

U.S. VETERANS HOSPITAL NO. 62,  
Charlie Norwood VA Medical Center  
(Lenwood Veterans Hospital, Lenwood Hotel,  
Mount St. Joseph Academy)  
1 Freedom Way  
Augusta  
Richmond County  
Georgia

HABS No. GA-2424

HABS  
GA-2424

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

National Park Service  
Southeast Region  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
100 Alabama Street, SW  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

## HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

U.S. VETERANS HOSPITAL NO. 62, Charlie Norwood VA Medical Center  
(Lenwood Veterans Hospital, Lenwood Hotel, Mount St. Joseph  
Academy)

HABS No. GA-2424

Location: 1 Freedom Way, Augusta, Richmond County,  
Georgia

USGS Thomson Quadrangle, Universal  
Transverse Mercator Coordinates:  
17.404813.3703592.

Present Owner: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

Present Use: The buildings documented in this study have  
been vacant since the early 1990s with the  
exception of the quarters and garages that  
were demolished in October 2009.

Significance: A group of historic buildings associated  
with the U.S. Veterans Hospital No. 62 were  
deemed eligible for the National Register of  
Historic Places by New South Associates and  
the Georgia State Historic Preservation  
Office during a Section 106 Review in 2009.  
The Northern boundary for the historic  
district was along Wrightsboro Road, running  
west from Whitney Street to Maryland Avenue,  
then running south, curving east to follow  
the angle of Parking Lot P, behind Building  
Nos. 18, 19, & 20, to form the west border.  
The southern border follows the curve of the  
road south of Building 20 and aligns with  
the fence line south of the Quarters area.  
The east border is adjacent to Whitney  
Street, and runs north from the Quarters  
area southern fence line to the intersection  
with Wrightsboro Road. The eligible  
district was recommended for listing under  
Criteria A and C. The buildings were  
associated with both an important period of  
growth for the city and significant examples  
of particular periods of construction. The  
district was considered to possess

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significance at the local, state, and national levels in the areas of Education, Religion, Health/Medicine, Social History, Commerce, Community Planning and Development and for its association with the Military. Building Nos. 18, 19, and 20 are also significant as noted southeastern Architect, G. Lloyd Preacher, who went on to design multiple structures throughout the state, designed them. The quarters buildings are significant as part of an early boom period in standardized Veteran Hospital construction taking place across the country to serve the nation's veterans. Building No. 7 is also considered a good example of an early twentieth-century hospital ward. Locally, the proposed historic district was significant due to its tie to community education and commerce, once the site was turned into a hotel. At the national level, Lenwood Veterans Hospital, to be known later as the Charlie Norwood VA medical Center, represented the emergence of a national ideology in which continued care for veterans in the United States took on a higher priority.

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PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: The documented buildings have different dates of construction and different histories. Building Nos. 18, 19, and 20 were constructed between 1913-1914. Building No. 18 was constructed as a chapel and auditorium for the Roman Catholic Mount St. Joseph Academy. Building No. 19 was built to house the school's administration operations and Building No. 20 was the school's dormitory.

The remaining buildings were constructed after the Veterans Administration had acquired the school property. Building No. 7 was constructed in 1923 while construction of the quarters began in 1927 and ended in 1931. Two of the associated garages were completed in 1935.<sup>1</sup>

2. Architects: The Mount St. Joseph Academy, later known as Building Nos. 18, 19, and 20 within the U.S. Veterans Hospital No. 62 campus, was designed by G. Lloyd Preacher. Preacher was a South Carolina native and a 1904 graduate of Clemson College with a degree in architecture and engineering. He is responsible for several noteworthy buildings in the Augusta area including the Marion Building in 1912, the University Hospital in 1915 (razed in 1991), the Plaza Hotel in 1914(razed in 1991), and the Imperial Theatre in 1918. After moving to Atlanta in 1922, he established his own firm and went on to design buildings within the Southeast.<sup>2</sup> No architects were identified for Building No. 7 or the quarters.

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<sup>1</sup> Anonymous, "Work Started on New Additions at Lenwood Hospital," The Augusta Chronicle, 2 August 1927, 2.

<sup>2</sup> Staci Richey, Greg Smith, and Mary Beth Reed, Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment Charlie Norwood VA Medical Center, Augusta Uptown Campus, Richmond County, Georgia, Report submitted to the US Department of Veterans Affairs, 2009, 21.

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3. Original and subsequent owners: The Sisters of St. Joseph were the original owners of Mount St. Joseph Academy. The Sisters lost the school property in a foreclosure, after which it was acquired by J.P. Wood and Associates, then Monte Sano Hotel Development Company, and adapted for use as the Lenwood Hotel. The hotel property was leased by the U.S. Veterans Bureau in 1920 and then formally purchased in 1921. The U.S. Veterans Bureau was absorbed into the new U.S. Veterans Administration in 1930, which owns it today. The hospital was named the Charlie Norwood VA Medical Center in 2007, honoring Congressman Norwood's contributions to the U.S. House of Representatives and his military career.<sup>3</sup>
4. Original and subsequent uses: The property was originally used as a school (1914-1916), then a hotel (1917-1919), before becoming a veterans hospital in 1921. It remains a veterans hospital.
5. Contractor, Suppliers:  
  
Contractor(s):  
    Building Nos. 18, 19, and 20 - Mackie-Crawford  
        Construction Company, Atlanta GA  
    Building No. 7 - Not Known  
    Quarters (1927) - Jones Construction Company,  
        Charlotte, NC.<sup>4</sup>  
  
Structural Engineer: Not known  
Mechanical Engineer: Not known  
Electrical Engineer: Not known  
Civil Engineer: Not known
5. Original Plans and construction: No plan was located that shows the early layout of the 1920 hospital and the integration of the former school property and hotel into a medical care facility. The federal

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<sup>3</sup> Robinson E. Adkins, Medical Care of Veterans, report prepared by the Veterans Administration Department of Medicine and Surgery (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1967), 143.

<sup>4</sup> Anonymous, "Work Started."

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government's Veterans Bureau steadily added buildings to the hospital grounds throughout the 1920s and 1930s, with additional buildings in most of the subsequent decades. However, its busiest construction years seem to have been during the intra-war and Great Depression eras. While no layout plan was located, a historic map of the hospital property and its farm property drawn in the mid 1950s and revised in the early 1970s shows the growth of the campus and its overall layout (see Photograph 31). The H-shaped wards, connected by paths and placed on curving streets, were located on almost 50 percent of the campus, a recreation area with a golf course dominated the southeast portion of the campus, and administrative functions were centered in Building Nos. 19 and 20 on the north end. This map shows clearly the number and variety of buildings that served the hospital by mid century and its layout, including the distinctive quarters area.

7. Alterations and additions: As the 1958 map revised in 1972 shows, the original hospital campus was in a state of transition. The "building schedule" provides specific information on the function of the buildings standing in 1972 and information about earlier buildings that were no longer standing including warehouses, poultry houses, barns, incinerators, pump houses, and a gatehouse. The western sector of the hospital property was developed by the 1970s.

Steady growth and expansion within the property continued throughout the early and mid-twentieth century, following changing perceptions of modern health care. The Veterans Administration placed a high priority on constructing attractive and modernized hospitals, and thus, pursued a new direction in health care by the 1980s. This new vision promoted the consolidation of hospital functions under a single roof and in 1991, a new centralized building, known as Building 110, was completed. In order to make room for this new structure within the historic campus, historic

buildings were demolished, changing the scale and appearance of the campus.

## B. Historical Context

The history of the Charlie Norwood Veterans Affairs Medical Center is evident on its landscape. The historic buildings that make up the Uptown Division of this medical center contain historic quarters, garages, wards and a massive, group of three buildings, linked by multi-storied corridors. Building Nos. 18, 19 and 20, as they are now known, are older than the veterans hospital, having been built in 1912-1913 as a Catholic school and convent. The buildings then served as a hotel, briefly as officers' quarters for nearby Camp Hancock, and officially as a new veterans hospital after its purchase by the government in 1921.

Within its first decade, this large building complex served a variety of functions, but ultimately found its place as the home for the Augusta VA Medical Center, originally labeled the U.S. Veterans Hospital No. 62, but known locally as Lenwood Veterans Hospital. Continued expansion generated a sprawling campus to the southwest of Building Nos. 18, 19 and 20, until a large construction project in 1991 resulted in the demolition of many of the old buildings for the erection of Building No. 110, a large facility that allowed the consolidation of many of the hospital's functions. Congress renamed the campus and its associated Downtown Division the Charlie Norwood Veterans Affairs Medical Center (CNVAMC) in November 2007.

The largest and most ornate buildings of the CNVAMC are those that stand solemnly near the north entrance to the grounds, close to the busy and historic Wrightsboro Road. Building Nos. 18, 19 and 20, joined by corridors to function as a single large edifice, had an uneasy beginning. Built as a school and convent for the Sisters of St. Joseph, the building's conception promised a bright future for not only the sisters but also the city of Augusta. The sisters were part of the long-standing order founded by French Jesuit priest Jean Pierre Medaille and

Bishop Henri de Maupas in 1648 in France. In the early 1790s, English settlers established Georgia's first permanent Catholic congregation in Locust Grove. This community welcomed Irish Catholic immigrants well into the nineteenth century, and other small Catholic communities grew in Augusta and along the Georgia coast. Catholicism grew slowly in the state in the early 1800s and by the mid-1800s several orders of nuns had arrived in Georgia.<sup>5</sup>

#### Sisters of St. Joseph and the Mt. St. Joseph Academy

The mission of the Sisters of St. Joseph was to care for orphans, the poor and sick, and they extended their work into the United States in 1836 when the Bishop of Saint Louis invited the sisters to staff a school. Nuns also arrived in the war-ravaged South to educate children and staff an orphanage in Savannah, Georgia in 1865. They became independent from Sisters in Saint Augustine, Florida, in 1871, and by the mid-1870s, the Bishop of Savannah asked them to move farther north and relocate to Wilkes County, Georgia. The Sisters complied and established an orphanage in Washington, opening the St. Joseph's Academy for Young Ladies in 1876. This location was only 15 miles north of the thriving Catholic community at Locust Grove.<sup>6</sup>

Though primarily catering to an Irish population, the church congregation grew to include Italian, Lebanese, Hungarian and African-American groups. Foreign priests arrived in Georgia, recruited by the church leaders, and caused some alarm among Protestants. Not only were foreign Catholics holding positions of leadership in the church, they were also gaining political strength in several cities throughout the state through Irish communities. Patrick Walsh of Augusta, "perhaps Georgia's best-known Catholic

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<sup>5</sup> Pablo Manuel Migone, "Dedication to Education: Sisters of Saint Joseph in Augusta, Georgia," Augusta Richmond County History 37, no. 1 (2006): 23; Brendan J. Buttimer, "Catholic Church" The New Georgia Encyclopedia, Georgia Humanities Council and the University of Georgia Press, 2006, online resource, available from [www.georgiaencyclopedia.org](http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org), accessed 29 June 2009.

<sup>6</sup> Migone, 23-25.

politician" edited The Augusta Chronicle and was a member of the Georgia legislature.

Walsh served as mayor of Augusta from 1897 to 1899, and epitomized the rising Catholic power in Georgia. Walsh's leadership in Augusta was solidified by a generous offer made by the city's Chamber of Commerce in 1912 to the Sisters of St. Joseph. The Sisters excelled in their location at Washington, Georgia for several decades, until the tragic fire of November 20, 1912. Their academy was so badly burned that it had to be completely demolished. Although struck with tragedy, the sisters received an unexpected and tempting offer nearly a week later from J.J. Farrell of the Chamber of Commerce in Augusta.<sup>7</sup>

Farrell wrote to Mother Aloysius Bourke and invited the Sisters to rebuild their school in his city, adding to his request the offer of free land. He also lured them with high praise of Augusta's opportunities, indicating they would have no competition in town or nearby and had access to all of eastern Georgia and western South Carolina to draw students from. Farrell cited Augusta's climate as "the best in the country in the winter," a fact that drew many "wealthy Northerners." Bishop Benjamin J. Keiley wrote to Mother Aloysius on November 28, 1912 admitting he had never considered Augusta, but that it may be worth considering, since he understood that they proposed to offer five acres on The Hill, as well as money.<sup>8</sup>

The area, known as "The Hill," was literally a hill that was part of a growing suburb west of Augusta, called Summerville. It was already earning a reputation as a healthful place in the early 1800s, an escape from the humid and dismal lowlands near the Savannah River in downtown Augusta. It became a nearby resort for downtown residents but by the mid-1800s had a number of permanent residents. By the late 1800s, it was represented on maps as the Village of Summerville, with its own town limits. It was annexed, against opposition from prominent citizens, to the City of Augusta in 1912, and after a sweeping fire

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<sup>7</sup> Migone, 25.

<sup>8</sup> Migone, 25.

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in downtown Augusta in 1916, became an even more attractive suburb where burned out residents could build new homes. Eclectic new homes, following the various architectural styles of the 1910s, 1920s and 1930s, filled lots around older mansions in The Hill and created a dense collection of stylized residences.<sup>9</sup>

The Sisters of St. Joseph accepted the generous offer and arrived in Augusta on December 26, 1912, intent on starting a new school and convent. Students eager to complete their education joined them, and the Sisters graduated the first Augusta class in 1913. Meanwhile, they appropriated the land on the southwest corner of Wrightsboro and Rhind roads. A deed from March 25, 1913 shows that the Sisters of St. Joseph purchased the 20-acre lot from Sarah G. Stokes for \$8,000, and it was formerly part of a 100-acre tract passed on to Stokes after the death of prominent local figure Colden Rhind in 1911. The following month, The Augusta Chronicle noted that the citizens of Augusta subscribed to a fund through the Chamber of Commerce to provide for the 20-acre site bound by Wrightsboro Road and Rhind Road. Perhaps the fund was given to the Sisters prior to the purchase or used to reimburse them after the sale. In June, the Sisters also purchased two lots on the south side of Wrightsboro Road, presumably near the 20-acre lot, for a cost of \$4,100.<sup>10</sup>

Part of the welcome extended to the Sisters was due to the atmosphere in Augusta in the first few decades of the twentieth century. New hospitals and colleges flourished by the 1910s, and citizens joined together in various civic causes to "Save the Savannah River," and then joined forces to dam the river to provide hydroelectric power. The city welcomed tourists and military installations alike, and the local newspaper often promoted Augusta's growth through a column tallying the hundreds of thousands of dollars being spent on growth in the city. This may have been due in

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<sup>9</sup> William T. Frazier, Kathleen O. Frazier, John A. Runkle, Brent A. Campbell, Staci L. May, Lisa Marie Tucker, "Summerville Historic District Guidelines," (Staunton, VA: Frazier Associates, 1995), 4-6.

<sup>10</sup> Register of Mesne Conveyance, Richmond County Deed Book 7T:462, 7U:530; "Ready to Erect Catholic School," The Augusta Chronicle, 23 April 1917, 7.

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part to the fact that the editor from 1903 to 1919, Thomas Loyless, was an avid civic promoter. Despite this era of "ballyhoo," some of the promising new projects in Augusta failed to achieve their promised success, including the city's first skyscraper, which went bankrupt before the building was finished. Unfortunately, this pattern would also plague the massive new school planned for the Sisters of St. Joseph.<sup>11</sup>

The Sisters contracted noted local architect G. Lloyd Preacher in February 1913 to design their large new school, named the Mount St. Joseph Academy. Preacher (1882-1972) was a prominent architect in the southeast. He was well known for his commercial office, hotel and apartment buildings and is perhaps best known for designing the elaborate Art Deco, Neo-Gothic city hall (1930) in Atlanta, Georgia. A native of South Carolina, Preacher graduated from Clemson College with a degree in engineering and architecture. He married into a prominent Georgia family, and was in Augusta by 1907. He began advertising in the local newspaper as early as 1910, and launched his career by winning design competition in 1911 for the Augusta Fire Headquarters building. Preacher established himself in Augusta in the following decade with several major projects. In addition to the Mount St. Joseph Academy (1913), he designed the Marion Building in 1912, the University Hospital in 1915 (razed in 1991), the Plaza Hotel in 1914 (razed in 1991), and the Imperial Theatre in 1918, among others. He moved to Atlanta in 1922 and continued to enjoy success after creating his own firm, working on projects from North Carolina to Alabama.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Edward J. Cashin, The Story of Augusta (Augusta: Richmond County Board of Education 1980), 212, 222, 228-229; Joseph M. Lee III, Augusta, a Postcard History (Dover, NH: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), 7; Vicki H. Greene, Scott W. Loehr, Erick D. Montgomery, An Augusta Scrapbook, Twentieth Century Memories (Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2000), 8.

<sup>12</sup> Robert M. Craig, "G. Lloyd Preacher (1882-1972)," The New Georgia Encyclopedia, Georgia Humanities and the University of Georgia Press, 2008, online resource, available from [www.georgiaencyclopedia.org](http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org), accessed 29 June 2009; "Mount St. Joseph Academy," The Augusta Chronicle, 30 August 1914, 4; City of Atlanta, "Carnegie Building," 2009, online resource available from [www.atlantaga.gov/government/urbandesign/carnegie.aspx](http://www.atlantaga.gov/government/urbandesign/carnegie.aspx), accessed October 9, 2009.

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Bishop Benjamin J. Keiley organized a committee in 1913 to oversee the construction of the new Mount St. Joseph Academy following G. Lloyd Preacher's promising drawings, published in the newspaper a year later. The committee solicited for bids to build the new edifice, an Italianate four-story group of three buildings joined by enclosed multi-storied corridors. Bids published in the newspaper in 1913 showed that seven companies, including two from Virginia and four from Georgia competed for the project with approximate costs ranging from over \$127,000 to over \$217,000.<sup>13</sup>

The winning bidder was Mackie-Crawford Construction Company at \$136,000, not the lowest bidder but the lowest from Georgia, including some from Augusta. The company hailed from Atlanta, and adjacent to the newspaper article declaring their victory was another article noting their award for a \$28,000 bid to build a parsonage, church and school building for the Fathers of the Lyons African Mission for the Catholic African Americans in Augusta. The busy Mackie-Crawford Construction Company planned to begin work on April 28, 1913 and "guaranteed to have all three buildings" of the new Mount St. Joseph Academy completed and ready for occupancy by October 1, 1913. The company soon began soliciting for the electric, plumbing and other work in Augusta, and the projected cost for the buildings rose to \$200,000 within two weeks.

More evidence of the welcome Augusta gave to the Sisters of St. Joseph was in the fanfare surrounding the laying of the cornerstone for the new academy. The ceremony for the cornerstone was on July 6, 1913, more than two months after construction at the 20-acre site began. The local newspaper declared that the laying of the cornerstone was one in which the "triumph of Augusta in securing this very desirable institution takes on material form."<sup>14</sup> The ceremony included a religious program with an address by

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<sup>13</sup> "Ready to Erect Catholic School," The Augusta Chronicle, 23 April 1913, 7; "Work Commences on New College," The Augusta Chronicle, 1 May 1913, 5.

<sup>14</sup> "Rt. Rev. Bishop Keily to Bless Cornerstone of Mt. St. Joseph's as it is Placed This Afternoon," The Augusta Chronicle, 6 July 1913, 4.

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Bishop Keiley and songs from the Sacred Heart Choir. The Chamber of Commerce accepted a personal invitation from the Sisters to attend, and the event promised to draw a large crowd. The construction company contributed to the celebration by noting that work was progressing so rapidly that they may in fact finish the work before their October deadline, less than three months away.<sup>15</sup>

By September, work on the buildings had progressed enough that the Sisters of St. Joseph advertised in The Augusta Chronicle. The advertisement welcomed day students for sessions beginning September 15, 1913, but the session for boarding students was to begin October 15, "when new building will be ready."<sup>16</sup> The new buildings were not as near completion as the Sisters hoped, however, and they still were not complete when the Sisters experienced another disaster in December. The Sisters raised money for the grand new convent and school by soliciting funds from various institutions in the North, including obtaining a loan from the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis. They spent the money on the construction of the buildings and invested the rest with the Irish-American Bank in Augusta. They were probably shocked at the notice posted on the bank door on December 13, 1913, reading: "This bank is in the hands of the state bank examiner." The bank's board of directors posted the notice after going over the finances and realizing that the bank was insolvent. As a result, the state bank examiner "immediately took possession of the bank and all of its assets." Local rumors surmised that an "unscrupulous man stole all the money."<sup>17</sup>

The failure of the Irish-American Bank devastated the funds of the Sisters of St. Joseph and halted all construction on the new school. Mounting construction costs, escalating to \$240,000 by early 1914, excluding furnishings, and the loss of their funds placed the Sisters in a precarious position. The unfinished buildings could not bring in paying boarding students, and without paying students the Sisters could not

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<sup>15</sup> "Rt. Rev Bishop Keily."

<sup>16</sup> The Augusta Chronicle, 7 September 1913, 4.

<sup>17</sup> Migone, 26; National Reporter System-State Series, Southeastern Reporter, Vol. 86 (St. Paul, MN: West Publishing Co., 1916), 231.

afford to finish the building. Subsequently, officers from the Mercantile Trust Company traveled to Augusta in early January 1914 to meet with the Sisters and work out new financing for the completion of the buildings. Work resumed in January with priority given to the central administration building, presumably completed around February. The chapel building to the north and dormitory building on the south were to be completed by the summer of 1914, making the Mount St. Joseph Academy one of the "most complete and magnificent educational plants in this section of the South."<sup>18</sup>

Several weeks later the Sisters of St. Joseph applied to the Augusta Merchants and Manufacturers' Association for a single membership. Though not a merchant, they hoped to extend their support of a city that had so generously given to them, and wished the association God-speed for their work in advancing the commercial interests of the city. The association was the successor organization to the Chamber of Commerce that had first invited the sisters to Augusta, and though the Sisters wished they could do more, their "recent reverses" and present "heavy obligations" connected to their building operations made it impossible.<sup>19</sup> Indeed, the mounting debt related to the large new buildings proved to be a heavy burden on the Sisters. In February 1914, the "Friends of the Sisters of Mount St. Joseph" sponsored a ten-day bazaar to raise funds for furnishing the buildings, which were nearing completion.<sup>20</sup>

By June, the Mount St. Joseph Academy celebrated its thirty-sixth annual commencement ceremony, and its first in the new building. Nearly complete, except for some furnishings and final touches, the three connected buildings for the academy presented a "most imposing and

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<sup>18</sup> "Mount St. Joseph Academy Which Will be Pushed to Completion; Administration Building to be Finished Early in February and Others Within Few Months," The Augusta Chronicle, 6 January 1914, 1.

<sup>19</sup> "The Sisters of St. Joseph Show Interest and Faith in Augusta," The Augusta Chronicle, 25 Jan. 1914, 2.

<sup>20</sup> "Sisters of St. Joseph to Have Bazaar," The Augusta Chronicle, 5 Feb. 1914, 5.

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handsome appearance."<sup>21</sup> As planned, the building was large and impressive, with massive granite block anchoring the first of the four stories. Red pressed brick covered the remaining stories and large ornate brackets adorned the cornices under hipped, slate-covered roofs. Grouped windows on the buildings were arched on the fourth floor, and the arched granite corridors flanking the first story of the dormitory building supported two stories of covered porches. Shorter, enclosed corridors with multi-paned glass walls connected the central building to the flanking buildings to the north and south. The main, central building held the schoolrooms, laboratory and the convent proper, as well as administrative functions. The southern building contained the dormitories, music rooms, recreation and classrooms. The north wing had a chapel and a 300-seat auditorium with a white interior and stage. A total investment of some \$300,000 went into the new buildings and furnishings, a cost of over twice the original estimates. However, the expenses were necessary for the large edifice, to make it "a center of educational influence in the South" with a destiny of growing "every year in influence" an institution of which "every Augustan may well be proud," according to the local newspaper.<sup>22</sup>

When the buildings were finally completed, the Sisters of St. Joseph took out a large advertisement in The Augusta Chronicle on August 30, 1914, featuring the rendering by architect G. Lloyd Preacher. Proudly announcing that the "commodious buildings" were now fully complete, they praised the school as "thoroughly equipped with all modern improvements" in "an ideal location that is singularly healthful; the air pure and invigorating." It was especially good for girls whose "health demands climatic advantages," and the rates were moderate. The school could handle 100 day students and 100 boarders in its large buildings. It appeared to do well its first year in the new buildings, and the school added tennis courts,

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<sup>21</sup> "Commencement at Mount St. Joseph," The Augusta Chronicle, 14 June 1914, 3.

<sup>22</sup> "Commencement at Mount St. Joseph," The Augusta Chronicle, 14 June 1914, 3;  
"J. Pink Wood and Associates Buy Mt. St. Joseph Property; May Mean New  
Tourist Hotel," The Augusta Chronicle, 7 January 1917, 5.

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basketball and indoor baseball facilities by the fall of 1915.<sup>23</sup>

By the spring of 1916, the heavy financial loss of the 1913 bank failure and the continual financial obligations of the large new school caught up to the Sisters of St. Joseph, and they lost the buildings to foreclosure. The Mercantile Trust Company took possession of the buildings and offered the property for sale for about \$150,000, half of its total value. By April 1916 they had several prospective buyers. The location of the building, in the attractive Hill area west of Summerville, was desirable for development, and caught the attention of J.P. Wood and Associates. When they purchased the property for \$140,000 in January 1917, it was reportedly the "biggest bargain ever secured in Augusta" and included 20 acres, the three large buildings and a wood frame residence along Wrightsboro Road.<sup>24</sup> Meanwhile, the Sisters of St. Joseph moved to a much smaller, yet magnificent, building in The Hill area along Monte Sano Avenue. A graduate of the school, Mrs. Kate Semmes, purchased a grand home known as Chateau Le Vert and gave it to the Sisters. On June 2, 1916, the Sisters turned the chateau into the new Mount St. Joseph Academy.<sup>25</sup>

#### Lenwood Hotel

J.P. Wood and Associates spent the summer and fall of 1917 transforming the academy and convent buildings into Augusta's newest tourist hotel. Advertising in the local newspaper in November for a December 1st opening, the owners named the new and luxurious hotel "Lenwood", in honor of Major General Leonard Wood. The hotel opened in time, with the central building entertaining guests filing

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<sup>23</sup> "Mount Saint Joseph Academy," The Augusta Chronicle, 30 August 1914, 4; "Mount St. Joseph's Academy has Opened for Season's Work," The Augusta Chronicle, 20 September 1914, 7; "Mount St. Joseph," The Augusta Chronicle, 5 September 1915, 2.

<sup>24</sup> "J. Pink Wood," 5; Register of Mesne Convenyance, Richmond County Deed Book 8P:397.

<sup>25</sup> Migone, 28.

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into the southern city for the winter season.<sup>26</sup> The Lenwood Hotel regularly reported through The Augusta Chronicle the social events and notable guests that graced the building throughout 1918 and early 1919.<sup>27</sup>

Adjacent and to the west of the hotel was Camp Hancock, and the hotel building reportedly served as quarters for officers from the nearby camp.<sup>28</sup> The camp spread westward from the Lenwood Hotel property for nearly 2,000 acres. Created to respond to wartime demand, the camp was likely located in Augusta thanks to a suggestion by Major General Leonard Wood, commander of the Department of the East. Construction ensued in the summer of 1917, and included a headquarters building along Wrightsboro Road. The construction of 1,319 temporary buildings at a cost of around \$5 million resulted in a sprawling tent camp. Camp Hancock constructed a wood-frame hospital in 1917, reportedly refusing the use of the more durable former Mount St. Joseph Academy. Soldiers regularly spent time at the nearby hotel, as evidenced by a soldier's letter home in September 1918. He wrote that he had spent a quiet Saturday afternoon reading at the hotel Lenwood, and "had some good supper there." The War Department reportedly closed the camp in 1919.<sup>29</sup>

Despite numerous advertisements in the newspaper and regular social events drawing crowds to the Lenwood Hotel, by the summer of 1919, the Monte Sano Hotel Development Company, which owned Lenwood, declared the hotel bankrupt. It was subsequently put up for public sale.<sup>30</sup> The building did not remain empty for long. The Monte Sano Hotel and Development Company sold off the buildings and 20 acres to

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<sup>26</sup> The Augusta Chronicle, 7 November 1917, 8; "Augusta's New \$400,000 Tourist Hotel, The Lenwood Opened to Guests for the First Time at Six O'Clock Last Night," The Augusta Chronicle, 2 December 1917, 1.

<sup>27</sup> "Lenwood Notes," The Augusta Chronicle, 2 March 1919, 8.

<sup>28</sup> A. Ray Rowland and Helen Callahan, Yesterday's Augusta (Miami, FL: E.A. Seemann Publishing, Inc., 1976), 56.

<sup>29</sup> Russell K. Brown, "Camp Hancock," Augusta Richmond County History 35, no. 2 (2004): 12, 14, 16; Edward J. Cashin, "World War One Letters from Camp Hancock," Augusta Richmond County History 35, no. 1 (2004): 33.

<sup>30</sup> "Proceeding to Put Lenwood Hotel in Bankruptcy," The Augusta Chronicle, 18 June 1919, 2.

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the highest bidders in late 1919. The paltry winning bid of \$20,000 assured the new owners, a trustee group of three men, two of who were former partners in the Lenwood Hotel, not only the property but also all of its contents. Described in some detail in a deed, these contents included all of the furniture, beds, articles in the closets, silverware, linens, and every item from the offices and parlor, dining rooms, piazzas and halls.<sup>31</sup>

#### Veterans Hospital

The U.S. government generated a lease agreement with the new owners on January 17, 1920, to rent with an option to buy the hotel buildings. In addition to the hotel buildings and property, the agreement included a house formerly belonging to the Red Cross. Another lessor was Sarah G. Stokes, the original property owner, and in a plat map accompanying the lease deed, the Stokes property extended south from the Lenwood Hotel acreage. The large plat of ground, combined with the Lenwood Hotel property, apparently created the over 100-acre campus that would host Augusta's newest hospital for veterans.

The government formally purchased only the 20-acre plot hosting the Lenwood Hotel on November 29, 1921 for \$316,000 and an additional 2.5 acres east of the hotel, on the southeast corner of Rhind and Wrightsboro roads for only \$4,300 in November 1921. The impetus behind these purchases was partly due to the new \$18.6 million appropriation by Congress around the time for the purchase and enlargement of government hospitals. Though Lenwood was not on the original list, the Surgeon General lobbied for its purchase.<sup>32</sup>

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<sup>31</sup> Register of Mesne Conveyance, Richmond County Deed Book 9E:459, 460; "New 175-Room Tourist Hotel Will be Opened by Nov. 1<sup>st</sup>," The Augusta Chronicle, 29 July 1917, 1.

<sup>32</sup> Register of Mesne Conveyance, Richmond County Deed Book 4E:461, 9Q:539, 569; The Augusta Chronicle, 6 December 1941, 4.

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Plans were under way for the new hospital by February 1920, when the local newspaper declared the former Lenwood Hotel would accommodate a Lenwood Division for psychiatric patients and a section for a Camp Hancock base hospital.<sup>33</sup> Despite these early plans, the buildings were used solely as a veterans hospital, and by January 2, 1921, the new hospital held fifty-four patients. The staff was comprised of four surgeons and other medical staff, as well as plumbers, telephone operators, mechanics, waiters and a variety of other personnel.<sup>34</sup> Known by several names, including the formal title "U.S. Veterans Hospital No. 62" and the more popular "Lenwood Hospital" or "Lenwood Veterans Hospital," the facility endured a few changes to accommodate its patients, including the addition of screening on the multi-storied verandas as well as protective bars. There were also gardens on the grounds by October 1921.<sup>35</sup>

The transition of the former academy buildings and hotel into a veterans hospital in 1920 proved to be the most dynamic and lasting use for the property. The federal government's Veterans Bureau steadily added buildings onto the hospital grounds throughout the 1920s and 1930s, with additional buildings in most of the subsequent decades. However, its busiest construction years seem to have been during the intra-war and Great Depression eras. The hospital added concrete and gravel sidewalks in 1922, and wards and utilitarian buildings in 1923 southwest of the former academy. In 1923 alone, the federal government planned to spend approximately \$675,000 on improvements at the Lenwood Hospital. This included renovations to the former academy, quarters for the chief medical staff, an 85-room nurses quarters, a 110-bed female attendants quarters, a garage, laundry, storehouse and four buildings

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<sup>33</sup> "Col. Frank E. Leslie Reaches Augusta," The Augusta Chronicle, 20 February 1920, 3.

<sup>34</sup> "Lenwood Hospital News," The Augusta Chronicle, 2 January 1921, 1.

<sup>35</sup> "Work of Red Cross at Lenwood Combination of Comedy, Pathos and Tact," The Augusta Chronicle, 23 October 1921, 8.

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for married and single officers. Approximately \$35,000 of the funds was for road and grounds improvements.<sup>36</sup>

A significant shift occurred in the hospital by 1924. The former academy was used to house patients from 1920 to 1924, when the building was suddenly declared to be a firetrap by a local American Legion representative. A congressman and senator joined the chorus and asked that the building be condemned, even though the brick and granite buildings were only ten years old at the time. Part of the \$675,000 appropriation went towards remodeling the buildings and to making them more fireproof. As a result of the outcry, the buildings were no longer used for patients, and subsequently served as administrative offices and nurses quarters.<sup>37</sup>

By 1924, the hospital grounds boasted nine new buildings, including ward Building No. 7 and Building No. 14, the engineering shops. Completed in 1924 were two large wards, Buildings No. 2 and No. 3. The new ward buildings modeled modern hospital design for the 1920s. Built in a symmetrical, elongated H-shape, the two-story ward buildings on full basements were arranged along a curved axis, with a web of sidewalks and roads breaking up the expansive lawns between the buildings. Likely built of brick with a poured concrete foundation, the new wards promised to meet the growing needs of the psychiatric hospital.<sup>38</sup>

Building No. 2 was a continuous treatment facility while Building No. 3 maintained the hydrotherapy and electric-therapy departments, "the finest in the country." Built to be the "most modern hospital buildings in the country," the new wards expanded the bed capacity for Lenwood Hospital to

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<sup>36</sup> "Make Bids for Work at Lenwood Hospital," The Augusta Chronicle, 27 August 1922, 5; "Nearly Three-Quarters of a Million More for the Lenwood," The Augusta Chronicle, 12 February 1923, 4.

<sup>37</sup> "Lenwood Hospital Great Asset to City," The Augusta Chronicle, 7 September 1924, 7; "Contract is Awarded for Additional Buildings at Lenwood Hospital Here," The Augusta Chronicle, 1 July 1927, 7.

<sup>38</sup> "Hospital Here for Disabled Veterans Has Promise to be the Greatest of Its Kind," The Augusta Chronicle, 7 September 1924, 7.

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600, and made it the second largest veterans hospital in the nation. A 1924 local newspaper article mentioned that Building No. 1 will have a modern pool, and that Building No. 6 was a disturbed patients ward.<sup>39</sup> Presumably, plans for the numbered buildings did not necessarily guarantee they were built in that order. Patients were not only given traditional therapies, they were allowed to work in a farm built a few miles west of the campus. Supervised by an expert farmer, they grew vegetables and fruits and raised hogs and chickens.<sup>40</sup> The rapid building and farming program in the early 1920s quickly expended the massive budget allocation to the fledgling hospital, making it a large, modern facility in just a few years. The addition of nurses and staff residences would bring the total number of buildings to 18 by 1927.<sup>41</sup>

The money the federal government expended for the veterans hospital was part of a nation-wide trend towards expanding veteran health care. In the 1920s, the newly formed Veterans Bureau (later the Veterans Administration) reacted to the existing deplorable hospital system for veterans by establishing a new series of medical centers throughout the United States from the early 1920s to the 1940s. As if establishing its new seat of power with the formidable buildings it created, the Veterans Bureau generated a standardized set of hospital plans based on the latest medical theories, and built facades of the buildings to match the architecture of surrounding host communities. The hospitals were important visible reminders of the federal government's investment in the care of veterans and brought in visitors, workers and dollars into communities plagued by the Great Depression.

The resulting hospitals built during this expansion era generally followed basic standards: a large campus, preferably on a slight hill, somewhat distant from town to retain a bucolic setting; a main administration facility, smaller ward buildings, single family homes and duplexes

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<sup>39</sup> "Hospital Here."

<sup>40</sup> "Veterans' Hospital Here one of Country's Finest; Staff Given High Praise," The Augusta Chronicle, 9 May 1926, 6.

<sup>41</sup> "Contract is Awarded."

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for senior staff and the director; a landscape plan with large grassy lawns and a generous setback from the main road; and a healthy environment.<sup>42</sup> The newly acquired Lenwood Hotel and surrounding property proved to be an ideal selection for the Augusta veterans hospital, as it retained a healthy climate, touted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, an impressive main building, and a generous setback from Wrightsboro Road. Subsequent construction to the east and south of the former hotel followed patterns of the architectural set, and generated an orderly campus arrangement of ward and utilitarian buildings.

Augustans appreciated the handsome new buildings and the vast sums of money flowing into the city, but even more so appreciated the service of the veterans, and offered free admission to baseball games and movies. The veterans enjoyed entertainment at the hospital in the form of books and games, but Augusta's religious and social groups regularly visited the patients in the 1920s to offer concerts, plays and even ice cream and cake. These groups include the Elks, the Red Cross, the Catholic Women's Club Auxiliary, the First Baptist Church and the Legion Auxiliary.<sup>43</sup>

The interaction between Augusta's citizens and the veterans at the Lenwood Hospital suggest how accessible the campus was. Wrightsboro Road was a main arterial road leading out of town, but it also served as the southern border to the popular Summerville neighborhood. The former academy was the only building on the expanding campus near the busy Wrightsboro Road until 1927. At a cost of around \$60,000, the chief medical staff quarters planned in 1923 were finally built, in the form of two duplexes and one single home configured into a U-shape around a courtyard. They were part of larger improvement project at the hospital,

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<sup>42</sup> Anonymous, "In Depth Information: The Architectural Set and the Veterans Bureau," 2006, available from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Office of Construction & Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.

<sup>43</sup> "Nearly Three Quarters," 4; Ella A. Baxter, "Lenwood (Veterans) Hospital News," The Augusta Chronicle, 14 May 1922, 5.

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all completed by Jones Construction Company of Charlotte,  
North Carolina.<sup>44</sup>

This quarters area is east of the former academy and followed the axis of the academy buildings, which sit at an angle to Wrightsboro Road. The only buildings constructed along the road, besides the original academy, the quarters area created a new relationship between the campus buildings at the hospital's entrance, and helped transition the institutional setting into the residential neighborhoods found to the north and east. They were built several hundred feet from the façade of the main hospital building and were connected to the same by concrete roads and sidewalks. A single-car garage in 1927, two more duplexes in 1931, and two identical, four-bay garages in 1935 expanded the quarters area and proved to be the last changes to the small residential courtyard. To maintain uniformity in appearance, the duplexes built in 1931 exactly mirrored the floor plan and exterior appearance of the 1927 duplexes.<sup>45</sup> The only remaining evidence of their later construction includes copper ridge caps along the roofs and five-paneled wood interior doors instead of two-paneled doors. The buildings in the courtyard were Nos. 29, 30, 31 and 40 for the 1927 structures, Nos. 32 and 33 for the 1931 duplexes, and Nos. 65 and 66 for the 1935 garages. The wide gap between the building numbers suggest another building boom at the hospital in the early 1930s.

In 1930, the various federal agencies serving veterans consolidated under Executive Order 5398 to become the Veterans Administration. This ushered in an energetic era of veteran hospital construction, and at Lenwood Hospital, accompanied another decade of improvements and construction. Some improvements in the 1930s include the addition of trees, shrubs and flowers, renovation of older buildings on the campus and construction of additional quarters buildings. These projects were under the

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<sup>44</sup> "Work Started on New Additions at Lenwood Hospital," The Augusta Chronicle, 2 August 1927, 2; "The Savannah River - Power Development Above, and Navigation Below Augusta," The Augusta Chronicle, 7 November 1926, 4.

<sup>45</sup> "Plans Filed for Additions to the Lenwood Hospital," The Augusta Chronicle, 24 April 1927, 4.

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supervision of government architect A. J. Feithan at least in the early 1930s, and totaled in the hundreds of thousands of dollars. Improvements to the grounds in the 1930s resulted in a "wide stretch of landscaped lawns" that complemented the expanding campus.<sup>46</sup> By 1934, the Lenwood Veterans Hospital had 990 patients, close to its 1,000-patient maximum, and 400 staff members. The campus included many more buildings, representing an investment of several million dollars by the federal government during a period of deep economic depression.<sup>47</sup>

During World War II, the Veterans Hospital expanded again with several new buildings and joined the war effort by planting twenty-six victory gardens, in addition to an eight-acre garden on the grounds meant to provide food for the hospital. Patients sometimes helped with the garden work.<sup>48</sup> Further enlargement in the 1950s included a \$2 million building in 1953 for neuro-psychiatric patients, which comprised 52 percent of the medical load handled by the Veterans Affairs, and was the main function of the Lenwood Veterans Hospital. The new 162-bed facility brought the total bed capacity at the hospital to over 1,400.<sup>49</sup>

By the mid-1950s, the sprawling veterans hospital campus included buildings that likely numbered in the 60s or 70s. In addition to hospital wards, administration buildings, residences, utility buildings, and recreation facilities, the campus included gardens, poultry houses, barns and warehouses. The gardens provided work and recreation for convalescing soldiers, and made use of the extensive

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<sup>46</sup> Federal Writers Project, American Guide Series: Augusta (Georgia Works Progress Administration, sponsored by City Council of Augusta, 1938), 143; "Plan to Enlarge Soldier Hospital," The Augusta Chronicle, 3 March 1930, 3; "Lenwood Building Program to Start," The Augusta Chronicle, 28 May 1931, 2.

<sup>47</sup> "An Appreciation of the Veterans Hospital," The Augusta Chronicle, 1 November 1934, 4.

<sup>48</sup> "Victory Garden Program Backed by Hospital, Medical College," The Augusta Chronicle, 16 March 1943, 2; "Plans for Lenwood Building Offered," The Augusta Chronicle, 29 May 1945, 3.

<sup>49</sup> "Big Increase in Veterans to be Served by VA Predicted by Chief Administrator," The Augusta Chronicle, 16 April 1953, 3; "Contract to be Let Today for Expanding VA Hospital," The Augusta Chronicle, 22 May 1953, 1.

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acreage in the south part of the campus, which included a nine-hole golf course. Set in a non-linear plan, ward buildings were concentrated in the center and west parts of the campus, while the largest hospital and administrative buildings fortified the north acreage. The quarters courtyard for senior staff exhibited the most symmetrical and balanced layout of buildings in the entire campus.

Several renovations on the hospital grounds in the 1960s and early 1970s greatly diminished the farm atmosphere of the campus with the demolition of the poultry houses, barns and warehouses. This combined with the loss of residential buildings and garages essentially streamlined a multi-functional campus into a more modern hospital, with structures devoted solely to administration and patient care.<sup>50</sup> The residential quarters were no longer required for medical staff and the hospital rented out the quarters buildings in the 1980s and 1990s. Rising rental rates and maintenance costs resulted in their closure in the late 1990s, and left the buildings and courtyard as empty as the former Catholic School just a few hundred feet away. The former heart of the old campus gave way to a new, modern facility to the south, Building No. 110, completed in 1991.<sup>51</sup>

The Lenwood Veterans Hospital's steady growth and expansion throughout the early and mid-twentieth century followed perceptions of health care popular at the time. The Veterans Administration placed a high priority on constructing attractive and modernized hospitals, and in that vein, pursued a new direction in health care by the 1980s. Abandoning the multi-building campus plan of the early 1900s, modernized hospitals promoted large, efficient conglomerations of hospital functions under a single roof. This new direction posed a problem for the historic veterans hospital now landlocked by surrounding development, and in the case of Augusta's Veteran Medical

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<sup>50</sup> Veterans Administration, Augusta, Georgia, Lenwood Division, "Building No. and Location Plan," 1972. Map available from the Georgia Historic Preservation Division.

<sup>51</sup> Nickie Wall, personal conversation with author, 24 August 2009, and 30 September 2009.

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Center, construction of modern facilities required the removal of historic buildings. In the 1980s, the Veterans Administration and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation signed a memorandum of agreement as a provision for the demolition of a number of historic buildings on Augusta's campus. Subsequently, a new building opened in 1991 that consolidated many of the functions of the campus and drew away activity from surrounding historic buildings.

Part II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: This district comprises the most intact historic section of a veteran hospital campus that has undergone drastic changes in the past few decades. The historic district includes the quarters and nearby garages, and a large complex of three veterans hospital buildings originally built as a Catholic school. Framing the entrance to the modern campus, this district retains its original scale, orientation and setting, and was an integral part of the veteran hospital campus design. The district contains buildings of various styles. Building Nos. 18, 19, and 20 are imposing examples of Italianate style while the residential buildings are examples of the Colonial Revival style.
2. Condition of fabric: The district retains a high degree of integrity, with its original and subsequent buildings intact. No buildings were added to the district after its final buildings were completed in 1935. The oval shaped road system and central courtyard are maintained.

B. Site:

1. Historic landscape design:  
Ribbons of grassy lawn, sidewalks, and parking areas currently surround the former academy buildings,

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Building Nos. 18, 19, and 20. Sited on an angle, they are unified with the quarters via a U- shaped road and a grassy courtyard that maintains the distinctive axis of the older buildings. A single hickory tree is located at each of the two ends of the grassy courtyard. To the rear and sides of the buildings composing the quarters, there are a number of mature shade trees, such as live oak, birch, mulberry, maple, water oak, sycamore and hackberry. In the front yards of several of the buildings are crepe myrtle trees, and dense boxwood and other shrubs are adjacent to the facades of the residential buildings. All of these elements combine to create a designed landscape; the mature trees help disguise the busy roads to the north and east, and the traffic utilizing the main entry road to the west. The courtyard and roads ran slightly to the northeast, following the axis of the large complex to the west, a former Catholic school and convent converted to use as the veterans hospital in 1921.

Part III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Architectural drawings: There are original drawings for the single-family building and the duplex buildings dating to 1927. They are in the collections of the Charlie Norwood Veterans Affairs Medical Center.
- B. Historic Photography: Photographs taken by an unknown Veterans Affairs photographer, located at the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office
- C. Interviews: Nickie Wall, Project Manager for the Charlie Norwood Veterans Affairs Medical Center interviewed August 24, 2009 on site. Mary Sickman, Facility Management Executive for the CNVAMC, interviewed June 22, 2009 on site.
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National Reporter System-State Series. Southeastern Reporter, vol. 86. St. Paul, MN: West Publishing Co., 1916.

Rowland, A. Ray and Helen Callahan. Yesterday's Augusta. Miami, FL: E.A. Seemann Publishing, Inc., 1976.

- E. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated: The current staff for facilities management at the CNVAMC has indicated that a former staff member served as an informal historian for the facility but she has since left and her accumulated materials moved to an unknown location at the CNVAMC. Current staff has been unable to locate these materials.

#### Part IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was completed as part of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regarding construction of a new Fisher House at the Charlie Norwood Veterans Affairs Medical Center (CNVAMC)-Uptown Division in Augusta, Georgia. The mission of the Fisher House is to provide housing to families who have a family member at CNVAMC. The construction of the Fisher House requires the removal of the historic quarters area on the grounds of the CNVAMC but will not affect Building Nos. 18, 19, and 20. The historic quarters were among the few buildings that remained from the hospital's earliest years, and were located across from the original buildings used for the hospital, Building Nos. 18, 19 and 20. These buildings were eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Another National Register eligible building on campus is Building No. 7, a former ward and nursing home care unit, built in 1923.

The MOA stipulations included documentation of the eight buildings comprising the quarters as well as Building No. 7 through preparation of a Historic American Building Survey Level II report, with some modifications. The exteriors of Building Nos. 18, 19, and 20 were to be documented with large format photography while the building types that composed the quarters,

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that were to be demolished, and Building No. 7 were to be fully documented. Since the quarters had only three types of buildings, only those features typical for each type were documented, with discussion of the modifications made to other examples of the type. Photographs are also representative of the typical type. The current MOA also required research for any documentation of Building Nos. 1-6 and 8 as fulfillment of a previous MOA generated before the demolition of said buildings. No records were found except maps pre-dating 1991 at the CNVAMC, when the buildings were removed for creation of a new facility on campus. However, a set of 8 x 10 black and white prints that date to 1979 were located in the Georgia Historic Preservation Division's files that may constitute some of the photographic documentation completed after the older MOA was signed. The photographer was William D. Tullis with the Medical Media Production Service, VA Center, Augusta, Ga. These views were scanned and are presented in the Appendix.

This documentation was prepared by New South Associates (NSA) under the direction of Principal Investigator Mary Beth Reed, President of NSA. Photography was completed by NSA Graphics Director David Diener, assisted by NSA Historian/Architectural Historian Staci Richey, who also prepared the historical report. Nickie Wall of the CNVAMC assisted New South Associates's field team with building access and provided Joe Gambill of Virgo Gambill Architects with copies of original floor plans and elevations, which were photographed by Diener. S. Filipovic of Virgo Gambill Architects prepared measured drawings, and Tom Quinn of New South Associates utilized these drawings to create a photo key.

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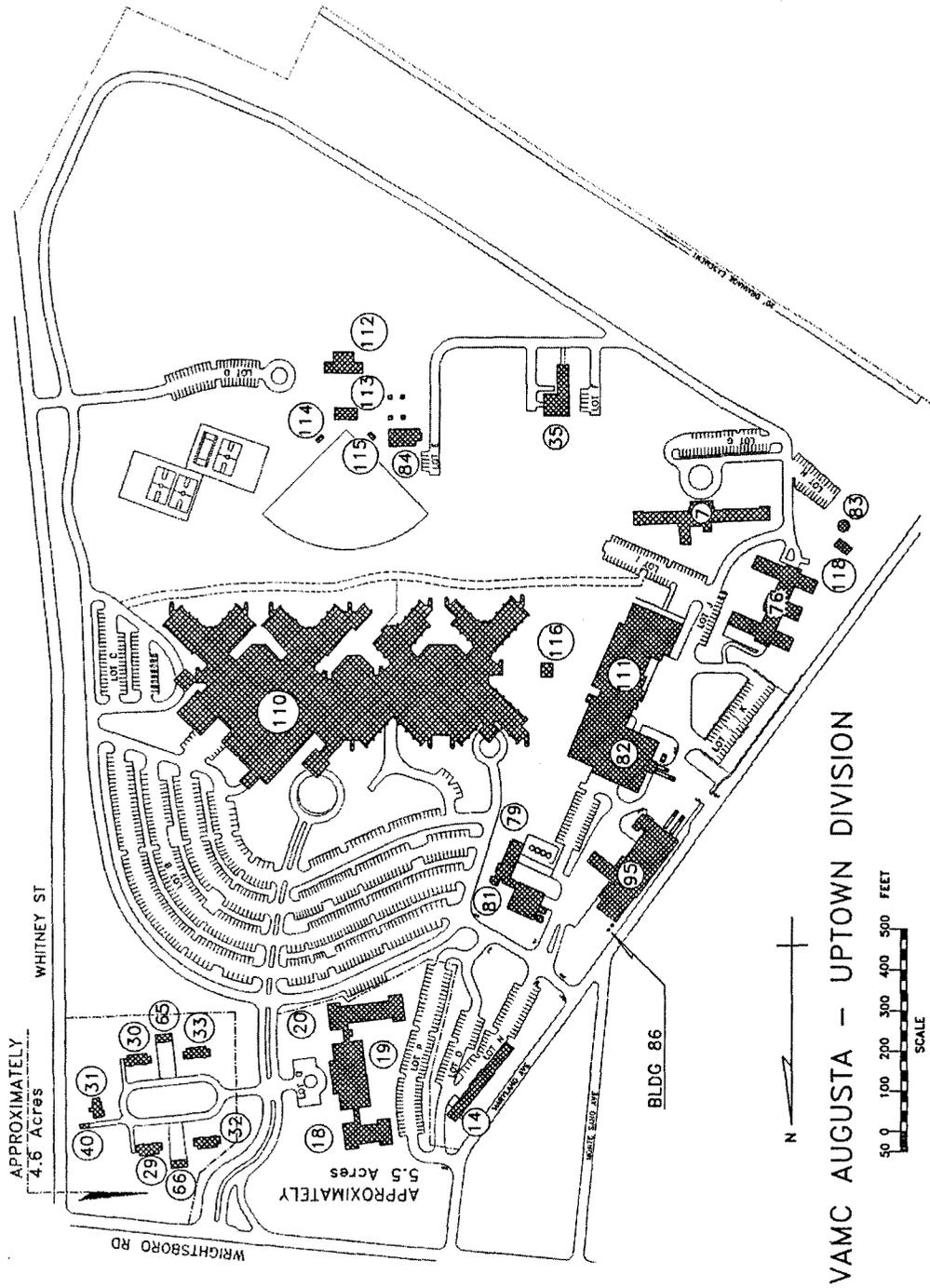
**APPENDIX**

BUILDING LOCATION MAP, 2009

PROPOSED MOUNT ST. JOSEPH ACADEMY DRAWING, 1913

CAMPUS VIEWS, 1979

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Building Location Map, 2009 (Source: CNVAMC 2009)

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Drawing of Proposed Mount St. Joseph Academy, G. Lloyd  
Preacher, 1913.  
Source: Callahan 1993

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BLDG 1

Building 1, Hospital Building, Front. View to Southwest, Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office)

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BLDG 1

Building 1, Hospital Building, Rear View. View to Northeast,  
Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs,  
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BLDG. 2

Building 2, Hospital Building, Front. View to West, Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office)

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*BLDG. 2.*

Building 2, Hospital Building, Front. View to West, Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office)

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BLOG 2

Building 2, Hospital Building, Rear View. View to East,  
Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans  
Affairs, Collection Archived at the Georgia State  
Historic Preservation Office)

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BLDG 3

Building 3, Hospital Building, Front. View to Northwest,  
Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs,  
Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic  
Preservation Office)

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BLDG. 3

Building 3, Hospital Building, Rear View. View to Southeast,  
Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs,  
Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic  
Preservation Office)

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BLDG 4

Building 4, Hospital Building, Front. View to Northwest,  
Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs,  
Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic  
Preservation Office)

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BLDG 4

Building 4, Hospital Building, Oblique Rear View. View to South, Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office)

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BLDG 5

Building 5, Hospital Building, Front. View to Northwest,  
Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs,  
Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic  
Preservation Office)

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BLDG 5

Building 5, Hospital Building, Rear View. View to Southeast,  
Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs,  
Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic  
Preservation Office)

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*BLDG 6*

Building 6, Hospital Building, Front. View to Northwest,  
Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs,  
Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic  
Preservation Office)

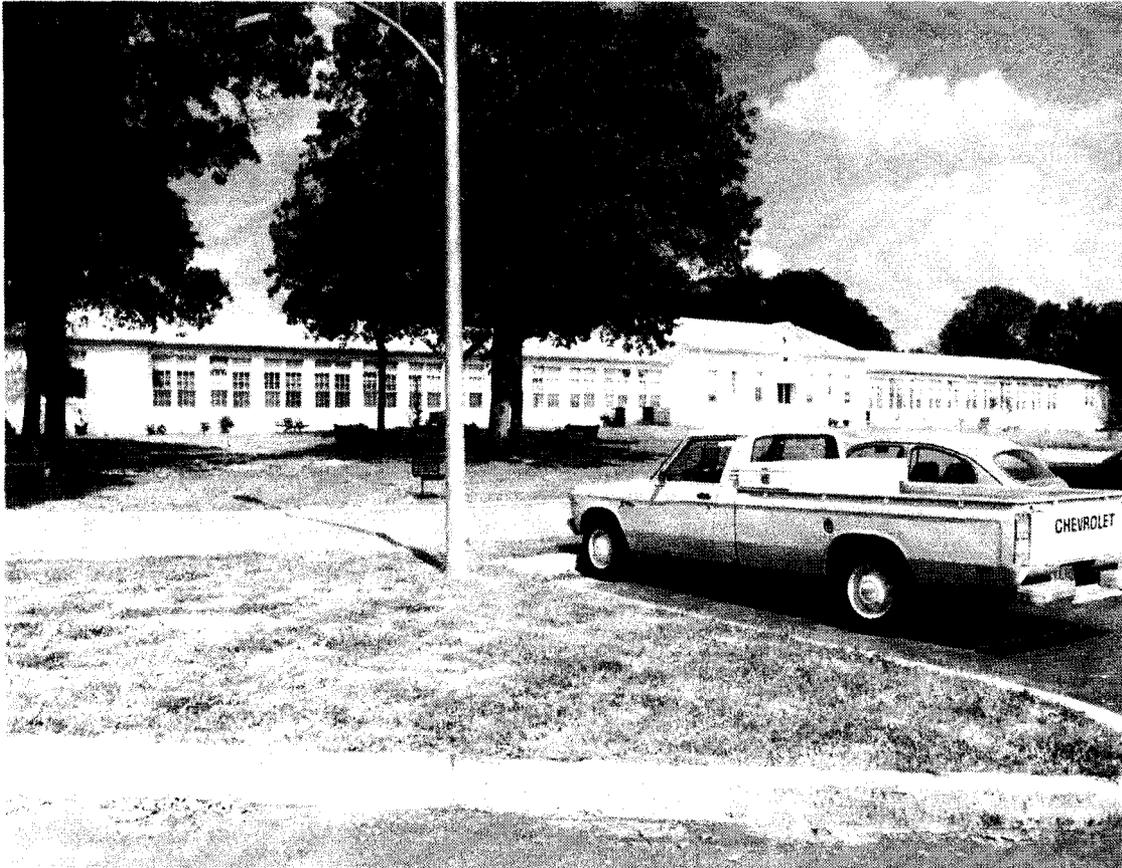
U.S. VETERANS HOSPITAL NO. 62  
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BLDg 6

Building 6, Hospital Building, Rear View, Demolition  
Underway. View to Southeast, Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the  
Department of Veterans Affairs, Collection Archived at the  
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*BLDG. 7*

Building 7, Nursing Home Care Unit, Front. View to North,  
Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs,  
Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic  
Preservation Office)

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BLDG. 7

Building 7, Nursing Home Care Unit, Rear. View to South,  
Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs,  
Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic  
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*BLDG #8*

Building 8, Hospital Building, Front. View to Northwest,  
Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs,  
Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic  
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Building 10, Kitchen and Dining Rooms, Front. View to West,  
Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs,  
Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic  
Preservation Office)

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Building 12, Hospital Building, Front. View to Northwest,  
Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs,  
Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic  
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SLDG 13

Building 13, Shops Building, Front. View to West, Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office)

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3LDG 14

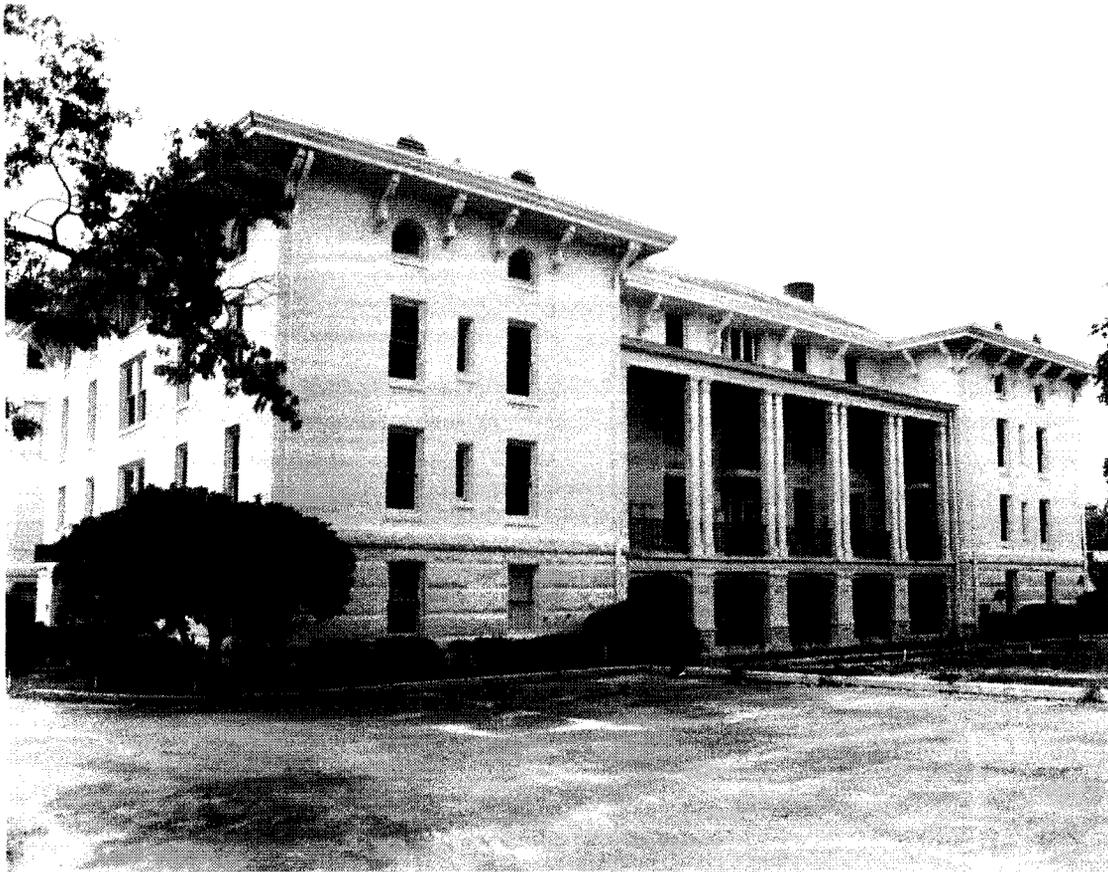
Building 14, Station Garage and Shops, Front. View to Northwest, Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office)

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Building 15, Boiler House, Front. View to West, Circa 1979.  
(Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Collection  
Archived at the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office)

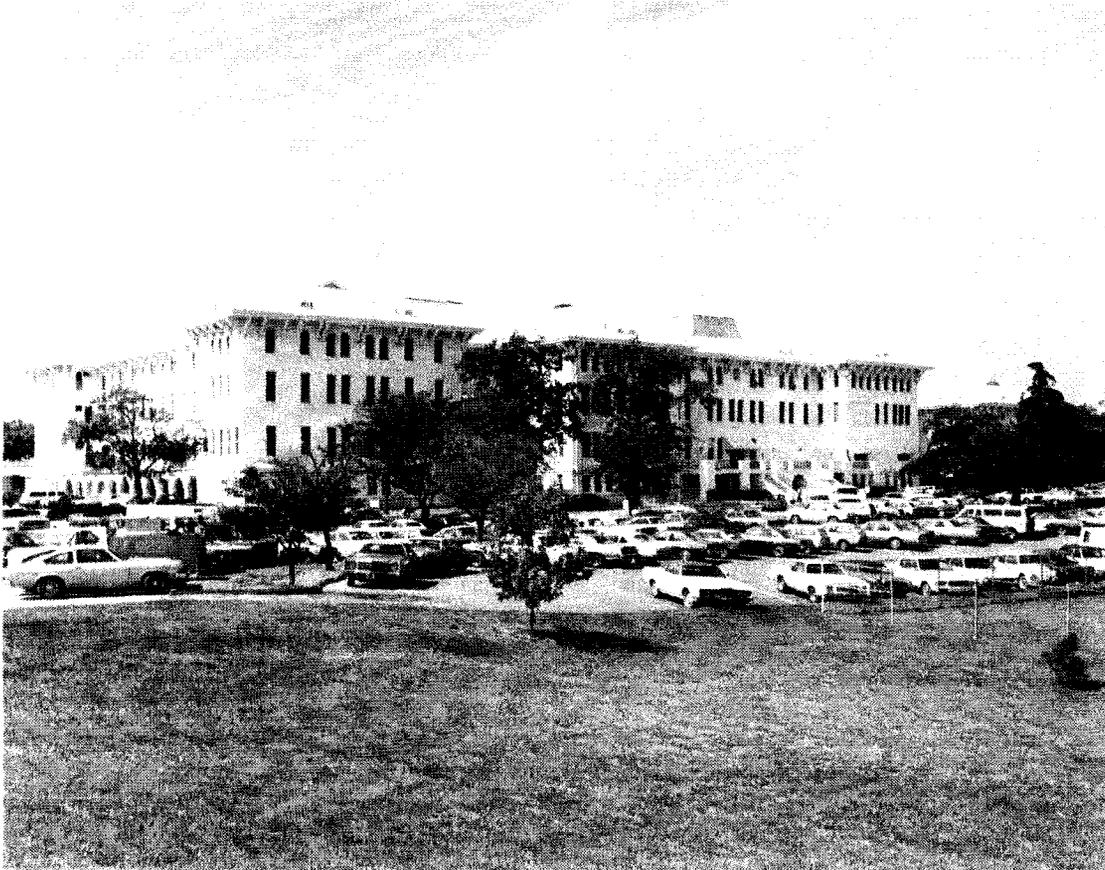
U.S. VETERANS HOSPITAL NO. 62  
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BLDG. 18

Building 18, Vacant, Oblique View. View to Southwest,  
Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs,  
Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic  
Preservation Office)

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3106 19

Building 19, Administration Building, Oblique View. View to Northwest, Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office)

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Building 20, Administration Building and Canteen, Front. View to North, Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office)

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*BLDG. 21*

Building 21, Recreation Building, Front. View to North,  
Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs,  
Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic  
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BLOG. 21

Building 21, Recreation Building, Side View. View to East,  
Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs,  
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Building 29, Duplex Quarters, Front. View to North, Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office)

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Building 30, Duplex Quarters, Front. View to North, Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office)

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Building 31, Director's Quarters, Front. View to East, Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office)

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Building 32, Duplex Quarters, Front. View to North, Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office)

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Building 33, Duplex Quarters, Front. View to South, Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office)

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B106 34

Building 34, Clinical Building, Front, View to West, Circa  
1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs,  
Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic  
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B1DG 34

Building 34, Clinical Building, Rear View. View to East,  
Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs,  
Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic  
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Building 35, Greenhouse, Front. View to South, Circa 1979.  
(Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Collection  
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*BLDG 36*

Building 36, Utility Shop Building, Front. View to Southeast, Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office)

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*SLD 39*

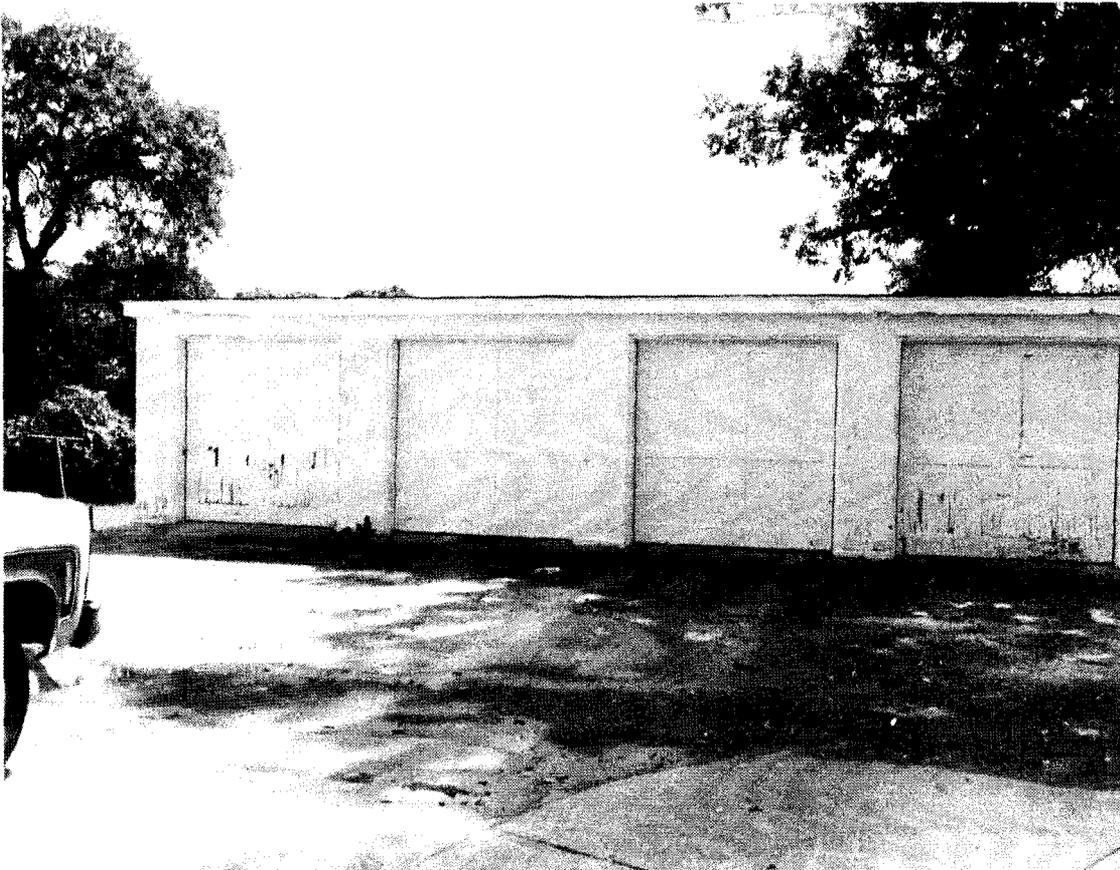
Building 39, Ten Car Garage, Front. View to East, Circa 1979.  
(Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Collection  
Archived at the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office)

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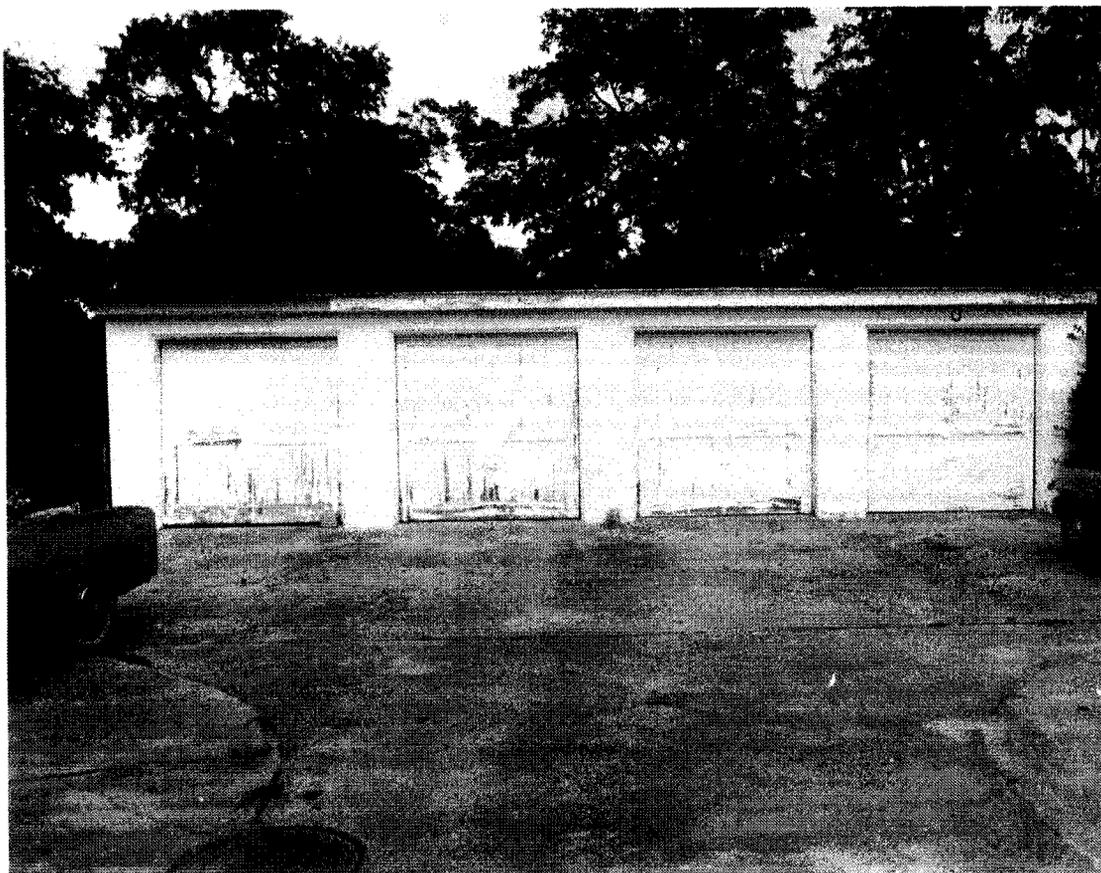
Building 40, Single Garage, Front. View to East, Circa 1979.  
(Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Collection  
Archived at the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office)

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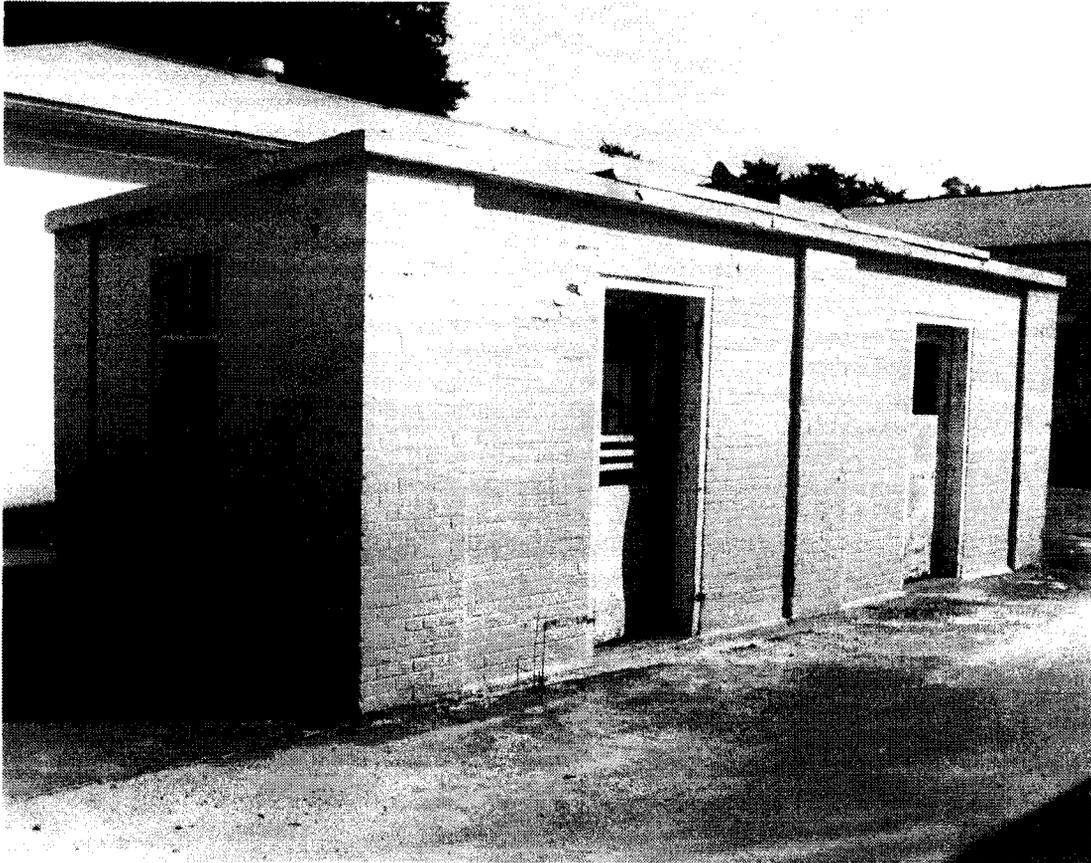
Building 65, Four Car Garage, Front. View to South, Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office)

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Building 66, Four Car Garage, Front. View to North, Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office)

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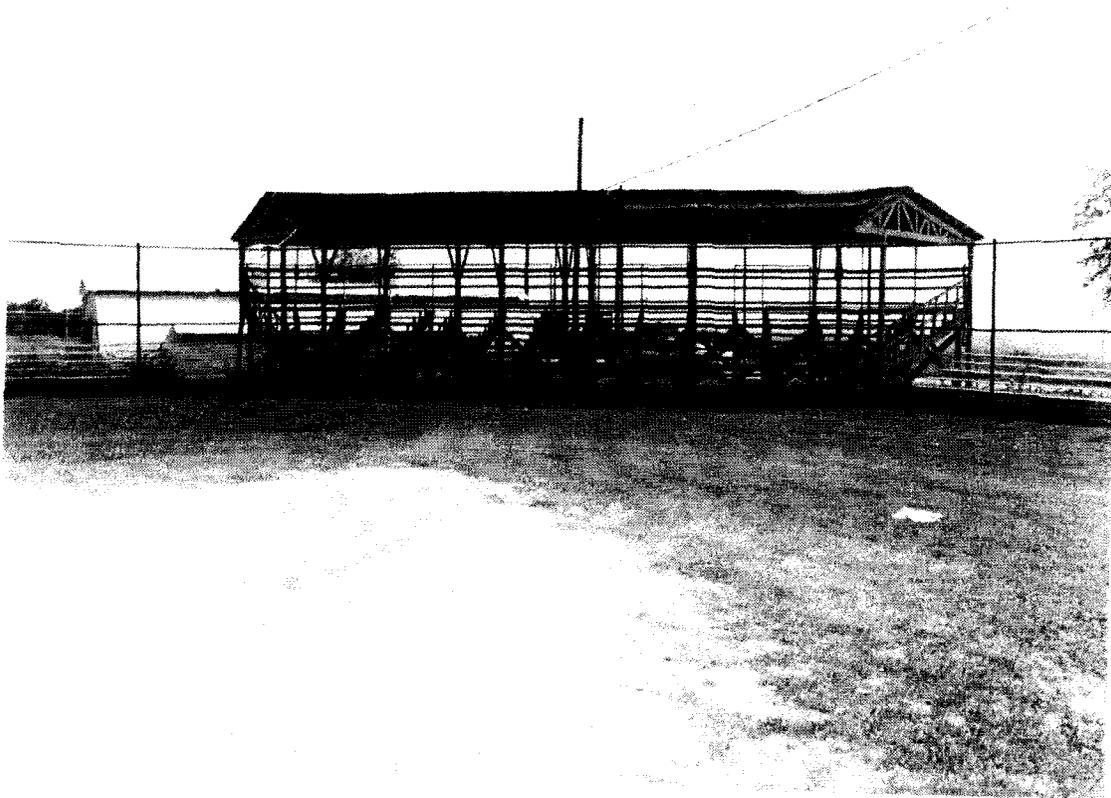
Building 68, Garbage Can Washing and Storage Building, Front.  
View to East, Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of  
Veterans Affairs, Collection Archived at the Georgia State  
Historic Preservation Office)

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Building 69, Former Tool House Used For Research, Front.  
View to North, Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of  
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Building 70, Bleachers at Baseball Field. View to South,  
Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs,  
Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic  
Preservation Office)

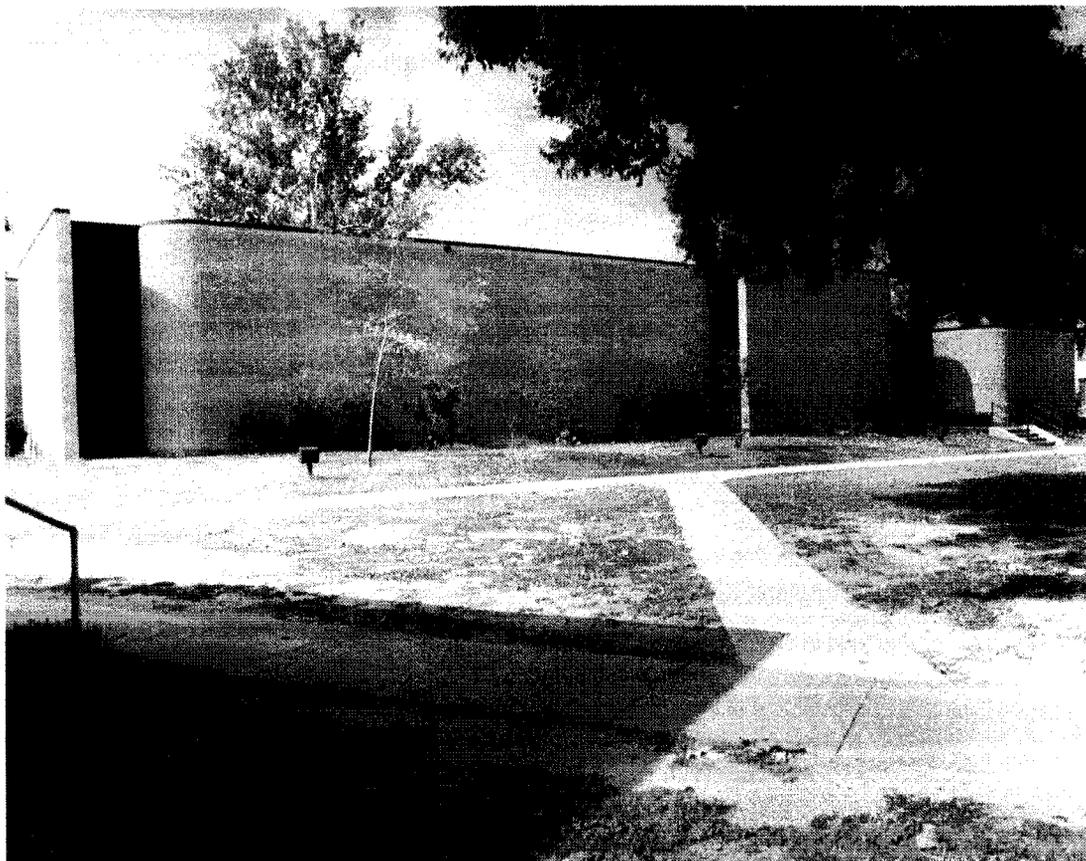
U.S. VETERANS HOSPITAL NO. 62  
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*S.L.O. 76*

Building 76, Hospital Building, Front. View to Northwest,  
Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs,  
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*BLDG 79*

Building 79, Chiller Plant, Front. View Unknown, Circa 1979.  
(Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Collection  
Archived at the Georgia State Historic  
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*BLDG T 91*

Building T-91, Chapel, Front. View to Southwest, Circa 1979.  
(Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Collection  
Archived at the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office)

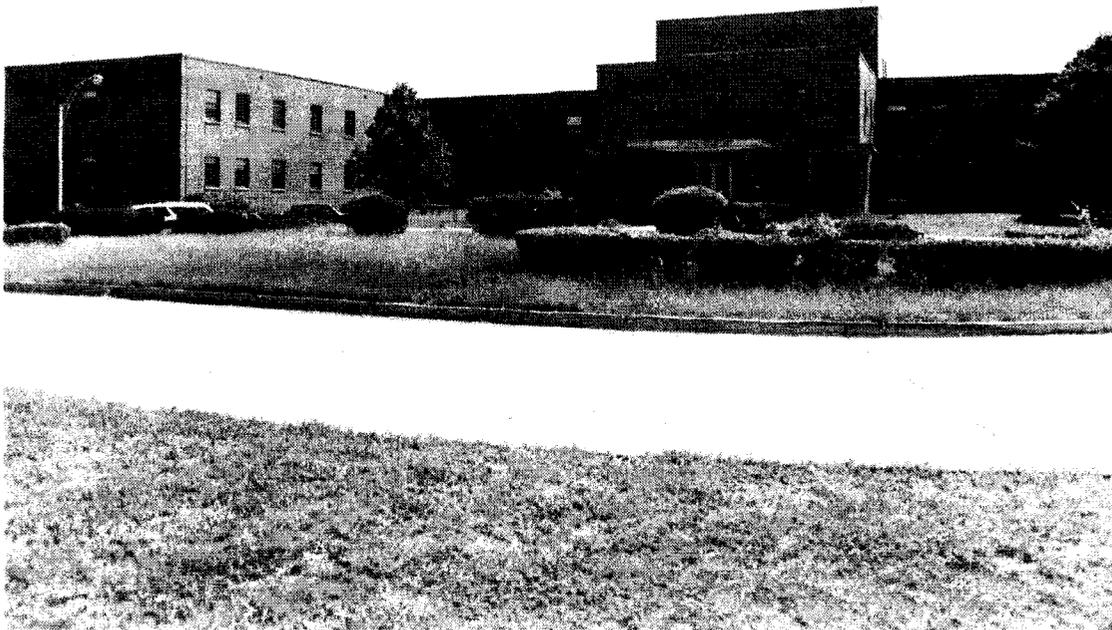
U.S. VETERANS HOSPITAL NO. 62  
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*3106 T-92*

Building T-92, Supply Warehouse, Front. View to Northwest,  
Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs,  
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Building 94, Hospital Building, Front. View to South, Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office)

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BLO6 94

Building 94, Hospital Building, Rear View. View to North,  
Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs,  
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Building 95, Laundry, Front. View to Northwest, Circa 1979.  
(Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Collection  
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Building 98, Outdoor Recreation Building. View to South, Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office)

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*BLDGS. 1-2-3-4-5*

Buildings 1,2,3,4,and 5, Aerial View. View to Northwest,  
Circa 1979. (Courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs,  
Collection Archived at the Georgia State Historic  
Preservation Office)