

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

Historic name North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District
Other names/site number Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post Historic District; U.S. Veterans Bureau Hospital No. 98;
North Little Rock campus of Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System / PU-3260

2. Location

street & number 2200 Fort Roots Drive NA not for publication
city of town North Little Rock NA vicinity
State Arkansas code AR county Pulaski code 119 zip code 72114

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national X statewide local

Cathie Matthews
Signature of certifying official

10/30/12
Date

Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain):

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal
<input type="checkbox"/>	private

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
29	23	buildings
3	2	sites
5	10	structures
0	1	objects
37	36	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

27

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DEFENSE / military facility

HEALTH CARE / hospital

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH CARE / hospital

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:

Colonial Revival / Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick

walls: Stucco

roof: Asphalt

other: Stone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The North Little Rock Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital Historic District, currently known as the North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas, is located at 2200 Fort Roots Drive. The medical center property is found on the plateau locally known as Big Rock or Big Rock Mountain overlooking the Arkansas River to the west. The plateau, with rolling to gently rolling topography and steep bluffs to the south and west, offers views of the city of Little Rock, located to the west and south of the Arkansas River. The property originally consisted of approximately 1,100 acres but has been reduced in size to approximately 188 acres. The historic district contains mature trees and vegetation, linear and curvilinear drives, with late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century military post buildings aligned along the east, north, and west edges of the former parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s). The original buildings of the historic district, dating to the 1890s, were constructed for a military post known as Fort Logan H. Roots. Named for Lieutenant Colonel Logan Holt Roots, a local financier and politician instrumental in the acquisition of the acreage for the military installation, seventeen of the buildings on the post were completed by 1898. The majority of these late-nineteenth-century military post buildings are oriented around the modified elliptical parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s). Additional buildings were completed on the military post over the next two decades. Following World War I the post was utilized by the U.S. Public Health Service to treat disabled veterans of the Great War. In June 1922 the former military post was transferred to the newly formed Veterans Bureau to be utilized as a neuropsychiatric hospital for veterans, and the historic district preserves the general characteristics of the neuropsychiatric sub-type of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals.¹ Buildings continued to be constructed during the period of significance by the United States Treasury Department for the Public Health Service and by the Veterans Bureau and its successor, the VA. The majority of the buildings constructed after the facility became a hospital were built to the rear (north) of the military post structures that were oriented to the parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s). The polygonal-shaped property currently contains approximately 188 acres, including two discontinuous tracts; the boundaries of the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District are composed of approximately 187 acres of the parcel, including a discontinuous tract of approximately 6 acres located to the north of the main portion of the historic district and an additional approximate three acres including Fort Roots Drive as it extends down the hillside, for a total of approximately 190 acres. The small discontinuous tract to the north includes the remnants of agricultural buildings associated with the hospital's occupational therapy program dating to the period of significance. The North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District boundary includes 100 resources: 64 contributing and 36 noncontributing. Twenty-seven of the contributing resources were previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) within the Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post nomination listed on September 4, 1974. The Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post is listed in the NRHP under architecture and military areas of significance.² Resources previously listed in the NRHP are considered contributing elements to the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District because they were present and utilized by the hospital during the historic district's period of significance. Contributing resources include those that were utilized and/or constructed by the hospital during the historic district's period of significance (1921–1950) and that retain integrity to convey the historic district's significance. Fourteen of the 36 noncontributing resources are smaller buildings and structures, including maintenance, service, and utility buildings, constructed after 1950 that do not visually impact the larger contributing resources, and relationships between the contributing resources remain intact.

See Continuation Sheet, Page 7.1.

¹ Dianna Kirk, "Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post National Register of Historic Places nomination" (Little Rock, AR: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 1974), 7:1, 8:1–8:6, located in the files of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.; *Report of the Consultants on Hospitalization Appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to Provide Additional Hospital Facilities Under Public Act 384 (Approved March 4, 1921)* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1923): 61.

² National Park Service, "Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post National Register of Historic Places nomination," National Register Information System, <http://www.nr.nps.gov/nname1.htm> (accessed April 2009).

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Politics/Government

Health/Medicine

Architecture

Period of Significance

1921-1950

Significant Dates

1921

1922

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Quartermaster Corps, War Department

Construction Division, Veterans Bureau

Construction Service, Veterans Administration

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District begins in 1921 with the construction and modification of buildings at the facility under the guidance of the Consultants on Hospitalization and the U.S. Treasury Department for use by the U.S. Public Health Service. This was prior to the facility's transfer to the Veterans Bureau in 1922. The period of significance continues through 1950, the date of the last federal veterans hospital constructed utilizing the design philosophies developed for the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The contributing resources were utilized and/or constructed during the period of significance. These resources relate to the historic district's basic identity as a Period I and Period II neuropsychiatric hospital sub-type within the Second Generation Veterans Hospital typology. Buildings

constructed after 1950 no longer relate to the design philosophies developed by the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals.

2

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

NA

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District is an excellent example of a neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospital that incorporates design elements of both Period I and II along with preexisting buildings relating to the military post dating to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District contains numerous resources dating to the period when the site was occupied by a military post known as Fort Logan H. Roots. Additional resources constructed by the U.S. Public Health Service, the Veterans Bureau, and later the VA also remain within the historic district boundary. The Veterans Bureau and VA added or modified existing buildings to accommodate the neuropsychiatric medical needs of the region's veterans. The North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District displays elements of several periods of U.S. military/federal construction, including Period I of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals dating from 1919 to the mid-1920s and Period II that continues from the late 1920s through 1950. The North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District is an excellent example of the adaption of existing federal properties to the needs of veterans requiring neuropsychiatric care. Numerous resources within the historic district predate the period of significance (1921–1950) and achieve contributing status as representative examples of the acquisition and adaption of existing federally-owned properties for use as federal medical facilities for veterans. The North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A at the state level in the areas of politics/government because of the importance placed on securing the federal facility and its impact on the local community and veterans throughout Arkansas. The North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District is also eligible under Criterion A at the state level in the areas of health/medicine because of the mission of the federal government, through the U.S. Public Health Service, the Veterans Bureau, and the VA, to provide neuropsychiatric health care to veterans of World War I and World War II. This facility is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture at the state level as the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District is an intact example of a facility that includes buildings dating prior to the period of significance and incorporating design elements of both Period I and Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. This includes incorporating elements of Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural styles that were nationally popular in the early to mid-twentieth century. While not fully-executed examples of the styles, the use of symmetrical fenestration, central projecting pavilions, pediments pierced by lunettes, elaborate door surrounds, gable- or hip-roof dormers, and tripartite windows reflect the influence of the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival styles that were fashionable in the early decades of the twentieth century and continued beyond World War II. The North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District also exhibits standardized building designs that were incorporated into the campuses of Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, such as the H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings. The Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1974. The resources already listed in the approximately 29-acre NRHP historic district under the previous nomination are considered contributing elements to the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District because they were present and utilized by the hospital during the historic district's period of significance. Construction began in 1921 with the transfer of Fort Logan H. Roots to the U.S. Public Health Service and continued to 1950 with various additions and new buildings constructed within the historic district. The North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District was initially designated a neuropsychiatric hospital, and it retained this designation throughout the period of significance. The historic district continues to retain characteristics of the neuropsychiatric veterans hospital sub-type while incorporating the preexisting buildings and campus design of the military post. The period of significance and assessment of contributing and noncontributing resources for this nomination are based on the historic district's significance within the historic contexts developed in the United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF). Resources constructed after 1950, and thus considered noncontributing within this nomination, may possess

significance under themes not fully developed as part of the MPDF. Resources located within the North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System may be eligible or contributing for other associations or contexts under National Register Criteria A–D; or recent buildings/structures may be eligible under Criteria Consideration G, for resources of exceptional importance that are less than 50 years of age.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

The period of significance for the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District extends from 1921 to 1950. The period of significance begins with the U.S. Treasury Department assuming control of the existing military post facilities that were to be utilized as a U.S. Public Health Service hospital for veterans. The period of significance continues to 1950, the date of the last federal veterans hospital constructed utilizing the design philosophies developed for Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District is an excellent example of a Second Generation Veterans Hospital that retains characteristics of the neuropsychiatric veterans hospital sub-type and also includes preexisting military post buildings adapted to serve the medical needs of veterans. The statewide level of significance for the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District is evidenced by its role as a regional medical center that provided neuropsychiatric care to veterans in Arkansas during the period of significance. The facility remained important to the state and local community throughout the period of significance as the hospital expanded to care for additional patients and continued to serve as an economic engine to the local economy.

See Continuation Sheet, page 8.51.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

See Continuation Sheet, page 8.61.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

See Continuation Sheet, page 9.69

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
☒ previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
☒ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # HABS AR-25-A

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
☒ Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Veterans Affairs Historic Preservation Office &
the Engineering Service of the North Little Rock
campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans
Healthcare System

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): PU-3260

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 161 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 15 564014 3848657
Zone Easting Northing

2 15 564458 3848862
Zone Easting Northing

3 15 564848 3848921
Zone Easting Northing

4 15 564870 3848181
Zone Easting Northing

See Continuation Sheet, page 10.72

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon in solid black lines on an aerial map on Continuation Sheet 75. The boundary is also indicated by a polygon on the enclosed USGS North Little Rock, Arkansas, topographic quadrangle map. The UTM reference points, stated in NAD 27, are provided above and on Continuation Sheet 10.72, as well as on the USGS topographic quadrangle map. The historic district boundary begins at the northwest corner of the main portion of the historic district, which is also the northwest corner of the medical center's property, west-northwest of the intersection of Cypress Street and 4th Street, at UTM E 564014 N 3848657. The historic district boundary extends to the northeast along the property line, northwest of Cypress Street and crossing 1st Street, there after following a fence line for a total of approximately 1,540 feet to UTM E 564458 N 3848862. The boundary continues in an east-northeast direction following the fence line for approximately 1,315 feet to the northeast corner of the property at UTM E 564848 N 3848921. The boundary then extends to the south for approximately 2,500 feet to the immediate east of the rock fence (Resource A) that serves as the eastern property boundary (although portions of the fence are no longer extant) and through a wooded area to the north edge of Fort Roots Drive (Resource M) to the east of the gatehouse (Resource 78, 1937) at UTM E 564870 N 3848181. The boundary then follows the northern right-of-way of Fort Roots Drive (Resource M) and includes the rock kneewall/retaining wall as it curves and extends in a southeasterly direction for approximately 480 feet to a sharp curve that turns to the south then southwest at UTM E 564979 N 3848108. The boundary continues along the southeast right-of-way along Fort Roots Drive (Resource M) as it continues downhill to the southwest for approximately 1,835 feet to a sharp switchback turn at UTM E 564578 N 3847767, then turns to the east-northeast for approximately 730 feet following the north edge of the right-of-way near the kneewall/retaining wall (Resource A) to another sharp switchback curve at the intersection of a street at UTM E 564844 N 3847797. The historic boundary then extends to the southwest for approximately 560 feet along the southeast right-of-way of Fort Roots Drive to a curve turning to the southeast at UTM E 564716 N 3847706, then continuing for approximately 300 feet as the northeast-east edge of Fort Roots Drive runs to the southeast, curves to the south-southwest, to the intersection with W. Long 17th Street. The rock wall (Resource A) flares to the southeast then east along the north edge of W. Long 17th Street and ends at UTM E 564768 N 3847639. The historic district boundary then extends for approximately 160 feet to the west-northwest along the north right-of-way of W. Long 17th Street, crossing Fort Roots Drive, and continuing along the north edge of Fort Roots Drive as the rock wall (Resource A) curves along the north edge of Fort Roots Drive for approximately 135 feet to UTM E 564678 N 3847655. The historic district boundary then turns back to the northeast-east, curving back to the west right-of-way of Fort Roots Drive (Resource M) as it begins its ascent of Big Rock, then following the west right-of-way of Fort Roots Drive as it extends back to the lowest curve for approximately 310 feet at UTM E 564716 N 3847706, then curving to the northeast and following the north right-of-way of Fort Roots Drive for approximately 500 feet to the lowest switchback curve at UTM E 564844 N 3847797. The boundary then turns to the southwest-west, following the southern right-of-way of Fort Roots Drive to the second switchback curve as it ascends Big Rock, for approximately 790 feet to UTM E 564578 N 3847767, then aligned along the north-northwest right-of-way of Fort Roots Drive as it continues to the northeast for approximately 1,850 feet to a curve at UTM E 564979 N 3848108. The boundary follows the west-southwest side of the Fort Roots Drive right-of-way with its kneewall/retaining wall for approximately 470 feet as it curves and continues to the northwest to the south side of the entrance into the medical center campus from Fort Roots Drive at UTM E 564840 N 3848137. The historic district boundary continues to the south-southwest, following the rock wall (Resource A) to the southeast corner of the historic district (the southeast corner of the medical center property boundary) for approximately 650 feet to UTM E 564837 N 3847940, then turning to the southwest and continuing along a chain-link fence at the top of the bluff and adjacent to a paved walking trail for approximately 200 feet to UTM E 564752 N 3847880. The boundary continues to the southwest then to the west for approximately 1,900 feet along a fence line to the southwest corner of the historic district boundary, adjacent to the bluff along the edge of Big Rock to UTM E 564216 N 3847831. The boundary then meanders to the northwest along the property boundary for approximately 280 feet to UTM E 564202 N 3847883, then continues to the northwest along the property boundary for approximately 320 feet to UTM E 564113 N 3847970, continuing for approximately 170 feet to the northwest to UTM E 564092 N 3848010, then another approximately 170 feet to UTM E 564032 N 3848044, then approximately 270 feet to the westernmost corner of the historic district at UTM E 564002 N 3848091. The historic district boundary then extends to the northeast along the property boundary for approximately 700 feet to near the west elevation of Resource 182 at UTM E 564207 N 3848197, then continuing to the northwest along the property line and to the west of a parking lot for approximately 1,600 feet to the beginning, containing approximately 184 acres.

The discontinuous portion of the historic district, containing the agricultural related resources, is approximately 6 acres in size. It is located 530 feet north of West Pershing Boulevard and 980 feet north of the main portion of the historic district.

The discontinuous historic district boundary begins at the northwest corner, south of West Scenic Drive, at UTM E 564169 N 3849248. The historic district boundary then extends to the northeast along a fence line to the south side of West Scenic Drive for approximately 320 feet to UTM E 564240 N 3849320, and then continues to the northeast along the south side of West Scenic Drive for approximately 90 feet to the northeast corner of the historic district boundary at UTM E 564266 N 3849328. The historic district boundary then turns to the southeast and runs for approximately 615 feet along a fence line to the southeast corner of the discontinuous historic district boundary at UTM E 564363 N 3849166. The historic district boundary then continues along the fence line to the southwest for approximately 380 feet to UTM E 564263 N 3849104, and continues to the northwest along the fence line for approximately 530 feet to the beginning, containing approximately 6 acres.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The National Register of Historic Places nomination boundary is nearly the entire current property boundary, including the acreage listed in the Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post National Register of Historic Places nomination, and Fort Roots Drive as it ascends Big Rock to the facility. The reasoning for including the previously listed acreage is that the nominations have differing periods of significance and reasons for significance that do not overlap. Fort Roots Drive (Resource M) and the rock walls (Resource A) flanking the drive as it ascends the hillside were included in the historic district boundary because this drive served as the main entrance to the facility throughout the period of significance and it retains significant integrity. A small, discontinuous tract of less than an acre, located at the bottom of the hillside, is not included within the National Register boundary. The buildings on this tract are associated with the water pumping facility and are not integral to the significance of the historic district. A discontinuous tract of approximately six acres, located just north of the larger portion of the historic district, is included in the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District boundary. Within this discontinuous tract are agricultural buildings associated with the former farming operations of the hospital that were utilized as a therapeutic endeavor for the neuropsychiatric patients. Few neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals retain vestiges of their farming operations, with products raised on-site utilized in the hospital kitchens. Of those neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals that do retain some physical remnant of their farming activities, most only have a single resource, such as a root cellar or preexisting barn. The development of new pharmaceutical treatments for psychological disorders brought an end to the hospitals' farming operations in the mid-twentieth century. The remaining two agricultural resources, especially the substantial swine pavilion (Resource 75, 1940), are a rare physical reminder of the significant farming operations conducted as occupational therapy by the hospital. Although new development exists between the two discontinuous historic district boundaries, mainly the Pulaski Technical College, parking lots, and commercial development, the separated section related to the historic district's agricultural past retains sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as it contains two rare extant examples of buildings related to the neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospital farming operations. Recreation areas, that appear to have been created once the farming activities began to decline, include the baseball field (Resource N) at the northwest corner of the historic district, the golf course (Resource D), Lake Good Hope (Resource L), and a picnic area adjacent to First Street opposite Lake Good Hope.

A small resource located outside the hospital property but related to the water plant, the bar screen house (1955), was not included in the resource count.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Trent Spurlock/Architectural Historian and Elizabeth Heavrin/Architectural Historian

organization Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

date May 18, 2012

street & number 151 Walton Avenue

telephone 859-252-4737

city or town Lexington

state KY

zip code 40508

e-mail _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets 73-79**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

See Continuation Sheets 80-81.

Name of Property:

City or Vicinity:

County:

State:

Photographer:

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 1

A number of the noncontributing resources with larger footprints are located within the historic district, such as: the physical rehabilitation building (Resource 89, 1958); the laundry building (Resource 159, 1956); the warehouse (Resource 182, 1983); the Law Enforcement Training Center (Resources 190, 1995; and 191, 2002); the engineering shop building (Resource 185, 1986); and the storage building (Resource 200, 2007). The largest resource constructed within the historic district after the period of significance is the four-story current main hospital building, the Eugene J. Towbin Healthcare Center (Resource 170, 1983). Resources within the historic district include single- and multiple-story buildings, mostly constructed with brick exteriors exhibiting Colonial Revival or Classical Revival architectural characteristics. Structures located on a small discontinuous tract to the southwest of the historic district at the base of the hill were not included within the historic district boundary. This discontinuous tract includes structures associated with the water pumping plant.

Narrative Description

The total tract of the Fort Logan H. Roots military post originally consisted of nearly 1,100 acres when transferred from the War Department to the U.S. Public Health Service. After the period of significance, beginning in the 1950s, acreage determined to be surplus to the mission of the hospital was transferred from VA ownership. Most of surplus acreage appears to have been transferred for the development of public parks. Currently the North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System contains approximately 187 acres, with the majority encompassed by fencing. The North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District consists of approximately 190 acres, including Fort Roots Drive as it extends down Big Rock from the medical center. Pulaski Technical College and apartment buildings are found to the north of the historic district. The majority of the east boundary of the historic district is delineated by a rock wall (Resource A, circa 1930s–1940s). A rehabilitation facility is found to the east of the North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System. The edge of the steep bluffs of Big Rock delineate the south and part of the western boundaries of the historic district, and dense woods and a former rock quarry are found to the west of the historic district.

The original buildings of the historic district comprised the Fort Logan H. Roots military post. The military post was situated on a bluff overlooking the Arkansas River and the city of Little Rock located on the opposite side of the river. The bluff on which the fort is located is known as Big Rock (or Big Rock Mountain). Construction began in late 1894 on the first eleven buildings of the military post. Additional buildings were ordered to be built at the military post by the War Department and the facility opened in 1896. Fort Logan H. Roots was named after a prominent local financier who supported the acquisition of the military post for the area.³ The majority of the fort buildings were constructed along the edge of the parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s). Construction on additional permanent and temporary buildings on the fort campus continued through the first two decades of the twentieth century.⁴ During World War I the fort served as both a citizens

³ Clifton E. Hull, "The Saga of the Beginning of Fort Roots," *Arkansas Gazette*, March 12, 1972; *75 Years of Caring, 1922–1997, A History of the VA Medical Center, Little Rock/North Little Rock Campuses* (Little Rock, AR: VA Medical Centers of Little Rock and North Little Rock, 1997): 1; United States Department of Veterans Affairs, "Index to Title Papers, Veterans Administration Hospital, North Little Rock, Arkansas," located in the files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas; Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893–1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 8, 9–13.

⁴ Miller, *Chronicle of a Century*, 10–13, 27.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 2

officer training facility and a military general hospital.⁵ Twenty-seven buildings and approximately 29 acres of the Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post were listed in the National Register of Historic Places on September 4, 1974.⁶ Fort Logan H. Roots and over 1,000 acres associated with the military post was transferred by the War Department to the U.S. Public Health Service for use as a veterans hospital in August 1921.⁷

The U.S. Public Health Service was a bureau under the U.S. Treasury Department. The Consultants on Hospitalization, a committee created by the U.S. Treasury Department, and the U.S. Treasury Department designed and supervised the remodeling of existing buildings and the erection of a few new support buildings for the U.S. Public Health Service hospital in North Little Rock. The U.S. Public Health Service hospital at Fort Roots was to serve neuropsychiatric patients and have a capacity of 270 beds. The Veterans Bureau was established in August 1921 and the veterans hospital at Fort Logan H. Roots was officially transferred to the Veterans Bureau on June 6, 1922, although it had been operating as a hospital prior to this date.⁸ The hospital at North Little Rock, specializing in treating neuropsychiatric patients, was designated hospital Number 78 by the Veterans Bureau.⁹ The North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District served as a neuropsychiatric veterans hospital throughout the period of significance.

After the Veterans Bureau took control of the facility, additional buildings were constructed to increase patient capacity and additional renovations were completed. In early 1923 construction began on eleven buildings that were expected to increase the facility's capacity to 600 beds. The new buildings included two similar continued treatment buildings (Resources 101 and 102); a tuberculosis cottage (Resource 106); a building for acute patients (Resource 103); the male attendants' quarters (Resource 104); the occupational therapy building (Resource 105); and additions to the nurses' quarters (Resource 41, 1907/1923) and the mess and kitchen building (Resource 26, 1922). The additional buildings were to be constructed utilizing brick and hollow structural tile.¹⁰ The patient buildings constructed during this period have minimal ornamentation, and some of the exteriors are clad in stucco. The construction was supervised by the Veterans Bureau, but the

⁵ Clifton E. Hull, "The Saga of the Beginning of Fort Roots," *Arkansas Gazette*, March 12, 1972.

⁶ National Park Service, "Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post National Register of Historic Places nomination," National Register Information System, <http://www.nr.nps.gov/nrname1.htm> (accessed April 2009).

⁷ Frank W. Weed, prepared under the direction of M.W. Ireland, *The Medical Department of the United States Army in the World War, Volume 5, Military Hospitals in the United States* (Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1923): 594-595, available from World Wide Web:

<http://history.amedd.army.mil/booksdocs/wwi/MilitaryHospitalsintheUS/chapter28.htm>, accessed August 2011; 75 Years of Caring, 1922-1997, *A History of the VA Medical Center, Little Rock/North Little Rock Campuses* (Little Rock, AR: VA Medical Centers of Little Rock and North Little Rock, 1997): 1; L.O. Weldon, Medical Officer in Charge, U.S. Veterans' Hospital No. 78, to The Surgeon General, U.S. Public Health Service, 7 February (?), 1922, located in the United States Department of Veteran Affairs, archives of the North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

⁸ *Report of the Consultants on Hospitalization Appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to Provide Additional Hospital Facilities Under Public Act 384 (Approved March 4, 1921)* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1923): 4-5, 21, 39, 42, 61.

⁹ "Ft. Roots Hospital Will Be Enlarged," *Arkansas Gazette* (Little Rock, Arkansas), February 28, 1923; John Jungkind, "Metally Ill Are Cured at Fort Roots," *Arkansas Gazette*, December 17, 1950; *Report of the Consultants on Hospitalization Appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to Provide Additional Hospital Facilities Under Public Act 384 (Approved March 4, 1921)* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1923): 66.

¹⁰ "Ft. Roots Hospital Will Be Enlarged," *Arkansas Gazette*, February 28, 1923.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 3

buildings were designed by the War Department.¹¹ The historic district buildings constructed in the late 1920s were probably designed by the Construction Division of the Veterans Bureau.

Additions to the historic district continued after the creation of the VA in 1930, and buildings were constructed to meet the expected demands of returning World War II veterans in the 1940s. Large buildings constructed by the VA within the historic district include the clinical building (Resource 58, 1931), the dining hall (Resource 76, 1942), and seven, two-story, H-shape, patient ward/treatment buildings (Resources 65, 1936; 66, 1944; 68, 1944; four are no longer extant, including an acute building and infirmary building, both for African American patients dating to 1936; a continued treatment building, 1944; and a neuropsychiatric infirmary building, 1947). These buildings were designed by the Construction Service of the VA, although the clinical building (Resource 58, 1931) may have been designed by the Construction Division of the Veterans Bureau because of its earlier date. These later, large buildings exhibit brick exteriors and minimal detailing, although they include more Colonial Revival and Classical Revival elements than the historic district buildings constructed in the early 1920s. Decorative details on buildings constructed in the 1930s through 1950 include symmetrical fenestration, central projecting pavilions, pediments pierced by lunettes, elaborate door surrounds, tripartite windows, gable- or hip-roof dormers, wood cornices, and water tables. The North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District reached its peak capacity of 2,284 beds in 1952.¹²

Differences exist between the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District and other Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. Many of these differences can be attributed to the existing military buildings and layout of the campus prior to its transfer to the U.S. Public Health Service and later the Veterans Bureau. No monumental main building was constructed during the period of significance, and enclosed corridors connecting the patient ward/treatment and patient support buildings are not found within the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District although both are commonly found at Period II (constructed from the late 1920s to 1950) neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. A courtyard was created with the construction of the dining hall (Resource 76, 1942) and the seven two-story, H-shape, patient ward/treatment buildings (Resources 65, 1936; 66, 1944; 68, 1944; four are no longer extant, including an acute building and infirmary building, both serving African American patients and constructed in 1936; a continued treatment building, 1944; and a neuropsychiatric infirmary building, 1947), although it was not enclosed by the buildings and connecting corridors as at other Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. A 620-seat chapel was constructed within the courtyard in 1962.¹³ The courtyard is no longer extant because four of the H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings (including an acute and infirmary buildings, both constructed in 1936 to originally serve African American veterans; a continued treatment building, 1944; and a neuropsychiatric infirmary building, 1947) and the chapel were demolished for the construction of the new main hospital building, the Eugene J. Towbin Healthcare Center (Resource 170), which was completed in 1983.

The North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District displays the physical separation of buildings by function. Because of the existing design of the military post, the separation of buildings by function is not as distinct within the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District as at other examples of neuropsychiatric Second

¹¹ *Annual Report of the Director United States Veterans' Bureau for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1924*, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1924): 504.

¹² *75 Years of Caring, 1922-1997, A History of the VA Medical Center, Little Rock/North Little Rock Campuses* (Little Rock, AR: VA Medical Centers of Little Rock and North Little Rock, 1997): 2.

¹³ Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893-1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 74.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 4

Generation Veterans Hospitals. The buildings within the historic district reflect the various periods of construction, beginning with late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century military barracks, quarters, and support buildings with brick exteriors and numerous porches. The majority of the former military buildings partially encircle a modified-elliptical parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s) on the edge of the bluff overlooking the Arkansas River. The military post buildings are situated along the west, north, and east edge of the parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s), which is approximately 11 acres in size. A drive (Resource M, circa 1890s–1920s) encircles the parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s). The hospital buildings dating to the early 1920s are located to the east of the parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s) and to the north (rear) of the fort buildings along the north edge of the parade ground. Buildings constructed within the historic district in the late 1920s through 1950 are primarily found to the north and northwest of resources constructed during the early to mid-1920s. One exception is the clinical building (Resource 58, 1931) that is located along the northwest edge of the parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s). The majority of the patient care buildings within the historic district are found east and north of the parade ground, and the residences are primarily located west of the parade ground. The maintenance/utility buildings are located in two clusters: to the east and northeast of the parade ground.

Open areas with mature vegetation include the approximately 11 acres of the parade ground and the golf course (Resource D, circa 1930s) of the eastern and northeastern portions of the historic district. The topography of the historic district is slightly undulating with its location on a plateau. The steep slopes of Big Rock are found to the south and west of the historic district. Fort Roots Drive (Resource M, circa 1890s–1920s) served as the primary access road to the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District during the period of significance. This drive extends up the steep hillside to join southeast boundary of the main portion of the historic district and includes two sharp switchbacks as it ascends the hillside. The drive is flanked by a mortared rock fence that appears to have been constructed by the Works Progress Administration (WPA), a federal relief program dating to the Great Depression. Both Fort Roots Drive (Resource M, circa 1890s–1920s) and the rock fence (Resource A, circa 1930s–1940s) flanking the drive are considered contributing resources to the historic district.

Unlike the majority of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District does not have a central grouping of buildings related to the administration/kitchen/recreation/patient ward/treatment functions of the hospital. In part this is because of the facility's location at a former military post, which meant that original buildings were modified to meet the primary mission of the hospital and later buildings were incorporated into the existing campus design. A monumental administration/main building, which commonly serves as the focal point of Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, was not constructed within the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District, as existing buildings were altered to serve the functions normally fulfilled by a main/administration building. The preexisting layout of the military post also influenced the later design of the historic district. A central drive leading to a prominent administration building could not be accommodated at the site. The early buildings of the Veterans Bureau had to be located near the former military post buildings for efficiency and connectivity with the existing resources, dictating that some of the buildings the Veterans Bureau constructed would fill vacant spaces around and near the parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s).

The cluster of buildings composed of H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings are located to the north and northwest, or rear, of the military post buildings located along the north edge of the parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s). The early patient buildings constructed by the Veterans Bureau were two-story,

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

- North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 5

hip-roof buildings with stucco exteriors (Resources 101, 102, and 103, all 1923). These three buildings are located along North Drive to the rear of the former barracks facing the parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s). The two continued treatment buildings (Resources 101 and 102, both 1923) and the disturbed patients building (Resource 103, 1923) are similar in form and massing to patient buildings found at early Veterans Bureau hospitals in Tuskegee, Alabama, and Chillicothe, Ohio, although the placement and size of the return wings/projections vary among the different hospitals. The receiving and acute ward building (Resource 111, 1928) represents the first attempt by the Veterans Bureau to move away from the campus design imposed by the parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s). The receiving and acute ward building (Resource 111, 1928), oriented to the northeast and away from the parade ground, is the beginning of an alignment of larger patient ward/treatment H-buildings that would create the courtyard. The receiving and acute ward building (Resource 111, 1928) is also the first patient ward/treatment H-building within the historic district to have the common massing and form of Period II (constructed from the late 1920s to 1950) neuropsychiatric patient ward/treatment H-buildings. The clinical building (Resource 58), constructed in 1931, is an unusual design for a Second Generation Veterans Hospital building. The clinical building (Resource 58, 1931) has a rotated H-shape with flat roof wings along the façade, and the rear portion of the building also exhibits a flat roof. Additional patient ward/treatment H-buildings were constructed in the 1930s and 1940s (Resources 65 [infirmary building, 1936], 66 [tuberculosis neuropsychiatric building, 1944], 68 [acute building, 1944], and four that are no longer extant, including an acute building and infirmary building, both serving African American patients dating to 1936; a continued treatment building, 1944; and a neuropsychiatric infirmary building, 1947) between First and Fourth Streets, creating a courtyard in the northern portion of the historic district. Four of the two-story, H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings were demolished to allow for the construction of the new main hospital building, the Eugene J. Towbin Healthcare Center (Resource 170, 1983).¹⁴

Five residential quarters are located along a lane to the west of the parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s) and are oriented to the southwest with views across the Arkansas River. Four of these are medical officers duplex quarters (Resources 12, 13, and 14, all 1896; and 24, 1898) that were constructed in the last decade of the nineteenth century. The fifth, the medical officer in charge quarters (Resource 40, 1907), is a single-family residence built in the first decade of the twentieth century. All were constructed for the military post and exhibit the architectural stylings of the period. Two single residences are located adjacent to one another along East Drive to the east of the parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s). The administrative assistant quarters (Resource 15, 1896) is a single quarters that was constructed for the military post, but the second single quarters (Resource 107) was constructed in 1928 by the Veterans Bureau. The nurses' quarters (Resource 41), located along the west edge of the parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s), was originally constructed in 1907 but has an addition dating to 1923. The male attendants' quarters (Resource 104) was constructed in 1923 and is located in the southeast portion of the historic district oriented to the northeast.

The maintenance and utility buildings supporting the historic district are grouped principally along First Street to the northeast of the original military post buildings, although a few recent support buildings are found in the southeast portion of the historic district. Included in the group along First Street are the boiler house (Resource 69, 1936), the water softening plant (Resource 28, 1928), the storehouse (Resource 80, 1944), the station garage (Resource 114, 1930), and the laundry building (Resource 115, 1930). The laundry building (Resource 159) was constructed in the 1956 to replace the previous laundry building (Resource 115, 1930).

¹⁴ Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893-1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 80-81.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 6

Located among the original military post buildings along Fort Roots Drive are the bakery (Resource 6, 1896), storehouse (Resource 7, 1896), the stable (Resource 8, 1896), the shops building (Resource 16, 1896), and the fire house (Resource 22, 1901). Two Quonset huts originally utilized as bowling alleys (Resources T-160 and T-161, both 1946) and an engineering shop building dating to 1986 (Resource 185) are also located in the southeastern portion of the historic district.

Connecting corridors (Resource E, 1900s–1920s) at the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District consist of gable-roof, frame, enclosed corridors that connect the larger military post buildings (Resources 1, 1896; 34, 1906; and 37, 1907) to smaller support buildings (Resources 2–4, all 1896; 35, 36, both 1907; 38 and 39, both 1907) at the rear of the larger buildings. These corridors appear to have been constructed by the military post or in the early years of the U.S. Public Health Service or the Veterans Bureau's operation of the hospital. Gable-roof structures with open sides (Resource F, circa 1930s through 1950s, and 1980s) shelter sidewalks adjacent to vehicular drives within the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District. The connecting corridors are supported by either metal or wood posts clad in vinyl. Some of the connectors shelter crosswalks across the paved drives, with portions of the roof raised to accommodate vehicles. A portion of these structures appears to have been constructed in the 1930s. Although the original construction date of these covered walkways is unclear, the covered walkways along North Drive to the north (rear) of the military post buildings appear on the 1956 aerial photograph of the campus. An additional section of the covered sidewalk system extending to the northeast of the four H-shaped patient ward/treatment buildings (Resources 111, 1928; 65, 1936; 66, 1944; and 68, 1944) was constructed in the 1980s.¹⁵

The construction of buildings, additions, and modifications continued within the historic district after the period of significance. These include the construction of the water tower and tank (Resource 87, 1951), the switchgear building (Resource 88, 1955), the physical rehabilitation building (Resource 89, 1958), the laundry building (Resource 159, 1956), gasoline pumps canopy (Resource 180, 1989), the emergency generator building (Resource 181, circa 1980s–1990s), the warehouse (Resource 182, 1983), the engineering shop building (Resource 185, 1986), the Law Enforcement Training Center (Resources 190, 1995; and 191, 2002), the law enforcement office building (Resource 192, 2007), the storage building (Resource 200, 2007), and the mental health compensated work therapy program building (Resource 189, 1979). The flag pole (Resource 42), located in the parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s), was replaced circa 1975. An addition along the southeast elevation of the dining hall (Resource 76, 1942) was constructed in 1952, and smaller additions have been made to buildings, such as the narrow egress towers to the tuberculosis neuropsychiatric building (Resource 66, 1944). The largest and most prominent building constructed within the historic district after the period of significance is the new main hospital building, the Eugene J. Towbin Healthcare Center (Resource 170, 1983). This substantial, four-story building is located in the north-central portion of the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District. The construction of the new main hospital building (Resource 170, 1983) resulted in the loss of the courtyard encompassed by Period II H-shape patient buildings, the chapel, and four H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings dating to the period of significance. The rear of the new main hospital building (Resource 170, 1983) is situated opposite the facade elevations of the row of three patient ward/treatment H-buildings (Resources 65 [infirmary building, 1936], 66 [tuberculosis neuropsychiatric building, 1944], and 68 [acute building, 1944]). Parking lots have been enlarged or constructed within the historic district after the period of significance. These parking lots are located along the southwest edge of the historic district

¹⁵ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 7

boundary to the southwest of the infirmary building (Resource 65, 1936), the tuberculosis neuropsychiatric building (Resource 66, 1944), and the acute building (Resource 68, 1944); to the west and northwest of the continued treatment building (Resource 101, 1923); to either side of the recreation building (Resource 33, 1896); and northwest of the Law Enforcement Training Center (Resources 190, 1995; and 191, 2002). Two large parking lots have been constructed to the northwest and northeast of the new main hospital building (Resource 170, 1983). A secondary entrance to the property was constructed in the late twentieth century when West Pershing Boulevard was completed, providing access to the northern portion of the historic district. Prior to this, the main entrance to the historic district was Fort Roots Drive (Resource M, circa 1900s–1920s), curving along the southern and southeast portions of the hillside with two sharp switchbacks.

Several structures and buildings dating to the period of significance have been removed from the historic district. The most substantial loss to the historic district is the four Period II, two-story, H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings that were demolished for the construction of the new main hospital building (Resource 170, 1983). These four demolished buildings include: an acute building and an infirmary building, both originally serving African American veterans and constructed in 1936; a continued treatment building, 1944; and a neuropsychiatric infirmary building, 1947. The new main hospital building, the Eugene J. Towbin Healthcare Center (Resource 170, 1983), was constructed on the former site of the courtyard and the non-extant four patient ward/treatment buildings that were located within the historic district boundary. Other resources dating to the period of significance that have been removed from within the historic district include: the smoke stack associated with the boiler house (Resource 69, 1936); the coal shed located northeast of the storehouse (Resource 7, 1896); temporary barracks that were located southwest of the male attendants' quarters (Resource 104, 1923); Quonset huts serving various functions; the root cellar, which was located in the approximate location of the newer laundry building (Resource 159, 1956); various structures related to the agricultural program conducted by the hospital; and a two-story building, referred to as the administration building annex that was formerly located to the immediate west of the recreation building (Resource 33, 1896).¹⁶

Two groups of buildings are located on two tracts that are discontinuous from the main portion of the historic district. Located to the north of the main portion of the historic district is a group of the remaining buildings and structures affiliated with the hospital's former agricultural endeavors that were utilized in the therapeutic treatment of patients. This group includes a large, T-shape swine pavilion with a Dutch roof punctuated by large ventilators. The swine pavilion (Resource 75, 1940), which appears to be a barn, is clad in mortared, random rubble sandstone. The severely deteriorated asphalt shingle roof contains many large holes that threaten the building's preservation. Also located within this discontinuous tract is a small, gable-roof outbuilding with an exterior of random rubble sandstone (Resource 162, 1955); a building utilized as a blacksmith shop (Resource 158, 1948), with a gambrel roof and exterior of random rubble sandstone with its roof partially collapsed; two Quonset huts (Resources T-166 and T-167, 1946) that have been greatly altered; and a large, gable-roof, metal-clad building (Resource 176) dating to 1975. Because of the scarcity of agricultural buildings remaining at neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, this discontinuous tract with its contributing farm structures is considered as a portion of the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District. The second discontinuous tract is located at the bottom of the bluff, south-southwest of the

¹⁶ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 8

historic district. Located within this second discontinuous tract is a water pumping plant (1927) and a reservoir. This discontinuous tract is not a part of the historic district.

Individual Resource Inventory

The numerical designations, dates of construction, and details regarding the former and current use of the following resources were provided by the Engineering Service of the North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System in North Little Rock, Arkansas. A list of campus buildings and functions apparently dating to the early 1980s located at the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Construction and Facilities Management in Washington, D.C. was also utilized to determine the construction dates and functions of certain resources.¹⁷ The resource number designations were assigned by the Veterans Bureau and VA. The letter and numerical designation for resources, such as Resource T-160 (bowling alley, 1946), was assigned by the VA, with the letter "T" usually denoting a building or structure that was originally considered temporary rather than a permanent building. The "circa" dates of construction and letter designations were provided by the surveyors for resources without construction dates or numerical labels. All resources that were present during the period of significance and retain integrity are considered contributing resources. Buildings previously listed in the Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post National Register of Historic Places nomination are included within this nomination as contributing resources.

Minor resources that are not substantial in size and scale were not included in the resource count. Resources that were not designated in the resource count include small electric transformers, underground storage facilities or utilities, cooling towers, prefabricated bus and smoking shelters, small memorials, and benches.

The period of significance and assessment of contributing and noncontributing resources for this nomination are based on the historic district's significance within the historic contexts developed in the United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF). Resources constructed after 1950, and thus considered noncontributing within this nomination, may possess significance under themes not fully developed as part of the MPDF. Resources located within the medical center campus may be eligible or contributing for other associations or contexts under National Register Criteria A-D, or recent buildings/structures may be eligible under Criteria Consideration G, for resources of exceptional importance that are less than 50 years of age.

Resource #	Date of Construction	Contributing (C) /Noncontributing (NC)	Historic or Current Use
1	1896	C	Occupational Building
2	1896	C	Convalescent Building
3	1896	C	Occupational Therapy Building
4	1896	C	Convalescent Building
5	1896	C	Continued Treatment Building
6	1896	C	Bakery

¹⁷ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas; United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Fort Roots (North Little Rock) preliminary Determination of Eligibility inventory form listing extant buildings, located in the files of the Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic-District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 9

Resource #	Date of Construction	Contributing (C) /Noncontributing (NC)	Historic or Current Use
7	1896	C	Storehouse
8	1896	C	Stable
11	1896	C	Surgical Building
12	1896	C	Medical Officers Duplex Quarters
13	1896	C	Medical Officers Duplex Quarters
14	1896	C	Medical Officers Duplex Quarters
15	1896	C	Administrative Assistant Quarters
16	1896	C	Shops Building
18	1896	C	Night Chauffeur Quarters
22	1901	C	Fire House
24	1898	C	Medical Officers Duplex Quarters
26	1922	NC	Mess and Kitchen Building - Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Building
28	1928	NC	Water Softening Plant
32	1905	C	Administration Building
33	1896	C	Recreation Building
34	1906	C	Quiet Ward Building
35	1907	C	Acute Building
36	1907	C	Dental and Therapy Building
37	1907	C	Receiving Building
38	1907	C	Bathing Building
39	1907	C	Laboratory and Mortuary Building
40	1907	C	Medical Officer in Charge Quarters
41	1907/1923	C	Nurses' Quarters
42	Circa 1975	NC	Flag Pole
45	1911	C	Water Tower and Tank
54	1934	C	Single-Bay Garage
58	1931	C	Clinical Building
59	1934	C	Five-Bay Garage
60	1934	C	Ten-Bay Garage
61	1934	C	Three-Bay Garage
65	1936	C	Infirmery Building
66	1944	C	Tuberculosis Neuropsychiatric Building
68	1944	C	Acute Building
69	1936	C	Boiler House
70	1934	C	Seven-Bay Garage
75	1940	C	Swine Pavilion
76	1942	C	Dining Hall
78	1937	C	Gatehouse
80	1944	C	Storehouse
87	1951	NC	Water tower and tank
88	1955	NC	Switchgear Building
89	1958	NC	Physical Rehabilitation Building
90	1958	NC	Showers and Locker Room Building
91-96	1957	NC	Baseball Bleachers

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 10

Resource #	Date of Construction	Contributing (C) /Noncontributing (NC)	Historic or Current Use
101	1923	C	Continued Treatment Building
102	1923	C	Continued Treatment Building
103	1923	C	Disturbed Patients Building
104	1923	C	Male Attendants' Quarters
105	1923	C	Occupational Therapy Building
106	1923	C	Tuberculosis Cottage
107	1928	C	Single Quarters
111	1928	C	Receiving and Acute Ward Building
114	1930	C	Station Garage
115	1930	C	Laundry Building
117	1930	C	Greenhouse
158	1948	C	Blacksmith Shop
159	1956	NC	Laundry Building
162	1955	NC	Research Building
164	1955	NC	Patient Toilet Building
166	Circa 1960s	NC	Recreation Shelter
167	1961	NC	Restrooms
168	1963	NC	Golf Course Caddy House
170	1983	NC	Main Hospital Building
176	1975	NC	Research Storage Building
179	1948	C	Patient Toilet Building
180	1989	NC	Gasoline Pumps Canopy
181	Circa 1980s	NC	Emergency Generator Building
182	1983	NC	Warehouse
185	1986	NC	Engineering Shop Building
186	Circa 1980s	NC	Hexagon Picnic Shelter
187	1995	NC	Golf Course Storage Building
189	1979	NC	Mental Health Compensated Work Therapy Program Building
190 and 191	1995 and 2002	NC	Law Enforcement Training Center
192	2007	NC	Law Enforcement Office Building
199	Circa 2000s	NC	Emergency Storage
200	2007	NC	Storage Building
T-160	1946	C	Bowling Alley
T-161	1946	C	Bowling Alley
T-166	1946	NC	Quonset Hut Storage Building
T-167	1946	NC	Quonset Hut Storage Building
A	Circa 1930s-1940s	C	Rock Fence/Kneewall/Retaining Wall
B	Circa 1980s	NC	Equipment Shelter
C	Circa 1970s-1980s	NC	Golf Course Picnic Shelter
D	Circa 1930s	C	Golf Course
E	Circa 1900s-1920s	C	Connecting Corridors
F	Circa 1930s through 1950s, 1980s	NC	Covered Sidewalks

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 11

Resource #	Date of Construction	Contributing (C) /Noncontributing (NC)	Historic or Current Use
G	Circa 1890s	C	Parade Ground
H	Circa 1930s–1940s	C	Fountain
I	Circa 1930s–1940s	C	Fountain
J	Circa 1988	NC	Equipment Shed
K	Circa 1970s–1980s	NC	Bridge Over Lake Good Hope
L	1962	NC	Lake Good Hope
M	Circa 1890s–1920s	C	Fort Roots Drive, Hill Drive, Circle Drive, and North Drive
N	Circa 1957	NC	Baseball Field

Resource 1. Occupational Building. 1896. Contributing building. Previously Listed.

Resource 1 is listed as the occupational building on a 1921 layout plan map produced by the U.S. Treasury Department for the U.S. Public Health Service. The building is indicated as the mild patients building on a 1923 campus layout plan by the War Department, Construction Service of the Quartermaster Corps. By 1948 Resource 1 is designated a hospital building.¹⁸ The occupational building (Resource 1, 1896) is located near the center of the group of buildings surrounding the original Fort Logan H. Roots parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s). The building was constructed in 1896 as an enlisted barracks and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource of the Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post Historic District. The enlisted barracks is singled out in the nomination as the most architecturally-distinctive building dating to the first phase of construction at the military post. The building currently contains the engineering administrative offices. Oriented to the south, the occupational building (Resource 1, 1896) is composed of a central, three-story, six-bay, hip-roof section with flanking two-story, nine-bay, hip-roof wings. Its style is typical of late-nineteenth-century military design, and it exhibits simple materials and detailing, including brick segmental arched window and door openings, sandstone window sills, two-over-two-light window sashes, shed-roof dormers with paired windows, and a wood cornice. The majority of windows found in the military post buildings have replacement sashes. The center section is crowned by a large front-gable dormer that features two small windows surrounded by brick panels and corbelling, reflecting the influence of the patterned masonry strand of the Queen Anne style. The building's end chimneys are treated with similar brick detail.

The facade and side elevations are spanned by first- and second-story galleries that are composed of wood decking, stairs, and columns; surrounded by metal railings; supported by poured concrete piers; and sheltered by a shed roof sheathed in standing-seam metal. From the galleries, there is one single-leaf entrance into the center section and two entrances into each wing. Each contains a four-light door topped with a transom. On the side elevations, metal stairways lead to second-story single-leaf entries containing metal doors. The massing and detailing of the rear elevation is similar to the facade, but the wings are spanned by a one-story, shed-roof addition with a two-story addition behind the central section. The additions are supported by poured concrete and brick piers and are clad in wood paneling with one-over-one-light sash windows. The main mass of the building has a stone foundation, and the exterior is finished in stretcher bond brick. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Enclosed connecting corridors (Resource E, circa 1900s–1920s) extending from the rear of the building link the occupational building (Resource 1, 1896) to three buildings, including the

¹⁸ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 12

convalescent building, occupational therapy building, and a second convalescent building (Resources 2, 3, and 4 all 1896).

Resource 2. Convalescent Building. 1896. Contributing building. Previously Listed.

Resource 2 is listed as a convalescent building on a 1921 layout plan map produced by the U.S. Treasury Department for the U.S. Public Health Service. The building is indicated as a residual building on a 1923 campus layout plan by the War Department, Construction Service of the Quartermaster Corps. On a 1932 campus plot plan the building was utilized as an attendants' quarters. By 1948 Resource 2 is designated a dormitory.¹⁹ This convalescent building (Resource 2, 1896) is located to the north of the west wing of the occupational building (Resource 1, 1896) in the group of buildings dating to the early history of Fort Logan H. Roots. The building was constructed in 1896 as a mess hall-kitchen and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource of the Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post Historic District. The building is currently utilized as an engineering/shop building. Oriented to the north, this convalescent building (Resource 2, 1896) is a one-story, six-bay, side-gable building. The roof is pierced by two interior end chimneys and two round ventilators. The building exhibits common details and materials, including brick segmental arched window and door openings, concrete or stone window sills, two-over-two-light wood window sashes, quarter-round vents in the side gables, wide eaves, and wood cornice, cornice returns, and soffits. A single-leaf entry with transom occupies the western bay of the facade. It is sheltered by a shed-roof awning and accessed by a small concrete block porch. Windows span the facade, rear, and east elevations, and a one-story connector (Resource E, circa 1900s-1920s) extends from the rear of the building to the occupational building (Resource 1, 1896). The convalescent building (Resource 2, 1896) is supported by a rusticated stone foundation. Its exterior is finished in four-course common bond brick, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Resource 3. Occupational Therapy Building. 1896. Contributing building. Previously Listed.

Resource 3 is listed as an occupational therapy building on both the 1921 layout plan map produced by the U.S. Treasury Department for the U.S. Public Health Service and the 1923 campus layout plan by the War Department, Construction Service of the Quartermaster Corps. On a 1932 campus plot plan the building was utilized as the occupational therapy farm office. By 1948 Resource 3 is designated a bath and clothing building.²⁰ This occupational therapy building (Resource 3, 1896) is located to the north of the central section of another occupational building (Resource 1, 1896) in the group of buildings dating to the early history of Fort Logan H. Roots. This occupational therapy building (Resource 3, 1896) was constructed in 1896 as a lavatory and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource of the Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post Historic District. The building is currently used for engineering storage. Oriented to the west, this occupational therapy building (Resource 3, 1896) is a one-story, five-bay, hip-roof building. The roof is pierced by two round ventilators. The building exhibits details and materials common to the historic district's late-

¹⁹ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

²⁰ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 13

nineteenth-century buildings, including brick segmental arched window and door openings, concrete or stone window sills, two-over-two-light wood window sashes, wide eaves, and a wood cornice and soffits. A single-leaf entry with transom occupies one bay of the facade. It is sheltered by a shed-roof awning and accessed by a small concrete-block porch. A second facade entry and a rear entry have been enclosed with brick. Windows span the other bays of the facade, rear, and north elevations. The building is supported by a rusticated stone foundation. Its exterior is finished in stretcher bond brick, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A one-story enclosed connector (Resource E, circa 1900s–1920s) extends from the south elevation of the building to the previous occupational building (Resource 1, 1896).

Resource 4. Convalescent Building. 1896. Contributing building. Previously Listed.

Resource 4 is listed as a convalescent building on a 1921 layout plan map produced by the U.S. Treasury Department for the U.S. Public Health Service. The building is indicated as the post exchange on a 1923 campus layout plan by the War Department, Construction Service of the Quartermaster Corps. On a 1932 campus plot plan the building was utilized as a quarters for engineering and officer's guests. By 1948 Resource 4 is designated a dormitory.²¹ This convalescent building (Resource 4, 1896) is located to the north of the east wing of the occupational building (Resource 1, 1896) in the group of buildings dating to the early history of Fort Logan H. Roots. The building was constructed in 1896 as a mess hall and kitchen and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource of the Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post Historic District. The building is currently used for engineering storage. Oriented to the north, this convalescent building (Resource 4, 1896) is a one-story, six-bay, side-gable building. It is supported by a rusticated stone foundation, and the brick exterior is laid in a four-course common bond. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by two interior end chimneys and two round ventilators. The building exhibits details and materials common to the historic district's late-nineteenth-century buildings, including brick segmental arched window and door openings, concrete or stone window sills, two-over-two-light wood window sashes, quarter-round vents in the side gables, wide eaves, and a wood cornice, cornice returns, and soffits. A single-leaf door with an enclosed transom occupies the eastern bay of the facade. The entry is accessed by a small stoop with six steps. Windows span the facade, rear, and west elevations. A one-story enclosed connector (Resource E, circa 1900s–1920s) extends from the rear of the building to the occupational building (Resource 1, 1896).

Resource 5. Continued Treatment Building. 1896. Contributing building. Previously Listed.

Resource 5 is listed as a continued treatment building on a 1921 layout plan map produced by the U.S. Treasury Department for the U.S. Public Health Service. The building is indicated as a residual building on a 1923 layout plan of the campus by the War Department, Construction Service of the Quartermaster Corps. On a 1932 campus plot plan the building was utilized as a canteen. By 1948 Resource 5 contains the campus library.²² The continued treatment building (Resource 5, 1896) is located in the south portion of the historic district on the east side of the Fort Logan H. Roots parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s). The building

²¹ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

²² United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 14

was constructed in 1896 as a stockade.²³ It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource of the Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post Historic District. The structure currently contains the regional council offices. Oriented to the northwest to face Hill Road, the continued treatment building (Resource 5, 1896) is a one-and-one-half-story, five-bay, hip-roof building. The building exhibits details and materials common to the historic district's late-nineteenth-century buildings, including segmental arched window and door openings with brick jack arches, sandstone window sills, six-over-six-light wood window sashes, a six-light wood panel door with transom, and exposed rafter tails. The facade is spanned by a hip-roof porch composed of wood box columns, a poured concrete deck, and a metal railing. A hip-roof dormer with two four-light windows rises from the main roof behind the porch, and a hip-roof cupola/vent crowns the building. The side elevations span five bays, and a three-bay, hip-roof rear addition displays similar materials and details to the original block. The building is supported by a rusticated stone foundation, and the brick exterior is laid in stretcher bond. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Resource 6. Bakery. 1896. Contributing building. Previously Listed.

Resource 6 is listed as a bakery on a 1923 layout plan of the campus by the War Department, Construction Service of the Quartermaster Corps. On a 1932 campus plot plan the building was utilized as an occupational therapy shop. By 1948 Resource 6 was designated a paint shop.²⁴ The bakery (Resource 6, 1896) is located in the southeast portion of the historic district in the group of buildings dating to the early history of Fort Logan H. Roots. The building was constructed in 1896 as a bakery and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource of the Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post Historic District.²⁵ The building currently serves as the fire station quarters. Oriented to the northwest to face Hill Road, the bakery (Resource 6, 1896) is a one-story, five-bay (w/w/d/w/w), hip-roof building. The building exhibits details and materials common to the historic district's late-nineteenth-century buildings, including brick segmental arched window and door openings, concrete or stone window sills, two-over-two-light wood window sashes, single- and multi-light wood panel doors, a ridgeline hip-roof cupola/vent, and exposed rafter tails. The main entrance is located slightly off center and is accessed by poured concrete steps. The side elevations are each two bays wide, with two windows on the northeast elevation and a door and a window on the southwest elevation. Like the facade, the rear elevation spans five bays (d/w/d/w/w) with asymmetrical fenestration. The building is supported by a rubble stone foundation, and the brick exterior is finished in four-course common bond. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Resource 7. Storehouse. 1896. Contributing building. Previously Listed.

Resource 7 is listed as a storehouse on a 1921 layout plan map produced by the U.S. Treasury Department for the U.S. Public Health Service and on the 1923 campus layout plan by the War Department, Construction Service of the Quartermaster Corps. The building continued to be designated a storehouse in

²³ Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893–1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 31.

²⁴ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

²⁵ Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893–1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 35.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 15

1948.²⁶ This storehouse (Resource 7, 1896) is located in the southeast portion of the historic district in the group of buildings dating to the early history of Fort Logan H. Roots. The building was constructed in 1896 as the Quartermaster and Commissary storehouse and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource of the Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post Historic District.²⁷ The building is currently used for engineering storage. Oriented to the southeast to face Hill Road, the storehouse (Resource 7, 1896) is a one-and-one-half-story, thirteen-bay, side-gable building. The building exhibits details and materials common to the campus's late-nineteenth-century buildings, including brick segmental arched window and door openings, concrete or stone window sills, two-over-two-light wood window sashes, a stone water table, a wood cornice and cornice returns, and box gutters. The building also contains interior end chimneys and a slightly off-center chimney that extends from an interior firewall.

The facade entrance is located slightly off center and is accessed by poured concrete steps. One bay of the facade, originally a doorway, has been enclosed with brick, and the other bays all contain windows. The side elevations are each two bays wide, with two windows in both the first and second stories. The rear elevation is divided into eleven bays with a double-leaf entry opening onto a poured concrete loading dock accessed by a vehicular ramp on one side and a metal staircase on the other. There are also two single-leaf basement entries along the rear elevation. All entries contain replacement metal doors. The building's brick exterior is finished in four-course common bond, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The storehouse (Resource 7, 1896) is constructed on a rubble stone foundation.

Resource 8. Stable. 1896. Contributing building. Previously Listed.

Resource 8 is listed as a stable on both the 1921 layout plan map produced by the U.S. Treasury Department for the U.S. Public Health Service and the 1923 campus layout plan by the War Department, Construction Service of the Quartermaster Corps. On a 1932 campus plot plan the building was utilized as a warehouse. In 1948 Resource 8 continued to be designated a warehouse.²⁸ The stable (Resource 8, 1896) is located in the southeast portion of the historic district in the group of buildings dating to the early history of Fort Logan H. Roots. The building was constructed in 1896 as a thirty-mule capacity quartermasters stable and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource of the Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post Historic District. The building is currently utilized by engineering staff. Oriented to the southwest to face East Drive, the stable (Resource 8, 1896) is a two-story, seventeen-bay, side-gable building. The building exhibits details and materials common to the historic district's late-nineteenth-century buildings, including brick segmental arched window and door openings, concrete or stone window sills, six-over-six-light double-hung and four-light pivoting wood window sashes, a wood cornice and cornice returns, and a hip-roof ridgeline vent with wood brackets and soffits.

The main entry facing East Drive has been altered and filled with a nine-light metal pedestrian door. The other bays of the main facade contain four-light windows with two windows above the entrance and a single window located every three bays in the second story. The southeast elevation has a central entry containing

²⁶ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

²⁷ Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893-1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 32.

²⁸ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 16

an overhead garage door and a second-story entry containing double sliding wood doors. Six-over-six-light windows flank the first-story entry. The rear elevation appears much like the facade, except that the central entry has been enclosed with brick, and a window has been enclosed with plywood. Similarly, the northwest elevation appears similar to the southeast elevation, except the lower entry has been enclosed with brick and a six-over-six-light window, and the upper entry has been enclosed with stucco and a window containing two-over-two-light horizontal metal sashes. The building rests upon a rubble stone foundation, and the brick exterior is laid in four-course common bond. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Resource 11. Surgical Building. 1896. Contributing building. Previously Listed.

Resource 11 is listed as a surgical building on both the 1921 layout plan map produced by the U.S. Treasury Department for the U.S. Public Health Service and the 1923 campus layout plan by the War Department, Construction Service of the Quartermaster Corps. On a 1932 campus plot plan the building contained the surgical ward. By 1948 Resource 11 was utilized as an attendants' quarters.²⁹ The surgical building (Resource 11, 1896) is located in the southeast portion of the historic district in the group of buildings dating to the early history of Fort Logan H. Roots. The building was constructed in 1896 as a twelve-bed hospital and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource of the Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post Historic District. The building currently contains the Veterans Affairs Learning University offices. Oriented to the south to face East Drive, the surgical building (Resource 11, 1896) is a two-and-one-half-story, multi-bay, hip-roof building. The building's brick exterior is finished in stretcher bond and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The surgical building (Resource 11, 1896) exhibits details and materials common to the historic district's late-nineteenth-century buildings, including sandstone window lintels and sills, two-over-two-light wood window sashes, small single-light windows in the upper story, multi-light wood panel doors with transoms, a wood cornice with dentils, brick corbelling below the cornice, and a second-story bay window on the west elevation.

The entire building is surrounded by first- and second-story galleries that are composed of wood decking and columns, surrounded by metal railings, supported by brick piers, and sheltered by a shed roof sheathed in standing seam metal. The double-leaf main entrance is located in the third bay from the left side of the facade. The east elevation and the rear elevation each contain two additional single-leaf entries. The second-story gallery can be accessed on the exterior by a metal stairway that extends along the rear elevation within the first-story gallery or by a metal stairway located outside of the gallery beyond the east end of the building.

Resource 12. Medical Officers Duplex Quarters. 1896. Contributing building. Previously Listed.

This medical officers duplex quarters (Resource 12, 1896) is located in the southwest portion of the historic district in the group of residential buildings dating to the early history of Fort Logan H. Roots. The building was constructed in 1896 as a two-family officer's quarters and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource of the Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post Historic District. The building continues to serve as a residential quarters. Oriented to the southwest to face West Drive and to overlook the Arkansas River, the medical officers duplex quarters (Resource 12, 1896) is a two-and-one-half-story, eight-bay, side-gable duplex with a four-bay, front-gable central pavilion. It exhibits details and materials common to the historic district's late-nineteenth-century buildings, including segmental arched window and

²⁹ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 17

door openings with brick jack arches, sandstone window sills, two-over-two-light wood window sashes, single- and double-light wood doors, a sandstone water table, a wood cornice with dentils, a brick stringcourse above the second story windows, and dormers with paired windows. The facade of the building is spanned by a one-story screened-in porch composed of wood Tuscan columns, wood decking, and a simple wood railing. The porch is supported by a brick base, is crowned by a cornice with dentils, and is covered with a standing seam metal roof. Above the facade, the central pediment contains four arched windows with two small arched vents at the top of the gable.

A two-bay, front-gable projecting wing extends from the rear elevation of each unit. Each wing has a small, elevated, hip-roof rear entry porch. The bottom of each porch is enclosed with vertical boards, and the upper section is screened. Beside the porch each unit has an at-grade basement entry, and above the porch each unit has a stairwell window, a second-story window, and two small attic windows. The side elevations each have two first- and second-story windows, a stairwell window with transom, and two smaller windows in the gable end. Interior brick chimneys rise from the center of the building and the rear gable ends. The building has a rusticated stone foundation, and the brick exterior is finished in stretcher bond. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. In its massing, fenestration, and detailing, this medical officers duplex quarters (Resource 12, 1896) is nearly identical to two other medical officers duplex quarters (Resources 13 and 14, both 1896).

Resource 13. Medical Officers Duplex Quarters. 1896. Contributing building. Previously Listed.

This medical officers duplex quarters (Resource 13, 1896) is located to the southeast of the previous medical officers duplex quarters (Resource 12, 1896) in the southwest portion of the historic district in the group of residential buildings dating to the early history of Fort Logan H. Roots. The building was constructed in 1896 as a two-family officer's quarters and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource of the Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post Historic District. The building continues to serve as a residence. Oriented to the southwest to face West Drive and to overlook the Arkansas River, this medical officers duplex quarters (Resource 13, 1896) is a two-and-one-half-story, eight-bay, side-gable duplex with a four-bay, front-gable central pavilion. In its massing, fenestration, and detailing, this medical officers duplex quarters (Resource 13, 1896) is nearly identical to two other medical officers duplex quarters (Resources 12 and 14, both 1896) within the historic district.

Resource 14. Medical Officers Duplex Quarters. 1896. Contributing building. Previously Listed.

This medical officers duplex quarters (Resource 14, 1896) is located to the southeast of the previously discussed medical officers duplex quarters (Resource 13, 1896) in the southwest portion of the historic district in the group of residential buildings dating to the early history of Fort Logan H. Roots. The building was constructed in 1896 as a two-family officer's quarters and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource of the Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post Historic District. The building continues to serve as a residence. Oriented to the southwest to face West Drive and to overlook the Arkansas River, the medical officers duplex quarters (Resource 14, 1896) is a two-and-one-half-story, eight-bay, side-gable duplex with a four-bay, front-gable central pavilion. In its massing, fenestration, and detailing, this medical officers duplex quarters (Resource 14, 1896) is nearly identical to the previous two medical officers duplex quarters (Resources 12 and 13, both 1896).

Resource 15. Administrative Assistant Quarters. 1896. Contributing building. Previously Listed.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 18

Resource 15 is listed as an administrative assistant quarters on the 1923 layout plan of the campus by the War Department, Construction Service of the Quartermaster Corps. This resource is designated a single quarters on a 1932 campus plot plan and on a 1948 plot plan of the facility.³⁰ The administrative assistant quarters (Resource 15, 1896) is located to the east of the surgical building (Resource 11, 1896) in the southeast portion of the historic district and dates to the early history of Fort Logan H. Roots. The building was constructed in 1896 as a sergeant first class family quarters and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource of the Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post Historic District. The building continues to serve as a residence. Oriented to the south to face East Drive and to overlook the bluff, the administrative assistant quarters (Resource 15, 1896) is a two-story, three-bay (d/w/w), front-gable residence with a one-story, hip-roof rear projection. It exhibits details and materials common to the historic district's late-nineteenth-century buildings, including brick segmental arched window and door openings, concrete or stone window sills, two-over-two-light wood window sashes, a twelve-light wood door, and a wood cornice and soffits. The facade is spanned by a one-story, flat-roof, screened-in porch that wraps around to the east elevation. The porch is supported by brick piers and is composed of a wood deck and simplified wood Tuscan columns.

The side elevations are two-bays deep with a below-grade basement entry on the east elevation. The rear projection is also two bays deep and one bay wide with a single-leaf rear entry. The rear of the projection is spanned by a simple screened-in porch with a corrugated metal shed roof. The porch wraps around to the east elevation, where it has been enclosed with three windows and clad in asbestos-shingle siding. The building is supported by a rusticated stone foundation, and the brick exterior is laid in stretcher bond. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Resource 16. Shops Building. 1896. Contributing building. Previously Listed.

Resource 16 is listed as a shops building on both the 1921 layout plan map produced by the U.S. Treasury Department for the U.S. Public Health Service and the 1923 layout plan of the campus by the War Department, Construction Service of the Quartermaster Corps. On a 1932 campus plot plan the building was utilized as the carpenter and paint shop. In 1948 Resource 16 continued to be utilized as a carpenter shop.³¹ This shops building (Resource 16, 1896) is located to the west of the stable (Resource 8, 1896) in the southeast portion of the historic district and dates to the early history of Fort Logan H. Roots. The building was constructed in 1896 as a blacksmith, carpenter, and paint shop and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource of the Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post Historic District.³² This building currently contains functions related to the medical center's engineering and transportation services. Oriented to the northwest to face Hill Road, the shops building (Resource 16, 1896) is a one-story, seven-bay (w/w/d/w/w/dd/w), side-gable building. The building exhibits details and materials common to the historic district's late-nineteenth-century buildings, including segmental arched window and door openings with brick

³⁰ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

³¹ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

³² Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893-1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 34.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 19

jack arches, concrete or stone window sills, two-over-two-light wood window sashes, exposed rafter tails, and open wood soffits.

The facade contains a single-leaf entry filled by a two-light wood door with a four-light transom and a second entry with paired four-light metal doors with a four-light transom. The paired doors serve as the facade entrance and are accessed by poured concrete steps with metal railings. The side elevations are each three bays deep with central double doors on the southwest elevation. This side entrance features a small poured concrete loading dock sheltered by a flat-roof metal awning. The rear elevation has three single-leaf entries with a similar loading dock and awning at the northeastern entrance. All other bays contain windows with two-over-two-light sashes. The building's brick exterior is finished in stretcher bond, and its roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The shops building (Resource 16, 1896) is supported by a rubble stone foundation.

Resource 18. Night Chauffeur Quarters. 1896. Contributing building. Previously Listed.

This small building (Resource 18, 1896) is indicated as the quarters for the night chauffeur on a 1932 campus plot plan. In 1948 Resource 18 was utilized as the garage office.³³ The night chauffeur quarters (Resource 18, 1896) is located between the station garage (Resource 114, 1930) and the laundry building (Resource 115, 1930) in the southeast portion of the historic district along the west edge of 1st Street and is associated with the group of buildings dating to the early history of Fort Logan H. Roots. The small night chauffeur quarters (Resource 18, 1896) was constructed in 1896 as a powder magazine and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource of the Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post Historic District. Resource 18 is currently utilized by the facility's engineering service. Oriented to the east, the night chauffeur quarters (Resource 18, 1896) is a one-story, single-bay, front-gable building. The building exhibits details and materials common to the campus's late-nineteenth-century buildings, including a brick segmental arched door opening, concrete or stone window sills, two-over-two-light window sashes, and a wood cornice and soffits. The facade features a recessed single-leaf entry with a six-light replacement door. Each of the remaining three elevations contain a single window. The building is supported by a rubble stone foundation, and the brick exterior is laid in four-course common bond. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Resource 22. Fire House. 1901. Contributing building. Previously Listed.

Resource 22 is listed as the fire house on both the 1921 layout plan map produced by the U.S. Treasury Department for the U.S. Public Health Service and the 1923 layout plan of the campus by the War Department, Construction Service of the Quartermaster Corps. Resource 22 was later referred to as the fire station.³⁴ The fire house (Resource 22, 1901) is located to the southwest of the bakery (Resource 6, 1896) in the southeast portion of the historic district in the group of buildings dating to the early history of Fort Logan H. Roots. The building was constructed in 1901 as a fire house and it is listed in the National Register of Historic

³³ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

³⁴ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 20

Places as a contributing resource of the Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post Historic District.³⁵ Oriented to the northwest to face Hill Road, the fire house (Resource 22, 1901) is a one-story, two-bay, hip-roof building with a one-story, flat-roof rear addition. A hip-roof tower extends above the building's southeast corner. The fire house (Resource 22, 1901) exhibits details and materials common to the other buildings of the military post, including brick segmental arched door and window openings, concrete or stone window sills, windows filled with two-over-two-light wood sashes, a wood cornice, brick corbelling under the eaves, a stone water table, and a brick stringcourse encompassing the building. The facade features two garage door openings with replacement three-light metal overhead doors. The side elevations each contain two windows and a single-leaf entrance sheltered by an awning. The rear addition is three bays wide with a slightly below-grade central single-leaf entry with a window to the left and an enclosed window to the right. The southwest elevation of the addition features one set of paired windows, and the northeast elevation has a single enclosed window. The building has a stone foundation, and the brick exterior is finished in stretcher bond. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Resource 24. Medical Officers Duplex Quarters. 1898. Contributing building. Previously Listed.

This medical officers duplex quarters (Resource 24, 1898) is located to the southeast of another medical officers duplex quarters (Resource 14, 1896) in the southwest portion of the historic district in the group of residential buildings dating to the early history of Fort Logan H. Roots. The building was constructed in 1898 as a two-family officer's quarters and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource of the Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post Historic District. The building continues to serve as a residence. Oriented to the southwest to face West Drive and to overlook the Arkansas River, this medical officers duplex quarters (Resource 24, 1898) is a two-story, six-bay, side-gable duplex with a two-bay, front-gable central pavilion. The first story is finished in stretcher bond brick, and the upper story is clad in weatherboard siding. The building exhibits details and materials common to the other buildings of the military post period, including brick jack arches above the first story and basement windows and door openings, sandstone window sills, two-over-two-light window sashes, single- and multi-light wood doors, a sandstone water table, a wood cornice, a three-part Palladian element with two single-light windows in the central facade gable, and elliptical windows in the side gables. The facade of the building is spanned by a one-story screen porch with pediments to either side of the central projection. The porch is composed of wood Tuscan columns, wood decking, and a simple wood railing. The porch is supported by a brick base and is covered with a standing-seam metal roof.

A two-bay, front-gable projecting wing extends from the rear elevation of each unit. Each wing has a small, elevated, hip-roof, rear entry porch. The bottom of each porch is enclosed with vertical boards and the upper section is screened. Beside the porch, each unit has a below-grade basement entry. Above the porch each unit has a single window. The side elevations each have two first- and second-story windows plus one window on the side of each projection. Interior brick chimneys rise from the center of the building and the rear gable ends. The building has a sandstone foundation, and its roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Resource 26. Mess and Kitchen Building. 1922. Noncontributing building.

³⁵ Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893-1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 35.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 21

Resource 26 is listed as a mess and kitchen building on the 1923 layout plan of the campus by the War Department, Construction Service of the Quartermaster Corps. On a 1932 campus plot plan the building continues to be identified as a mess hall. By 1948 Resource 26 was serving as the medical rehabilitation building.³⁶ The mess and kitchen building (Resource 26, 1922) is located to the north of the occupational building (Resource 1, 1896) and just to the north of the group of buildings dating to the early history of Fort Logan H. Roots. The building was constructed in 1922, the year during which the facility passed into the Veterans Bureau's ownership. In 1954, the building was severely damaged by fire, with both the first and second stories completely destroyed. The raised basement was salvaged and covered with a flat roof to create the building in its current configuration. The building currently serves as a shop building for engineering. Oriented to the southwest to face North Drive, the mess and kitchen building (Resource 26, 1922) is a one-story, flat-roof, stuccoed building located partially below grade. Concrete block parapets surround the building's roofline and serve as the principal above-ground elevations. The overall footprint of the building is rectangular with two projections on the southwest elevation. Between these projections is a two-light wood panel door. Currently the southeast elevation is the most prominent. It is spanned by an arcade and features windows with six-over-six-light sashes and an entrance surrounded by a modern metal and glass enclosure. On the west elevation, a ramp descends to a central courtyard with loading docks. With the loss of the upper two floors because of the fire and subsequent alterations after the period of significance, this building is not a contributing resource to the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District.

Resource 28. Water Softening Plant. 1928. Noncontributing building.

Resource 28 is listed as the water softening plant on a 1932 campus plot plan. By 1948 Resource 28 was utilized as an animal house.³⁷ The water softening plant (Resource 28, 1928) is located to the northeast of the mess and kitchen building (Resource 26, 1922) and to the north of the group of buildings dating to the early history of Fort Logan H. Roots. The water softening plant (Resource 28, 1928), currently serving as a shop building for engineering and masonry work, was constructed in 1928 after the property passed into the Veterans Bureau's ownership. Oriented to the southeast, the water softening plant (Resource 28, 1928) is a one-story, side-gable building. A single metal door and a six-light window is located at the northeast portions of both the facade and rear elevations. The rear elevation also has an additional single door in the center. The northeast elevation features a single window filled with an air conditioning unit, and the southwest elevation contains a garage door. The northeast portion of the building appears to be a later addition that doubles the footprint of the building. A shed utilized for garbage can storage was constructed in the approximate location of the addition during the period of significance.³⁸ It is unclear if the shed was enclosed or if a new addition was constructed after the period of significance. A poured concrete deck spans the southwest and rear elevations, and the building rests on a poured concrete foundation. The exterior of the original portion of the building is clad in stucco, while the addition is clad in panels that appear to be stucco. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. With the addition doubling the footprint of the building, the water softening plant (Resource 28, 1928) is not a contributing resource to the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District.

³⁶ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

³⁷ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas

³⁸ Ibid.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 22

Resource 32. Administration Building. 1905. Contributing building. Previously Listed.

Resource 32 is listed as an administration building on both the 1921 layout plan map produced by the U.S. Treasury Department for the U.S. Public Health Service and the 1923 layout plan of the campus by the War Department, Construction Service of the Quartermaster Corps. The administration building (Resource 32, 1905) is depicted on both of these maps as situated in the general location of the clinical building (Resource 58, 1931). It is assumed the administration building (Resource 32, 1905) was moved to its current location for the construction of the clinical building (Resource 58, 1931). On a 1932 campus plot plan Resource 32 is in its current location and it was utilized as a nurses' quarters.³⁹ The administration building (Resource 32, 1905) is located northwest of the parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s) in the southwest portion of the historic district and is associated with the buildings dating to the early history of Fort Logan H. Roots. This resource was constructed in 1905 as an administration building and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource of the Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post Historic District. The fiscal offices are currently located in the building. Oriented to the northeast to face West Drive, the administration building (Resource 32, 1905) is a two-story, three-bay, side-gable building. The building exhibits details and materials common to other buildings dating to the military post period, including segmental arches above all window and door openings with brick jack arches, concrete or stone window sills, two-over-two-light window sashes, a wood cornice that creates pediments on the gable ends, and an interior gable-end chimney. The facade is spanned by a one-story, hip-roof porch composed of wood Tuscan columns, wood decking, and a metal railing. It is supported by metal piers and is covered with a standing seam metal roof. Poured concrete steps provide access to the porch and to the building's central entry that contains a replacement metal frame door with sidelights and transom.

The side elevations each feature two first- and second-story windows plus two small windows with vents in the gables' pediments. The four-bay rear elevation has two small vertical windows filling the central bays of the first story and a standard-sized window flanked by small windows in the second story. There is a below-grade basement entry into the left bay of the rear elevation. The building has a raised rusticated stone foundation, and the exterior is finished in stretcher bond brick. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Resource 33. Recreation Building. 1896. Contributing building. Previously Listed.

Resource 33 is listed as a recreation building on both the 1921 layout plan map produced by the U.S. Treasury Department for the U.S. Public Health Service and the 1923 layout plan of the campus by the War Department, Construction Service of the Quartermaster Corps. On a 1932 campus plot plan Resource 33 was utilized as an administration building. In 1948 Resource 33 continued to be utilized as an administration building.⁴⁰ The recreation building (Resource 33, 1896) is located to the west of the occupational building (Resource 1, 1896) in the south portion of the historic district near the center of the group of buildings surrounding the original Fort Logan H. Roots parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s). The building was constructed in 1896 as a post exchange and gymnasium and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource of the Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post Historic District. Offices pertaining

³⁹ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

⁴⁰ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 23

to education services are currently located in the building. Oriented to the south to face the parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s), the recreation building (Resource 33, 1896) is a one-story, five-bay, hip-roof building with a three-bay pedimented portico and a long hip-roof rear wing. The recreation building (Resource 33, 1896) exhibits details and materials common to other buildings of the military post era, including segmental arched window openings with brick jack arches, concrete or stone window sills, two-over-two-light window sashes, a wood cornice, a stone or poured concrete water table above the raised basement, and a stringcourse of raised bricks above the first story. The entablature and pediment of the portico are supported by slender, paired Tuscan columns resting on brick piers. The pediment is clad in weatherboard and pierced with a vented oculus. Three steps provide access to the poured concrete deck under the portico and to the central entry. An arch with a decorative stone keystone and an apparent original fanlight frame the replacement metal frame doors of the main entrance.

The side elevations of the main block of the building each contain three windows. A rear projection connects the main block to the eight-bay (d/w/w/w/w/d/w) rear wing. Each bay of the wing is slightly recessed, with brick corbelling defining the top of each recess and a raised brick stringcourse dividing each recess at window sill level. The side single-leaf entries each contain replacement doors accessed by poured concrete stairs. The rear elevation of the wing is spanned by three windows and topped with a single hip-roof dormer with a vent. The building has a cut stone foundation, and the brick exterior is laid in stretcher bond. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Resource 34. Quiet Ward Building. 1906. Contributing building. Previously Listed.

Resource 34 is listed as a quiet ward building on the 1921 layout plan map produced by the U.S. Treasury Department for the U.S. Public Health Service. The building served psycho-neurotic patients according to the 1923 layout plan of the campus by the War Department, Construction Service of the Quartermaster Corps. On a 1932 campus plot plan Resource 34 (1906) was utilized as a continued treatment ward building. In 1948 Resource 34 was utilized as a hospital building.⁴¹ The quiet ward building (Resource 34, 1906) is located to the east of the occupational building (Resource 1, 1896) in the south portion of the historic district near the center of the group of buildings surrounding the original Fort Logan H. Roots parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s). The building was constructed in 1906 as a sixty-five man barracks and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource of the Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post Historic District. The building currently contains the Veterans Affairs Learning University offices. Oriented to the southwest, the quiet ward building (Resource 34, 1906) is a two-story, eleven-bay (w/w/d/w/w/d/w/w/d/w/w), side-gable building with a three-bay, front-gable, central projecting pavilion. It exhibits details and materials common to other buildings of the military post era, including brick segmental arched window and door openings, concrete or stone window sills, two-over-two-light window sashes, a large lunette window with a keystone in the front gable, a stone water table, and a wood cornice. The facade is spanned by first- and second-story galleries that are composed of wood Tuscan columns and wood decking, surrounded by metal railings, supported by rusticated stone piers, and sheltered by a shed roof sheathed in standing seam metal. From the galleries, there is a double-leaf entrance into the central pavilion containing replacement metal frame glass doors, sidelights, and transom, and a single-leaf entrance into each wing containing a six-light door.

⁴¹ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 24

The side elevations are two bays wide with two small four-light windows in the attic of the gable end. Metal stairways lead to second-story single-leaf entries containing metal doors. The rear elevation is spanned by a two-story enclosed porch that resembles the open galleries of the facade. Tuscan columns divide the porch into bays that contain paired windows with six-over-six-light wood sashes set into stuccoed wall panels. Each end of the porch features a single-leaf entry with a four-light wood panel door surrounded by four-light sidelights and a six-light transom. The building has a rusticated stone foundation, and the brick exterior is finished in stretcher bond. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. An enclosed connecting corridor (Resource E, circa 1900s–1920s) extending from the center of the rear porch links the quiet ward building (Resource 34, 1906) to the bathing building (Resource 38, 1907) and the laboratory and mortuary building (Resource 39, 1907).

Resource 35. Acute Building. 1907. Contributing building. Previously Listed.

Resource 35 is listed as an acute building on both the 1921 layout plan map produced by the U.S. Treasury Department for the U.S. Public Health Service and the 1923 layout plan of the campus by the War Department, Construction Service of the Quartermaster Corps. On a 1932 campus plot plan the building was utilized for records storage. In 1948 Resource 35 contained a pharmacy.⁴² The acute building (Resource 35, 1907) is located to the north of the receiving building (Resource 37, 1907) and is associated with the buildings dating to the period of Fort Logan H. Roots. The acute building (Resource 35, 1907) was constructed in 1907 as a lavatory and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource of the Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post Historic District. The building currently contains telephone switching equipment. Oriented to the west, the acute building (Resource 35, 1907) is a one-story, three-bay, front-gable building that attaches to the receiving building (Resource 37, 1907) by way of an enclosed connecting corridor (Resource E, circa 1900s–1920s) on its south elevation. The acute building (Resource 35, 1907) exhibits details and materials common to other buildings of the military post period, including brick segmental arched window and door openings, concrete or stone window sills, two-over-two-light window sashes, a small arched window opening with a vent in each gable end, a stone water table, and a wood cornice with cornice returns. The central bay of the west elevation and the right bay of the east elevation each contain a single-leaf entry with a replacement metal door. The building is supported by a rubble stone foundation. The brick exterior is laid in stretcher bond, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Resource 36. Dental and Therapy Building. 1907. Contributing building. Previously Listed.

Resource 36 is listed as a dental and therapy building on both the 1921 layout plan map produced by the U.S. Treasury Department for the U.S. Public Health Service. It is simply designated a dental building on the 1923 layout plan of the campus by the War Department, Construction Service of the Quartermaster Corps. On a 1932 campus plot plan the building continues to be utilized as a dental clinic. In 1948 Resource 36 contained the director's office and a clinic.⁴³ The dental and therapy building (Resource 36, 1907) is located to the north of the receiving building (Resource 37, 1907) and is associated with the buildings dating to the period of Fort Logan H. Roots. The building was constructed in 1907 and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places

⁴² United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

⁴³ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 25

as a contributing resource of the Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post Historic District. The building currently contains offices pertaining to human resources. Oriented to the south, the dental and therapy building (Resource 36, 1907) is a one-story, side-gable, T-shape building that attaches to the receiving building (Resource 37, 1907) by way of an enclosed connecting corridor (Resource E, circa 1900s–1920s) extending from the center of its facade. The dental and therapy building (Resource 36, 1907) exhibits details and materials common to other buildings of the military post era, including brick segmental arched window and door openings, concrete or stone window sills, two-over-two-light window sashes, a stone water table, and a wood cornice with cornice returns. An enclosed porch spans the facade, and the only entrance into the porch is through the connecting corridor. Tuscan columns divide the porch into bays that contain paired windows with six-over-six-light wood sashes set into stuccoed wall panels. The side elevations of the side-gable portion of the building are two bays wide with a four-bay, front-gable wing extending to the rear. The rear elevation of the wing is spanned by a porch with square wood column supports and a metal railing. The porch is supported by stone piers that have been enclosed with brick on the left side. On the right, a double-leaf entry below the porch provides access to the basement. The building has a raised rusticated stone foundation, and the brick exterior is finished in a stretcher bond. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Resource 37. Receiving Building. 1907. Contributing building. Previously Listed.

Resource 37 is listed as a receiving building on both the 1921 layout plan map produced by the U.S. Treasury Department for the U.S. Public Health Service and the 1923 layout plan of the campus by the War Department, Construction Service of the Quartermaster Corps. By 1932 Resource 37 was utilized as a continued treatment ward building. In 1948 the building contained offices.⁴⁴ The receiving building (Resource 37, 1907) is located to the west of the recreation building (Resource 33, 1896) in the south portion of the historic district near the center of the group of buildings surrounding the Fort Logan H. Roots parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s). The building was constructed in 1907 as a sixty-five man barracks and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource of the Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post Historic District. The building currently contains offices pertaining to human resources. Oriented to the southeast, the receiving building (Resource 37, 1907) is a two-story, thirteen-bay (w/d/w/w/w/w/d/w/w/w/d/w/w), side-gable building with a three-bay, front-gable, central projecting pavilion that closely resembles the quiet ward building (Resource 34, 1906). The receiving building (Resource 37, 1907) exhibits details and materials common to the other buildings of the military post period, including brick segmental arched window and door openings, concrete or stone window sills, two-over-two-light window sashes, a large lunette window with a keystone in the front gable, a stone water table, and a wood cornice. The facade is spanned by first- and second-story galleries that are composed of wood Tuscan columns and wood decking, surrounded by metal railings, supported by rusticated stone piers, and sheltered by a shed roof sheathed in standing seam metal. From the galleries, there is a double-leaf first story entrance into the central pavilion, containing replacement metal frame glass doors, sidelights, and a transom, as well as a single-leaf entrance into each wing.

The side elevations are two bays wide and two small bays filled with vents are located near the apex of the gables. Metal stairways lead to second-story single-leaf entries containing metal doors. The rear elevation is spanned by a two-story enclosed porch that is clad in wood panels with one-over-one-light metal window

⁴⁴ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7 Page 26

sashes. The porch reveals none of the detailing found on the facade galleries. A single-leaf entry with a metal door provides access to the porch near the center of the building, and a covered walkway extends from this entrance to North Drive. The building has a rusticated stone foundation, and the brick exterior is finished in stretcher bond. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Enclosed connecting corridors (Resource E, circa 1900s–1920s) extending from the rear porch to either side of the entrance link the receiving building (Resource 37, 1907) to the acute building (Resource 35, 1907) and the dental and therapy building (Resource 36, 1907).

Resource 38. Bathing Building. 1907. Contributing building. Previously Listed.

Resource 38 is listed as a bathing building on the 1921 layout plan map produced by the U.S. Treasury Department for the U.S. Public Health Service. On the 1923 layout plan of the campus by the War Department, Construction Service of the Quartermaster Corps, Resource 38 is designated as an acute building. Resource 38 was utilized as a storehouse in 1932 and as a bath and clothing building in 1948.⁴⁵ The bathing building (Resource 38, 1907) is located to the northeast of the quiet ward building (Resource 34, 1906) and is associated with the buildings dating to the period of Fort Logan H. Roots. The building was constructed in 1907 as a lavatory and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource of the Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post Historic District. The resource currently contains the Veterans Affairs Learning University offices. Oriented to the northeast, the bathing building (Resource 38, 1907) is a one-story, five-bay, side-gable building that attaches to the quiet ward building (Resource 34, 1906) by way of an enclosed connecting corridor (Resource E, circa 1900s–1920s) extending along the side of its southwest elevation. The bathing building (Resource 38, 1907) exhibits details and materials common to other buildings of the military post period, including brick segmental arched window and door openings, concrete or stone window sills, two-over-two-light window sashes, a small arched window opening with a vent in each gable, a stone water table, and a wood cornice with cornice returns. The northeast elevation features a double-leaf entry with replacement single-light doors. A one-story, shed-roof addition with stucco walls and six-over-six-light windows span the southeast half of the rear elevation. This addition connects to the enclosed corridor that links the bathing building (Resource 38, 1907) and the quiet ward building (Resource 34, 1906). The building is supported by a rusticated stone foundation, and the brick exterior is finished in a stretcher bond. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles.

Resource 39. Laboratory and Mortuary Building. 1907. Contributing building. Previously Listed.

Resource 39 is listed as the laboratory and mortuary building on a 1921 layout plan map produced by the U.S. Treasury Department for the U.S. Public Health Service. The resource is indicated as a laboratory building on a 1923 layout plan of the campus by the War Department, Construction Service of the Quartermaster Corps. The resource continued to be designated a laboratory building on a 1932 campus plot. By 1948 Resource 39 was utilized as a dormitory.⁴⁶ The laboratory and mortuary building (Resource 39, 1907) is located to the northeast of the quiet ward building (Resource 34, 1906) and is associated with the buildings dating to the period of Fort Logan H. Roots. The building was constructed in 1907 as a mess hall and kitchen

⁴⁵ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas

⁴⁶ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 27

and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource of the Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post Historic District. The building currently contains the psychosocial residential rehabilitation program (PRRPT). Oriented to the southwest, the laboratory and mortuary building (Resource 39, 1907) is a one-story, side-gable, T-shape building that closely resembles the dental and therapy building (Resource 36, 1907). It attaches to the quiet ward building (Resource 34, 1906) by way of an enclosed connecting corridor (Resource E, circa 1900s-1920s) extending from the front corner of its northwest elevation. The laboratory and mortuary building (Resource 39, 1907) exhibits details and materials common to the other buildings of the military post era, including brick segmental arched window and door openings, concrete or stone window sills, two-over-two-light window sashes, a stone water table, and a wood cornice with cornice returns. An enclosed porch clad in stucco spans the facade and has a central metal door flanked by paired two-over-two-light windows. The porch does not display the stylistic details seen in the porch of the dental and therapy building (Resource 36, 1907). The side elevations of the side-gable portion of the building are two bays wide, with a four-bay, front-gable wing extending to the rear. The rear elevation of the wing is spanned by a porch with square wood columns and a metal railing. The porch is supported by stone piers that have been enclosed with brick on the left side. On the right, a double-leaf entry below the porch provides access to the basement. The building is supported by a raised stone foundation, and the brick exterior is finished in stretcher bond. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Resource 40. Medical Officer in Charge Quarters. 1907. Contributing building. Previously Listed.

The medical officer in charge quarters (Resource 40, 1907) is located to the southeast of the medical officers duplex quarters (Resource 24, 1898) in the southwest portion of the historic district and is associated with the residential buildings dating to the period of Fort Logan H. Roots. The building was constructed in 1907 as a single-family commanding officer's quarters and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource of the Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post Historic District. The building continues to be utilized as a residence. Oriented to the southwest to face West Drive and to overlook the Arkansas River, the medical officer in charge quarters (Resource 40, 1907) is a two-and-one-half-story, four-bay (w/w/d/w), side-gable house with a three-bay, front-gable central pavilion extending from the left portion of the facade. The building exhibits details and materials common to the other buildings of the military post period, including brick jack arches above all window and door openings, sandstone window sills, two-over-two-light window sashes, single- and multi-light wood panel doors, a stone water table, a brick stringcourse above the second story, a wood cornice with dentils, cornice returns, and four brick chimneys with decorative corbelling. The facade of the building is spanned by a one-story screened-in porch that wraps around the southeast corner of the building. The porch is supported by rusticated stone piers and is composed of wood Tuscan columns, wood decking, and a turned wood balustrade. Brick steps provide access to the porch and to the dwelling's facade entry, which contains paired single-light wood panel doors with a four-light transom.

A two-bay, front-gable wing extends from the center of the rear elevation, and a one-story, hip-roof porch extends along its northwest elevation. The porch is supported by square wood columns and features a single-leaf entry on the northeast corner. Vertical boards enclose the lower portion of the porch, and screens enclose the upper portion. The residence is supported by a rusticated stone foundation. The brick exterior is finished in stretcher bond. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Resource 41. Nurses' Quarters. 1907/1923. Contributing building. Previously Listed.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 28

Resource 41 is listed as the nurses' quarters on both the 1921 layout plan map produced by the U.S. Treasury Department for the U.S. Public Health Service and the 1923 layout plan of the campus by the War Department, Construction Service of the Quartermaster Corps. The two-story, hip-roof, northern portion of the building with the two-story porch was added to the main block of the building by the Veterans Bureau in 1923. Resource 41 continued to be utilized as a nurses' quarters at least through 1948.⁴⁷ The nurses' quarters (Resource 41, 1907) is located on the west side of the parade grounds (Resource G, circa 1890s) in the group of buildings dating to the period of Fort Logan H. Roots. The building was constructed in 1907 as a bachelor officer's quarters and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource of the Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post Historic District. The building currently contains offices related to the fiscal operations of the facility. Oriented to the east, the nurses' quarters (Resource 41, 1907) is composed of two sections: a two-story, eleven-bay, hip-roof section and a two-story, three-bay, hip-roof section to the right of the larger block that was constructed in 1923. The nurses' quarters (Resource 41, 1907) exhibits details and materials common to the other buildings of the military post period, including brick jack arches above the window and door openings, concrete or stone window sills, two-over-two-light window sashes, hip-roof dormers, a stone water table, and a wood cornice. A one-story porch supported by large brick piers spans the center three bays of the larger block. Poured concrete steps provide access to the porch and to the central entrance, which contains a single nine-light door. The three-bay block is spanned by a two-story porch with similar brick piers supporting the second story and paired wood columns supporting the roof. Both the first and second stories contain central entrances with multi-light doors.

Viewed from the rear elevation, the building has two projecting wings—one is to the rear of the three-bay block and the other is a two-story, hip-roof wing extending from the center of the larger block. A two-bay porch with simple square wood posts shelters an entrance on the north elevation of the central rear wing. The larger block has a stone foundation. The smaller, three-bay block rests on a poured concrete foundation. Both sections have a brick exterior finished in stretcher bond, and the roofs are sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Resource 42. Flag Pole. Circa 1975. Noncontributing object.

The flag pole (Resource 42, circa 1975) is located to the south of the recreation building (Resource 33, 1896) at the center of the north side of the parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s). The flag pole is a common object found at many Second Generation Veterans Hospitals and usually serves as a focal point of the campus. The flag pole is a simple metal pole sitting on a poured concrete base at ground level. The original flag pole was moved from in front of the surgical building (Resource 11, 1896) and was replaced by the current version circa 1975.

Resource 45. Water Tower and Tank. 1911. Contributing structure.

The water tower and tank (Resource 45, 1911) is located to the north of the occupational building (Resource 1, 1896) on the northern side of North Drive. This steel water tank and tower has four supports with bracing between the supports providing additional stability. The tank itself is a cylinder with an eight-sided roof. A metal pedestrian walkway with a metal railing is located around the base of the tank.

Resource 54. Single-Bay Garage. 1934. Contributing building.

⁴⁷ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 29

The single bay garage (Resource 54, 1934) is located to the northwest of the medical officer in charge quarters (Resource 40, 1907) in the southwest portion of the historic district in the group of residential buildings dating to the period of Fort Logan H. Roots. Oriented to the northeast, the single-bay garage (Resource 54, 1934) is a one-story, single-bay, shed-roof building. The garage has a poured concrete foundation and contains a metal sectional overhead door. The brick exterior is laid in a stretcher bond.

Resource 58. Clinical Building. 1931. Contributing building.

The clinical building (Resource 58, 1931) is located to the west of the receiving building (Resource 37, 1907) on the northwest side of the parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s). It was constructed in 1931 as the main hospital building for the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District. The building currently contains research facilities and Veterans Affairs Learning University offices. Oriented to the southeast, the clinical building (Resource 58, 1931) is a three-story, five-bay, truncated hip-roof building with two-story, four-bay, flat-roof side wings and a three-story, hip-roof, central rear wing. The center rear wing connects the main block to a two-story, multi-bay, flat-roof section. Overall the main block and rear section create an H-shape. The facade of the clinical building (Resource 58, 1931) has a partially raised basement, and the basements of the rear wing and flat-roof rear section are partially or fully exposed walkout basements. The building exhibits simple Colonial Revival and Classical Revival detailing, including nearly symmetrical facade fenestration, concrete window sills, a concrete band surrounding the building above basement level, two narrow concrete stringcourses extending between the second and third stories, a wood cornice, and gable dormers with vents. The main entry is accessed by a granite flight of steps leading to a stone deck on a brick foundation. An elaborate stone surround frames the central first story entrance and second story tripartite window. The entry is flanked by engaged Tuscan columns supporting an entablature, which are in turn flanked by pilasters supporting a second entablature. The entablature above the columns is topped with a turned balustrade that creates a faux balcony below the second story windows. These tripartite windows are framed with a stone architrave with decorative ear moldings, and the central window is accentuated by pilasters supporting a decorative window hood with a large elliptical medallion. The entry contains a replacement metal frame glass door, sidelights, and transom, and all of the windows contain replacement one-over-one-light sashes.

The southwest elevation features a below-grade loading dock addition running into the basement of the central rear wing and a stairwell addition with a metal door located on the south elevation of the rear flat-roof section. The rear elevation of the rear flat-roof section contains a central entry with metal-frame—automatic double doors beneath a large flat-roof awning. On the northeast elevation, a four-story, truncated-hip-roof section projects through the roof of the central wing. The building's brick exterior is finished in five-course common bond. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Resource 59. Five-Bay Garage. 1934. Contributing building.

The five-bay garage (Resource 59, 1934) is located to the northeast of one of the medical officers duplex quarters (Resource 14, 1896) in the southwest portion of the historic district in the group of residential buildings. Oriented to the southwest, the five-bay garage (Resource 59, 1934) is a one-story, five-bay, shed-roof garage. The structural tile building has a poured concrete foundation. Five replacement metal overhead doors span the facade of the building, and five window openings with vents span the rear elevation.

Resource 60. Ten-Bay Garage. 1934. Contributing building.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 30

The ten-bay garage (Resource 60, 1934) is located to the northeast of one of the medical officers duplex quarters (Resource 12, 1896) in the southwest portion of the historic district in the group of residential buildings. Oriented to the northwest, the ten-bay garage (Resource 60, 1934) is a one-story, ten-bay, shed-roof garage. The structural tile building is supported by a poured concrete foundation. Ten metal, replacement overhead doors span the facade of the building, and ten window openings filled with vents span the rear elevation.

Resource 61. Three-Bay Garage. 1934. Contributing building.

The three-bay garage (Resource 61, 1934) is located to the northeast of the ten-bay garage (Resource 60, 1934) in the southwest portion of the historic district in the group of residential buildings. Oriented to the southeast, the three-bay garage (Resource 61, 1934) is a one-story, three-bay, shed-roof garage. The structural tile building has a poured concrete foundation. Three metal, replacement overhead doors span the facade of the building, and three window openings with vents span the rear elevation.

Resource 65. Infirmary Building. 1936. Contributing building.

The infirmary building (Resource 65, 1936) is located between the tuberculosis neuropsychiatric building (Resource 66, 1944) and the receiving and acute ward building (Resource 111, 1928) in a row of H-buildings that border the west side of the historic district. The building currently contains Veterans Benefits Administration offices. Oriented to the northeast, the infirmary building (Resource 65, 1936) is oriented to the rear of the current main hospital building (Resource 170, 1983). The infirmary building (Resource 65, 1936) is a two-story, twenty-one-bay, gable-roof building on a raised basement with hip-roof return wings creating an overall H-shape. The facade features a five-bay, hip-roof double-projecting central pavilion with a pediment and two three-bay, hip-roof return wings. A decorative stone surround accentuates the central facade entrance and second-story window. Acanthus leaf brackets support a segmental arched pediment that crowns the entry, and directly above it a stone architrave with decorative ear moldings and elongated flanking scroll brackets frame the second story window. The other windows of the central pavilion are enhanced by stone or concrete jack arches with keystones, and the flanking windows of the hip-roof portion of the central projection have brick jack arches with stone or poured concrete keystones. A covered walkway extends from the facade entrance to connect it to the system of covered walkways (Resource F, circa 1980s) linking the other buildings in this portion of the historic district. Below this shelter, the central front entry is accessed by a flight of granite steps, and a long poured concrete ramp provides access to an adjacent entrance. The main facade entrance contains a replacement nine-light metal door, the ramp-accessible entrance contains a solid metal door, and the majority of windows throughout the building contain replacement one-over-one-light sashes. The return wings terminate in two-story arcaded porches that have been enclosed with brick and windows. The infirmary building (Resource 65, 1936) exhibits Colonial Revival and Classical Revival details, including a concrete water table, concrete window sills, brick jack arches above most window openings, a wide vinyl-clad cornice and soffits, brick projections resembling chimneys rising to the rear of the central projecting pavilion, lunette window openings filling the pediments, and an arched dormer with vents above the end of each hip-roof wing.

Along the rear elevation the building has a fully exposed above grade walkout basement. There is no central pavilion; rather, a three-bay, hip-roof wing extends from the center of the building between the two flanking return wings. A flat-roof elevator shaft addition has been constructed between the north and central wings. Also, along the main block between the wings, the building is spanned by one-story, flat-roof brick porches sheltering poured concrete loading docks. The porches have arched brick openings in front of each

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 31

rear pedestrian entrance. The building's brick exterior is finished in five-course common bond, and the roof is sheathed in tile shingles.

Resource 66. Tuberculosis Neuropsychiatric Building. 1944. Contributing building.

Resource 66 is indicated as the tuberculosis neuropsychiatric building (Resource 66, 1944) on a 1944 and 1948 plot plans.⁴⁸ The tuberculosis neuropsychiatric building (Resource 66, 1944) is located between the infirmary building (Resource 65, 1936) and the acute building (Resource 68, 1944) in a row of H-buildings that border the west side of the historic district. The tuberculosis neuropsychiatric building (Resource 66, 1944) currently contains outpatient services. Oriented to the northeast, the tuberculosis neuropsychiatric building (Resource 66, 1944) is oriented to the rear of the current main hospital building (Resource 170, 1983). The tuberculosis neuropsychiatric building (Resource 66, 1944) is a two-story, multi-bay, side-gable H-building on a raised basement. In its massing, fenestration, and details, the tuberculosis neuropsychiatric building (Resource 66, 1944) closely resembles the infirmary building (Resource 65, 1936) but does have some notable variations. The facade features a five-bay, hip-roof central double-projecting pavilion with a three-bay, front-gable pedimented section flanked by three-bay, hip-roof return wings. Most of the central door surround has been removed or obscured, and the windows of the central bays receive no special distinction. As with the infirmary building (Resource 65, 1936), a covered walkway (Resource F, circa 1980s) extends from the central entrance to connect it to the system of covered walkways linking the other buildings in this portion of the historic district. It appears that the grade in front of the building has been modified so that the path to the entry requires no steps. The main entrance contains a single automatic door, and all of the windows throughout the building contain replacement one-over-one-light sashes. Flat roof additions, perhaps containing stairwells or elevators, have been constructed in the corners by the return wings. The return wings terminate in two-story arcaded porches that have been enclosed with large metal-frame windows. The tuberculosis neuropsychiatric building (Resource 66, 1944) exhibits common Colonial Revival and Classical Revival details, including a concrete water table, concrete window sills, a wide vinyl-clad cornice and soffits, brick chimneys rising to the rear and either side of the central projecting pavilion, and lunette windows piercing the pediments. Both side elevations of the building feature loading docks within their projecting side gables. The loading dock on the northwest elevation is sheltered by a simple metal awning, while that on the southeast elevation is sheltered by a more substantial hip-roof brick porch.

The rear elevation of the building has a fully exposed walkout basement above grade. There is no central pavilion; rather, a three-bay, front-gable wing extends from the center of the building between the two hip-roof return wings. Along the main block between the wings the building is spanned by one-story brick porches with metal mansard roofs. The right porch shelters a loading dock, and the left porch shelters an entry with sliding doors. Both porches are accessed by poured concrete stairs and ramps. The building is clad in five-course common bond brick with a tile shingle roof.

Resource 68. Acute Building. 1944. Contributing building.

The acute building (Resource 68, 1944) is located to the north of the tuberculosis neuropsychiatric building (Resource 66, 1944) at the end of a row of H-buildings that border the west side of the historic district. The acute building (Resource 68, 1944) currently contains educational facilities and storage space. Oriented to the

⁴⁸ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 32

northeast, the acute building (Resource 68, 1944) is a two-story, nineteen-bay, side-gable H-building on a raised basement. In its massing, fenestration, and details, the acute building (Resource 68, 1944) closely resembles the infirmary building (Resource 65, 1936) and the tuberculosis neuropsychiatric building (Resource 66, 1944) but has some notable variations. The facade of the acute building (Resource 68, 1944) features a five-bay, hip-roof double-projecting central pavilion with a three-bay, front-gable portion and two three-bay, hip-roof return wings. The central entry is accentuated by a wood pedimented door surround with fluted pilasters, dentil moldings, and paneled reveals. The main entry retains a nine-light door with four-light sidelights and a multi-light transom. The entry is accessed by granite stairs and, unlike the other H-buildings, it is not sheltered by a covered walkway. All of the windows contain replacement one-over-one-light sashes. A two-story addition, perhaps containing a stairwell or elevator shaft, has been constructed on the inside of the left return wing. The return wings terminate in two-story arcaded porches that remain open but are enclosed with chain-link screens. The acute building (Resource 68, 1944) exhibits Colonial Revival and Classical Revival details, including a concrete water table, concrete window sills, a wide vinyl-clad cornice and soffits, brick chimneys rising to the rear and to either side of the central pediment, and lunette windows piercing the pediments.

The rear and side elevations have fully exposed above grade walkout basements. There is no central pavilion; rather, a three-bay, front-gable wing extends from the center of the building between the two hip-roof rear return wings. Along the main block between the wings the building features a small loading dock next to the left wing and a single-leaf entry with poured concrete stairs next to the right wing. On the side elevations, simple single-leaf entrances into the central bays of the gable-roof projections of the main block appear to serve as additional primary points of entry for the building. The building is clad in five-course common bond brick, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Resource 69. Boiler House. 1936. Contributing building.

The boiler house (Resource 69, 1936) is located northeast of the laundry building (Resource 159, 1956) within the east portion of the historic district in a cluster of maintenance and utility buildings. The boiler house (Resource 69, 1936) is oriented to the northeast towards First Street and the golf course (Resource D, circa 1930s). The boiler house (Resource 69, 1936) is a rectangular, flat-roof building with a brick exterior finished in five-course common bond and accentuated by a concrete stringcourse and parapet cap. A three-bay, metal-clad loading dock addition extends from the center of the northeast elevation. It contains a single pedestrian entry and two large entries filled with metal overhead doors. To the right of the loading dock, a shed-roof brick addition extends around the northeast corner of the building. On the northwest elevation beyond the addition, the building is accessed through a large below-grade entry containing paired metal doors flanked by large replacement sidelights and topped with double transom windows. The southwest elevation also has a double-leaf, below-grade entry, as well as four large multi-light awning windows and a large vent. The southeast elevation of the building features a below grade window, a large awning window, a smaller window, and a small vent.

Resource 70. Seven-Bay Garage. 1934. Contributing building.

The seven-bay garage (Resource 70, 1934) is located to the northeast of the administrative assistant quarters (Resource 15, 1896) and the single quarters (Resource 107, 1928) in the southeast portion of the historic district. The seven-bay garage dates to the period of VA ownership. Oriented to the southwest, the

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 33

seven-bay garage (Resource 70, 1934) is a one-story, seven-bay, shed-roof garage. The structural tile building has a poured concrete foundation. Seven metal, replacement overhead doors span the facade of the building, and seven window openings with vents span the rear elevation.

Resource 75. Swine Pavilion. 1940. Contributing building.

The swine pavilion (Resource 75, 1940) is located on a satellite section of the campus discontinuous from the main portion of the historic district and approximately .25-mile to the north of the northern boundary of the main portion of the historic district. This discontinuous portion of the historic district is adjacent to a parking lot located at the intersection of First Street and West Scenic Drive. Oriented to the southwest, this swine pavilion is one of the last vestiges of the agricultural activities that occurred at the North Little Rock VA Hospital. The building is T-shape with a Dutch roof punctuated by large ventilators. Above the main entry on the southwest elevation is a concrete marker denoting "V.A. 75," indicating the building number. The northwest wing of the southwest elevation has a loading dock and large entry. The right wing (southeast) has two windows, each filled with two-over-two horizontal light, double-hung metal sashes. A number of windows along the northwest and southeast side elevations of the rear portion of the building have windows filled with multi-light, metal awning sashes. The swine pavilion (Resource 75, 1940), approximately 175 feet in length, exhibits a mortared, random rubble sandstone exterior. The exterior material is similar to the rock fence (Resource A, circa 1930s-1940s) purportedly constructed by the WPA along the eastern boundary of the historic district. Some of the windows have been enclosed with glass blocks or vents. The gables appear to be clad in Masonite siding or similar material. The severely deteriorated asphalt shingle roof contains many large openings exposing the roof supports and interior of the building to the elements.

Resource 76. Dining Hall. 1942. Contributing building.

The dining hall (Resource 76, 1942) is located to the northeast of the receiving and acute ward building (Resource 111, 1928) and southeast of the current main hospital building (Resource 170, 1983). The building continues to contain nutrition and food services for the medical center. Oriented to the southwest, The dining hall (Resource 76, 1942) is a one-story, multi-bay building. From northwest to southeast the facade is composed of a three-bay (w/w/w), front-gable section; an eight-bay (w/w/w/w/w/w/w/w), flat-roof section sheltered by a porch; a three-bay (w/d/w), front-gable section; and a seven-bay (w/d/w/w/w/w/w), flat-roof addition section constructed in 1952. Both of the flat-roof sections are recessed from the wall planes of the front-gable sections with a five-bay, stone-faced arcaded porch spanning the space between the front-gable projections and a ramp covered with a metal flat-roof porch extending along the facade of the flat-roof addition section. The building is clad in five-course common bond brick and exhibits Colonial Revival and Classical Revival detailing, including a stone water table, a stone cornice along the gable ends, a stone stringcourse and parapet cap on the flat-roof sections, stone quoins adorning the corners, stone window sills, brick jack arches at all window and door openings, stone keystones above the windows of the gable sections, a stone architrave with a decorative keystone framing the single-leaf entry of the second front-gable section, nine-light oculus windows in the gables, protruding acanthus leaf keystones above the arches of the porch, a parapet with stone panelling above the arcade, and a decorative wrought-iron railing enclosing the porch. The windows all contain replacement one-over-one-light sashes. The southeast elevation of the addition has a brick arcaded flat-roof porch sheltering two single-leaf entries with similar door surrounds.

Along the rear elevation the building has a raised basement, but the first story exhibits similar massing and fenestration as the front elevation. The doors of the southeast flat-roof addition dating to 1952 and gable

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 34

sections are accessed by brick and concrete stairs with decorative metal railings. The main block's flat-roof section is spanned by a large flat-roof awning located between the gable-roof section that shelter fully exposed basement loading dock entries that feature a metal overhead door and paired metal pedestrian doors.

The flat-roof addition along the southeast elevation of the main block was constructed in 1952, after the period of significance. Although this addition nearly doubles the footprint of the building, three elevations of the original main block are clearly visible, including the original facade elevation. The flat-roof addition utilizes similar materials, design, and massing as the original block of the dining hall (Resource 76, 1942). Even with the increase to the footprint of the building created by the post-1950 addition, the dining hall (Resource 76, 1942) continues to retain sufficient integrity to contribute to the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District.

Resource 78. Gatehouse. 1937. Contributing building.

The gatehouse (Resource 78, 1937) is located in the southeast portion of the historic district. The gatehouse does not currently appear to be in use. Oriented to the southeast, it is a one-story, two-bay, cross-gable building clad in mortared sandstone and covered with an asphalt shingle roof. The corners are adorned with stone pilasters composed of the same stone used to clad the building; these mimic the design of the rock fence (Resource A, circa 1930s-1940s) along the eastern historic district boundary and extending down the hillside flanking Fort Roots Drive. Viewing the facade, the front-gable portion is to the left and contains a twelve-light awning window, and the side-gable portion to the right contains a single-leaf entry with six-light sidelights. The northeast elevation has a window with a fixed eighteen-light sash, and the windows of the rear and southwest elevations contain six-light casements. The gatehouse (Resource 78, 1937) appears to have been constructed with WPA labor.⁴⁹

Resource 80. Storehouse. 1944. Contributing building.

The storehouse (Resource 80, 1944) is located to the southeast of the laundry building (Resource 159, 1956) in the southeast portion of the historic district within a cluster of maintenance and utility buildings. The building currently contains engineering and shops facilities. Oriented to the northwest, the storehouse (Resource 80, 1944) is a one-story, nine-bay (w/dd/w/w/w/dd/w/d/w), side-gable building constructed on a slope with basement windows visible along the rear and northeast elevations. A poured concrete loading dock covered by a flat-roof awning spans the facade. The building exhibits simple details, including stone or concrete window sills and a wood cornice with cornice returns. The left double-leaf entry contains nine-light doors with a ten-light transom, while the other entrances have replacement metal doors and the windows contain six-over-six-light metal sashes. All of the first-story bays of the side and rear elevations also contain windows. The northeast elevation has a double-leaf basement entry, and the gable of this elevation features a lunette window with a keystone and an eight-light sash. The storehouse (Resource 80, 1944) is clad in five-course common bond brick and is covered with an asphalt shingle roof.

Resource 87. Water Tower and Tank. 1951. Noncontributing structure.

This water tower and tank (Resource 87, 1951) is located near the original water tower and tank (Resource 45, 1911) and to the north of the occupation building (Resource 1, 1896) on the north side of North Drive. This metal water tower and tank (Resource 87, 1951) has five supports and a central shaft with bracing between

⁴⁹ Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893–1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 53, 62.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 35

the supports providing additional stability. The tank itself is a cylinder with a rounded top and bottom. A metal pedestrian walkway with a metal railing is located around the lower portion of the tank.

Resource 88. Switchgear Building. 1955. *Noncontributing building.*

The switchgear building (Resource 88, 1955) is located to the west of the continued treatment building (Resource 101, 1923) near a parking lot. Oriented to the south, the switchgear building (Resource 88, 1955) is a one-story, single-bay, small, side-gable building. A change in brick color indicates that approximately one-third of the building is an addition. The south elevation features a double-leaf entrance with vented metal doors. The upper portions of the gable ends contain vents and are clad in vertical wood siding. The building has a poured concrete foundation and is clad in brick laid in a stretcher bond. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Resource 89. Physical Rehabilitation Building. 1958. *Noncontributing building.*

The physical rehabilitation building (Resource 89, 1958) is located to the north of the continued treatment building (Resource 102, 1923). The building currently contains facilities related to mental health care and prosthetics. Oriented to the north, the physical rehabilitation building (Resource 89, 1958) is a long, rectangular, two-story, multi-bay, flat-roof building with two one-bay, single-story, flat-roof projections on the facade. The building is clad in six-course common bond brick with a corbelled brick cornice around the roofline. Its single and grouped windows all have concrete sills and contain replacement one-over-one-light sashes. Along the facade the building features a single window in each projection, and it has double automatic doors, a single window, and a single-leaf pedestrian entry on the main block between the projections. The entrances are spanned by a simple flat-roof porch. On the west elevation, the first four bays of the building rise two stories, while the seven rear bays only rise one story. Each bay contains a ribbon of four windows. The entire east elevation rises two stories and contains three single-leaf entrances and one double-leaf entrance, all with three-light doors. The rear elevation features central first- and second-story double-leaf entrances with a raised poured concrete ramp providing access to the second story.

Resource 90. Showers and Locker Room Building. 1958. *Noncontributing building.*

The showers and locker room building (Resource 90, 1958) appears to have been constructed for the adjacent baseball field (Resource N, circa 1957). The showers and locker room building (Resource 90, 1958) located in the northwest corner of the historic district, is situated north of the acute building (Resource 68, 1944) and south of the baseball field. The building currently is utilized for recreation storage. Oriented to the northwest, it is a one-story, seven-bay (d/w/d/w/w/d/w), side-gable building. The roof is trimmed with wood fascia boards and wood soffits. The single-leaf entrances all contain metal doors, and the small windows have brick sills and contain one-over-one-light metal sashes. The side and rear elevations are spanned by windows. The building is on a poured concrete foundation and is clad in six-course common bond brick. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Resources 91–96. Baseball Bleachers. 1957. *Noncontributing structure.*

The baseball field is located in the northwest corner of the historic district. Oriented to the northeast, the bleachers (Resources 91–96, 1957) are located behind the baseball diamond. Supported by poured concrete bases, the bleachers consist of metal frames with wood benches and decking. The bleachers are sheltered by a corrugated metal roof that is supported by metal posts set into poured concrete piers built into a short

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 36

concrete retaining wall. The field also features two below grade dugouts composed of poured concrete and concrete block, each with poured concrete stairs, metal railings, a cantilevered concrete roof, and two wood and metal benches.

This structure seems to be associated with the change in the mid- to late 1950s, when substantial outdoor recreational facilities were being constructed at Second Generation Veterans' Hospitals to serve as a therapeutic outlet for patients and, in the case of baseball fields, to facilitate public interaction with the patients. This resource also dates to the period when drug therapy began to surpass the use of vocational farm labor as a form of treatment for psychiatric patients. Since farm labor was no longer a vital function of the patient's therapy, additional time was available for recreational activities.

Resource 101. Continued Treatment Building. 1923. Contributing building.

The continued treatment building (Resource 101, 1923) is located to the north of the clinical building (Resource 58, 1931) on the north side of North Drive. The building currently contains the Office of Resolution Management and other services. Oriented to the southeast, the continued treatment building (Resource 101, 1923) is a modified H-building with relatively short projecting return wings along the facade and rear elevations and long wings extending from the sides of the building beyond the return wings. The form of the building probably relates to its construction during the early 1920s prior to the development of larger H-buildings located within the historic district, such as the infirmary building (Resource 65, 1936) and the tuberculosis neuropsychiatric building (Resource 66, 1944).

The continued treatment building (Resource 101, 1923) is a two-story, multi-bay, hip-roof building. Like many early ward buildings dating to the early 1920s, the facade does not feature a central pavilion; rather, nine bays span the space between the three-bay return wings, and seven-bay wings extend from the side elevations of the building. The continued treatment building (Resource 101, 1923) features very simple detailing, including stuccoed window sills, a tripartite window over the central entrance, and a decorative stuccoed door surround composed of banded pilasters and an entablature. A covered walkway (Resource F, circa 1930s through 1950s) extends south from the central entrance to tie into the system of covered walkways linking this section of the historic district. The central bays of the return wings also contain single-leaf entries; all facade entries contain replacement doors and are accessed at grade by small poured concrete ramps. The windows all contain typical replacement one-over-one-light sashes.

Along the rear elevation are one-story porches with square stuccoed columns spanning the side wings. The right porch has been enclosed with stuccoed panels, while the left porch remains partially open and serves as a loading dock. One-bay stairwell projections with metal doors are located at the inside corners where the return wings meet the central mass of the building. The building is clad in stucco, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Resource 102. Continued Treatment Building. 1923. Contributing building.

The continued treatment building (Resource 102, 1923) is located to the east of another continued treatment building (Resource 101, 1923) on the north side of North Drive. Oriented to the south, this continued treatment building (Resource 102, 1923) is a modified H-building similar to the previous continued treatment building (Resource 101, 1923). The form of the building probably relates to its construction during the early 1920s prior to the development of larger H-buildings located within the historic district, such as the infirmary building (Resource 65, 1936) and the tuberculosis neuropsychiatric building (Resource 66, 1944). The building currently contains the Office of Information Management and storage facilities.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 37

The continued treatment building (Resource 102, 1923) is a two-story, multi-bay, hip-roof building that very closely resembles the previous continued treatment building (Resource 101, 1923) in its massing, fenestration, and detailing, with a few minor differences. Like Resource 101, the facade of this continued treatment building (Resource 102, 1923) does not feature a central pavilion; rather, nine bays span the space between the three-bay return wings, and seven-bay wings extend from the side elevations of the building. The continued treatment building (Resource 102, 1923) features very simple detailing, including stuccoed window sills, a tripartite window over the central entrance, and a decorative stuccoed door surround composed of banded pilasters and an entablature. A covered walkway (Resource F, circa 1930s to 1950s) extends south from the central entrance to tie into the system of covered walkways linking the resources in this portion of the historic district. Unlike Resource 101, the central bays of the return wings of this continued treatment building (Resource 102, 1923) do not contain single-leaf entries. The facade's double-leaf entrance has metal frame glass replacement doors, and the windows all contain typical replacement one-over-one-light sashes.

On the rear elevation spanning the side wings are one-story porches with square stuccoed columns. The left porch has been partially enclosed with stuccoed panels but retains a one-bay loading dock on the end. The right porch remains entirely open and appears to serve as a staff break area. One-bay stairwell projections with single-leaf entries filled with metal doors are located at the inside corners where the rear return wings meet the central mass of the building. The building is clad in stucco, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Resource 103. Disturbed Patients Building. 1923. Contributing building.

The disturbed patients building (Resource 103, 1923) is located to the northeast of the occupational building (Resource 1, 1896) on the north side of North Drive. Oriented to the southwest, the disturbed patients building (Resource 103, 1923) is a modified H-building with compact massing that differs from the elongated massing of the previous two continued treatment buildings (Resources 101 and 102, both 1923). The disturbed patients building (Resource 103, 1923) currently serves as a conference center.

The disturbed patients building (Resource 103, 1923) is a two-story, multi-bay, hip-roof building. Unlike H-buildings dating to Period II (the late 1920s to 1950) found within the historic district, the facade of the disturbed patients building (Resource 103, 1923) does not feature a central pavilion; rather, seven bays span the space between the single-bay return wings, and the hip-roof projections of the main block's side elevations slightly project from the wall planes of the return wings. The disturbed patients building (Resource 103, 1923) features very simple detailing, including stuccoed window sills, tripartite windows along the facades of the return wings, and a central decorative stuccoed door surround with a pediment. A covered walkway extends south from the central entrance to tie into the system of covered sidewalks (Resource F, circa 1930s through 1950s) linking the resources within this portion of the historic district. The front entrance contains a nine-light door with two-light sidelights and a five-light transom. The windows throughout the building contain typical replacement one-over-one-light sashes.

The side and rear elevations are supported by a fully exposed walkout basement, and there are single-leaf basement entrances into the centers of the slightly projecting side elevations of the building's main block. On the rear elevation, the end bays of the return wings are divided to suggest that they may have once terminated in porches although it is unclear if these were ever actually open. The space between the return wings is filled with a one-story, flat-roof, brick basement addition that features two arched openings with recessed single-leaf

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 38

entries filled with metal doors. The addition appears to date to after the period of significance. The disturbed patients building (Resource 103, 1923) is clad in stucco with an asphalt shingle roof.

Resource 104. Male Attendants' Quarters. 1923. Contributing building.

The male attendants' quarters (Resource 104, 1923) is located to the northeast of the Law Enforcement Training Center (Resources 190, 1995; and 191, 2002) in the southeast corner of the historic district. The building currently is utilized as a training center. Oriented to the east to face East Drive, the male attendants' quarters (Resource 104, 1923) is a two-story, nine-bay, hip-roof building. The building exhibits minimal Colonial Revival elements, such as symmetrical fenestration, a projecting water table, stuccoed window sills, three hip-roof dormer windows, paired windows in the facade and rear bays, a tripartite window over the central entrance, and a flat-roof entry porch supported by wood Tuscan columns. The central facade single-leaf entry contains an aluminum frame replacement glass door, sidelights, and transom. The windows throughout the building contain replacement two-over-two-light sashes. The side and rear elevations each feature a central, single-leaf entrance with a metal door. The north elevation also contains a second-story entrance with a small metal balcony and ladder. The building is clad in stucco, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A covered walkway extends from the rear elevation of the male attendants' quarters (Resource 104, 1923) to the Law Enforcement Training Center (Resources 190, 1995; and 191, 2002).

Resource 105. Occupational Therapy Building. 1923. Contributing building.

The occupational therapy building (Resource 105, 1923) is located to the southwest of the continued treatment building (Resource 5, 1896) on the southeast side of the parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s) in the southeast portion of the hospital district. The building originally was constructed as an occupational therapy building that also included a theater. The auditorium, or theater, included several hundred mounted, folding theater seats, a balcony, and a projector room.⁵⁰ The building currently contains Veterans Affairs Learning University support and storage facilities. Oriented to the northwest to face Hill Road, the occupational therapy building (Resource 105, 1923) is a two-story, three-bay, front-gable building with one-story, two-bay side wings. The occupational therapy building (Resource 105, 1923) is situated on a rise and accessed by a double flight of poured concrete stairs or a long concrete ramp. Both the gable ends and the flat roof sections of the building have parapets with concrete caps. The facade features three arched entries crowned with poured concrete keystones and containing replacement metal-frame glass doors. A small three-light window is located above the centered entry, and a lunette pierces the gable. The side wings contain windows with concrete sills and four-over-four-light and six-over-six-light wood sashes.

The side elevations of the wings are divided into five paired bays with a window and an entry in the second bay from the rear and windows filling the remaining bays. The center of the gable roof along each side elevation is pierced with a hip-roof dormer with a vent. The rear elevation features two partially below grade entrances into the basement of the wings. There is no entrance into the gable end. The gable section contains two windows with six-over-six-light sashes, an enclosed window, and a lunette. The building is supported by a raised poured concrete foundation, and the brick exterior of the building is finished in stretcher bond. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

⁵⁰ Information provided by the Supervisory General Engineer of the projects section, United States Department of Veterans Affairs, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 39

Resource 106. Tuberculosis Cottage. 1923. Contributing building.

The tuberculosis cottage (Resource 106, 1923) is located to the southwest of the surgical building (Resource 11, 1896) near the south boundary of the historic district and near the southeast side of the parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s). The building currently contains offices related to the director/chief of staff. Oriented to the north, the tuberculosis cottage (Resource 106, 1923) is a long one-story, twenty-five-bay, hip-roof building with a small three-bay, hip-roof facade projection. The facade entrance is located to the right of the three-bay projection and features a wood pedimented porch supported by pilasters and two small columns on brick piers. The single-leaf entrance contains a replacement metal-frame glass door with sidelights. The windows throughout the building have concrete sills and contain paired or single two-over-two-light replacement sashes.

Constructed on a slope, the rear elevation exhibits a fully exposed basement and features two basement entrances with metal doors. There is also a first-story entrance accessed by metal stairs. The fenestration across the rear is less orderly than the facade and features typical double-hung windows and five groupings of four windows with fixed single lights. The building is supported by a poured concrete foundation and the brick exterior is finished in brick laid in a stretcher bond. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Resource 107. Single Quarters. 1928. Contributing building.

The single quarters (Resource 107, 1928) is located to the east of the administrative assistant quarters (Resource 15, 1896), an earlier residential quarters, in the southeast portion of the historic district. The building continues to serve as a residence. Oriented to the south to overlook the bluff, the single quarters (Resource 107, 1928) is a one-story, three-bay, hip-roof residence. An integral screened-in porch spans the facade. The porch is supported by a brick base and features wood columns, a wood railing, and a concrete deck. The building exhibits simple materials and details, including brick window sills, soldier courses above all window openings, two-over-two-light replacement window sashes, single-light wood doors, arched dormer vents above the facade and end rear elevations, and wood eaves and cornice. The facade features a central entry. The west elevation has a side entry covered by a small awning and a partially below grade basement entry in a poured concrete stairwell. The side elevations are four bays deep, and the rear is spanned by five windows. The house is supported by a raised stuccoed basement, and the brick exterior is finished in a stretcher bond. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Resource 111. Receiving and Acute Ward Building. 1928. Contributing building.

The receiving and acute ward building (Resource 111, 1928) is located to the south of the infirmary building (Resource 65, 1936) in a row of H-buildings that extends along the west edge of the historic district. The building currently contains offices related to the audiology department and environmental management services. Oriented to the northeast, the receiving and acute ward building (Resource 111, 1928) is a two-story, twenty-two-bay, side-gable H-building on a raised basement. The facade features a three-bay, front-gable central projecting pavilion and three-bay, front-gable return wings. The central entry has a decorative stone surround, but its design is obscured by the roof of the covered walkway that attaches to the building above the door. This covered sidewalk (Resource F, circa 1980s) extends straight from the facade entrance to connect in to the system of covered walkways linking the other buildings in this portion of the historic district. Below this shelter, the central facade entry is accessed by a flight of poured concrete steps with a metal railing. The single-leaf entry contains a replacement metal-frame glass door with sidelights. The windows throughout the building contain replacement one-over-one-light sashes. The return wings terminate in two-story flat-roof

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 40

porches defined by simple pilasters. The first-story porch of the left wing remains open, but the others have been enclosed with stuccoed panels and windows. The receiving and acute ward building (Resource 111, 1928) exhibits minimal Colonial Revival details, including a projecting water table, stuccoed window sills, jack arches with keystones above the windows of the central pavilion, a wide vinyl-clad cornice and soffits, a decorative arched recess in the central facade pediment, and oculus windows with vents in the other pediments.

Each side elevation features a single-leaf entry into the center bay of the projecting gable end. The rear elevation of the building has a fully exposed walkout basement above grade. There is no central pavilion; rather, a three-bay, gable wing extends from the center of the building between the two rear return wings. The end of this wing has two basement entrances filled with metal overhead doors. The left side of the right return wing also features a small poured concrete loading dock sheltered by a shed-roof awning. The building is clad in stucco, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Resource 114. Station Garage. 1930. Contributing building.

The station garage (Resource 114, 1930) is located to the northeast of the storehouse (Resource 80, 1944) in the group of maintenance and utility buildings. The building currently contains engineering shops. Oriented to the northeast to face First Street, the station garage (Resource 114, 1930) is a one-story, three-bay, flat-roof garage with a smaller two-bay projection to either side. The building's exterior is finished in painted brick and features brick soldier courses above the seven garage door openings. Each opening contains a modern metal overhead door. The rear elevation is spanned by fifteen windows, most of which are filled with vents.

Resource 115. Laundry Building. 1930. Contributing building.

The laundry building (Resource 115, 1930) is located to the south of the station garage (Resource 114, 1930) in a cluster of maintenance and utility buildings. Engineering shops are currently located within the laundry building (Resource 115, 1930). Oriented to the southeast to face First Street, the laundry building (Resource 115, 1930) is a one-story, ten-bay (w/d/dw/dw/www/dw/www/wd/w/dw), side-gable building. A poured concrete loading dock sheltered by a metal shed-roof awning spans the facade. The paired windows and doors of the facade contain six-over-six-light metal awning windows and single-light metal doors with multi-light transoms. Each end of the facade also features a below grade basement entry. The side and rear elevations are spanned by single and paired windows. The building is supported by a poured concrete foundation, and the exterior is finished in brick and structural tile. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A number of vents pierce the roof.

Resource 117. Greenhouse. 1930. Contributing building.

The greenhouse (Resource 117, 1930) is located to the west of the storehouse (Resource 80, 1944) in a cluster of maintenance and utility buildings. Oriented to the southeast, the greenhouse (Resource 117, 1930) consists of a one-story, four-bay (w/d/w/w), side-gable building attached to a long gable-roof greenhouse. The side-gable building has a concrete block foundation and is clad in Masonite siding. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The entrance on the southeast elevation contains a metal door sheltered by a bracketed awning, and the windows contain one-over-one-light replacement sashes. The greenhouse portion has a

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 41

raised concrete block foundation and is covered with a corrugated translucent fiberglass or plexiglass roof. There is a single-leaf entrance into the southwest gable end. A chainlink fence encloses the yard around the greenhouse to the west.

Resource 158. Blacksmith Shop. 1948. *Contributing building.*

Resource 158 is located to the southeast of the swine pavilion (Resource 75, 1940) within the discontinuous historic district boundary of the agricultural section of the historic district. Oriented to the northwest, this agricultural building is one of the last vestiges of the farming activities that occurred at the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District as a form of therapy for the patients suffering from neurological illnesses. The building is currently utilized for storage. The blacksmith shop (Resource 158, 1948) has an exterior of mortared, random rubble sandstone with multi-light hopper windows. The facade features three garage openings and a double-leaf entry. The severely deteriorated asphalt shingle gambrel roof has collapsed on one side, threatening the building's preservation. A corrugated metal shed spans the rear elevation. Even with the diminished integrity of the building with the partially collapsed roof, this building is a contributing resource to the historic district as a rare remaining example of a building related to the hospital's agricultural operations utilized as occupational therapy for the patients during the period of significance.

Resource 159. Laundry Building. 1956. *Noncontributing building.*

The laundry building (Resource 159, 1956) is located to the northwest of the storehouse (Resource 80, 1944) in a cluster of maintenance and utility buildings. This laundry building (Resource 159, 1956) replaced the functions of an earlier laundry building (Resource 115, 1930). This building continues to function as a laundry. Oriented to the northeast to face First Street, this laundry building (Resource 159, 1956) is a one- and two-story, multi-bay, flat-roof building on a raised basement. The building consists of a two-story section to the southeast and a longer one-story section to the northwest. The building is clad in stretcher bond brick and concrete panels with a grid of metal and glass panels defining the upper bays. The facade features a single metal door and double metal doors into the basement level. The laundry building (Resource 159, 1956) has loading docks on the northwest and southwest elevations and a garage door opening on the southeast elevation.

Resource 162. Research Building. 1955. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource 162 is located to the south of the swine pavilion (Resource 75, 1940) within the discontinuous historic district boundary of the former agricultural section of the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District. Oriented to the southeast, this outbuilding is one of the last vestiges of the agricultural activities that occurred at the facility. The original use of the building is unknown, although by the early 1980s it was designated as a research building. The research building (Resource 162, 1955) is a one-story, two-bay, side-gable building with an exterior of mortared, random rubble sandstone. The facade features a single-leaf entry and a window with an air conditioning unit; each side elevation has a single window, and the rear elevation has two windows, all of which have been enclosed with plywood. The roof is covered in corrugated metal with two ridge-line ventilators. A 1956 aerial photograph of the campus indicates a below grade ramp for loading/unloading trucks was located in front of the facade entry of the research building (Resource 162, 1955).⁵¹

⁵¹ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 42

Resource 164. Patient Toilet Building. 1955. *Noncontributing building.*

The patient toilet building (Resource 164, 1955) is located to the east of the disturbed patients building (Resource 103, 1923) near a parking lot in the southeastern portion of the historic district. The resource no longer appears to be utilized for its original purpose. Oriented to the northeast, the patient toilet building (Resource 164, 1955) is a one-story, one-bay, front-gable building. The building has a single wood door on the facade and a window with a six-light sash on each side elevation. The building has a mortared, random rubble sandstone exterior and is covered with an asphalt shingle roof.

Resource 166. Recreation Shelter. Circa 1960s. *Noncontributing structure.*

Resource 166 is located near Lake Good Hope (Resource L, 1962) in the northeast portion of the historic district. The recreation shelter (Resource 166, circa 1960s) consists of a metal frame supporting a gable roof and a flat roof clad in corrugated metal. The roofs shelter a poured concrete pad, a small plywood closet, and a stone fireplace and chimney. A small concrete block structure sits to the west of the shelter.

Resource 167. Restrooms. 1961. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource 167 is located to the east of the recreation shelter (Resource 166, circa 1960s) near Lake Good Hope (Resource L, 1962) in the northeast portion of the historic district. Oriented to the west, the restrooms building (Resource 167, 1961) is a one-story, two-bay concrete block building with two metal doors along the facade. The building currently serves as storage. The top portion of the building is open to the air and screened with metal caging. The building is covered with a corrugated metal roof.

Resource 168. Golf Course Caddy House. 1963. *Noncontributing building.*

The golf course caddy house (Resource 168, 1963) is located to the east of the current main hospital building (Resource 170, 1983) on the east side of First Street adjacent to the golf course (Resource D, circa 1930s). The building is currently utilized as the club house for the golf course. Oriented to the south, the golf course caddy house (Resource 168, 1963) is a one-story, seven-bay (w/w/w/d/w/w/w), side-gable building with a gable-roof rear wing. Some of the windows contain single-light sashes, while others are enclosed with shutters. The building is clad in random mortared sandstone and is covered with an asphalt shingle roof. The rear elevation is spanned by a flat-roof, vinyl-clad garage.

Resource 170. Main Hospital Building (aka Eugene J. Towbin Healthcare Center). 1983. *Noncontributing building.*

The current main hospital building (Resource 170, 1983) is located to the east of the infirmary building (Resource 65, 1936) and the tuberculosis neuropsychiatric building (Resource 66, 1944) in the center of the northern portion of the historic district. Known as the Eugene J. Towbin Healthcare Center, it currently serves as the main hospital building for the medical center. Oriented to the northeast, the four-story building is composed of a central connecting section flanked by multiple wings surrounding inner courtyards or light wells. The central facade entrance is indicated by a round fountain and a large flat-roof canopy at the center of a glass connecting section that links the symmetrical north and south portions of the building. The canopy extends over a circular drive. Two narrow, brick clad towers flank the entry. The central connecting section of the building is a narrow, metal frame and glass structure four stories in height. To the rear of this glass/metal frame central connector is a two-story, flat-roof section with landscaped patios to either side. The first story of the building is poured concrete with brick cladding on the upper three stories. A number of the corners of the

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 43

building are rounded. The upper stories are also defined by strings of large, horizontal windows with two light sashes. The northwest and southeast four-story wings are nearly symmetrical in design and massing, with each having four interior courtyards or light wells. This large building is nearly 750 feet in length (extending from each side elevation) and 300 feet deep (from the facade to the rear elevation). Each elevation of the wings has a large recess from the wall plane of the building. These recesses, the horizontality of the building as expressed by the ribbons of windows, the central metal frame and glass connector, and the rounded corners of the wings all assist in reducing the massing of the building when viewed from the various elevations.

Resource 176. Research Storage. 1975. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource 176 is located directly southeast of the swine pavilion (Resource 75, 1940) within the discontinuous portion of the historic district boundary containing the buildings relating to the hospital's former agricultural operations. Oriented to the northeast, this research storage building (Resource 176, 1975) is a single-story, front-gable, metal-clad building with a flat-roof projection along the left side (southeast elevation). The facade has a central recessed entry area. Three single-leaf entries are located within this recess, with an entry into each of the three elevations of the recess. The entries are filled with metal doors. A single-leaf entry with a single-light metal door is located along the rear elevation. The building contains a few vents and no windows. The research storage building (Resource 176, 1975) has a concrete block foundation and appears to rest on a concrete slab.

Resource 179. Patient Toilet Building. 1948. *Contributing building.*

The patient toilet building (Resource 179, 1948) is located to the northeast of the baseball field (Resource N, circa 1957) in the north portion of the historic district. Oriented to the southwest, it is a one-story, single-bay, side-gable building with a mortared, random rubble sandstone exterior. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The building has single-leaf entries on the facade and gable ends. A window with six-over-six-light sashes is located on the rear elevation.

Resource 180. Gasoline Pumps Canopy. 1989. *Noncontributing structure.*

The gasoline pumps canopy (Resource 180, 1989) is located between the engineering shop building (Resource 185, 1986) and the Law Enforcement Training Center (Resources 190, 1995; and 191, 2002) in the southeast corner of the historic district. This flat roof metal canopy supported by three metal posts shelters four standard fuel pumps.

Resource 181. Emergency Generator Building. Circa 1980s. *Noncontributing building.*

The emergency generator building (Resource 181, circa 1980s) is located to the southeast of the acute building (Resource 68, 1944) near the row of H-buildings extending along the western edge of the historic district. The emergency generator building (Resource 181, circa 1980s) is a one-story, single-bay, flat-roof building. The longer sides of the building (the northwest and southeast elevations) each have a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door, and the shorter elevations (northeast and southwest elevations) each have a large vent. A soldier course of brick extends above each door and vent opening. The building is clad in stretcher bond brick and is topped with a metal cap.

Resource 182. Warehouse. 1983. *Noncontributing building.*

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7 Page 44

The warehouse (Resource 182, 1983) is located to the west of the receiving and acute ward building (Resource 111, 1928) and adjacent to the west boundary of the historic district. Oriented to the northwest, it is a one-story, front-gable warehouse. The northwest (facade) elevation has a recessed loading dock with two large overhead doors and five pedestrian entries. The northeast elevation is divided into nine bays. The bays of the building are divided by brick pilasters with six soldier courses of brick running between the pilasters below the eaves. The northeast elevation has a single-leaf entry with a metal door, and the southeast elevation has a below-grade basement entry. The roof is accentuated by an elevated arched portion with windows running along the ridge line. The building has a poured concrete and concrete block foundation and is clad in stretcher bond brick. The roof is sheathed in metal.

Resource 185. Engineering Shop Building. 1986. *Noncontributing building.*

The engineering shop building (Resource 185, 1986) is located to the southwest of the gasoline pumps canopy (Resource 180, 1989) in the southeast corner of the historic district. Oriented to the northeast, the engineering shop building (Resource 185, 1986) is a large, gable-roof, metal clad storage building. The facade features two large metal overhead garage doors and a single metal pedestrian door sheltered by a small flat-roof metal awning. The southwest gable end also has an overhead door, and the other elevations do not have any openings.

Resource 186. Hexagon Picnic Shelter. Circa 1980s. *Noncontributing structure.*

The hexagon picnic shelter (Resource 186, circa 1980s) is located to the east of the baseball field (Resource N, circa 1957) at the center of a park in the north portion of the historic district. The hexagon picnic shelter (Resource 186, circa 1980s) is a wood structure composed of six posts supporting a hexagonal asphalt shingle roof. The shelter is located in the center of a poured concrete picnic area surrounded by a low brick wall.

Resource 187. Golf Course Storage Building. 1995. *Noncontributing building.*

The golf course storage building (Resource 187, 1995) is located to the south of Lake Good Hope (Resource L, 1962) in the north portion of the historic district. Oriented to the south to face the golf course, it is a single-story, side-gable, metal-clad storage building. The facade features a single metal pedestrian door and a metal overhead garage door. The other elevations do not have any openings.

Resource 189. Mental Health Compensated Work Therapy Program Building. 1979. *Noncontributing building.*

The mental health compensated work therapy program building (Resource 189, 1979) is located between the dining hall (Resource 76, 1942) and the physical rehabilitation building (Resource 89, 1958). Oriented to the south, the mental health compensated work therapy program building (Resource 189, 1979) is a one-story, front-gable, metal-clad building. The facade features a single metal pedestrian door sheltered by a covered walkway and flanked by windows with two horizontal sliding sashes. The west elevation contains four windows each with three single-light sashes, and the east elevation has three similar windows. A poured concrete loading dock covered by a flat-roof metal awning spans the rear elevation, which features a large metal overhead door, a single-leaf entry with a metal door, and two small windows.

Resources 190 and 191. Law Enforcement Training Center. 1995/2002. *Noncontributing building.*

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 45

The Law Enforcement Training Center (Resources 190, 1995; and 191, 2002) is located to the southwest of the male attendants' quarters (Resource 104, 1923) in the southeast corner of the historic district. Oriented to the northeast, that portion of the building constructed in 1995 (Resource 190) is a Y-shaped building. An entry pavilion with ribbons of three-light windows faces the male attendants' quarters (Resource 104, 1923). The Y-shaped portion of the building appears as one story along the facade, but the southeast wing, constructed on a slope, rises to three stories in height. The 1995 portion of the building (Resource 190) has a concrete block foundation and is clad in stretcher bond brick. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

An addition (Resource 191) was constructed in 2002 to the north-northwest portion of the the north "arm" of the earlier Y-shaped section (Resource 190) of the Law Enforcement Training Center located in the southeast corner of the historic district. Oriented to the northwest, this addition (Resource 191) is a large, one-story, side-gable building that connects to Resource 190 via a small connector at the end of its southeast elevation. Pilasters along the length of the building divide it into bays, although most of the bays do not contain any openings. Two soldier courses of brick extend between the pilasters under the eaves. The main entrance to the building is located near the southwest end of its northwest elevation. It contains a double-leaf entry with metal-frame doors, sidelights, and transom. Three windows framed in soldier courses with keystones and containing single-light sashes occupy the bays to the right of the door. A five-sided service projection extends from the northeast gable end of the addition. The addition has a concrete block foundation and is clad in stretcher bond brick. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

A second addition to the building was under construction in March 2009. This multi-story addition is located along the south-southeast elevation of the 1995, Y-shape portion of the building (Resource 190). The addition extends to the south-southeast from the southwest arm of the "Y."

Resource 192. Law Enforcement Office Building. Circa 2007. *Noncontributing building.*

This relatively new building (Resource 192, 2007) is located to the northeast of the male attendants' quarters (Resource 104, 1923) in the southeast corner of the historic district. Oriented to the west, it is a one-story, side-gable building with recessed entries at either end of the facade. The lower third of the walls and the corner entries are clad in stretcher bond brick, and the remainder of the building is clad in vertical metal paneling. Each entry contains paired metal doors, and the side elevations contain three windows with single-light sashes. The building has a poured concrete foundation and is covered with a metal roof.

Resource 199. Emergency Storage. Circa 2000s. *Noncontributing building.*

The emergency storage building (Resource 199, circa 2000s) is located to the southwest of the engineering shop building (Resource 185, 1986) in the southeast corner of the historic district. The emergency storage building (Resource 199, circa 2000s) is a small, shed-roof metal storage unit supported by skids. Oriented to the northwest, the front of the building features a large metal door. The other three elevations do not exhibit any bays.

Resource 200. Storage Building. 2007. *Noncontributing building.*

This storage building (Resource 200, 2007) is located between the park and Lake Good Hope (Resource L, 1962) in the northern portion of the historic district. Oriented to the southwest to face First Street, it is a large, single-story, side-gable, metal-clad storage building with three large metal overhead garage doors and two metal pedestrian doors spanning the facade. The other three elevations have no bays. The building is supported by a concrete foundation.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 46

Resource T-160. Bowling Alley. 1946. Contributing building.

This bowling alley (Resource T-160, 1946) is located to the northwest of the engineering shop building (Resource 185, 1986) in the southeast corner of the historic district. The building is currently utilized for storage. The bowling alley (Resource T-160, 1946) is a corrugated metal Quonset hut with a poured concrete foundation. The ends are clad in wood siding with a single metal door at one end and paired wood doors at the other. Both side elevations are spanned by a ribbon of windows sheltered by corrugated metal awnings supported by wood braces.

Due to a shortage of construction materials both during and immediately following World War II, Quonset huts were frequently recycled at Second Generation Veterans Hospitals to fulfill a variety of uses. According to a 1948 plot plan of the campus (updated to 1949) this Quonset hut was utilized at the time as a bowling alley.⁵²

Resource T-161. Bowling Alley. 1946. Contributing building.

This bowling alley (Resource T-161, 1946) is located to the southeast of the previous Quonset hut that was also utilized as a bowling alley (Resource T-160, 1946). Both bowling alley buildings are located in the southeast corner of the historic district. This bowling alley (Resource T-161, 1946) is a corrugated metal Quonset hut with a poured concrete and concrete block foundation. The ends are clad in wood siding with a single metal door at one end and paired metal doors at the other. An air conditioning unit projects from each side elevation. According to a 1948 plot plan of the campus (updated to 1949) this Quonset hut was utilized at the time as a bowling alley.⁵³

Resource T-166. Quonset Hut Storage Building. 1946. Noncontributing building.

This Quonset hut storage building (Resource T-166, 1946) is located to the northeast of the blacksmith shop (Resource 158, 1948) in the discontinuous portion of the historic district boundary containing the remaining buildings of the hospital's former agricultural operations. Oriented to the southwest, it is a corrugated metal Quonset hut on a poured concrete base and pad. The facade is completely open. Although dating to the period of significance, this Quonset hut was moved to its present location in 1989 and does not relate to the agricultural function of this part of historic district. Therefore, it is considered a noncontributing resource to the historic district.

Resource T-167. Quonset Hut Storage Building. 1946. Noncontributing building.

This Quonset hut storage building (Resource T-167, 1946) is located to the southeast of the blacksmith shop (Resource 158, 1948) in the discontinuous portion of the historic district boundary containing the remaining buildings of the hospital's former agricultural operations. Oriented to the northwest, it is a corrugated metal Quonset hut on a poured concrete base and pad. The facade is completely open. The side elevations are partially composed of poured concrete. Although dating to the 1940s, this Quonset hut was moved to its present location in 1989 and does not relate to the agricultural function of this portion of the historic district. Therefore, it is considered a noncontributing resource to the historic district.

⁵² United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

⁵³ Ibid.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 47

Resource A. Rock Fence/Kneewall/Retaining Wall. Circa 1930s. Contributing structure.

A mortared rock fence (Resource A, circa 1930s) is located along the eastern perimeter of the historic district. It is a mortared, random rubble sandstone wall with a stone cap. Stone piers are spaced at intervals along the wall and at corners and openings. The wall is tiered in areas because of changes in the terrain. The same material used to construct the wall can be seen on the gatehouse (Resource 78, 1937), the fountains (Resources H and I, both circa 1930s–1940s), the patient toilet building (Resource 179, 1948), and on the remaining agricultural buildings located on a discontinuous tract north of the historic district, including the swine pavilion (Resource 75, 1940), the blacksmith shop (Resource 158, 1948), and a small research building (Resource 162, 1955). The mortared rock fence begins at the southeast corner of the historic district, then extends in a straight line to the north toward the entrance to the facility at Fort Roots Drive. The rock fence (Resource A, circa 1930s) then turns to the southwest and forms a U-shape on either side of Fort Roots Drive at the entrance to the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District and includes the gatehouse (Resource 78, 1937). A gap is found between the fence at the entrance of the historic district as it would have extended due north to the woods next to the golf course (Resource D, circa 1930s). The fence then extends along the eastern boundary of the historic district, extending to the north from the woods for approximately 1,650 feet along the east boundary of the historic district to the northeast corner of the historic district. Approximately 300 feet south of the northeast corner is a gap in the rock fence of approximately 300 feet in length in which it no longer exists.

The rock fence also flanks Fort Roots Drive as it descends Big Rock from the southeastern entrance to the historic district. The majority of the resource is a short kneewall along one side of Fort Roots Drive, while the opposite side is often a taller retaining wall. The mortared wall is composed of the same materials as the rock fence portion along the boundary of the hospital, but it also has a concrete cap. The rock wall/fence continues along the edge of Fort Roots Drive for approximately 3,850 feet, including two sharp switchbacks, to its intersection with W. Long 17th Street. At this intersection are two gateposts capped with modern light fixtures. The kneewall curves to the northwest and west before ending. This area appears to have contained a structure in the past, as two breaks are located along the kneewall in this section for a sidewalk and a driveway. The kneewall/retaining wall is located at the very edge of Fort Roots Drive. This rock fence (Resource A, circa 1930s) appears to have been constructed as a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project.⁵⁴

Resource B. Equipment Shelter. Circa 1980s. Noncontributing structure.

This equipment shelter (Resource B, circa 1980s) is located at the northwest end of the station garage (Resource 114, 1930). Metal posts and frame support a wood asymmetrical gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The equipment shelter (Resource B, circa 1980s) is enclosed with chain link fencing.

Resource C. Golf Course Picnic Shelter. Circa 1970s–1980s. Noncontributing structure.

The golf course picnic shelter (Resource C, circa 1970s–1980s) is located to the southeast of the golf course caddy house (Resource 168, 1963) on the east side of First Street near the golf course. Wood posts

⁵⁴ Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893–1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 53.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 48

support a wood gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The structure shelters a poured concrete deck with picnic tables.

Resource D. Golf Course. Circa 1930s. Contributing site.

The golf course (Resource D, circa 1930s) is located in the northeastern portion of the historic district, along the eastern edge of the historic district boundary. The initial date of the golf course is unclear. Two online sources indicate the golf course (Resource D, circa 1930s) was constructed in 1925. A 1932 plot plan depicts the golf course in its approximate current location, but does not indicate the location of fairways and greens or the number of holes included within the course at the time.⁵⁵ The nine-hole public golf course and golf range is currently known as the Emerald Park Golf Course and was leased in 1998 to the city of North Little Rock. The city continues to operate the golf course.⁵⁶

Resource E. Connecting Corridors. 1900s–1920s. Contributing structures.

The connecting corridors found at the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District connects the occupational building, the quiet ward building, and the receiving building (Resources 1, 1896; 34, 1906; and 37, 1907) to the smaller dependency buildings located directly behind them (Resources 2–4, 35, 36, 38, and 39). These are all one-story, frame corridors built on poured concrete piers. All of them are covered with asphalt shingle gable roofs, but their other materials vary. The corridors linking the occupational building (Resource 1, 1896) to the convalescent building, occupational therapy building, and convalescent building (Resources 2, 3, and 4, all 1896) are clad in vertical wood panels, and their windows contain replacement one-over-one-light sashes. The corridors linking the quiet ward building (Resource 34, 1906) to the bathing building and the laboratory and mortuary building (Resources 38 and 39, both 1907) are clad in stucco, and their windows contain six-over-six-light double hung sashes and fixed six-light sashes. These corridors also have multi-light wood paneled doors to the exterior, and their roofs display exposed rafter tails. The corridors linking the receiving building (Resource 37, 1907) to the acute building and the dental and therapy building (Resources 35 and 36, both 1907) are clad in horizontal siding and vertical wood panels, and their windows contain six-over-six-light double hung sashes. Like the corridors at the quiet ward building (Resource 34, 1906), their roofs display exposed rafter tails.

Resource F. Covered Sidewalks. Circa 1930s through 1950s, 1980s. Noncontributing structure.

The covered sidewalk system at the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District provides connection between the patient ward/treatment buildings located to the north of North Drive and the four H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings extending to the northwest along Fourth Street. These corridors are actually open covered walkways composed of metal or wood posts clad in vinyl supporting hip or gable roofs covered in asphalt shingles above the historic district's poured concrete sidewalks. The ceilings of the covered sidewalk structures are clad in vinyl. The majority of the posts are set on small concrete piers, while other examples are attached to concrete curbs flanking the sidewalks. Taller hip-roof pavilions provide cover over the streets while allowing vehicles to pass underneath.

⁵⁵ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

- North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District -

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 49

The covered sidewalks appear to have been constructed in three stages. The first covered sidewalk structure appears to have been constructed in the 1930s to connect the continued treatment building (Resource 101, 1923) to the receiving and acute ward building (Resource 111, 1928). Once the addition to the dining hall (Resource 76, 1942) was completed in 1952, the covered sidewalk was extended from the original section to the dining hall. The covered sidewalk system along the northside of North Drive appears to have been constructed in the early to mid-1950s, although a date of October 11, 1945 is located in the concrete sidewalk near the continued treatment building (Resource 102, 1923). The covered sidewalks along North Drive appear on the 1956 aerial photograph of the campus. The covered sidewalk system extending along the northeast elevations of the receiving and acute ward building (Resource 111, 1928), the infirmary building (Resource 65, 1936), the tuberculosis neuropsychiatric building (Resource 66, 1944), and the acute building (Resource 68, 1944) was completed in the mid-1980s.⁵⁷

Because the majority of the covered sidewalk system was constructed after the period of significance, it is not a contributing resource to the historic district. In addition, modifications to the system, including vinyl cladding of the support posts and ceiling, have diminished the integrity of the covered sidewalk system dating to the period of significance.

Resource G. Parade Ground. Circa 1890s. Contributing site.

The parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s) is an original element of the historic district dating to the initial construction of Fort Logan H. Roots in the 1890s. The parade ground consists of approximately 11 acres and is located in the southern portion of the historic district. The parade ground is included within the boundary of the National Register of Historic Places Fort Logan H. Roots Military Post Historic District. A 1895 plat of the Big Rock Post indicates the size and outline of the parade ground has changed little since its inception. It appears residences were originally planned to be constructed along the southern portion of the parade ground but were never built.⁵⁸ The large, open yard of the parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s) is a modified ellipse in shape with plantings, including trees and smaller vegetation, along its edge. The parade ground is encompassed by a paved drive with buildings constructed by the War Department, Veterans Bureau, and VA located to the east, north, and west of the resource. No buildings are located to the south, as the steep slope of the bluff just beyond the parade ground extends down toward the Arkansas River. The flag pole (Resource 42, circa 1975) is located to the south of the recreation building (Resource 33, 1896) at the center of the north side of the parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s).

Resource H. Fountain (northwest of Occupational Therapy Building [Resource 105]). Circa 1930–1940s. Contributing structure.

This fountain (Resource H, circa 1930s–1940s) is located east of the parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s) in a median at the intersection of Hill Road (an extension of Fort Roots Drive) and the drive encircling the parade ground. The pool of the fountain is a modified kidney bean shape. A mortared, random rubble sandstone kneewall with a stone cap serves as the pool. A mortared stone sidewalk encompasses the fountain pool. The two tiered pedestal fountain features two circular basins and minimal decorative elements.

⁵⁷ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

⁵⁸ Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893–1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 15.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 50

Resource I. Fountain (between Mess and Kitchen Building [Resource 26] and Disturbed Patients Building [Resource 103]). Circa 1930s–1940s. *Contributing structure.*

This fountain (Resource I, circa 1930s–1940s) is located at the bottom of a slight slope between the mess and kitchen building (Resource 26, 1922) and the disturbed patients building (Resource 103, 1923). The circular pool of the fountain is a mortared, random rubble sandstone kneewall with a stone cap. The northeast portion of the fountain has a higher, squared section that the water circulates from and falls into a short, straight section that extends from the circular pool. The pool is encompassed by a mortared stone sidewalk. Three mortared, rubble sandstone benches are located along the sidewalk.

Resource J. Equipment Shed (between Resources T-160 and T-161). Circa 1988. *Noncontributing structure.*

Situated between the two bowling alley Quonset huts (Resources T-160 and T-161, both 1946) is an equipment shed (Resource J, circa 1988). The equipment shed is a gable roof structure supported by metal posts. The sides and ends of the equipment shed are open. Both the southeast and northwest ends of the structure are enclosed by chain link gates. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Resource K. Bridge Over Lake Good Hope. Circa 1970s–1980s. *Noncontributing structure.*

The bridge (Resource K, circa 1970s–1980s) over Lake Good Hope (Resource L, 1962) is located in the northeast portion of the historic district. It is a concrete block arched bridge composed of three round arches. The deck and cap are made of poured concrete. The bridge extends in a north–south direction.

Resource L. Lake Good Hope. 1962. *Noncontributing site.*

Lake Good Hope (Resource K, 1962) was constructed in the northeastern portion of the historic district in 1962. The lake is situated to the north and west of the golf course (Resource D, circa 1930s). Lake Good Hope is composed of two separate bodies of water. The largest portion of the lake is a modified kidney bean shape with a bridge (Resource K, circa 1970s–1980s) crossing the western end of the lake. A smaller portion of the lake located to the northwest of the larger portion of Lake Good Hope is separated from the main portion of the lake by a large berm with a walking path. Three decks extend into the lake for fishing. The dam creating the lake is located at the northeast end of Lake Good Hope. Surrounding the lake is a landscaped area with numerous trees, walking paths, and benches. To the immediate south of the lake are the recreation shelter (Resource 166, circa 1960s), the restrooms building (Resource 167, 1961), and the golf course storage building (Resource 187, 1995).

Resource M. Fort Roots Drive, Hill Road, Circle Drive, and North Drive. Circa 1890s–1920s. *Contributing site.*

Resource M (circa 1890s–1920s) is the earliest portion of the historic district's entrance drive and internal circulation system that has few modifications along its length dating to after the period of significance. The southern end of Resource M begins at the intersection of Fort Roots Drive and W. Long 17th Street, where Fort Roots Drive begins the ascent of the steep hillside of Big Rock, leading to the original entrance to the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District. Fort Roots Drive extends to the north before curving to the northeast. Fort Roots Drive continues up Big Rock, including two sharp switchbacks, and continues in a

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 7

Page 51

northeasterly direction before turning to the northwest and then southwest to the entrance of the hospital campus. Fort Roots Drive is approximately 3,850 feet in length from the intersection of W. Long 17th Street to the entrance to the hospital campus. Fort Roots Drive is flanked nearly the entire length as it ascends Big Rock by a mortared rock kneewall and retaining wall (Resource A, circa 1930s–1940s).

Upon entering the hospital campus Fort Roots Drive becomes Hill Road, which extends from the original entrance to the military post to the southwest, where it intersects Circle Drive. Circle Drive encompasses the parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s) and extends to the front of the buildings facing the parade ground and to the south, near the southern portion of the historic district boundary and the bluff overlooking the Arkansas River. North Drive intersects Hill Road in front of the fire house (Resource 22, 1901). North Drive then continues in an arch to the northwest and west before turning to the southwest and intersecting Circle Drive. Aligned along the north side of North Drive are buildings constructed for the Veterans Bureau and to the south are resources originally built for the military post and the VA.

Resource N. Baseball Field. Circa 1957. Noncontributing site.

The baseball field (Resource N, circa 1957) is located in the northwestern portion of the historic district, to the north of the acute building (Resource 68, 1944). The baseball diamond is situated in the southwest corner of the baseball field. Also in the southwest corner are the bleachers and dugouts (Resources 91–96, 1957). A scoreboard is located in the southeast corner of the baseball field. Lights are located along the southwest, southeast, and northeast sides of the field. A small backstop is also located in the northeast corner of the baseball field (Resource N, circa 1957).

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 8

Page 52

Areas of Significance: Criterion A

Politics and Government

The North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A at the state level in the areas of politics/government because of the intensive and successful political campaign conducted by the local community for North Little Rock to be selected as the site for a veterans neuropsychiatric hospital. This campaign to attract the federal facility to North Little Rock testifies to the importance of the federal hospital as a source of local employment during both its construction and its continuing operation. This local campaign illustrates the central role that political considerations played in the selection of sites for the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District has its origins in the last decade of the nineteenth century when Fort Logan H. Roots was constructed by the U.S. Army as part of a consolidation of military posts throughout the nation. The military post was located on Big Rock, a bluff overlooking the Arkansas River and the city of Little Rock. Ground was broken for the initial eleven buildings of the fort in 1894. Fort Logan H. Roots saw continued construction and improvement into the early years of the twentieth century. In 1917 the military post became a citizens training camp for training officers. During World War I Fort Logan H. Roots also functioned as a military hospital serving soldiers at both the fort and nearby Camp Pike.⁵⁹ In June 1917 barracks were converted to serve as a base and general hospital. In November of that year additional staff was sent to serve at the hospital, and in December 1917 funds were allocated to renovate both permanent and temporary buildings within the fort's campus to better serve as a general hospital. Modifications to the buildings were completed by mid-1918. Fort Logan H. Roots was designated General Hospital No. 33 in October 1918. From January through October 1918 the hospital continuously had between 200 and 500 patients. During 1918 the hospital at Fort Logan H. Roots served many soldiers during the influenza epidemic. In February 1919 the hospital reverted from a general hospital to a post hospital.⁶⁰

Legislation to create a veterans hospital at Fort Logan H. Roots was passed by Congress in early March 1921. Both Arkansas Senator Joe T. Robinson and the Arkansas American Legion heavily advocated for the placement of a hospital at the fort.⁶¹ According to a newspaper article, the war department was against the measure making Fort Logan H. Roots a hospital but that "Practically every public welfare organization in the state, however, has rendered valuable assistance in the obtaining of the fort for a base hospital, despite the heavy odds against them."⁶²

⁵⁹ *75 Years of Caring, 1922-1997, A History of the VA Medical Center, Little Rock/North Little Rock Campuses* (Little Rock, AR: VA Medical Centers of Little Rock and North Little Rock, 1997):1; Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893-1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 11-12.

⁶⁰ *75 Years of Caring, 1922-1997, A History of the VA Medical Center, Little Rock/North Little Rock Campuses* (Little Rock, AR: VA Medical Centers of Little Rock and North Little Rock, 1997):1; Frank W. Weed, prepared under the direction of M.W. Ireland, *The Medical Department of the United States Army in the World War, Volume 5, Military Hospitals in the United States* (Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1923): 594-595, available from World Wide Web: <http://history.amedd.army.mil/booksdocs/wwi/MilitaryHospitalsintheUS/chapter28.htm>, accessed August 2011.

⁶¹ "Hospital Project at Fort Roots Is Passed by Congress," *Arkansas Democrat* (Little Rock, Arkansas), March 4, 1921.

⁶² *Ibid.*

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 8

Page 53

The War Department transferred approximately 1,089 acres, the entirety of Fort Logan H. Roots, to the U.S. Public Health Service in August 1921.⁶³ The U.S. Public Health Service was a bureau under the U.S. Treasury Department.⁶⁴ The Consultants on Hospitalization was a federal committee charged by the U.S. Treasury Department with formulating a hospital plan to care for the disabled veterans of World War I. The committee at first focused on sites currently owned by the federal government, such as former military camps and hospitals. Fort Logan H. Roots was one of the first three sites chosen by the Consultants on Hospitalization as a location for a veterans hospital and was to serve as a neuropsychiatric hospital with a capacity of 270 beds. The Veterans Bureau was established in August 1921, and the veterans hospital at Fort Logan H. Roots was officially transferred to the Veterans Bureau on June 6, 1922, although it had been operating as a hospital prior to this date.⁶⁵

The number of patients and campus buildings continued to grow throughout the remainder of the first half of the twentieth century. In 1947 the North Little Rock VA Hospital had over 1,100 employees. The hospital staff consisted of fourteen medical officers, twenty-three doctors from the U.S. Army and Navy, and sixty-seven nurses. The annual operating budget for the hospital was nearly \$3 million in 1947.⁶⁶ The number of employees increased to 1,350 by 1949 and the annual operating budget for the North Little Rock VA Hospital grew to \$4.7 million.⁶⁷ By mid-1950 the North Little Rock VA Hospital had a capacity of 2,084 beds.⁶⁸ The hospital's wages and locally purchased supplies continued to provide an economic stimulus to the region during and after the period of significance.

Health and Medicine

The North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criterion A in the areas of health/medicine at the state level because of the role the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District played in the mission of the federal government through the U.S. Public Health Service, the Veterans Bureau, and the VA to provide quality health care to the nation's veterans, primarily those who served in World War I and World War II. Thousands of veterans, from Arkansas and surrounding states received subsidized neuropsychiatric medical care during the period of significance that they may not have received if the federal government had not provided such treatment for them. The War Department transferred Fort Logan H. Roots

⁶³ *75 Years of Caring, 1922–1997, A History of the VA Medical Center, Little Rock/North Little Rock Campuses*, 1; L.O. Weldon, Medical Officer in Charge, U.S. Veterans' Hospital No. 78, to The Surgeon General, U.S. Public Health Service, 7 February (?), 1922, located in the United States Department of Veteran Affairs, archives of the North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

⁶⁴ Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893–1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 50.

⁶⁵ *Report of the Consultants on Hospitalization Appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to Provide Additional Hospital Facilities Under Public Act 384 (Approved March 4, 1921)* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1923): 4–5, 21, 39, 42, 61.

⁶⁶ *75 Years of Caring, 1922–1997, A History of the VA Medical Center, Little Rock/North Little Rock Campuses*, 2.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*

⁶⁸ *Administrator of Veterans Affairs Annual Report for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1950* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1951): 139.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 8

Page 54

to the U.S. Public Health Service in August 1921.⁶⁹ The veterans hospital at Fort Logan H. Roots was officially transferred from the U.S. Public Health Service to the Veterans Bureau on June 6, 1922.⁷⁰ The facility was designated a neuropsychiatric veterans hospital.⁷¹ By mid-1922 the North Little Rock Veterans Bureau Hospital had a capacity of 240 beds.⁷²

After the Veterans Bureau took control of Fort Logan H. Roots, plans were soon made to increase the bed capacity of the facility. The hospital at the time was serving veterans with neuropsychiatric illnesses from Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma. In early 1923 construction began on eleven buildings at a cost of slightly over \$500,000. Upon completion of the new buildings, it was expected that the facility's capacity would increase from 262 to 600 beds. The new buildings included four patient buildings (capacity 240 patients); a tuberculosis pavilion (20 patient beds); an acute patients building (60 beds); a building for occupational therapy that included an auditorium; quarters for male attendants; an addition to the nurses' quarters; and additions to the boiler plant and kitchen facilities.⁷³ Smaller improvements were also underway during the 1924 fiscal year, such as the installation of window grilles, alterations to the laundry, fencing, and road improvements.⁷⁴ By the fiscal year end for 1926 the North Little Rock facility had a capacity of 664 beds.⁷⁵ The number of available beds decreased slightly by mid-1929, with the neuropsychiatric hospital having a capacity of 659 beds.⁷⁶

After the creation of the Veterans Administration in 1930, capacity at the North Little Rock VA Hospital continued to increase to a total capacity of 820 beds at the end of fiscal year 1936.⁷⁷ The large clinical building (Resource 58) was constructed in 1931 along the edge of the parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s). Three two-story, H-shape patient buildings (the infirmary building [Resource 65], and two non-extant buildings,

⁶⁹ 75 Years of Caring, 1922-1997, A History of the VA Medical Center, Little Rock/North Little Rock Campuses, 1; L.O. Weldon, Medical Officer in Charge, U.S. Veterans' Hospital No. 78, to The Surgeon General, U.S. Public Health Service, 7 February (?), 1922, located in the United States Department of Veteran Affairs, archives of the North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

⁷⁰ Report of the Consultants on Hospitalization Appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to Provide Additional Hospital Facilities Under Public Act 384 (Approved March 4, 1921) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1923): 61.

⁷¹ "Ft. Roots Hospital Will Be Enlarged," Arkansas Gazette, February 28, 1923; John Jungkind, "Mentally Ill Are Cured at Fort Roots," Arkansas Gazette, December 17, 1950; Report of the Consultants on Hospitalization Appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to Provide Additional Hospital Facilities Under Public Act 384 (Approved March 4, 1921) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1923): 66.

⁷² Annual Report of the Director United States Veterans' Bureau for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1922 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1922): 82.

⁷³ "Ft. Roots Hospital Will Be Enlarged," Arkansas Gazette, February 28, 1923.

⁷⁴ Annual Report of the Director United States Veterans' Bureau for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1924, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1924): 504.

⁷⁵ Annual Report of the Director United States Veterans' Bureau for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1926, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1926): 342.

⁷⁶ Annual Report of the Director United States Veterans' Bureau for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1929, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1929): 108.

⁷⁷ Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1936, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1936), 105.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 8

Page 55

an acute building and an infirmary building that both served African American patients) and a new boiler house (Resource 69) were constructed in 1936.⁷⁸

Farming and agricultural pursuits were practiced at the North Little Rock VA Hospital and other neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals as a therapeutic form of work for patients. The physical exertion and raising animals and/or crops provided a focus and purpose for the patients. From April through November 1925, patients at the North Little Rock VA Hospital raised and provided the hospital's kitchen with the following agricultural products and their monetary value: honey, \$53; poultry, \$310; eggs, \$214; and vegetables worth \$1,079.⁷⁹ A June 1926 article describing the agricultural therapy at veterans neuropsychiatric hospitals states that the North Little Rock VA Hospital had 6 acres available for gardening; 5 acres for raising poultry; 650 acres for grazing and swine; and 350 acres that could be cleared for cultivation. In 1927 an average of 115 patients per month took part in agricultural occupational therapy at the North Little Rock VA Hospital.⁸⁰ A newspaper article that appears to date to the 1930s describes this practice and the types of swine raised at the North Little Rock VA Hospital.⁸¹ The farm operations consisted of over 250 acres in cultivation at the time of the 1930s newspaper article.⁸²

By mid-1941, prior to the United States' entry into World War II, the North Little Rock VA Hospital had a capacity of 1,360 beds.⁸³ The farm operations continued at the hospital in the early 1940s, as a new hog barn was built at a cost of \$40,000. Besides raising crops, hogs, and cattle, the hospital opened a cannery prior to 1943 for preparing vegetables for the hospital's use in the winter.⁸⁴ Patients from the hospital won fourteen prizes at the 1949 Arkansas Livestock Show.⁸⁵

Several buildings were added to the campus during the 1940s to care for the influx of veterans from World War II. These new buildings included four patient H-buildings (the tuberculosis neuropsychiatric building [Resource 66, 1944]; an acute building [Resource 68, 1944]; a continued treatment building [1944, no longer extant]; and a neuropsychiatric infirmary building [1947, no longer extant]), the dining hall (Resource 76,

⁷⁸ Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893–1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 53; United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas; United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Fort Roots (North Little Rock) preliminary Determination of Eligibility inventory form listing extant buildings, located in the files of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.

⁷⁹ Harry J. Kefauver, "Agriculture as Occupational Therapy in the Neuropsychiatric Hospitals," *United States Veterans Bureau Medical Bulletin* 2, no. 6 (June 1926): 594, 596, 599.

⁸⁰ Harry J. Kefauver, "Occupational Therapy and Agriculture in United States Veterans' Hospitals for the Calendar Year 1927," *United States Veterans' Bureau Medical Bulletin* 4, no. 8 (August 1928): 723.

⁸¹ Henry S. Scott, "'Piggery' Provides Food and Work for Fort Roots Patients," *Arkansas Gazette*, April 16, 193(?), located in the United States Department of Veteran Affairs, archives of the North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

⁸² Ibid.

⁸³ *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1941* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1942): 108.

⁸⁴ Henry S. Scott, "Fort Roots Still Serves," *Arkansas Gazette*, October 17, 1943, Sunday Magazine Section

⁸⁵ John Jungkind, "Mentally Ill Are Cured at Fort Roots," *Arkansas Gazette*, December 17, 1950; Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893–1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 64.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 8

Page 56

1942), and the storehouse (Resource 80, 1944).⁸⁶ At the end of June 1946 the North Little Rock VA Hospital had a capacity of 1,774 beds. Of this total, fifteen were for general medical and surgical patients, and the remaining beds were designated for neuropsychiatric patients.⁸⁷ The International Mental Hospital Achievement Award was bestowed upon the hospital in 1949. By the early 1950s the hospital's recreational and treatment facilities included two indoor swimming pools and a nine-hole golf course. At this time the hospital was also affiliated with the Arkansas School of Medicine in Little Rock, thus providing students with closely supervised training opportunities with patients. The hospital was operating at 95 percent capacity in early 1950.⁸⁸ By mid-1950 the North Little Rock VA Hospital had a capacity of 2,084 beds divided by medical service: tuberculosis, 156 beds; general medical and surgical, 170 beds; and psychiatric and neurological, 1,758 beds.⁸⁹ The North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District continues to serve as a physical reminder of medical care provided by the federal government through the U.S. Public Health Service, the Veterans Bureau, and the VA to veterans throughout the period of significance.

Areas of Significance: Criterion C

Architecture

The North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture at the state level as an excellent example of a Period I and Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospital incorporating the campus design and buildings of a previously existing military post. The architecture of the historic district includes Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural elements for the buildings constructed by the War Department, Veterans Bureau, and VA. The Fort Logan H. Roots military buildings originally were planned around a parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s) with the buildings oriented to the parade ground. The original plan was an expansion of the nineteenth-century cantonment and replicated the hierarchy of space defined for army posts of that era. The Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural styles were nationally and locally popular during the period of significance and suggest a strong national pride following World War I and continuing beyond the Second World War. This architectural vocabulary was the most prevalent of those utilized for the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, and the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District is an excellent example of the use of these styles within this typology. The North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District includes characteristics of Period I and Period II neuropsychiatric veterans hospitals, including a large campus located outside of an urban area and linear and

⁸⁶ Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893–1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 63–64; United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas; United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Fort Roots (North Little Rock) preliminary Determination of Eligibility inventory form listing extant buildings, located in the files of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.

⁸⁷ *Administrator of Veterans Affairs Annual Report for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1946* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1947): 97.

⁸⁸ John Jungkind, "Mentally Ill Are Cured at Fort Roots," *Arkansas Gazette*, December 17, 1950.

⁸⁹ *Administrator of Veterans Affairs Annual Report for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1950* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1951): 139.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 8

Page 57

curvilinear drives and sidewalks. The North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District also displays the spatial relationships of many Second Generation Veterans Hospitals of the identified sub-types including separation of patient ward/treatment buildings, residential buildings for staff members, and maintenance/utility activities, although these spatial relationships were incorporated from the previously extant military facility and are not as distinct as at other neuropsychiatric veterans hospitals. The preexisting Fort Logan H. Roots buildings serve as representative examples of the acquisition and adaption of existing, Federally-owned properties for use as medical facilities by the Veterans Bureau and VA. The North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District also utilized standardized designs employed for Period II veterans hospitals. Similar, if not identical, H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings can be found at other Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The resources of the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District illustrate the continuing evolution of building design of neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, including military post architecture adapted to serve the needs of a veterans neuropsychiatric hospital, Period I buildings designed by the War Department and Veterans Bureau, and Period II buildings designed by the Veterans Bureau and the VA. As the facility continually operated as a veterans' neuropsychiatric hospital throughout the period of significance, the historic district is an excellent example exhibiting the evolution of buildings designed for this sub-type of Second Generation Veterans Hospital.

Integrity

As a historic district eligible under both Criteria A and C, the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District should retain a high degree of integrity of the resources' physical characteristics, including materials, workmanship, and design, and more ephemeral characteristics related to the historic district as a whole, such as location, setting, association, and feeling. Design refers to both the individual resources and the historic district as a whole. Although the resources within the historic district do not have to be individually exceptional, the resources and the historic district as a whole have to continue to reflect the spatial patterns and associations of the hospital campus dating to the period of significance. To retain integrity under Criterion A, the individual resources must retain those character-defining features that are necessary to convey their role in the mission of the federal government, through the Veterans Bureau and VA, to provide neuropsychiatric medical care to veterans throughout the state. These features are often found in the overall form, massing, and scale of the buildings and their relationship to one another within the historic district. To retain integrity under Criterion C, the individual resources must retain those character-defining features identified with the design of the specific building type and hospital sub-type as defined in the MPDF. This includes those features required under Criterion A, as well as noteworthy stylistic details and historical materials.

The North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District continues to serve as a medical facility and retains much of its original appearance dating to the period of significance. Contributing buildings retain most of their character defining details, including those that exhibit Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural elements. The facility is situated at its original location. The North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District was originally adapted from a military post to serve as a neuropsychiatric hospital by the U.S. Public Health Service, and it continued throughout the period of significance to serve as a neuropsychiatric hospital for veterans.

The landscape of the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District is greatly influenced by its original use as a military post. The most significant feature of the landscape of the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District is the parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s) that still serves as the focus of the southern portion of

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 8

Page 58

the historic district. The majority of buildings on three sides of the parade ground date to the military post period, with the southern portion of the parade ground adjacent to the bluff overlooking the Arkansas River and the city of Little Rock to the south. This portion of the landscape is largely intact. The original military post layout influenced the later development of the historic district by the U.S. Public Health Service, the Veterans Bureau, and the VA. Additional curvilinear drives and sidewalks were added to the landscape as new buildings were erected. Expansion of the facility took place to the north (rear) of the military post buildings, especially with the construction of the Period II H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings arranged to form a courtyard. Courtyards created by the construction of H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings are a common characteristic of Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. This courtyard was removed, along with four H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings located along its northwest and northeast periphery, for the 1983 construction of the current main hospital building, also known as the Eugene J. Towbin Healthcare Center (Resource 170). The loss of the courtyard and the four Period II H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings and the introduction of the current main hospital building (Resource 170, 1983) significantly impacts the characteristics of setting and design, as the open courtyard was a designed landscape feature of the historic district. A number of other buildings/structures dating to the period of significance have been removed from the historic district after the period of significance, including: four temporary barracks that were located southwest of the male attendants' quarters (Resource 104, 1923); Quonset huts utilized for various functions; a coal shed that was located northeast of the storehouse (Resource 7, 1896); the smoke stack associated with the boiler house (Resource 69, 1936); the root cellar; various small agricultural outbuildings located in the northern portion of the historic district; and a two-story building referred to as the administration building annex that was located to the north of the parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s). The size and number of parking lots have increased since 1950, with parking lots located: near the southwest boundary of the historic district adjacent to the infirmary building (Resource 65, 1936), the tuberculosis neuropsychiatric building (Resource 66, 1944), and the acute building (Resource 68, 1944); west and northwest of the continued treatment building (Resource 101, 1923); north of the storehouse (Resource 7, 1896); to the east and west of the recreation building (Resource 33, 1896); northwest and northeast of the current main hospital building (the Eugene J. Towbin Healthcare Center, Resource 170, 1983); southwest of Lake Good Hope (Resource L, 1962); and northwest of the Law Enforcement Training Center (Resource 190, 1995; and 191, 2002). However, portions of the historic district remain in open lawns with mature trees. Open space within the historic district's landscape exists within the parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s); to the front, rear, and northwest of the four medical officers duplex quarters (Resources 12, 13, and 14, 1896; 24, 1898); within the golf course (Resource D, circa 1930s); the baseball field (Resource N, circa 1957); and to the northwest of the greenhouse (Resource 117, 1930). The integrity of the historic district's setting and design has been impacted by the introduction of buildings constructed within the historic district after the period of significance—such as the warehouse (Resource 182, 1983); the physical rehabilitation building (Resource 89, 1958); laundry building (Resource 159, 1956); engineering shop building (Resource 185, 1986); the law enforcement office building (Resource 192, 2007); and the Law Enforcement Training Center (Resources 190, 1995; 191, 2002). While some of these post-1950s buildings may have substantial footprints, many are single- or two-story buildings that have been constructed on the periphery of the historic district or distanced from the patient buildings. The largest building introduced to the historic district after the period of significance is the four-story main hospital building (the Eugene J. Towbin Healthcare Center, Resource 170, 1983) that currently serves as the focal point of the northern portion of the historic

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 8

Page 59

district. The integrity of design and setting of the historic district has been diminished by the introduction of later buildings, structures and parking lots, and the loss of buildings/structures dating to the period of significance, especially by the loss of the courtyard and four patient ward/treatment buildings. The impact to the majority of the historic district of these changes have been mitigated by the massing, design, and placement of the post-1950 buildings within the historic district and the retention of open areas in keeping with the spatial design associated with the period of significance. The southern portion of the historic district, especially that portion associated with the military post, retains significant integrity of design and setting. It is the northern portion of the historic district, especially the northwest portion, that has been impacted the most by the construction of the current main hospital building (Resource 170, 1983). The main hospital building, also known as the Eugene J. Towbin Healthcare Center (Resource 170, 1983), is not visible from the majority of the southern portion of the historic district because of vegetation and the existing buildings. The four-story massing of the main hospital building (Resource 170, 1983) does not overwhelm the majority of the historic district, with its setback from First Street and the large open golf course (Resource D, circa 1930s) to the front (northeast) of the building. The main hospital building (Resource 170, 1983) is closest to the facades of the infirmary building and the tuberculosis neuropsychiatric building (Resources 65, 1936; and 66, 1944) and is near the dining hall, the receiving and acute ward building, and the acute building (Resources 76, 1942; 111, 1928; and 68, 1944).

A change that has occurred since the end of the period of significance that may not be initially recognizable is the loss of land that was determined to no longer be necessary to the mission of the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District in the mid-twentieth century and ownership was transferred from the VA. Of the nearly 1,100 acres originally associated with the facility, the VA transferred approximately 650 acres in 1955 to the municipality of North Little Rock for the creation of a public park. The land became a portion of Burns Park, located northwest of the historic district.⁹⁰ In 1972, 85 acres in the southwestern portion of the VA property were transferred to the city of North Little Rock for the development of a future park. The Pulaski Vocational School, currently known as Pulaski Technical College, was established on former hospital land to the north of the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District and southwest of the discontinuous portion of the historic district containing resources related to the former farm operations of the hospital.⁹¹ The medical center currently owns approximately 188 acres, including two discontinuous tracts of approximately 6 acres to the north containing the remnants of the agricultural buildings associated with the hospital and a tract of less than an acre located to the southwest of the medical center at the bottom of the Big Rock bluff containing two structures related to the water system. The historic district comprises approximately 187 acres of the property, and approximately another 3 acres of Fort Roots Drive as it extends down the side of Big Rock.

Alterations have been made to the internal circulation system of the historic district after the period of significance. West Pershing Boulevard was constructed in the late twentieth century to the north of the main portion of the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District, between the main portion and the discontinuous portion of the historic district. West Pershing Boulevard currently serves as the primary point of entry to the historic district, rather than Fort Roots Drive, which appears to have been the main entrance drive during the

⁹⁰ Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893–1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 72–73.

⁹¹ Clifton E. Hull, "The Saga of the Beginning of Fort Roots," *Arkansas Gazette*, March 12, 1972; Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893–1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 77.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 8

Page 60

period of significance. Fort Roots Drive (Resource M, circa 1890s) and the flanking rock kneewall and retaining walls (Resource A, circa 1930s) retain integrity although it no longer serves as the primary point of entry to the historic district. Other changes to the internal circulation system include the loss of Second Street and most of Third Street with the construction of the current main hospital building (Resource 170, 1983). The majority of the historic district's internal circulation system appears to remain intact.

Changes to resources within the historic district include replacement doors and windows; enclosed windows, doors, and porches; and additions. Replacement two-over-two, double-hung windows are found on the majority of buildings dating to the military post period of the historic district. These replacement windows appear to mimic the sashes present during the period of significance. Many of the resources constructed by the Veterans Bureau or VA have replacement windows with single-over-single-light sashes, including the patient ward/treatment buildings and the dining hall. These replacement sashes do not reflect the original divided light sashes, but their double-hung form replicates that of the original sashes. Replacement doors are found on many of the buildings within the historic district, including buildings dating to both the military post period and the period of significance. Garage entries are often filled with replacement overhead doors. Single-leaf entries may be filled with a variety of replacement doors, including metal doors, single-light metal doors, and commercial metal frame glass doors. The replacement windows and doors diminish the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship of the resources because they do not reflect the windows and doors that were originally installed. Enclosed windows are found on at least three of the resources, two of which date to the military post period, and enclosed doors are found on three of the military post buildings. Porches have been enclosed with brick, stucco, and/or windows on a number of the patient ward/treatment buildings and along the rear of a few of the patient buildings dating to the military post era. Although they have been altered, the former locations of the windows, doors, and porches are clearly visible. Additions containing an entrance, stairway, or an elevator to provide accessibility have been constructed on the three H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings dating to the 1930s and 1940s. On two of the patient ward/treatment buildings these narrow, tall additions are located along the inside elevation of the facade return wings, while the third patient ward/treatment H-building has a similar addition to the rear elevation. Additions have also been constructed on the dining hall building (Resource 76, 1942); the disturbed patients building (Resource 103, 1923); the boiler house (Resource 69, 1936); and the clinical building (Resource 58, 1931). Although these changes diminish the characteristics of design, materials, and workmanship of the individual resources, they do not significantly diminish these characteristics of the buildings, and the resources continue to contribute to the significance of the historic district. These modifications can cumulatively impact the integrity of the resources and the historic district as a whole. However, even with these modifications, the resources continue to contribute to the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District. The interiors of the majority of the buildings within the historic district, although not fully investigated, appear to have lost integrity due to alterations made to adapt them to changing trends in medical care.

The introduction of buildings into the campus setting after the period of significance can diminish integrity of design and setting, especially buildings with large footprints or massing. Fourteen of the buildings/structures added to the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District after the period of significance are small and do not interrupt the spatial qualities of design or setting, such as the golf course picnic shelter (Resource C, circa 1970s–1980s), the patient toilet (Resource 164, 1955), and the gasoline pumps canopy (Resource 180, 1989). Buildings with larger footprints have also been erected within the historic district after 1950 including: the warehouse (Resource 182, 1983); physical rehabilitation building (Resource 89, 1958); laundry building

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 8

Page 61

(Resource 159, 1956); engineering shop building (Resource 185, 1986); the law enforcement office building (Resource 192, 2007); and the Law Enforcement Training Center (Resources 190, 1995; 191, 2002). While these post-1950s buildings may have large footprints, most are single- or two-story buildings that have been constructed on the periphery of the historic district or are distanced from the H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings and the buildings clustered near the parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s). The introduction of the new main hospital building (the Eugene J. Towbin Healthcare Center, Resource 170, 1983) in the northwestern portion of the historic district impacts the setting of the historic district because of its proximity to the four patient ward/treatment H-shape buildings, its large footprint, the four-story massing and design that is not sympathetic with the scale and design of buildings dating to the period of significance, and the loss of the courtyard and four H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings that were removed for the construction of the new main hospital building (Resource 170) in 1983. Besides the loss of the four patient ward/treatment buildings and the courtyard as a landscape element, the proximity of the rear elevation of the current main hospital building (Resource 170, 1983) to the facades of the infirmary building (Resource 65, 1936) and the tuberculosis neuropsychiatric building (Resource 66, 1944) diminishes integrity of setting of the historic district. While mature trees are aligned along the covered sidewalk (Resource F, circa 1980s) located between the facades of the infirmary building (Resource 65, 1936) and the tuberculosis neuropsychiatric building (Resource 66, 1944), the current main hospital building remains visible from these contributing buildings, although partially obscured. The current main hospital building (Resource 170, 1983) is visible within the northern portions of the North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District, including the four Period II H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings (the receiving and acute ward building [Resource 111, 1928]; infirmary building [Resource 65, 1936], the tuberculosis neuropsychiatric building [Resource 66, 1944], and the acute building [Resource 68, 1944]), the dining hall building (Resource 76, 1942), golf course (Resource D, circa 1930s), and the boiler house (Resource 69, 1936). The majority of resources are located in the southern portion of the historic district. Even though the current main hospital building (the Eugene J. Towbin Healthcare Center) is visible in the northern portion of the historic district, it is either not visible or is obscured from view from most resources in the southern portion of the historic district because of its distance from these resources. Vegetation and buildings/structures also assist in obscuring the current main hospital building (Resource 170, 1983) from the majority of the southern portion of the historic district. Also, although the current main hospital building (Resource 170, 1983) is four-stories, its height does not dominate the resources within the historic district, except those closest to the rear elevation of the building. The four H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings that remain within the northwest portion of the historic district dating from the late 1920s to mid-1940s are significant as physical representations of the evolution of the design of veterans neuropsychiatric patient ward/treatment buildings from Period I to Period II. The northwestern portion of the historic district has been impacted with the removal of the courtyard, four H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings, and the introduction of the current main hospital building (Resource 170, 1983). Although the spatial configuration is altered, the current main hospital building is not visible from the majority of the historic district and the resources that formed two sides of the former courtyard remain intact.

Although the cumulative effect of modifications, including the loss of buildings and land, construction of buildings and additions after the period of significance, diminish the integrity of design and setting, the historic district continues to reflect the hospital much as it existed during the period of significance as it provided neuropsychiatric care to the region's veterans. The evolution reflected in the historic district and its buildings after the period of significance does not reach the point to render the historic district ineligible for listing in the

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 8

Page 62

National Register of Historic Places. The historic district retains the majority of resources constructed and utilized during the period of significance, and the historic district retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association needed to convey the significance of the historic district. The North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District continues to convey its sense of time and place as a neuropsychiatric hospital during the period of significance as well as its connection to other neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The North Little Rock VA Hospital Historic District is an excellent example of a Period I and Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospital that incorporates the design and buildings of the previously existing military post within the campus setting.

Historical Narrative

Approximately 1,100 acres in Pulaski County, Arkansas, were deeded in March 1893 by the Board of Improvement for City Park District to the United States of America for use by the Secretary of War to establish a military post on the property. The federal government was in the process of consolidating numerous smaller military stations into twelve regional posts located near pivotal railroad centers. The acreage, located on Big Rock (also known as Big Rock Mountain), contains a large plateau situated on a bluff overlooking the Arkansas River and the city of Little Rock. The new military post was named Fort Logan H. Roots for Lieutenant Colonel Logan Holt Roots, who served in the Union forces during the Civil War under General Sherman. Roots later served in Congress and was a local financier instrumental in the procurement of the post for the area. Ground was broken in December 1894 for construction to begin on the facility, and initial plans consisted of eleven buildings.⁹² The eleven buildings were composed of "a hospital, quartermaster stable, storehouse, three double sets of officers quarters, a double barracks, two mess halls, and one double outbuilding."⁹³ Over twenty-seven buildings in all were later ordered to be constructed on the site of the new post by the War Department. The post was ready for occupation in 1896, with the majority of the buildings oriented around a modified-elliptical parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s) near the edge of the bluff. Beyond the original eleven buildings, a bakery, guardhouse, lavatories, kitchens, a powder magazine, and a hospital with a capacity of twelve beds were constructed. The majority of the military post buildings were constructed of brick, and the residences, hospital, and barracks included porches. Construction continued

⁹² Clifton E. Hull, "The Saga of the Beginning of Fort Roots," *Arkansas Gazette*, March 12, 1972; *75 Years of Caring, 1922-1997, A History of the VA Medical Center, Little Rock/North Little Rock Campuses* (Little Rock, AR: VA Medical Centers of Little Rock and North Little Rock, 1997): 1; United States Department of Veterans Affairs, "Index to Title Papers, Veterans Administration Hospital, North Little Rock, Arkansas," located in the files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas; Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893-1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 8, 9-13.

⁹³ Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893-1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 11.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 8

Page 63

through 1907 at the military post, at which time the majority of originally planned structures had been

President Theodore Roosevelt visited the army post in 1905.⁹⁵ In 1917, in preparation for possible hostilities in Europe, Fort Logan H. Roots became a citizens training camp for training officers. Soldiers arrived at the military post from Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma.⁹⁶ Among those attending Fort Logan H. Roots was George C. Marshall, later to become Secretary of State and this country's Secretary of Defense.⁹⁷

In June 1917 barracks at the military post were converted to serve as a base and general hospital. In November of that year additional staff was sent to serve at the hospital, and in December 1917 funds were allocated to renovate both permanent and temporary buildings within the fort's campus to better serve as a general hospital. Modifications to the buildings were completed by mid-1918. Fort Logan H. Roots was designated General Hospital No. 33 in October 1918 serving soldiers at both the fort and nearby Camp Pike. From January through October 1918 the hospital continuously had between 200 and 500 patients. During 1918 the hospital at Fort Logan H. Roots served many soldiers during the influenza epidemic. In February 1919 the hospital reverted from a general hospital to a post hospital.⁹⁸

The War Department transferred approximately 1,089 acres, the entirety of Fort Logan H. Roots, to the United States Public Health Service in August 1921.⁹⁹ The United States Public Health Service operated the facility as a hospital for disabled veterans.¹⁰⁰

Legislation to create a veterans hospital at Fort Roots was passed by Congress in early March 1921. Both Arkansas Senator Joe T. Robinson and the Arkansas American Legion heavily advocated for the placement of

⁹⁴ Ibid, 10, 12-13, 27.

⁹⁵ Clifton E. Hull, "The Saga of the Beginning of Fort Roots," *Arkansas Gazette*, March 12, 1972; Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893-1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 27.

⁹⁶ Clifton E. Hull, "The Saga of the Beginning of Fort Roots," *Arkansas Gazette*, March 12, 1972; *75 Years of Caring, 1922-1997, A History of the VA Medical Center, Little Rock/North Little Rock Campuses* (Little Rock, AR: VA Medical Centers of Little Rock and North Little Rock, 1997): 1; Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893-1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 11-12, 47.

⁹⁷ John Jungkind, "Mentally Ill Are Cured at Fort Roots," *Arkansas Gazette*, December 17, 1950

⁹⁸ *75 Years of Caring, 1922-1997, A History of the VA Medical Center, Little Rock/North Little Rock Campuses* (Little Rock, AR: VA Medical Centers of Little Rock and North Little Rock, 1997): 1; Frank W. Weed, prepared under the direction of M.W. Ireland, *The Medical Department of the United States Army in the World War, Volume 5, Military Hospitals in the United States* (Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1923): 594-595, available from World Wide Web: <http://history.amedd.army.mil/booksdocs/www/MilitaryHospitalsintheUS/chapter28.htm>, accessed August 2011.

⁹⁹ Frank W. Weed, prepared under the direction of M.W. Ireland, *The Medical Department of the United States Army in the World War, Volume 5, Military Hospitals in the United States* (Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1923): 594-595, available from World Wide Web:

<http://history.amedd.army.mil/booksdocs/www/MilitaryHospitalsintheUS/chapter28.htm>, accessed August 2011; *75 Years of Caring, 1922-1997, A History of the VA Medical Center, Little Rock/North Little Rock Campuses* (Little Rock, AR: VA Medical Centers of Little Rock and North Little Rock, 1997): 1; L.O. Weldon, Medical Officer in Charge, U.S. Veterans' Hospital No. 78, to The Surgeon General, U.S. Public Health Service, 7 February (?), 1922, located in the United States Department of Veteran Affairs, archives of the North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

¹⁰⁰ Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893-1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 50.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 8

Page 64

a hospital at the fort.¹⁰¹ The Consultants on Hospitalization, created prior to the formation of the Veterans Bureau, was a federal committee charged by the United States Treasury Department with formulating a hospital plan to care for the disabled veterans of World War I, especially those suffering from tuberculosis and psychological illnesses. The committee at first focused on sites currently owned by the federal government, such as former military camps and hospitals. Fort Logan H. Roots was one of the first three sites chosen by the Consultants on Hospitalization as a location for a veterans' hospital. Fort Roots was to serve neuropsychiatric patients and have a capacity of 270 beds. Improvements to the facility proposed by the Consultants on Hospitalization included remodeling fifteen buildings and quarters; repairing seven buildings; and constructing support buildings.¹⁰² According to a July 1921 layout plan of Fort Logan H. Roots completed by the U.S. Treasury Department for the U.S. Public Health Service, the buildings to be remodeled included: occupational (Building 1); convalescent (Building 2); occupational shops (Building 3); convalescent (Building 4); continued treatment (Building 5); surgical (Building 11); administration (Building 32); clinical director and recreation (Building 33); quiet ward (Building 34); acute ward (Building 35); physio-therapy and dental (Building 36); receiving (Building 37); laboratory and mortuary (Building 39); nurses' quarters (Building 41); and an attendants' quarters. The seven buildings to be repaired were all quarters buildings. New buildings to be constructed included a refrigerating and ice plant, laundry, mess hall including a bakery, two frame garages, and connecting corridors.¹⁰³ The Veterans Bureau was established in August 1921. The veterans' hospital at Fort Logan H. Roots was officially transferred from the U.S. Public Health Service to the Veterans Bureau on June 6, 1922, although it had been operating as a hospital prior to this date.¹⁰⁴ The hospital at North Little Rock, specializing in treating neuropsychiatric patients, was designated hospital Number 78 by the Veterans Bureau.¹⁰⁵ As of the end of fiscal year 1922 (June 30, 1922), the North Little Rock Veterans Bureau hospital had a capacity of 240 beds.¹⁰⁶

After the Veterans Bureau took control of Fort Roots, plans were soon made to increase the bed capacity of the facility. The hospital at the time was serving veterans with neuropsychiatric illnesses from Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma. In early 1923 construction began on eleven buildings at a cost of \$506,000. Upon completion of the new buildings it was expected that the facility's capacity would increase from 262 to 600 beds. The new buildings included four similar patient buildings (capacity 240 patients); a tuberculosis pavilion (20 patient beds); a building for acute patients (60 beds); a building for occupational therapy; quarters for male attendants; an addition to the nurses' quarters; and additions to the boiler plant and kitchen facilities. The

¹⁰¹ "Hospital Project at Fort Roots Is Passed by Congress," *Arkansas Democrat*, March 4, 1921.

¹⁰² *Report of the Consultants on Hospitalization Appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to Provide Additional Hospital Facilities Under Public Act 384 (Approved March 4, 1921)* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1923): 4-5, 21, 39, 42.

¹⁰³ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

¹⁰⁴ *Report of the Consultants on Hospitalization Appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to Provide Additional Hospital Facilities Under Public Act 384 (Approved March 4, 1921)* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1923): 61.

¹⁰⁵ "Ft. Roots Hospital Will Be Enlarged," *Arkansas Gazette*, February 28, 1923; John Jungkind, "Metally Ill Are Cured at Fort Roots," *Arkansas Gazette*, December 17, 1950; *Report of the Consultants on Hospitalization Appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to Provide Additional Hospital Facilities Under Public Act 384 (Approved March 4, 1921)* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1923): 66.

¹⁰⁶ *Annual Report of the Director United States Veterans' Bureau for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1922* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1922): 82.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 8

Page 65

additional buildings were to be constructed utilizing brick and hollow structural tile. It is interesting to note that the acute patient building was not designed with porches for the patients, although "an enclosed and protected porch for these disturbed men for recreation purposes is being urged."¹⁰⁷ The occupational therapy building was to contain shops in the basement, a library and classrooms on the first floor, and an auditorium with a capacity of 350 seats on the upper floor.¹⁰⁸ The patient buildings constructed during this period have little ornamentation, and some of the exteriors are clad in stucco. The construction was supervised by the Veterans Bureau, but the buildings were designed by the War Department.¹⁰⁹ A general electrical layout plan of the campus by the War Department, Quartermaster Corps, Construction Service dated September 1923 and signed by Director of the Veterans Bureau Frank Hines, shows the placement of the new buildings and additions to the facility. The new buildings included: continued treatment (Building 101); continued treatment (Building 102); disturbed patients (Building 103); male attendants' quarters (Building 104); occupational therapy (Building 105); and the tuberculosis cottage (Building 106). Additions were constructed to the rear of the mess and kitchen (Building 26) and along the north elevation of the nurses' quarters (Building 41).¹¹⁰ In addition to the main construction project, smaller improvements were also underway during the 1924 fiscal year, such as the installation of window grilles, alterations to the laundry, fencing, and road improvements.¹¹¹ By the fiscal year end for 1926 the North Little Rock Veterans Bureau Hospital had a capacity of 664 beds.¹¹² The number of available beds decreased slightly by mid-1929, with the neuropsychiatric hospital having a capacity of 659 beds.¹¹³

Congress enacted legislation in July 1930 authorizing the president to merge the Veterans Bureau, the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (NHDVS), and the Bureau of Pensions into a single entity, the Veterans Administration. After its creation, the majority of benefits relating to veterans were overseen by the Veterans Administration. Frank T. Hines, who had been director of the Veterans Bureau since 1923, was appointed administrator of the newly created Veterans Administration. Hines guided the agency until his departure in 1945.¹¹⁴

After the creation of the Veterans Administration (VA) in 1930, capacity at the North Little Rock campus continued to increase to a total of 820 beds at the end of fiscal year 1936.¹¹⁵ The majority of hospital buildings constructed on campus between 1930 and 1950 were designed and/or approved by the Construction Service

¹⁰⁷ "Ft. Roots Hospital Will Be Enlarged," *Arkansas Gazette*, February 28, 1923.

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁹ *Annual Report of the Director United States Veterans' Bureau for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1924* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1924): 504.

¹¹⁰ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

¹¹¹ *Annual Report of the Director United States Veterans' Bureau for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1924* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1924): 504.

¹¹² *Annual Report of the Director United States Veterans' Bureau for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1926* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1926): 342.

¹¹³ *Annual Report of the Director United States Veterans' Bureau for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1929* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1929): 108.

¹¹⁴ Gustavus A. Weber and Laurence F. Schmeckebier, *The Veterans Administration: Its History, Activities and Organization* (Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 1934): 226-227.

¹¹⁵ *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1936* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1936): 105.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 8

Page 66

of the VA. The large clinical building (Resource 58) was constructed in 1931 along the edge of the parade ground (Resource G, circa 1890s). Four garages for the existing quarters were constructed in 1934 (Resources 59, 60, 61, and 70).¹¹⁶ A plot plan of the campus dated April 1932 completed by the Construction Service of the VA depicts the golf course in its approximate current location. The drives currently designated as First and Third Streets are shown on the plot plan with long, narrow agricultural buildings located between the two drives. The buildings include: six poultry laying houses, two brooder houses, a wagon shed/feed house, and blacksmith shop. Other agricultural buildings located nearby include a piggery, a shed for pigs, and a guinea pig house. None of these agricultural buildings are currently extant.¹¹⁷ According to an October 1935 article, two new buildings with a capacity of 165 and 138 beds were proposed to be constructed specifically to serve African American veterans. According to the article, which details construction projects at various VA hospitals, "At present there are no facilities especially for colored patients at North Little Rock, notwithstanding the colored population in the adjacent area is one of the heaviest served by any facility operated by the Veterans' Administration. The proposed buildings will fill that lack."¹¹⁸ Constructed in 1936 were three two-story, H-shape patient buildings (an infirmary building [Resource 65]; and two buildings serving African American veterans, an acute building and an infirmary building [both demolished]) and a new boiler house (Resource 69).¹¹⁹ Janette Miller's history of the North Little Rock VA Hospital states "that Building 63 housed the 'Colored Veterans Section' with 165 patients."¹²⁰

Farming and agricultural pursuits were practiced at neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals as a therapeutic form of work for patients. The physical exertion and raising animals and/or crops provided a focus and purpose for the patients. A newspaper article that appears to date to the 1930s describes this practice and the types of swine raised at the North Little Rock VA Hospital. The article states the piggery is "Maintained primarily to furnish valuable and fascinating employment for patients," but "it also supplies fresh pork throughout the year for the Facility's tables. Five or more hogs are slaughtered for meat

¹¹⁶ Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893-1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 53; United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas; United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Fort Roots (North Little Rock) preliminary Determination of Eligibility inventory form listing extant buildings, located in the files of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.

¹¹⁷ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

¹¹⁸ "Alterations and New Construction at Existing Facilities," *The Medical Bulletin of the Veterans' Administration* 12, no. 2 (October 1935): 214.

¹¹⁹ Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893-1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 53; United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas; United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Fort Roots (North Little Rock) preliminary Determination of Eligibility inventory form listing extant buildings, located in the files of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.

¹²⁰ Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893-1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 63.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 8

Page 67

each week.¹²¹ A barn for the hogs was located on the property along with approximately 200 acres used for foraging surrounded by fencing. As stated in the article, "Tending the swine herd affords exercise and out-of-doors occupation for many of the institution's mentally ill war veterans."¹²² The farm operations consisted of over 250 acres in cultivation at the time of the 1930s newspaper article.¹²³

The rock fence (Resource A, circa 1930s) extending along the current east property boundary and down the hillside adjacent to Fort Roots Drive appears to have been constructed by laborers of the Works Progress Administration. Fort Roots Drive, curving along the hillside with two sharp switchbacks, was the main entrance to the facility until West Pershing Boulevard was constructed in the late twentieth century. The gatehouse (Resource 78) was constructed of the same native stone material in 1937, by the Works Progress Administration.¹²⁴

By mid-1941, prior to the United States' entry into World War II, the North Little Rock VA Hospital had a capacity of 1,360 beds.¹²⁵ The farm operations continued at the hospital in the early 1940s, as a new hog barn (Resource 75) was built at a cost of \$40,000. The exterior of this barn is of native stone. Besides raising crops, hogs, and cattle, the hospital opened a cannery prior to 1943 for preparing vegetables for the hospital's use in the winter.¹²⁶ It was estimated that in 1950 approximately 60 percent of the patients at the North Little Rock VA Hospital were from rural areas. The piggery at that time consisted of three buildings with stone exteriors and a blacksmith shop. Although the farming operations were a financial drain for the hospital, the therapeutic value far surpassed the monetary loss, according to the facility's physicians. Patients from the hospital won fourteen prizes at the 1949 Arkansas Livestock Show.¹²⁷

Several buildings were added to the campus during the 1940s to care for the influx of veterans from World War II. These new buildings included four patient H-buildings (the tuberculosis neuropsychiatric building [Resource 66, 1944]; an acute building [Resource 68, 1944]; a continued treatment building [1944, no longer extant]; and a neuropsychiatric infirmary building [1947, no longer extant]), dining hall (Resource 76, 1942), and the storehouse (Resource 80, 1944).¹²⁸ At the end of June 1946, the North Little Rock VA Hospital had a

¹²¹ Henry S. Scott, "'Piggery' Provides Food and Work for Fort Roots Patients," *Arkansas Gazette*, April 16, 193(?), located in the United States Department of Veteran Affairs, archives of the North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

¹²² Ibid.

¹²³ Ibid.

¹²⁴ Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893-1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 53, 62.

¹²⁵ *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1941* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1942): 108.

¹²⁶ Henry S. Scott, "Fort Roots Still Serves," *Arkansas Gazette*, October 17, 1943, Sunday Magazine Section.

¹²⁷ John Jungkind, "Mentally Ill Are Cured at Fort Roots," *Arkansas Gazette*, December 17, 1950; Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893-1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 64.

¹²⁸ Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893-1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 63-64; United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas; United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Fort Roots (North Little Rock) preliminary Determination of Eligibility inventory form listing extant buildings, located in the files of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 8

Page 68

capacity of 1,774 beds. Of this total, fifteen were for general medical and surgical patients, and the remaining beds were designated for neuropsychiatric patients.¹²⁹

A plot plan of the North Little Rock VA Hospital campus lists numerous agricultural buildings that had been demolished by April 1948. Among the campus buildings and structures that had been removed by April 1948 were: nineteen brooder houses; eight laying houses; a feed house; a hog house; a piggery; guinea pig house; blacksmith shop; two wagon sheds; saw mill; pump house; three tool houses; scale house; a tool shed; storage barn; a warehouse; a shops building; an attendants' quarters dating to the military post period; oil house/gas station; lime house; a bandstand; a dance pavilion; and numerous garages.¹³⁰ It is unclear how many of these buildings may have dated to the military post period.

The International Mental Hospital Achievement Award was awarded to the hospital in 1949. By the early 1950s the hospital's recreational and treatment facilities included two indoor swimming pools and a nine-hole golf course. At this time the hospital was also affiliated with the Arkansas School of Medicine in Little Rock, thus providing students with closely supervised training opportunities with patients. The hospital was operating at 95 percent capacity in early 1950.¹³¹ By mid-1950 the North Little Rock VA Hospital had a capacity of 2,084 beds divided by medical service: tuberculosis, 156 beds; general medical and surgical, 170 beds; and psychiatric and neurological, 1,758 beds.¹³²

A fire heavily damaged the mess and kitchen building (Resource 26, 1922) on the evening of June 14, 1954. The first and second stories of the building were destroyed, leaving the basement with extensive water damage. The building, constructed in 1922, contained an educational therapy section, an occupational therapy shop, manual arts therapy shops, a psychiatric research center, and various offices. The property loss was initially estimated to be approximately \$600,000. The remaining basement of the building was roofed and two manual arts therapy shops were reopened in late September 1954.¹³³

The farm operations began to diminish with the development of psychotropic drugs in the 1950s and 1960s. With the growing reliance on pharmaceutical therapies, the use of farm labor as a treatment for psychological disorders declined. Acreage formerly utilized for farming, or wooded areas not in use by the facility, were soon identified as surplus. Over 600 acres were declared surplus and transferred to the city of North Little Rock for use as a future park in 1955. To increase the recreational facilities within the hospital campus, a lake, known as Lake Good Hope (Resource L), was created adjacent to the existing golf course in 1962. A new chapel was also constructed and opened on campus that same year.¹³⁴

¹²⁹ *Administrator of Veterans Affairs Annual Report for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1946* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1947): 97.

¹³⁰ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service, North Little Rock campus of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

¹³¹ John Jungkind, "Metally Ill Are Cured at Fort Roots," *Arkansas Gazette*, December 17, 1950.

¹³² *Administrator of Veterans Affairs Annual Report for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1950* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1951): 139.

¹³³ John Stathakis and Donald C. Pritchard, "Operations Resumed," *Hill Echoes* 7, no. 8 (October 29, 1954): 1, 3, published by the VA Hospital, North Little Rock, Arkansas; Charles Roper, "Six-Hour \$600,000 Blaze Hits Ft. Roots," *Arkansas Democrat*, June 15, 1954; Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893-1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 71-72.

¹³⁴ Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893-1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 70-72, 74.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 8

Page 69

None of the buildings on campus, which accommodated approximately 1,150 patients, had air conditioning by 1971. According to a 1972 newspaper article, such conditions and outdated facilities prompted the VA to begin improvements to the hospital in 1971, including "air conditioning of all patient areas, additional electrical power resources, partitioning of bed areas, improvement of washroom facilities, installation of a nurse call system, and refurbishing of the administration area."¹³⁵

Approximately 85 acres were transferred to the city of North Little Rock from the campus in 1972. This property, deemed by the VA to be surplus, was located at the southwest corner of the hospital property. The 85 acres were to be developed by the city into a park for public use. The Pulaski Vocational School, currently known as Pulaski Technical College, was established on former hospital land to the north of the North Little Rock VA Hospital.¹³⁶

The new main hospital building (Resource 170, 1983), exhibiting a substantial footprint, was completed in the north-central portion of the campus in 1983. Construction of the four-story building, which could accommodate 1,000 patients, resulted in the demolition of the chapel and four, two-story, H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings (an acute building and infirmary building, both originally serving African American patients and constructed in 1936; a continued treatment building, 1944; and a neuropsychiatric infirmary building, 1947). The four demolished buildings encompassed both the northeast and northwest sides of the courtyard. The dining hall (Resource 76, 1942) was situated at the south end of the former courtyard and the infirmary building (Resource 65, 1936), the tuberculosis neuropsychiatric building (Resource 66, 1944), and the acute building (Resource 68, 1944) delineated the west side of the former courtyard. The chapel, constructed in 1962 with a capacity of 620 seats, had been built within the courtyard.¹³⁷

Buildings continued to be constructed within the campus in the latter portion of the twentieth and first decade of the twenty-first century. The warehouse (Resource 182, 1983) and the engineering shop building (Resource 185, 1986) were both completed in the 1980s. Training all Veterans Affairs police officers, the Law Enforcement Training Center was constructed in 1995 (Resource 190) and an addition to the facility was built in 2002 (Resource 191).¹³⁸ The new main hospital building (Resource 170, 1983) was officially renamed the Eugene J. Towbin Healthcare Center in 1996. Dr. Towbin served the Little Rock VA Medical Center for forty years, including twenty-seven years as the Chief of Staff.¹³⁹

¹³⁵ Clifton E. Hull, "The Saga of the Beginning of Fort Roots," *Arkansas Gazette*, March 12, 1972.

¹³⁶ Clifton E. Hull, "The Saga of the Beginning of Fort Roots," *Arkansas Gazette*, March 12, 1972; Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893-1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 77.

¹³⁷ Janette Miller, *Chronicle of a Century: The Story of Fort Roots, 1893-1993* (North Little Rock, AR: EEO Centennial Committee, 1993): 74, 80-81.

¹³⁸ *75 Years of Caring, 1922-1997, A History of the VA Medical Center, Little Rock/North Little Rock Campuses* (Little Rock, AR: VA Medical Centers of Little Rock and North Little Rock, 1997): 3.

¹³⁹ *Ibid.*, 4.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number 8

Page 70

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans' Hospitals

Section number 9

Page 71

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans' Hospitals

Section number 9

Page 72

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans' Hospitals

Section number 9

Page 73

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

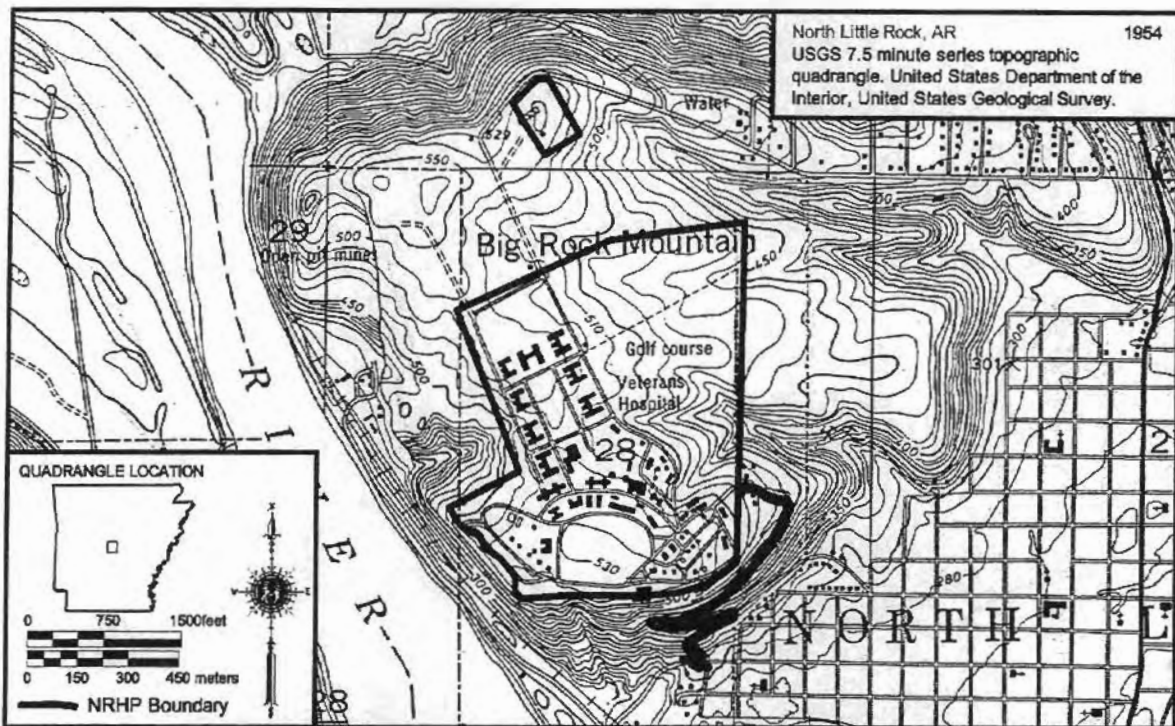
Section number 10

Page 74

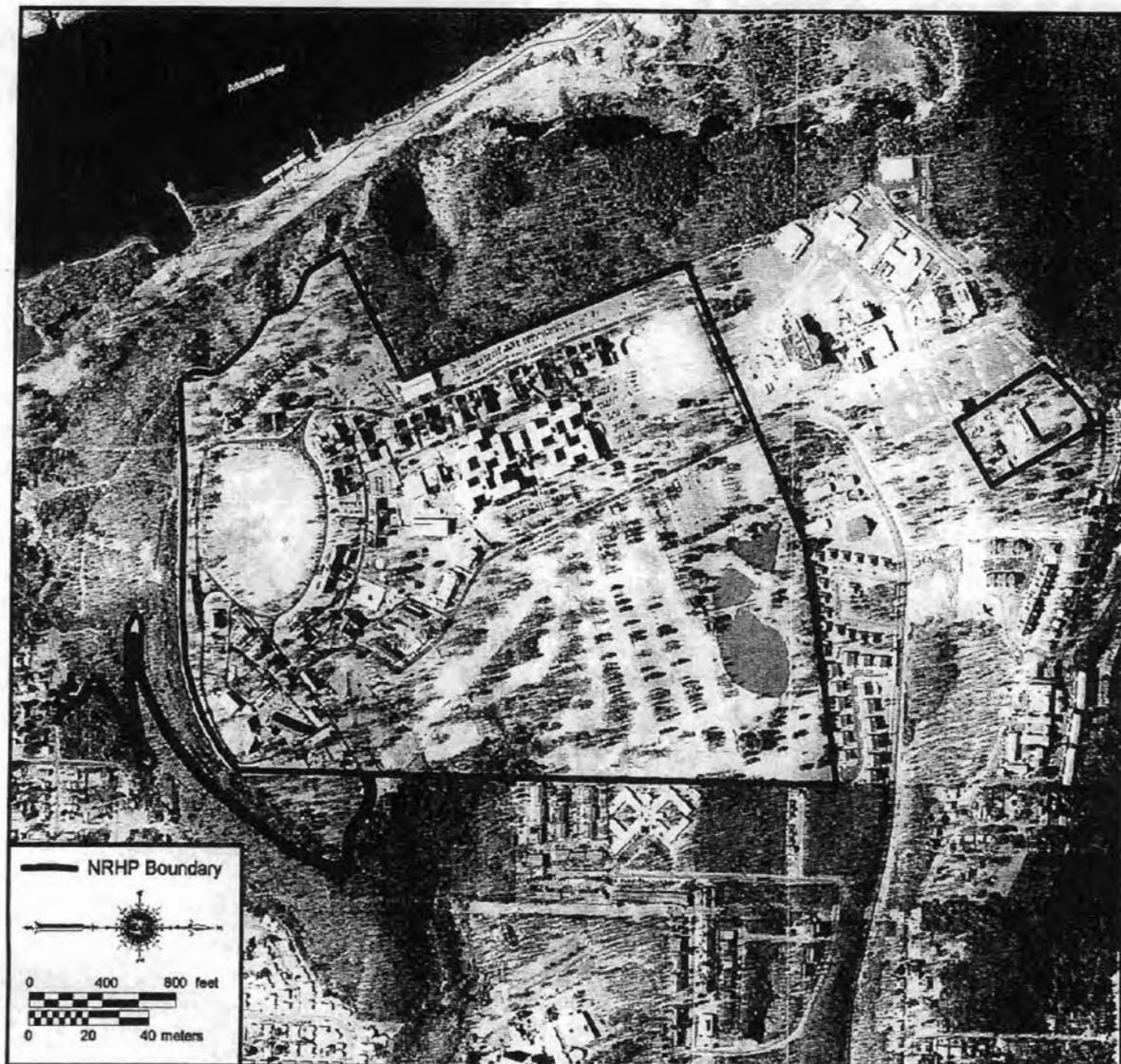
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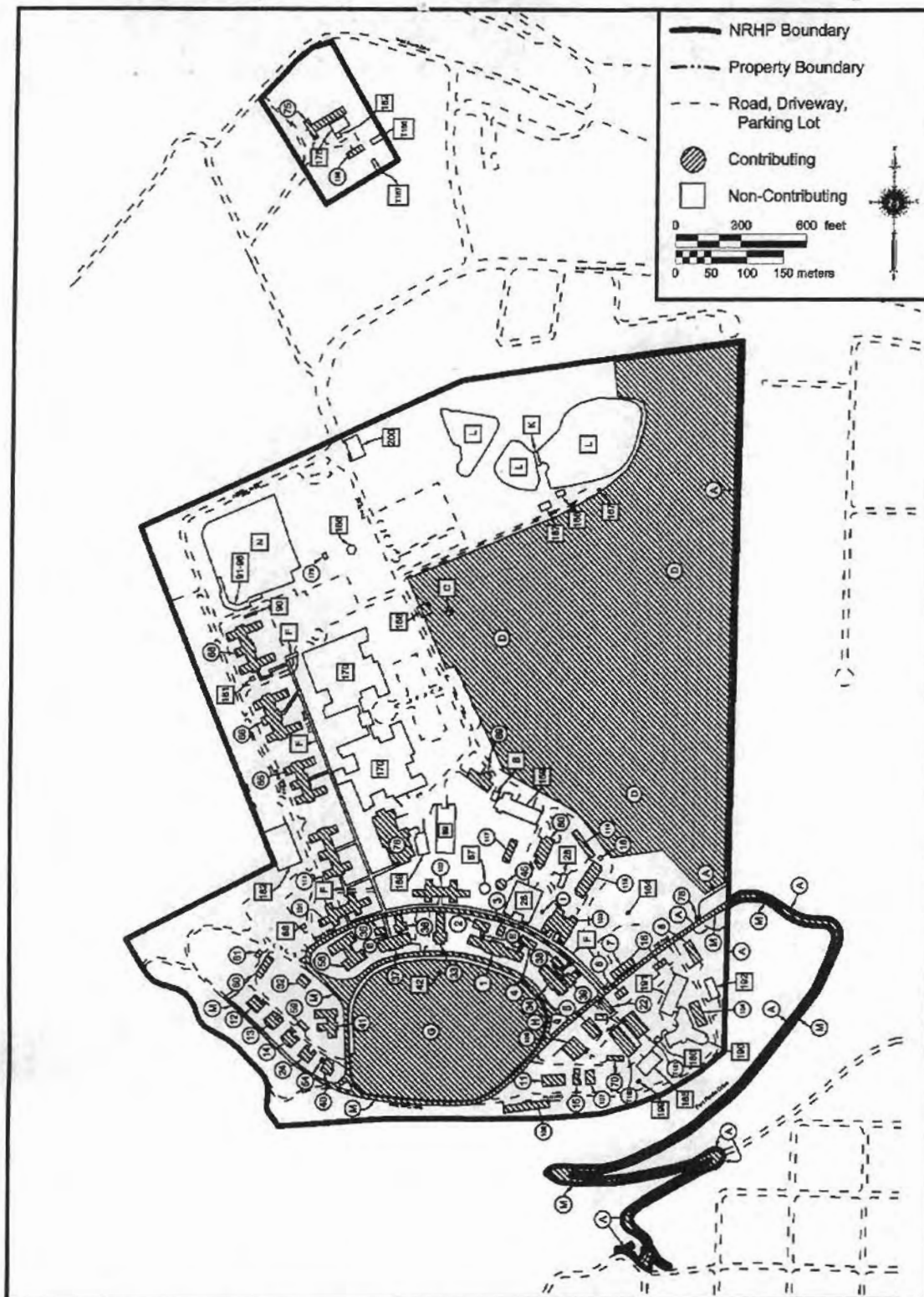
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Zone		Easting	Northing				



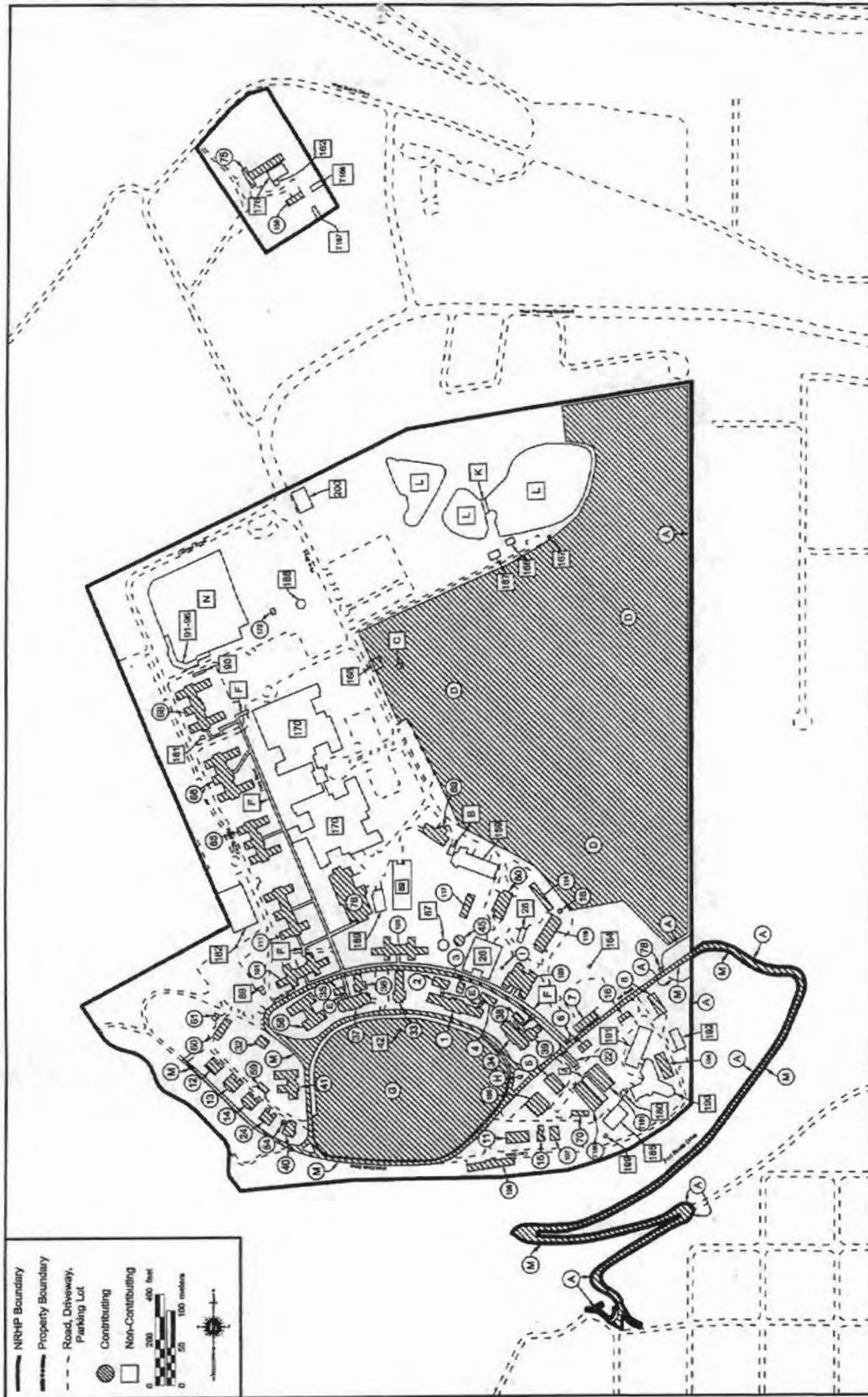
1954 North Little Rock, Arkansas, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle showing National Register boundary.



Overall National Register boundary indicated on an aerial map.



Overall National Register boundary, contributing and noncontributing resources indicated on a sketch map.



Overall National Register boundary, contributing and noncontributing resources indicated on a sketch map (oversize).

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number Photographs Page 82

Photograph Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District
(same for all photos)

City, County, State: North Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas (same for all photos)

Photographer: Kathyryne M. Joseph and Trent Spurlock (same for all photos)

Photo date: March 18–20, 22–23, 2009 (same for all photos)

Original Negative: N/A (submitted compact disc, same for all photos)

1. View looking northwest across parade ground (Resource G) to Resources 40, 41, 32, 58, 37, and 33.
2. View looking northeast to the facade of Resource 1.
3. View looking north to the facade (south elevation) of Resource 33.
4. View looking north-northwest to the facade (south elevation) of Resource 37.
5. View looking north-northeast to the southwest and facade elevations of Resource 58.
6. View looking southwest to the facade (east) and north elevations of Resource 41.
7. View looking northeast to the facade (southwest) elevation of Resource 40.
8. View looking northeast to the facade (southwest) elevation of Resource 14.
9. View looking east to along Resource M to Resources 105, 11, and 106.
10. View looking southwest to facade (north elevation) of Resource 106.
11. View looking east along East Drive to Resources 15, 107, and 185.
12. View looking southeast to the rear of Resource 104 and facade of Resource 190.
13. View looking southwest to the facade (northeast elevation) of Resource 104.
14. View looking southeast to the northwest and facade (southwest) elevations of Resource 192.
15. View looking northeast to the facade (southwest) elevation of Resource 8.
16. View looking northeast to the southwest and facade (southeast) elevations of Resource 78.
17. View looking south-southwest to corner of Resource A near Resource 78.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

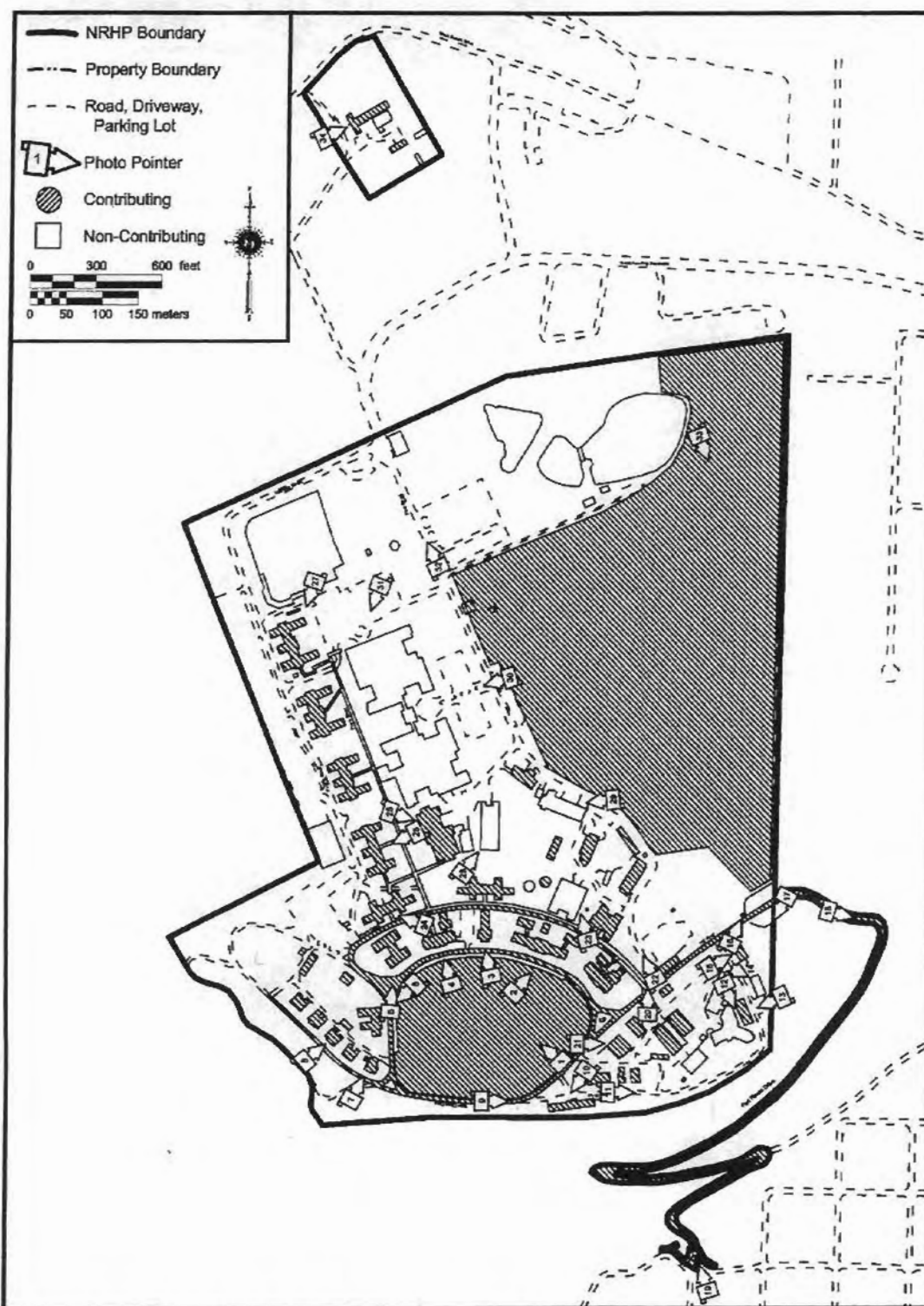
North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

Pulaski County, Arkansas

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Section number Photographs Page 83

18. View looking southeast along Resources A and M from southeast of Resource 78.
19. View to the north at the southern entrance of Fort Roots Drive looking at Resources A and M.
20. View to the north from near Resource 22 looking to Resources 39, 87, 45, F, 103, and 115.
21. View to the east at the facade (northeast) and southwest elevations of Resource 105.
22. View to the north from near Resource 7 to Resources 103, 80, 28, and 115.
23. View to the north-northwest to Resources 87 and 45 and the southwest and southeast elevations of Resource 26.
24. View to the northwest to Resource F and the facade (southeast) elevation of Resource 101.
25. View to the southwest to the facade (northeast elevation) of Resource 111.
26. View to the southeast to the facade (southwest elevation) of Resource 76.
27. View to the southwest to the facade (northeast) and northwest elevations of Resource 68.
28. View to the northeast to the west and south elevations of Resource 89.
29. View to the southwest to the southeast and facade (northeast) elevations of Resource 159.
30. View to the southwest to the facade (northeast elevation) of Resource 170.
31. View to the south-southwest to the northwest elevation of Resource 170.
32. View to the northwest along 1st Street with Resources 186 and 200.
33. View to the southeast from near Resource L looking to Resource D and Resource A in the distance.
34. View looking northeast to the southwest elevation of Resource 75.



Map indicating locations of photographs corresponding to those of the Photograph Continuation Sheet.



Map indicating locations of photographs corresponding to those of the Photograph Continuation Sheet (oversize).