NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

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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 if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Coatesville Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

other names/site number Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center (CVAMC) / NA

2. Location

street & number 1400 Blackhorse Hill Road NA not for publication

city or town Caln Township NA vicinity

state Pennsylvania code PA county Chester code 029 zip code 19320-2096

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**

Kathleen Schenck FPO 1/16/13
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Dept Veteran Affairs
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Jean Cutler 1/3/2013
Signature of commenting official Date

DEPUTY STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, PA HISTORICAL & MUSEUM COMMISSION
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ 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:) _____

for Edson H. Beall 3.6.13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Coatesville Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District | Chester County, Pennsylvania
Name of Property | County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [ ] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [X] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [ ] building(s)
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
37	19	buildings
2	0	sites
4	9	structure
1	1	objects
44	**29**	**Total**

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

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

NA

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

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
roof: Asphalt
other: Terra Cotta

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 Coatesville Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital Historic District, currently known as the Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center (CVAMC), Coatesville, Pennsylvania, is located at 1400 Blackhorse Hill Road. The hospital is situated approximately 1.5 miles northeast of downtown Coatesville, Pennsylvania, and overlooks the Lincoln Highway (Business U.S. 30), the first paved coast-to-coast highway extending across the United States. The Coatesville VA Hospital Historic District is situated on a hilltop in Caln Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania.[1] The polygonal tract is roughly bounded on the northeast by Route 340; to the northwest and north by New Jersey Avenue and a wooded area; on the west by a wooded residential area; on the east by a steep, wooded slope that extends to the south with a few residences; and on the south by the same steep slope that extends to the south to the Coatesville Senior High School. The campus setting of the historic district consists of mature vegetation, undulating topography, curvilinear and linear drives and sidewalks, and minimal formal landscaping confined to the areas near the roadways and buildings. The original mission of the hospital was to provide neuropsychiatric care to veterans, and the historic district preserves the general characteristics of the Period II (constructed from the late 1920s through 1950) veterans neuropsychiatric hospital property sub-type. Characteristics of the Period II veterans neuropsychiatric hospitals exhibited by the Coatesville VA Hospital Historic District include being originally located on a large tract of land to accommodate future expansion and the farm operations utilized as vocational therapy; a main building (Resource 1) that serves as the focal point of the campus; patient ward/treatment buildings to house patients with varying degrees of mental illness (Resources 2, 4, 6–9, 38, 39, and 57–59); connecting corridors between the buildings housing patients and patient services; the grouping of buildings by function into three groups, the administration/patient ward and services buildings, the residential quarters for staff members, and the maintenance/utility buildings. The historic district boundary is comprised of the current contiguous property boundary, which contains approximately 126 acres with seventy-three resources. Construction began in 1929 on the neuropsychiatric veterans hospital, which then opened in 1931. Buildings constructed during the period of significance (1929–1950) exhibit elements of the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural styles, while buildings constructed after the period of significance exhibit modern/utilitarian designs. The historic district is composed of a large main building, patient ward/treatment buildings, a recreation building, dining hall, residential quarters, and maintenance/utility buildings. Forty-four resources are considered contributing resources, with the majority of these resources classified as buildings. Contributing resources include those that retain integrity and were utilized and/or constructed by the Coatesville VA Hospital during the historic district's period of significance. Eleven resources, or one-third of the twenty-nine 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 the relationships between the contributing resources remain intact. However, there are several major additions to the historic district constructed in the latter half of the twentieth century, including: the physical medicine/rehabilitation service building (Resource 69, 1960), chapel (Resource 72, 1966), the air conditioning plant (Resource 17, circa 1970s–1980s), the inpatient nursing home (Resource 138, 1981) and the nutrition/food service building (Resource 139, 1989). As neuropsychiatric care trends changed, land no longer deemed necessary to meet the needs of the hospital was transferred from VA ownership, such as the property currently occupied by Coatesville Senior High School.

Narrative Description

The Coatesville VA Hospital Historic District is located on a hilltop within a campus setting in Caln Township, to the northeast of downtown Coatesville.

See Continuation Sheet, page 7.1

[1] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, "Executive Order 12512 Survey, Real Property Utilization Survey, VA Medical Center, Coatesville, PA," December 20, 2002, GSA Inventory Control Number 3600-10256 (Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Coatesville, Pennsylvania), 1, files of the Engineering Department, Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Coatesville, Pennsylvania.

Coatesville Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District | Chester County, Pennsylvania
Name of Property | County and State

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.)

- [X] 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.
- [X] 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
1929–1950

Significant Dates
NA

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
NA

Cultural Affiliation
NA

Architect/Builder
Construction Division, Veterans Bureau
Construction Service, Veterans Administration

Period of Significance (justification)
The period of significance begins with the construction of the facility in 1929 and extends through 1950, the termination date for the period of significance as stated in the United States Second Generation Veterans Hospital Multiple Property Documentation form. The contributing resources all date to the period of significance. These buildings relate to the historic district's identity as a Period II neuropsychiatric hospital sub-type within the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals typology. Buildings constructed after 1950 no longer relate to the design philosophies developed by the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

NA

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

The Coatesville VA Hospital Historic District is significant for its association with the federal government's commitment to the health care of World War I and World War II veterans. As defined in the United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals Multiple Property Documentation Form, the Coatesville VA Hospital Historic District is an excellent, intact example of a Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospital. Neuropsychiatric hospitals are a sub-type of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. Period II includes those veterans hospitals constructed from the late 1920s through 1950, the date of the last veterans hospital constructed utilizing the designs developed for the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The Coatesville VA Hospital Historic District exhibits characteristics commonly associated with Period II veterans neuropsychiatric hospitals, including: large campus size that originally accommodated farming operations conducted by the patients as a form of therapy; a monumental main building serving as the focal point of the historic district; H-shape buildings constructed around courtyards that were specifically designed to house neuropsychiatric patients depending upon the extent of their illness; the hierarchal use of Classical Revival and Colonial Revival architectural decorative elements on the exteriors of the buildings, creating a cohesive architectural campus setting; the use of connecting corridors between buildings containing patient wards and services; and grouping buildings into three clusters depending on their original function, such as administration/patient services, staff residences, and maintenance/utility buildings. The Coatesville VA Hospital Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A at the state level of significance in the area of Politics and Government because of its impact on the local community and veterans throughout southeastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey, Delaware, and northeastern Maryland. The historic district is also eligible under Criterion A at the state level of significance in the area of Health and Medicine because of the physical evidence the hospital provides concerning health care offered to veterans of the mid-Atlantic region, primarily veterans of World War I and World War II. The Coatesville VA Hospital Historic District is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the state level of significance because the Coatesville VA Hospital is an intact example of a Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospital incorporating elements of classical revival architectural styles that were nationally popular in the early to mid-twentieth century. The use of quoins, porticos, pediments, balustrades, pilasters with Corinthian capitals, wreaths with festoons, dentil molding, and the dominant cupola of the main building (Resource 1, 1930) reflects the influence of the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival styles. The hospital exhibits standardized designs developed for federal veterans hospitals constructed from the late 1920s through 1950. Construction began on the Coatesville VA Hospital in July 1929. Additional buildings and structures continued to be constructed within the historic district throughout the twentieth century. It was designated a neuropsychiatric hospital serving the mid-Atlantic region and continued to serve as a neuropsychiatric hospital throughout the period of significance. 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.

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

The period of significance for the Coatesville VA Hospital Historic District extends from 1929 to 1950. The period of significance begins with the construction of the medical facility and continues through 1950, the date of the last federal veterans' hospital constructed utilizing the design philosophies developed for Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The Coatesville VA Hospital Historic District is an excellent example of a Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospital that retains characteristics of a neuropsychiatric veterans hospital.

Areas of Significance: Criterion A
Politics and Government

The Coatesville VA Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criterion A in the area of Politics and Government at the state level of significance because of its contribution to the local, regional, and national economy during and after its construction. An overcrowded and outdated Veterans Bureau Hospital No. 49 already existed in Philadelphia.[2]

See Continuation Sheet, page 8.34.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

See Continuation Sheet, page 8.37.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

See Continuation Sheet 9.43

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
___ previously listed in the National Register
_X_ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____
___ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #_____

Primary location of additional data:

___ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
_X_ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: VA Historic Preservation Office & Coatesville VA Medical Center Public Affairs Officer

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): NA

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 126 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	431630.72	4427930.55	11	18	432382.65	4427738.38
2	18	431827.09	4427940.33	12	18	432320.84	4427731.84
3	18	431824.11	4427963.85	13	18	432332.90	4427614.10
4	18	431965.37	4428058.64	14	18	432293.40	4427610.18

[2] Coatesville Veterans Administration Medical Center, *The Golden Years: A History of the Coatesville Veterans Administration Medical Center's First Fifty Years* (Department of Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980): 7, 11-14, located in the Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center Library; "Bus Service to Hospital Starts," *Coatesville Record*, December 27, 1930.

Coatesville Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District — Chester County, Pennsylvania
Name of Property — County and State

5	18	432076.53	4428094.77	15	18	432147.39	4427504.18
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
6	18	432137.55	4428228.87	16	18	432135.90	4427516.47
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
7	18	432156.58	4428363.39	17	18	431954.02	4427363.77
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
8	18	432560.91	4428164.47	18	18	431768.45	4427267.09
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
9	18	432418.86	4428012.67	19	18	431692.97	4427258.58
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
10	18	432357.15	4428001.15	20	18	431661.85	4427594.57
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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 topographic quadrangle maps on Continuation Sheet 10.49 and an aerial map on Continuation Sheet 10.50. The boundary is also indicated by a polygon on the enclosed USGS Coatesville, Pennsylvania and Wagontown, Pennsylvania topographic quadrangle maps. The UTM reference points, stated in NAD 27, are provided above as well as on the USGS topographic quadrangle map. The National Register of Historic Places boundary begins in a wooded area approximately 625 feet northwest of the intersection of Pennsylvania Avenue and Blackhorse Hill Road at UTM N 4427930.55, E 431630.72. It then tends eastward approximately 745 feet to UTM N 4427940.33, E 431827.09, then north approximately 75 ft to UTM N 4427963.85, E 431824.11. The boundary then extends northeast approximately 510 feet to UTM N 4428058.64, E 431965.37, and northeast again approximately 380 ft to UTM N 4428094.77, E 432076.53. The boundary then extends north-northeast approximately 450 feet to UTM N 4428228.87, E 432137.55, and north again approximately 475 feet following New Jersey Avenue to its junction with LR 340 (Kings Highway) at UTM N 442836.39 E 432156.58. The boundary follows the southwestern side of LR 340 to the southeast approximately 1,525 feet to its junction with Blackhorse Hill Road/Cain Road at UTM N 4428164.47, E 432560.91. The historic district boundary tends southwest generally following the northwest side of Blackhorse Hill Road/Cain Road approximately 650 feet to the intersection of Blackhorse Hill Road, Cain Road, and Ridgeview Drive at UTM N 4428012.67, E 432418.86, then continuing slightly west-southwest approximately 240 feet to UTM N 4428001.15, E 432357.15. The historic district boundary then extends south approximately 845 feet to UTM N 4427738.78, E 432382.65, then west approximately 195 feet to UTM N 4427731.84, E 432320.84, and turning south approximately 370 feet to UTM N 4427614.10, E 432332.90. The boundary then turns to the west for approximately 110 feet to the formal entrance drive along Veterans Drive/Pennsylvania Avenue at UTM N 4427610.18, E 432293.40. The boundary then generally follows along the south-southeast side of the formal entry drive to the southwest approximately 500 feet to UTM N 4427504.18, E 432147.39, turning to the northwest approximately 30 feet crossing to the northwest side of the formal entry drive at UTM N 4427516.47, E 432135.90. The boundary then continues to the southwest generally following the north side of the drive approximately 875 feet to UTM N 4427363.77, E 431954.02, then proceeding again to the southwest approximately 690 feet to UTM N 4427267.09, E 431768.45. The boundary then extends west approximately 250 feet to a point at the southwest corner of the property at UTM N 4427258.58, E 431692.97, from whence it continues north following the property line approximately 1,050 feet to UTM N 4427594.57, E 431661.85, and north again approximately 1,140 feet to the beginning, encompassing approximately 126 acres.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The proposed National Register of Historic Places nomination boundary is the current property boundary as indicated by records provided by the Engineering Department of the Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center. The proposed historic district boundary includes approximately 126 acres of the approximately 478-acre tract that historically comprised the hospital reservation. The historic district boundary was delineated to not only include the significant historic buildings constructed with brick exteriors and incorporating Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural decorative elements, but also the open space and site elements associated with the Coatesville VA Hospital, including mature trees and vegetation, linear and curvilinear drives, and lawn areas. The land to the south of the historic district, currently occupied by educational buildings and athletic fields, and former property located to the north of LR 340 (Kings Highway) and U.S. 30 (Coatesville Downingtown Bypass), no longer retain integrity to contribute to the historic district. The proposed historic district is considerably smaller than the original hospital property because of land transfers, but the proposed boundary includes the majority of resources associated with the Coatesville VA Hospital Historic District during the period of significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Trent Spurlock/Architectural Historian, Ann Marie P. Doyon/Architectural Historian, Robert C. Whetsell/Historian, Robert Peltier/Architectural Historian and Holly Higgins/Architectural Historian

organization Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. date November 16, 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.
- **See Continuation Sheets 45–56**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive 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.

Name of Property: Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center

City or Vicinity: Coatesville

County: Chester **State:** PA

Photographer: Trent Spurlock

Date Photographed: March 8–11, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photograph Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Coatesville Veterans Administration Hospital (same for all photos)
City, County, State: Coatesville, Chester County, Pennsylvania (same for all photos)
Photographer: Trent Spurlock (same for all photos)
Photo date: March 8–10, 2010 (same for all photos)
Original Negative: N/A (submitted compact disc, same for all photos)

1. View looking north to Resources 4, 1, and 21 on hilltop from near US 30.
2. View looking southeast from Resource 1 to Resource 21 and valley below.
3. Facade of Resource 1. View looking north.
4. Facade, northwest, and north elevations of Resources 26, 19, and 27. View looking southwest.
5. View to the southwest of Resources 15, 23, 14, 52, 17, 11, 10, and 50 across Blackhorse Hill Road.
6. View looking to the east-northeast to Resources 14, 67, 15, 12, and 13.
7. View looking to the south-southeast from near Resource 53 looking to Resources 93, D, 151, 36, 67, 138, 23, and 52.
8. Northeast elevation of Resource 138. View looking to the southwest.
9. View of the west courtyard (Resource G) looking east-northeast from Resource 5 to Resources 6, 3, and 4.
10. Northwest elevation of Resource 3. View looking to the southwest.
11. View looking northeast from Resource 1 at resources in the west and east courtyards (Resources G and H).
12. Facade and southeast elevations of Resource 20. View looking west.
13. View of the east courtyard looking west-southwest to Resources 39, 38, 59, and 58.
14. Facade (northeast and southeast) elevation of Resource 59. View looking to the west-northwest.
15. Northeast courtyard entrance to Resource 139. View looking to the north-northeast.
16. View to the southwest of the northeast (rear) elevation of Resource 139.
17. Facade (southeast) elevation of Resource 58. View to the north.
18. Southwest portion of facade (southeast) elevation of Resource138. View to the northwest.
19. Facade (north) elevation of Resource 69. View to the southeast.
20. Facade (northwest) elevation of Resource 16. View to the northeast.

21. Facade (northwest) elevation of Resource 8. View to the southeast.

22. Facade (southwest) elevation of Resource 5. View to the northeast.

23. Facade (southwest) elevation of Resource 72. View to the northeast.

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

The campus originally consisted of approximately 386 acres but has been reduced over the years to its current size of approximately 126 acres. The southern portion of the property originally extended to the bottom of the hill to the Lincoln Highway (Business U.S. Highway 30). The majority of all resources built during the period of significance are located in the southern two-thirds of the current property boundary. The majority of the historic resources are located in the central portion of the medical center's campus.

The majority of the Coatesville VA Hospital Historic District remains in open lawns with mature trees. The formal drive, also referred to as Pennsylvania Avenue, begins at Business U.S. 30 and travels past the Coatesville Senior High School and other educational buildings on land formerly owned by the VA, extending up a slope past the expansive front hillside lawn, and curving toward the main building (Resource 1, 1930). The main building, situated on a raised elevation over the front lawn, serves as the focal point of the historic district and remains clearly visible from the approach road below. Patient ward/treatment buildings and food service buildings encompass two courtyards (east and west) within the central portion of the historic district. Curvilinear drives encircle both the west and east courtyards, including a curvilinear drive passing in front of the residential quarters in the west portion of the historic district. The primary entry to the facility is along the formal entrance drive that extends up the hillside to the south of the historic district. Parking lots are found in various locations throughout the historic district, but the largest are located in the northwest, north, and northeast portions of the historic district, and additional parking is located along the edges of the curvilinear drives. The historic district can also be entered from the north by New Jersey Avenue or from Blackhorse Hill Road, which extends in a southwest–northeast direction north of the maintenance/utility buildings and the two courtyards. Terrain to the south along Pennsylvania Avenue is somewhat steep and contains a variety of mature trees. Located on more level terrain, the New Jersey Avenue access offers views of open athletic fields and a large lawn. The east and west courtyards also remain intact, exhibiting curvilinear sidewalks, large open lawns, and mature vegetation; the only intrusion of note is a vehicular parking lot situated in the westerly portion of the east courtyard and the nutrition/food service building (Resource 139, 1989) located in the northeast corner of the eastern courtyard. In general, the historic district is arranged with buildings along seven primary roads leading to and/or extending through the campus: Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Georgia, Massachusetts, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey Avenues. Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Georgia, Massachusetts, and Maryland Avenues are laid out in an oval shape around the west courtyard; Delaware and Maryland Avenues encompass the east courtyard (Resources G and H, circa 1930–1940s), providing access to the central patient buildings and the majority of residential buildings.

The Coatesville VA Hospital Historic District is an excellent example of a Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospital and shares many of the characteristics of this sub-type, such as the campus setting, a monumental main building, buildings functionally grouped together, the hierarchal use of Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural decorative elements on the exteriors of the buildings according to their public use and visibility, creating a cohesive architectural campus setting, and having H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings constructed in groups enclosing a central courtyard. The buildings constructed within the period of significance exhibit Colonial Revival and in certain examples elaborate Classical Revival architectural decorative elements that were nationally popular during the period of significance and utilized for Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospitals throughout the nation. The main building (Resource 1, 1930), serves as the focal point of the historic district. The monumentality and placement of this building speaks to its prominence within the historic district, both visually and functionally. Architectural details exhibited by the main building (Resource 1, 1930) include a cupola, quoins, pilasters with Tuscan and Corinthian capitals, a dentil cornice and a central pavilion with a pedimented gable. It is similar to main buildings at other Period II veterans neuropsychiatric

hospitals including those in Lexington, Kentucky, Lincoln, Nebraska and Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The main building exhibits the most decorative elements of those within the historic district. The recreation building (Resource 5, 1930), located to the west-northwest of the main building, is the second most ornamentally decorated building within the historic district and exhibits details such as quoins, a portico supported by Tuscan columns, a broken pediment over the main entry, a modillioned cornice and cornice returns. It is similar to recreation buildings located at other Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, such as Northport, New York; Bedford, Massachusetts; and Lyons, New Jersey. The residential buildings all exhibit Colonial Revival architectural ornamentation, but to a lesser degree than the patient ward/treatment buildings. Details include pedimented entries, a modillion cornice, and cornice returns. Maintenance, storage, and utility buildings display little, if any architectural ornamentation.

The Coatesville VA Hospital Historic District has two groups of patient ward/treatment H-buildings: one on the west side of the historic district surrounding the west courtyard, and a second to the east-northeast surrounding the east courtyard. The first sub-group of patient ward/treatment buildings is encompassed by Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Georgia, Massachusetts, and Maryland Avenues in the western portion of the historic district and creates the west courtyard (Resource G, circa 1930s). Nine circa 1930s buildings are still extant within this cluster. This includes the main building (Resource 1, 1930), acute building (Resource 2, 1930), dining hall (Resource 3, 1930), three continued treatment buildings (Resources 4, 1930; 6, 1932; and 8, 1932), the recreation building (Resource 5, 1930), convalescent building (Resource 7, 1933), and a neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 9, 1932). The second sub-group of patient ward/treatment buildings is located in the eastern portion of the historic district along Delaware and Maryland Avenues, creating the east courtyard (Resource H, circa 1930s–1940s). This cluster contains contributing resources as well as one noncontributing resource. Contributing resources within this second cluster typically date to the mid-1930s through the 1940s and include a neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 38, 1936), semi-acute building (Resource 39, 1936), neuropsychiatric infirmary and tuberculosis building (Resource 57, 1944), psychiatric building (Resource 58, 1945), and a neurological building (Resource 59, 1945). The nutrition/food service building (Resource 139, 1989) along Maryland Avenue is a large noncontributing resource.

The majority of residential buildings of the Coatesville VA Hospital Historic District are loosely arranged in the western portion of the historic district. Residential buildings are usually distanced from the patient ward/treatment buildings to provide the employees privacy from the workplace. The residential buildings include the medical officer in charge's residence (Resource 26, 1930), three officer's duplexes (Resources 19, 1930; 27, 28, both 1932), nurses' quarters (Resource 16, 1930), and two attendants' quarters (Resources 10, 1930; and 11, 1932). Several garages (Resources 43, 1943; 50, 1933; 55, 1935; and 56, 1937) are also associated with these staff residential buildings. The apartment house (Resource 18, 1930) is situated northeast of the maintenance/utility buildings, north of Blackhorse Hill Road and to the southeast of the inpatient nursing home (Resource 138, 1981) and a variety of contributing and noncontributing recreational and utility structures. Apartment buildings can also be found at Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals located in Northport, New York, Bedford, Massachusetts, Lyons, New Jersey, and Hines, Illinois.

The maintenance/utility buildings of the historic district are located to the northeast of the original cluster of patient ward/treatment H-buildings surrounding the west courtyard (Resource G, circa 1930s). The buildings within this maintenance/utility group include a garage (Resource 12, 1930), storehouse (Resource 13, 1930), boiler house (Resource 14, 1930), laundry (Resource 15, 1930), gas meter house (Resource 22, circa 1930s), oil house (Resource 41, circa 1930s), garage (Resource 50, 1933), and a radial brick chimney (Resource 52, 1930). A water tank and tower (Resource 23, 1930) is located south of the storehouse (Resource 13, 1930) and northwest of the neurological building (Resource 59, 1945). A second

water tower and tank (Resource 67, 1955) is located northeast of the facilities engineering building (Resource 70, 1961). Additional maintenance/utility buildings, most of which are small in scale and/or constructed outside of the period of significance, are found throughout the historic district.

The residential buildings constructed by the VA at Second Generation Veterans Hospitals have often been converted to offices after the period of significance. Although the interiors of buildings within the historic district were not fully investigated, often the duplexes and manager's quarters interior arrangements are little changed at other Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, except for the addition of desks, office dividers, and new floor coverings. The interiors of the patient care buildings have been altered to accommodate changes in health care and updating for safety issues. The interior walls throughout the buildings have commonly been resurfaced. The floors of the corridors usually have new coverings; drop ceilings have been installed, as have automatically closing fire and smoke doors along corridors for safety during a fire. Entries to the patient rooms may have been enlarged to accommodate larger patient beds.

Individual Resource Inventory

The dates of construction and details regarding the former and current use of the buildings were collected from files provided by the Engineering Department at the Coatesville Veteran Affairs Medical Center. Historic names and uses were utilized for the resources wherever possible. Materials reviewed for this project include the 2009 building inventory/Veterans Affairs Asset Inventory; the "Veterans Administration Medical Center Master Plan, Coatesville Pennsylvania,"[3] "Executive Order 12512 Real Property Utilization Survey;" a 1937 map entitled "Veterans Administration Hospital, Coatesville, Penna.;" and a June 4, 1935, map entitled "Great Court Design and Plantings."[4] The numerical designations of the resources were assigned at the time of their construction by the VA. The letter and numerical designation for resources, such as Resource T-4 (athletic fieldhouse, 1948), 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. Any "circa" construction dates and letter designations were provided by the authors for resources without construction dates or numerical designations. All resources that were present during the period of significance and that retain integrity are considered contributing resources. Minor resources that are not substantial in size and scale were not included in the resource count. Minor noncontributing resources that were not designated in the resource count include underground storage facilities, small memorials, benches, sheltered bus stops, pavilions, small frame picnic shelters, and smoking shelters.

A number of buildings originally associated with the Coatesville VA Hospital are not located within the contiguous tract of the hospital or are located on property no longer owned by the hospital. At the former main entrance to the hospital property, the intersection of Veterans Drive (that becomes Pennsylvania Avenue) and Business U.S. Highway 30, is a stone gate house and a mortared stone fence that extends for approximately 900 feet along the north side of Business U.S. Highway 30. The stone gate house and fence were purportedly constructed by patients of the hospital in the 1930s. The

[3] Synterra Limited, "Veterans Administration Medical Center Master Plan, Coatesville, Pennsylvania;" Files of the Engineering Department, Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Coatesville, Pennsylvania.
[4] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, "Executive Order 12512 Survey, Real Property Utilization Survey, VA Medical Center, Coatesville, PA," December 20, 2002, GSA Inventory Control Number 3600-10256 (Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Coatesville, Pennsylvania), files of the Engineering Department, Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Coatesville, Pennsylvania.

gate house appears on the October 1944 cover of *The Federal Architect*.[5] A two-story, five-bay, side-gable, stone residence is located to the south of the current Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center property. This former stone residence, once used as attendants' quarters for the hospital, is currently within property utilized by the local school district. Because of the modern school construction and distance between the hospital and the stone fence, gate house, and stone farm house, these three structures are not included in the resource count for this nomination. Agricultural buildings once utilized by the Coatesville VA Hospital were located on property no longer owned by the hospital to the north of Kings Highway (State Route 340) and the Coatesville Downingtown Bypass (U.S. 30). Agricultural buildings used by the hospital included a slaughter house, corn crib, implement shed, and a barn. These buildings appear to be no longer extant. A residence also appears to have been located within the agricultural property, as shown on the 1937 map entitled "Veterans Administration Hospital, Coatesville, Penna."[6] If any of these buildings are extant, modern intrusions such as the highway and residential development are now situated between the historic district and the buildings formerly associated with the hospital. Two small pump houses are situated on a discontiguous tract of approximately one acre located southwest of the main building (Resource 1, 1930), near the Coatesville Senior High School. Because of their location on a discontiguous tract and with modern school construction adjacent to the east portion of the tract, they are not included in the resource count for this nomination.

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 (N/C)	Historic or Current Use
1	1930	C	Main Building
2	1930	C	Acute Building
3	1930	C	Dining Hall
4	1930	C	Continued Treatment Building
5	1930	C	Recreation Building
6	1932	C	Continued Treatment Building
7	1933	C	Convalescent Building
8	1932	C	Continued Treatment Building
9	1932	C	Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building
10	1930	C	Attendants' Quarters
11	1932	C	Attendants' Quarters
12	1930	C	Garage
13	1930	C	Storehouse
14	1930	C	Boiler House

[5] Edwin B. Morris, editor, *The Federal Architect* 13, no. 1, (October 1944).
[6] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Department, Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Coatesville, Pennsylvania.

Resource #	Date of Construction	Contributing (C) /Noncontributing (N/C)	Historic or Current Use
15	1930	C	Laundry
16	1930	C	Nurses' Quarters
17	Circa 1970s–1980s	NC	Air Conditioning Plant
18	1930	C	Apartment House
19	1930	C	Officer's Duplex
20	1930	C	Entry at Blackhorse Hill Road
21	1930	C	Flag Pole
22	Circa 1930s	C	Gas Meter House
23	1930	C	Water Tower and Tank
26	1930	C	Medical Officer in Charge's Residence
27	1932	C	Officer's Duplex
28	1932	C	Officer's Duplex
36	1932	C	Greenhouse
38	1936	C	Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building
39	1936	C	Semi-Acute Building
40	1937	C	Gardener's Tool House
41	Circa 1930s	C	Oil House
43	1943	C	Garage
46	Circa 1930s	C	Gardener Storage Building
50	1933	C	Garage
52	1930	C	Radial Brick Chimney
53	1937	C	Pump House
55	1935	C	Garage
56	1937	C	Garage
57	1944	C	Neuropsychiatric Infirmary and Tuberculosis Building
58	1945	C	Psychiatric Building
59	1945	C	Neurological Building
66	Circa 1970s	NC	Swimming Pool
67	1955	NC	Water Tower and Tank
68	1958	NC	Picnic Shelter
69	1960	NC	Physical Medicine/Rehabilitation Service Building
70	1961	NC	Facilities Engineering Building
71	1971	NC	Emergency Generator Building
72	1966	NC	Chapel
74	1968	NC	Main Substation
75	1971	NC	Emergency Generator Building
79	1971	NC	Emergency Generator Building
81	1971	NC	Emergency Generator Building
85	Circa 1970s	NC	Air Conditioner Condenser
93	Circa 1970s	NC	Pool Filter House
100	1984	NC	Emergency Generator Building
126	1982	NC	Picnic Shelter
127	1982	NC	Restrooms Building
129/141	Circa 1980s	NC	Oxygen Storage Facility
136	1972	NC	Incinerator
138	1981	NC	Inpatient Nursing Home

Resource #	Date of Construction	Contributing (C) /Noncontributing (N/C)	Historic or Current Use
139	1989	NC	Nutrition/Food Service
142	Circa 1990s	NC	Picnic Pavilion
151	1996	NC	Child Care Center
A	Circa 1930s–1940s	C	Connecting Corridors
B	Circa 1960s,1980s	NC	Connecting Corridors
C	Circa 1970s–1980s	NC	Maintenance Storage Building
D	Circa 2000s	NC	Barn/Storage Building
E	Circa 1970s–1980s	NC	Gardening Shed
F	Circa 1980s	NC	Equipment Shed
G	Circa 1930s	C	West Courtyard
H	Circa 1930s–1940s	C	East Courtyard
T-4	1948	C	Athletic Fieldhouse
T-21	1983	NC	Equipment Storage Shed

Resource 1. Main Building. 1930. *Contributing building.*

Located along Pennsylvania Avenue within the southwestern portion of the campus, the main building (Resource 1, 1930) serves as the focal point of the historic district. According to a local newspaper article from 1937, the main building's cupola was inspired by the Independence Hall tower in nearby Philadelphia.[7] In reality, the cupola is similar in design to examples on other main buildings at Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospitals constructed in the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival styles, such as: Lyons, New Jersey; Lexington, Kentucky; Huntington, West Virginia; Lincoln, Nebraska; Newington, Connecticut; and Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The original cupola has been removed from the main buildings at Lexington, Kentucky; Lincoln, Nebraska; and Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The main building's (Resource 1, 1930) dramatic placement atop Blackhorse Hill made it a recognizable landmark within Caln Township and for those travelling along the Lincoln Highway, one of the earliest east–west automobile highways completed in the United States. In Pennsylvania, the Lincoln Highway was created by linking and improving existing roads. Facing away from the courtyard, the building, now serving as the main administration/patient care building, contains some of the historic district's most elaborate and decorative Classical Revival style architectural elements. The building's lawn area is situated on terrain that slopes to the south, offering a panoramic view of the adjacent countryside.

Oriented to the southeast, the central block of the main building (Resource 1, 1930) is a four-story, nineteen-bay, hip-roof building with a flat-roof central projecting pavilion centered on the facade. Three-story, flat-roof return wings extend from both the facade and rear elevations, creating the building's overall H-shape. An additional return wing centered on the rear elevation provides access to the dining hall (Resource 3, 1930). The roof features eight segmentally arched dormers along both the facade and rear elevations. A copper-domed cupola is located above the building's central block. The multi-tiered, vinyl clad cupola exhibits pilasters, an arched vent opening, an ocular window filled with vinyl siding, copper flashing, and a balustrade.

The four-story central block exhibits a hip-roof and a raised basement. The slightly projecting three-bay entry pavilion on the facade elevation exhibits six terra cotta pilasters with Corinthian capitals that begin above the entries. A decorative balustrade is located at the bases of the pilasters. The projecting pavilion is capped with a large terra cotta pediment with dentils, egg and dart molding, and a foliated

[7] *Coatesville Record,* October 8, 1937, Scrapbook in the Chester County Historical Society, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

ocular window surrounded by terra cotta festoons. The centered front entrance, beneath the pilasters and decorative balustrade, features a double-leaf replacement door, a transom window, and a decorative terra cotta wreath within an arched panel above. A brick arch with terra cotta keystone surrounds the decorative panel. Two windows flanking the primary entry bay feature similar decorative arched panels. The entry is accessible via a double curved staircase with a central landing. The concrete and banded brick entry staircase features a terra cotta balustrade. A concrete marker on the front of the staircase reads "Erected AD 1929 United States Veterans Bureau Frank T. Hines Director Louis H. Tripp Chief Construction Division Edgar O. Crossman Medical Director."

The windows on the central projecting pavilion feature wide terra cotta surrounds with crown molding on the building's second level, terra cotta sills and jack arches with enlarged keystones on the third level, and brick jack arches with terra cotta keystones on the upper level. A plain terra cotta panel is found between the windows on the third and fourth levels. The remainder of the windows throughout the structure exhibit simple terra cotta sills, brick jack arches, and terra cotta keystones, with the exception of the windows on the second floor, which are capped immediately by a wide terra cotta band with dentils, crown molding, and copper flashing. This band is found on the facade and rear of the main block. Modern one-over-one replacement windows are found throughout; with the exception of some windows on the rear elevation that still contain original twenty-over-twenty double-hung wood sashes with ten-light transoms, along with fifteen-over-fifteen and nine-over-nine double-hung wood sashes.

The exterior of the building is brick laid in a six course common bond, with a paneled terra cotta band between the first floor and basement windows. A brick water table is found above the first-floor windows. A terra cotta cornice with copper flashing encompasses the building. The raised basement level exhibits banded brick work. Brick quoins are found at the corners of the building and extensions.

The building's forward return wings, as well as the three-story, flat-roof extensions on each side elevation, exhibit similar features as the main block. These extensions all contain brick pilasters with terra cotta bases and Tuscan capitals along their facade elevations, banded brick raised basements, and a wide band of terra cotta with dentils and terra cotta crown molding slightly beneath the roofline. Plain terra cotta panels are found between the molding and the roofline. The pilasters extend the full height of the return wings. The westerly forward return wing features an additional pedestrian entry with a single-leaf, modern door contained by an arched terra cotta surround. The entry is accessible by a double staircase with decorative iron railings. An additional single-leaf pedestrian entry, accessible via a ramp, is found in the basement level beneath the staircase. The upper two stories of the side extensions contain porches that would have originally been open but have since been enclosed with brick and modern windows.

The rear elevation exhibits similar detailing to the facade; however, no ornamentation is found on the rear. The windows on the basement and first floor feature flat brick arches, while the third-floor windows each exhibit a brick jack arch with terra cotta keystone. Additions have been constructed on the inside corners of the westerly and easterly rear return wings to accommodate additional egress/ingress. These additions are similar in height to the main block of the building and exhibit brick exteriors and flat roofs. Poured concrete ramps provide access to these entries. The rear elevation also includes a covered loading dock and several additional entrances.

Resource 2. Acute Building. 1930. *Contributing building.*

The acute building (Resource 2, 1930) is a large, H-shaped building with a brick exterior, constructed with Colonial Revival and Classical Revival decorative elements. The building faces away from the west courtyard (Resource G, circa 1930s–1940s) to the southeast to Pennsylvania Avenue. The building has always been utilized for patient care and currently serves as an outpatient facility. This building is generally

similar to the other H-buildings situated around the west courtyard (Resources 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9, all 1930–1933).

The acute building (Resource 2, 1930) is a two-story, twenty-five-bay, gable-roof building set on a raised basement. A slightly projecting entry pavilion is centered on the facade elevation. The projecting pavilion exhibits a pediment with a terra cotta cornice, a square vent within the pediment, and brick quoins at the corners. The front entrance contains modern, sliding double glass doors covered by a metal awning with a cast-iron railing. A poured concrete stairway and two large, separate concrete ramps, all flanked by brick walls, provide access to the main entry of the building. Two gable-roof return wings extend from the facade elevation, with each featuring original flat-roof, full-height extensions that would have originally contained porches. The open porches have since been enclosed with brick and modern windows with brick sills. The gable ends of the return wings above the flat-roof of the porch extensions each feature round vents with terra cotta keystones, while the porch extensions feature brick pilasters with wooden caps, a wide wood cornice, a wide terra cotta band between the first and second levels, and a poured concrete water table between the first floor and the basement level. The basement level exhibits banded brick. A single-leaf pedestrian entry sheltered by a flat- or shed-roof overhang is found on the facade elevation of each forward return wing.

The windows throughout the building have one-over-one-light replacement sashes and terra cotta sills. The building has a six-course common bond brick exterior above the terra cotta water table and banded brick along the basement. Basement level windows are visible on all elevations of the building, though the windows in the rear are much smaller due to the higher grade.

The side (northeast and southwest) elevations each feature large pediments with terra cotta cornices and square vents. Both gabled ends contain basement level entries with flat metal awnings over each door. Three gable-roof return wings extend from the rear of the building. The northeast and southwest rear return wings each contain a round vent with terra cotta keystones within the pediment, while the central wing contains a square vent. Ramped access is provided to an entry on the westerly rear return wing. The access features a metal railing and flat metal awning.

Resource 3. Dining Hall. 1930. *Contributing building.*

The dining hall (Resource 3, 1930), located directly behind the main building (Resource 1, 1930), is a large rectangular-shaped building, constructed with Classical Revival style elements. It faces towards the courtyard (to the northwest) and is situated along the west courtyard (Resource G, circa 1930s). Originally the hospital's dining hall, the building is today utilized for storage.

The dining hall (Resource 3, 1930) is a single-story, flat roof, eighteen-bay, brick building set on a raised basement. The building consists of three primary blocks with slightly recessed connectors between them. The building's central block consists of three bays featuring two large seven-paired-awning windows topped with arched transoms. The center block's westernmost window opening has been modified and now contains a metal, single-leaf pedestrian door. An additional pedestrian entry is found on the western block of the building. The entry, partially filled in with brick around the smaller modern metal door, features a wide terra cotta surround with crown molding supported by scrolled brackets. Both of these facade entries are accessible via concrete stairs with iron railings set on banded brick bases.

Terra cotta keystones are found above the windows along the facade elevation. Many of the windows throughout the building display the original multi-light wood sashes with terra cotta sills. The main floor windows contain twenty-over-twenty-light double-hung sashes, some with ten-light transoms, while the basement windows feature fifteen-over-fifteen double-hung sashes. The building has a six-course common bond brick exterior above the terra cotta water table and banded brick along the basement. A terra cotta

band is found near the top of the west and east blocks, which also exhibit a slightly raised decorative parapet with terra cotta coping.

The rear of the dining hall (Resource 3, 1930) is connected to the rear of the main building (Resource 1, 1930) by a two-story brick corridor. The corridor contains lunette windows on the first floor and fifteen-over-fifteen double-hung wood sashes on the second floor. The rear of the building also includes a loading dock covered with flat metal awnings. The loading dock area also includes several additional entries, some with multi-light paneled wood doors and some with modern replacement doors. Several original nine-over-nine-light double-hung wood-sash windows are also found in this area.

Resource 4. Continued Treatment Building. 1930. *Contributing building.*

Situated along the west courtyard, the continued treatment building (Resource 4, 1930) is located immediately to the southwest of the main building (Resource 1, 1930). It is a large, H-shaped building with a brick exterior, constructed with Colonial Revival and Classical Revival decorative elements and faces away from the west courtyard (Resource G, circa 1930s). This building is generally similar to the other H-buildings situated around the west courtyard (Resources 2, 6, 7, 8 and 9, 1930–1933). Though this building originally served as a continued treatment building, it is currently utilized for administrative purposes and mental hygiene services.

Oriented to the southeast, this is a two-story, seventeen-bay, gable-roof building set on a raised basement. A double projecting entry pavilion is centered on the facade elevation. The entry pavilion exhibits a pediment with a terra cotta cornice, a square vent within the pediment, and brick quoins at the corners. The front entrance contains a modern, single-leaf door with sidelights and a transom. The entry features a classic wooden surround containing Doric pilasters topped with a wide cornice, segmental arch, dentil molding, modillions, and copper flashing. The main entry is accessible via a double staircase with a central landing. The staircase is set on a banded brick base and features a concrete deck and decorative metal railings. A basement level entry is found beneath the primary entry, sunken within an arched opening in the banded brick base of the main entry staircase. Two gable-roof return wings extend from the facade elevation. The gable ends of the return wings each feature round vents with terra cotta keystones and terra cotta cornice returns.

The windows throughout the building have one-over-one-light replacement sashes and terra cotta sills. Some of the building's windows have been enclosed with brick and/or vents, and some of the basement level windows are covered with bars. The building has a six-course common bond brick exterior above the terra cotta water table and banded brick along the basement. Basement level windows are visible on all elevations of the building.

The side (northeast and southwest) elevations each feature arcaded, single-story side porches with stylistic elements similar to the main block of the building. The side porches feature a similarly styled cornice, though it is made of wood, and a similar water table, though it is poured concrete. The original porches, featuring elliptical brick arches with concrete keystones, have all been enclosed with tri-part, one-over-one windows and paneling. The flat-roof arcaded porches exhibit a centered gabled parapet with cornice returns. The basement level contains a double-leaf pedestrian entry sheltered by a shed-roof awning. The side elevations of the main block each feature arched vents within the gable ends.

Two gable-roof return wings and a slightly projecting central entry pavilion extend from the rear elevation of the building toward the west courtyard. The two return wings are similar to those on the facade elevation, while the entry pavilion is less formal than the one on the facade. The central entry pavilion features a single-story, flat-roof, brick entryway addition accessible by a brick and poured concrete ramp fully covered with a metal flat roof. Two additional entries on the basement level of the main block of the building exhibit single-leaf metal replacement doors, engaged wooden Doric columns, a wooden seashell

fanlight, and an arched brick surround with a terra cotta keystone. Decorative iron balconets are above each entry.

Resource 5. Recreation Building. 1930. *Contributing building.*

The recreation building (Resource 5, 1930) is currently referred to as the great hall and utilized for special events and administrative offices. It is situated along the west courtyard (Resource G, circa 1930s), slightly west-northwest of the continued treatment building (Resource 4, 1930). This building, oriented to the southwest, faces away from the courtyard. This is a large, thirteen-bay, one-story building on a raised banded brick basement. The recreation building's (Resource 5, 1930) one-bay central block features a grand entry containing modern double-leaf doors with a transom in a wood surround that exhibits pilasters, a wide cornice, dentil molding, and a broken pediment. The main entry portico is a semi-circular porch with a wide cornice and dentil molding supported by four concrete Tuscan columns and two pilasters. The semi-circular porch is accessible by brick and concrete staircases that wind around the semi-circular porch. A bull's-eye vent is located in the gable above the entry portico. This central gable also exhibits a heavy, wood cornice line with modillions and cornice returns. The central block is flanked by three-bay, gable-roofed blocks with brick parapets featuring terra cotta coping. Three arched windows are found across the facade elevation of each gable-roofed block, each containing modern windows and terra cotta keystones along with bracketed sills. The basement level windows feature jack arches with keystones. Full-height, flat-roof extensions are found on each side elevation of the building beyond the gabled parapets. The right side (southeast elevation) of the building features a covered access on a poured concrete and brick ramp, while the left side (northwest elevation) features a double-leaf pedestrian entry with a modern replacement door. This entry is accessible by a brick and concrete staircase with a decorative metal railing. Basement level access is also located on the north elevation, sheltered by an arched opening beneath the staircase in this location.

Aside from the arched windows, the windows throughout the building have one-over-one-light replacement sashes and terra cotta sills. The building has a six-course common bond brick exterior above the terra cotta water table and banded brick along the basement. Basement level windows are visible on all elevations of the building.

The rear elevation features a projecting central pavilion much like the one found on the facade elevation, except that it features a large, central arched window with a three row soldier-course brick arch framing the window and a fan motif within the window bay. The large window features multi-light replacement sashes. The central bay is flanked by two narrow three-light windows with brick jack arches. Along the basement level, the rear central pavilion contains a pedestrian entry with a double-leaf metal door within a terra cotta jack arch and keystone. The entry is flanked by windows, each with a brick jack arch and terra cotta keystone. The rear central pavilion is situated between two large, flat-roof porches. The porches feature three arched bays, similar to the window bays on the facade elevation, except that on the rear all but one is filled in with brick. The one that retains windows exhibits modern replacement sashes. The rear porches on either side of the central pavilion are supported by large Tuscan columns. The porches feature concrete decks. Both of the rear porches lead to large, double-leaf entries with replacement doors located on the northwest and southeast elevations of the central projecting pavilion. Both doors feature wide wood cornices, slightly projecting shed-roof overhangs, and dentil molding.

Resource 6. Continued Treatment Building. 1932. *Contributing building.*

The continued treatment building (Resource 6, 1932) is situated along the west courtyard (Resource G, circa 1930s). Resource 6 is currently utilized for administrative offices and as a transitional residence for veterans. It is a large, H-shaped building with a brick exterior, constructed with Colonial Revival and

Classical Revival decorative elements, and with few exceptions it is very similar in form, architectural style, and detailing to other H-buildings situated around the west courtyard (Resources 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, all 1930–1933). This twenty-one-bay building, oriented to the northwest away from the west courtyard, features a double projecting central entry pavilion similar to the one found on the previously described continued treatment building (Resource 4, 1930). The primary entry bay features a modern replacement door with sidelights and a transom within a wood surround that exhibits pilasters, a wide entablature, and a segmental arch with modillions. A double stairway leads to this entry. A basement entry is found recessed beneath the entry porch deck and is accessible via an arched opening. Two interior brick chimney stacks pierce the roof near the center of the main block. The building also exhibits formerly open porches on the rear hip-roof return wings facing the courtyard. The former porches, with two-story arched openings, have been enclosed with brick and modern windows. A central entry on the rear elevation contains a replacement door with sidelights and a transom along with a wooden surround exhibiting fluted pilasters, a wide cornice, and a heavy modillioned pediment. This entry is accessible by a poured concrete and brick ramp and a small concrete and brick staircase. Two additional pedestrian entries are found on the interior corners of the rear elevation sheltered by flat-roofed brick arch porches. The windows throughout the building have one-over-one-light replacement sashes and terra cotta sills. The building has a six-course common bond brick exterior above the terra cotta water table and banded brick along the basement. Basement level windows are visible on all elevations of the building, though some of the windows are smaller as necessitated by changes in grade.

Resource 7. Convalescent Building. 1933. *Contributing building.*

The convalescent building (Resource 7, 1933) is situated along the west courtyard (Resource G, circa 1930s) and currently serves as a domiciliary care facility. It is a large, seventeen-bay, H-shaped building with a brick exterior, constructed with Colonial Revival and Classical Revival decorative elements, and with few exceptions it is very similar in form, architectural style, and detailing to other H-buildings situated around the west courtyard (Resources 2, 4, 6, 8 and 9, all 1930–1933). The building is oriented to the northwest, facing away from the courtyard. The facade elevation exhibits a double projecting central entry pavilion. The primary entry on this building is situated in the basement level. The entry porch within an overhang of the first floor of the projected pavilion is accessible by three banded brick, arched openings with terra cotta keystones. Within the entry porch area, the primary entry doorway contains a single-leaf replacement door within a brick arch. The entry is flanked by arched replacement windows. The rear of the convalescent building is nearly identical to the rear elevation exhibited on Resource 6, a continued treatment building, with the exception that the central entry surround on this building features a segmental arch rather than a pediment. In addition, a pedestrian entry is found on each of the rear return wings, both accessible by poured concrete ramps. The westerly entry is sheltered by a flat-roof metal overhang. The windows throughout the building have one-over-one-light replacement sashes. The building has a six-course common bond brick exterior above the terra cotta water table and banded brick along the basement. Several large vents are visible on the roof. Basement level windows are visible on all elevations of the building, though some of the windows are smaller as necessitated by changes in grade.

Resource 8. Continued Treatment Building. 1932. *Contributing building.*

This continued treatment building (Resource 8, 1932) is situated along the west courtyard (Resource G, circa 1930s) and currently serves as a domiciliary care facility. It is a large, seventeen-bay, H-shaped building with a brick exterior, constructed with Colonial Revival and Classical Revival decorative elements, and with few exceptions it is very similar in form, architectural style, and detailing to other H-buildings situated around the west courtyard (Resources 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, all 1930–1933). Oriented to the northwest, this

continued treatment building (Resource 8, 1932) faces away from the courtyard. Both the facade and rear elevations are essentially identical to the rear elevation of another continued treatment building (Resource 6, 1932). One exception is that the westerly forward return wing on Resource 8 features a loading dock on the basement level. The loading dock area contains a single-leaf pedestrian entry and is sheltered by a flat-roof awning. A ramped entry is found on the easterly forward return wing.

Resource 9. Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building. 1932. *Contributing building.*

The neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 9, 1932) is located on the northeast end of the west courtyard (Resource G, circa 1930s). Resource 9 currently contains the canteen and retail store, as well as administrative services. Oriented to the northeast, this neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 9, 1932) does not face the courtyard. It is a large, seventeen-bay, H-shaped building with a brick exterior currently known as the Mary Walker House, serving as a retail store and housing administrative offices. With few exceptions, it is very similar in form, architectural style, and detailing to other H-buildings situated around the west courtyard (Resources 2, 4, 6, 7, and 8, all 1930–1933). The facade elevation of this building is nearly identical to two other continued treatment buildings (Resources 6 and 8, 1932), except that this building features no basement entry and no additional entries in alternate locations on the facade elevation of the building. A concrete block chimney stack on a banded brick base is situated along the south elevation of the northerly forward return wing. A large sliding glass door is found on the basement level of the right side (northwest elevation) of the main block of the building. This entry is accessible by a vehicular driveway and features a triangular-shaped, flat-roof awning. The rear elevation is also similar to the three continued treatment buildings, featuring similar hip-roofed rear return wings with enclosed two-story arched porches. The rear elevation of this building, however, also features a central return wing nearly the same depth as the two side rear return wings. The central wing features a gable roof with a large rectangular vent within its gable end. Overall, the central wing exhibits similar characteristics to the rest of the building.

Resource 10. Attendants' Quarters. 1930. *Contributing building.*

The attendants' quarters (Resource 10, 1930), oriented to the north and facing away from the patient buildings, is currently utilized for domiciliary care. It is a large, rectangular-shaped, two-story, fifteen-bay, hip-roof building with a brick exterior on a raised banded brick basement. The central block is flanked by two front facing gables that project only slightly from the structure's main body. The facade's central entry includes a modern door with a classic wooden surround containing round, Ionic pilasters topped with a segmented arch with modillions. The entry includes concrete stairs with metal railings. The basement level features an additional front entry with concrete stairs and cast-iron railings covered by a flat metal awning. The facade's roof includes three wooden pedimented dormers with arched vent openings. Two-story, flat-roof brick extensions housing emergency exit stairways are found on each side elevation of the building. A brick string course runs around the main block of the building near the base of the second-story windows. The windows throughout the building have one-over-one-light replacement sashes and terra cotta sills. Most of the windows on the building are paired, and some have been filled in with vents. The building has a six-course common bond brick exterior above the terra cotta water table and banded brick along the basement. Basement level windows are visible on all elevations of the building.

The attendants' quarters' (Resource 10, 1930) rear elevation contains a center entry as well but lacks any detailed architectural elements. The rear entry contains a modern door and a concrete ramp with iron railings. The ramp is covered with a flat metal awning. Three gabled dormers with arched vent openings are also found on the roof above the rear elevation.

Resource 11. Attendants' Quarters. 1932. *Contributing building.*

This attendants' quarters (Resource 11, 1932), oriented to the north away from the patient ward/treatment buildings, is currently being utilized for research and development purposes. This building is nearly identical to the neighboring attendants' quarters (Resource 10, 1930), with a few notable exceptions. The primary entry bay centered on the facade elevation features a double-leaf replacement door within a segmental arched surround. The only additional access on the facade elevation is a double-leaf pedestrian basement entry accessible by a ramp near the east end of the main block. The west end of the building includes an attached one-story, enclosed porch with brick piers and glass. The porch includes a center entry with concrete stairs and wrought-iron railings. The eastern wing includes a two-story, flat-roof brick extension stairway enclosure. The building's rear elevation contains a center entry that includes a wooden shed roof with square brick columns. The rear entry contains a modern door with a concrete ramp. The basement level is not visible on the rear elevation. Two metal fire escapes covered with metal awnings descend from the second floor to the ground surface on the rear facing gables located at each end of the building.

Resource 12. Garage. 1930. *Contributing building.*

The garage (Resource 12, 1930) is located slightly north of the east courtyard (Resource H, circa 1930s–1940s). Oriented to the northwest, this building faces away from the patient ward/treatment buildings and is currently used as the fire house and by the engineering department. This is a one-story, eight-bay, side-gable building. The rectangular-shaped structure is built into a slope and rests on a concrete foundation. Large hollow-type bricks make up much of the building's exterior, while smaller bricks have been utilized around window and door openings and have been used to enclose three bays. A small gable-end brick addition is located off the left side (northeast elevation). The building's larger vehicular bays contain aluminum overhead doors, while the smaller pedestrian bays contain modern metal double doors. The right side (southwest elevation) includes a metal door and a metal staircase leading to the ground level. Windows are located throughout the building's gable ends and rear elevation. The windows exhibit some replacements but are mostly filled with original ten-light metal-awning type sashes, with one twenty-light metal-awning sash.

Resource 13. Storehouse. 1930. *Contributing building.*

The storehouse (Resource 13, 1930) is located north of the east courtyard (Resource H, circa 1930s–1940s) and is currently used as a supply warehouse. Oriented to the northwest, this is a one-story, seven-bay, side-gable building. The rectangular-shaped building is built into a slope and contains a concrete foundation. Large hollow-type bricks make up much of the building's exterior, but smaller bricks have been utilized around window and door openings, within the corners, and for repairs. The building features a concrete loading dock along its facade which is covered by a metal awning. The facade elevation includes two entries with modern metal doors and a large bay opening with an aluminum rolling door. Windows throughout the building contain concrete sills and include six-over-six and six-over-three double-hung wooden sashes with metal bars.

Resource 14. Boiler House. 1930. *Contributing building.*

The boiler house (Resource 14, 1930) is located to the north-northwest of the east courtyard (Resource H, circa 1930s–1940s) and faces the south toward the storehouse (Resource 13, 1930) building. The boiler house continues to be utilized for its original purpose. It is a two-story, six-bay, side-gable building. The boiler house (Resource 14, 1930) is a rectangular-shaped building with a concrete foundation. The facade includes two large window bays filled with metal sashes and two similar bays filled with vents, along with a

single-leaf entry with a replacement door. Large hollow-type bricks make up much of the building's exterior, but smaller bricks have been utilized around window and door openings, within the corners, and for repairs. The rear elevation includes a flat-roof, cinderblock addition with a metal door connecting the main building to a large radial brick chimney (Resource 52, 1930). The rear elevation also includes a metal door entry with a flat metal awning. Windows throughout the building include a variety of twenty-, fifteen-, eight-, and six-light metal awning windows with concrete sills.

Resource 15. Laundry. 1930. *Contributing building.*

The laundry (Resource 15, 1930) is located to the north-northwest of the east courtyard (Resource H, circa 1930s–1940s) and is oriented to the southeast, facing the garage building (Resource 12, 1930). The laundry continues to be utilized for its original purpose. It is a single-story, fourteen-bay, side-gabled building with a concrete basement foundation that is fully exposed on the rear elevation. Large hollow-type bricks make up much of the building's exterior, but smaller bricks have been utilized around window and door openings, within the corners, and for repairs. The facade elevation includes three additions, including a brick shed-roof addition with an entry and a loading dock; a flat, metal awning used to cover equipment vehicles; and another brick shed-roof addition with an attached metal tool shed. The right side (northeast elevation) of the building includes two loading docks with aluminum rolling overhead doors. Various styles of window are located throughout the building, including six-over-six and eight-over-eight double-hung wooden sashes with brick sills and six-, nine-, and ten-light awning-type sashes with brick and concrete sills.

Resource 16. Nurses' Quarters. 1930. *Contributing building.*

The nurses' quarters (Resource 16, 1930) is located to the north-northwest of the west courtyard (Resource G, circa 1930s). Oriented to the northwest, it faces away from the patient ward/treatment buildings, and is currently used for administration purposes. The nurses' quarters (Resource 16, 1930) is a three-story, fifteen-bay, rectangular building with a brick exterior. Located to the rear is a one-story central wing that forms a T-shape. The central block is on a raised brick basement and includes symmetrical fenestration with a slightly projecting three-bay central entry pavilion featuring brick quoins, a wood cornice, cornice returns, and a lunette with a keystone. The facade entry consists of a surround with wood Ionic columns and a segmental pediment with modillions. The surround is filled by paired replacement doors and a two-light transom. Concrete and brick stairs with metal railings lead to the entry. A facade basement entry is located on the right side of the central pavilion and includes concrete stairs, metal railings, and a flat metal roof. Four gable-roof wood dormers with arched vent openings are located on the facade's roof slope. The gable-end side elevations feature brick corner quoins and large brick interior chimneys with recessed brick arches. The left side (northeast elevation) features a one-story open porch with a flat roof and four brick piers, a metal fire escape on the third floor, and a first-floor center entry including concrete stairs and an access ramp with wood railings. The southern side elevation features a three-story, flat-roof brick extension stairway enclosure with a first-floor entry. The windows throughout the building have one-over-one-light replacement sashes and terra cotta sills. The building has a six-course common bond brick exterior above the terra cotta water table and banded brick along the basement.

The rear elevation of the central block is similar to the front, with the exception that it includes a centered, three-story banded brick arch with terra cotta keystones. A fire escape exit, which includes a metal staircase and railings, is located between the second and third floors. The rear elevation's roof includes five wooden gabled dormers with arched vent openings.

The T-shape wing off the central block's rear elevation is connected by a one-story, brick hyphen featuring a wood cornice and four square Doric-style pilasters. The hyphen also includes a recessed entry along its southern side elevation with four Doric-style columns and double doors topped by a fanlight with a banded brick arch and three keystones. The length of the T-shaped wing is six bays; the section of the wing that forms the T is also six bays wide. The side elevations of the wing mimic the side elevations of the central block in that they feature interior chimneys on each end with vented arched openings and brick corner quoins, only on a much smaller scale. Windows throughout the T-shape wing include one-over-one double-hung replacement sashes with false brick and terra cotta keystones. Windows within the gable ends also include one-over-one double-hung replacement sashes but with terra cotta sills and jack arches with terra cotta keystones. Two entries are located along the wing's northeast side elevation, both with modern doors and accessible through a concrete ramp with cast-iron railings.

Resource 17. Air Conditioning Plant. Circa 1970s–1980s. *Noncontributing building.*

The air conditioning plant (Resource 17, circa 1970s–1980s), facing away from the patient buildings, is located slightly northeast of the west courtyard (Resource G, circa 1930s). The air conditioning plant continues to be utilized for its original purpose. Oriented to the north, it is a one-story, five-bay building constructed from structural tile blocks. The rectangular-shaped structure is built into a slope and contains a concrete foundation. The facade includes a single-leaf pedestrian entry with a metal door and a large bay filled with an overhead door. The left side (eastern elevation) includes an aluminum rolling overhead door and modern fixed windows, while the rear (southern elevation) includes additional bands of modern fixed windows. The right side (western elevation) includes two entrances. Large air conditioning units are visible on the building's roof.

Resource 18. Apartment House. 1930. *Contributing building.*

The apartment house (Resource 18, 1930), located on the north side of Black Horse Road, is oriented to the southeast facing the road. Resource 18 is currently utilized as a hoptel, a place for veterans to stay overnight that have appointments at the medical center. It is located to the southeast of the inpatient nursing home (Resource 138, 1981). This is a thirteen-bay, two-story, common-bond brick building with a raised brick basement. The five-bay central block is flanked by two front-gable, three-bay projections that extend only slightly from the facade wall plane. The building includes a symmetrical fenestration with identical first-floor entries located at both ends of the center block. Both front entries include wooden doors with nine lights and decorative wooden hood surrounds with fanlights and leaded glass set beneath protruding round arches. Brick stairs with terra cotta coping and metal railings lead to the entries. The windows throughout the facade elevation include various sizes of one-over-one double-hung replacement sashes with jack arches, terra cotta sills, and many with keystones. The gable-end projections include brick parapet walls with false chimneys on each end. Vented lunettes beneath brick round arches with terra cotta keystones are set within each gable. Extending beyond the projections along the side elevations are full height enclosed porches with flat roofs, decorative wood paneling, and cornices with modillions. The porches also include two bands of three, one-over-one, double-hung replacement sashes on each story.

The apartment house's (Resource 18, 1930) rear elevation contains a center full-height enclosed porch that projects from the central block of the building. This porch is similar to those located at both side elevations of the building. The porch is flanked by two entries, which contain aluminum awnings, concrete stairs, and wrought-iron railings. Identical entries are located within the enclosed porches on each end of the building. Two additional rear entrances are located at the basement level on the western elevation of the central block. They are filled with metal doors with a simulated nine-light

window. Fenestration within the gable-end rear projections is identical to those of the facade, but windows located within the rear central block lack terra cotta keystones. The building's basement level contains several casement windows. This building also features terra cotta banding just above the basement level and an interior brick chimney.

Resource 19. Officer's Duplex. 1930. *Contributing building.*

This officer's duplex (Resource 19, 1930) is located along the western portion of Pennsylvania Avenue near the southwest corner of the historic district within the arc of residential buildings. It faces the recreation building (Resource 5, 1930) and is currently being used for environmental management offices. This building is nearly identical to the two additional officer's duplexes (Resources 27 and 28, both 1932). A sidewalk connects the front of the duplex to Pennyslvania Avenue, a portion of the elliptical drive surrounding the core central group of buildings within the historic district. Oriented to the northeast, this is a two-and-one-half-story, six-bay (w/d/w/w/d/w), residential duplex with a gambrel roof and parapeted gables along the side elevations. The two single-leaf facade entries have elaborate wood surrounds featuring broken bed pediments, dentils, and Tuscan engaged columns. Above the entries are leaded glass fanlights. The windows appear to have terra cotta sills, and replacement one-over-one-light double-hung sashes are found throughout. Single-story, flat-roof porches supported by square brick columns are found at the two gable ends of the duplex. The porches, enclosed with windows, exhibit wide entablatures with dentil molding and metal awnings. The rear elevation also features symmetrical fenestration and single-leaf entries beneath metal awnings. The rear elevation also features two one-story, flat-roof projections. The brick exterior of the building is finished in six-course common bond, and a brick soldier course surrounds the building between the first floor and basement level.

Resource 20. Entry at Blackhorse Hill Road (Gatehouse and Gateposts). 1930. *Contributing building.*

The entry at Blackhorse Hill Road consists of a gatehouse and entry gateposts. The gate house (Resource 20, 1930) is located along Blackhorse Hill Road within the northwestern portion of the historic district. It is unclear if the gate house continues to be utilized for its original purpose, as it was vacant at the time of the survey. It is a brick, rectangular-shaped, three-bay, side gable-roofed building. It includes a slate roof and wooden cornices that exhibit slight returns at the gable ends. Other features include banded brick arches with terra cotta keystones on both gable ends, a corbel on a brick pilaster on one corner of the front elevation matching the gate, and a band of soldier brick below the roofline on the facade elevation. The gate house includes six-over-six and four-over-four wooden double-hung sashes with terra cotta sills and jack arches. The center entrance features a wooden surround with pilasters and a small, hip-roof, bracketed hood. An off-centered brick chimney pierces the roof over the rear elevation.

The entry gateposts (Resource 20, 1930) consist of three square brick posts set on concrete foundations with curved wrought iron fencing between the posts. The post in the center and the northeasterly post are slightly smaller and simpler in their decoration, exhibiting only a concrete crown molding at the top of the post. The southwesterly post is slightly larger with a wider crown molding and a concrete square on top. A brick pilaster topped with a decorative concrete corbel is attached to the southwest side of the post. This decorative pilaster matches one across the entry driveway attached to the gate house.

No other gatehouse similar to Resource 20 is located in the historic district. A stone gatehouse, posts, and wall are located at the intersection of Veterans Drive (that becomes Pennsylvania Avenue)

and Business U.S. Highway 30. This gatehouse, posts, and wall are no longer owned by the medical center but were constructed for the facility. Because of the loss of integrity of the area between the historic district and the stone structures and their distance from the medical center, these resources were not included in this nomination.

There is a stone gate house and a mortared stone fence that extends for approximately 900 feet along the north side of Business U.S. Highway 30

Resource 21. Flag Pole. 1930. *Contributing object.*

A flag pole (Resource 21, 1930) is located directly south of the main building's (Resource 1, 1930) facade elevation. Many of the original flag poles that remain on the campuses of the Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospitals are usually supported by substantial bases of poured concrete. The flag pole at the Coatesville VA Hospital Historic District features a flared, poured concrete, octagonal base, similar in size and construction to those of other Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. It remains situated in its original location, retaining its prominent spot as a focal point within the historic district.

Resource 22. Gas Meter House. Circa 1930s. *Contributing building.*

The gas meter house (Resource 22, circa 1930s) is located slightly west of the boiler house (Resource 14, 1930). It is a small, one-story, rectangular-shaped, side-gable brick building with a concrete foundation used to house a gas meter. It contains an entry off the eastern elevation and one six-light metal fixed window with concrete sills on each of the remaining three elevations. It also features a wood cornice surrounding the structure just below the roofline.

Resource 23. Water Tower and Tank. 1930. *Contributing structure.*

The water tower and tank (Resource 23, 1930) is located to the northwest of the neurological building (Resource 59, 1945) and appears to remain unaltered from the period of significance. This water tower has six supports with both horizontal bracing and vertical x-bracing for additional stability. The metal supports rest on poured concrete footers. The tank at the apex of the tower has a metal, conical roof. A metal pedestrian walkway with a metal railing is located along the lower portion of the tank.

Resource 26. Medical Officer in Charge's Residence. 1930. *Contributing building.*

The medical officer in charge's residence (Resource 26, 1930) is located in the southwestern portion of the historic district. Resource 26 is currently used for administrative offices. It faces the recreation building (Resource 5, 1930) and patient ward/treatment buildings of the west courtyard (Resource G, circa 1930s) and is connected to the western portion of Pennsylvania Avenue by a pedestrian sidewalk. Oriented to the northeast, the medical officer in charge's residence (Resource 26, 1930) is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gable residence. The centered single-leaf entry has a five-light transom and a wood door surround featuring a broken pediment with a pineapple finial and fluted pilasters. The entry has paneled reveals and a paneled wood door. Cornice returns are found on the two gable ends. At the left side (southeast elevation) gable end the cornice is broken at the apex of the gable, where a single, slightly projecting brick chimney is located. The windows have terra cotta sills, and one-over-one-light double-hung replacement sashes are found throughout the residence. Single-story, flat-roof, brick wings are found at the two gable ends and possess similar features to the main block of the house. On the rear elevation of the northwest wing is a shed-roof enclosed porch on a brick foundation. Aluminum awnings are found on a central window on the rear elevation, the rear

brick porch, and the brick wing on the left side (southeast elevation) of the main block. The building's rear elevation includes a two-story extension and a center entry, again with an aluminum awning, brick stairs, and metal railings. It also includes a shed dormer on the rear roof slope. The building's basement level contains several replacement casement windows with terra cotta sills. Two small lawn areas enclosed by stone fencing are located along the side elevations of the residence.

Resource 27. Officer's Duplex. 1932. *Contributing building.*

This officer's duplex (Resource 27, 1932) is located in the west portion of the historic district. A sidewalk connects the facade (northeast) elevation of the building to Pennsylvania Avenue, providing access to the buildings of the west courtyard (Resource G, circa 1930s). It faces the patient ward/treatment buildings of the west courtyard and the former residence currently houses community and congressional affairs offices. Oriented to the east, this duplex is nearly identical to the two other officer's duplex buildings (Resources 19, 1930; and 28, 1932), with no notable difference between this building and the previously described duplex (Resource 19, 1930).

Resource 28. Officer's Duplex. 1932. *Contributing building.*

This officer's duplex (Resource 28, 1932) is situated west of the west courtyard (Resource G, circa 1930s). It faces the patient ward/treatment buildings and the recreation building (Resource 5, 1930). The facade (southeast elevation) is connected by a sidewalk to Pennsylvania Avenue. Originally an officer's duplex, the building currently houses administrative functions. This two-and-one-half-story, six-bay (w/d/w/w/d/w) duplex is nearly identical to the two other officer's duplex buildings (Resources 19, 1930 and 27, 1932), with no notable difference between this building and the previously described duplexes.

Resource 36. Greenhouse. 1932. *Contributing structure.*

The greenhouse (Resource 36, 1932) is situated in the eastern portion of the historic district on the north side of Blackhorse Hill Road, to the southwest of the child care center (Resource 151, 1996). The structure also currently houses a horticultural office. It is a single-story, rectangular mass, gable-oriented greenhouse with a gable-roof structure constructed of brick attached to the west end. The metal framed greenhouse is set on a raised brick foundation and is sheathed in translucent plastic or glass panels. Panels along both sides of the ridgeline are hinged in order to be opened for additional ventilation. There is a single pedestrian entry bay located at the east end of the structure. The brick portion has a double-leaf entry with modern replacement doors on the west elevation sheltered by a metal awning. Modern replacement windows are found on all three exterior elevations of the brick portion of the resource.

Resource 38. Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building. 1936. *Contributing building.*

The neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 38, 1936) is situated in the southeast corner of the east courtyard (Resource H, circa 1930s–1940s). It is oriented to the northwest, facing the courtyard, and currently houses administration and education services. It is a large, two-story, side-gable, nineteen-bay H-building supported by a raised basement with hip-roof return wings extending from both the facade and rear elevations creating the building's H shape. The facade entry is located in a central three-bay projecting pavilion. The terra cotta entry surround features fluted pilasters supporting an entablature and segmental arched pediment with dentil molding. The surround is filled with a replacement metal frame glass door, sidelights, and transom. The entry is accessible by a concrete staircase and double concrete ramps, all flanked by metal railings. The windows of the projecting pavilion's first level have brick jack arches, and the second story features brick arches with concrete keystones. A bull's-eye window is found in the gable of the projecting pavilion, which also exhibits cornice returns. The building's central block is capped with a large,

square terra cotta balustrade. A small, flat-roof, brick addition is found on the east elevation of the left (easterly) facade return wing. The windows throughout the building have one-over-one-light replacement sashes and terra cotta sills. The building has a six-course common bond brick exterior above the terra cotta water table and banded brick along the basement. Several of the building's windows have been enclosed with brick. Two interior brick chimneys are located within the central block. The building features terra cotta banding just above the basement level and terra cotta cornices with modillions along the entire structure. Basement level windows are visible on all elevations of the building.

The two gable ends (side elevations) of the main block of the building feature large square vents within their pediments. Two-story, three-bay hip-roof returns extend from the facade and rear elevations and are supported by a raised basement. The rear of the larger outside return wings exhibit first- and second-floor, three-bay porches. The porches, enclosed with brick and modern windows, include large two-story brick arches with terra cotta keystones surrounding the windows. The arches also include terra cotta bands and terra cotta balustrades under the first-floor window. The westernmost rear return wing includes a covered wheelchair-accessible concrete ramp leading to a centered, modern metal door. A gable-roofed central rear return wing, slightly shorter in depth, also extends from the rear elevation. It features a lunette within the pediment. Several additional entries are located on the rear of the building.

Resource 39. Semi-Acute Building. 1936. *Contributing building.*

The semi-acute building (Resource 39, 1936) is oriented to the northwest, facing the east courtyard (Resource H, circa 1930s–1940s) along which it is located. The building, situated along the southern portion of the east courtyard (Resource H, circa 1930s–1940s), currently contains inpatient/mental health services. This building is nearly identical to the neuropsychiatric infirmary (Resource 38, 1936) with a few exceptions. The front entry staircase of this building is sheltered by a multi-tiered, flat-roof metal awning that rises with the staircase. The primary entry bay exhibits a similar surround, with the exception that the surround on this building is topped by a pediment rather than a segmental arch. Two small, flat-roof, brick additions are found on the interior elevations of the forward return wings: one of the additions contains a single-leaf pedestrian entry. The rear elevation of this building totals four stories in height, with an additional partial basement level at the southeast corner of the building. Two pedestrian entries within flat-roof, brick, arched entryways are situated within the interior corners of the two larger outer rear return wings.

Resource 40. Gardener's Tool House. 1937. *Contributing building.*

The gardener's tool house (Resource 40, 1937) is located north of Blackhorse Hill Road to the west of the greenhouse (Resource 36, 1932). The gardener's tool house continues to be utilized for its original purpose. It is a small, one-story, rectangular-shaped, gable-oriented building with a brick exterior and concrete foundation. Oriented to the northeast, the three-bay gardener's tool house (Resource 40, 1937) includes a modern metal casement and one-over-one double-hung sash-type windows. An access door is within the facade gable, and double doors with a concrete ramp are located along its northern elevation.

Resource 41. Oil House. Circa 1930s. *Contributing building.*

The oil house (Resource 41, circa 1930s) is a small, one-story, prefabricated metal structure with double doors on one side. Oriented to the northwest, it was built on a concrete block foundation. The oil house (Resource 41, circa 1930s) is located to the east of the storehouse (Resource 13, 1930).

Resource 43. Garage. 1943. *Contributing building.*

This garage (Resource 43, 1943) is situated north of the attendants' quarters (Resource 11, 1932), north of Black Horse Road. The garage continues to be utilized for its original purpose. Oriented to the east, it is an eight-bay vehicular garage constructed of structural tile block with brick across the facade elevation. The building exhibits a shed-roof and wood cornice. Each vehicular entry bay contains a replacement overhead garage door.

Resource 46. Gardener Storage Building. Circa 1930s. *Contributing building.*

The gardener storage building (Resource 46, circa 1930s) is located north of the gardener's tool house (Resource 40, 1937), north of Blackhorse Hill Road. It is a small, one-story, rectangular-shaped, front-gable brick building with a concrete foundation. Oriented to the southeast, the storage shed includes an access door within the front gable, several modern fixed windows with brick sills, and a wooden cornice with cornice returns. A vent is visible on the building's roofline.

Resource 50. Garage. 1933. *Contributing building.*

This building (Resource 50, 1933) consists of an elongated, one-story, red-brick parking garage with eight large metal replacement overhead doors along one side. The garage continues to be utilized for its original purpose. Oriented to the west and located northwest of the intersection of Blackhorse Hill Road and New Jersey Avenue, the rear and sides of the garage are constructed of hollow tiles, while the facade consists of smaller normal bricks.

Resource 52. Radial Brick Chimney. 1930. *Contributing structure.*

The radial brick chimney (Resource 52, 1930) is located immediately adjacent to the north (rear) elevation of the boiler house (Resource 14, 1930). The large brick structure is associated with the boiler plant's operations. It features a base slightly wider than the chimney itself. A small, arched metal door is found at the base of the structure.

Resource 53. Pump House. 1937. *Contributing building.*

The pump house (Resource 53, 1937) is located along New Jersey Road near its intersection with State Route 340 at the northeastern corner of the historic district. The pump house appears to continue to be utilized for its original purpose. It is a small, one-story, rectangular-shaped, three-bay, side-gable building with a brick exterior and concrete foundation. Oriented to the southwest, it includes single-leaf entries on both the facade and rear elevations, three four-over-four double-hung sash-type windows with terra cotta sills and jack arches, and a wooden cornice with cornice returns.

Resource 55. Garage. 1935. *Contributing building.*

This building (Resource 55, 1935) is a small, one-story, three-bay, shed-roof garage oriented to the northeast. The garage is located northwest of the medical officer in charge's residence (Resource 26, 1930) and appears to continue to be utilized for its original purpose. It is constructed primarily of red brick and has three large metal overhead doors within the vehicular entry bays situated along one side. The rear wall is constructed of concrete blocks. At the southeast (left) side, an aluminum overhang supported by three upright metal beams provides sheltered parking for a fourth vehicle.

Resource 56. Garage. 1937. *Contributing building.*

This building (Resource 56, 1937) is an elongated, one-story, four-bay, shed-roof, red-brick parking garage located northwest of the officer's duplex (Resource 28, 1932). The garage appears to continue to

be utilized for its original purpose. Oriented to the west and located along the west boundary of the historic district, this building has wooden boxed eaves, and the sidewalls are constructed with a pattern of alternating rows of solid bricks and hollow tile blocks.

Resource 57. Neuropsychiatric Infirmary and Tuberculosis Building. 1944. *Contributing building.*

The neuropsychiatric infirmary and tuberculosis building (Resource 57, 1944) is oriented to the southwest, facing the east courtyard (Resource H, circa 1930s–1940s). Located at the eastern end of the east courtyard, the neuropsychiatric infirmary and tuberculosis building (Resource 57, 1944) currently functions as a nursing home and also contains clinics and outpatient mental health services. This H-shape neuropsychiatric infirmary and tuberculosis building (Resource 57, 1944) and the adjacent psychiatric building (Resource 58, 1945) are similar in overall finish and architectural characteristics to the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 38, 1936) and semi-acute building (Resource 39, 1936) also located along the east courtyard (Resource H, circa 1930s–1940s), with a few slight differences.

The neuropsychiatric infirmary and tuberculosis building (Resource 57, 1944) is a two-story, side-gable, seventeen-bay H-building supported by a raised basement with hip-roof return wings extending from both the facade and rear elevations, creating the building's H shape. The facade entry is located in a central, five-bay, double-projecting pavilion. The entry surround features fluted pilasters supporting an entablature and segmental arched pediment with dentil molding. The surround is filled with a replacement metal frame glass door, sidelights, and transom. The entry is accessible by a concrete staircase, and a double concrete ramp, all flanked by metal railings. The windows of the projecting pavilion have brick jack arches on the first floor and brick arches with terra cotta keystones on the second floor. A cornice return and bull's-eye window are found within the gable of the projecting pavilion. The building's central block is capped with a terra cotta balustrade. The original two-story brick arched porches are found at the termini of the facade return wings. The porches of the return wings on both the first and second stories have been filled with brick and modern windows. Each arch also includes a terra cotta band and a terra cotta balustrade under the first-floor window. Full-height, flat-roof brick additions are situated on the interior walls of both forward return wings, providing additional egress/ingress. The windows throughout the building have one-over-one-light replacement sashes and terra cotta sills. The building has a six-course common bond brick exterior above the terra cotta water table and banded brick along the basement. The building features terra cotta banding just above the basement level and terra cotta cornices with modillions along the entire structure. Basement level windows are visible on all elevations of the building.

The rear elevation of the building is similar in overall features to the facade. Several pedestrian entries are situated within the basement level of the rear elevation: two of the entries are sheltered by flat-roof awnings. The rear elevation also exhibits two hip-roof return wings extending from the outer ends of the main block and a gable-roof wing extending from the center. The central wing features a lunette filled with a vent within its gable. Small, single-story brick additions with a flat roof have been added to the outside walls of each outer rear return wing.

Resource 58. Psychiatric Building. 1945. *Contributing building.*

The psychiatric building (Resource 58, 1945), currently housing inpatient/mental health services, is oriented to the southeast facing the east courtyard (Resource H, circa 1930s–1940s). It is nearly identical to the neuropsychiatric infirmary and tuberculosis building (Resource 57, 1944), with a few minor differences. The primary entry bay on the facade elevation of this building features a multi-tiered, flat-roof shelter that rises with the rise of the front stairs. The full-height, flat-roof brick additions, housing stairways for ingress/egress, are on the outer walls of the two facade return wings rather than on the inner walls as

exhibited on the neuropsychiatric infirmary and tuberculosis building (Resource 57, 1944). Also, the front lawn of this building is enclosed by a fence with a metal gate spanning the width between the two forward return wings. The rear elevation contains several additional entries, though none of them feature overhangs or awnings. An entry on the rear of the central rear wing is accessible via a concrete ramp. Several windows on the basement level of the central rear wing have been enclosed with glass block.

Resource 59. Neurological Building. 1945. *Contributing building.*

The neurological building (Resource 59, 1945) fills the northwest corner of the east courtyard (Resource H, circa 1930s–1940s). It faces the courtyard and was vacant at the time of the survey for renovations. It is a large, thirty-one-bay, V-shaped, two-story building with a brick exterior resting on a raised basement. The central block is rectangular-shaped and contains a pyramidal roof exhibiting a terra cotta cornice. An entry pavilion with three-bays projects slightly from the central block. It features Ionic-style brick pilasters topped with a terra cotta entablature and pediment with dentils. A terra cotta wreath and festoons are located in the center of the pediment. The facade entry includes a decorative terra cotta surround with a broken pediment. The main entry is accessible by a concrete ramp with an aluminum shelter. The central block is flanked by angled, two-story wings extending a length of fourteen bays, which extend through a slightly projecting three-bay return near the end of each wing. The returns include brick corner quoins, a forward gabled pediment with a terra cotta cornice with dentils, and a vented lunette with a brick arch, terra cotta keystone, and sill. Hip-roof porches extend from the far ends of each side wing of the building. The porches, which have been enclosed, feature brick pilasters, a terra cotta entablature with dentils, a broken terra cotta band between the first and second floor, a terra cotta band below the first floor, and decorative terra cotta wreath and festoons under the second-story windows. First-floor windows of the enclosed porches include modern one-over-one double-hung sashes topped with an undecorated fanlight, and second-floor windows include one-over-one double-hung sashes topped with single-light transoms. A first-floor facade bay of both side porches has been altered to accommodate a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door. Windows located throughout the remainder of the building contain replacement one-over-one double-hung sashes topped with jack arches and terra cotta sills. The building has a five-course common bond brick exterior above the terra cotta water table and banded brick along the basement.

The rear elevation contains many of the architectural details of the front, but lacks a pedimented entry. Extending from the rear of the building's central block is a two-story, flat-roof brick section on a fully exposed basement. A flat metal awning shelters a basement level entry within this portion of the building. This entry consists of metal and glass automatic doors. To either side of the central block of the rear elevation of the building are two-story, three-bay, hip-roof return wings four bays in length and fully exposed basements. Small, single-story, flat-roof additions are located along the north and south elevations of the western hip-roof return wing, with each addition containing a single-leaf entry with a metal door. Two-story, three-bay, gable-roof return wings with fully exposed basements are located along the rear elevation opposite the facade return wings.

Resource 66. Swimming Pool. Circa 1970s. *Noncontributing structure.*

The swimming pool (Resource 66, circa 1970s) is an inverted L-shape structure situated within a rectangular area encompassed by a chain-link fence in the northeastern portion of the historic district. It features small, square, blue tiles around the pool edges. The structure was closed for the winter and covered at the time of the survey, prohibiting further details from being gathered.

Resource 67. Water Tower and Tank. 1955. *Noncontributing structure.*

This water tower and tank (Resource 67, 1955) is comprised of a large cylindrical tank with a semi-spherical base situated on one main column with six additional supports. Both horizontal bracing and vertical x-bracing are found on the structure, providing for additional stability. A pedestrian walkway with a metal railing circles the structure near the base of the tank. It is surrounded by a chain-link fence.

Resource 68. Picnic Shelter. 1958. *Noncontributing structure.*

This picnic shelter (Resource 68, 1958) is a rectangular structure consisting of a hip-roof supported by ten concrete-block columns. The roof exhibits visible rafter tails and a wood cornice. The base appears to be a solid, poured concrete pad with four picnic tables in the center. This picnic shelter (Resource 68, 1958) is located down the hillside and southwest of the main building (Resource 1, 1930).

Resource 69. Physical Medicine/Rehabilitation Service Building. 1960. *Noncontributing building.*

The physical medicine/rehabilitation service building (Resource 69, 1960) is a one-story, U-shaped building with a partially exposed basement on the facade (north elevation). The building continues to serve its original function. Oriented to the north, to the rear elevation of the attendants' quarters (Resource 10, 1930), the physical medicine/rehabilitation service building (Resource 69, 1960) faces away from the patient ward/treatment buildings of the west courtyard (Resource G, circa 1930s). The facade of the main block is composed of five bays consisting largely of alternating vertical bands of red brick and ribbons of hopper windows beneath fixed single-light sashes set beneath stucco panels. A single-leaf entry is located in the east bay of the main block. A three-bay projection is located along the east portion of the facade elevation containing a single-leaf entry within the central bay. A two-bay projection on a raised basement is located along the west portion of the facade elevation with each bay containing paired hopper windows. The right side (west elevation) has eleven bays with the north bay containing a single-leaf entry and the remaining bays filled with single-hopper windows. The left side (east elevation) has six-bays including a double-leaf entry with metal doors opening onto a loading dock. The rear elevation is slightly below grade and exhibits eight bays containing ribbons of four hopper windows. The entire building is situated at a lower elevation than the patient ward/treatment buildings surrounding the west courtyard.

Resource 70. Facilities Engineering Building. 1961. *Noncontributing building.*

The facilities engineering building (Resource 70, 1961) is situated slightly north-northeast of the east courtyard (Resource H, circa 1930s–1940s) and north of the psychiatric building (Resource 58, 1945). Resource 70 contains offices pertaining to the facilities engineering department. The facilities engineering building (Resource 70, 1961) is rectangular in shape with red brick exterior walls. The facilities engineering building (Resource 70, 1961) is a single-story, thirteen-bay, flat-roof building oriented to the south. The front of the building has four entries (two double-leaf and two single-leaf), as well as nine pairs of one-light or two-light awning windows. A door is also found at each rear corner, each end of a slightly smaller red-brick extension. Each side of the building has two additional pairs of two-light windows, while the rear consists of twelve additional pairs of evenly spaced three-light windows.

Resource 71. Emergency Generator Building. 1971. *Noncontributing building.*

This emergency generator building (Resource 71, 1971) is a small, one-story, gable-oriented, red-brick building with no windows. Located to the immediate southwest of the continued treatment building (Resource 6, 1932), the building is oriented to the northwest. This emergency generator building (Resource 71, 1971) has a single metal door, as well as metal vents on the facade and rear (southeast elevation). It serves as an auxiliary power unit and houses an emergency generator.

Resource 72. Chapel. 1966. *Noncontributing building.*

The chapel (Resource 72, 1966) is constructed largely of red brick and is located south of the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 9, 1932). Oriented to the southwest, the facade of the chapel has a single-story, rectangular, flat roof extension with a brick exterior that extends to the southwest corner of the main, gable-roofed block of the building. The facade's double-entry door, exhibiting a stained glass surround, is located within this flat-roof extension. A portion of the flat roof over the primary entry bay exhibits a butterfly roof. This portion of the roof extends forward, providing shelter for the main entry. Above the butterfly roof section is a large stained-glass window set within the gable end of the main block of the building. Tri-part, stained-glass windows run the length of both side elevations. Two sets of double-leaf entries are located along both the right side (southeast elevation) and left side (northwest elevation). The entries are filled with modern metal frame, single-light doors. Other features of the building include a plain white steeple, small paired windows on the flat-roof portion, and decorative brickwork on the rear elevation. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles.

Resource 74. Main Substation Building. 1968. *Noncontributing building.*

The main substation building (Resource 74, 1968) is a brick building with a gable roof and asphalt shingles. The main substation building (Resource 74, 1968) is located in the western portion of the historic district, southwest of the gatehouse and entry gateposts (Resource 20, 1930) along Blackhorse Hill Road. Oriented to the south, the side-gable building has a single door along the facade and double doors and a window on the left gable end (west elevation). Near the peak of the left and right sides (west and east elevations) are single or double metal vents. The right side (east elevation) has a single window opening. The rear of the building has a gable-roof projection with a single window and two windows to the right of the gable-roof projection. The windows throughout the building are filled with replacement nine-over-nine-light, double-hung sashes.

Resource 75. Emergency Generator Building. 1971. *Noncontributing building.*

This emergency generator building (Resource 75, 1971) is a small, one-story, red-brick, front-gable building with no windows and a gable roof. The building is located immediately northeast of the continued treatment building (Resource 8, 1932). This emergency generator building (Resource 75, 1971) is oriented to the northwest. It has a single metal door along the facade and metal vents on both the facade and rear elevations.

Resource 79. Emergency Generator Building. 1971. *Noncontributing building.*

This emergency generator building (Resource 79, 1971) is a small, windowless, one-story, red-brick, front-gable building which houses an emergency generator. It is located to the immediate northwest of the neurological building (Resource 59, 1945). Oriented to the west, this emergency generator building (Resource 79, 1971) has a single metal door along the facade and metal vents on both the facade and rear elevations. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles.

Resource 81. Emergency Generator Building. 1971. *Noncontributing building.*

This emergency generator building (Resource 81, 1971) is a small, windowless, one-story, red brick, front-gable building which houses an emergency generator. It is located to the south of the neuropsychiatric infirmary and tuberculosis building (Resource 57, 1944). This emergency generator building (Resource 81, 1971), oriented to the northeast, has a single metal door on its facade and metal vents on both the facade and rear elevations.

Resource 85. Air Conditioner Condenser. Circa 1970s. *Noncontributing object.*

The air conditioner condenser (Resource 85, circa 1970s) is concealed behind a chain-link fence with green privacy slats. The air conditioner condenser (Resource 85, circa 1970s) is located to the north of the physical medicine/rehabilitation service building (Resource 69, 1960) and consists of mechanical equipment related to the air conditioning system.

Resource 93. Pool Filter House. Circa 1970s. *Noncontributing building.*

The pool filter house (Resource 93, circa 1970s) is a small, concrete block, front-gable building. It is located to the northeast of the swimming pool (Resource 66, circa 1970s). Oriented to the northwest, the pool filter house (Resource 93, circa 1970s) has a single-leaf facade entry. No windows are found along any of the elevations of the building. There are single small metal vents within both the facade and rear gables.

Resource 100. Emergency Generator Building. 1984. *Noncontributing building.*

This emergency generator (Resource 100, 1984) is a small, single-story, front-gable, red brick building. It is located northwest of the attendants' quarters (Resource 10, 1930), south of Blackhorse Hill Road. Oriented to the south, this emergency generator (Resource 100, 1984) has a double-leaf entry along the facade filled with metal doors and large vents on the other three elevations.

Resource 126. Picnic Shelter. 1982. *Noncontributing structure.*

This picnic shelter (Resource 126, 1982) consists of wooden support posts composed of three posts each and a wood-framed, asphalt-shingled roof. It is located in the eastern portion of the historic district, east of the restrooms building (Resource 127, 1982). The picnic shelter (Resource 126, 1982) is rectangular in shape with a rectangular extension of the roof along one side, which covers an attached red brick storage room. Vertical boards cut with a modified scallop pattern along the bottom fill in both gable ends. A red-brick barbecue pit is located in the center of the shelter, and a chimney protrudes from the center of the main roof.

Resource 127. Restrooms Building. 1982. *Noncontributing building.*

The restrooms building (Resource 127, 1982) is a single-story, side-gable building with a brick exterior. The north and south elevations each have a two-pane modern window and a single-leaf pedestrian entry. The gable ends (side elevations) have no windows or entries.

Resource 129/141. Oxygen Storage Facility. Circa 1980s. *Noncontributing structure.*

The oxygen storage facility (Resource 129/141, circa 1980s) is a large, single-story, red-brick structure with a double door on the northwest elevation. The bricks are placed to form a grid-like pattern of ventilation holes. A concrete band surrounds the structure along the foundation and horizontally around the center of the structure. The structure, which does not have a roof, contains oxygen storage tanks.

Resource 136. Incinerator. 1972. *Noncontributing structure.*

The incinerator (Resource 136, 1972) is surrounded by chain-link fence and has a single tall, cylindrical stack or chimney inside. A portion of the structure is metal frame with metal panel siding. The incinerator (Resource 136, 1972) is located to the west of the equipment shed (Resource F, circa 1980s).

Resource 138. Inpatient Nursing Home. 1981. *Noncontributing building.*

The inpatient nursing home (Resource 138, 1981) is a large, asymmetrical, two-story, flat-roofed building with a modern brick exterior and fixed windows. The building, currently utilized as an inpatient nursing home care unit, is located north of Blackhorse Hill Road, north of the apartment house (Resource 18, 1930), and east of New Jersey Avenue. The building, oriented to the southeast and facing the apartment house (Resource 18, 1930), appears to be a single-story structure. A portion of the lower level of the facade elevation is sunken beneath the primary ground level but features an open area between the building and the hillside in front of it. An arched, covered walkway spans this open area leading to the southeast corner of the upper level of the building's facade. Both the lower and upper levels are visible on the remaining elevations, which also exhibit paired windows. A flat-roofed, brick central block rises from the roof of the central portion of the building. A loading dock is found on the left side (southwest elevation) of the building.

Resource 139. Nutrition/Food Service Building. 1989. *Noncontributing building.*

The nutrition/food service building (Resource 139, 1989) is situated in the far northeast corner of the east courtyard (Resource H, circa 1930s–1940s). Resource 139 contains the patient dining hall along with the hospital's food services. It features a large footprint but is a one-story building, therefore, at a much lower height than the surrounding patient ward/treatment H-buildings. Due to this fact, and its slightly downslope position from the main courtyard, it is not visually intrusive from within the courtyard. The irregularly shaped building features a flat roof, multiple flat-roof projections extending out from the main block, and a modified hip-roofed block projecting up from the center of the main block. The primary entry bay is centered on the southwest elevation and is accessible by a downward leading concrete stairway or concrete ramp from the east courtyard (Resource H, circa 1930s–1940s). The main entry consists of a hip-roof glass vestibule with a double-sliding-glass door. The exterior of the building exhibits banded brick, modern multi-part windows, and round concrete motifs surrounded by brick soldier courses. Several pedestrian entries sheltered by flat-roof awnings are found on the northeast and northwest elevations of the building, outside the eastern courtyard (Resource H, circa 1930s–1940s). A loading dock is situated at the northwest corner of the building facing Delaware Avenue, which nearly encircles the eastern courtyard portion of the historic district. The nutrition/food service building is connected to both of the neighboring H-buildings (Resources 57, 1944; and 58, 1945) by connecting corridors (Resource B, circa 1960s, 1980s) that flank the entry facing the east courtyard.

Resource 142. Picnic Pavilion. Circa 1990s. *Noncontributing structure.*

This picnic pavilion (Resource 142, circa 1990s) is located at the east end of the west courtyard (Resource G, circa 1930s), directly to the rear of a neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 9, 1932). It is similar in style to another picnic shelter (Resource 126, 1982) within the historic district. This pavilion exhibits a wooden framed roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The roof is supported by wooden supports composed of three posts each that are set in concrete footers. The structure is rectangular in

shape. Vertical boards cut with a modified scallop pattern along the bottom fill in both gable ends. The floor is poured concrete. A number of picnic tables are found in the pavilion.

Resource 151. Child Care Center. 1996. *Noncontributing building.*

The child care center (Resource 151, 1996) is a modern, prefabricated, modular metal T-shaped building situated in the northeastern portion of the historic district, north of Blackhorse Hill Road and northeast of the greenhouse (Resource 36, 1932). The child care center (Resource 151, 1996) features a flat roof and modern wooden entry ramp and steps. In total it has seven solid doors, each with a small square window in the upper center. The entries are located on each elevation. The exterior walls also have an additional seven fixed windows distributed primarily in the front and along one side, so as to provide a view of the entry ramp and porch area.

Resource A. Connecting Corridors. Circa 1930s–1940s. *Contributing structures.*

The contributing connecting corridors (Resource A, circa 1930s–1940s) dating to the 1930s of the Coatesville VA Hospital Historic District are one- or two-story, gable-roof, exterior corridors with brick exteriors and arched window openings. The corridors are set on concrete foundations. Many of the arched openings are enclosed with brick, while others retain four-light lunette windows. Some of the single-story corridors are partially below grade, while others are completely above grade. Vehicular bays exhibiting keystones can be found in some corridors where the roadways need to pass through the corridors. Some of the two-story corridors, for example those found between the main building (Resource 1, 1930) and the dining hall (Resource 3, 1930), feature bricked-in arched openings on the lower level containing four-light lunette windows and rectangular twelve-over-twelve double-hung wood-sash windows on the upper levels.

Additional corridors, dating to the 1940s, are situated around the east courtyard (Resource H, circa 1930s–1940s). They are similar in form, also featuring single-floor heights, gable roofs, and brick exteriors, but vary slightly in their finished appearance from those corridors of the 1930s. The corridors in the east courtyard (Resource H, circa 1930s–1940s) exhibit arched, double-hung, multi-light windows spaced out from one another. The windows are only located on elevations facing away the courtyard, not into the courtyard. The pedestrian entries feature modern single-leaf doors and flat-roof awnings. These corridors connect a neuropsychiatric infirmary with a semi-acute building (Resources 38 and 39, both 1936), a neuropsychiatric infirmary with the neurological building (Resources 38, 1936; and 59, 1945), a semi-acute building with the neuropsychiatric and tuberculosis building (Resources 39, 1936; and 57, 1944), the neuropsychiatric and tuberculosis building with the psychiatric building (Resource 57, 1944; and 58, 1945), and the psychiatric building with the neurological building (Resources 58 and 59, both 1945). The nutrition/food service building (Resource 139, 1989) is also connected via corridors connecting the neuropsychiatric and tuberculosis building with the psychiatric building (Resources 57, 1944; and 58, 1945). The corridor between the nutrition/food service building (Resource 139, 1989) and the neuropsychiatric and tuberculosis building (Resources 57, 1944) is a portion of the original corridor. However, the corridor between the nutrition/food service building (Resource 139, 1989) and the psychiatric building (Resource 58, 1945) appears to have been constructed with the modern building. While most of the corridors are straight, examples of curved corridors can be found in both the west and east courtyards.

Resource B. Connecting Corridors. Circa 1960s, 1980s. *Noncontributing structures.*

The corridor connecting the acute building and a neuropsychiatric infirmary (Resources 2, 1930; and 9, 1932) with the chapel (Resource 72, 1966) is a one-story, common-bond brick structure with a

flat roof. It branches off of the contributing corridor that connects the acute building with a neuropsychiatric infirmary (Resources 2, 1930; and 9, 1932). The entries on this corridor are centrally located on each side of the corridor. They are filled with modern metal frame, single-light doors. The corridor exhibits double-hung windows with metal sashes.

The corridor connecting the convalescent building and a continued treatment building (Resources 7, 1933; and 8, 1932) with the physical medicine/rehabilitation service building (Resource 69, 1960) is a one-story, running-bond brick and stucco structure with a gable roof. A cement water table separates the brick and stucco along the sides of the structure. The corridor is set on a concrete foundation and is partially below grade due to the topography of the site. The entries are located near the end of the corridor close to the physical medicine/rehabilitation building (Resource 69, 1930) and are set beneath a hipped-roof porch. They consist of a metal door set between side-light windows that have been painted. A metal frame, single-light transom is located above the door. Double-hung windows with metal sashes are set directly above the concrete water table. As the ground lowers in elevation, the height of the windows remains the same and creates a clerestory look. The corridor branches off of the contributing corridor that connects the convalescent building with a continued treatment building (Resource 7, 1933; and 8, 1932).

Resource C. Maintenance Storage Building. Circa 1970s–1980s. *Noncontributing building.*

The maintenance storage building (Resource C, circa 1970s-1980s) is a prefabricated, side-gable, metal building located on the north side of Blackhorse Hill Road in the northwest portion of the historic district. Oriented to the west, the maintenance storage building (Resource C, circa 1970s-1980s) features a large, horizontal sliding door on the south and west elevations and a single-leaf pedestrian entry on the west elevation. It is covered in v-groove metal panels.

Resource D. Barn/Storage Building. Circa 2000s. *Noncontributing building.*

The barn/storage building (Resource D, circa 2000s) is a two-story storage barn with red board-and-batten walls. The barn/storage building (Resource D, circa 2000s), oriented to the south, is located in the northeast portion of the historic district immediately to the east of the swimming pool (Resource 66, circa 1970s). The facade elevation features a vehicular entry bay with an overhead door; a single-leaf pedestrian entry with a bracketed, gable-roof overhang; a small four-light window in the gable end; and a small cupola at the peak of the gable. The cupola features small four-light, snap-in-grid windows on all four sides and a copper-covered pyramidal roof. The rear (north) elevation has a single door and a small four-light window in the gable end, while each side has two modern snap-in grid windows.

Resource E. Gardening Shed. Circa 1970s–1980s. *Noncontributing building.*

Oriented to the southeast, the gardening shed (Resource E, circa 1970s-1980s) is a prefabricated, metal clad, front-gable building set on a concrete pad. The building is situated in the northeastern portion of the historic district, to the immediate southwest of the gardener storage building (Resource 46, circa 1930s). The facade features a large, horizontal sliding entry bay door, while the right side (northeast elevation) contains a single-leaf pedestrian entry.

Resource F. Equipment Shed. Circa 1980s. *Noncontributing structure.*

The equipment shed (Resource F, circa 1980s) is a six-bay, wood frame structure. Each bay is slightly higher than the next, sloping up with the rise in grade. It is an open-sided structure, constructed of square wood posts with corrugated metal roof sheathing. The equipment shed (Resource F, circa

1980s) is located on the north side of Blackhorse Hill Road, west of New Jersey Avenue, and east of the incinerator (Resource 136, 1972).

Resource G. West Courtyard. Circa 1930s. *Contributing site.*

The west courtyard is an oval space bounded by a continued treatment building, the convalescent building and another continued treatment building (Resources 6–8, 1932–1933) to the north, a neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 9, 1932) to the east, the acute building, dining hall and a continued treatment building (Resources 2–4, all 1930) to the south, and the recreation building (Resource 5, 1930) to the west. All of these buildings are connected by corridors (Resource A, circa 1930s–1940s), which creates a completely enclosed green space. Access to the courtyard is gained through both the surrounding buildings and the connecting corridors.

The courtyard is a level, grassy area with mature trees spaced throughout. A concrete sidewalk in the shape of an oval runs the perimeter of the space. Sidewalks from the entrances to the courtyard intersect this perimeter sidewalk. Metal lampposts are also spaced evenly around the perimeter sidewalk. An additional sidewalk runs the width of the center of the oval from the dining hall (Resource 3, 1930) to the continued treatment building (Resource 7, 1933). Picnic areas are located in front of a continued treatment building (Resource 6, 1932) and a neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 9, 1932).

Resource H. East Courtyard. Circa 1930s–1940s. *Contributing site.*

The east courtyard is an open, oval space bounded by the psychiatric building and nutrition/food service building (Resources 58, 1945; and 139, 1989) to the north, the neuropsychiatric infirmary and tuberculosis building (Resource 57, 1944) to the east, a neuropsychiatric infirmary and semi-acute building (Resources 38 and 39, both 1936) to the south, and by the neurological building (Resource 59, 1945) to the north and west. The majority of these buildings are connected by corridors (Resource A, circa 1930s–1940s), which creates an almost entirely enclosed green space. A driveway fills the space between the neurological building (Resource 59, 1945) and the neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 38, 1936), providing access to the parking lot within the courtyard. Access to the courtyard is gained through the buildings, connecting corridors, and the drive to the parking lot that is located in the southwest section of the courtyard.

The courtyard is a level, grassy area with few mature trees near the buildings. New trees have been planted near the east end of the parking lot, close to the center of the courtyard. A concrete sidewalk in the shape of an oval runs the perimeter of the space. Sidewalks from the entrances to the courtyard intersect this perimeter sidewalk. Metal lampposts and wood benches are also spaced evenly around the perimeter sidewalk. Picnic areas are located in front of the semi-acute building (Resource 39, 1936) and neurological building (Resource 59, 1945).

Resource T-4. Athletic Fieldhouse. 1948. *Contributing building.*

The athletic fieldhouse (Resource T-4, 1948) is a corrugated metal Quonset hut with a rectangular concrete block extension at the rear. The athletic fieldhouse (Resource T-4, 1948) is located in the northeast portion of the historic district, north of Blackhorse Hill Road and south of the barn/storage building (Resource D, circa 2000s). The athletic fieldhouse (Resource T-4, 1948) is oriented to the southwest, with the end of the Quonset hut serving as the facade. Each side elevation of the Quonset hut has five windows with corrugated awnings, while the facade elevation, recessed within the Quonset hut structure, has a single door with a window on either side. The concrete-block rear section has three windows on the right side (southeast elevation), and two similar windows on the left side (northwest

elevation) and rear. A single-leaf entry with a metal door is located on the northwest elevation of the concrete block portion of the building.

Resource T-21. Equipment Storage Shed. 1983. *Noncontributing building.*

The equipment storage shed (Resource T-21, 1983) consists of a large, wood frame, gable-roof building attached to a long, wood frame, shed-roof building. The equipment storage shed (Resource T-21, 1983) is located north of Blackhorse Hill Road, west of New Jersey Avenue and southwest of the maintenance storage building (Resource C, circa 1970s-1980s). Oriented to the south, the gable-roof portion of the equipment storage shed (Resource T-21, 1983) is enclosed on three sides by horizontal wood boards and v-groove metal panels; it is completely open on the facade elevation. Salt was being stored in the building at the time of the survey. The shed-roof portion of the building features multiple bays along the facade elevation with horizontal sliding metal doors. Rafter tails are visible on the building. It is clad in a combination of v-groove metal panels and vertical wood boards. At the rear of the shed-roofed portion is a wood-frame, four-bay addition. Three of the bays are open, appearing to be carport bays, and the fourth bay is enclosed with wood paneling. The fourth bay features a single-leaf pedestrian entry.

Integrity

As a historic district eligible under both Criteria A and C, the Coatesville 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 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 Coatesville VA Hospital Historic District continues to serve as a neuropsychiatric facility and retains much of its appearance dating to the period of significance during which the contributing resources were constructed. Contributing buildings retain the majority of their character defining details, especially those that exhibit Colonial Revival and Classical Revival details. The hospital and associated campus are situated at its original location.

A major change to the campus is the loss of the land and associated buildings. Land associated with the north farm is no longer owned by the medical center, and buildings associated with this agricultural area, such as a stone and frame barn, slaughterhouse, implement shed, and corn crib no longer appear to be extant. Between 1955 and 1978, much of the original farmland of the hospital was declared excess property and ownership was transferred for local development; the majority of land at the bottom of Blackhorse Hill along Business U.S. 30 was transferred to the Coatesville Area School District. In 1955, 101 acres were transferred to the Coatesville Area School District; in 1966 117 acres were purchased

by the school district as well as three buildings for $107,450; also in 1966 the hospital transferred thirty additional acres. The property that was transferred to the school district consists of part of the original front lawn that extends down the hillside, the main drive, the gatehouse and associated stone fence along Business U.S. 30, a two-story stone farmhouse, and land at the bottom of the hill to the south of the historic district that probably was originally utilized by the hospital for agricultural endeavors. The school district developed the land for the Coatesville Senior High School and vocational school complex. However, the loss of this land does not seriously compromise the integrity of the landscape of the central portion of the campus containing the majority of contributing buildings. The majority of the land now belonging to the Coatesville Area School District has been developed with educational buildings and parking lots. A large section along Business U.S. 30 is undeveloped or is utilized for athletic fields. While the panoramic view to the main building (Resource 1, 1930) from Business U.S. 30 has been compromised by the development of educational buildings and athletic fields at the bottom of the hill, the main building (Resource 1, 1930) continues to dominate the view at the top of the hill from Business U.S. 30. The vista from the main building (Resource 1, 1930) to Business U.S. 30 continues to be a dramatic view of the valley below, while the open fields that occupied the land to the south at the bottom of the hill during the period of significance have been altered by the development of the educational facilities. The loss of land once associated with the facility, along with the buildings and the majority of the main drive have diminished the integrity of the original setting and design of the area to the south of the historic district, but the main building (Resource 1, 1930) retains its prominence as a visual landmark at the top of the hill and the historic district retains the majority of the resources associated with the hospital campus during the period of significance.

The campuses of Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals were commonly located on larger tracts of land than other sub-types of veterans hospitals and often used the natural contours of the site for the placement of drives, sidewalks, and buildings. Formal entrance drives could be lengthy and curvilinear, although the design was dependent on the topography and size of the property. The most significant landscape features of the Coatesville VA Hospital Historic District are the oval-shaped drive around the original group of patient ward/treatment H-buildings surrounding the west courtyard (Resource G, circa 1930s), the east courtyard (Resource H, circa 1930s–1940s), the west courtyard (Resource G, circa 1930s), the linear and curvilinear walkways, the front hillside lawn within the historic district, and the monumental main building (Resource 1, 1930). All of these original landscape elements remain largely intact, as the main building (Resource 1, 1930) continues to serve as the focal point of the historic district. According to the 1935 great court and planting design, a formal garden was situated at the east end of the west courtyard (Resource G, circa 1930s) between the continued treatment building, acute building, and neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resources 2, 1930; 8 and 9, 1932); this garden is no longer extant.[8] Other than a picnic pavilion (Resource 142, circa 1990s) that has been constructed in this area, the courtyard retains its original pathways and open character. Although parking lots increase the amount of paved surfaces within the historic district, such as the parking lot located in the southwest quadrant of the east courtyard (Resource H, circa 1930s–1940s), the majority of the open spatial configuration associated with the historic district's design during the period of significance remains intact.

Changes to historic buildings include replacement windows, replacement doors, enclosed windows, enclosed porches and additions. One-over-one, double-hung replacement windows with metal sashes are

[8] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Department, Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Coatesville, Pennsylvania.

found on the main building (Resource 1, 1930), and many of the patient ward/treatment and staff quarters buildings. Replacement casement windows are found on the gardener's tool house (Resource 40, 1937). Other replacement windows are found on the greenhouse (Resource 36, 1932) and the gardener storage building (Resource 46, circa 1930s). The majority of windows are filled with replacement double-hung sashes that mimic the same window type but do not have divided lights as were found in the windows during the period of significance. These replacement windows diminish the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship because they do not reflect the windows that were originally installed. Replacement doors are found on the main building (Resource 1, 1930), dining hall (Resource 3, 1930), many of the patient ward/treatment buildings, the two attendants' quarters (Resources 10 and 11, 1930 and 1932), a few of the maintenance/utility buildings, and the connecting corridors (Resource A, circa 1930s–1940s). Enclosed porches are found on the main building (Resource 1, 1930), the patient ward/treatment buildings, the recreation building (Resource 5, 1930), and four of the staff quarters buildings. Although they have been altered, the former locations of all open porches continue to be recognizable. While these changes all diminish the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, they do not significantly diminish these characteristics of the buildings and they 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, the resources continue to contribute to the historic district even with these cumulative modifications. The interiors of the majority of the buildings within the historic district appear to have lost integrity due to alterations made over time to adapt to changing trends in medical care.

The introduction of buildings and additions into the historic district's setting after the period of significance can diminish integrity of design and setting, especially buildings with large footprints or massing. The majority of buildings/structures added to the Coatesville VA Hospital Historic District are either small in scale or subordinate in their placement and do not interrupt the original spatial or visual qualities of design or setting, such as various ancillary buildings like picnic shelters, emergency generators, and maintenance/utility sheds. However, five buildings constructed after the period of significance have large footprints and were constructed along or near the two central courtyards: the physical medicine and rehabilitation building (Resource 69, 1960), chapel (Resource 72, 1966), inpatient nursing home (Resource 138, 1981), the air conditioning plant (Resource 17, circa 1970s–1980s), and nutrition and food service building (Resource 139, 1989). The physical medicine and rehabilitation building (Resource 69, 1960) is situated north of the west courtyard (Resource G, circa 1930s), but it is a one-story, flat-roof building, located at a lower elevation than the buildings surrounding the west courtyard, and the elevation facing the west courtyard is partially obscured by trees. The chapel (Resource 72, 1966) is located near the west courtyard (Resource G, circa 1930s) between the acute building and a neuropsychiatric infirmary (Resources 2, 1930; and 9, 1932). It is set back from the courtyard and is slightly obscured by trees and the connecting corridor (Resource A, circa 1930s–1940s) between the acute building and a neuropsychiatric infirmary (Resources 2, 1930; and 9, 1932). The chapel (Resource 72, 1966) is also constructed of materials compatible with the surrounding contributing buildings, and the modern connecting corridor (Resource B, circa 1960s) that leads to the building is hidden from the courtyard because it branches from the original connecting corridor (Resource A, circa 1930s–1940s) that connects the acute building and neuropsychiatric infirmary (Resources 2, 1930; and 9, 1932). The inpatient nursing home (Resource 138, 1981) is distanced from the contributing patient ward/treatment buildings. The inpatient nursing home (Resource 138, 1981), located on the north side of Blackhorse Hill Road, is situated at a lower elevation and is partially obscured by trees from the nearby apartment house (Resource 18, 1930). The air conditioning plant (Resource 17, circa 1970s–1980s) is a large, rectangular, single-story, flat-roof building with mechanical equipment on its roof. The air conditioning plant (Resource 17, circa 1970s–1980s), located north of the west courtyard (Resource G, circa 1930s) and south of the attendants' quarters

(Resource 11, 1932), is situated at a lower grade than the buildings surrounding the west courtyard and is partially obscured by trees from the west courtyard buildings (Resource G, circa 1930s). The facade of the air conditioning plant (Resource 17, circa 1970s–1980s) is oriented to the rear and is clearly visible from the attendants' quarters (Resource 11, 1932), although the massing of the air conditioning plant (Resource 17, circa 1970s–1980s) does not overwhelm the nearby attendants' quarters (Resource 11, 1932). The nutrition/food service building (Resource 139, 1989) is situated in the northeast corner of the east courtyard (Resource H, circa 1930s–1940s) between the neuropsychiatric infirmary and tuberculosis building and psychiatric building (Resources 57, 1944; and 58, 1945). Although it has a large footprint, the nutrition/food service building is set farther back than the surrounding contributing buildings and is positioned at a lower elevation, thus minimizing the visual effect on the east courtyard. The nutrition/food service building (Resource 139, 1989) also has an exterior of brick, which is an exterior material sympathetic with the flanking contributing buildings, although the building's massing and design clearly indicates its construction in the last two decades of the twentieth-century. None of the additions or buildings/structures introduced to the historic district after the period of significance redirect the attention from the monumental main building (Resource 1, 1930), which continues to serve as the focal point of the historic district. These noncontributing resources do not substantially interrupt the original spatial design or setting of the historic district.

The cumulative effect of modifications, loss of buildings, a portion of the main drive, and land, construction of buildings and additions after the period of significance diminishes the integrity of design and setting. The evolution of the campus does not reach the point where the historic district becomes no longer eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The historic district retains the majority of resources erected during the period of significance and retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, association and feeling to express the significance of the historic district. The Coatesville VA Hospital Historic District continues to communicate its sense of time and place as a hospital constructed during its period of significance and its connection to other neuropsychiatric veterans' hospitals of this typology. The Coatesville VA Hospital Historic District is an excellent example of a Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospital.

However, with the rapid expansion of the Philadelphia suburbs during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the Veterans Bureau recognized the need for a hospital solely dedicated to the mental health needs of veterans.

The site to be selected was to be within a 50-mile radius of Philadelphia, and Coatesville was ultimately chosen for the new hospital. The location fronts the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Lincoln Highway, the first transcontinental highway extending across the nation.[9] The site containing the present facility was purchased between November 1928 and May 1929. Three lots, totaling 386 acres, were purchased for a total cost of $72,300. Construction of the facility began when ground was broken on July 1, 1929. An estimated 400 men were employed during the construction of the hospital. The general construction contract for the project was awarded to a Montgomery, Alabama, company for nearly $1.2 million. Other contracts were awarded to various contractors, including the refrigeration contract to a Philadelphia company and the steel water tank and tower to a Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, company. Constructed during the early years of the Great Depression, the hospital facility served as an important economic boost to the area, providing employment and financial benefits to not only the local economy but also to the areas serviced by the many contractors. The project assisted the economy with a total of $1,624,282 in contracts awarded for the completion of the initial group of hospital buildings.[10]

The facility's dedication in May 1931 was attended by over 1,000 dignitaries and guests, including a number of prominent politicians such as U. S. Senator Davis, Lieutenant Governor Shannon, National V.F.W Commander Wolman, and various officials of the Army, Navy, Legion, and Veterans Administration.[11] Lieutenant Governor Shannon stated that "for the patients of this hospital the war is still going on, because what they went through cannot be blotted out of their minds. It is befitting that we provide proper hospitalization to these heroes."[12]

Even after its opening, the hospital continued to provide employment and financial support to the local community through the wages paid and supplies purchased for the operation of the hospital. By 1950, staff had increased to 1,033 employees. A series of construction programs also ensued between 1931 and 1950, as the facility expanded. This additional construction continued to provide much needed employment during the Great Depression. The $24,522 Works Progress Administration (WPA) Beautification Project also provided an economic boost to the area in the autumn of 1938.[13] The Coatesville VA Hospital Historic District continues to serve as a symbol of the massive Second Generation Veterans Hospitals construction program and of the federal government's commitment to the health care of its veterans.

Health and Medicine

The Coatesville VA Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criterion A in the area of Health and Medicine at the state level of significance because of the role the Coatesville VA Hospital played in the mission of the federal government through the VA to provide quality health care to the nation's

[9] Coatesville Veterans Administration Medical Center, *The Golden Years: A History of the Coatesville Veterans Administration Medical Center's First Fifty Years* (Department of Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980): 5 and 11, located in the Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center Library; "Veterans Hospital at Coatesville is Nearing Completion," *Coatesville Record*, August 24, 1930.
[10] "Vets' Bureau at Washington Awards Seven Contracts," *Coatesville Record*, July 1, 1929.
[11] "Dedicate Hospital to Disabled Heroes with Fine Program," *Coatesville Record*, May 13, 1931.
[12] Ibid.
[13] *Coatesville Record,* October 27, 1938, Scrapbook in the Chester County Historical Society, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

veterans, primarily those who served in World War I and World War II. Thousands of veterans, from Pennsylvania and surrounding states, received subsidized neuropsychiatric care during the period of significance that they may not have received if the federal government had not provided such treatment for them. Before the hospital's construction, the buildings were designed with efforts to avoid a "jail-like appearance" and "forbidding air."[14] Efforts were made at the Coatesville VA Hospital to conceal bars on windows of patients' rooms by camouflaging them as decorative grill work.[15] When the hospital was dedicated in 1931, it provided 400 beds and it was immediately recognized that more buildings were needed to provide for the growing number of eligible veterans. Beginning in January 1931, seven additional buildings were erected. These buildings were completed and occupied in November 1932 and increased the hospital's capacity to 953 beds. Between March 1, 1932, and November 1933, work was completed on a convalescent building (Resource 7, 1933) increasing the facility's capacity to 1,136 beds. In 1936 and 1937 the Coatesville VA Hospital continued its expansion with the construction of a neuropsychiatric infirmary (Resource 38, 1936) and a semi-acute building (Resource 39, 1936). The semi-acute building had a hydrotherapy room, and both buildings contained elevators, modern ventilation units, and modern kitchens.[16] Growth continued during the World War II era, with facility updates and the construction of buildings between 1944 and 1945. Buildings completed at this time included a neuropsychiatric infirmary and tuberculosis building (Resource 57, 1944) and two additional patient ward/treatment buildings. At the end of June 1946 the hospital had a capacity of 2,211 beds. All of the beds were designated for the treatment of neuropsychiatric patients.[17] Continuing training of physicians working with veterans diagnosed with neuropsychiatric disorders is evidenced by the 1950 VA annual report, which states: "in collaboration with the Research and Education Service, a 2 weeks' seminar for 23 chiefs of professional services of neuropsychiatric hospitals was held at the Coatesville, Pa., VA hospital. The seminar, the first of its kind, covered topics of treatment, training, personnel, and community relations."[18] At the end of June 1950 the Coatesville VA Hospital had 1,894 available beds and 226 emergency beds that could be activated if necessary. At this time the hospital was nearly at capacity, with 1,884 beds filled with patients. Of this total, the hospital was treating fifty-eight tuberculosis patients, four general medical and surgical patients, and 1,822 neuropsychiatric patients.[19]

Therapeutic activities for patients also played an important role in hospital care. At the time of its opening in 1930, approximately 250 acres were set aside for farming by patients as part of their therapy program.[20] Nearly 60 percent of the farm labor was the responsibility of patients.[21] Cultivation and animal husbandry pursuits were beneficial to patient recovery, as these activities had a neurological

[14] "Veterans Hospital at Coatesville is Nearing Completion," *Coatesville Record*, August 24, 1930.
[15] "Confinement Camouflaged," n.d. (ca. 1931), Scrapbook, 9, Medical Media Department, Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Coatesville, Pennsylvania.
[16] *Coatesville Record,* August 26, 1937, n.p. Scrapbook in the Chester County Historical Society, West Chester, Pennsylvania.
[17] *Administrator of Veterans Affairs Annual Report for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1946* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1947): 95.
[18] *Administrator of Veterans Affairs Annual Report for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1950* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1951): 26.
[19] Ibid., 138.
[20] Veterans Administration, "Historical Overview," n.d. (ca. 1992), located in files of the Coatesville Veterans Medical Center Library, Coatesville, Pennsylvania.
[21] Coatesville Veterans Administration Medical Center, *The Golden Years: A History of the Coatesville Veterans Administration Medical Center's First Fifty Years* (Department of Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980): 18, located in the Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center Library.

calming effect. The facility's agricultural program included raising vegetables, grains, hogs, and cattle were raised and butchered each year to provide food for the patients and staff. Patients operated farm equipment, such as a hammer mill that ground the grain for flour used in baking bread and livestock feed. No buildings related to the farming operations of the hospital appear to remain extant.

In a newspaper article dated November 11, 1955, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the official opening of the hospital, it was praised as being a "community within a community," providing quality and increasingly successful treatment of the region's veterans. It was not only a hospital, but a place of education, occupational training, and community providing a veteran assistance in any way that they may require.[22] The Coatesville VA Hospital Historic District continues to serve as a physical reminder of medical care provided by the federal government through the VA to veterans throughout the period of significance.

Areas of Significance: Criterion C

Architecture

The Coatesville VA Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the state level of significance as an excellent example of a Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospital utilizing elements from both the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural styles. The hospital campus retains buildings and landscape characteristics of the veterans neuropsychiatric hospital sub-type, as buildings constructed to meet the needs of the hospital during the period of significance continue to display the same stylistic elements. The nationally popular Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural styles utilized for the campus facilities suggests a strong national pride following World War I and continuing beyond the Second World War. These revivalist styles were the most prevalent amongst Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, and the Coatesville VA Hospital Historic District is an excellent example of the use of these styles within the neuropsychiatric sub-type. As a sub-group of the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, the Period II neuropsychiatric hospitals have distinct characteristics that differ from other sub-types of veterans hospitals constructed during the same period. These character defining features of the neuropsychiatric hospital sub-type, exhibited by the Coatesville VA Hospital Historic District, include a large campus size usually situated in a rural area to accommodate the agricultural endeavors of the facility that were utilized as occupational therapy for the patients; a monumental administration/main building; H-shape patient care buildings constructed around courtyards; a cohesive architectural campus created by the hierarchal use of Classical Revival and Colonial Revival architectural decorative elements on the exteriors of the buildings; connecting corridors located between the patient ward/treatment and patient service buildings; grouping of buildings into three clusters with similar functions; and the use of the natural landscape of the grounds in the development of building and street placement. The Coatesville VA Hospital Historic District also exhibits standardized designs utilized at Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. These standardized designs, which are similar or identical to examples at other Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, include the main building (Resource 1, 1930), the H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings, staff residential duplex quarters, and some of the maintenance and utility buildings.

[22] "Veterans Hospital Best Described As Community Within A Community," *Coatesville Record*, November 11, 1955.

Historical Narrative:

The Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center (VAMC) is situated on 126 acres in Caln Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, to the northeast of downtown Coatesville.[23] The area surrounding the medical center today includes residential and educational development, woods, and some interspersed farmland. In the late 1920s, when the site was chosen, land use in the vicinity was predominantly agricultural.

In August of 1928, General Frank T. Hines, Director of the U.S. Veterans Bureau (later Administrator of Veterans Affairs), sent representatives to identify potential locations in eastern Pennsylvania for a Veterans Bureau hospital for the treatment of mental and nervous diseases. The site to be selected was to be within a 50-mile radius of Philadelphia. After investigating more than 100 possible locations, the Veterans Bureau settled on the Coatesville area. The location was selected because of its close proximity to the freight and passenger depots of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Reading Railway that served Coatesville. Coatesville is located on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The railroad provided for the easy transportation of patients to the facility and supplies for the operation of a large hospital complex. Additional advantages to the Coatesville location was the availability of large expanses of fertile farmland and the property identified for purchase fronted the Lincoln Highway, America's earliest transcontinental highway connecting Atlantic City, New Jersey, and San Francisco, California.[24]

The site containing the present facility was purchased between November 1928 and May 1929. Three lots, totaling 386 acres, were purchased for a total cost of $72,300. Tract #1 consisted of 160 acres purchased from the Moore Estate (November 12, 1928); Tract #2 included 190 acres from the Hatfield Estate (April 18, 1929); and the last parcel, Tract #3, contained 18 acres from the Beale Estate (May 25, 1929). Contained in the sale of the Beale property was the "Old South Farm," a stone farmhouse built in 1812 by Dr. Francis Gardner. Originally the farmland was deeded by William Penn to Pierre Brazellian, a French trader who along with his Native-American wife established a trading post along a trail connecting Pittsburg (Pittsburgh) with Philadelphia. Purportedly a tunnel once connected the home to an adjacent barn when it was used to smuggle escaped slaves northward as part of the Underground Railroad. The land subsequently fell under ownership of the Beale family before they sold it to the Veterans Bureau for $61,000.[25]

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[23] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, "Executive Order 12512 Survey, Real Property Utilization Survey, VA Medical Center, Coatesville, PA," December 20, 2002, GSA Inventory Control Number 3600-10256 (Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Coatesville, Pennsylvania), 1, files of the Engineering Department, Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Coatesville, Pennsylvania.

[24] Coatesville Veterans Administration Medical Center, *The Golden Years: A History of the Coatesville Veterans Administration Medical Center's First Fifty Years* (Department of Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980): 5 and 11; "Veterans Hospital at Coatesville is Nearing Completion," *Coatesville Record*, August 24, 1930.

[25] Coatesville Veterans Administration Medical Center, *The Golden Years: A History of the Coatesville Veterans Administration Medical Center's First Fifty Years* (Department of Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980): 11; United States Department of Veterans Affairs, "Executive Order 12512 Survey, Real Property Utilization Survey, VA Medical Center, Coatesville, PA," December 20, 2002, GSA Inventory Control Number 3600-10256 (Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Coatesville, Pennsylvania), 3, files of the Engineering Department, Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Coatesville, Pennsylvania; "Veterans Hospital at Coatesville is Nearing Completion," *Coatesville Record*, August 24, 1930.

Construction of the facility began when ground was broken on July 1, 1929. Supervising superintendent of construction for the project was Major R.J. Beall.[26] An estimated 400 men were employed during the construction of the hospital. The general construction contract for the project was awarded to A.C. Sanford Company of Montgomery, Alabama, for $1,184,230 with work to be completed in 350 days. Other contracts awarded included plumbing to B. Grunwald, Inc., of Omaha, Nebraska; heating to J.L. Powers, Bennettesville, South Carolina; electrical to Keystone Engineering Company, Reading, Pennsylvania; refrigeration to York Ice Machinery Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; steel water tank and tower to Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and the radial brick chimney to N.W. Kellogg Company, New York City. A total of $1,624,282 in contracts was awarded for the completion of the initial group of hospital buildings.[27]

The buildings were designed by the construction division of the Veterans Bureau with efforts to avoid a "jail-like appearance."[28] Efforts were made at the Coatesville VA Hospital to hide the iron bars, common on most institutional facilities of the time, by camouflaging them as decorative grill work or using forged steel mullions to divide glass panes in the sash windows. Patients could break the glass but not escape. From the exterior the window sashes appeared as normal sashes while still providing confinement and security.[29]

By the end of summer in 1930 sixteen buildings were under construction, with another six expected to be completed. The building complex, set in an oval twenty-five-acre campus, was inspired by Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural styles, which were popular at the time.[30] At the center of the campus was the main building (Resource 1, 1930) and its cupola situated atop a hill, provided panoramic views of Chester County. The main building was easily visible from Coatesville and surrounding towns and farms. Other buildings constructed during this phase included an acute building (Resource 2, 1930), dining hall (Resource 3, 1930), continued treatment building (Resource 4, 1930), recreation building (Resource 5, 1930), attendants' quarters (Resource 10, 1930), garage (Resource 12, 1930), storehouse (Resource 13, 1930), boiler house (Resource 14, 1930), laundry (Resource 15, 1930), nurses' quarters (Resource 16, 1930), apartment house (Resource 18, 1930), officer's duplex (Resource 19, 1930), gate house (Resource 20, 1930), flag pole (Resource 21, 1930), gas meter house (Resource 22, circa 1930s), water tower and tank (Resource 23, 1930), pump house, and the medical officer in charge's residence (Resource 26, 1930).[31] The final four of these buildings to be built prior to the dedication of the facility included the laundry, garage, an officer's duplex, and the medical officer in charge's residence under a separate contract. This $150,000 contract was awarded to Charles S. Bennett Construction Company. The four buildings were completed and accepted by government inspectors in December of 1930.[32]

On May 12, 1931, the Coatesville VA Hospital was formally dedicated, with over 1,000 dignitaries and guests filling the new 600-seat auditorium in the recreation building (Resource 5, 1930). The crowd that

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[26] "426 Patients Quartered at Vets' Hospital," *Coatesville Record*, n.d., Scrapbook, Medical Media Department, Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Coatesville, Pennsylvania.
[27] "Vets' Bureau at Washington Awards Seven Contracts," *Coatesville Record*, July 1, 1929.
[28] "Veterans Hospital at Coatesville is Nearing Completion," *Coatesville Record*, August 24, 1930.
[29] "Confinement Camouflaged," n.d. (ca. 1931), Scrapbook, 9, Medical Media Department, Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Coatesville, Pennsylvania.
[30] "Veterans Hospital at Coatesville is Nearing Completion," *Coatesville Record*, August 24, 1930.
[31] Gjore J. Mollenhoff, Karen R. Tupek, and Sandra Webb, Coatesville VAMC Determination of Eligibility, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., 1980, located in the files of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.; *Map of Veterans Administration Hospital Coatesville, Penna., Dec. 20, 1937,* Drawn by W.S. Anderson, located in files of Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center Library, Coatesville, Pennsylvania.
[32] "155 On Payroll of U.S. Hospital; Increase Soon," *Coatesville Record*, December 13, 1930.

assembled dedicated the fifty-second hospital to come under the administration of the VA. The opening of the new hospital ultimately forced the closure of the overcrowded and outdated Veterans Bureau Hospital No. 49 in Philadelphia in 1932. To smooth the transition, the VA arranged free weekly bus service for veterans and visitors coming from Philadelphia to the new hospital in Coatesville.[33]

A series of construction programs ensued between 1931 and 1950, as the facility expanded to meet veteran's needs. The architectural design of the buildings during this expansion period reflected elements found in the earlier construction at the hospital. Beginning in January 1931, seven additional buildings were erected, including two continued treatment buildings (Resources 6 and 8, 1932), a neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 9, 1932), housing for staff and other operating personnel (Resources 11, 27, and 28, all 1932), and a greenhouse (Resource 36, 1932). These buildings were completed and occupied in November 1932 and increased the hospital's capacity to 953 beds. Between March 1, 1932, and November 1933, work was completed on a convalescent building (Resource 7, 1933). The construction of the convalescent building completed the original group of patients' buildings, forming an oval shape around a central courtyard (Resource G, circa 1930s) situated along the west half of the hospital's drive. The resulting increase in campus buildings raised the bed capacity to 1,136 beds. In 1936 and 1937 the Coatesville facility continued its expansion with the construction of a neuropsychiatric infirmary building (Resource 38, 1936) and a semi-acute building (Resource 39, 1936), along with the addition of 110 acres of farmland purchased from the MacAleese family. The addition of the MacAleese "North Farm" in 1937, on the extreme northern boundary of the hospital grounds, increased the facility's total acreage to 478 acres. The year 1937 also saw the completion of a new main driveway. Growth continued during the World War II era, with facility updates and the construction of numerous buildings between 1944 and 1945 to meet the needs of returning veterans from overseas. Buildings completed at this time included a neuropsychiatric infirmary and tuberculosis building (Resource 57, 1944), a deep well and pump house, a psychiatric building (Resource 58, 1945), and a neurological building (Resource 59, 1945). In the years following the 1950s, efforts primarily turned to improving and modernizing existing facilities and providing recreational and social opportunities for patients as part of their therapy. This can be seen with the erection of an outdoor covered grandstand in 1950, a picnic shelter (Resource 68) in 1958, the completion of the $1 million physical medicine/rehabilitation service building (Resource 69) in 1961, and dedication of a new non-denominational chapel (Resource 72) in 1966. The grandstand, which is no longer extant, appears to have been located in the northeastern portion of the historic district at the baseball field, to the east-northeast of the swimming pool (Resource 66).[34]

Staffing and patient levels continued to increase from 1930 to the 1950s as a result of increases in the number of World War I and World War II patients. In 1930 the original patient capacity at the facility was approximately 481, with 12 physicians, 1 dentist, 33 nurses, and 74 attendants listed among the

[33] Coatesville Veterans Administration Medical Center, *The Golden Years: A History of the Coatesville Veterans Administration Medical Center's First Fifty Years* (Department of Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980): 7, 11–14; "Bus Service to Hospital Starts," *Coatesville Record*, December 27, 1930.

[34] "Vets Hospital 20 Years Old," *Coatesville Record*, November 10, 1950; "Vets' Hospital Will Celebrate Sixth Birthday," *Coatesville Record*, May 11, 1937; Gjore J. Mollenhoff, et. al., n.p; Coatesville Veterans Administration Medical Center, *The Golden Years: A History of the Coatesville Veterans Administration Medical Center's First Fifty Years* (Department of Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980): n.p.; "Will Spend $1,000,000 Here on Additions to Veterans Hospital," *Coatesville Record*, December 2, 1931; "Grandstand to be Dedicated," *Coatesville Record*, August 12, 1950; *Coatesville Record*, January 20, 1950 and March 6, 1957, Scrapbook in the Chester County Historical Society, West Chester, Pennsylvania; "Hospital Lays Cornerstone for $650,000 Center on Memorial Day," *Coatesville Record*, May 27, 1961.

caregivers.[35] During World War II, a shortage of staff members necessitated the stationing of 400 Army troops from Indiantown Gap at the hospital. To retain physicians, many were given wartime commissions and jobs considered essential to the war effort.[36] By 1950, the hospital was comprised of 25 buildings, 14 devoted to patient care, on 100 acres, with the remaining 373 acres used for agriculture, decorative landscape, and woodland.[37] During this same period, staff had increased to 1,033 and included 19 full-time physicians, 5 part-time physicians, 5 residents, 4 dentists, 81 nurses, 363 attendants, and 4 chaplains. From a high of 2,119 patients prior to 1950, by 1955 patients occupied 1,720 of the 1,913 available beds and were cared for by 1,100 staff members. Also included in this number were 86 female patients.[38] Female patients were first admitted in September 1951 and were housed in the semi-acute building (Resource 39, 1936) after its 1950–1951 renovation, allowing it to accommodate separate recreational, occupational therapy, and treatment units.[39]

Over time, use of the facility changed as a direct result of improved methods of treatment for patients at Coatesville and other VA neuropsychiatric hospitals. A prime example of this shift in building use can be seen in the history of the farming facilities at the hospital grounds between 1930 and the mid-1950s. At the time of its opening in 1930, approximately 250 acres were set aside for farming by patients as part of their occupational therapy program.[40] Nearly 60 percent of the farm labor was the responsibility of patients.[41] Studies undertaken at veterans hospitals showed that cultivation and animal husbandry pursuits were beneficial to patient recovery, as these activities had a neurological calming effect. In addition to growing vegetables and grains, 350 hogs and 30 steers were raised and butchered each year to provide food for the patients and staff. While the farm provided therapy, it was dependent upon the large numbers of patients necessary to maintain operations.[42] After the introduction and use of tranquilizers and other pharmacological agents in the late 1940s and 1950s, patients' length of stay dramatically shortened as rehabilitation success rates increased. During this period patient care continued to improve with new drug therapies leading to patients' re-entry into society.[43] In 1955, 12 percent of patients at the Coatesville VA Hospital were released back into society as completely restored, 38 percent returned greatly improved, another 25 percent returned moderately improved,

[35] *Coatesville Record*, May 13, 1950, Scrapbook in Chester County Historical Society, West Chester, Pennsylvania.
[36] Coatesville Veterans Administration Medical Center, *The Golden Years: A History of the Coatesville Veterans Administration Medical Center's First Fifty Years* (Department of Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980): 18.
[37] *Coatesville Record*, May 13, 1950, Scrapbook in the Chester County Historical Society, West Chester, Pennsylvania.
[38] *Coatesville Record*, October 27, 1958 and November 11, 1955, Scrapbook in the Chester County Historical Society, West Chester, Pennsylvania.
[39] *Coatesville Record*, May 13, 1950, October 27, 1958, and April 14, 1951, Scrapbook in the Chester County Historical Society, West Chester, Pennsylvania.
[40] Veterans Administration, "Historical Overview," n.d. (ca. 1992), located in files of Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center Library, Coatesville, Pennsylvania.
[41] Coatesville Veterans Administration Medical Center, *The Golden Years: A History of the Coatesville Veterans Administration Medical Center's First Fifty Years* (Department of Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980): 18.
[42] Veterans Administration, "Historical Overview," n.d. (ca. 1992), located in files of Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center Library, Coatesville, Pennsylvania.
[43] Coatesville Veterans Administration Medical Center, *The Golden Years: A History of the Coatesville Veterans Administration Medical Center's First Fifty Years* (Department of Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980): 19–21.

while twenty-five percent remained permanently disabled.[44] As medications became more widely used to control the behavior of patients and enable them to leave the hospital, the need for attendants and nursing staff was also reduced. Industrial therapy and work on the farm was gradually phased out by the mid-1950s.

Between 1955 and 1978, much of the original farmland of the hospital was declared excess property and transferred from ownership of the VA, the majority to the Coatesville Area School District. In 1955, 101 acres were transferred to the Coatesville Area School District; in 1966 117 acres was purchased by the school district as well as three buildings for $107,450; and in 1966 the hospital transferred thirty additional acres. The property that was transferred to the school district consists of part of the original front lawn and main drive. The school district developed the land for the Coatesville Senior High School and vocational school complex. This development included the reuse of the Beale Farmhouse as the Coatesville School District office. Other land transfers include the purchase of 78 acres in 1958 by the Tredyffrin Construction Company; the transfer of four acres to the state for the U.S. 30 Downingtown-Coatesville By-Pass in 1970; and the transfer of 22 acres to Caln Township for use as a park and recreational facility in 1978.[45] Much of this former farmland was later developed for residential housing and few if any buildings formerly associated with the campus still exist. Between 1969 and 1974, the concept of outpatient clinics was developed, resulting in a great upsurge of activity in patient care and campus improvements. During this time, medical districts were organized, with the Coatesville VA Hospital assigned to District 5, which consisted of five medical centers. By 1979 districts were redrawn, and the Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center was made part of District 4, which consisted of seven medical centers. Facility improvements included rewiring of electrical systems, improved shower areas, the addition of acoustical ceilings, new parking areas, development of a Substance Abuse Treatment Unit, construction of a new pharmacy, relocation of dental services, and renovations to the lobby of the main building (Resource 1, 1930) and a neurological building (Resource 59, 1945). Between 1974 and 1979, renovations to existing facilities, partially spurred on by the energy crisis, continued in the form of compartmentalization of building interiors, enclosure of porches, use of energy-efficient drop ceilings, construction of emergency fuel and power supplies (transformers, generators, oil and gas tanks), alterations to the chapel (Resource 72, 1966), the construction of a new swimming pool (Resource 66, circa 1970s), and the facility wide installation of ramps, fire doors, and air conditioner units.[46]

The Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center today is a specialty referral facility serving veterans from southeastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, and southern New Jersey. The predominant care provided is outpatient clinical services, such as primary and diagnostics, mental health, and transitional care and rehabilitation. Inpatient services provide care for veterans with medical or psychiatric conditions. Buildings at the facility also house a variety of residential or domiciliary programs to treat post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), substance abuse, and homelessness. Nursing home care is also provided to long term patients in the neurological building and the inpatient nursing home (Resources 59, 1945;

[44] *Coatesville Record*, November 11, 1955, Scrapbook in the Chester County Historical Society, West Chester, Pennsylvania.
[45] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, "Executive Order 12512 Survey, Real Property Utilization Survey, VA Medical Center, Coatesville, PA," December 20, 2002, GSA Inventory Control Number 3600-10256 (Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Coatesville, Pennsylvania), 2–3, files of the Engineering Department, Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Coatesville, Pennsylvania.
[46] Coatesville Veterans Administration Medical Center, *The Golden Years: A History of the Coatesville Veterans Administration Medical Center's First Fifty Years* (Department of Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980): 22–25.

and 138, 1981). Transitional housing is separated, with men in the continued treatment building (Resource 6, 1932) and women in the neuropsychiatric infirmary (Building 9, 1932). Acute medicine for patients is found on the second floor of the main building (Resource 1, 1930) along with the community living program. The facility has an active mental health research program specializing in neurological, psychiatric psychological, biochemical, medical geriatric disease, epilepsy, Parkinson's disease and neurogenetics of substance abuse, studies or treatment strategies and evaluation techniques for PTSD, hypnosis, and dissociative disorders. The medical center is also active in academic training and is affiliated with a variety of academic institutions. In 2002, 128 students were provided site internships and work experiences as residents, interns, and scholars. Staffing levels in 2002 totaled 1,231 employees, which included 39 physicians (full and part-time). That fiscal year the medical center treated 135,871 outpatients and 3,581 inpatients.[47]

[47] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, "Executive Order 12512 Survey, Real Property Utilization Survey, VA Medical Center, Coatesville, PA," December 20, 2002, GSA Inventory Control Number 3600-10256 (Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Coatesville, Pennsylvania), 4-6, files of the Engineering Department, Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Coatesville, Pennsylvania; United States Department of Veterans Affairs, "Medical Center Map, July 8, 2009," located in the files of the Engineering Department, Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Coatesville, Pennsylvania.

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Coatesville Record. "Veterans Hospital at Coatesville is Nearing Completion." August 24, 1930.

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United States Department of Veterans Affairs. Files of the Engineering Department, Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Coatesville, Pennsylvania.

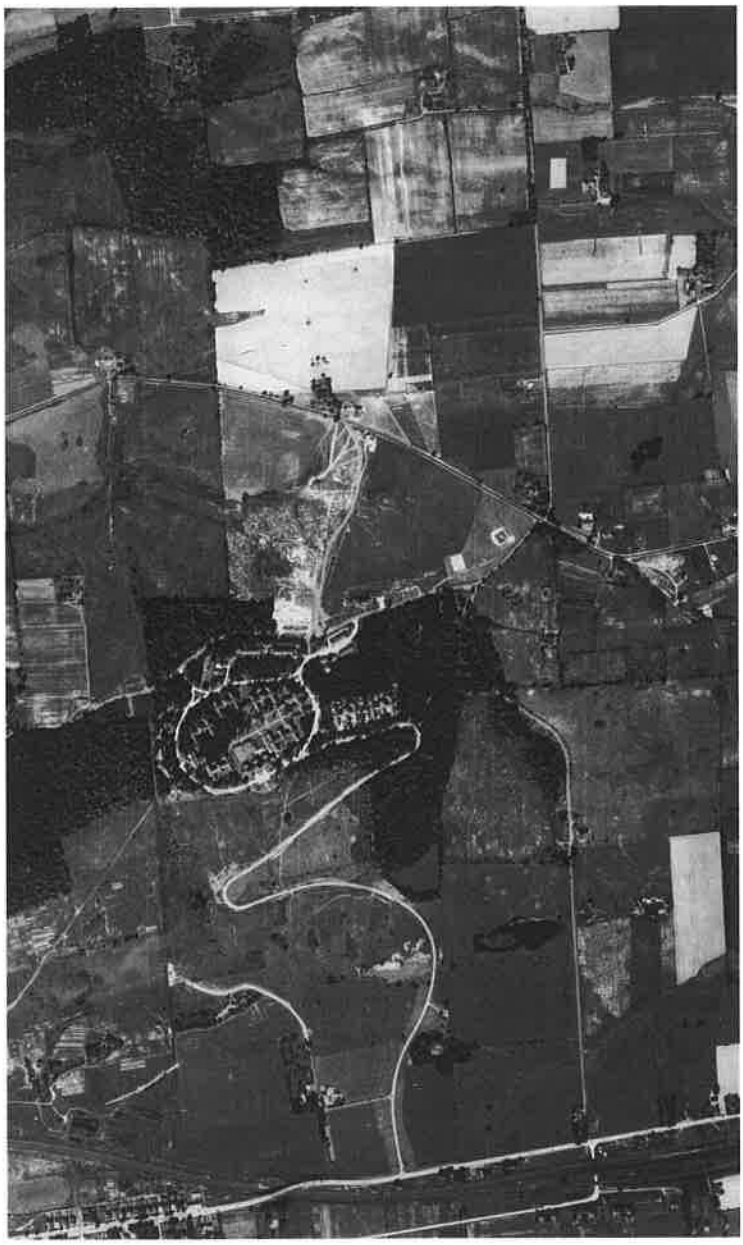

Figure 1. Aerial photograph, September 15, 1937, overview of Coatesville VA Hospital and surrounding area. Produced by United States Department of Agriculture Agricultural Adjustment Administration Northeast Division. Contractor: Dallin Aero Surveys, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Located on the Penn Pilot Historic Aerial Photographs of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Geological Survey website. Accessed October 2012.

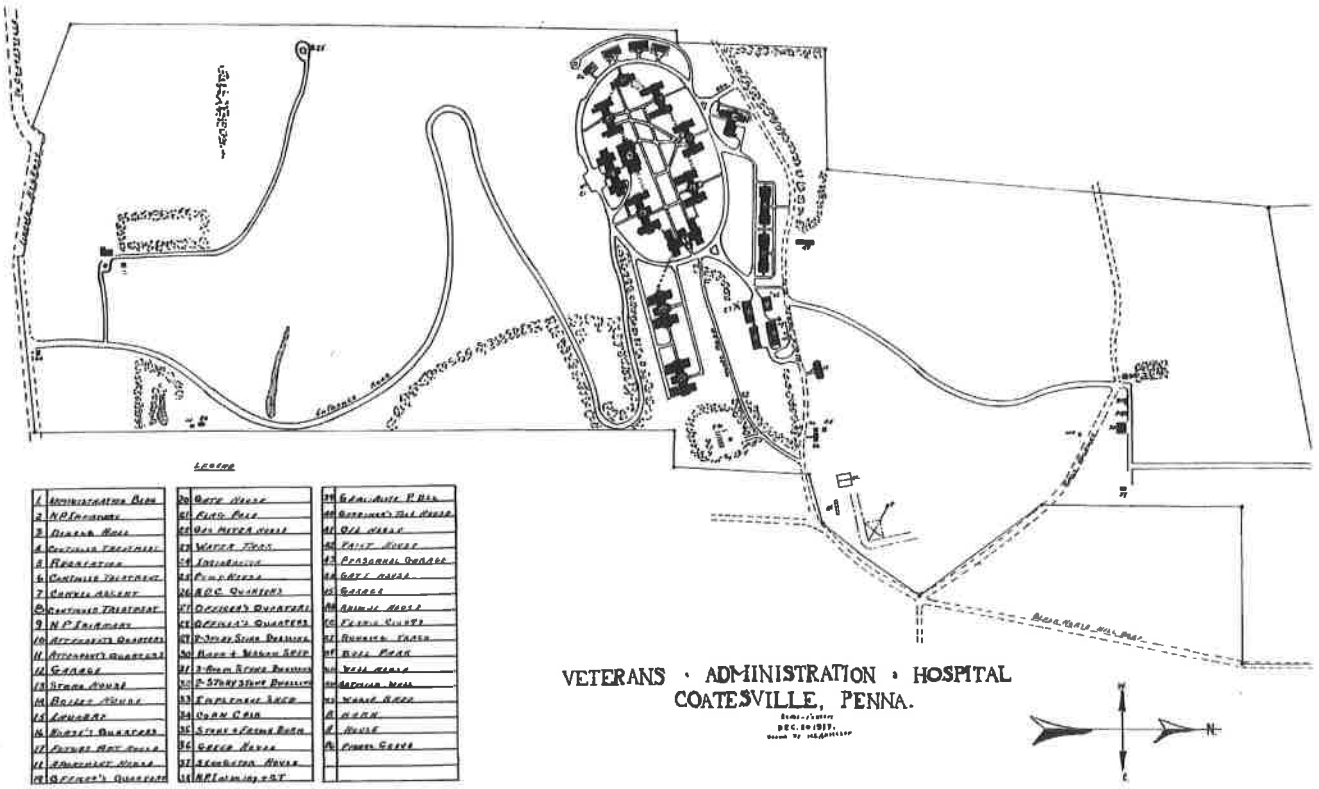

Figure 2. Veterans Administration Hospital, Coatesville, Penna. December 20, 1937. Drawn by W.S. Anderson. Located in the files of the Engineering Department, Coatesville Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Coatesville, Pennsylvania.

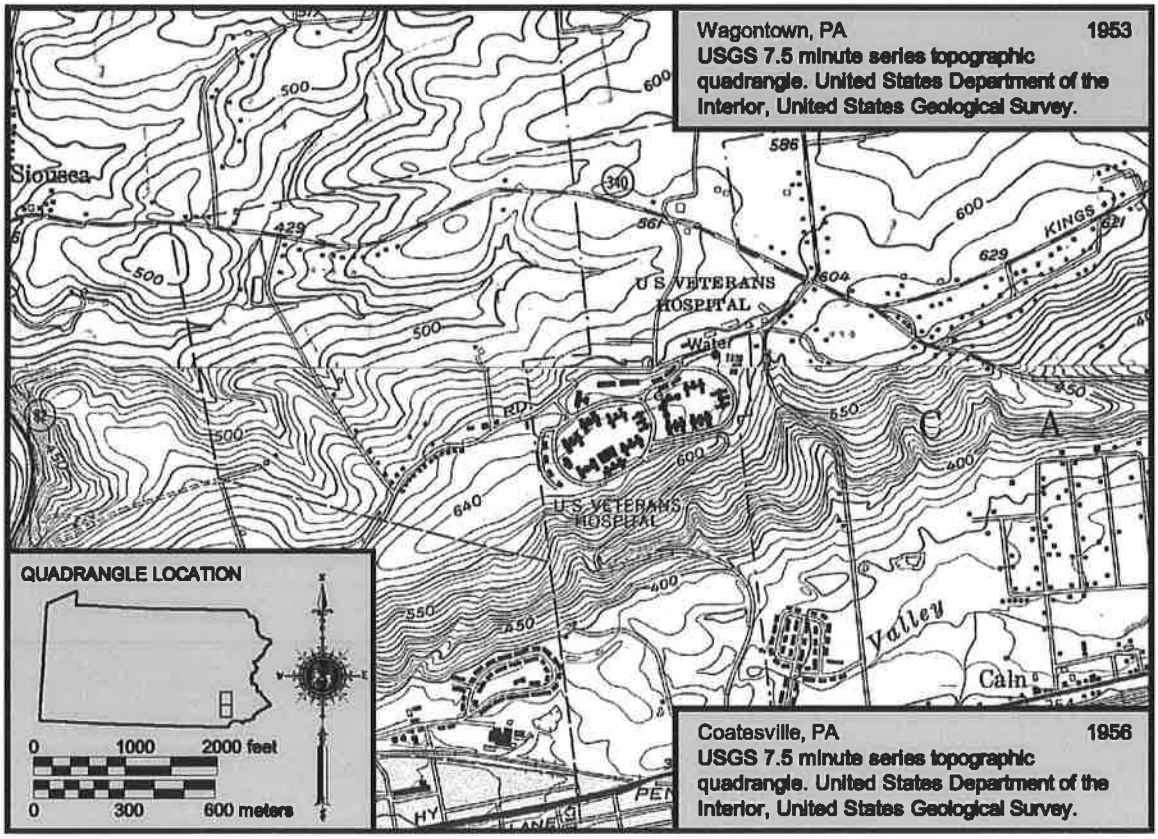

Figure 3. 1953 Wagontown, Pennsylvania and 1956 Coatesville, Pennsylvania 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps.

Figure 4. Aerial photograph, October 14, 1957, overview of Coatesville VA Hospital and surrounding area. Produced by United States Department of Agriculture Commodity Stabilization Service. Contractor: Keystone Mapping Company, Inc., York, Pennsylvania. Located on the Penn Pilot Historic Aerial Photographs of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Geological Survey website. Accessed October 2012.

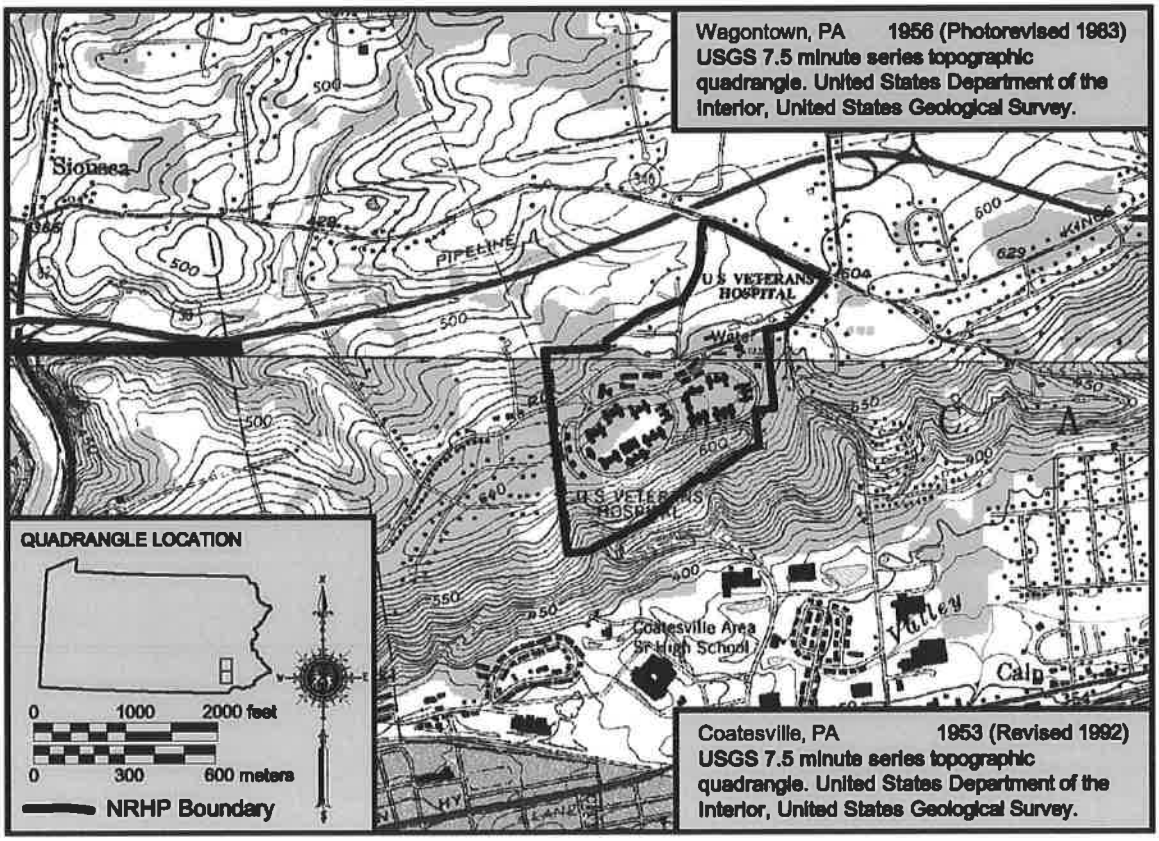

Figure 5. 1953 (Revised 1992) Coatesville, Pennsylvania and 1956 (Photorevised 1983) Wagontown, Pennsylvania 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps showing National Register boundary.

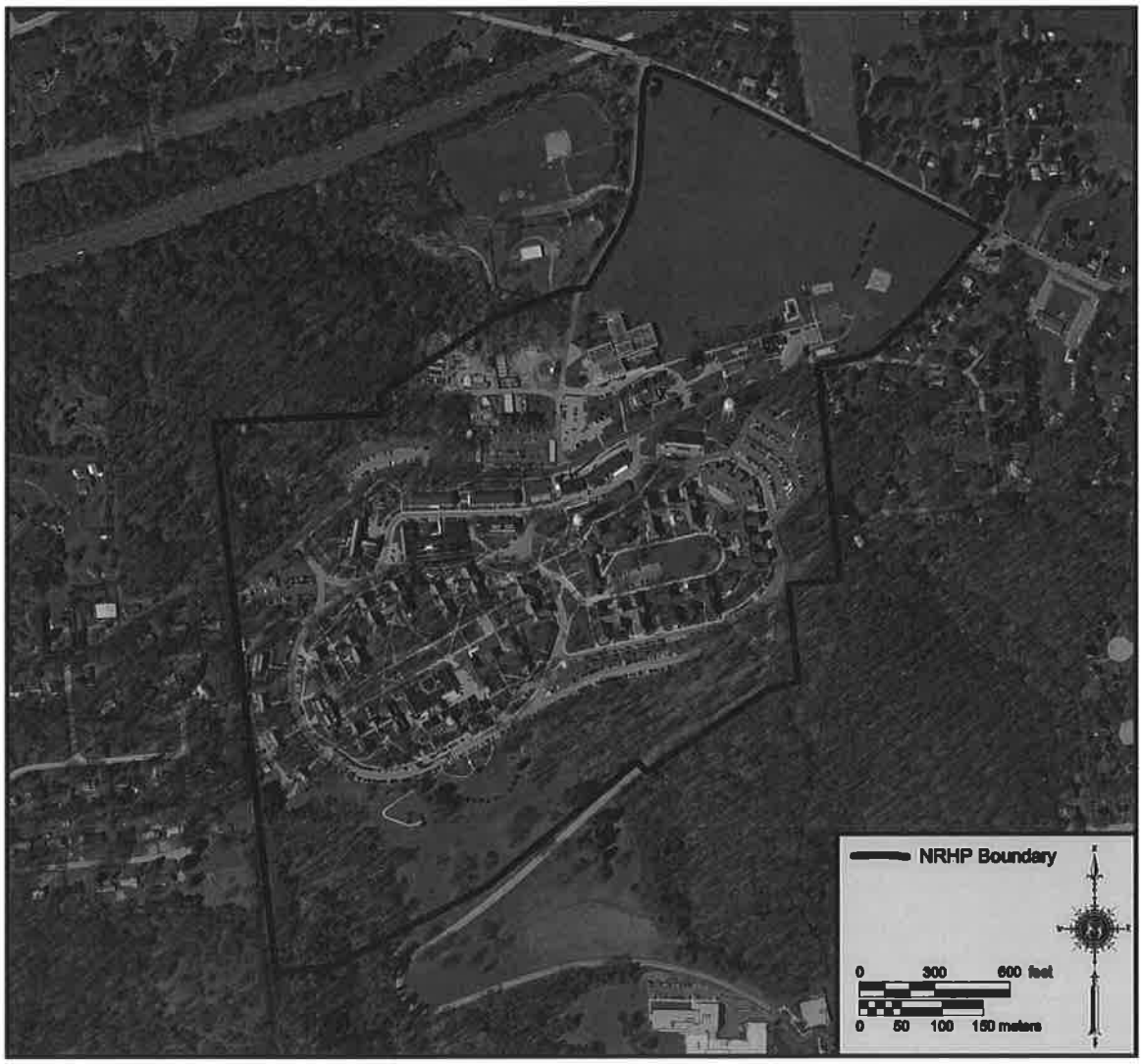

Figure 6. National Register boundary indicated on an aerial map.

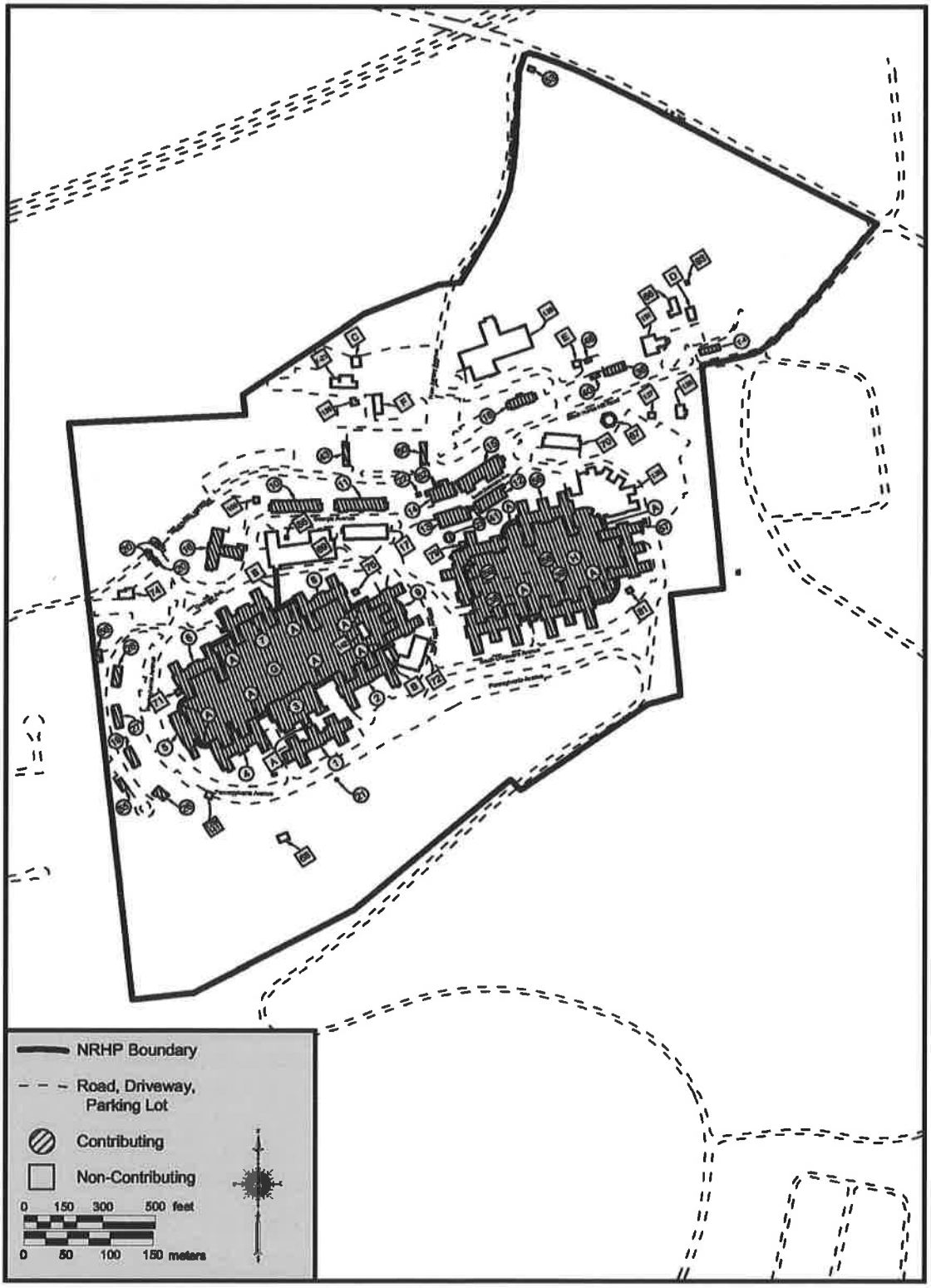

Figure 7. Sketch map indicating National Register boundary, contributing and noncontributing resources.

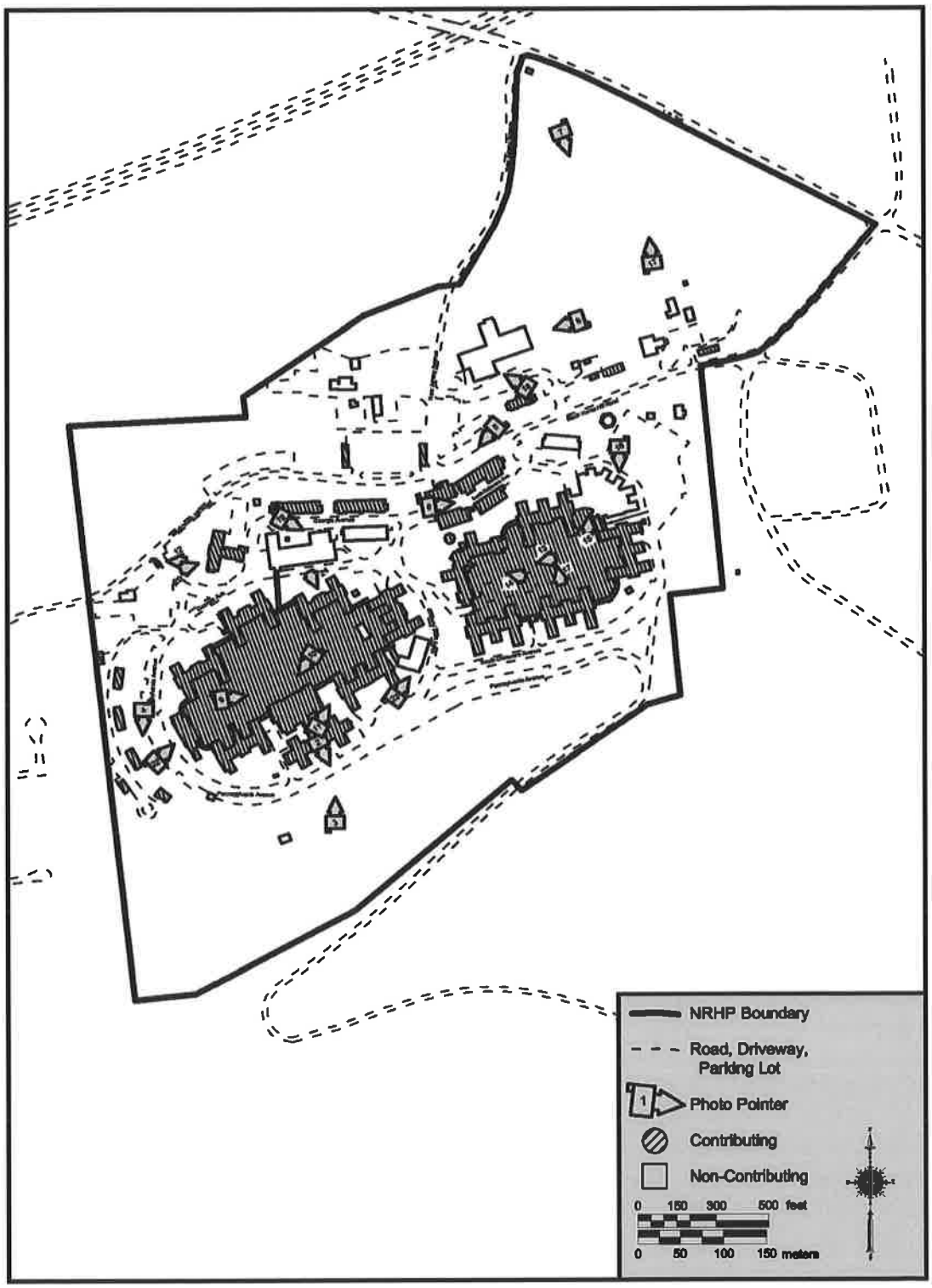

Figure 9. Sketch map indicating locations of photographs corresponding to those of the Photograph Continuation Sheet.

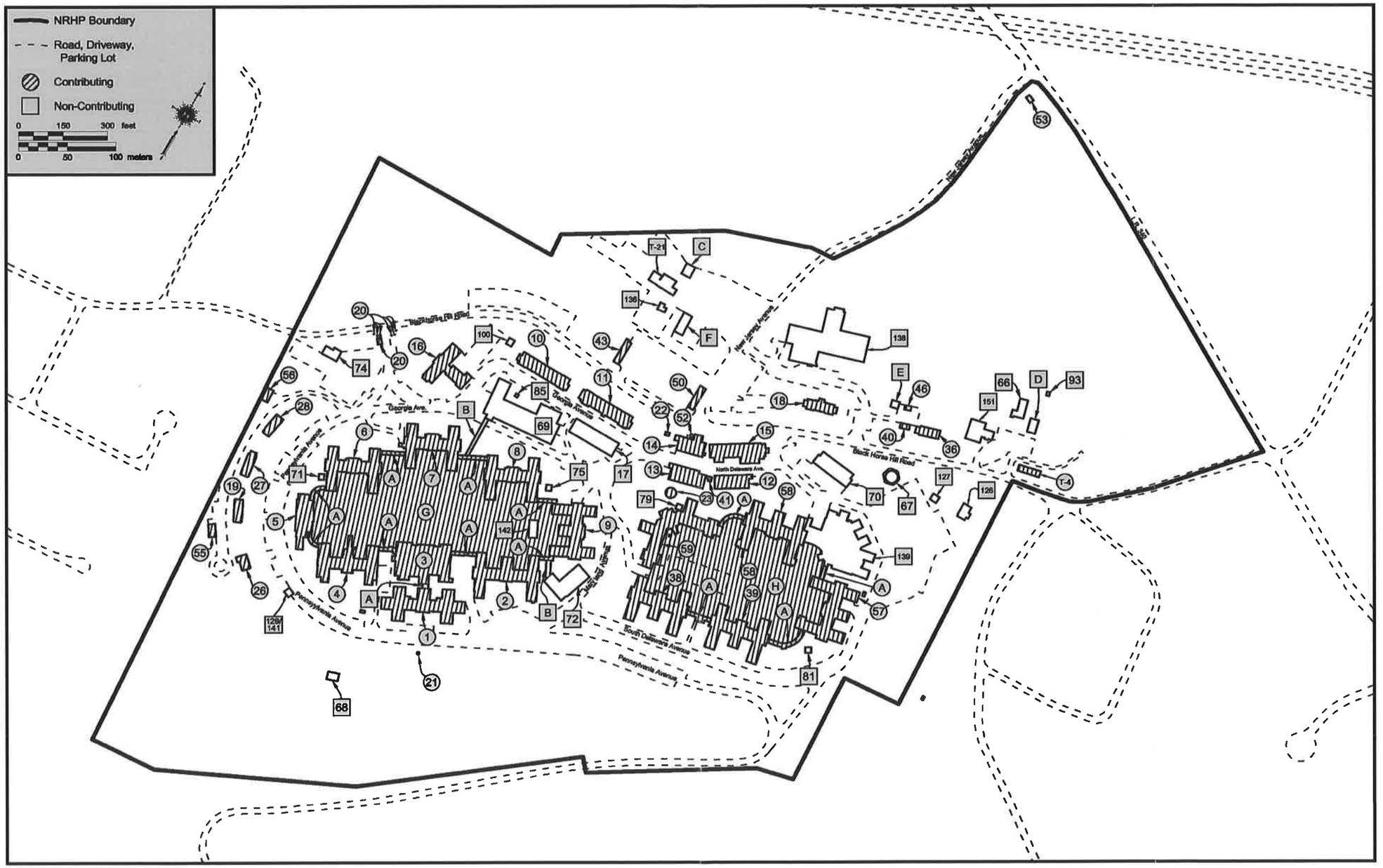

Figure 8. Sketch map indicating National Register boundary, contributing and noncontributing resources (Oversize).

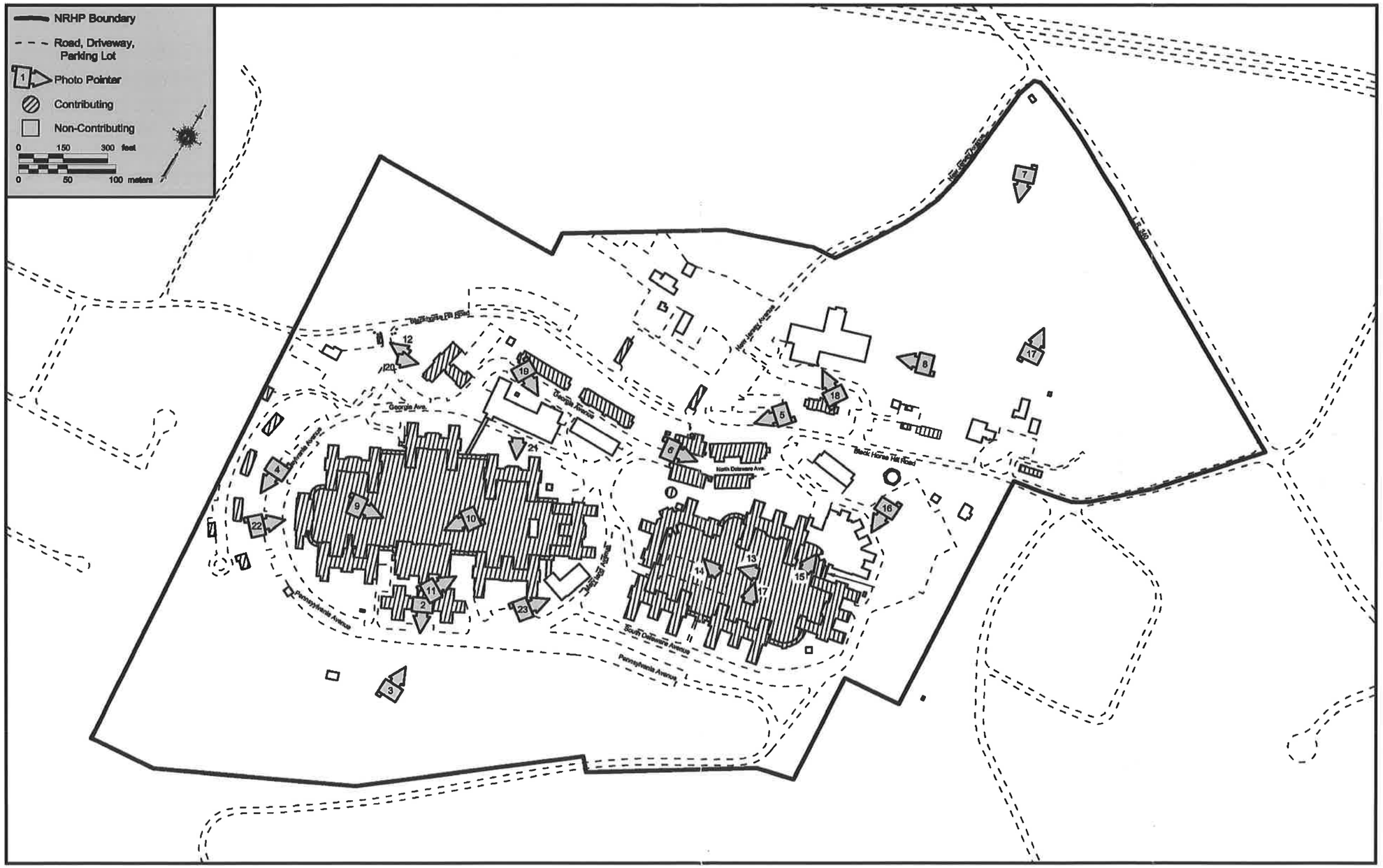

Figure 10. Sketch map indicating locations of photographs corresponding to those of the Photograph Continuation Sheet (oversize).

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES
BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGIC SURVEY

WAGONTOWN QUADRANGLE
PENNSYLVANIA-CHESTER CO.
7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey

Topography compiled 1999. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1999 and other sources. Survey control current as of 1956
Boundaries current as of 2001

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 18
2 500-meter ticks: Pennsylvania Coordinate System of 1983 (south zone)

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

Houses of worship, schools, and other labeled buildings verified 1956

UTM GRID AND 2001 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

20% TOTAL RECOVERED FIBER

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
(TO CONVERT ELEVATIONS TO THE NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988, SUBTRACT 1 FOOT)
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

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A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

PENNSYLVANIA
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3
4		5
6	7	8

1 Morgantown
2 Elverson
3 Pottstown
4 Honey Brook
5 Downingtown
6 Parkesburg
7 Coatesville
8 Unionville

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway hard surface
Secondary highway hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route

INTERIOR - GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA - 2001

COATESVILLE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL
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8. N4428164.47, E432560.91
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ISSN 0-607-96095-7
9 780607 960952

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES
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COATESVILLE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL
UTM NAD 27 Z 18
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(12) N4427731.84, E432320.84
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(19) N4427258.58, E431692.97
(20) N4427594.57, E431661.85

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
in cooperation with Pennsylvania Department of Conservation
and National Resources, Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey

Topography compiled 1950. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1988 and other sources. Photoinspected using imagery dated 1997; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1953. Boundaries, other than corporate, verified 1999

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: Pennsylvania coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 18

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

MN 12° 213 MILS | GN 0° 31′ 9 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1999 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

20% TOTAL RECOVERED FIBER

SCALE 1:24 000
1 0.5 0 KILOMETERS 1 2
1000 0 METERS 1000 2000
1 0.5 0 1 MILES
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000 FEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

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PENNSYLVANIA
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3
4		5
6	7	8

1 Honey Brook
2 Wagontown
3 Downingtown
4 Parkesburg
5 Unionville
6 Oxford
7 West Grove
8 Kennett Square
ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1999

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway hard surface
Secondary highway hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route | U.S. Route | State Route

COATESVILLE, PA
1997
NIMA 5863 IV NE-SERIES V831

0-7424-204-0 NBSI
9 780607 923667

WE PUT
VETERANS
FIRST

20
Veterans

Building
139

Coatesville
Medical Center
Inpatient
Shuttle
Stop
VA SHUTTLE

85
CB III

WE PUT VETERANS FIRST
Coatesville VA Medical Center
Veterans Affairs Medical Center
Coatesville