

U.S. VETERANS HOSPITAL NO. 62,
SINGLE FAMILY QUARTERS
(Charlie Norwood VA Medical Center, Building No. 31)
1 Freedom Way
Augusta
Richmond County
Georgia

HABS No. GA-2424-A

HABS
GA-2424-A

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, SINGLE FAMILY
QUARTERS

(Charlie Norwood VA Medical Center, Building No. 31)

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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: This building was a single-family residence
constructed to house the director of the
Veterans Hospital, and later other medical
staff, until the 1990s. It was demolished
in October 2009.

Significance: This is part of a group of residential and
garage buildings built in the 1920s and
1930s to create the quarters area of the
Lenwood Veterans Hospital. Within this area
are five residential, Colonial Revival
buildings, four are duplexes while this is a
single family home, built in 1927 to house
the director of the hospital. The buildings
are arranged around a courtyard aligned with
the axis of the first hospital buildings to
the west. They are significant for their
use as on-site housing for senior medical
staff, following a former policy of the
Department of Veterans Affairs. They are
also significant as part of an early boom
period in standardized veteran hospital
construction.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: 1927. In July 1927, the local newspaper reported that the contract for the "construction of the commandant's and officers' quarters" had been awarded.¹ By August, work had begun on several projects at the Lenwood Veterans Hospital, including the construction of "several cottages," which were to be completed in ninety days.² Original architectural plans available for the building are dated July 15, 1927. The residence has been labeled Building No. 31 by the Veterans Hospital since its inception.
2. Architects: Not known.
3. Original and subsequent owners: The U.S. Veterans Bureau was the original owner. The U.S. Veterans Bureau was absorbed into the new U.S. Veterans Administration in 1930.³
4. Original and subsequent uses: The building was originally used as housing for the commandant, or director, of the U.S. Veterans Hospital No. 62, per regulations of the U.S. Veterans Bureau (later Veterans Administration). After the Veterans Administration discontinued its policy of housing medical staff in the early 1980s, the buildings were rented to staff of the veterans hospital. This practice ceased in the early 1990s when the hospital raised the rental rates and the buildings no longer attracted tenants. The hospital subsequently closed the building in the 1990s and it was vacant until its demolition in 2009.

¹ Anonymous, "Contract Is Awarded For Additional Buildings at Lenwood Hospital Here," The Augusta Chronicle, 1 July 1927, 7.

² Anonymous, "Work Started on New Additions at Lenwood Hospital," The Augusta Chronicle, 2 August 1927, 2.

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

5. Contractor, Suppliers:

Contractor: Jones Construction Company, Charlotte, NC⁴
Structural Engineer: Not known
Mechanical Engineer: Not known
Electrical Engineer: Not known
Civil Engineer: Not known

6. Original Plans and construction: There are original plans for the building dating to July 15, 1927, though they do not represent the first design of this building. Plans dating to April 1927 for this building have an exterior appearance that is the mirror opposite of the later drawings and the appearance of the building. In fact, the drawings used for this building appear to have simply been reversed copies of the original design, which had words stricken through all over the plans. These same words appear backwards in the July 15, 1927 exterior elevations.

The original appearance of the building was a two-and-a-half-story, wood-frame, Colonial Revival single-family dwelling with weatherboard siding on a formed concrete basement. A single entry centrally located on both the façade and rear of the house provided access to small porches, while two single doors on the south side accessed a larger, single-story porch. A slightly projecting two-story bay on the façade with front gable creates an intersection with the lateral gable roof, originally clad in slate shingles.

The exterior chimney on the south side intersected with a porch along the same side. The porch was a single story with a wood picket balustrade and square support posts. Three posts adorned the south corners of the porch, and each post has an astragal near the capital. A cornice above the columns supported the flat porch roof, adorned by a short picket balustrade with decorative "X" shape in a square motif. The rear side of the home had a projecting central bay with front gable roof and cornice returns. The rear door,

⁴ Anonymous, "Work Started."

located in this central bay, had a stoop and a door hood. A wood picket balustrade was along the edges of the stoop and attached to a baluster for the steps on the north side. The door hood was a simple shed roof covered in shingles, supported by two scroll-sawn brackets.

7. Alterations and additions: The porch on the south side was enclosed and converted to a sunroom. The materials used to enclose the porch, namely metal-framed louver windows, suggest an installation date of around 1950. A second story was added to the sunroom, also likely around 1950. In the late 1950s, the hospital did a major renovation to the kitchen, removing a wall for the large pantry and removing closets from the west kitchen wall, opening up a large space. Top-of-the-line "Youngstown Kitchen" cabinets were installed along each wall of the newly expanded kitchen. Made with metal shelves, the durable cabinets also came with "Lazy Susans" and rounded cabinet doors for the corners. The "Youngstown Kitchens" emblem is on the top part of the lower cabinets where the stovetop used to be located. Formica countertops and a Formica backsplash were likely installed in the 1970s or 1980s, given the style of the material.

A curtain wall was removed in the southern half of the second floor, leaving a large open master bedroom instead of two smaller rooms. One of the two doors for these rooms was removed and the closet was enlarged. The bathroom to this room was renovated in the 1950s or 1960s and the door switched from another room to the other side of the bathroom, accommodating this room. A screen door was added to the front door, and screening was added around the rear porch, likely around the 1950s, when a metal awning replaced the door hood. Two curtain walls in the basement, shown in the original plans, have been removed. They formed the maid's room, and were likely removed during the major renovations of the 1950s or 1960s, as the enameled iron light fixtures from the era hang across the locations of the original walls.

Carpet has been added throughout the first and second stories of the house, with linoleum added to the kitchen, rear entry area and rear bathroom on the first floor. The carpet is likely at least twenty years old or older, suggesting an installation date of Ca. 1970s or 1980s. The linoleum likely dates to the same era.

B. Historical Context

This building was one of three residential buildings completed in 1927, but the only one to serve as a single-family residence. Created for the director of the hospital, the building was set between the other two residential structures and at the end of the oval-shaped courtyard. It commands a view of the original hospital buildings, formerly the Lenwood Hotel and Mount St. Joseph Academy. Garages and two more duplex buildings would eventually be added to the courtyard, but the single-family residence retains a slight detachment from the other buildings. The directors of the hospital and their families lived in the building until the 1980s. The Veterans Administration discontinued the requirement for on-campus housing of senior staff by that time, when this building was rented out to general medical staff. This practice ceased in the 1990s when rent rates increased, and the veterans hospital closed the buildings.

Residential requirements for staff of these hospitals constructed between the 1920s and 1940s generated unique and well-built homes and dormitories. Part of a unified campus atmosphere, these buildings contributed to the "second generation" hospitals for veterans built during this period. This generation of hospital campuses often used standardized plans, architecture that complemented the host city, and a unified aesthetic appearance in the buildings and landscape. They represent the first building wave of the fledgling Veterans Bureau as it established its new authority as a federal agency in the early 1920s.

Part II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural character: The Lenwood Veterans Hospital Building No. 31 is a Colonial Revival residential building, with an asymmetrical façade. The façade has minimal detailing, and reserves most of the ornamentation for the portico with curved underside in front of the façade's central entry. The portico features dentil molding and is supported by two fluted Doric columns. The portico roof's curved underside frames a fanlight above the single door entry. Fanlights are repeated in the gables of the building, and cornice returns highlight the projecting front gabled bay on the façade. Symmetrical fenestration generates a balanced appearance to the façade, although a tripled window on the first story in the projecting left bay is a unique feature amidst a single and several doubled windows. The rear of the house also displays some architectural interest, with a projecting central bay with front gable and cornice returns.
2. Condition of fabric: The exterior fabric of the building is in good condition, although paint failure over the entire exterior generates a poor appearance. The roof shingles and weatherboard on exterior walls are intact. The windows and doors are also intact. The interior of the building is in excellent condition on the first and second floors and in the unfinished attic. The basement is in good condition but a broken windowpane has allowed debris to enter the building as well as small animal infiltration.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: This is a two-and-a-half-story rectangular building with a three-bay façade. The façade and rear are asymmetrical, but the two-bay north side is symmetrical. A two-story enclosed porch on the south side obscures the symmetry of the original two bays. On the interior, the first story has a central entry and stairway, dividing the dining

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room and kitchen on the left from the large living room and sunroom on the right. The central stairway similarly divides the second story, with two bedrooms and bathroom on the left of the stairway and a large master bedroom with bathroom and sunroom to the right. An enclosed stairway from this floor leads to the unfinished and undivided attic. The basement is accessed by a stairway off the kitchen and is a large open space with a small, enclosed bathroom and a small room that is partially unexcavated.

2. Foundation: The foundation is poured concrete, forming basement walls and exposed for approximately two feet above the ground level around the exterior of the building. It is approximately 8" thick and is stuccoed on the exterior. The interior walls reveal reliefs from the grain of the wood forms and are painted off-white. The basement floor is concrete and the unfinished ceiling exposes 2"x10" joists. The unfinished basement ceiling has been painted white.
3. Walls: Wood frame walls are clad on the exterior with weatherboard siding.
4. Structural Systems, framing: The exterior poured concrete walls of the basement, and an off-center wall dividing the basement, form the load-bearing foundation for the structure. A single square concrete column located somewhat centrally in the basement supports an intersecting steel I-beam, which supports some of the load-bearing walls above on the first and second stories. The basement floor is concrete, but the floor system for the first story is exposed wood joists running perpendicular to the central steel I-beam. On the first and second floors, the two interior load-bearing walls flank the stairwell and run east to west. Curtain walls in the north halves of each floor divide the spaces into the dining room and kitchen, and bedrooms and bathrooms. The wood roof rafters meet at a central north to south ridge board, which has two 4"x4" support posts symmetrically placed in the attic. Collar ties placed across every other rafter offers additional structural support.

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5. Stoops, porticoes: There are two porches on this building, located on the west and east sides. The small rear (east) screened porch is the width of a single bay with an aluminum awning for a roof. There is a picket balustrade around the porch located inside but not attached to wood framework supporting the screen.

The porch on the façade (west) is only the width of the single door entry, with an attached stoop across an additional bay to the south. The small porch is rectangular in shape with a terra cotta tile floor and brick stair. Fluted Doric columns support a front gable porch roof with curved underside. Dentil molding adorns the cornice.

6. Chimney: There is a single brick chimney on the south side of the building with a single opening on the first story, in the living room. The chimney was an exterior feature until the enclosure of the porch into a sunroom.

7. Openings

- a. Doorways and doors: There are four exterior doorways on this building: a main entry on the façade, an entry on the south sunroom, and two doorways on the east side, one for the first floor and one for the basement. The main entry door is a nine light over square panel wood door, and is located centrally on the facade. Exterior trim flanking this door consists of simple, flat wood trim approximately 4" wide. The trim continues above the door around the fanlight. The door on the south side entering the sunroom is a wood door with large central louvered window. Slender 2" wood trim surrounds the door. The first floor door on the rear side is a nine light over a two panel wood door. The simple wood trim is 4" wide and has no ornamentation. It is located in the central bay of the rear side, a bay that projects slightly from the façade. The basement door is nine light over a two panel wood

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door and the simple wood exterior trim is approximately 2" across. It is located underneath the rear porch with concrete stairs leading to it adjacent to the rear basement wall.

- b. Windows and shutters: Fenestration is generally symmetrical on all sides of the building, with windows doubled on most of the façade and rear elevation. Single windows are on the north side, and the south side has large windows on the two-story sunroom, which were likely added in the 1950s.

Original windows are six-over-six double-hung sash, and typically measure 3'x5'6" on the first floor and 2'2"x5'6" on the second floor. Approximately 4" wood trim surrounds the windows, which have a simple wood sill and a slightly projecting slender wood cap along the top of the eave to serve as a lintel. On the original plans, all of the six-over-six sash windows were to have louvered shutters with a top solid wood panel with half-moon cutout. There are no shutters on the building. There are metal awnings on the windows on the front and rear sides and on the windows of the two-story sunroom.

Other notable windows are the semicircular lights in the gables, which are casement windows. They open inward and have a hinge along the bottom attached to the wood sill. Basement windows are only found on the façade and rear side. A set of doubled, six pane windows on the basement façade have been covered on the exterior by a stoop across the façade. A similar set of doubled windows is located on the rear side, and each window measures 3'x1'8" tall. A single window of this same size is located on the rear wall under the porch, surrounded by a poured concrete window well. A smaller casement window with three panes located in the north bay of the rear side.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The building has an intersecting gable roof covered with asphalt shingle. The roof deck is composed of diagonally placed dimensional lumber, nailed to 2"x10" wood rafters joined by collar beams on every other rafter. The rafters join a ridge board at the peak, and two 4"x4" posts support the board.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The cornices and boxed eaves are wood with cornice returns in the gables. Cyma Reversa molding on the fascia creates the simple cornice. Copper gutters are located along portions of the rear eave and in the northwest corner of the eave on the façade.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The full basement is a large open space with a load-bearing wall partitioning a small, two-room space featuring a bathroom and a utilitarian room that is partially unexcavated. The floors are concrete as are the walls, which are painted. A concrete column is located near the stairwell and supports the load of the wall and stairwell on the first floor.

The first floor is divided into two halves by a central hall and stairwell. The southern half of this floor is made up of a large living room with a central fireplace along the south wall, adjacent to a shallow, inset shelf. Windows are on the east and west walls of this room, a large open doorway is on the north wall, leading to the hall and stairway, and a single door on the south wall leads to the enclosed porch or sunroom. The sunroom has large louver windows on three sides, the north wall is dominated by the back of the brick chimney, which projects slightly into the room. The north half of the first floor has a dining room in the northwest corner, featuring a tripled window on the west wall and a large open doorway on the south wall to the stairway and hall. The large kitchen is in the northeast corner of the first floor

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and features an open floor plan with Youngstown Kitchen cabinets lining the walls. A bathroom is located adjacent to the rear foyer, which opens to the kitchen and has the doorway to the basement stairs.

The second story is also divided by the central stair. There are two bedrooms and a full bathroom on the north side, all connected by a short hallway. An enclosed stair with doorway in this hallway allows access to the attic. In the south half of the second story is a large master bedroom with full bathroom and sunroom on the southern half.

The attic is an open space with a wood floor, but is otherwise unfinished. The head of the stairs to the attic enters from the north side, while a simple banister of painted 2"x4" dimensional lumber surrounds the stairwell.

2. Stairways: There is a central stairway with a landing located about 7/8 of the way between the first and second stories. There is a single window in the rear wall at the landing. This stair has a continuous wood picket balustrade and 4" square wood newel posts at the head and foot of the stairs, including the head and feet at the landing. The square wood newel posts have a recessed panel on each side, an astragal approximately 6" from the top and a pyramidal wood cap. Two of the posts have a short pendant that frames the first floor ceiling above the foot of the stairs. The treads are stained wood covered with carpet.

A wood stair to the full basement is constructed of three stringers resting on the floor, with wood treads and risers. There are no additional supports for the staircase. The handrail is simply two 2"x4" boards attached to wood posts at the head and foot of the stairs along one side.

The simple wood stairs to the attic have wood treads and risers and a round wood handrail along one side of the flanking walls.

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3. **Flooring:** The basement floor is poured concrete. Although the original flooring for the first and second floors is likely hardwood, it is not visible under the beige wall-to-wall carpeting throughout the house. Light brown linoleum with a geometric pattern is on the floor of the kitchen, rear foyer and bathroom on the first story. The fireplace hearth is made of red brick. Ceramic tile is on the floors of the second floor bathrooms. In the north bathroom the floor tile is a series of squares created by small white 2" long rectangular tiles framing four white 1" square tiles, with black 1" square tiles in the corners of the square shape. In the updated southern bedroom for the master suite, a Ca. 1960s renovation resulted in the addition of pink small size ceramic tile on the floor, in a pattern of interlocking squares and rectangles.
4. **Wall and ceiling finish:** The walls of the basement are poured concrete that are painted. The basement ceiling consists of the floor joists for the first floor. These 2"x10" joists and the subfloor above are painted white. On the first and second floors, walls and ceilings are finished in smooth plaster, and the ceiling height is 9' on both stories. Bathroom walls are partially covered with ceramic tile, and interior walls in the sunrooms are covered with a synthetic paneling. The attic is unfinished.
5. **Openings:**
 - a. **Doorways and doors:** Interior doors are typically solid wood with two rectangular panels, the top panel is 39" in height and taller than the 19" bottom panel. Both panels are 22½" wide. The trim around interior doors is 4½" wide, and composed of a flat 4" wide wood piece surrounded on the exterior edge by a slightly projecting 1/2" wide wood trim. These doors are found throughout the second floor, for bedrooms and bathrooms. On the first floor, two multi-paned glass doors with wood frames access the sunroom from the living and dining rooms. A wood, single

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panel swinging door leads from the dining room to the kitchen.

- b. Windows: The interior 4½" trim for windows is simple, and consists of a 4" wide wood piece with a slightly recessed ½" wide channel along the interior edge. An additional ½" wide wood trim projects slightly around the exterior edge the 4" piece and completes the trim. Underneath the flat windowsill with rounded edge, the 4" trim repeats, with a narrow Cyma Reversa molding just under the projecting lip of the sill. This same molding is found on the double windows in the basement located in the portion originally designed as the maid's room. Other windows in the basement do not change molding for the sill and instead continue the 4½" trim from around the sides and top of the window.
6. Decorative features and trim: The decorative features in this building are somewhat limited. In the living room the fireplace has a Colonial styled mantel, featuring fluted pilasters supporting a simple cornice and mantelshelf. A central rectangular wood plaque in the center of the cornice has an oval wreath carving. The mantelshelf projects slightly at the two corners, above the pilasters. There is a "built in" shelf and cabinet unit adjacent to the fireplace, but it is likely a Ca. 1950s alteration to an enclosed doorway that accessed the porch. The bottom of this unit has three cabinet doors and the top portion has adjustable shelves in three vertical units with arches at the top of the trim. Baseboards throughout the house are 7" tall, and consist of a tall wood piece with small wood molding resting along the top, and a quarter-round molding attached to the face of the wood along the floor. There is Cyma Reversa crown molding throughout the house on both the first and second floors.
7. Hardware: Notable interior hardware is located on the doors and windows in the building. Doors throughout the home feature brass doorknobs with a brass backplate. Brass door hinges with a ball at the top and bottom have often been painted over. There are

two hinges per door. Windows feature bronze recessed sash lifts, often two per bottom sash, and brass crescent sash locks.

8. Mechanical Equipment:

- a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: The house is equipped with a forced air heating, venting and air conditioning system. The original heating system was steam generated. The fireplace was another heating source for the living room. It has a concrete brick fireback and a removable metal plate in the floor for sweeping ashes down a chute. A small iron door, approximately one-foot square, hinged to an iron frame, accessed the ash chute in the maid's room. It has the word "Majestic" in raised letters on the front.
- b. Lighting: There are several light fixtures that may be original to the house. A single pendant fixture in the hallway hangs from a brass chain and features a septagonal lantern of brass and glass surrounding a central light bulb. A chandelier in the dining room also hangs from a brass chain and is composed of five lights attached by slender, curved brass arms to the central piece. Each light has a slender glass globe on a brass holder with a brass, cylindrical pendant. Other lighting in the house likely dates to the 1950s and 1960s when there were other renovations in the house. There are white enameled metal rectangular fluorescent light fixtures in the basement. The kitchen has square metal-framed fluorescent lights. Bedrooms have white glass bowl-shaped globes screwed to a brass ceiling plate.
- c. Plumbing: Original plumbing systems utilized galvanized metal, cast iron and copper piping. An original enameled cast-iron double, deep sink in the basement rests on an iron platform with four shaped iron legs. The bathroom along the rear wall of the second story has an iron tub

with a Streamline design in which the façade steps out three times to give a battered appearance.

9. Original furnishings: There are no original furnishings.

D. Site:

1. Historic landscape design: The original plans for the building included the sidewalks that are extant in the front lawn area. There is a concrete driveway from the road to the front of the nearby single-car garage that is likely part of the original landscape design. This building and its surrounds are part of a group of residential and garage buildings organized around a U-shaped road and the subsequent grassy courtyard. 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 district, 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.
2. Outbuildings: There is a single-car garage (Building No. 40, according to the Veterans Hospital) constructed in 1927, located northeast of this building.⁵ This is a masonry building, with hollow tile terra cotta walls. Rough finished stucco covers exterior walls although interior walls are left exposed. The foundation is brick, and the floor is poured concrete. The single-pitch roof is covered with composition asphalt shingle and has an approximately 6" boxed eave on the front and rear only, there is no roof overhang on the sides of the building. The west facing façade is dominated by an

⁵ Nickie Wall, personal communication with author, 24 August 2009, and 30 September 2009.

8'x8' garage door. It is a fifteen panel wood door with a row of windows, now filled in with particle board. Hardware included a separate metal lock and swivel handle, with inscriptions for the Overhead Door Corporation from Hartford City, Indiana.

Part III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Architectural Drawings: There are original drawings for this building dating to July 15, 1927 in the Facilities Management department at the Charlie Norwood Veterans Affairs Medical Center. The first set of plans, from April 1927, showed the building façade as opposite of its July plans, with a projecting bay on the right side of the façade.
- B. 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.
- C. Bibliography:
1. Primary and Unpublished Sources:

"Contract is Awarded for Additional Buildings at Lenwood Hospital Here." The Augusta Chronicle, 1 July 1927, 7.

"Work Started on New Additions at Lenwood Hospital." The Augusta Chronicle, 2 August 1927, 2.
 2. Secondary and Published Sources:

Adkins, Robinson E. Medical Care of Veterans, report prepared by the Veterans Administration Department of Medicine and Surgery. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1967. Available from the Department of Veterans Affairs.
- D. 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.

- E. Supplemental Materials: There are measured drawings from 1996 created for a renovation project that apparently did not take place. The CNVAMC has these drawings. There are measured floor plan drawings from 2009 drawn by S. Filipovic of Virgo Gambill Architects in Augusta, Georgia.

Part IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was completed following the execution 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 construction of the Fisher House required the removal of the historic quarters on the grounds of the CNVAMC. 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 historic 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 building types that comprise the quarters area as well as Building No. 7 through preparation of a Historic American Building Survey Level II report, with some modifications. Since the quarters area 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. Exterior large format photography of Building Nos. 18, 19, and 20 were also stipulated as well as contextual views of the district.

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

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Director David Diener, assisted by NSA Historian/Architectural Historian Staci Richey, who also prepared the historical report. Nickie Wall of the CNVAMC assisted Diener and Richey in the field 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.