

MOUNTAIN HOME, MORGUE
(Mountain Home VA Medical Center, Building No. 36)
Lamont & Veterans Way
Johnson City
Washington County
Tennessee

HABS TN-254-L
TN-254-L

PHOTOGRAPHS

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
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ADDENDUM TO:
NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,
MOUNTAIN BRANCH, MORGUE
(Mountain Home Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Building No. 36)
(James H. Quillen Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Building No. 36)
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WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA
REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS
FIELD RECORDS

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ADDENDUM TO

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS – MOUNTAIN BRANCH, MORGUE

(James H. Quillen Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Building No. 36)

HABS No. TN-254-L

- Location:** Lamont and Veterans Way, Johnson City, Washington County, Tennessee
- The coordinates for the Morgue are 36.309867 N, -82.371244 W, and they were obtained through Google Earth in November 2011 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, James H. Quillen VAMC
- Present Use:** Classroom/Storage, East Tennessee State University
- Significance:** The Morgue was constructed as part of the original Beaux-Arts campus for the Mountain Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (NHDVS). This federal veterans' institution held a competition for the design of its ninth branch, to be located in Washington County, Tennessee at the foothills of the Great Smoky Mountains. The location was chosen at the urging of local Congressman Walter P. Brownlow for its healthful climate and proximity to underserved veterans in Tennessee and other southern states. Although founded for Civil War veterans of the Union Army, the NHDVS membership had expanded over the decades to include veterans of the Mexican, Indian, and Spanish American Wars.
- The winning design by New York architect Joseph H. Freedlander incorporated the latest ideas of comprehensive design and Neoclassicism as taught by the *Ecole des Beaux Arts* in Paris. Freedlander created a hierarchy of communal buildings, barracks, and service functions arranged along a central avenue with views south to the nearby mountains. Smaller scale support buildings such as the Morgue were located on secondary axes. Located just north of the hospital, the French Renaissance Revival Morgue is finely detailed and a complementary part of the designed campus ensemble. Architect J. H. Freedlander lavished ornamentation on this small free-standing structure, giving dignity to its function. Inside it housed an autopsy theater to the rear of the building and small chapel in the front. Deceased patients could be discreetly transported via a tunnel from the hospital to the Morgue. The Morgue serves as a link between the

Mountain Branch and the adjacent National Cemetery, where veterans could chose to be buried and continued to receive respectful care.

Historian: Lisa Pfueller Davidson, HABS Staff Historian

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: September 1902 – June 1904
2. Architect: J. H. Freedlander, New York, NY
3. Original and subsequent uses: The Morgue was connected to the hospital via an underground tunnel. Deceased patients could be discreetly transported for storage, autopsy, and burial preparation. The Morgue included a small chapel for funeral and prayer services. The chapel was later converted into an autopsy theater. Now the building stores hazmat response materials and decontamination showers.
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: J. E. Parrish, Lynchburg, VA, general contractor for hospital group until August 1903; J. F. Unkefer, general contractor to complete hospital.
5. Original plans and construction: Copies of J. H. Freedlander's original plans are located in the Department of Veterans Affairs Central Office (VACO) microfilm database (PLIARS). The exterior form and materials still conform closely the original plans and construction, although the interior has been heavily altered.
6. Alterations and additions: The Morgue was reconfigured and updated in the 1960s. The chapel area was converted into an autopsy room, with tile walls covering the window openings and a drop ceiling over the high plaster cove ceiling. A raised observation platform was built on the north side of the room. Later changes repartitioned the rear wing into a series of storage rooms and a meeting space for emergency preparedness. The stairway was reconfigured during one of these renovations (shown on 1972 as built drawing). A medical waste incinerator room added to the north side of the basement c. 1969 no longer contains equipment. The slab supports a large generator unit located extremely close to the north side of the building. The rear loading dock area is a modern change as well, including a mechanical lift.

B. Historical Context: See overview historical context HABS No. TN-254 for additional information on the Mountain Branch and the NHDVS. See historical report HABS No. TN-254-X, NHDVS – Mountain Branch, Hospital for additional information on the related hospital group and evolving medical care at the Mountain Branch.

The Mountain Branch, the ninth expansion of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (NHDVS), was built between 1901 and 1905. The first structure started and completed was the “hospital group” which included its administration building (Building No. 69), four

pavilion wards attached with one-story corridors and a kitchen/dining hall structure located at the rear of a central courtyard. The Morgue functioned as a free-standing component of the hospital group, connected to the nearest pavilion ward by a subterranean tunnel. In addition to allowing for the discreet transport and sanitary storage of recently deceased Branch members, the Morgue was miniature tour de force of French Renaissance design. Architect J. H. Freedlander lavished ornamentation on this small structure, giving dignity to its function and complementing the other buildings on his Beaux Arts campus. His original drawings are dated August 15, 1902. The Morgue serves as a link between the Mountain Branch and the adjacent National Cemetery, where veterans could chose to be buried and continued to receive respectful care.

The contract for construction of the Morgue was let on September 2, 1902, in the amount of \$6,725.¹ This structure was the final portion of the hospital group, with construction already underway for the rest of the pavilion plan structure. Presumably the contract was given to J. E. Parrish of Lynchburg, Virginia, the general contractor for the rest of the hospital complex. Apparently work on the Morgue did not begin immediately because on May 28, 1903 the *Johnson City Comet* reported ““work is progressing as well as solid limestone will permit upon the foundation for the morgue and the tunnel to Ward No. 3 through which the dead will be carried.”² At this time there were growing problems with Parrish, such faulty workmanship that required the covered hospital corridors to be torn out and rebuilt. In July 1903 the *Johnson City Comet* noted that architect D. C. Spencer, Freedlander’s on-site supervisor, “has condemned quite a lot of work, including a number of doors which were hung in the hospital group.”³ Then in late August, Parrish suspended work on the hospital and defaulted on his contract, resulting in litigation and a change in builder.⁴ The Morgue was described in the *Johnson City Comet* as “well under way,” but still incomplete.⁵ Work on the hospital began again in the middle of September with the new general contractor J. F. Unkefer. Unkefer probably took over construction of the Morgue as well.

By late September the roof was placed on the Morgue and the interior walls ready to be furred and lathed in preparation for plastering. The tunnel connecting to the basement of Ward 3 was being prepared for bricklaying.⁶ Construction was accelerated throughout the fall in order to allow a partial opening of the Branch on October 15th. Congressman Brownlow spent many days and nights at the site that month, urging the work forward. Electric lights, heat and water were

¹ NHDVS Board of Managers, “Letter from the President,” *Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 1902* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1903), 9.

² “Soldiers’ Home Notes,” *Johnson City Comet*, 28 May 1903.

³ Charles Cunningham, “Soldiers’ Home Notes,” *Johnson City Comet*, 30 July 1903.

⁴ Charles Cunningham, “Soldiers’ Home Notes” *Johnson City Comet*, 3 September 1903: “Work on the hospital group has been at a standstill for the past 10 days on account of the injunction against J. E. Parrish, secured by the home officials. The matter came up before Judge Clark at Chattanooga on motion to dissolve the injunction, which was denied. The case will now be heard on its merits. The hospital group and morgue will not be finished before November 1st.” A few weeks later the *Johnson City Comet* reported: “The suit of J. E. Parrish vs. National Board of Managers will be heard at Greeneville in about 2 months. A large number of photographs have been taken of both the outside and inside of the hospital group to be offered in evidence at the trial.” See Charles Cunningham, “Soldiers’ Home Notes,” *Johnson City Comet*, 17 September 1903.

⁵ Charles Cunningham, “Soldiers’ Home Notes,” *Johnson City Comet*, 27 August 1903.

⁶ Charles Cunningham, “Soldiers’ Home Notes,” *Johnson City Comet*, 24 September 1903.

functioning for two hospital wards and the hospital kitchen, meaning that the Branch was officially open for members, albeit on a limited basis.⁷ In the November 19, 1903 “Soldiers’ Home Notes” column in the *Johnson City Comet*, Charles Cunningham wrote:

The morgue is not finished. The large chest that will hold 6 bodies is in place. It is 8 feet high, 8 feet long, and 8 feet wide, and was built by the Lorillard Co., of New York. The company furnished a great deal of furniture, etc. The tunnel that leads from the corridor to the morgue is not finished. The arch and sides will be of concrete, and there will be 3 ventilators in the top. It is about 100 feet long and 6 feet wide, and 10 feet high.⁸

Cold weather slowed the completion of the Morgue, but in December the exterior cornice was placed and the tunnel roof concreted.⁹ Because the Morgue still being plastered, a member who died in late December was placed in his coffin in the ward and conveyed by wagon to the burial site. Like the rest of the hospital group, the plaster work was done by a crew from Chicago led by Mr. Kendall, including decorative cornices.¹⁰

In late January 1904, McWilliams & Co. was laying steam pipe through the tunnel to connect the Morgue with the heating system. By late February, completing the Morgue continued sporadically with frequent delays waiting for additional materials. It was hoped that it would be ready for service by April 1st, but it was June 18, 1904 when the NHDVS formally accepted the Morgue from the contractor. The Morgue received its first occupant almost immediately. Charles Bailey, a Spanish-American War veteran of the 4th Tennessee, died of tuberculosis on June 19th. After a brief stay in the Morgue, he was interred in the Home cemetery.¹¹

Freedlander’s original drawings of the Morgue from August 15, 1902 provide information about its materials and original layout (Figures 1-4). A freestanding morgue was a common feature of pavilion plan hospitals.¹² This arrangement to protect the living from potential contamination was especially important in an era before reliable refrigeration. The interior of the Morgue included a utilitarian, partially excavated basement for access to the tunnel and housing the elevator equipment. The main floor was divided into two spaces – a chapel in the front with the autopsy room to the rear. The chapel was an attractively ornamented space with a cove ceiling, decorative cornices, leaded glass windows, and built-in benches around the side walls. A marble pedestal at the center of the room held the coffin, with a small platform and niche against the back wall for the officiant. In addition to funerals, the “mortuary

⁷ “Progress At The Home,” *Johnson City Comet*, 29 October 1903.

⁸ Charles Cunningham, “Soldiers’ Home Notes,” *Johnson City Comet*, 19 November 1903.

⁹ Charles Cunningham, “Soldiers’ Home Notes,” *Johnson City Comet*, 10 December 1903.

¹⁰ Charles Cunningham, “Soldiers’ Home Notes,” *Johnson City Comet*, 24 December 1903.

¹¹ Charles Cunningham, “Soldiers’ Home Notes,” *Johnson City Comet*, 21 January 1904; 25 February 1904; NHDVS Board of Managers, “Mountain Branch Report,” *Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 1904* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1905), 199; E. D. Haynes, “Soldiers’ Home Notes,” *Johnson City Comet*, 23 June 1904.

¹² For additional examples recently documented for the HABS collection, see HABS No. NY-6086-N, Ellis Island, Contagious Disease Hospital Mortuary; and HABS No. IN-306-AN, NHDVS – Marion Branch, Morgue.

chapel” was also used for weekly prayer services.¹³ The autopsy room was necessarily plainer, with tile walls and a concrete floor with drain in the center. A skylight was located over the center of the room to provide illumination for autopsies. An elevator and a cadaver refrigerator for six bodies were located along the south wall. The highly ornamented exterior included a galvanized iron cornice with decorative brackets and a cartouche and cross at the front peak and exterior walls with large sections of red and white brick. The main focal point of the Morgue and its ornamentation was the round arch main doorway in the east façade. Here a heavy two-leaf wood door is topped by a leaded glass fanlight and framed by an oversized white brick round arch with ornamental terra cotta at the keystone and drops.

While the exterior form of the Morgue is largely intact, the interior was altered over the years, probably as a response to the growth of the hospital. A 1953 plan shows that chapel was reduced in size by an eight-foot, six-inch partition wall creating two rooms on the east side of the space. The platform niche and built-in seating appear to be removed. The small room at the southeast corner is labeled “display room.” The autopsy room appears to be unchanged. Another plan of just the basement dated August 4, 1969 shows the proposed addition of a medical waste incinerator adjacent to the north side of the Morgue. This space is still extant but does not contain any equipment. The bathroom/locker room on the west side of the partial basement is indicated on this plan, suggesting that it was installed during the 1960s. The staircase has also been rebuilt by the late 1960s. A set of as-built floor plans from February 17, 1972 show the complete removal of the chapel and expansion of the autopsy function (Figure 5). The rear room is labeled “Receiving and Storage” and it has a larger mortuary refrigerator in the same location as the original. The former chapel shows the space as it currently exists with a raised observation platform behind a glass panel on the north. The plan indicates terrazzo flooring and suspended ceilings. Now called Building No. 36, the Morgue was still in use until recent years. It currently houses, with minimal additional interior changes, hazmat response materials and decontamination showers.¹⁴

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural character: The Morgue is a diminutive one-story masonry building with a shallow T-footprint. Its decorative program matches the Beaux Arts/French Renaissance Revival design of the rest of the complex.

2. Condition of fabric: Good. The Morgue is in good repair and maintained as a decontamination facility for emergency response.

B. Description of Exterior:

¹³ NHDVS Board of Managers, “Mountain Branch Report,” *Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 1905* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1906), 216.

¹⁴ “Building No. 36 – As Built,” (31 August 1953), PLIARS database, VACO; “Proposed Incinerator Located Adjacent to Morgue,” (4 August 1969), Quillen VAMC file; “As-Built Floor Plans – Morgue B-36,” (17 February 1972), PLIARS database, VACO.

1. Overall dimensions: 31 feet, ¼ inch wide (at the rear) by 45 feet, 8 ½ inches deep
2. Foundations: The Morgue has low tan brick exterior foundation walls that are slightly higher on the south elevation where the grade slopes downward. The brick is topped by a one foot high limestone block with an elongated cavetto molding water table on the top edge. The dressed limestone block has shallow vertical scoring.
3. Walls: The brick walls have a band of tan brick on the bottom topped by a limestone belt course with cyma reversa molding on the bottom edge. Above the belt course the walls have Flemish bond red brick at the center and thick sections of tan brick on the corners of the buildings. The junction between the two brick colors has an irregular edge, visually suggesting quoins although the bricks are flush. There is a projecting tan brick belt course at the top of the walls just below the cornice brackets. This belt course is five bricks wide, with the bottom brick projecting less than the four above. On the side elevations a frieze of tan brick is above this belt course.
4. Structural system, framing: The Morgue rests on a structural foundation of brick piers with concrete footings. It has load bearing brick walls with a wood truss roof structure. The original floor structure was yellow pine girders which have been replaced by metal beams and concrete.
5. Stoop: The central entrance on the front (west) façade is accessed via four limestone steps. The steps gradually narrow to the stoop created by the top step. A rear stoop is created by a later concrete loading dock with five concrete steps parallel to its south side. The steps have a metal railing mounted on one side.
6. Chimneys: None.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The Morgue has exterior doorways at the center of the front (west) and rear facades. The front doorway is a large round arch opening that dominates the small scale façade. The wall surface steps back at the doorway, framing the opening in a shallow niche. The solid wood two leaf door has vertical seams and a metal knob on one side only. The door is a replacement; the original two leaf wood door had three recessed square panels with a raised circle on each leaf. The semicircular fixed fan light above the door has a wood frame with a wheel muntin pattern with raised knobs at each junction. The fanlight is glazed with blue, gold and green leaded glass in a geometric pattern of adjoining circles. The wood door frame has a line of delicate dentils below the fanlight and is set directly into the brick wall with a shallow reveal and limestone threshold. The round arch is framed by a robust hood of tan brick and limestone. Inside the wall niche the tan brick springs from plain limestone blocks and had a simple keystone. The wide outer section features a band of brick with a projecting limestone molding around the outer edge, also rising from the spring of the arch. The outer keystone has a high relief console topped by a torch and draped with garlands and ribbons. A Greek Cross inscribed within a circle rests on the outside of the upper scroll.

The terra cotta spring blocks have a high relief bundle of oak leaves and acorns hanging down and tied with a ribbon.

The rear doorway is a segmental arch opening set within a shallow niche with a limestone keystone and wide tan brick segmental arch hood. The keystone projects slightly while the brick arch is flush with the wall surface. Although the original opening is clearly visible, it was reduced by brick infill and now contains a replacement metal door and frame set directly into the brick wall.

b. Windows: The Morgue has three regularly spaced window openings on each side elevation of the front section that are now infilled with brick. Each opening has a limestone lug sill and a tan brick jack arch which interrupts the projecting brick belt course and tan brick frieze. There is an additional window opening, still intact, on the north elevation of the rear section of the building. This opening features a wood sash French window set directly into the brick wall with a limestone lug sill, tan brick jack arch and limestone keystone. The window sash is filled with an opaque material, perhaps metal. A galvanized iron skylight in the roof over the original autopsy room is no longer extant; it was probably removed when the roof was redone in 1973.

8. Roof:

a. Shape, covering: The Morgue roof is a T-shaped gable/hip combination with a standing seam copper roof and galvanized iron parapet (the original drawings indicate galvanized iron; it is not certain what metal is now in place). The hipped portion is located on the rear section with a ridge running north/south; the gable roof section extends from the middle of the hipped roof with an open gable at the front elevation on the west.

b. Cornice, eaves: The Morgue has a galvanized iron cornice with a pair of decorative brackets near each corner and a box eave. The brackets resemble Classical metopes with their three part composition and rise to a scroll with a simple flared molding on top. The brackets on the rear elevation are missing their lower scrolled section. The box eave includes several alternating areas of flat and cavetto molding. Internal gutters are connected to copper downspouts at the meeting of the two sections forming a T-plan.

c. Acroterium: A galvanized iron cross is located at the peak of the front gable over the main doorway. This acroterium is integrated into the parapet. It features a Latin cross superimposed over a circle and a *cross formée* with flared arms. The Latin cross is draped with a looped garland of ivy and ribbons.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The original plans for the Morgue included a chapel in the front section and an autopsy room at the center of the rear section surrounded by closets, a stairway, elevator and mortuary refrigerators. This plan has been altered with the back room now surrounded by storage closets created with later partitions. The chapel space was later converted into an

autopsy theater with a raised observation area still in place on its north side. The partial basement contains a large bathroom/locker room, the added incinerator room to the north, and a central space with tunnel access.

2. Stairways: The former Morgue has one stairway that appears to be in a different location than the one on the original plan. Original plans show a stair going down from the northeast rear corner of the building. The current straight run stair is accessed via a quarter turn landing at the center of the north side of the plan. It has a metal carriage, treads and risers, with a metal balustrade and wood handrail on one side.

Short runs of four wood stairs provide access to each side of the elevated viewing platform on the north side of autopsy theater.

3. Flooring: The ground floor level of the Morgue has tan and black terrazzo floors in the main spaces and black and white checkerboard vinyl tile in storage closets and other secondary spaces. In the basement the floors are concrete, or ceramic tan and light blue mosaic tile in the bathroom/locker rooms added to the west. These materials are indicated on the 1972 plans.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: The interior walls of the former Morgue are a combination of new drywall partition walls, plaster, and plaster with ceramic tile. The original drawings indicate “Keene cement” as a wall and ceiling cover for the chapel area. Keene’s cement was a hard finish plaster product popular for hospitals and other institutions requiring durable wall surfaces. The autopsy area had tile walls. The former chapel area and the basement bathroom have six inch square light blue tile covering the walls. Other areas of the basement have painted brick or cinder block walls. The ground floor has drop ceilings throughout while the basement has plaster ceilings in the bathroom and unfinished ceilings in other areas. The original cove ceiling is visible above the drop ceiling in the former chapel area.

5. Openings:

a. Doorways and Doors: The historic doorways and doors have been altered throughout the Morgue. More recent interior partitions have metal doors in a hollow metal frame.

b. Windows: The Morgue windows have been infilled, except for one on the north wall of the rear wing. This window has simple wood trim that projects from the masonry wall. There is a fixed sash between the raised observation platform and the autopsy area in the former chapel area. The tunnel connecting the Morgue to the Hospital at its southeast corner has an iron grid of glass block in the ceiling for natural light. The frame and glass block are still visible from below inside the tunnel, but blocked above.

6. Decorative features and trim: None. The original built-in wood benches, marble coffin pedestal, and platform with niche have all been removed.

7. Hardware: There are keyed silver metal knobs of the modern doors. The front door has a brass knob set in the lower section of a long brass escutcheon. Brass slide bolts are mounted flush into the door with a hinged finger grips. The door also has large cylinder hinges.

8. Mechanical equipment:

- a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: The Morgue has a recent forced air HVAC system that replaces the original radiant heat supplied by a central boiler plant.
- b. Lighting: The Morgue has fluorescent ceiling fixtures incorporated in the current drop ceiling. Original or historic light fixtures are no longer extant.
- c. Plumbing: The Morgue has a large bathroom/locker room added to the basement level by 1969. It includes a shower stall, three toilets with metal surrounds, and a three wall mounted vitreous china sinks with mixer faucets. A small toilet and sink in the northeast corner of the basement was removed by this time.
- d. Elevator: There is an elevator located near the southeast corner of this building. The current cab and equipment appears to date to the 1960s, but the original drawings show an elevator in this location. Updated gearing and an electric motor are located in the basement.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural drawings:

- Copies of Freedlander's original drawings of the Mountain Branch Morgue, dated August 15, 1902, are available in the PLIARS database administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs Central Office (VACO), Washington, D.C.. These include elevations, plans, and sections for both the Morgue structure and its tunnel.
- Later drawings indicating changes over time are also housed in the PLIARS database at the Department of Veterans Affairs Central Office (VACO) or the drawing files of the Planning and Design Office, Quillen VAMC, Johnson City, TN:
 - “Building No. 36 – As Built,” (31 August 1953), PLIARS, [basement floor plan].
 - “Proposed Incinerator Located Adjacent to Morgue,” (4 August 1969), Quillen VAMC.
 - “As-Built Floor Plans – Morgue B-36,” (17 February 1972), PLIARS.
 - “Replace Roof Building No. 36,” (1973), PLIARS, [elevation].
 - “Tuckpoint and Waterproof,” (18 January 1980), PLIARS, [elevation].

B. Early Views: The Mountain Home Museum has a number of early exterior photographs of the Morgue in its photographic files, but it usually appears from a distance in a view with other buildings. Historic interior views have not been located.

C. Selected Bibliography:

Collections and Archives –
Johnson City, Tennessee -

The Museum at Mountain Home Museum, Quillen VAMC.

Drawing Files, Planning and Design Office, Quillen VAMC.

Microforms and Periodicals, Sherrod Library, East Tennessee State University [Johnson City newspapers].

Washington, D.C.-

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

PLIARS drawing database, Department of Veterans Affairs Central Office.

Published Sources and Reports –

Board of Managers – National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, *Annual Reports*, various years starting in 1867; many volumes include *Proceedings* of the Board of Managers meetings.

Cetina, Judith Gladys. “A History of the Veterans’ Homes in the United States, 1811-1930,” Ph.D. dissertation, Case Western Reserve University, 1977.

Hartman, Susan Kay. Thesis H255h “A History of Mountain Home,” Department of History, East Tennessee State University, December 1984.

Inspector General. *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..

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

Documentation of the Morgue (Building No. 36) at the Mountain Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers was undertaken in 2011 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; by Douglas Pulak, Deputy Federal Preservation Officer, DVA; and by Kevin Milliken, Assistant Chief, Engineering Service, James H. Quillen Veterans Affairs Medical Center (QVAMC). The field work was undertaken and the measured drawings were produced by Project Supervisor Mark Schara AIA, HABS Architect; by HABS Architects Paul Davidson, Daniel De Sousa, and Jason McNatt; and by Architecture Technician Michael Ellingson (Hampton 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. Assistance was provided by Martha Whaley, Museum at Mountain Home, Quillen College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University; Aaron Prozak, Engineering Technician, QVAMC; and by the QVAMC facilities maintenance staff.

PART V. ILLUSTRATIONS

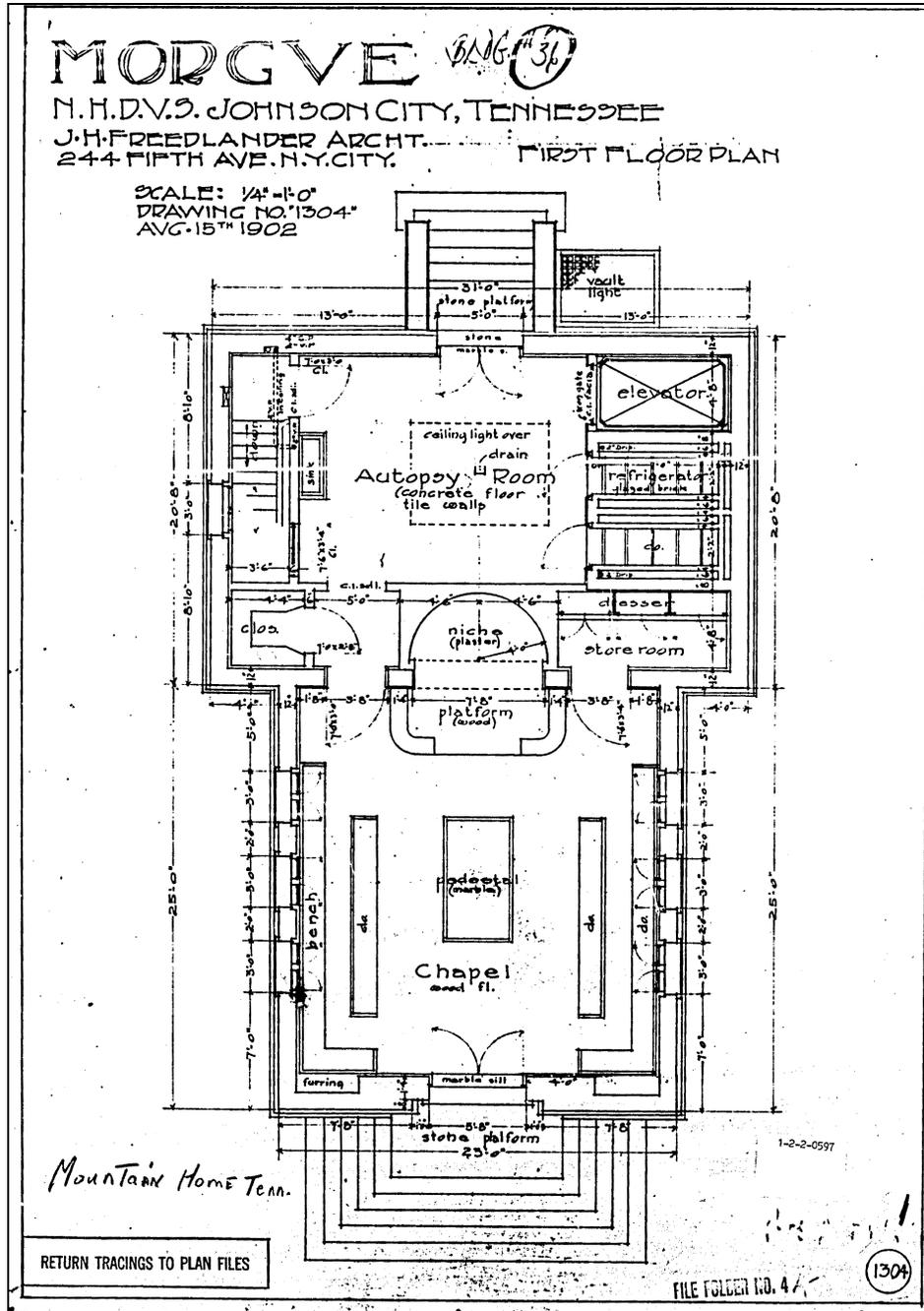


Figure 1: Mountain Branch Morgue First Floor Plan, (15 August 1902).
Source: PLIARS database

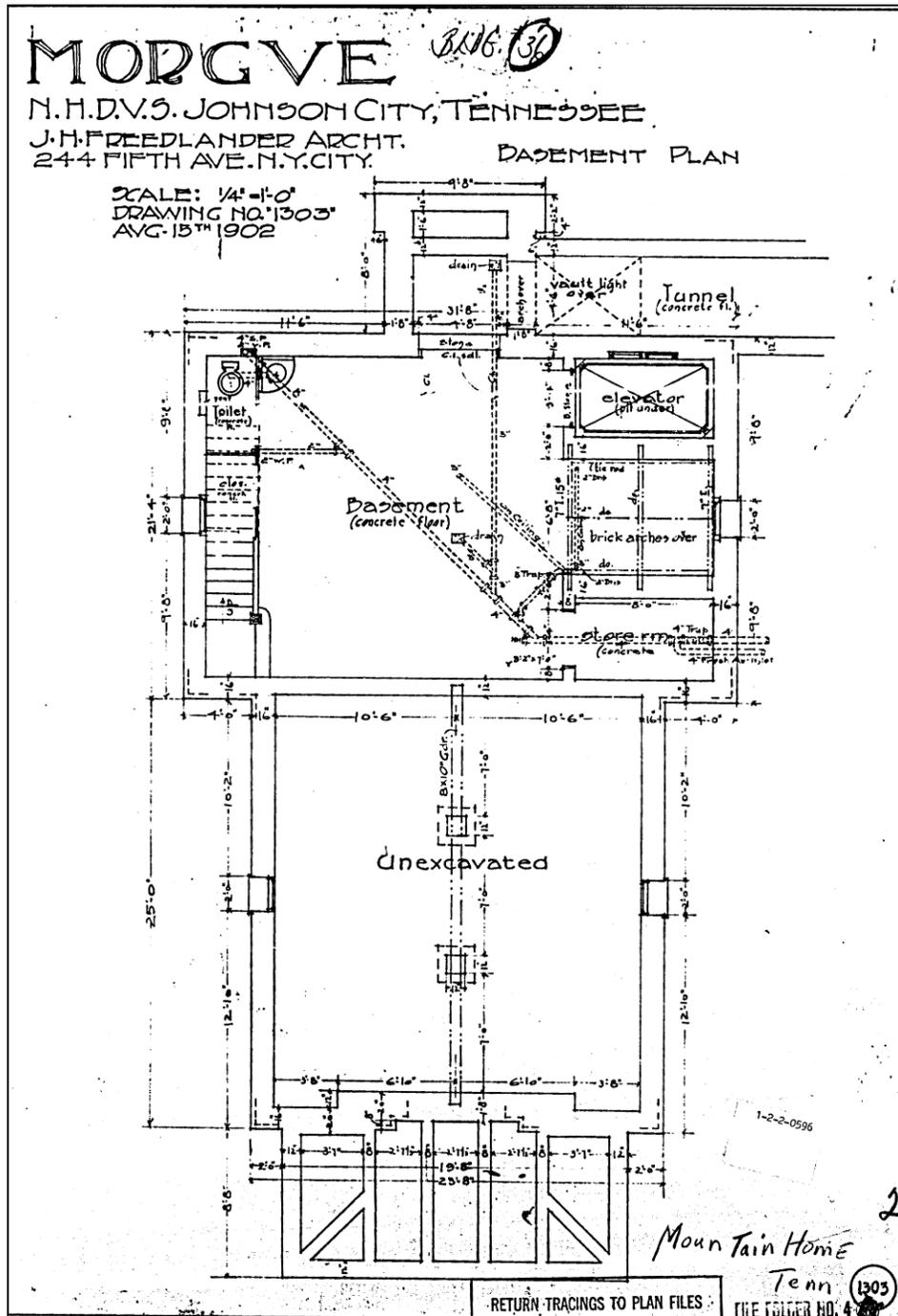


Figure 2: Mountain Branch Morgue Basement Plan, (15 August 1902).
Source: PLIARS database

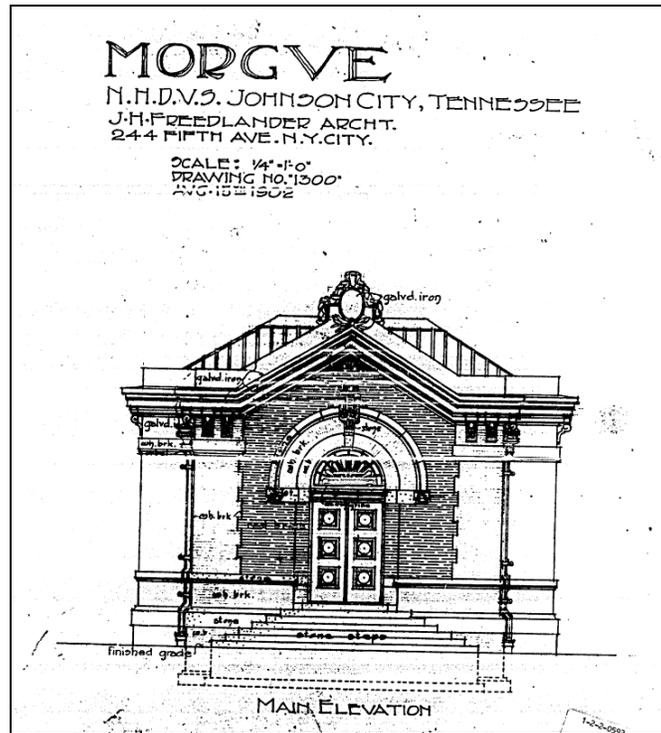


Figure 3: Mountain Branch Morgue Main Elevation, (15 August 1902).
Source: PLIARS database

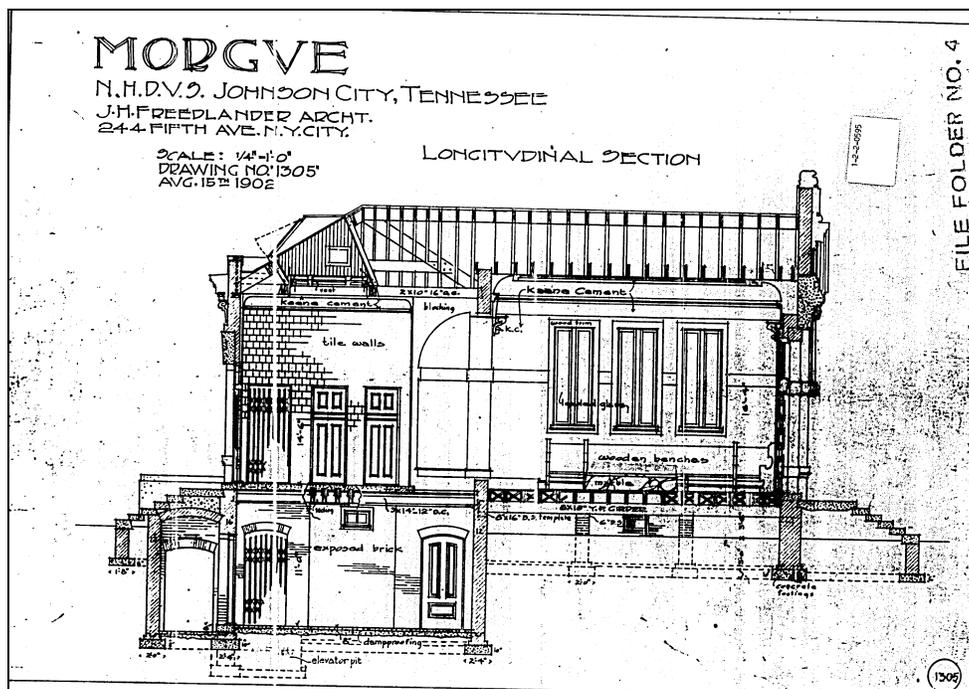


Figure 4: Mountain Branch Morgue Basement Plan, (15 August 1902).
Source: PLIARS database

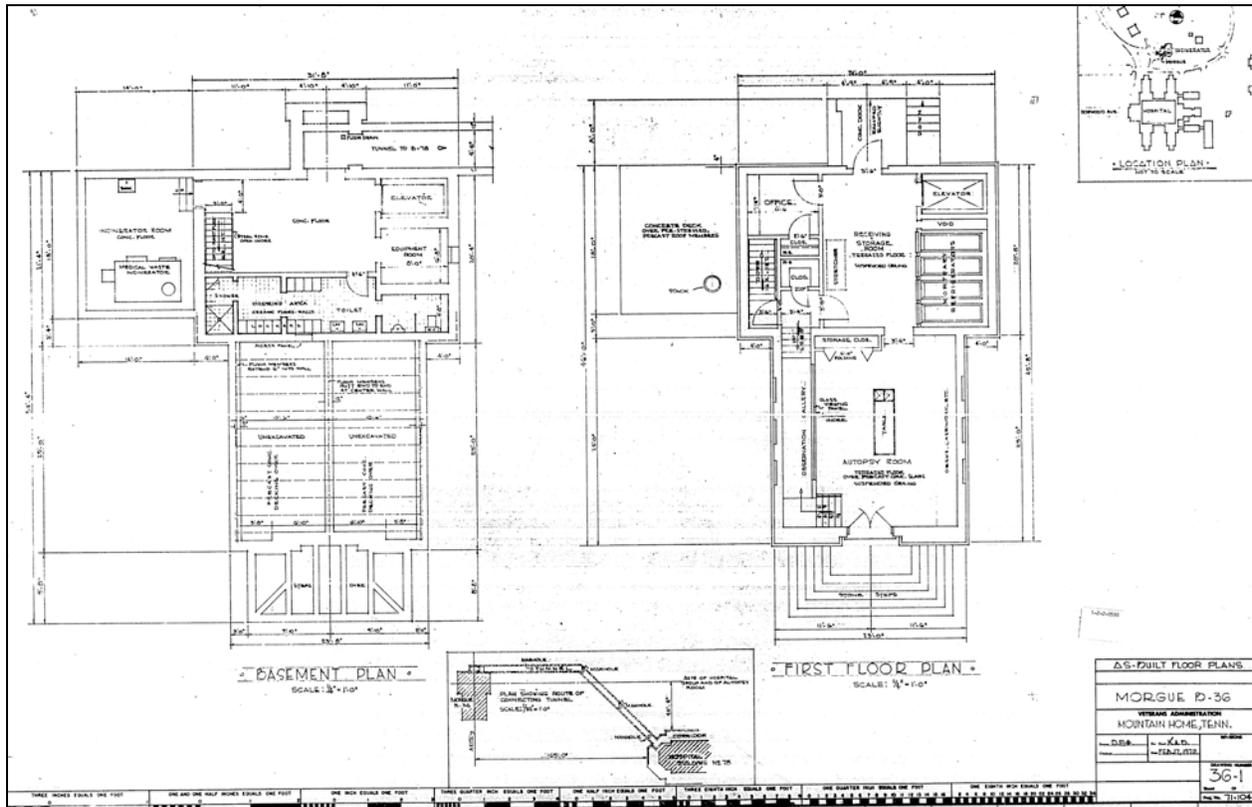


Figure 5: “As-Built Floor Plans – Morgue B-36,” (17 February 1972).
Source: PLIARS database