ADDENDUM TO:
NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS -
BATTLE MOUNTAIN SANITARIUM, GOVERNOR'S QUARTERS
(Hot Springs Veterans Administration Medical Center, Building No. 23)
(VA Black Hills Health Care System - Hot Springs Campus, Building No. 23)
500 North Fifth Street
Hot Springs
Fall River County
South Dakota

HABS SD-24-B
HABS SD-24-B

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

FIELD RECORDS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240-0001

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

ADDENDUM TO

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS – BATTLE MOUNTAIN SANITARIUM, GOVERNOR'S QUARTERS

(Hot Springs Veterans Administration Medical Center, Building No. 23)
(VA Black Hills Health Care System - Hot Springs Campus, Building No. 23)

HABS No. SD-24-B

Location: 500 North 5th Street, Hot Springs, Fall River County, South Dakota

The coordinates for the Governor's Quarters are 43.434837 N, -103.479347 W, and they were obtained through Google Earth in June 2013 with, it is assumed, NAD 1983. There is no restriction on the release of the locational data to the public.

Present Owner: Department of Veterans Affairs, Black Hills Health Care System

Present Use: Staff residence

Significance: Built between 1903 and 1907, Battle Mountain Sanitarium of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (NHDVS) included a grouping of residential structures to house its staff. The NHDVS was a federal institution authorized by Congress in 1865 and charged with caring for Civil War veterans disabled by their military service. By 1930 the system had eleven branches and became part of the new Veterans Administration. The Battle Mountain Sanitarium was the tenth NHDVS facility and the only one built exclusively for medical care. Like military installations in this period, the NHDVS branches each had officers' quarters which resembled fashionable suburban architecture and were assigned according to the hierarchy of rank among the leadership.

Well-known Omaha architect Thomas Rogers Kimball designed the Mission Revival hospital complex as well as the staff quarters. The Governor's Quarters, intended for the chief administrative officer of the Sanitarium and his family, were the largest and most elaborate of the residential structures. Here the Governor also served in a dual role as Head Surgeon, due to Battle Mountain Sanitarium's unique role within the NHDVS system as primarily an acute care medical facility. The Queen Anne-style Governor's Quarters was situated slightly away from the other houses, for more privacy, near the main entrance drive overlooking downtown Hot Springs.

Historian: Lisa Pfueller Davidson, Ph.D., HABS Staff Historian

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION
A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: 1905-07

2. Architect: Thomas Rogers Kimball, Omaha, Nebraska

3. Original and subsequent uses: Building No. 23 has served as staff housing for the Battle Mountain Sanitarium from the time of its construction to the present.

4. Builder: Reynard and Oak, Omaha, Nebraska

5. Original plans and construction: An almost complete set of Thomas Rogers Kimball's original plans for the Governor's Quarters are located in the Hot Springs Campus Maintenance Office files. They indicate that the house largely retains its original appearance.

6. Alterations and additions: Changes to the Governor's Quarters have been minimal and mainly consist of alterations to porches on the exterior. On the interior some original finishes and fixtures have been updated.

B. Historical Context: See overview historical context HABS No. SD-24 for additional information on the Battle Mountain Sanitarium and the NHDVS.

For individual building reports see:

HABS No. SD-24-A	NHDVS-Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Administration Building
HABS No. SD-24-F	NHDVS-Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Mess Hall
HABS No. SD-24-T	NHDVS-Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Ward 4
HABS No. SD-24-O	NHDVS-Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Plunge Bath/Protestant Chapel
HABS No. SD-24-P	NHDVS-Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Laundry/Catholic Chapel
HABS No. SD-24-H	NHDVS-Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Conservatory
HABS No. SD-24-W	NHDVS-Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Treasurer's Quarters
HABS No. SD-24-X	NHDVS-Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Engineer's Quarters
HABS No. SD-24-Y	NHDVS-Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Duplex Quarters
HABS No. SD-24-K	NHDVS-Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Bandstand
HABS No. SD-24-Z	NHDVS-Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Grand Staircase
HABS No. SD-24-J	NHDVS-Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Tuberculosis Hospital

Battle Mountain Sanitarium, the tenth expansion of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, was built between 1903 and 1907 in Hot Springs, South Dakota. Hot Springs was a mineral springs resort located in the Black Hills of South Dakota. A territorial soldiers' home was established there in 1889. Local politicians and Hot Springs residents started

promoting their location for a new NHDVS branch in the 1890s. Unlike many earlier Branches of the NHDVS, which saw gradual expansion and additions to their physical plants, Battle Mountain Sanitarium was constructed in one, multi-year construction campaign. Omaha-based architect Thomas Rogers Kimball designed a striking Mission Revival hospital of local red sandstone which included the Administration Building with a dramatic dome, six wards arranged in a spoke-like fashion around a courtyard encircled with hallways, and a matching Mess Hall/Service Building attached at the rear.

Kimball also designed a set of four officer's quarters in addition to other support structures such as the powerhouse and conservatory. Like military installations in this period, the NHDVS branches each had officers' quarters which resembled fashionable suburban architecture and assigned according to the hierarchy of rank among the leadership. The Governor's Quarters, intended for the chief administrative officer of the Sanitarium and his family, were the largest and most elaborate of the residential structures. At the Sanitarium the Governor also served in a dual role as Head Surgeon. The Queen Anne-style Governor's Quarters were situated slightly away from the other houses, for more privacy, near the main entrance drive and the edge of the rise looking over downtown Hot Springs.

Battle Mountain Sanitarium was unique within the National Home system in its primary purpose as a medical facility. Veterans would travel for short term treatment of acute conditions before returning to other primarily residential NHDVS branches. Construction began with the main hospital complex; the NHDVS Board of Managers approved Kimball's plans in late 1902.[1] Kimball visited the site in February 1903 to continue fine tuning his design and consult with his team. He was accompanied by S. G. Neiler, a Chicago-based mechanical engineer, a Mr. Potter, a hydraulic engineer also from Chicago, and Frank Rooney from his Omaha office. Rooney would be moving to Hot Springs in a few weeks to serve as superintendent of construction.

The general construction contract was let to Reynard and Oak of Omaha on August 5, 1903 and work grading the site began before the end of the month.[2] After the hospital complex was well underway, Kimball turned his attention to designing the officer's quarters and other support structures. In May 1905 Kimball again visited the site with Captain Palmer, the NHDVS local manager, and George Kessler, "a distinguished landscape gardener of Kansas City." Kessler recently worked with Kimball on the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904, contributing the landscape design for the grounds. According to the *Hot Springs Weekly Star* "[Kimball and Kessler] arranged for the main entrance to the grounds on Tenth Street and a loop will be made in the making the ascent to the hill, which gives a very good grade."[3] It is likely this trip included site selection for the officer's quarters, which were located just south of the entrance loop road (Figure 1).

---

[1] *Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Hot Springs, South Dakota*, c. 1909, Battle Mountain Museum Collection.
[2] Clippings, "Contract is Awarded," *Hot Springs Weekly Star*, 9 August 1903; "Are Moving the Dirt," *Hot Springs Weekly Star*, 21 August 1903, Battle Mountain Sanitarium Museum.
[3] Battle Mountain Sanitarium transcribed newspaper articles, 12 May 1905, Hot Springs Public Library.

In July 1905 Supervising Architect Rooney received the preliminary drawings from Kimball for the next round of construction contracts to include the Governor's Quarters, power house, stables, reservoir and green house.[4] Surviving elevation drawings of the Governor's Quarters are dated September-November 1905 (Figures 2-5). The large Queen Anne-style dwelling included numerous porches, chimneys, dormers, and decorative half-timbering and shingles. The first floor plan show spacious rooms including a living room, parlor, dining room, entrance hall, kitchen, and pantries (Figure 6). The second floor included five bedrooms and two full baths (Figure 7). Reynard and Oak again won the construction contract with the lowest bid, this time $30,000.[5] In February 1906, the *Hot Springs Weekly Star* reported that "ground has been broken on the hill for the superintendent's cottage, it will cost about $15,000 and when completed will be quite a model residence."[6]

Work continued on Battle Mountain Sanitarium through 1906, and the official opening was planned for the spring of 1907. On March 15, 1907 the Governor and Head Surgeon of the new Sanitarium, Colonel Rudolphus D. Jennings, received Captain Palmer, Inspector General Elwell and other NHDVS officials. They stayed in the Administration Building guest rooms and ate in the officers' dining room.[7] Governor Jennings and his wife moved into "his elegant new official home on the hill" in mid-May 1907.[8] It is not clear why such a large Governor's Quarters was needed since Colonel and Mrs. Jennings did not seem to have children living with them.

By September 1907 improvements to the grounds and construction of the other three officers' quarters and the conservatory were nearly complete, at a cost of just over $48,000. The three additional quarters were arranged in a row just east of the Governor's Quarters. This grouping faces away from the Governor's Quarters along a shared curved drive. They included a large Queen Anne dwelling for the Treasurer's Quarters, although not as grand as the Governor's Quarters. Flanking the Treasurer's Quarters were two smaller matching cottages of simpler detailing. The one to the north was for the Engineer and to the south for the Quartermaster.[9] An illustrated souvenir booklet of the Battle Mountain Sanitarium published in 1909 notes that a "large and commodious dwelling" was provided for the Governor/Head Surgeon.[10] The current resident was Colonel James E. Miller, previously of the Mountain Branch in Johnson City, Tennessee.

During 1910 a nurses' cottage was completed in the residential area south of the hospital. This wood frame boarding house cost $12,652.50 and allowed the nurses to move out of the quarters they occupied in the Administration Building of the hospital. A Chaplain's Quarters

---

[4] Battle Mountain Sanitarium transcribed newspaper articles, 28 July 1905, Hot Springs Public Library.
[5] Battle Mountain Sanitarium transcribed newspaper articles, 26 January 1906, Hot Springs Public Library.
[6] Battle Mountain Sanitarium transcribed newspaper articles, 16 February 1906, Hot Springs Public Library.
[7] NHDVS Board of Managers, *Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 1906* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1907), 6; Battle Mountain Sanitarium transcribed newspaper articles, 15 March 1907, Hot Springs Public Library.
[8] Battle Mountain Sanitarium transcribed newspaper articles, 17 May 1907, Hot Springs Public Library.
[9] Inspector-General's Office, *Inspection Report – National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1907), 34-38.
[10] *Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Hot Springs, South Dakota*, c. 1909, Battle Mountain Museum Collection.

also was added to this group in 1910, at a cost of $4,759.53.[11] The Chaplain's Quarters was a single family dwelling similar in form to the Engineer's Quarters and located next to the Quartermaster's Quarters. The residential area now included four officers' quarters opposite the nurses' cottage, with the Governors' Quarters nearby to the west. The new bandstand also sat on this side of the hospital, near the edge of the hill overlooking downtown.

Designating Battle Mountain a sanitarium rather than another branch residential home indicated the growing emphasis on medical care by the NHDVS.[12] The aging of the member population and the steady decrease of their numbers presented a particular challenge to the NHDVS. More costly medical care was needed, increasing per capita costs. This situation persisted and grew more urgent with the advent of World War I. Now rather than slowly becoming obsolete through age and deferred maintenance, the Homes would need to serve a new generation of disabled veterans, many with tuberculosis caused by trench warfare conditions. The new conflict would create unprecedented veteran demand for medical care. Governor and Head Surgeon in this period was James A. Mattison, who would go on to be Chief Surgeon for the NHDVS after the war.[13] A photograph of the exterior of the Governor's Quarters published in a c. 1919 souvenir booklet shows the house during Mattison's tenure (Figure 8). The landscaping was starting to mature and the fine views are visible.

In 1930, NHDVS was reorganized into the new Veterans Administration. The NHDVS was no longer an autonomous agency; now their primarily domiciliary services were just one of many offered by the Veterans Administration. At this time the tuberculosis hospital built by the Veterans Bureau in 1925-26 began to be used for general medical care. The expansion of the Hot Springs facilities in the 1920s included additional staff housing -- two duplexes (from standard plans - one built in 1920 and the other in 1927) and additional nurses' quarters (1926). These quarters were placed around the curved residential drive with three original officer's quarters. The original hospital now functioned as a 548-bed domiciliary, while the 1920s hospital was a 255-bed medical/surgical facility. Now designated Building No. 23, this house continues to be occupied by medical staff of the VA Hot Springs Campus.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement
   1. Architectural character: Building No. 23 is a 2 1/2 story wood frame late Victorian domestic structure with Queen Anne detailing and many large rooms

   2. Condition of fabric: Good.

---

[11] NHDVS Board of Managers, *Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 1911* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1912), 245.
[12] Suzanne Julin, "National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers – Assessment of Significance and National Historic Landmark Recommendations." (2008), 32-33. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, DC.
[13] *Battle Mountain Sanitarium: Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers*. (Omaha: Douglas Printing Company, c. 1919). Battle Mountain Museum Collection.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: 67 feet by 42 feet, 10 inches

2. Foundations: The Governor's Quarters has rusticated sandstone foundations laid in a random ashlar pattern. A water table is fashioned out of wood with a thick trim edge.

3. Walls: The walls are wood with a mix of clapboard, wood shake, and fish scale shingles. The clapboard is used on the first floor and the shakes on the second, with a wood belt course trim in between. The fish scale shingles appear in the attic gable on the front pavilion and are separated into vertical sections by half timbering. Historic photographs indicated that the decorative shingles were originally a dark color contrasting with lighter clapboard.

4. Structural system, framing: The Governor's Quarters is a wood frame structure with a summer beam and wood posts in the basement. The roof framing in the finished attic was not accessible during fieldwork. The foundations include load bearing sandstone.

5. Porches: The house has four porches, all original. The small entry porch on the northwest elevation is sheltered by a hip roof. The porch roof is supported by pairs of massive brackets with metal bolts and a notched and curved profile. The porch ceiling has exposed rafters. The original stone and pipe rail stairs here have been replaced by concrete stairs and landing with recent wrought iron railings.

   A larger one-story, hipped roof porch is located on the northeast side elevation. It extends across the first floor at the living room. A doorway is located at the center of the façade and was originally on access with a porch stair (see Figure 8). This opening in the balustrade has been restored to match. The porch roof is supported by wood octagonal columns with a lamb's tongue/leaf motif in the capital. Engaged versions of these columns appear at the edges. A balustrade with square balusters is located between these columns. The wood porch floor is covered with carpet. Currently the porch is accessed from the rear yard via a concrete stair with recent wrought iron railings (original balustrade has been cut here). This porch has a beadboard ceiling.

   The rear, or southeast, porch is a two-story hipped roof porch that extends across three bays at the center of this façade. The south wall is formed by the small projection of the kitchen ell. This porch has wood octagonal columns like the ones on the side porch. Stone stairs with original pipe railings are just one bay wide at the center of the porch to the dining room doorway. The end columns stand on sandstone piers and the porch roof projects over the basement window well. The same original pipe railing is located around the deep window well, which is lined with sandstone. This porch has a beadboard ceiling. At the second floor, the octagonal columns are

connected by square balusters and the columns have decorative brackets on each side. An engaged column is located at the walls.

The service porch on the southwest elevation is a small one-story hipped roof porch located next to the small kitchen pantry ell at the center of this elevation. It was originally open, with simple wood columns and brackets similar to those on the second floor of the rear porch. The columns remain partially encased by beadboard walls with windows above. The side wall is formed by the clapboard of the small kitchen pantry ell.

6. Chimneys: The house has three random ashlar sandstone chimneys. Two external chimneys are located at the corners of the front pavilion. The west chimney is more elaborate, with a series of a stepped shoulders covered with smoothly dressed stone. The east chimney is smaller at the bottom, but also has stepped shoulders. Both chimneys include a sloped dressed stone water table. All three chimneys have a large cap with thick stone brackets around the bottom. The smaller east chimney appears to be decorative and used to bring symmetry to the main façade. The third chimney is an internal sandstone chimney with the same cap and stone brackets. It is located on the service side of the plan between the kitchen and service stair hall and serves the second floor bedroom fireplace.

7. Openings:

    a. Doorways and doors: The house has a doorway at the center of each elevation. The front door is a round arch opening with a round arch door. The door has a round arch light in the top half and three vertical recessed panels in the lower half. It is surrounded by thick molding with a tapered profile. The side doorway at the living room porch is rectangular opening with a two leaf French door with one light in each leaf. The hardware is a lever handle. There is a thin movable transom above, hinged at the bottom. This doorway also has thick trim with a tapered profile. The rear doorway is a rectangular opening with a single leaf wood panel door. It has glazing in the top half and three vertical recessed panels with trim. The service porch doorway is a rectangular opening with a wood door. The door has glazing in the top half with four divided lights and two vertical recessed panels in the lower half (same as four panel doors in basement with windows in top half). There is an additional exterior doorway on the rear elevation providing access to the second floor porch. This rectangular opening has two leaf French doors like those on the side porch, with the same lever handle hardware. There are not exterior doors at the basement level.

    b. Windows: The typical window is a one over one wood double hung sash in a rectangular opening. The windows vary in size, with smaller variations in closets and stair halls. The exterior trim is nearly flush with the wall, but does

have a slightly projecting tapered cornice for the larger first floor windows. Some of the windows have corner drops on the upper sash. There is a set of three small sash windows sharing trim in the gable on the front elevation.

8. Roof:

    a. Shape, covering: The house has a hipped roof with a front cross gable. It is sheathed with recent composite shingles.

    b. Eaves: The house has wide overhanging eaves with exposed decorative rafter ends. The rafter ends have a notched and curved profile. There are external gutters and downspouts attached to the soffits.

    c. Dormers: There are five hipped roof dormers with wood shingle sides -- three on the rear roof slope and one on each side. The dormer roofs are covered with recent brown composite shingles. The side dormers have two small one over one sash windows. The larger rear dormer at the center also has two one over one sash windows. The two smaller dormers flanking it each had a French window with one light in each leaf. One of these windows is intact and the other has been removed and an exhaust fan placed in the opening.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The Governor's Quarters features a typical domestic arrangement of living spaces and kitchen on the first floor and bed chambers on the second floor and in the finished attic. The front doorway leads to a large entry hall with an open well stairway. Rooms on the first floor include parlor, living room, dining room, kitchen, water closet and two pantries. The second floor has five bedrooms and two bathrooms arranged around the stair hall. Several bedrooms are located in the finished attic and appear to be original, or early alterations. The Governor's Quarters includes finished spaces in the basement as well.

2. Stairways: The Governor's Quarters has two stairways -- a main stair in the front hall and a service stair on the west side of the house near the kitchen and service porch. The main stair is an open well dog-leg, or half-turn, stair that rises from the west side of the entry hall up to the second floor. The first flight is shorter than the second. The treads are hardwood, now covered by carpet. The stair has turned balusters and square column newel posts with recessed panels. The bottom stair has a curtail and a section of solid paneled balustrade. At the second floor the molded hand rail ramps up to the rail around the open well. The stair string has decorative scroll sawed pieces and tread return. There is an ogee trim bracket under each tread and trim around the well opening.

The service stair is located on the west side of the house near the kitchen and service porch and goes from the basement to the attic. It is a narrower open well stair with a combination of quarterpace and halfpace landings between the basement and first floor. This stair is carpeted or covered with no-skid plastic. The wood steps have an ogee trim bracket under each tread. The turned balusters are thinner here, and the square newels smaller and plainer, without recessed panels or column details. There are newel drops but no decoration on the strings.

3. Flooring: Original maple and hard pine floors are probably still intact under the wall to wall carpet throughout the first and second floors. The original drawings indicate that these floors received a variety of finishes - oak for the entry hall, poplar in the parlor, and the natural hard pine in the living and dining rooms. The maple floor in the kitchen received a hard pine finish. Any original bathroom or kitchen tile appears to have been replaced with vinyl sheet flooring. The hardwood floors are visible in the finished attic bedrooms. The basement floor is concrete.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: The Governor's Quarters has plaster walls and ceilings throughout. There are tall wood baseboards with a thick bead and ogee molding trim on the top edge. Plain wood baseboards with a curved upper edge are used in the finished basement and attic rooms. The ceiling in the entrance vestibule is barrel vaulted. Crown moldings have been added to the master bath.

5. Openings:
    a. Doorways and Doors: All of the doors and doorways on the interior of Building No. 23 appear to be original. One between two second floor bedrooms is not indicated on the original plan, but has original molding, door, and hardware. The typical interior door is a heavy wood door with recessed panels in a cross and bible pattern. There is a simplified four panel version of this door in the basement and attic. Each panel is outlined by molding. The main entry door inside the vestibule is a round arch matching in the exterior door. It has glazing in the top half and three thin vertical recessed panels with trimmed edges in the lower half. The doorway trim is a round arch version of the typical doorway trim. The doorways are framed by thick wood molding with a complex tapered profile of flat, beaded, ogee, and ovolo sections. The kitchen and insides of the closets, bathrooms, and basement rooms have a simplified wide wood molding with curved edges and mitred corners. Most of the doors have been painted but originally would have had a varnished finish. The typical hardware is a plain brass knob in a keyed escutcheon with rounded corners. The inside of the bathrooms have nickel finish hardware. The attic, second floor, and basement doors have just knobs and keyholes without escutcheons.

There are also three sets of solid wood pocket doors with the cross and bible panels and brass hardware. The hardware included a brass escutcheon with finger recess on one side and keyed lock on the other. The pocket doors are located between the entry hall and living and dining rooms, and connecting the two latter rooms. There are cased openings between the entry hall and parlor on the first floor and from second floor stair hall to the bedroom doorways.

b. Windows: The window interiors have a moderate reveal and thick wood trim that matches the doorway trim. The sashes have brass sash locks and recessed finger plate hardware. The sill projects slightly.

6. Decorative features and trim: The stone fireplace in the living room projects into the room and has a painted stone hearth. The stone is tightly laid with regular coursing and a projecting keystone (all painted white). Two carved stone brackets help support the wide wood mantel, and may be replacements. The mantel has an ogee molding along the bottom, and a thick cyma reversa profile. It wraps around the chimney above, which is now wallpapered and presumably plastered like the walls. There is firebrick inside the deep fireplace.

   The fireplace in second floor southwest corner bedroom has a white subway tile hearth and face. The wood surround and mantel have Classical motifs with fluted columns and medallions. The mantel has a cyma reversa profile. The brick firebox has metal ash door in the floor and a metal edge with raised acanthus leaves motif.

7. Hardware: Original hardware in Building No. 23 includes the door and window hardware, specialty knobs and locks for the two-leaf door at second floor porch, and drawer hardware in the butler's pantry.

8. Mechanical equipment:
   a. Heating, ventilation: The Governor's Quarters has natural ventilation and radiant heat. The radiators appear to be replacements from the 1920s or 30s and were likely linked to the central boiler for the Sanitarium.

   b. Lighting: The Governor's Quarters includes a mix of incandescent and fluorescent ceiling fixtures, including replacement wall sconces in first and second floor rooms.

   c. Plumbing: No original fixtures remain although the house was built with several bathrooms that are still in their original locations with upgraded fixtures. There is a c. 1950s glazed concrete laundry tub in basement (Crane).

d. Dumbwaiter: A dumbwaiter shaft is still extant between the basement and second floor. Pulleys are still there but the rest of mechanism was removed to create a laundry chute. The shaft is lined with beadboard.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural drawings: Copies of Thomas Rogers Kimball's drawings for many of the original buildings are located in the Maintenance/Engineering Office at the Hot Springs campus. The Department of Veterans Affairs Washington, D.C. central office (VACO) microfilm drawings collection (PLIARS) was not available for this project but many of the originals accessed at Hot Springs appeared to have been scanned for PLIARS, including drawings reflecting later changes executed by the VA. Additional original drawings, including presentation watercolors, are located in RG3607 Thomas Rogers Kimball Papers at the Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, Nebraska. Some original drawings, including site plans, have not been located. See footnotes and figures for specific drawings of the Governor's Quarters useful to this report.

B. Early Views: The best sources of early views are the published souvenir books from 1909 and 1919. The Battle Mountain Sanitarium Museum located on site has copies of these publications as well as many original historic photographs. The Nebraska State Historical Society and the Helen Magee Heritage Room at the Hot Springs Public Library are other good sources for early photographs. See citations in the figure captions and in the footnotes.

C. Selected Bibliography:

Collections and Archives –
Hot Springs, SD -
Battle Mountain Sanitarium Museum (includes an informal archive), Hot Springs Campus, VA Black Hills Health Care System.

Maintenance/Engineering Department, Hot Springs Campus, VA Black Hills Health Care System.

Helen Magee Heritage Room, Hot Springs Public Library.

Lincoln, Nebraska -
RG 3607 - Thomas Rogers Kimball Papers, Nebraska State Historical Society.

Washington, DC-
Department of Veterans Affairs Central Office [VACO] Library [NHDVS Annual Reports and Inspection Reports].

Battle Mountain Sanitarium files, Federal Preservation Officer, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, VACO.

Published Sources and Reports –
Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Hot Springs, South Dakota. c. 1909.

Battle Mountain Sanitarium: Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. Omaha: Douglas Printing Company, c. 1919.

Battle Mountain Sanitarium: A Branch of the National Soldiers Home Veterans Administration, c. 1930.

Board of Managers – National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, *Annual Reports*, various years; many volumes include *Proceedings* of the Board of Managers meetings.

Inspector General's Office. *Annual Report of Inspection - National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers*. Washington, DC: GPO, 1894- . [author name and exact title vary]

Julin, Suzanne. "National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers – Assessment of Significance and National Historic Landmark Recommendations." 2008. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C..

Julin, Suzanne. "Battle Mountain Sanitarium, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers," Hot Springs, Fall River County, South Dakota. National Historic Landmark Registration Form, 2008. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

Documentation of the Governor's Quarters/Building No. 23 at the Battle Mountain Sanitarium of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers was undertaken in 2013-14 by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) of the Heritage Documentation Programs division of the National Park Service, Richard O'Connor, Chief. The project was sponsored by the Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA), Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Kathleen Schamel, Federal Preservation Officer. Project planning was coordinated by Catherine Lavoie, Chief, HABS; and by Douglas Pulak, Deputy Federal Preservation Officer, DVA. The field work was undertaken and the measured drawings were produced by Project Supervisor Mark Schara, AIA, HABS Architect, HABS Architects Paul Davidson, Daniel De Sousa, and Ryan Pierce, Jobie Hill (University of Oregon) and Emma Greenberg (Louisiana State University). The historical report was written by HABS Historian Lisa P. Davidson. The large format photography was undertaken in 2008 by HABS Photographer James W. Rosenthal and in 2013 by HABS Contract Photography Renee Bieretz. Vital assistance was provided by Dena Sanford at the Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, and by Patrick Lyke, Douglas Sprinkle, and other VA staff members at the Hot Springs Campus.

PART V. ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1: View from Administration Building with Governor's Quarters (on left), c. 1909
Source: *Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Hot Springs, South Dakota*

Figure 2: Thomas Rogers Kimball, Northwest (Front) Elevation of "Superintendent's House," (October 1905)
Source: Hot Springs Campus Drawing Files

Figure 3: Thomas Rogers Kimball, Southeast (Rear) Elevation of "Superintendent's House," (September 1905)
Source: Hot Springs Campus Drawing Files

Figure 4: Thomas Rogers Kimball, Northeast (Side) Elevation of "Superintendent's House," (October 1905)
Source: Hot Springs Campus Drawing Files

Figure 5: Thomas Rogers Kimball, Southwest (Side) Elevation of "Superintendent's House," (October 1905)
Source: Hot Springs Campus Drawing Files

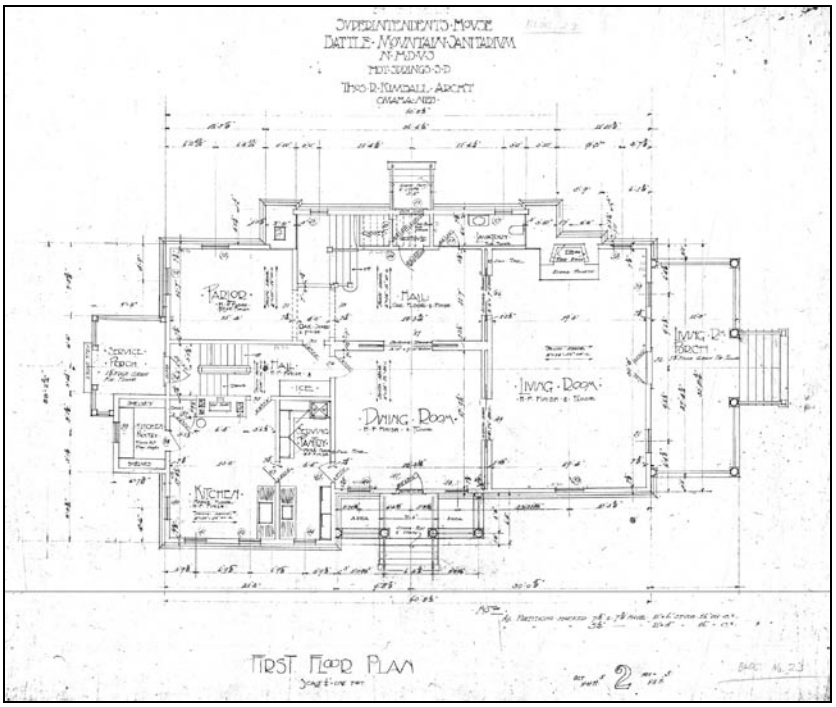

Figure 6: Thomas Rogers Kimball, First Floor Plan, "Superintendent's House," (October 1905)
Source: Hot Springs Campus Drawing Files

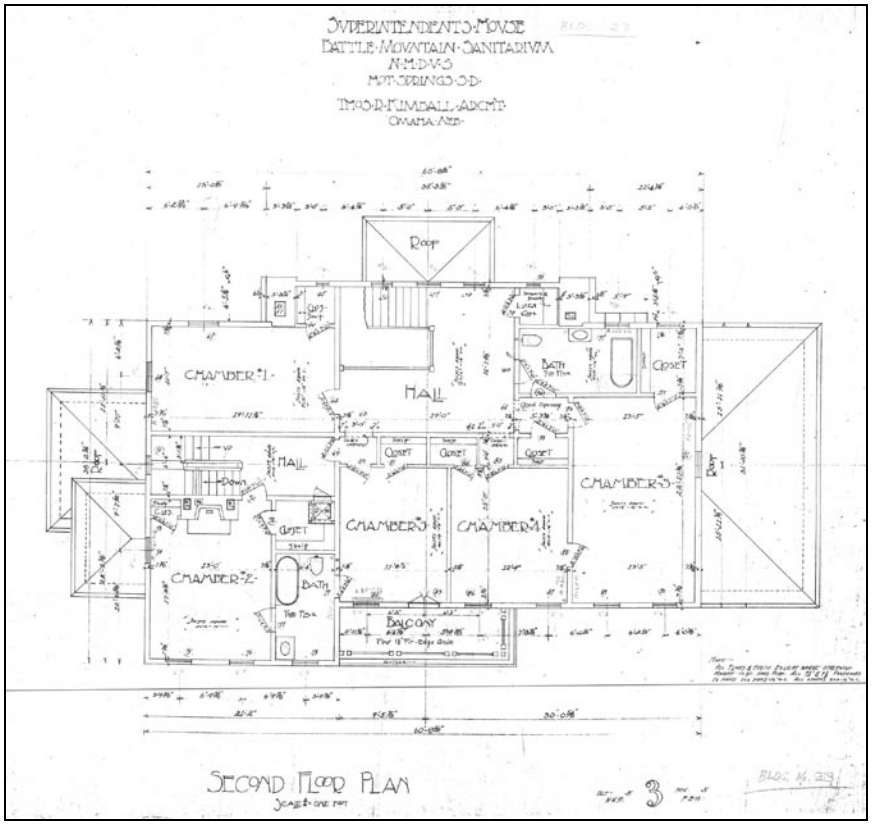

Figure 7: Thomas Rogers Kimball, Second Floor Plan, "Superintendent's House," (October 1905)
Source: Hot Springs Campus Drawing Files

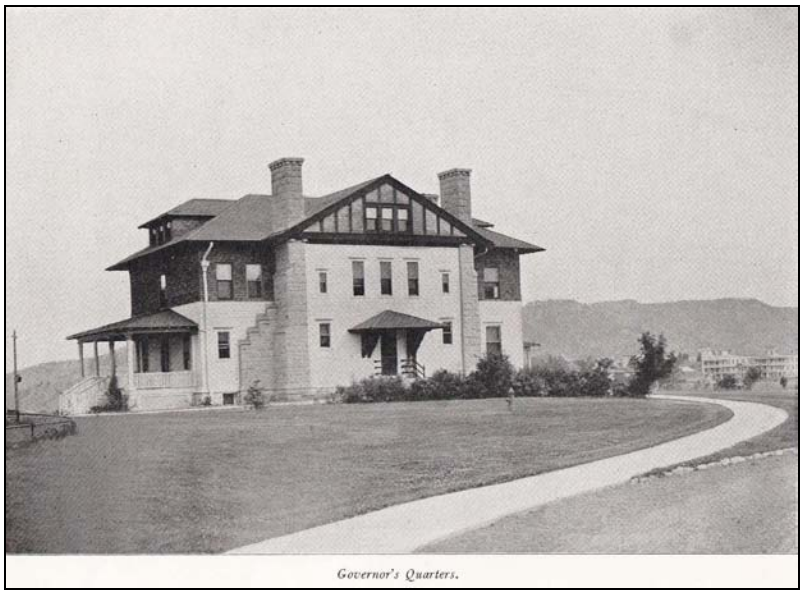

Figure 8: Governor's Quarters, c. 1919
Source: *Battle Mountain Sanitarium: Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers*.