlier driveway from Koch Road to the Main Hospital Building that was located near the southwest corner of the original property. With the construction of the current interstate highway, this entrance was re-located further north, to a point more or less due west of the historic district. The setting has also been

[25] Spurlock et al., 8.
[26] Burkett and Hampton, Section L.

impacted by the construction of modern buildings, such as Buildings 3T (Domiciliary Modular) and 59 (Fisher House) and a new building begun just outside the historic district boundary, immediately south of the Recreation Building (Building 24, 1936). Despite these intrusions, the majority of the resources in the historic district were constructed during the period of significance.

Changes and modifications to the contributing resources were made after the period of significance. These included the use of replacement materials, construction of small additions, and the removal of original elements (porches, for example), diminishing the integrity of the historic district's materials and workmanship. Changes were also made to the setting and landscape with the construction of new buildings and large parking lots on former lawns between contributing buildings. These changes have diminished, but not destroyed, the integrity of the district's setting.

The historic district is located in southern Saint Louis County and, when constructed, was easily accessible by highways and trains from downtown Saint Louis and the surrounding region. This was important in order to provide medical care to veterans not just in Saint Louis, but throughout Missouri and western Illinois. The hospital was designed in the "pavilion" style, considered in the early 1920s to be the "state of the art" hospital design. This gave the Main Hospital Building (Building 1, 1923) its distinctive "H" shape. Additional medical buildings, staff quarters, and utility buildings were constructed in locations determined not only by need, but as part of a larger design aesthetic. This aesthetic stipulated that utility buildings should be out of sight, while residential and other buildings were close enough to support the hospital's medical mission and serve as a framing device for a dramatic view south/southeast to the river bluffs from the Main Hospital Building.

The historic district's setting has been negatively impacted with loss of the lawns between Buildings 1, 2, 3, and 18 for the construction of parking lots. The river bluffs remain unaltered, as have many of the original paths of the curving roadways in front of Building 1, all of which formed the setting during the period of significance. The introduction of new buildings and additions also impacts the historic district's setting, especially for buildings with a large footprint such as the Fisher House (Building 59, 2010). The building being constructed just outside the district will also diminish the historic district's integrity of setting; but, the spatial relationships between the contributing resources within the district survive.

The historic district's integrity of feeling has also remained largely intact, despite intrusions and changes mentioned above. The semi-rural landscape, the overall form, massing, and spatial relationship between the contributing buildings, as well as the gently rolling topography, mature trees, and dramatic views of the river from the bluffs all convey the district's historic character as an early Second Generation veterans hospital. As the historic district retains so much of its original features, it retains integrity of association, as the district still reflects the medical mission of the hospital during the period of significance.

Property History

Present-day Saint Louis, located within the vast watershed of the Mississippi River, was originally claimed by France during the early colonial period (1682) in the United States' history. The French sent explorers and Catholic missionaries to establish a network of fortifications and missions along the Mississippi River to consolidate and hold onto their territory: a fort was erected at Cahokia, Illinois, opposite of present-day Saint Louis, and a mission was established in 1702 near the mouth of the River des Peres to the south. With the French defeat in the Seven Years' War, the Louisiana Territory was divided, with the area east of the Mississippi River ceded to Great Britain, and the western side transferred to Spain. In 1771, Clement DeLore de Treget, a French soldier, was given a land grant by the Spanish governor that included the present-day Jefferson Barracks VA Hospital. DeLore's settlement, Carondelet, a village on the north side

of River des Peres, included fields owned in common west of the village and south of the River des Peres. These fields were bisected by the river and were used to pasture livestock.[27]

In 1803, the United States negotiated the purchase of the Louisiana Territory, and quickly sought to establish its control over the region and particularly the Mississippi River with the building of fortifications. The earliest American fortification in the Saint Louis area, Fort Bellefontaine, was founded at the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, on the north side of the city, soon after the United States acquired the territory. However, the location was hardly ideal, being a marshy, relatively low-lying area prone to flooding, and the Army soon began looking for a new site for its fortifications in the area. In 1826, 1,702 acres of the common fields south of the village of Carondelet (about 10 miles south of Saint Louis) was sold to the federal government and the Army units at Bellefontaine began to construct new fortifications on the high bluffs along the Mississippi River, which came to be named Jefferson Barracks, after President Thomas Jefferson, who had died that same year.[28]

For almost 150 years, Jefferson Barracks served as an important Army post in the central United States, as a way station for settlers, trappers, and travelers, and as an important part of the network of fortifications protecting those moving west. It served as a training center for soldiers and became noteworthy as the beginning point for many military operations throughout the western frontier. Many of the great generals of American history, such as Grant, Lee, Sherman, and Eisenhower, passed through or served part of their careers at Jefferson Barracks. Troops from Jefferson Barracks participated in Indian wars and battles, the Mexican-American War, the Second Seminole War, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, and World Wars I and II.[29]

After World War I, providing adequate care for veterans from the war became a policy of paramount importance to the federal government. The federal government often leased private, civilian facilities for veterans care after the war, but these leased spaces were rarely well-suited to their task or even safe for housing large groups of disabled men. In 1921, Congressman Hawes wrote Colonel Forbes, director of the Veterans Bureau, concerning Saint Louis' Arsenal Street hospital that had been converted for use as a veterans hospital:

> The bed capacity of hospital No. 35 is 600. It was never originally intended for a Government hospital, was loaned to the Government by the city to assist in the care of disabled men during the war, and does not satisfactorily meet the needs of the Government in care of patients.[30]

Hawes and other prominent citizens began to lobby the federal government that a new veterans hospital in Saint Louis was necessary. The efforts to secure a hospital came from different quarters: the veterans themselves wanted adequate, efficient, modern healthcare; modern, safe facilities were viewed as a necessity by the Veterans Bureau; and local business leaders saw the prospect of a new hospital as a potential boon to the local economy.

The local choice for the site of a new veterans hospital was on the little-used, but still accessible, south end of the Jefferson Barracks military reservation: it was rural, provided plenty of room for both new buildings and outdoor recreation, and was situated on a high bluff overlooking the Mississippi River. Even the Commandant of Jefferson Barracks, Colonel John H. Parker, approved of a plan to use a 180-acre

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[27] Dorman 5-6.
[28] Dorman, 6.
[29] Dorman, 6-7.
[30] As quoted in Dorman, 8.

tract on the south end of the reservation for a veterans hospital. Hawes and other prominent Saint Louisans continued to push the Barracks site as the location of a new hospital, and the Treasury Department selected it in July 1921. The Veterans Bureau was created in August 1921. On January 9, 1922, President Harding signed Executive Order 3608, transferring 170 acres from the War Department to the Veterans Bureau. On April 29, 1922, Harding signed Executive Order 3669, which officially transferred control of the Jefferson Barracks PHS hospital to the Veterans Bureau. On July 5, 1922, just over a year after the site was chosen, the contract to construct the first buildings on the Jefferson Barracks Division property was awarded to the James Stewart and Company.[31]

The first phase of development (1922–1923) of the Jefferson Barracks Division included the Main Hospital Building (Building 1), the Administration Building (Building 2), Nurses' Quarters 1 (Building 3), the Attendants' Quarters (Building 4), the Boiler House (Building 5), the Laundry (Building 6), and the Garage (Building 7). The last four are outside the historic district and slated for demolition as part of the campus realignment. The buildings were constructed using standardized plans by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department and oriented around the Main Hospital Building, which was located on an oval-shaped entrance drive central to the other buildings on the campus.[32] Additional buildings were added throughout the 1920s, but many of these were located outside the historic district.

With the consolidation of veterans programs under the Veterans Administration in 1930 and the federal building programs that accompanied the New Deal, buildings were constructed on the Jefferson Barracks Division campus, such as the Neuropsychiatric Building (Building 25) in 1929, the Recreation Building (Building 24) in 1936, the Dining Hall (Building 23) in 1937, the Nurses' Quarters 2 (Building 18) in 1939, the Personnel Garage (Building 35) in 1940, as well as other buildings outside the historic district. No new construction occurred within the historic district after 1940 until after 1950, the final year for the period of significance for the "Second Generation" veterans hospitals, as all but essential federal construction came to an end during World War II and the immediate post-war period.

Through the mid- to late-1950s, a massive construction project redeveloped the north end of the Jefferson Barracks Division, as part of a post-World War II reorganization of the Veterans Administration. This reorganization converted the hospital from a general medical/surgical to a neuropsychiatric facility, and required new buildings suited for this purpose. This led to the construction of 15 buildings that are architecturally homogenous with each other, but were a break from the Neo-Classical Revival architectural tradition that had previously dominated the campus. The buildings were designed by private architects, and did not use the standardized plans previously developed by the Veterans Administration's architects. The designs instead reflect the influence of the International Style, which was then nationally popular for hospitals and other large public and private institutional buildings as a sign of modernity and efficiency. The buildings emphasized horizontality and were nearly devoid of exterior architectural ornamentation. The new buildings on the northern end of the campus were mainly designed using the principles of Dr. Paul Haun, a psychiatrist with the Veterans Administration who sought to create standardized plans for modern psychiatric hospital buildings within the Veterans Administration system. During this time, many of the earlier buildings on the southern end of the campus were repurposed, especially as increasing suburbanization and improvements in transportation led to a decreased need for a staff to live on the campus in the residential buildings.[33]

The Jefferson Barracks Division continues to specialize in psychiatric treatment of veterans. Since the mid-1950s, changes in treatment, advances in neuropsychiatric medications, and changing attitudes

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[31] Dorman, 8.
[32] Burkett and Hampton, 3-4.
[33] Burkett and Hampton, 9-10.

towards mental health treatment in American society resulted in some of the buildings in the northern end of the campus being either under-utilized or empty. After 2010, a major redevelopment of the VA Medical Center–Jefferson Barracks Division has been undertaken to achieve several goals, such as decreasing the maintenance burden, replacing facilities too costly to repurpose, providing additional land for the adjacent Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery, and modernizing and consolidating infrastructure. These changes will allow the facility to continue fulfilling its original veterans healthcare purpose in a historic location.

Conclusion

As summarized in the ***Statement of Significance Summary*** and summarized in the preceding paragraphs, the Jefferson Barracks VA Hospital Historic District is significant as an example of a general medical/surgical sub-type of a Second Generation veterans hospital. The historic district is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the area of Health/Medicine at the state level as a physical manifestation of the federal government's efforts to provide modern healthcare facilities to the nation's veterans and because of the importance of the facility in providing healthcare to the region's veterans, beginning primarily with those from World War I and continuing until the present.

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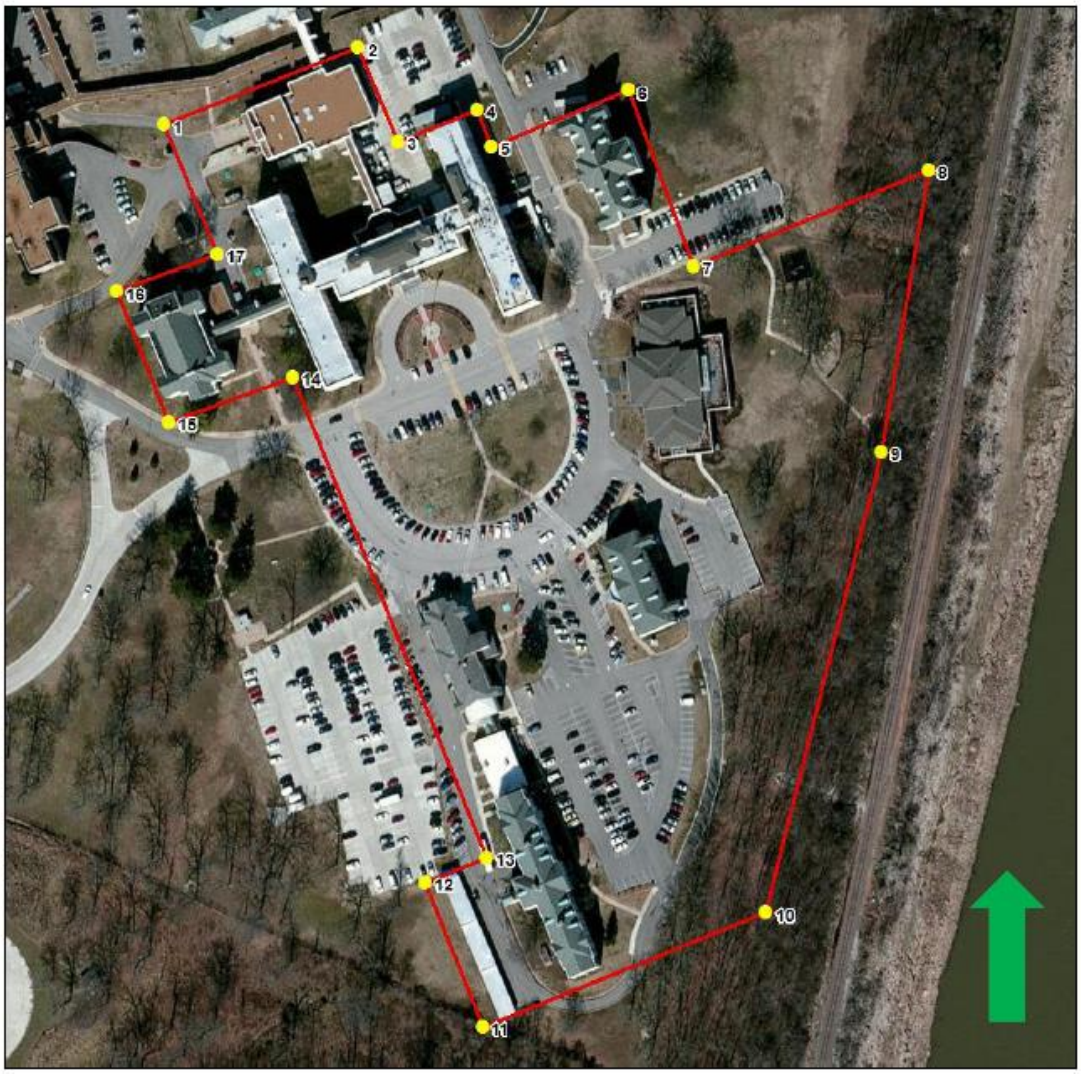
UTM References (continued)

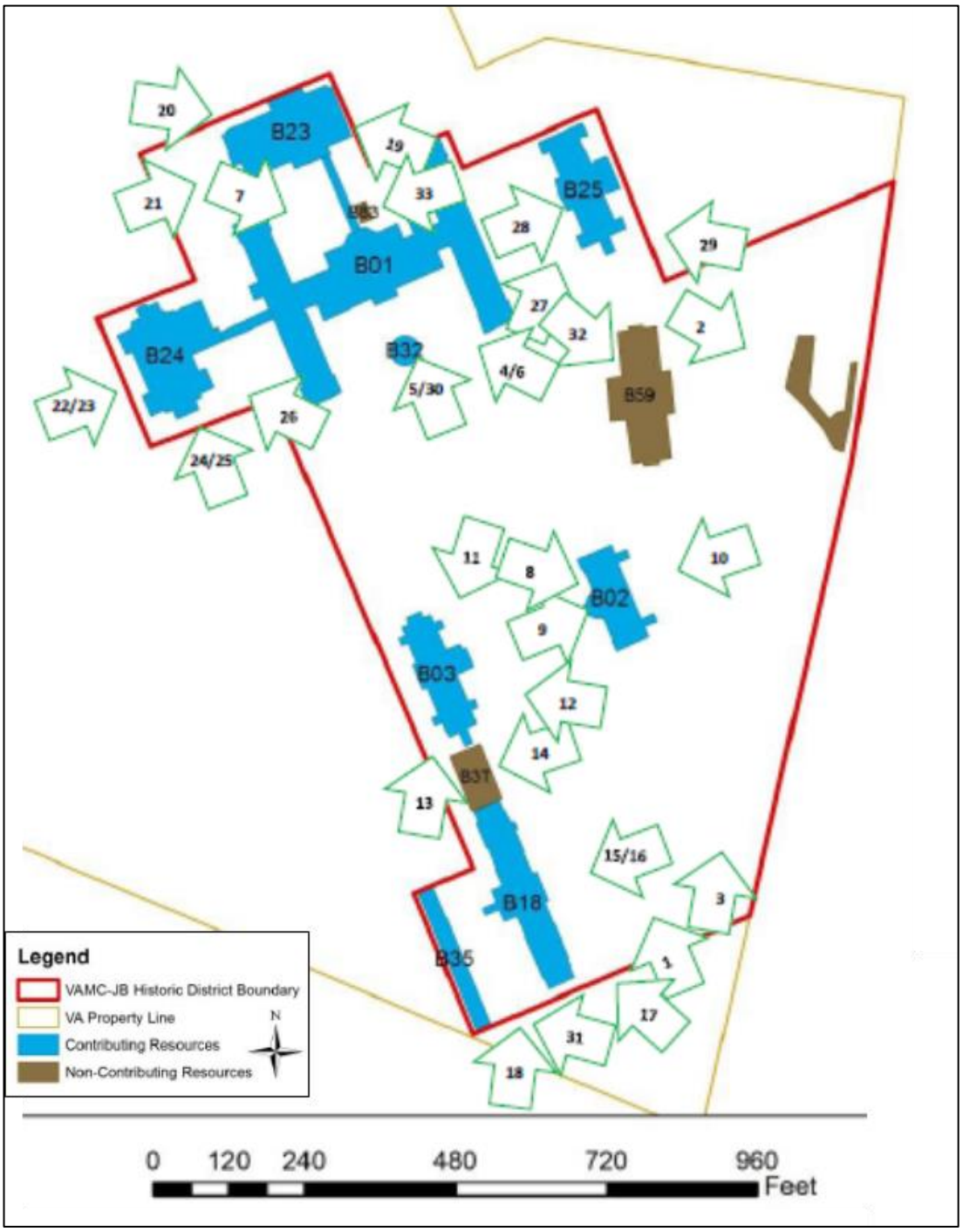
	Zone	Easting	Northing
5	15N	737224	4264028
6	15N	737275	4264050
7	15N	737301	4263985
8	15N	737388	4264023
9	15N	737374	4263917
10	15N	737336	4263744
11	15N	737231	4263698
12	15N	737208	4263751
13	15N	737230	4263761
14	15N	737152	4263939
15	15N	737106	4263920
16	15N	737085	4263969
17	15N	737122	4263984

USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle, Oakville, Missouri/Illinois: 2012. The general location of the Jefferson Barracks VA Hospital Historic District is indicated in **green**.

The Jefferson Barracks VA Hospital Historic District Aerial with Images. The National Register Historic District boundary is indicated in **red**, with the overall VA Medical Center–Jefferson Barracks Division property boundary in **gold**. Contributing buildings are highlighted in **blue**, and non-contributing buildings are highlighted in **brown**.



The Jefferson Barracks VA Hospital Historic District and UTM References. The National Register boundary is drawn in red, and the individual UTM points are indicated by yellow dots and numbered sequentially starting from the northwest corner of the historic district and continuing clockwise back to the beginning. Not to scale. North is indicated by the green arrow.



Jefferson Barracks VA Hospital Historic District Photograph Key Map. The National Register boundary is indicated in **red**, with the Jefferson Barracks Division property boundary in **gold**. Contributing buildings are highlighted in **blue**, and non-contributing buildings are highlighted in **brown**. The approximate direction the camera was facing for the various photographs is indicated by the **green** arrows, and the various image numbers are indicated within each arrow.

Photo 1 of 33.

Photo 2 of 33.

Photo 3 of 33.

Photo 4 of 33.

Photo 5 of 33.

Photo 6 of 33.

Photo 7 of 33.

Photo 8 of 33.

Photo 9 of 33.

Photo 10 of 33.

Photo 11 of 33.

Photo 12 of 33.

Photo 13 of 33.

Photo 14 of 33.

Photo 15 of 33.

Photo 16 of 33.

Photo 17 of 33.

Photo 18 of 33.

Photo 19 of 33.

Photo 20 of 33.

Photo 21 of 33.

Photo 22 of 33.

Photo 23 of 33.

Photo 24 of 33.

Photo 25 of 33.

Photo 26 of 33.

Photo 27 of 33.

Photo 28 of 33.

Photo 29 of 33.

Photo 30 of 33.

Photo 31 of 33.

Photo 32 of 33.

Photo 33 of 33.

Figure 1 of 14.

Figure 2 of 14.

Figure 3 of 14.

Figure 4 of 14.

Figure 5 of 14.

Figure 6 of 14.

Figure 7 of 14.

Figure 8 of 14.

Figure 9 of 14.

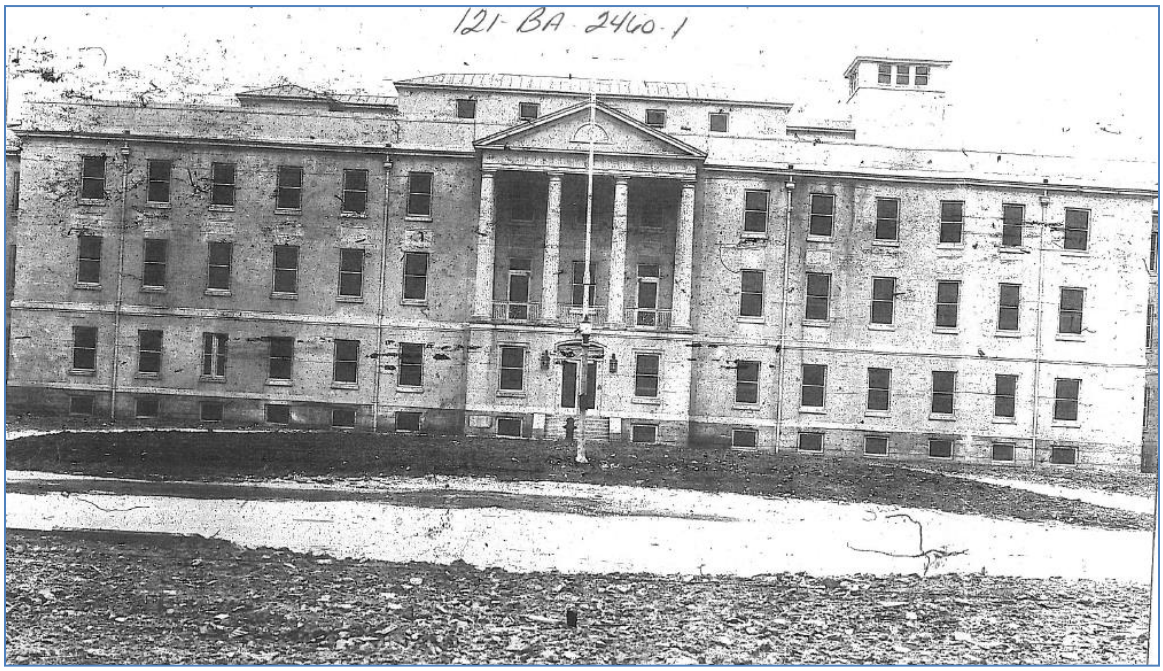
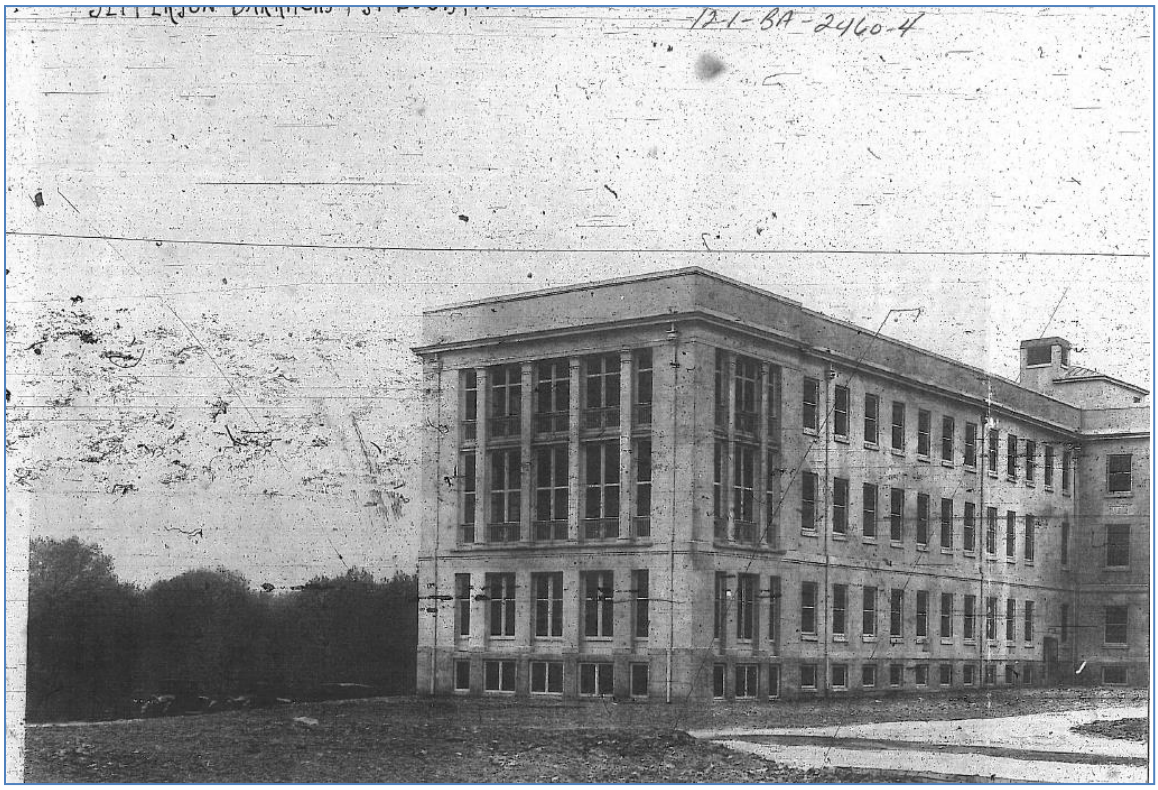


Figure 10 of 14.



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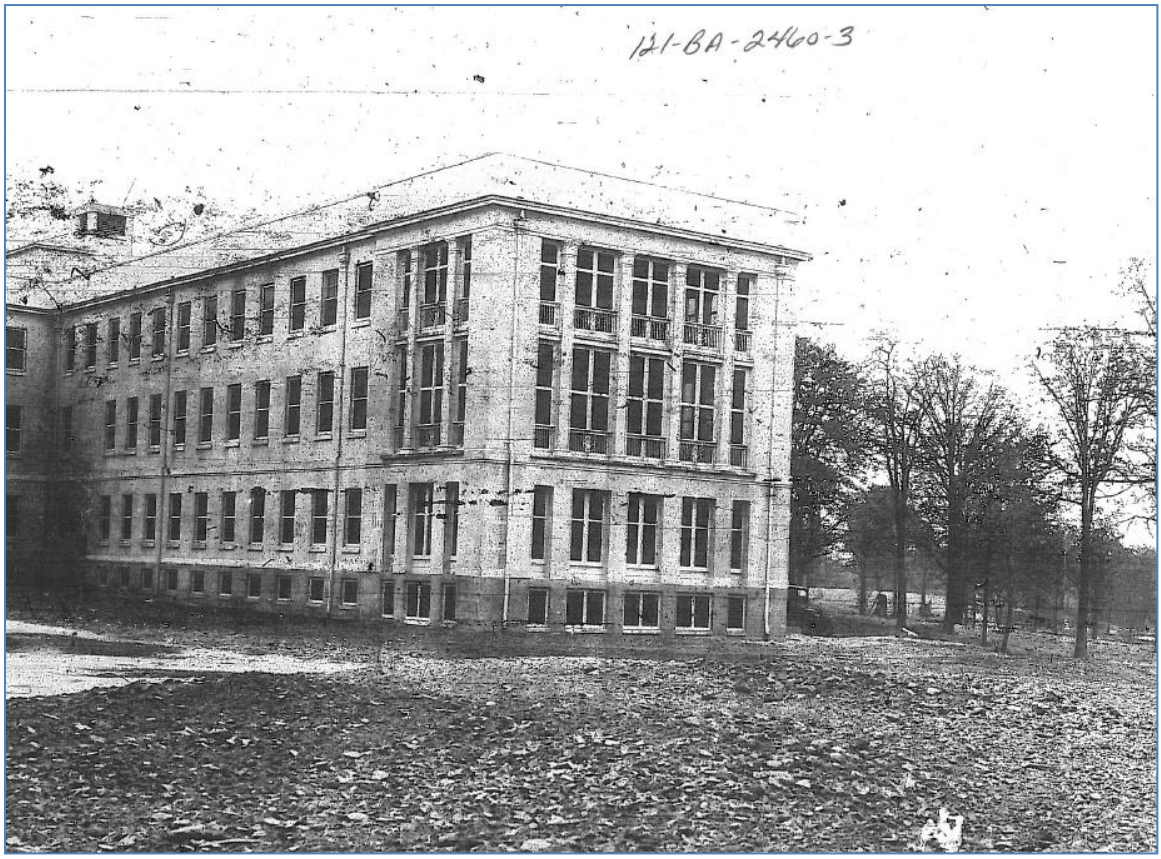

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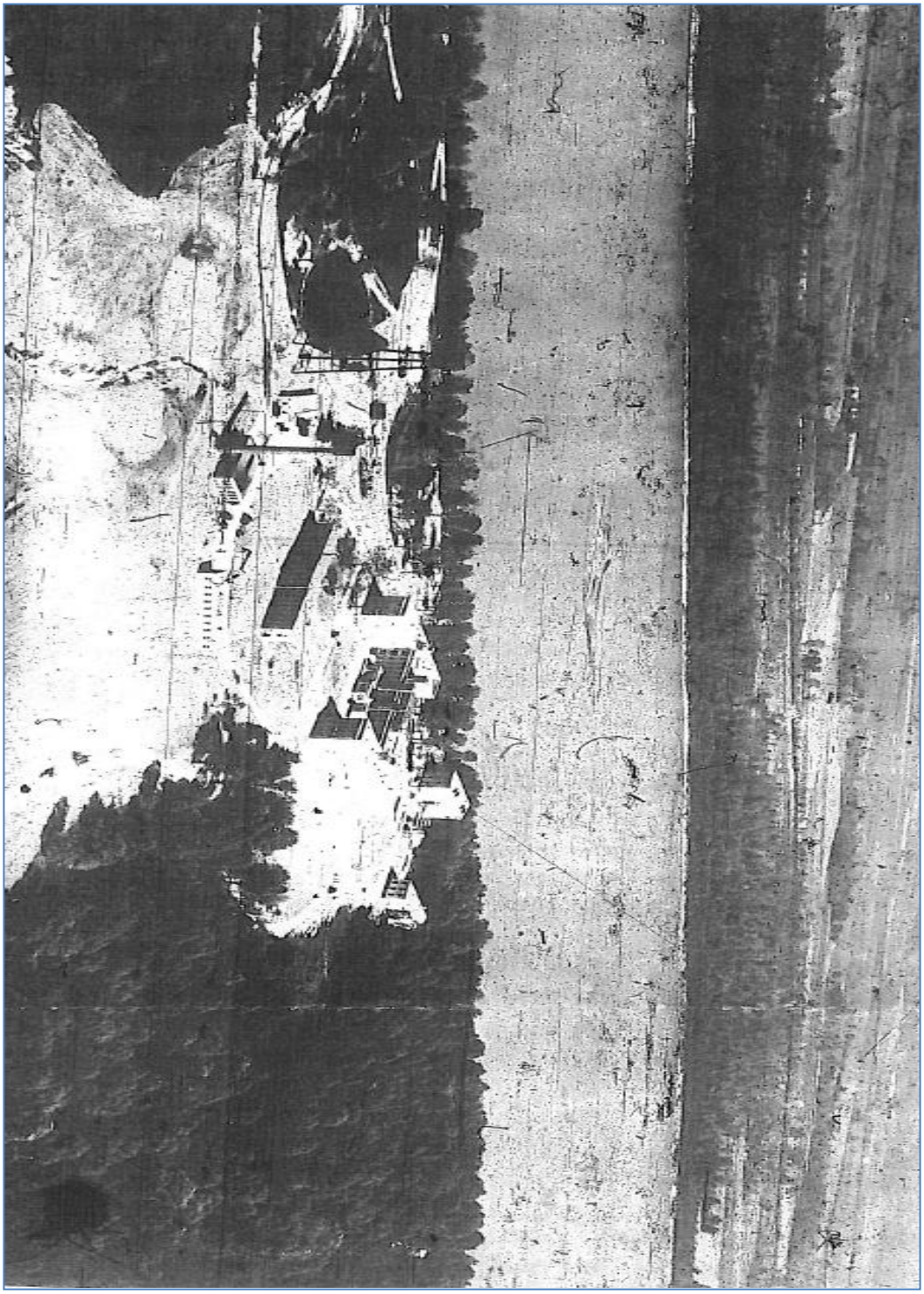

Figure 13 of 14.

Figure 14 of 14.