

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION MEDICAL CENTER  
Spring Valley Drive  
Huntington  
Wayne County  
West Virginia

HABS No. WV-245

HABS  
WVA  
50-HUNT,  
1-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
Northeast Field Area  
Chesapeake/Allegheny System Support Office  
National Park Service  
U.S. Custom House  
200 Chestnut Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19106

HABS  
WVA  
50-HUNT,  
1-

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION MEDICAL CENTER, HABS No. WV-245

Location: Spring Valley Drive, Huntington,  
Wayne County, West Virginia.

USGS Catlettesburg quadrangle,  
Universal Transverse Mercator  
Coordinates: 17.367470.4248480

Present Owner: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs  
810 Vermont Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20420

Present Occupant: Same

Present Use: Medical Center

Significance: The Veterans Administration Medical  
Center is significant as an example of  
the expansion policy of the Veterans  
Administration in the 1930's; as the  
first Veterans Hospital in West  
Virginia; for its association with a  
prominent West Virginia physician and  
politician, Henry D. Hatfield; as an  
example of a significant architectural  
style of the period, Georgian Colonial  
Revival, and as an example of the  
influence of Federal standardized  
design for projects of the period.

## PART I -History of the Veterans Administration Medical Center

Planning for the Veterans Administration Hospital began in 1929, when US Senator Henry D. Hatfield introduced a bill providing funds for the construction of a Veterans Hospital in West Virginia. The Bill passed on December 28, 1929 with an initial appropriation of \$700,000.00. This was increased in 1932 by \$125,000.00.

Efforts began in the West Virginia Legislature in June of 1926 when a resolution was passed requesting the Federal Government to appropriate funds for the hospital. This was a result of various civic and veteran's organizations work. In June of 1927 the United Spanish American War Veterans adopted a resolution at their encampment. This was repeated in 1927. The American Legion also asked Congress to provide a West Virginia hospital in 1927. The resolution that passed in the West Virginia Legislature was offered by Delegate J. Stanley Stephens of Putnam County, and passed the House on January 31, 1929 and the Senate on February 4, 1929.

A study committee was formed which consisted of: Chairman J. Stanley Stephens, Sen. Walter S. Hallanan, Del. Rollo J. Conley, Sen. Ira L. Smith and Del. Ralph M. Hiner. Stephens was from Putnam County, elected to the State legislature in 1928. He was also the manager of the West Virginia office of the U.S. Veterans Bureau, as well as the State Military Registrar. Hallanan served in the State Senate in 1927 and 1929. He also served as Secretary to Governor Hatfield, Tax Commissioner in 1917 and as Prohibition Commissioner. He was the editor of the Huntington Herald Dispatch. Rollo Conley was a Spanish American War Veteran who was active in veteran affairs. Smith served four terms in the State Senate from Marion County. Ralph McLung Hiner was the Delegate from Pendleton County in 1928-1934. He served as Speaker of the House in 1933.

The Committee's research resulted in a report presented in 1930. The report concluded that 1.5 million dollars was needed to construct a 400 bed facility in the state, as none existed. At the time, Charleston General Hospital was providing care for veterans with reimbursement by the Veterans Bureau, but it could not adequately serve the regional office. They offered

Veterans Administration Medical Center  
HABS No. WV - 245 (Page 3)

to provide 37 temporary beds until a hospital could be constructed.

This committee also reported that the present Congress of the United States had before it a bill to appropriate 10 million dollars for "enlarging present hospitals and for building new ones". They urged that West Virginia become involved in this legislation. The Committee met with U.S. Senator Hatfield on April 18, 1929 and others of West Virginia's congressional delegation. The result was a request for 1.5 million dollars for a "three type" hospital in West Virginia and a meeting with Frank T. Hines, Director of the U.S. Veterans Bureau on April 20. Senator Guy D. Goff was the spokesman at that meeting. Subsequently, Guy Goff and John M. Wolverton introduced a bill on April 22, 1929. Others at the meeting included Congressmen James Anthony Hughes, Hugh Ike Shott, John M. Wolverton, Carl George Bachmann, Frank Llewellyn Bowman and Ira Smith.

Henry Drury Hatfield was a nephew of "Devil Anse" Hatfield, leader of the Hatfield clan in its popular Southern West Virginia and Kentucky feud with the McCoys. He was a doctor, predominantly serving in the coal fields of southern West Virginia and in railroad towns. He was active in local politics on the McDowell County Commission and in the State Senate, where he became President in 1911. In 1912 he was elected Governor. During his tenure, and as a result of his "progressive" policies, many reforms were enacted in the state. These included the establishment of a public service commission, passage of a liberalized workmen's compensation act, passage of a child labor law, establishment of a state health department, and the placing of the woman suffrage amendment before the state voters. After leaving office Hatfield served in the U.S. Senate from 1929 to 1935.

Guy Despard Goff was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1924 and served until 1931.

Carl George Bachman was a Representative from Wheeling from 1925-1933. F. Lewllyn Bowman was a Representative from Morgantown, Monongalia County, 1925-1933. He was appointed to the Board of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Administration. John Marshall Wolverton was the Representative from Richwood, Nicholas County in 1925-1931. He was also mayor of Richwood and served on the War Claims Committee. James Anthony Hughes

was a Representative from Huntington, Cabell County 1900-1916 and again 1927-1930. Hugh Ike Shott was a prominent publisher in Bluefield, Mercer County, and served in Congress in 1929-1932. He also was one of the few Republicans to serve from West Virginia in the U.S. Senate, in 1942. Joe L. Smith, owner and editor of the Raleigh Register, served 1929-1940. He also served in the State Senate.

Documentation to support the need for a veterans' hospital in West Virginia was presented which indicated that in September of 1929, West Virginia had 267 veterans in 34 hospitals throughout the country. The total yearly claims were 10857, 9580 of which were in Charleston. The majority of the remaining claims were in Pittsburgh and Washington, DC. From July 1928 to December 1929 an average of 70 veterans per month were admitted through the Charleston Regional Office of the Veterans Bureau. The Veterans Hospital Committee of the WV Legislature expounded on the cost of caring for West Virginia veterans in out-of-state hospitals. Most surgical procedures were conducted in Virginia or Washington, DC, thereby increasing the transportation and other costs of providing services. In December of 1929, the "Rogers Bill", HR234 was reported out of the House World War Veterans Committee. This included a 14 million dollar hospital construction component, but nothing for West Virginia. Following a threatened filibuster by the West Virginia Delegation, the Bill was amended to include \$700,000 for a hospital. It was passed and signed by the President on December 23, 1929.

Following the victory of securing a hospital for the state, it was necessary to site it. As can be imagined, with all of the political support behind the act, all of West Virginia was interested in having the hospital in their backyard. Announcements were placed in the state's newspapers in December of 1929 explaining the selection procedures and priorities locating the hospital. These included proximity to rail, bus, and other transportation and availability of utilities. A pleasant "view" was also to be one of the considerations.

By March there were 20 West Virginia cities interested in securing the new hospital. 50 representatives from these cities attended a meeting in Washington. It is interesting to note that all of the politicians involved in the initial appropriation also had representative locations from their

Veterans Administration Medical Center  
HABS No. WV - 245 (Page 5)

districts. Included in the offers was one from the wife of U.S. Senator Stephen B. Elkins and the wife of industrialist, Mr. Davis for a donation of land in Randolph County, which was graciously declined by Senator Hatfield. It was decided that the hospital should be located within a 75 mile radius of the village of Pigeon Post, Roane County. This was selected as a central location in the state. Unfortunately, this resulted in virtually all points in the state being eligible for the hospital. The list was furthered narrowed to Huntington, Clarksburg, Charleston, Beckley, Elkins and Parkersburg. In August, Huntington was selected.

The site was on the former Wilson Farm and consisted of 326 acres. The federal government offered \$25,000.00 for the site and the remainder of the purchase price, \$17,000.00, was provided by the Chamber of Commerce. They also later provided an additional \$6,000.00 for 45 more acres. C.A. White was the surveying engineer from Virginia in 1931, and Worsham Brothers, Knoxville Tennessee were awarded the contract for construction in June 1931. Plumbing, Heating and Electrical Contractors were Redmon Heating Co. of Louisville Kentucky. Additional money was received and the Recreation Building bids were opened in October of 1932. The successful bidder was Buyus Mankin Lumber Co., Huntington, WV.

In keeping with the accepted practice of the Veterans Bureau and subsequent Veterans Administration, the complex was designed as a campus with individual structures for various functions.

The initial complex consisted of:

- Building No. 1 - Receiving ward, medical surgery
- Building No. 2 - Kitchen, dining, attendants' quarters, garage, storeroom, and laundry.
- Building No. 3 - Powerhouse, Incinerator.
- Building No. 4 - Recreation.
- Building No. 5 - Nurses' housing.
- Building No. 6 & 8 - Medical Officers' quarters.
- Building No. 7 - Quarters for Officer in Charge.

The Veterans Administration was formed in 1930 and merged various functions of the Federal Government that dealt with veterans' affairs and benefits. Included in the new

Veterans Administration Medical Center  
HABS No. WV - 245 (Page 6)

Administration were the Veterans Bureau, Bureau of Pensions and the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. The Veterans Bureau had been established in 1921 to provide for hospital construction for veterans and all other veteran services. The National Home was actually a number of different locations in the country for the convalescence of veterans. By 1902 there were 10 sites and Bath, NY entered the system in 1929. The sites and the homes were planned as a self sufficient community providing all services to the residents, including recreation, religious and therapeutic. Libraries and school facilities as well as vocational training opportunities were provided. Much of the architectural design of the complexes developed from military post precedents and the individual styles were a result of the architect's input.

With the advent of the Veterans Bureau and the increased construction of hospital and convalescent complexes due to the increased numbers of veterans, the focus of construction philosophy shifted to the development of a universal floor plan. Three prototypical complexes were developed, the neuro-psychiatric, the medical and surgical, and the tuberculosis. Each was designed for a specific purpose and reflected the various differences in program requirements. They also included ancillary structures for administration, maintenance, etc.

The concept of prototype designs developed at the central Washington Bureau for dissemination to the country is not unique to the Veterans Bureau. It is actually more typical of the overall construction policy of the Federal Government at the time. This was pursued in most construction programs of the Government, such as the Courthouse, Post Office and Custom House construction of 1860-1890.

Central on each campus was the Administration/Clinical building. This was to be located on the highest point of the campus and housed administration space, surgical units, receiving facilities, clinics and wards. It was intended to be four or five stories tall and serve as the visual and programmatic center of the complex.

In developing prototypes, architectural styles of each region of the country were considered to provide a local reference

for the buildings. Thus, each hospital could fit in with the local traditions and history. The Georgian Colonial Style was selected for facilities in the East. There were thirty five constructed of this style. All have in common red brick with white trim, attic dormers on pitched roofs, central entrance pavilions with columns and a raised loggia first floor. Differences occur in specific detail design and in details on the cupolas and dormer windows. Sometimes the particular structure deviated from the context to fit in further with particular regional influences. This is not the situation in the Huntington complex.

Other regions of the country exhibited different prototypes, such as Mediterranean in Texas, Art Deco in California, and Spanish Colonial in the Southwest.

The significance of this development is that the Federal Government was now legitimizing architectural styles, or the local historical influences of regional styles. The results of this can be seen in Huntington and the surrounding area, as more and more large scale structures took on the Georgian Colonial style. One nearby example of this is the Spring Valley Presbyterian Church constructed in 1945. This is located at the base of the hill as one approaches the entrance to the hospital complex. The influence of the Revival Style architecture can clearly be seen. The large scale construction activity of the Federal Government obviously influenced the acceptance of architectural styles throughout the United States.

The Veterans Bureau and Veterans Administration were responsible for construction of 50 complexes in the United States between 1920 and 1940. By 1944 they had 93 complexes with locations in every state except Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Delaware. Of these, 40 were General Medical and Surgical Hospitals, such as Huntington; 30 were Neuro-psychiatric Hospitals; 12 were Tuberculosis Hospitals; and 11 were homes.

Brigadier General Frank T. Hines was the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for the Veterans Administration during construction of the Huntington Hospital. Colonel George E. Ijams was the assistant Administrator. Colonel Louis H. Tripp

Veterans Administration Medical Center  
HABS No. WV - 245 (Page 8)

was the Director of Construction. William R. Talbott was the architect at the Technical Division responsible for initial site selection and development and design of new facilities. Of these persons, Talbott, Tripp and Ijams signed the drawings for both Building 12 and 1 at the Huntington Hospital. Roy E. Guard, Talbott's assistant is noted as the designer on one portion of Building 1.

As of 1939, total expenditures for construction were \$1,137,701.00 for buildings, \$25,000.00 for land, and \$154,489.00 for equipment. Dedication ceremonies occurred on October 23, 1932. Senator Hatfield was the main speaker. The first medical officer was Dr. Harry B. Frank from Fort Snelling, Minnesota. By 1939 the hospital boasted the latest developments in medical science and patient care. Items such as radio headphones at each bed, a library, sun parlors and movies two nights per week were proudly enumerated in a manuscript by the Huntington Veterans Administration published August 2, 1939. By then, Building No. 12 had been completed, which added 110 beds to the complex, raising the total to 317. Algernon Blair from Montgomery, Alabama, was the contractor for this structure. This is an interesting note, since the design of building 12 is the exact same one as that of the Tuscaloosa, Alabama VA hospital. In 1934 the regional office was consolidated and moved from Charleston, WV to the site. This office also adjudicated claims of World War Veterans. The only other VA facilities in the State at the time were in Martinsburg. In 1939 the complex served 1,979 patients from West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky. The Federal Government spent \$5,444,504.00 on veterans in West Virginia in 1938.

The Huntington Hospital differs from the standard model in scale and in some siting, due to the terrain of the site. The hospital is smaller than most, due to projected occupancy levels of the West Virginia facility. In most other aspects, it closely matches the architectural prototype for its type of facility. The floor plans of buildings are minor variations on the standard; the siting of individual structures within the complex; the siting of the complex in relation to Huntington, and other design concepts all fit in with the standard model. The only major difference is Building 12. This was constructed as a ward structure. It is identical to one constructed in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. In fact, some of the drawings for the building still contain the original title block with

Veterans Administration Medical Center  
HABS No. WV - 245 (Page 9)

"Tuscaloosa, Ala." crossed out and "Huntington" inserted. The difference is that Tuscaloosa is listed as a Neuro-psychiatric facility.

An interesting sidelight is that at the complex, the Veterans Administration also selected veterans for the two CCC Camps operated in the state, Ripley and Missouri Branch. There were 158 enrolled in that program in 1938.

The complex continued to change with medical advances and added demands for its services. In 1946, the Regional Office was moved to nearby downtown Huntington to allow room for more beds. 1947 was the peak employment year for the complex at 370. The facilities were described in 1952 as up to date with air conditioning.

In 1956 an outpatient medical and dental clinic was moved from Huntington to the complex in space renovated by S.P. Jimison and Sons, Inc. of Huntington for \$166,100.00. This was in Building No. 12. The move was the result of construction of two other Hospitals in Clarksburg and Beckley, WV, freeing up space.

In 1956 the VA transferred unneeded land to the U.S. Army for the construction of an Armory and Reserve Training Center. An additional 277 acres was transferred two years later to the Huntington Park Board.

There was additional remodeling of the Administration/Outpatient Building, No. 12, in 1956-57 which included outpatient space, office space, new ambulance and emergency entrances and diagnostic laboratories.

In 1960 the complex served 2415 patients. In 1963 it served 2965. In 1967 a chapel was added to the Recreation Building. In 1977 the Ambulatory Care building was completed, serving 36,000 patients in 1978. A large renovation project was accomplished in 1979 with all of the wards brought up to contemporary standards. The West Addition to Building 1 was under construction at that time as well as the Marshall University Medical Education Building. These were completed in 1982.

In 1985 planning began for another expansion and renovation

Veterans Administration Medical Center  
HABS No. WV - 245 (Page 10)

program. This is currently underway and is the impetus of this recording project.

This complex is also significant as one of the early accomplishments of the agency. It was conceived during the Veterans Bureau and completed under the Veterans Administration.

PART II - Description of the Veterans Administration Medical Center

The original design of the complex consisted of a campus atmosphere of individual structures connected by a road system on the top of a mountain. The ward and administrative structures were separated from the housing quarters by about 1500 feet. The centerpiece of the complex was the Main Building, No. 1. All of the other functional structures were located behind this one, with No. 12, when constructed, to its east side and slightly recessed. The living quarters were arranged in a semi-circle approached on a curved roadway. Building 1 is on the highest point of the mountain facing north. The other structures are on lower elevations, except for 12. The plateau is an elongated oval. The terrain drops off steeply on all sides within 100 feet of the structures. The residential buildings are located on an adjacent plateau.

Buildings 1 through 8 were constructed between 1931 and 1934. Building 12 was added in 1939. At the time of construction the complex was about 8 miles from downtown Huntington. Since then, Huntington has expanded, and though the downtown is still in the same location, residential developments have built up along the approach to the complex, Spring Valley Drive.

The architectural style of the buildings is Georgian Colonial Revival of the late 1920's and 1930's. This style is a loose interpretation of early settlement styles in the United States. Structures are brick with stone detailing, or terra cotta treated to imitate stone. Windows and doors are multipaned 12-over-12 or similar arrangements. Roofs are shallow pitched hips or gables originally with slate material, dormers and "H" chimney arrangements. There are balustrades on most of the roofs. The buildings have raised basements and water tables. There is an assortment of Classical and Roman detailing in the

Veterans Administration Medical Center  
HABS No. WV - 245 (Page 11)

structures, particularly entrance porticoes, surrounds, entablatures etc. On the interior, finishes were functionally simple with terrazzo flooring, plaster on terra cotta walls, and plaster ceilings. In some areas glazed tile was used as surface material. The lobby and entrance areas of the buildings contained decorative elements in Greek or Roman styles.

Most of the structures are poured in place concrete structural systems with terra cotta block infill and brick veneer. Windows were originally wood, but many have since been changed. Roof framing structure is wood.

The new structures in the complex reflect architectural styles of their respective construction dates. The Admissions Addition to Building 1 is a one-story brick structure. The Marshall University Science Center and the new Ward Building are both multi-story brick "modern" structures with flat roofs and simple fenestration. There are few decorative elements.

### PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural Drawings: A complete set of original drawings is located at the engineering department located on-site in the Huntington Complex. These also include alteration and addition drawings and sketches. The original drawings are dated May 30, 1931 and the set contains 42 drawings.

B. Historic Views: The hospital maintains a collection of construction photographs and historical views of the complex in the engineering department on-site. The collection includes 52 photographs of various views and construction activities on this building as well as additional photographs on other structures and the site. A sample from this collection is included. Photographs date from 1932 for most of the construction photographs, to later for additions and general views. The construction photographs were done by the Thomas Studio, Huntington, WV. Most others are unsigned.

As these repositories are Departments of a public agency, the references are considered in the public domain.

C. Interviews: Mr. J. B. Finlay was interviewed on October 3, 1989, on site at the hospital. He is the construction supervisor for the hospital.

#### D. Bibliography:

##### 1. Primary and unpublished sources:

Groundbreaking Ceremony. Clinical Improvement Addition. October 26, 1988. Brochure.

"History of the Veterans Administration Medical Center". Unpublished manuscript.

"History of the Veterans Administration Medical Center, Huntington, West Virginia". Unpublished manuscript. CA. 1980.

Huntington Veterans Administration Hospital. Report of George M. Lyon, M.D., Director.

C.M. Jones, "Report of Veterans State Service Officer and

Recommendations: 1929 - 1930". Annual Report: March 12, 1929 - June 30, 1930 to the Honorable William C. Conley, Governor. August 21, 1930.

Spring Valley Presbyterian Church Fortieth Anniversary: 1945-1985. Celebration August 17 - 18, 1985. Pamphlet.

"Summary of Significant Factors in the Operation of the Veterans Hospital in Huntington, West Virginia". Unpublished manuscript. CA. 1974.

"Twentieth Anniversary, Veterans Administration Hospital". October 26, 1952. Booklet.

United States Veterans Administration. "Determination of Eligibility Form". Mollenhoff, Gjore J. and Tupek, Karen R. April 4, 1980.

United States Veterans Administration. The National Building Museum. "The Nation Builds For Those Who Served; An Introduction to the Architectural Heritage of the Veterans Administration". Exhibit Catalog.

United States Veterans Administration. West Virginia Department of Veterans Affairs. Annual Report. 1960.

West Virginia, State of. West Virginia Legislature. "Report of Survey Made by Legislative Veterans Hospital Committee". Charleston, West Virginia. 1930.

## 2. Secondary and published sources:

Jim Comstock. West Virginia Heritage Encyclopedia. Volumes 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 20, 21, 23. Richwood, West Virginia. 1976.  
For: James Anthony Hughes - Volume 11. Guy Goff - Volume 10.  
Frank Llewellyn Bowman - Volume 3. Stanley Stephens - Volume 21. Walter Hallanan - Volume 11. Rollo Conley - Volume 5. Ira Smith - Volume 20. Ralph M. Hinor - Volume 11. John M. Wolverton - Volume 23. Carl George Bachman - Volume 2.

Craig, Lois A. and the Staff of the Federal Architecture Project. "The Federal Presence: Architecture, Politics, and National Design". Cambridge, Massachusetts and London,

England. MIT Press. 1984.

"The Federal Architect". Volume 13, No. 1. October 1944.  
1604 K Street, Washington, D.C.

M.S. Hodges, Editor. West Virginia Legislative Handbook and  
Manual and Official Register. Volume 14. 1929 Blue Book.

Lively, Charles, Editor. West Virginia Legislative Handbook  
and Manual and Official Register. Volume 24. 1940 Blue Book.

United States Veterans Administration. Manuscript.  
Huntington, West Virginia. August 2, 1939.

Willis, Todd C., Editor. West Virginia Legislative Handbook  
and Manual and Official Register. Volume 71. 1987 Blue Book.

Associated Press, "Funds Insufficient For Vets Hospital",  
Charleston Daily Mail, Monday, December 23, 1929. Page 11,  
Column 1.

Associated Press, "Hospital Measure Signed By Hoover",  
Charleston Daily Mail, December 24, 1929. Page 2, Column 5.

No Author, "University Seeks Veteran Hospital", Charleston  
Daily Mail, December 26, 1929. Page 14, Column 1.

No Author, "Hospital Contest Procedure Given", Charleston  
Daily Mail, December 28, 1929. Page 5, Column 1.

Associated Press, "Hospital Hearing is Held By Board",  
Charleston Daily Mail, March 12, 1930. Page 3, Column 4.

No Author, "Many To Attend Hospital Event", Charleston Daily  
Mail, March 23, 1932. Page 2, Column 4.

Associated Press, "Throng Attends Dedication Rite",  
Charleston Daily Mail, March 24, 1932. Page 5, Column 1.

W.S. Rosenheim, "Hospital Represents Million Dollar  
Expenditure", Huntington Herald Dispatch, October 23, 1932.  
Page 4, Column 1.

Don Perry, "20 of Original Staff Will Help Hospital Celebrate", Huntington Herald Dispatch, October 17, 1952. Page 12, Column 4.

No Author, "Dr. Hatfield Talks Sunday At VA Event", Huntington Herald Dispatch, October 24, 1952. Page 25, Column 4.

No Author, "VA Tract Chosen For Army Center", Huntington Herald Dispatch, October 7, 1955. Page 1, Column 2.

United Press, "VA Frowns On Hospital Curtailment", Huntington Herald Dispatch, January 1, 1956. Page 7, Column 3.

No Author, "VA To Move Clinic & Staff of 80 To Hospital Quarters", Huntington Herald Dispatch, January 6, 1956. Page 1, Column 4.

United Press, "State Bonus For Navy Veterans of Korean War Will Be Delayed", Huntington Herald Dispatch, April 11, 1957. Page 10, Column 1.

No Author, "VA Hospital Will Dedicate In New Chapel Wednesday", Huntington Herald Dispatch, January 15, 1967. Page 9, Column 5.

United Press International, "Hospital Gets Building Addition Go-Ahead", Huntington Herald Dispatch. January 10, 1979. Page 13, Column 2.

E. Likely source not yet investigated: na

F. Supplemental material: na

#### PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

The project under question at this time is to add a second and third floor to Building 1A. This connects Buildings 1 and 12. This is in conjunction with a clinical addition on the rear. The roof of the addition will be slate with dormers and a 9/12 pitch to match the existing buildings. The front facade will

Veterans Administration Medical Center  
HABS No. WV - 245 (Page 16)

be limestone and brick to match. The ambulance entrance on the front of Building 1 will be removed. A new curved walk will serve handicapped access with a new entrance for Building 1. A five story parking garage will be constructed opposite Buildings 1 and 12. The majority of the massing will be below grade at the south elevation, the side facing the buildings in question. The top floor will be shielded from the site by a six foot concrete wall.

AUTHOR

Prepared by: Michael Gioulis  
Title: Historic Preservation Consultant  
Affiliation: Historic Preservation Consultant  
612 Main Street  
Sutton, WV 26601  
Date: March 1, 1990





