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

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

461

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 Lyons Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

other names/site number Veterans Affairs New Jersey Health Care System Lyons Campus, Lyons, New Jersey

2. Location

street & number 151 Knollcroft Road, Lyons NA not for publication

city or town Bernards Township NA vicinity

state New Jersey code NJ county Somerset code 035 zip code 07939

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 Schamel FPO 5/16/13
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

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

[signature] 5/1/13
Signature of commenting official Date

Ass't Commissioner NJ DEP
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 7.3.13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Lyons Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District
Name of Property

Somerset County, New Jersey
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	
31	27	buildings
1	0	sites
1	6	structure
1	0	objects
34	33	**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: Brick or Concrete
walls: Brick
roof: Slate or Asphalt Shingles
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 Lyons Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital Historic District, currently known as the Veterans Affairs New Jersey Health Care System, Lyons Campus, is located at 151 Knollcroft Road, approximately 2.5 miles southwest of downtown Basking Ridge. Located in a campus setting, the Lyons VA Hospital Historic District is surrounded by residential development to the north, east, and south, and a public park to the west. The original and ongoing mission of the facility has been to provide health care to veterans of the United States. The hospital was opened in 1930 as a veterans neuropsychiatric hospital and was converted to a general medical and surgical hospital in 1976. The surviving campus preserves the characteristics of the neuropsychiatric veterans hospital sub-type of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The property included 864 acres by the 1950s but has been reduced to its current size of approximately 303 acres with sixty-seven resources. Contributing resources include those that retain integrity and were utilized and/or constructed by the hospital during the historic district's period of significance (1929–1950). Thirty-four resources are considered contributing resources, with the majority of these classified as buildings. Nineteen resources, or over half of the thirty-three 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. The 864 acres originally accommodated not only the hospital but also the farming operations that were part of the occupational therapy programs conducted at the Lyons VA Hospital and other Second Generation Veterans Hospitals designated as neuropsychiatric hospitals. The reduction in land ownership is a common trait among these hospitals, as land determined to be surplus was removed from the VA's ownership. Located in a campus setting, large portions of the historic district are open, with formal landscaping confined to the areas around the buildings. The historic district is composed of a large Main Building, a Recreation Building, an original group of patient ward/treatment buildings located to the west of Knollcroft Road, a second group of neuropsychiatric care buildings built in the 1940s and located to the east of Knollcroft Road, residential quarters, and maintenance/utility buildings. The period of significance spans the time of the initial construction of the hospital in 1929 until 1950, when the VA ceased to construct hospitals within the design parameters identified as Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The historic district also contains several major additions: the Nursing Home Care Unit (Resource 135) constructed in 1983, the Mental Health and Behavioral Health Building (Resource 143) dedicated in 1997, and the Ambulatory Care Building (Resource 3) completed in 2005. Despite these additions, the historic district maintains integrity. The campus setting of the historic district consists of mature vegetation, gently sloping topography, curvilinear and linear landscape elements, buildings exhibiting Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural ornamentation creating a cohesive architectural campus, and buildings loosely grouped by original function.

Narrative Description

The property boundary of the Veterans Affairs New Jersey Health Care System, Lyons Campus currently contains approximately 303 acres. The central core group of buildings is located on elevated terrain overlooking gently sloping lawns and fields that extend to Valley Road. Valley Road serves as the southern boundary of the property, and Knollcroft Road divides the current property nearly in half as it extends in a north–south direction and intersects Valley Road. When originally constructed in 1929/1930, the campus contained approximately 320 acres, although the Veterans Administration (VA) increased the hospital's landholdings over the ensuing years to a peak of approximately 864 acres by the mid-1950s. During the period of significance and continuing through the mid-1950s, the hospital operated an extensive farming operation as part of its therapeutic program for neuropsychiatric patients, which included raising hay, crops, livestock, and orchards.

See Continuation Sheet, page 7.1

Lyons Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District
Name of Property

Somerset County, New Jersey
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 date of the last federal veterans hospital constructed utilizing the design philosophies developed for Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The contributing resources were all constructed and/or utilized during the period of significance. These buildings relate to the historic district's basic 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 Lyons VA Hospital Historic District is significant as an excellent example of a Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospital because it retains the majority of characteristics associated with this veterans hospital sub-type. The hospital is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A at the state level of significance in the areas of Politics and Government because of its impact on the local community and veterans throughout the state of New Jersey and surrounding areas. It is eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Health and Medicine at the state level of significance because of the physical evidence the hospital provides concerning health care offered to veterans, primarily those of World War I and World War II. The Lyons VA Hospital is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the state level of significance because it is an intact example of a Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospital incorporating elements of the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural styles that were nationally popular following World War I and continuing beyond the Second World War. The use of porticos, quoins, pilasters, balustrades, pedimented gables, dentil cornice lines, and cornice returns reflects the influence of these styles. The Lyons VA Hospital Historic District is also significant for its monumental buildings that serve as focal points for the historic district. The hospital also exhibits standardized designs that were incorporated into the campuses of Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. Construction began on the Lyons VA Hospital in June 1929. The facility opened to patients in November 1930, with thirty-eight buildings completed by 1931. Additional buildings and structures continued to be constructed within the historic district throughout the twentieth century, including a second building boom in the 1940s. The Lyons VA Hospital was designated a neuropsychiatric hospital serving veterans of New Jersey and surrounding states. The historic district continues to retain characteristics of this sub-type of Second Generation Veterans Hospital. The use of a nationally popular architectural style creates a cohesive design for the historic district. The use of revivalist architecture, especially with respect to the monumental main building, reflects the importance of the VA and its mission to provide medical care to the nation's veterans. Revivalist architecture, such as the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival styles, was utilized for many federal buildings constructed in the first half of the twentieth century to exhibit patriotism through the use of stylistic elements associated with the early history of the United States and to reflect the permanence of the institutions contained within the buildings. 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 Lyons VA Hospital Historic District is an excellent example of a Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospital that retains the majority of characteristics associated with the neuropsychiatric hospital sub-type. Qualities exhibited by Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals and attributable to the Lyons VA Hospital Historic District include location in a rural area within a large tract of land (originally to accommodate the agricultural therapy programs of the hospital); the monumental Main Building that serves as the focal point of the historic district; two-story, H-shaped patient ward/treatment buildings that separated patients according to the level of their neuropsychiatric illness; patient ward/treatment buildings commonly associated with Period II neuropsychiatric hospitals, such as an infirmary building and continued treatment building; patient ward/treatment buildings connected by exterior corridors to provide shelter from the elements as well as privacy and control of the patients; the main, recreation, kitchen/dining hall, patient ward/treatment buildings, and connecting corridors arranged to encompass a courtyard; the separation of buildings by original function into three groupings, although commonly not totally distinct clusters, comprised of the

administration/recreation/patient care group, staff residential quarters, and maintenance/utility buildings; staff residential quarters distanced from the administration/patient ward/treatment buildings to provide privacy to those employees residing on campus, although close enough to easily walk to work; and standardized buildings designed by the Veterans Bureau and VA for use at Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The Lyons VA Hospital Historic District not only exhibits these characteristics, but retains the large front lawn that affords a clear view of the monumental Main Building from Valley Road. The 1940s expansion of the hospital created the second courtyard that was originally enclosed by patient ward/treatment buildings and the Kitchen and Dining Hall. Although two of the original H-buildings have been removed from the second courtyard and a substantial late-twentieth-century building was constructed to replace them, this second courtyard continues to be enclosed by corridors and patient care buildings that continue to serve the health needs of veterans. Additionally, the buildings dating to the period of significance retain their massing, Colonial Revival/Classical Revival decorative elements, and spatial design that allow the historic district to express its original role as a Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospital. Therefore, the Lyons VA Hospital Historic District is an exceptional example of a neuropsychiatric sub-type of Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospital.

The period of significance for the Lyons VA Hospital Historic District extends from 1929 to 1950. The period of significance begins with the construction of the neuropsychiatric facility and continues through 1950, the date of the last federal veterans hospital constructed utilizing the design philosophies developed for Second Generation Veterans Hospitals.

Areas of Significance: Criterion A

Politics and Government

The Lyons VA Hospital is eligible under Criterion A at the state level of significance in the areas of Politics and Government because the selection of the site of the hospital was partially determined by the political influences and its substantial economic contributions to the local and state economy. Before construction of the Lyons VA Hospital, no veterans hospital existed within New Jersey. One hundred and sixty-one potential sites across the state were considered for the New Jersey veterans hospital, including sites in Trenton Junction, Clarksville, Windsor, and Burlington County.[1] On November 28, 1928, the Federal Board of Hospitalization recommended the purchase of the 272-acre estate of Walter E. Reynolds known as "Knollcroft" in the rolling countryside of Somerset County's Passaic Valley west of Newark, New Jersey.

See Continuation Sheet, page 8.23.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

See Continuation Sheet, page 8.28.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

See Continuation Sheet, page 9.34

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: Dept of Veterans Affairs Historic Preservation Office & medical center's Public Affairs Officer

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): NA

[1] "N.J. Veterans' Hospital Nears Completion," *Trenton Times-Advertiser*, November 9, 1930.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 303 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	536899.02	4502075.23
2	18	537093.55	4502113.53
3	18	537321.90	4502157.97
4	18	537337.33	4502359.73
5	18	537491.45	4502384.
6	18	537520.67	4502233.75
7	18	537619.14	4502246.23
8	18	537636.77	4502160.89
9	18	537898.40	4502188.79
10	18	537866.10	4502449.72
11	18	537996.37	4502491.44
12	18	538129.24	4502086.04
13	18	538262.11	4501680.63
14	18	538280.04	4501509.69
15	18	538246.61	4501495.22
16	18	538145.99	4501393.38
17	18	538079.17	4501336.34
18	18	537763.75	4501264.42
19	18	537630.79	4501235.18
20	18	537340.98	4501155.59
21	18	537074.71	4501083.11
22	18	537056.59	4501152.83
23	18	537047.53	4501212.35
24	18	537064.08	4501371.35
25	18	537030.30	4501636.62
26	18	536899.02	4502075.23

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 the topographic and aerial maps on pages 37 and 38. The boundary is also indicated by a polygon on the enclosed United States Geological Survey (USGS) Bernardsville, New Jersey, topographic quadrangle map. The UTM reference points, stated in NAD 27, are provided above and on the USGS topographic quadrangle map. The historic district boundary is comprised of the property boundary of the Veterans Affairs New Jersey Health Care System, Lyons Campus. The historic district boundary begins approximately 250 feet northwest of Resource 135 at UTM E

536899.02 N 4502075.23. It follows east-northeast approximately 550 feet along the tree line to UTM E 537093.55 N 4502113.53, located just north of Orchard Drive. Here the boundary jogs slightly to the north, continuing approximately 800 feet in an east-northeasterly direction to UTM E 537321.90 N 4502157.97, located just north of the intersection of Orchard Drive and the drive leading to the parking lot. The boundary then turns north-northeast, passing approximately 675 feet through a stand of trees to UTM E 537337.33 N 4502359.73 on Manor Drive. The boundary follows the southern right-of-way of Manor Drive approximately 525 feet to the east-northeast to the intersection of Manor Drive and Knollcroft Road at UTM E 537491.45 N 4502384. From here the boundary follows the west right-of-way of Knollcroft Road approximately 550 feet to the south-southeast to UTM E 537520.67 N 4502233.75. The boundary then follows approximately 310 feet to the east-northeast crossing Knollcroft Road to UTM E 537619.14 N 4502246.23, then approximately 250 feet south-southeast to UTM E 537636.77 N 4502160.89, and then approximately 900 feet east-northeast to UTM E 537898.40 N 4502188.79, following a tree line that creates a buffer between the medical center to the south and a residential development to the north. The boundary turns north-northwest, extending approximately 850 feet to UTM E 537866.10 N 4502449.72, located beyond the water tanks, then turning east-northeast for approximately 420 feet to UTM E 537996.37 N 4502491.44. From here, the boundary runs approximately 2,640 feet south-southeast through UTM E 538129.24 N 4502086.04 to UTM E 538262.11 N 4501680.63, roughly paralleling Bernard Drive to the east and following the medical center's property line. The boundary then turns in a slightly more southerly direction, running approximately 600 feet to UTM E 538286.64 N 4501509.69 at Valley Road. From here, the southern boundary of the property follows the north right-of-way of Valley Road, extending in a west-southwest direction for approximately 4,270 feet to the southwest corner of the medical center property. Beginning at the southeast corner of the medical center property, the historic district boundary turns to the west and extends to UTM E 538246.61 N 4501495.22, turning southwest and running continuing to UTM E 538145.99 N 4501393.38, curving to the west-southwest and running to UTM E 538079.17 N 4501336.34, then extending in a generally west-southwest to UTM E 537763.75 N 4501264.42 at Knollcroft Road and continuing approximately 2,040 feet through UTM E 537630.79 N 4501235.18 and UTM E 537340.98 N 4501155.59 to UTM E 537074.71 N 4501083.11 at the southwest corner of the medical center's property. The boundary follows Southwest Gate No. 2 Road approximately 1,000 feet to the north, curving slightly through UTM E 537056.59 N 4501152.83 and UTM E 537047.53 N 4501212.35 to UTM E 537064.08 N 4501371.35. From here, the boundary leaves the road, extending northward along a tree line for approximately 930 feet to UTM E 537030.30 N 4501636.62. It then turns to the northwest, extending approximately 350 feet to UTM E 536899.02 N 4502075.23, then north approximately 1,300 feet back to the beginning at the northwest corner of the medical center's property, containing approximately 303 acres.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Lyons VA Hospital Historic District is located at 151 Knollcroft Road, Bernards Township, Somerset County, New Jersey. The boundaries of the historic district focus on the concentration of buildings constructed during the period of significance. The historic district is bounded on the south by Valley Road, to the north by Manor Drive and the fence line of the medical center's property line, and to the east by a fence line and tree line following the property boundary. The western historic district boundary follows the tree line and fence line of the medical center's property line. The historic district boundary follows clearly defined man-made features that surround the historic resources.

The historic district boundary encompasses the total 303 acres under Veterans Affairs control and sixty-seven resources; thirty-four resources are considered contributing to the significance of the historic district. Contributing resources include those that retain integrity to convey the historic district's significance and that were utilized and/or constructed during the period of significance. The period of significance for the Lyons VA Hospital Historic District extends from the initial construction of the hospital in 1929 through 1950, the date of the last federal veterans hospital constructed utilizing the design philosophies developed for Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The historic district boundary was developed to exclude modern intrusions to the east, north, and west of the historic district. The boundary was delineated to not only include the significant historic buildings but also the open space and site elements associated with the Lyons VA Hospital Historic District, including mature trees and vegetation, linear and curvilinear drives, and lawn areas. The historic district is considerably smaller than the acreage of the hospital property in 1950 because of land transfers, but the boundary includes the majority of resources historically associated with the Lyons VA Hospital.

Lyons Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District | Somerset County, New Jersey
Name of Property | County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Trent Spurlock/Architectural Historian, Trent Margrif/Architectural Historian, Robert C. Whetsell/ Historian, and Holly Higgins/Architectural Historian

organization Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. date August 23, 2012

street & number 151 Walton Avenue telephone 859-252-4737

city or town Lexington state KY zip code 40508

e-mail

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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

- **Continuation Sheets 36–41**

- **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: Lyons Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

City or Vicinity: Lyons

County: Somerset **State:** NJ

Photographer: Trent Spurlock

Date Photographed: November 17–19, 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: See Pages 42–43.

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

According to a framed "Map of Veterans Administration Hospital Lyons, New Jersey" dating to 1941 and revised to 1954 located in the director's office of the Veterans Affairs New Jersey Health Care System, Lyons Campus, the majority of the farming operations were conducted, and the associated agricultural buildings located, on tracts adjacent to the east and west of the present property. These tracts are no longer owned by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs and are not included within the Lyons VA Hospital Historic District National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) boundary. The land that currently comprises the contributing golf course (Resource A, 1947) was also used for farming operations before the golf course's construction.[2] Of the hospital's former farming operations, only one building, the Barn (Resource 34), and portions of the existing landscape exist to demonstrate this past agricultural use within the historic district.

Currently the historic district is a campus setting consisting of the Main Building (Resource 1, 1930), patient ward/treatment buildings, auxiliary support buildings, and personnel quarters. The buildings are arranged in two formal groups around central courtyards filled with lawns. Knollcroft Road extends to the north through the historic district, placing the circa 1930 buildings of the west courtyard to the west of Knollcroft Road. The remaining circa 1940 neuropsychiatric patient ward/treatment buildings and recent additions to the historic district around the east courtyard are found east of Knollcroft Road. The northernmost portion of the historic district contains residential quarters and associated garages to the west of Knollcroft Road. The maintenance/utility buildings are located to the southwest of the central patient buildings associated with the west courtyard, while the northwest corner of the historic district features the Nursing Home Care Unit (Resource 135, 1983) and related parking lots. The contributing golf course (Resource A, 1947) comprises the majority of the southern portion of the historic district.

Elaborate Classical Revival details typical of main and recreation buildings found at Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals are found within the Lyons VA Hospital Historic District. Colonial Revival buildings with Classical Revival elements are also found within the historic district, including the patient ward/treatment buildings and residential staff quarters. Specific Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural elements and features found on buildings within the historic district include brick exteriors, brick quoins, terra cotta water tables and string courses, classical eave and cornice treatments, doors with classical surrounds, and windows with terra cotta keystones and sills. The buildings' facades display an overall symmetry. Most buildings dating to the period of significance have had their slate roofs replaced with asphalt shingles and windows filled with replacement single or multi-lighted double-hung sashes. These alterations do not significantly affect the overall integrity of the buildings or the historic district. The facades of the Main and Recreation Buildings (Resources 1 and 5, both 1930) display the most varied decorative elements, reflecting the Classical Revival style within the historic district. All of the original circa 1930s patient ward/treatment and residential buildings and circa 1940s neuropsychiatric patient ward/treatment buildings exhibit the Colonial Revival style and utilize Classical Revival elements to a lesser degree. The utility buildings and a number of the post-1950 buildings, including the numerous emergency generator buildings, display far less ornamentation but still primarily reflect the overall material choices and Colonial/Classical Revival style of the buildings within the historic district.

The historic district is loosely arranged into three clusters of buildings according to their original function, and much of the historic district remains open with lawns and mature trees. The original western courtyard of nine resources is composed of patient ward/treatment buildings (Resources 1 through 9), most of which continue to serve as specialized patient care buildings. The Main Building (Resource 1, 1930) is the southernmost of these buildings encircling the western courtyard. Immediately to the north of the Main Building is the Ambulatory Care Building (Resource 3, 2005), which is the only building within the western courtyard that is modern in appearance, reflecting its twenty-first-century construction. The Ambulatory Care Building

[2] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Director's Office, Veterans Affairs New Jersey Health Care System, Lyons Campus, Lyons, New Jersey.

replaced the original flat-roof kitchen/dining hall building associated with the western courtyard group of buildings. Six H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings encircling the western courtyard (Resources 2, 1929; 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, all 1930) are similar in size and scale to each other but are not identical. The Recreation Building (Resource 5, 1930) is rectangular in shape and also smaller in size and scale than the other buildings surrounding the western courtyard. Connections between resources are either through connectors and a shared loading dock (Resources 1, 1930; and 3, 2005) or through exterior brick corridors (Resource F, circa 1930s–1940s, extending between Resources 2, 1929; 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, all 1930). One could walk the oval-shaped western courtyard entirely under roof in this arrangement. Each building also has its own entry point along the drive encompassing the buildings, and a circular paved drive provides access to the southeast entry to the Ambulatory Care Building (Resource 3, 2005).

Neuropsychiatric patient ward/treatment and support buildings (Resources 53, 54, 55, all 1940; 57, 1946) are also located east of Knollcroft Road, situated around the eastern courtyard. These buildings were primarily constructed in 1940 and are contained within a circular drive. Three of these buildings are rectangular, and one is H-shaped (Resource 57, 1946), similar to those encompassing the western courtyard. Newer buildings are found around the eastern courtyard, including the Mental Health and Behavioral Health Building (Resource 143, 1997), the largest building in size and scale within the historic district. There are also five Emergency Generator Buildings (Resources 133, 1981; 138, 1983; 139, 1987; 140, circa 1980s; 144, circa 1990s–2000s) within this portion of the historic district. While the 1940s buildings were arranged around a courtyard in similar fashion to the 1930s buildings, this landscape feature has been altered by the demolition of two neuropsychiatric, H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings and the construction of the Mental Health and Behavioral Health Building. Tennis courts and a large parking lot are found just south of the buildings associated with the eastern courtyard, as well as a circular parking turnaround in front of the Mental Health and Behavioral Health Building. Also to the south of the Mental Health and Behavioral Health Building are the Amphitheater and its Utility Building (Resources 118 and 119, both 1958).

The majority of the residential quarters are located centrally and northeast of the western courtyard. These residential quarters are located to the west of Knollcroft Road and are also reached via a drive to the south of the quarters. Two of the Officers' Duplex Quarters (Resources 25 and 26, both 1930), oriented to face Manor Drive, are situated near the northern boundary of the historic district. The Officers' Apartment Building and another Officers' Duplex Quarters (Resources 18 and 19, both 1930) are within this grouping and are oriented to the east facing Knollcroft Road. Two Garages are also located within this group (Resources 50, 1929; 69, 1930), as is the Nurses' Quarters (Resource 16, 1930) that is oriented to the southeast to face Knollcroft Road. The Barn (Resource 34, 1900) is located to the east-southeast of these residential quarters and dates to circa 1900, before the construction of the Lyons VA Hospital Historic District. To the north of the maintenance/utility group are two Attendants' Quarters (Resources 10 and 11, both 1930) that are nearly identical to each other. An Emergency Generator Building (Resource 142, circa 1980s–1990s) is located north of the Attendants' Quarters.

The maintenance/utility buildings are located to the southwest of the western group of patient care buildings. There are four maintenance/utility buildings (Resources 12, 13, 14, 15, all 1930) oriented along a common drive, with two buildings on either side of the drive. The drive on which the four maintenance/utility buildings are located is the Western Gate Road. A large parking lot is found to the east-northeast of the four maintenance/utility buildings. The Greenhouse and Animal House (Resources 47, 1940; 70, 1930) are found to the west of the Station Garage and Storehouse (Resources 12 and 13, both 1930).

In the northwest portion of the historic district is the large Nursing Home Care Unit Building (Resource 135, 1983). This building has a L-shape with two cross-shaped wings. It was constructed in 1983 and is reached by the same drive that extends to the rear of the residential quarters (Resources 18, 19, 25, and 26, all 1930).

Numerous buildings dating to the historic district's period of significance are no longer extant. Many of these were smaller buildings associated with the hospital's water treatment system and were situated to the southeast of the main body of the maintenance/utility buildings towards the current Wastewater Treatment Plant (Resource 141, 1986). The three most notable losses of buildings within the historic district include the original kitchen/dining hall (the original Resource 3 that was replaced in 2005 by the Ambulatory Care Building); and two H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings that formerly served to enclose the east courtyard but were removed for the construction of Resource 143, the Mental Health and Behavioral Health Building, during the 1990s. The two H-buildings that were removed were a Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building (1946) and an Acute Building (1946). The Knollcroft "Manor House" no longer resides on property owned by the medical center. It is located north of the property boundary, surrounded on three sides by residential development.

Individual Resources Inventory

The dates of construction and details regarding the historic use of the following resources are from the previous Determination of Eligibility form dated 1980. Additional information was provided by the Veterans Affairs New Jersey Health Care System, Lyons Campus engineering department and acquired from a framed "Map of Veterans Administration Hospital Lyons, New Jersey" dating to 1941 and revised to 1954 located in the medical center's director's office.[3] Historic uses and names for resources were used whenever possible. A fortieth anniversary publication from 1970 also assisted in determining which buildings were constructed within the historic district after the period of significance.[4] The current functions of the buildings were provided by the Veterans Affairs New Jersey Health Care System, Lyons Campus engineering department.[5] The numerical designations of the resources were assigned at the time of their construction by the VA. The "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. Resources that were not designated in the resource count include small electric transformers, small frame picnic shelters, underground storage facilities or utilities, prefabricated bus and smoking shelters, small memorials, a small prefabricated storage shed along the former Amsterdam Road, and benches scattered throughout the historic district. Two modern, small security booths are located within the historic district near the Valley Road entrance of the southwest entrance road (Western Gate Road) and southeast of Resource 18, the Officers' Apartment Building, on Knollcroft Road. Neither of these small security booths is included in the resource count.

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

[3] Gjore J. Mollenhoff, Karen R. Tupek, and Sandra Webb, Veterans Administration Medical Center (Lyons, New Jersey) Determination of Eligibility (Veterans Administration, 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.; United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Department, Veterans Affairs New Jersey Health Care System, Lyons Campus, Lyons, New Jersey; United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Director's Office, Veterans Affairs New Jersey Health Care System, Lyons Campus, Lyons, New Jersey.

[4] Joseph T. Salerno, "The Veterans Administration Hospital at Lyons," in *Forty Years of Dedicated Service, 1930–1970: Veterans Administration Hospital, Lyons, New Jersey* (Veterans Administration, 1970), 1–9.

[5] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Department, Veterans Affairs New Jersey Health Care System, Lyons Campus, Lyons, New Jersey.

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 Veterans Affairs New Jersey Health Care System, Lyons Campus may be eligible or contributing for other associations or contexts under National Register Criteria A–D, or recent buildings/structures may be eligible under Criteria Consideration G, for resources of exceptional importance that are less than 50 years of age.

Resource #	Date of Construction	Contributing (C) /Noncontributing (NC)	Historic or Current Use
1	1930	C	Main Building
2	1929	C	Acute Building
3	2005	NC	Ambulatory Care Building
4	1930	C	Continued Treatment Building
5	1930	C	Recreation Building
6	1930	C	Continued Treatment Building
7	1930	C	Tuberculosis Building
8	1930	C	Continued Treatment Building
9	1930	C	Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building
10	1930	C	Attendants' Quarters
11	1930	C	Attendants' Quarters
12	1930	C	Station Garage
13	1930	C	Storehouse
14	1930	C	Boiler House
15	1930	C	Laundry and Utility Building
16	1930	C	Nurses' Quarters
18	1930	C	Officers' Apartment Building
19	1930	C	Officers' Duplex Quarters
21	1929	C	Flag Pole
23	1929	C	Incinerator
25	1930	C	Officers' Duplex Quarters
26	1930	C	Officers' Duplex Quarters
34	1900	C	Barn
47	1940	C	Greenhouse
47A	Circa 1990s–2000s	NC	Greenhouse Storage
47B	Circa 1990s–2000s	NC	Storage Building
49	1930	NC	Equipment Shed
50	1929	C	Garage
52	1930	C	Garage
53	1940	C	Continued Treatment Building
54	1940	C	Kitchen and Dining Hall
55	1940	C	Continued Treatment Building
57	1946	C	Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building
69	1930	C	Garage
70	1930	C	Animal House
90	1946	C	Transformer Building

T-94	Circa 2000s	NC	Large Storage Building
95	1953	NC	Transformer Building
114	1955	NC	Water Storage Tank
118	1958	NC	Amphitheater Utility Building
119	1958	NC	Amphitheater Stage
122	1969	NC	Picnic Shelter
129	1981	NC	Emergency Generator Building
130	1981	NC	Emergency Generator Building
131	1981	NC	Emergency Generator Building
132	1981	NC	Emergency Generator Building
133	1981	NC	Emergency Generator Building
135	1983	NC	Nursing Home Care Unit Building
136	1983	NC	Chiller Plant
138	1983	NC	Emergency Generator Building
139	1987	NC	Emergency Generator Building
140	Circa 1980s	NC	Emergency Generator Building
141	1986	NC	Wastewater Treatment Plant
142	Circa 1980s–1990s	NC	Emergency Generator Building
143	1997	NC	Mental Health and Behavioral Health Building
144	Circa 1990s–2000s	NC	Generator Building
A	1947	C	Golf Course
B	Circa 2000s	NC	Storage Shed
C	Circa 2000s	NC	Garden Shed
D	Circa 1970s–1980s	NC	Storage Building
E	Circa 1980s–2000s	NC	Electric Switch Station
F	Circa 1930s–1940s	C	Connecting Corridors
G	Circa 1990s–2000s	NC	Connecting Corridor
H	Circa 1950s–1970s	NC	Water Tower
I	Circa 1990s–2000s	NC	Golf Course Building
J	Circa 1990s–2000s	NC	Golf Course Building
K	Circa 1990s–2000s	NC	Golf Course Building

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

Located at the southern portion of a drive encircling the western group of patient ward/treatment buildings, the Main Building (Resource 1, 1930) serves as the focal point of the historic district. It is a clinical building that is currently used for administration. The building's facade faces south and totals nineteen bays across. The Main Building is constructed in an elaborate Classical Revival style with significant architectural decorative elements. It is a four-story, hipped-roof building with a raised basement, and its entire exterior is laid in five-course common bond brick. A terra cotta stringcourse separates the third and fourth stories, and a terra cotta water table separates the first floor from the raised basement. A domed cupola with a weather vane dominates the facade and can be seen from all directions; its height is nearly equal to the four stories of the structure itself. The cupola begins with a single, square brick story just above the fourth story of the building. The next section, or drum of the cupola, has a brick exterior and hexagonal shape with a metal railing. Both

sections have a terra cotta cornice and copper flashing at the roofline. The third section is octagonal with white vinyl siding. The fourth section is also octagonal with white vinyl siding but smaller in size than the preceding section and contains a vent. All sections of the cupola are smaller than the story below them. The cupola is crowned by a small dome topped with a metal weather vane.

Below the cupola, the central three-bay entrance pavilion slightly projects from the wall plane of the facade. Six Corinthian pilasters support an entablature with an ornamented pediment containing a wreath with a circular vent in its center. The pediment is trimmed by dentils and egg and dart molding. Balconets are contained at the base of each bay between the Corinthian pilasters, which begin at the second floor and extend to the fourth floor. The windows of this central block receive distinctive treatment: the second-story windows are fully framed with terra cotta and feature terra cotta entablatures; the third-story windows have terra cotta jack arches, keystones, and sills; and the fourth-story windows have brick jack arches, terra cotta keystones, and terra cotta sills. Below the ornamentation of the upper stories, the first floor of the central block is laid in five-course common bond brick, but unlike the rest of the building, the row of header bricks projects slightly to create a banding effect. It appears that originally all three bays of the first floor contained doorways, but today only the central bay serves as an entrance, and the flanking openings have been filled in with windows. Each opening is crowned with a semicircular arch of banded brick with a terra cotta keystone. A terra cotta wreath and egg and dart molding fill each pediment created by the arches. A modern flat canopy with piers projects outward at the central facade entrance. The entrance is accessed by side stairways leading to an entrance platform. Both the stairs and platform are lined with decorative turned balustrades. There is a glass enclosed wheelchair entrance at the right stairway entrance as well.

Immediately flanking the central block are three bays on each side with a hipped roof containing eight arched dormers with vinyl siding covering original windows. Windows on the first, second, and fourth floors have keystone terra cotta arches, with the fourth-story windows also containing terra cotta sills. Windows have been replaced on the facade and throughout the building with one-over-one double-hung sashes. This front (southern) facade ends with three-story, three-bay return wings with flat roofs. The facades of the wings have four brick Doric-style pilasters supporting a dentil cornice. The eastern return wing has first-floor and basement level entries, whereas the west wing does not. The first-floor return wing entrance has a classical surround, and the basement door features a brick arch and metal railing.

The building also features three-bay wings extending from the east and west elevations of the building; rear return wings opposite the facade return wings; and a central three-bay wing on the back of the building. All of these wings are three stories with a flat roof, which appears to have copper flashing. Outfacing corners contain brick quoins, and several windows are filled in with brick on the eastern and western elevations of the wings. The east and west wings originally featured open porches in their outermost bay, but these have been enclosed with brick. The east wing's eastern elevation contains a gabled portico with the words "Police" in all sides of the entablature. This side entrance has a replacement door and Doric-style columns. The right side also contains a cement wheelchair-accessible entrance with a metal railing. The northern-facing rear exterior elevation is similar to the front facade but with a central wing, rather than an ornamented central block. It is a total of fifteen bays across. The rear northern-facing central wing contains banded bricks instead of pilasters and flat lintels over windows. The northwest rear return wing and the central rear wing of the Main Building connect to the Ambulatory Care Building (Resource 3, 2005). The rear central wing has a two-story, flat-roof connector to the Ambulatory Care Building (Resource 3, 2005). The northwest rear return wing also connects to the Ambulatory Care Building by a single-story loading dock with platform. This slightly alters the overall H-shape that is maintained by most of the buildings on the western courtyard enclosed by the drive. Historic photographs taken shortly after construction demonstrates that the facade is currently similar to its original appearance.[6]

[6] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Department, Veterans Affairs New Jersey Health

Resource 2. Acute Building. 1929. *Contributing building.*

Oriented to the south, the Acute Building (Resource 2, 1929) is a two-story, gable-roof, H-shape building that rests on a raised basement. The building is clad in five-course common bond brick and is covered with an asphalt shingle roof. The current use of this building is for intermediate care. It is located to the west of the Ambulatory Care Building (Resource 3, 2005) within the group of buildings encircled by West Circle Drive. This building is similar but not identical to other H-shape buildings (Resources 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, all 1930) within West Circle Drive. The Acute Building totals seventeen bays wide on its north and south elevations and eleven bays deep along its western and eastern wings. The projecting central facade portion is three bays with a gabled pediment containing an arched window. The central double-leaf entrance is enhanced by a six-light transom and a classical surround topped with a metal balconet. A cement staircase with a metal railing leads to this entrance. Immediately flanking the projecting central facade are four bays of paired windows, which culminate in front-gable return wings with three bays in their front-facing facades. The fronts of these return wings feature two-story, flat-roof open porches that have been filled in with wide bands of brick above the first and second floors. A single bay of the central block of the building extends beyond the return wings on the east and west elevations. Flat lintels are above all windows on all elevations, except the projecting central three bays, which have jack arches with terra cotta keystones. All windows are modern one-over-one double-hung sash with terra cotta sills. A simple terra cotta cornice and wide gutters are found along the gabled roofline. A terra cotta table course separates the basement and first floor, and raised brick bands go throughout the basement level. There are brick quoins on all corners of the structure, adding to its Classical Revival character. The north elevation faces the courtyard and features return wings and a central projecting wing. An arched window is found in the pediment of the rear central wing, while the other gables contain round vents. The windows located on the northern elevation of the main block have flat arches and no terra cotta keystones; windows on the return wings feature jack arches. The brick corridor (Resource F) connecting the Acute Building with the Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building (Resource 9, 1930) contains brick arches at ground level containing metal vents.

Resource 3. Ambulatory Care Building. 2005. *Noncontributing building.*

The Ambulatory Care Building (Resource 3, 2005) is a new addition to the western courtyard group of patient care buildings. Located on the site of the original Kitchen/Dining Hall Building, the Ambulatory Care Building is near the Main Building (Resource 1, 1930) to the south, the Acute Building (Resource 2, 1929) to the west, and the Continued Treatment Building (Resource 4, 1930) to the east. It is a two-story, flat-roof building clad in running bond brick. The primary entrance is located at its southeast corner facing a circular driveway. A copper-roofed entrance canopy supported by ten Tuscan-style columns shelters the main entrance, which is contained in a projecting octagonal entry pavilion. The corners of the pavilion are defined by large concrete Tuscan columns supporting a wide concrete entablature. Modern glass fills the space between the columns, and a copper roof and domed cupola crown the pavilion.

The other primary public elevation of the building faces north to the open western courtyard. On this elevation, the first story functions as an elevated basement with no windows. The brickwork of this story is accented by three concrete bands. Above this level, the elevation is defined by three pavilions that recall Greek temples. The pavilions on either end are completely enclosed and feature arched pediments supported on all sides by engaged brick pilasters. The central pavilion is open and features a triangular pediment supported by Tuscan columns. The second-story space between the pavilions is also open, creating a patio area enclosed by a decorative railing. Beyond the pavilions, the elevation of the second story is divided by engaged pilasters separating multi-light windows crowned with brick jack arches with concrete keystones. The pilasters support a molded concrete cornice, above which rises a brick parapet wall topped with a concrete

cap. Similar detailing, including the concrete banding, engaged pilasters, cornice, and multi-light windows with jack arches, continues on the east and west elevations, which contain secondary and service entrances and connections to the adjacent buildings.

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

Oriented to the south, opposite the west courtyard, the Continued Treatment Building (Resource 4, 1930) is a two-story, gable-roof, H-shaped building that sits on a raised basement. The building is clad in five-course common bond brick and is covered with an asphalt shingle roof. It is located to the east of the Ambulatory Care Building (Resource 3, 2005) within the group of buildings encircled by West Circle Drive. The Continued Treatment Building currently serves as a psychiatric building. This building is similar to but distinct from other H-shape buildings (Resources 2, 1929; 6, 7, 8, 9, all 1930) surrounding the western courtyard within the historic district. The Continued Treatment Building totals seventeen bays wide on its north and south elevations and nine bays deep along its western and eastern wings. The projecting central entrance pavilion is three bays wide and features a gabled pediment containing a rectangular vent. The projecting bays are defined by brick quoins, and the windows of these bays feature brick jack arches with terra cotta keystones. The central double-leaf entrance is enhanced by a six-light transom and a classical surround of engaged pilasters supporting an entablature and arched pediment accented with dentils. A double staircase with a metal railing leads to this entrance. Below the main entrance is a basement-level entrance, accessed through an archway in the brick entrance porch. An elevator shaft and a modern glass-enclosed entrance have been added to the east of the central pavilion. Immediately flanking either side of the projecting central pavilion are five bays of single windows, which culminate in front-gable return wings with two bays in their front-facing facades. The gable ends of the return wings feature cornice returns and circular vents accented with four keystones; the corners are enhanced with brick quoins, and the window detailing is like that of the central bays. All windows are modern one-over-one double-hung sash with terra cotta sills. A simple terra cotta cornice and gutters are found along the gabled roofline. A terra cotta table course separates the basement and first floor, and raised brick bands go throughout the basement level.

The north elevation faces the courtyard and is quite similar to the south facade. The north elevation does not include a central basement-level entrance, and it does have at-grade entrances in the center of the five bays flanking the central pavilion. These single-leaf entrances are framed by delicate columns and topped with semi-circular fan embellishments. The eastern-facing side exterior wing elevation contains a projecting flat-roof porch with brick arches and modern windows. There is a canopied entrance, and there are paved parking areas along this section. The western-facing side exterior wing is similar and has a brick corridor (Resource G) connecting to the Ambulatory Care Building (Resource 3, 2005).

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

The Recreation Building (Resource 5, 1930) is a two-story-with-raised-basement, side-gable building with an exterior clad in five-course common bond brick. The facade faces east towards West Circle Drive. The Recreation Building continues to serve its original use. Eleven bays across, the facade is dominated by the projecting front-gable central bay, featuring a classical half-circle-covered entry porch with four Doric columns and two Doric pilasters. A central stairway rises to become two side stairways with metal railings leading to a central door with classical surrounds and a broken pediment with central urn. The central pediment has a dentil cornice, as does the entire roofline. There are three triple-hung windows with arch transoms and terra cotta keystones, sills, and decorative brackets located to either side of the central bay. At the basement level, a modern glass-enclosed entrance feature located to the south of the central bay distracts from the overall symmetry. The gable ends of the building terminate in parapet walls, beyond which extend two-bay, flat-roof end wings. The southern wing features double-hung windows with terra cotta lintels and brick jack arches with terra cotta keystones. The northern wing has no windows, but it does feature double-leaf entrances into the

basement and first story on the north elevation. Brick quoins are found at all corners throughout the building, and a terra cotta banded water table and brick bands along the basement level highlight the Classical Revival features.

The west elevation facing the west courtyard also features a projecting central bay, which features a triple-hung sash window with classical surrounds and slender lights on its sides. Covered porches extend along the elevation to either side of the central bay. The porches feature four large wooden columns in the Doric style. On the elevation behind the porch are four triple-hung windows with jack arches and terra cotta keystones; two windows have been filled in with brick. Two chimneys with brick corbelling project from the gable roof.

Resource 6. Continued Treatment Building. 1930. *Contributing building.*

The Continued Treatment Building (Resource 6, 1930) is a two-story-with-raised-basement building with an exterior clad in five-course common bond brick. The facade faces north towards West Circle Drive. The building currently houses a canteen, library, and dental services. Throughout its history Resource 6 has also contained a post office, a photo studio, and medical administration services. This building is nearly identical to other H-shape buildings (Resources 7 and 8, both 1930) and similar to H-shaped buildings (Resources 2, 1929; 4 and 9, both 1930) surrounding the western courtyard. The Continued Treatment Building (Resource 6, 1930) has a gabled roof with hip roofs on the return wings and porches. The front and rear elevations are fifteen bays across total. The facade features a five-bay, hip-roof central projecting pavilion, the center three bays of which project further and feature a triangular pediment with a round vent accented with keystones. A wooden wheelchair ramp provides access on one side of the entry, and a stairway with metal railings provides access to the other. The double-leaf main entrance has classical surrounds with Doric-style pilasters and a six-light transom window. Immediately flanking the central projecting bays are three bays on each side followed by return wings with three-bay facades. The east and west elevations, including the return wings, are thirteen bays across. The rear elevation, facing south towards the courtyard, features three central projecting bays. The central entrance is accessed by double stairways that reach a door featuring a classical surround and a six-light transom. Windows with keystones and jack arches are in this central elevation portion, and a circular vent is found in the pediment. The return wings on the south elevation have arched openings and enclosed porches on the second story; all windows are modern one-over-one double-hung sashes. One first-floor porch, located on the southwest of the continued treatment building facing the courtyard, is not enclosed. The other, on the southeast, is enclosed with brick and glass block on the first floor. Two additional entrances located on the rear elevation beside the return wings are sheltered by small brick porches with arched openings. Throughout the building, there is a terra cotta water table above the basement, and brick quoins on all corners highlight the building's Classical Revival features.

Resource 7. Tuberculosis Building. 1930. *Contributing building.*

The Tuberculosis Building (Resource 7, 1930) is a two-story-with-raised-basement building with an exterior clad in five-course common bond brick. Its facade faces north towards West Circle Drive. The Tuberculosis Building is currently used for geriatrics. This building is nearly identical to other H-shape buildings (Resources 6 and 8, both 1930) and similar to three other H-shaped buildings (2, 1929; 4 and 9, both 1930) surrounding the western courtyard. A historic watercolor painting indicates that this building was the last to be constructed as part of the western courtyard. The facade totals thirteen bays across and is nearly identical to the facade of Resource 6 in both form and detailing, except that the double-leaf central entrance, embellished with a classical terra cotta door surround, is accessed by a single straight run of stairs. As on the other H-buildings, this building features Classical Revival details, including brick quoins, brick bands along the raised basement, a terra cotta water table, brick soldier courses above the windows, terra cotta window sills, and a terra cotta cornice. Windows are primarily modern one-over-one double-hung sashes on all elevations. The southern elevation of the Tuberculosis Building is distinct, reflecting its original use to care for tuberculosis patients.

Although the general form is similar to the Continued Treatment Building (Resource 6, 1930), the entire southern elevation originally featured open porches to provide fresh air for patients. The porches on the ends of the return wings have been enclosed with brick and one-over-one windows, while those that spanned the rear elevation of the main block have been enclosed with large plates of tinted glass. A brick corridor (Resource F, circa 1930s–1940s) with arches at the ground level connects the Tuberculosis Building to the east with the Continued Treatment Building (Resource 6, 1930).

Resource 8. Continued Treatment Building. 1930. *Contributing building.*

The Continued Treatment Building (Resource 8, 1930) is a two-story-with raised-basement building with an exterior clad in five-course common bond brick. The facade elevation faces north towards West Circle Drive. The building currently houses the mental health clinics and previously served as the nursing home care unit. This Continued Treatment Building (Resource 8, 1930) is nearly identical to two other H-shape buildings (Resources 6 and 7, both 1930) and similar to three H-shape buildings (2, 1929; 4 and 9, both 1930) within the West Circle Drive portion of the historic district. The facade totals fifteen bays across and is nearly identical to the facade of Resource 6 in both form and detailing, except that the double-leaf central entrance, embellished with a classical door surround, is only three steps above grade and is accessed by a long concrete ramp. The rear elevation is also quite similar to Resource 6 (Continued Treatment Building, 1930), featuring three central projecting bays with a central entrance accessed by double staircases and return wings with enclosed porches. There are one-over-one double-hung sash windows throughout the building. A terra cotta water table separates the first story and raised basement throughout the exterior, and there are brick quoins on all corners, highlighting Classical Revival features of the building. There are bands of raised brick at the east and west elevations of the wings. The brick corridor (Resource F) at the northeast corner of Resource 8 connects with the Tuberculosis Building (Resource 7, 1930) and is primarily below grade.

Resource 9. Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building. 1930. *Contributing building.*

The Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building (Resource 9, 1930) is a two-story building with a raised basement. The exterior is clad in five-course common bond brick. The building is currently used for administration, and it has been used for emergency medical services in the past as well. The Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building is similar, but not identical, to other H-shape buildings (Resources 2, 1929; 4, 6, 7, and 8, all 1930) within the West Circle Drive portion of the historic district. The facade is oriented to the west towards West Circle Drive, with the rear elevation facing east towards the courtyard; both are fifteen bays across. The facade features a five-bay, hip-roof central projecting pavilion, the center three bays of which project further and feature a triangular pediment with a round vent accented with keystones. The central front entrance pavilion features a staircase with metal railings, a double door with a classical surround, and windows with jack arches and terra cotta keystones and sills. All other windows have flat lintels and terra cotta sills. All windows are one-over-one modern double-hung sash. Immediately flanking this entrance are three bays followed by return wings that are three bays wide and once featured open porches. The arches of the porches have been enclosed with brick and single windows. The rear elevation faces east to the courtyard. Rather than projecting entry bays, the rear elevation features a projecting central wing with a gabled pediment. The return wings facing the courtyard are without enclosed porches and arches. The rear interior corners contain covered entrances with arched entryways. A terra cotta water table separates the first story and raised basement throughout the exterior, and there are brick quoins on all corners, demonstrating significant Classical Revival features. A wooden gazebo with a pyramidal roof is found in the courtyard behind the Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building. There is a brick corridor (Resource F, circa 1930s–1940s) in the northeast corner of the Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building (Resource 9, 1930) connecting it with the Continued Treatment Building (Resource 8, 1930). The interior portion of the corridor facing the courtyard contains brick arches with vents at ground level and a metal-sheathed sliding garage door.

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

The Attendants' Quarters (Resource 10, 1930) is a two-story-with-raised-basement building with a five-course common bond brick exterior located to the southwest of West Circle Drive. This building is nearly identical to the other Attendants' Quarters Building (Resource 11, 1930), and it is currently used for administration purposes, including the engineering offices. The south facade has ten bays of paired six-over-six double-hung sash windows. There is a central door with classical surrounds and an eight-over-eight double-hung sash window in the second story above it. There are three gabled vent dormers within the asphalt shingle hipped roof. First-floor windows contain flat lintels, and the central doorway has a five-light transom in its archway with keystone. The north elevation is identical to the south but with no central door. Attached to either end of this hip-roof central section of the building is a gable-roof section with the ridgeline running perpendicular to that of the main roof. On the north and south elevations these sections appear as two bays wide with single windows, and on the east and west ends they appear as three bay (ww/d/ww) elevations. A flat-roof porch supported by wooden Doric columns spans the first floor of the east and west ends. The ends feature prominent brick corner quoins and single modern entry doors. There is a terra cotta water table above the basement, and a solider course under the eaves. "Amsterdam Bldg Co." is etched in a brick in one corner of the building.

Resource 11. Attendants' Quarters. 1930. *Contributing building.*

This Attendants' Quarters (Resource 11, 1930) is a two-story-with-raised-basement building with a five-course common bond brick exterior located to the southwest of the previous Attendants' Quarters (Resource 10, 1930). This building is currently used for administration purposes. In its massing, form, and detailing, Resource 11 is nearly identical to the other Attendants' Quarters (Resource 10, 1930).

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

The Station Garage (Resource 12, 1930) is a one-story, hollow structural tile, running bond building with a gable asphalt shingle roof; it is located west of and facing the Laundry and Utility Building (Resource 15, 1930). The Station Garage continues to be used by the medical center's fire department. The east facade has seven bays, four of which contain overhead garage doors and two of which are closed with concrete block. There is brick detailing around these openings, and a small, brick, gabled central addition is located in the rear west elevation. The south elevation has a pedestrian entrance, and the north elevation has a former single-leaf entrance that has been enclosed. One-over-one double-hung sash modern windows are located throughout the building. The roof contains three metal venting units. The building is located along a slope; the rear (west) elevation is mostly below grade and abuts a gravel parking lot.

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

The Storehouse (Resource 13, 1930) is a one-story building constructed of hollow structural tile laid in a running bond. It has a side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The Storehouse is located west of and facing the Boiler House (Resource 14, 1930). The Storehouse continues to function as a warehouse. The roof contains three metal venting units. The facade (east elevation) has been painted a peach color, and a corrugated metal shed roof is appended to the center of the loading dock that spans the facade. There are eight bays (w/w/dd/shed/w/dd/d/w) visible across the front of the building. The double doors have sixteen-light transom windows. All other windows on the building exhibit modern one-over-one double-hung sashes. The building is along a slope, and the rear (west) elevation abuts a gravel parking lot. An addition to the southern portion of the building was constructed circa 1945. This large, single-story, flat-roof addition extends from the south gable end of the original portion of the building, giving the overall building an L shape. A loading dock is located along the southern elevation of the addition. It appears in recent years the east and south elevations of the 1945 addition have been clad in metal and the concrete foundation has been altered. The west and rear

(north) elevations of the building continue to exhibit an exterior of oversize brick or hollow tile, while the corners and window bays are accentuated by regular size brick. The windows all have replacement one-over-one double-hung sashes. Although the metal cladding and alterations to the foundation of the addition diminish the Storehouse's integrity, the majority of the building continues to reflect its massing and appearance dating to the period of significance, and the Storehouse (Resource 13, 1930) is a contributing resource to the historic district.

Resource 14 and 134. Boiler House and Emergency Generator Building Addition. 1930 and 1981. *Contributing building.*

The Boiler House (Resource 14, 1930) is a one-story hollow structural tile building with a side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, and it is located immediately east of the Storehouse (Resource 13, 1930). Five large metal pipes project from the slope of the roof. There are four large garage bays on the facade (west elevation), and there is brick detailing at the eaves. A flat-roof addition added to the southern elevation in 1944 is clad in metal and has two-light tilt windows. The addition is supported by a concrete slab. The rear (east) elevation of the building contains a small, modern metal-clad addition with a hipped roof, which is an Emergency Generator Building (Resource 134, 1981). Although modified, the Boiler House (Resource 14, 1930) retains much of its materials and massing dating to the period of significance, and it is a contributing resource to the historic district. Resource 134 is an addition to Resource 14 and is therefore part of the Boiler House (Resource 14), but the addition is a noncontributing feature of Resource 14 and the historic district.

Resource 15. Laundry and Utility Building. 1930. *Contributing building.*

The Laundry and Utility Building (Resource 15, 1930) is a one-story hollow structural tile building with a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles; it is located immediately east of the Station Garage (Resource 12, 1930). The building is currently used for linen distribution and engineering shops. Two metal circular venting units project from the roof. The building is twelve bays wide (d/ww/d/w/w/w/w/w/d/d/d) with short overhead door openings in the first and eleventh bays and standard-sized overhead doors in the other door bays. Six pairs of six-over-six awning windows occupy the central bays. The first and last two bays project slightly from the facade and contain single-leaf pedestrian entrances on their side elevations. A window well spans the front of the building, providing lighting to the basement. The rear of the building is spanned by a large flat-roof section lined with double-hung awning windows. The basement is above grade on this elevation and features pedestrian entrances, an overhead door, and single and paired windows.

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

The facade of the Nurses' Quarters (Resource 16, 1930) faces southeast to Knollcroft Road, and the building is just south of Orchard Drive. The Nurses' Quarters is currently used for administration purposes. Fifteen bays across, this three-story, side-gable building has a brick exterior of five-course common bond and a projecting three-bay central facade with a lunette window in its pediment. The front central door has a classical surround with Ionic-style pilasters and is accessed by a straight run of stairs with metal railings. All windows are six-over-six double-hung sashes with jack arches and terra cotta keystones. The side-gable asphalt shingle roof has four gabled dormers containing vents on the front and five on the back. On the northeast and southwest elevations are one-story porches with fourteen paired Doric columns sheltering the central entrances (w/d/w). These side elevations also contain brick chimneys, although it is unclear if they are currently functioning. The rear (northwest) elevation contains a central rear entrance with a classical door surround that has been covered by a projecting covered entrance, and a secondary entrance accessed by a wooden ramp. A terra cotta water table runs along the building's exterior, and there are brick quoins on all corners.

Resource 18. Officers' Apartment Building. 1930. *Contributing building.*

Facing east to Knollcroft Road, the Officers' Apartment Building (Resource 18, 1930) is a two-story-with-raised-basement, five-course common bond brick building. The building is currently used as housekeeping quarters. The central side-gable portion of the southeast facade is five bays wide with a three-bay, front-gable portion on either end, making eleven bays total (w/w/w/d/w/w/w/d/w/w/w). The front gables are accented with parapet walls with false chimneys and feature semicircular lunette windows in their gable ends. Most windows on the facade are six-over-six double-hung sash with jack arches and terra cotta keystones. The center windows on both the first and second floor on the facade are six-over-six double-hung sash with four-over-four double-hung sash at their sides. There are two front entrances with classical arches ending in scrolls, and there is also a terra cotta water table. This central portion of the building also has a cornice with dentils that repeats on the flanking two-story enclosed porch wings. These enclosed frame porches have white wood paneling with corner post columns and ten-pane casement windows. A similarly detailed porch extends from the center of the rear elevation (w/w/w/d/w/porch/w/d/w/w/w). A small, modern guard building with windows is also near the Officers' Apartment Building (Resource 18, 1930) on the corner along Knollcroft Road.

Resource 19. Officers' Duplex Quarters. 1930. *Contributing building.*

The Officers' Duplex Quarters (Resource 19, 1930) is a two-story-with-raised-basement, five-course common bond building with a brick exterior; its facade (east elevation) faces Knollcroft Road. The Officers' Duplex Quarters is nearly identical to other duplex residential quarters in this portion of the historic district (Resources 25 and 26, both 1930), and like these other buildings, it is currently used as housekeeping quarters. Its six-bay (w/d/w/w/d/w) symmetrical facade has six-over-six replacement double-hung sash windows with jack arches and terra cotta sills. The two front entrances feature fanlights and decorative surrounds with Doric columns supporting open pediments; these doors are each accessed by a raised brick stairway with metal railings. The side-gabled roof bookended by parapet walls and chimneys contains slate shingles and is adorned with a dentil cornice. The four gable-roof dormers also contain six-over-six modern double-hung sash windows with arched openings. The dormers are covered in white vinyl siding. The side elevations have one-story enclosed porches with flat roofs and dentil cornice and jalousie windows. The rear elevation (w/d/w/w/w/w/d/w) has two projecting one-story brick bays with windows and flat roofs. The southwest corner of the building has a stairwell for basement entry. There is a soldier course separating the first story and basement.

Resource 21. Flag Pole. 1929. *Contributing object.*

This resource is a metal flag pole with a bronze plaque at its base containing the following text: "In Memory of Walter Buckley, Harry Bennett, Frank Ivanitz, Jack W. Young; Who Made the Supreme Sacrifice in World War II, (American Legion Insignia) Jack W. Young Post No. 225 American Legion." The flag pole is located in a paved area near the southern entrance of the Main Building (Resource 1, 1930).

Resource 23. Incinerator. 1929. *Contributing building.*

This is a small, parged, three-bay (d/w/w), one-story, shed-roof building located immediately east of the Boiler House (Resource 14, 1930). The building currently serves as the transportation office. Oriented to the south, the Incinerator Building has a replacement door filling its single-leaf entry, and the windows have replacement three-light or two-light metal sashes. The stack associated with an Incinerator Building is no longer extant. The loss of the stack and other modifications have diminished the integrity of this small building, but the Incinerator Building (Resource 23, 1929) maintains its original location, massing, and cladding, and is a contributing resource to the historic district.

Resource 25. Officers' Duplex Quarters. 1930. *Contributing building.*

The Officers' Duplex Quarters (Resource 25, 1930) is a two-story-with-raised-basement, five-course common bond brick building oriented to the north to face Manor Road. This Officers' Duplex Quarters is currently used for housekeeping quarters. The Officers' Duplex Quarters is nearly identical to other Officers' Duplex Quarters in this area of the historic district (Resources 19 and 26, both 1930). It is the same as Resource 19 in its massing, form, and detailing. The only notable difference is the front entrances, which feature classical surrounds with fluted columns supporting an entablature and broken pediment with urn finial. The entrances also feature original decorative transom windows.

Resource 26. Duplex Quarters. 1930. *Contributing building.*

This Officers' Duplex Quarters (Resource 26, 1930) is a two-story-with-raised-basement, five-course common bond brick building oriented to the north to face Manor Road. This Officers' Duplex Quarters is currently used for housekeeping quarters and is nearly identical to other Officers' Duplex Quarters in this portion of the historic district (Resources 19 and 25, both 1930). It is the same as Resource 19 in its massing, form, and details, including the treatment of the front entrances. A 1931 photograph of the structure demonstrates that the building has remained remarkably intact, including its Colonial Revival features.[7]

Resource 34. Barn. 1900. *Contributing building.*

The Barn is a gambrel-roof building with the roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and is west of the Nurses' Quarters (Resource 16, 1930) on Orchard Drive. The Barn is two stories with a four-bay facade facing the south and has a stucco exterior. The four facade bays are all garage bays filled with replacement overhead doors. All windows are closed with plywood siding, as are doors above each first-story garage bay. There is a hay hood on the west elevation. The barn, which predates the hospital, is currently used for storage.

Resource 47. Greenhouse. 1940. *Contributing building.*

The Greenhouse (Resource 47, 1940) is located within the maintenance/utility buildings, west of the Station Garage and Storehouse (Resources 12 and 13, both 1930). The Greenhouse consists of a running bond whitewashed brick building with a gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This is connected to a larger metal- and Plexiglas- or fiberglass-framed greenhouse built in two sections. The upper portion of the Greenhouse has been replaced with metal framing and a translucent Plexiglas or fiberglass covering. The bottom portion of the greenhouse section is composed of a concrete wall supporting the metal framing. Although the upper portion of the greenhouse section of the building has been replaced, the Greenhouse (Resource 47, 1940) continues to reflect its purpose and retains its massing, and much of its original materials dating to the period of significance.

Resource 47A. Greenhouse Storage. Circa 1990s–2000s. *Noncontributing building.*

The Greenhouse Storage Building (Resource 47A, circa 1990s–2000s) is located at the southeast corner of the Greenhouse (Resource 47, 1940). Resource 47A is a prefabricated, gable-roofed building with double doors on its north elevation and an overhead door on the east gable end. The building is clad in wood panels simulating vertical boards and has an asphalt shingle roof.

Resource 47B. Storage Building. Circa 1990s–2000s. *Noncontributing building.*

This Storage Building (Resource 47B, circa 1990s–2000s) is located just south of the Greenhouse Storage Building (Resource 47A). Resource 47B is a one-story, front-gable building with a single entrance on

[7] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Department, Veterans Affairs New Jersey Health Care System, Lyons Campus, Lyons, New Jersey.

its west elevation. It is clad in stucco with vertical boards in its gable ends and is covered with an asphalt shingle roof.

Resource 49. Equipment Shed. 1930. *Noncontributing building.*

The Equipment Shed (Resource 49, 1930) is located near the west boundary of the property east of the Transformer Building (Resource 90, 1946). It is a one-story concrete block building with wood panel siding simulating vertical boards and a shed roof covered with rolled asphalt. This Equipment Shed Building has varied open and enclosed bays that are used for equipment and vehicle storage. Resource 49 appears to have been enlarged since 1950 and does not appear to retain its materials and massing dating to the period of significance. Modifications to the building include a concrete block addition on the west elevation, replacement siding along the side, rear, and a portion of the façade. These alterations have greatly diminished the integrity of this building, rendering it a noncontributing resource to the historic district.

Resource 50. Garage. 1929. *Contributing building.*

The twelve-car Garage (Resource 50, 1929) is located along Orchard Drive north of the eighteen-car Garage (Resource 69, 1930). Resource 50 is a one-story twelve-bay Garage of white hollow structural tile with a shed roof. It rests on a cement foundation, and it is built into a hill, so the upper six bays are slightly higher than the lower six bays.

Resource 52. Garage. 1930. *Contributing building.*

This twelve-car Garage (Resource 52, 1930) faces the Attendants' Quarters (Resource 11, 1930) north of Orchard Drive. It is a one-story, twelve-bay Garage of white hollow structural tile with a shed roof. It rests on a cement foundation.

Resource 53. Continued Treatment Building. 1940. *Contributing building.*

The Continued Treatment Building (Resource 53, 1940) is a three-story-with-raised-basement, side-gable, rectangular building with a five-course common bond brick exterior; it is located south of the northern portion of East Circle Drive along the eastern courtyard. The building is currently being leased. This Continued Treatment Building is nearly identical to another Continued Treatment Building (Resource 55, 1940) located to the east of Resource 53. The facade (north) elevation faces East Circle Drive and is a total of twenty-nine bays wide. It has a side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. On the facade, the seven central bays project slightly and are topped with a hip roof. The center three bays then project further and feature a front-gable pediment trimmed in dentils and pierced with an oculus window. The three central bays are divided by engaged brick pilasters supporting a broad terra cotta entablature. The central front entrance features a detailed classical pediment and a three-light transom window with sidelights. The entrance is accessed by double staircases with simple decorative metal railings. The windows flanking the entrance are set into arched openings with terra cotta block infill and keystones; all other windows feature terra cotta sills and brick jack arches. The windows are six-over-six double-hung sash on all three stories on all elevations, with the basement level containing four-over-four double-hung sash windows. Toward each end of the front facade, the building has three-bay, front-gable projections. A flat-roof stairwell is located along the inner side of each of these projections. The two bays extending beyond these projections to the sides (east and west) of the main block are divided by engaged pilasters, suggesting the design of open porches, although it is not clear if these bays were originally open. There is an additional stairwell or elevator shaft extending from either end of the building. The rear (south) elevation is similar to the facade, except that the main entrance is at grade and leads into the raised basement, and there are no external stairwells alongside the gable-roof projections. Classical Revival details found throughout the building include brick quoins on each corner, brick banding on the raised

basement, a simple terra cotta cornice, oculus windows accented with keystones in each gable end, and a raised band of brick between the second and third floors.

Resource 54. Kitchen and Dining Hall. 1940. *Contributing building.*

The Kitchen and Dining Hall (Resource 54, 1940) is a two-story rectangular brick building in five-course common bond. It is located south of the northern portion of East Circle Drive, east of the Continued Treatment Building (Resource 53, 1940). The building continues to serve as the kitchen and dining room. Oriented to the south, the facade is thirteen bays wide, and the center three bays project forward to feature a front-gable pediment with oculus window. The double-leaf, nine-light central entry doors with multi-light transom are framed by a terra cotta surround featuring fluted pilasters supporting an entablature upon which sits additional terra cotta panels that form the bottom of the second-story window surround. All three second-story windows are framed in terra cotta and topped with keystones. The other windows of the facade feature terra cotta sills and brick jack arches; the second-story windows also have terra cotta keystones. All windows are six-over-six double-hung sash; four hipped-roof dormers also contain smaller six-over-six windows. The side (east and west) elevations of this side-gable portion of the building are three bays wide. These have second-story windows with terra cotta keystones and bull's-eye windows in pediments. A terra cotta stringcourse separates the second story and roofline throughout the exterior, and a water table is located above the basement.

The rear (north) elevation has flat-roof extensions with terra cotta coping. A shorter, two-story, four-bay, flat-roof section connects the side-gable portion of the building to a taller, two-story, three-bay, flat-roof section at the rear. The rear elevation of this portion of the building has an open canopied receiving area with paved driveway for access. The windows of this rear portion are modern casement windows with ten lights total and terra cotta keystones. There is a clerestory parapet wall with bands of brick projected below this wall. A one-story brick corridor (Resource F, circa 1930s–1940s) connects the Kitchen and Dining Hall with the flanking Continued Treatment Buildings (Resources 53 and 55, 1940) and has a flat asphalt shingle roof and six-over-six double-hung sash windows. The corridors on both sides of the kitchen and dining hall have flat roofs with terra cotta eaves and windows towards the courtyard on the south. Windows on the north side of the corridors are eight-over-twelve modern double-hung sash.

Resource 55. Continued Treatment Building. 1940. *Contributing building*

The Continued Treatment Building (Resource 55, 1940) is a three-story-with-raised-basement, rectangular building with a five-course common bond brick exterior. It is located in the interior bend of the horseshoe-shaped East Circle Drive. This Continued Treatment Building is nearly identical to the other Continued Treatment Building (Resource 53, 1940) located to the west with the following notable differences. The dormers on Resource 55 still have slate sides. The upper sashes in many of the windows are enclosed with vents, giving the appearance that this building may currently be vacant. The brick is stained below many of the windows, perhaps resulting from condensation caused by window air conditioning units. A parking lot surrounds the eastern elevation of the building. A connecting corridor (Resource F, circa 1930s–1940s) connects Resource 55 to the Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building (Resource 57, 1946). The corridor has no windows on its western elevation but six-over-six modern double-hung sash windows on its eastern elevation.

Resource 57. Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building. 1946. *Contributing building*

The Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building (Resource 57, 1946) is a two-story building with a five-course common bond brick exterior. Resource 57, oriented to the east, is supported by a raised basement. The building currently serves as a domiciliary. Unlike the nearby Continued Treatment Buildings (Resources 53 and 55, both 1940), the Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building is a fully articulated H-shape building. The facade (eastern) elevation is side gabled and totals nineteen bays across. The five central bays project slightly and are topped with a hip roof; the center three bays then project further and feature a front-gable pediment

pierced with a semicircular vent. The central front door has a classical terra cotta surround with fluted pilasters supporting an entablature and segmental-arched pediment. Flanking the central five bays are three bays followed by three-bay, hip-roof return wings. These wings end in porches defined by arches that have been enclosed with brick and windows. A single bay of the main block of the building extends beyond the return wings, completing the facade. The western-facing or rear elevation is similar to the main facade, with the exception of a classical entrance; instead of five articulated center bays, the rear features a three-bay, front-gable, central projecting wing. Simple Classical Revival details are found throughout this Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building (Resource 57, 1946), including brick quoins, a terra cotta cornice, and a terra cotta water table. All windows are six-over-six double-hung sash with terra cotta sills and flat brick lintels. A one-story flat-roof brick corridor (Resource G, circa 1990s–2000s) with white tile connects this Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building with the Mental Health and Behavioral Health Building (Resource 143, 1997).

Resource 69. Garage. 1930. ***Contributing building.***

The eighteen car Garage (Resource 69, 1930) is located north of Orchard Drive. It consists of two rows of nine bays arranged back-to-back. The building is built into a hill, so on each side four bays are slightly higher than the other five. The building is constructed of white hollow structural tile, has a flat roof, and rests on a cement foundation. Each manually operated overhead door has a window ribbon of four panes.

Resource 70. Animal House. 1930. ***Contributing building.***

Located among the maintenance/utility buildings near the Station Garage (Resource 12, 1930), the Animal House is currently used for storage; it has formerly served as toilets and for fire equipment storage. It is a single-story, running-bond hollow structural tile building covered with a slate diamond-tile gable roof. Corners and openings are accented with brick quoins. There is a single pedestrian entrance and two small windows on each of the building's longer elevations.

Resource 90. Transformer Building. 1946. ***Contributing structure.***

Located near the western boundary of the property east of the Equipment Shed (Resource 49, 1930), this is a small cast-concrete structure with an asymmetrical side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The roofline may have been altered. Single-leaf entries that appear to be filled with replacement doors are located on the facade (south) and east elevations.

Resource T-94. Large Storage Building. Circa 2000s. ***Noncontributing building.***

Located south of the Warehouse (Resource 13, 1930), this is a large storage building with metal siding, a gabled metal roof, and two garage bays, one each along its northeast and northwest elevations.

Resource 95. Transformer Building. 1953. ***Noncontributing building.***

Located northeast of the Wastewater Treatment Plant (Resource 141, 1986), the Transformer Building is a rectangular five-course common bond brick building with a hipped slate roof. It rests on a concrete foundation. One elevation has a white metal door, and another side has two white metal doors. There is also a metal freestanding transformer unit near this transformer building.

Resource 114. Water Storage Tank. 1955. ***Noncontributing structure.***

This is a Water Storage Tank surrounded by a chain-link fence with barbed wire and situated immediately south of an elevated water tower. The 400,000-gallon Water Storage Tank, located in the northeast corner of the hospital property, is a metal structure with a rounded roof.

Resource 118. Amphitheater Utility Building. 1958. *Noncontributing building.*

The Amphitheater Utility Building is located south of East Circle Drive in its southern section. It is a two-story, brick, running bond building with wide eaves and a flat roof with metal capping. The second story is considerably smaller than the first and contains a door providing access to the first-story roof. Found on both stories are small two-light windows, metal vents, and white doors.

Resource 119. Amphitheater Stage. 1958. *Noncontributing structure.*

The Amphitheater Stage is located southwest of the Amphitheater Utility Building (Resource 118, 1958), south of East Circle Drive. It was built by the American Legion in an Art Deco style. Two exterior fluted piers contain metal medallions with an image of a star, likely the American Legion symbol. The rear elevation of the structure is a two-story concrete-block building with two-light windows and three cement stairwells with metal railings. The bench seating facing the stage is currently in three rows of ten. A newspaper article announcing the construction of the structure shows nearly double this seating in 1958. The stage is currently surrounded by a chain-link fence.

Resource 122. Picnic Shelter. 1969. *Noncontributing structure.*

The picnic shelter is a plywood-sided pavilion and shed with a gabled asphalt shingle roof. It is located near the Amphitheater (Resources 118 and 119, both 1958). The open-air interior contains a brick fireplace and hearth and wooden picnic benches. It rests on a cement slab base.

Resource 129. Emergency Generator Building. 1981. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource 129 is located near the rear elevation of the Main Building (Resource 1, 1930). It is a rectangular, one-story building with a brick exterior laid in five-course common bond. The building has a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A white metal vent is contained on one elevation, and a white door on another. This Emergency Generator Building is nearly identical to all other resources identified as Emergency Generator Buildings.

Resource 130. Emergency Generator Building. 1981. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource 130 is located near the rear exterior of the Acute Building (Resource 2, 1929). It is a rectangular, one-story building with a brick exterior laid in five-course common bond. The building has a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A white metal vent is on one elevation and a white door on another. This Emergency Generator Building is nearly identical to all other resources identified as emergency generator buildings.

Resource 131. Emergency Generator Building. 1981. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource 131 is located near the Ambulatory Care Building (Resource 3, 2005). It is a rectangular, one-story building with a hipped asphalt shingle roof. The exterior is clad in five-course common bond brick. A metal vent dominates one elevation, and a white door is on another. This Emergency Generator Building is nearly identical to all other resources identified as Emergency Generator Buildings.

Resource 132. Emergency Generator Building. 1981. *Noncontributing building.*

This Emergency Generator Building (Resource 132, 1981) is located between the Tuberculosis Building and the Continued Treatment Building (Resources 7 and 8, both 1930). It is a rectangular, one-story building with a brick exterior laid in five-course common bond. The building has a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A metal vent is contained in one elevation, and a white metal door is in another. This Emergency Generator Building is nearly identical to all other resources identified as Emergency Generator Buildings.

Resource 133. Emergency Generator Building. 1981. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource 133 is situated to the east of the Kitchen and Dining Hall (Resource 54, 1940) and to the west of Resource 139. It is a rectangular, one-story building with a brick exterior laid in five-course common bond. The building has a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A white metal vent dominates one elevation, and a white door is on another. This Emergency Generator Building is nearly identical to all other resources identified as Emergency Generator Buildings.

Resource 135. Nursing Home Care Unit Building. 1983. *Noncontributing building.*

The Nursing Home Care Unit Building (Resource 135, 1983) is a two-story, multi-wing, asymmetrical building with a circular driveway at its east-facing facade. It is located in the northwest portion of the historic district. Two wings extend to the west and south from the main entrance section of the building, forming an overall L shape to the resource. Perpendicular wings then extend from the previous wings, creating a nearly enclosed courtyard in the center of the building. A front concrete canopy with concrete piers, an elaborate skylight, the words "Community Living Center," and a modern automatic door is found at this main entrance. The building is primarily running bond brick with two soldier courses and has a flat roof. Additional brown aluminum-paneled hipped roofs with vents top portions of the flat roof. Three-pane windows with cement sills dominate most of the elevations. There are eight six-bay wings beginning on the west and south corners of the central rectangular-shaped entrance section of the Nursing Home Care Unit Building (Resource 135, 1983).

Resource 136. Chiller Plant. 1983. *Noncontributing building.*

The Chiller Plant (Resource 136, 1983) is located to the east of Boiler House and Laundry/Utility Building (Resources 14 and 15, both 1930). It is a modern chiller plant with cooling towers on its south elevation. These are enclosed in a chain-link fence. It is a running bond brick building with a flat roof with metal coping. Modern one-over-one double-hung sash windows are also located on this building's south facade. The east and west elevations contain overhead doors, and the north elevation has the pedestrian entrances. There are three structures that appear to be generators northeast of the chiller plant behind a chain-link fence.

Resource 138. Emergency Generator Building. 1983. *Noncontributing building.*

This Emergency Generator Building (Resource 138, 1983) is located to the east of the Continued Treatment Building (Resource 53, 1940) within the area enclosed by East Circle Drive. It is a rectangular, one-story, five-course common bond brick building with hipped asphalt shingle roof. A white metal vent dominates one elevation and a white door the other. This Emergency Generator Building is nearly identical to all other resources identified as emergency generator buildings.

Resource 139. Emergency Generator Building. 1987. *Noncontributing building.*

This Emergency Generator Building (Resource 139, 1987) is located to the west of the Continued Treatment Building (Resource 55, 1940) within the area enclosed by East Circle Drive. It is a rectangular, one-story building with a hipped asphalt shingle roof. Resource 139 is clad in a five-course common bond brick exterior. A white metal vent is contained on one elevation and a door on another. This Emergency Generator Building is nearly identical to all other resources identified as Emergency Generator Buildings.

Resource 140. Emergency Generator Building. Circa 1980s. *Noncontributing Building*

This Emergency Generator Building (Resource 140, circa 1980s) is connected to the corridor that connects the Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building and the Mental Health and Behavioral Health Building (Resources 57, 1946; and 143, 1997). It is a rectangular, one-story building with a hipped asphalt shingle roof. Resource 140 is clad in a five-course common bond brick exterior. A metal door and small vent are on one

elevation, and another contains a larger metal vent. This Emergency Generator Building is nearly identical to all other resources identified as Emergency Generator Buildings.

Resource 141. Wastewater Treatment Plant. 1986. *Noncontributing structure.*

The Wastewater Treatment Plant (Resource 141, 1986) is located near the Transformer Building (Resource 95, 1953) southeast of the maintenance/utility buildings. The Wastewater Treatment Plant's first story is cast concrete, as are the walls that extend to surround the wastewater treatment tanks. The building has brick running bond on the second story.

Resource 142. Emergency Generator Building. Circa 1980s–1990s. *Noncontributing building.*

This Emergency Generator Building (Resource 142, circa 1980s–1990s) is located north of the Attendants' Quarters (Resource 10, 1930). It is a one-story, gable-roof building clad entirely in metal panels. There is a single door on the west elevation and vents located on all elevations.

Resource 143. Mental Health and Behavioral Health Building. 1997. *Noncontributing building.*

The Mental Health and Behavioral Health Building (Resource 143, 1997) is located to the east of Knollcroft Road and is contained within the upper horseshoe of the East Circle Drive area. The building is also used for inpatient psychiatric care. It is a three-story, rectangular-shaped building with a recessed southern-facing entrance. Two projections extend from the facade and create the facade courtyard. A parking lot is located southeast of this building. The Mental Health and Behavioral Health Building has a larger footprint than any other building within the historic district. Resource 143 has an exterior primarily of brick laid in running bond with concrete stringcourses separating each story in the facade pavilion. The front entrance has modern mechanical sliding doors and a metal canopy. Casement windows are found on all elevations, sometimes alternating with metal vents or large sheets of red metal. Low pitched, hipped, asphalt shingle roofs, open corners, ribbon windows, and projecting brick piers give the building a modern Prairie-style appearance. A one-story, flat-roof brick connecting corridor (Resource G, circa 1990s–2000s) with white tiles along its upper portion and brick along the lower section extends from the east elevation of the Mental Health and Behavioral Health Building, connecting it with the Continued Treatment Building (Resource 53, 1940). This corridor has windows in red metal trim and at least one open-air square arch to allow traffic through to the interior of the east courtyard. The rear elevation of the Mental Health and Behavioral Health Building is similar to the front and has additional paved surfaces to allow for receiving and bulk deliveries. There are brick walls varying in height adjacent to the side and rear elevations as well as ramps and stairs, paved walkways, and various vegetal features.

Resource 144. Generator Building. Circa 1990s–2000s. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource 144 is north of the Mental Health and Behavioral Health Building (Resource 143, 1997) and just south of the northern entrance of East Circle Drive. It is a one-story building clad in running-bond brick, with red metal vents displaying stringcourses and a low-pitched hip roof. Several brick piers with cement caps project above the roof.

Resource A. Golf Course. 1947. *Contributing site.*

The golf course (Resource A, 1947) occupies much of the southern portion of the historic district, spanning both sides of Knollcroft Road. It is defined by the open spaces and green lawns of the fairways, and greens bordered by mature trees. The golf course is associated with the period in the late 1940s–1950s when outdoor recreational facilities were being constructed at Second Generation Veterans Hospitals to serve as a therapeutic outlet for patients. This resource also dates to the period when drug therapy began to surpass the

use of vocational farm labor as a form of treatment for psychiatric patients. As acreage was idled from raising crops and livestock, additional time was available to patients for recreational activities.

Resources B and C. Garden Storage Buildings. Circa 2000s. *Noncontributing buildings.*

These two resources are located east of the East Circle Drive portion of the historic district to the east of the Continued Treatment Building (Resource 55, 1940). The Storage Shed (Resource B) has a one-bay overhead garage door on one elevation and a pedestrian door on another. It is clad in wood panels simulating vertical boards, and its gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and contains sky lights. The Garden Shed (Resource C) has a central double-leaf door and two aluminum windows that are one-over-one double-hung sashes. It has an overhead garage door on its gable end and utilizes similar materials as the Storage Shed. Both of the sheds rest on concrete blocks.

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

Resource D is an elongated, single-story, side-gable, five-bay building located west of the Garage (Resource 52, 1930). A single bay is located on the south gable end. The bays are all vehicular entries with metal overhead doors. The exterior is clad with plywood siding, and the roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles.

Resource E. Electric Switch Station. Circa 1980s–2000s. *Noncontributing structure.*

This rectangular Electric Switch Station is located to the northwest of Resource 144, the Generator Building. Resource E is clad in metal and has numerous metal panels along its north elevation. This structure is supported by a poured concrete pad.

Resource F. Connecting Corridors. Circa 1930s–1940s. *Contributing buildings.*

The connecting brick corridors are one- or two-story resources that serve as connectors between the buildings serving patients, primarily the buildings enclosing the west courtyard. The connectors have five-course common bond brick exteriors and either gable or flat roofs. Some are located partially below grade on one elevation. Most of the circa 1930s corridors feature semicircular arches defining the window bays, which contain replacement windows. These corridors connect the Acute Building (Resource 2, 1929) with the Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building (Resource 9, 1930); the Continued Treatment Building (Resource 4, 1930) with the Recreation Building (Resource 5, 1930); the Recreation Building (Resource 5, 1930) with the Continued Treatment Building (Resource 6, 1930); this Continued Treatment Building (Resource 6, 1930) with the Tuberculosis Building (Resource 7, 1930); the Tuberculosis Building (Resource 7, 1930) with the Continued Treatment Building (Resource 8, 1930); and this Continued Treatment Building (Resource 8, 1930) with the Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building (Resource 9, 1930). They create a circular route through all of the buildings located around the west courtyard, making it possible to walk the perimeter of the courtyard without exiting a building.

The corridors connecting the circa 1940s buildings of the east courtyard are simple flat-roof structures with minimal ornamentation. These corridors connect a Continued Treatment Building (Resource 53, 1940) to the Kitchen and Dining Hall (Resource 54, 1940); and the Kitchen and Dining Hall (Resource 54, 1940) to the Continued Treatment Building and the Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building (Resources 55, 1940; and 57, 1946). If there are any additional distinctive features of a specific corridor, it is noted towards the end of the architectural description of the resource it is most near. The corridors are a distinctive feature of this and other neuropsychiatric Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospitals.

Resource G. Connecting Corridor. Circa 1990s–2000s. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource G is a flat-roof connecting corridor associated with the Mental Health and Behavioral Health Building (Resource 143, 1997). It connects this building to the Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building (Resource

57, 1946). The corridor utilizes materials and detailing similar to the Mental Health and Behavioral Health Building. Its lower portion is clad in running bond brick topped with a concrete band; the upper portion is clad in white panels. Groups of modern four-light windows are trimmed in red aluminum, and pedestrian doorways are also red. Near the center of the corridor is an elevated pavilion with an opening to allow vehicles to pass through to the east courtyard.

Resource H. Water Tower. Circa 1950s–1970s. *Noncontributing structure.*

Resource H, a Water Tower, is located in the northeast corner of the property, immediately north of Resource 114 (1955), the Water Storage Tank. This substantial Water Tower rests on numerous supports and has a large central shaft below the tank. The Water Tower is located at the top of a hill at the end of a lane referred to by certain medical center maps as Burma Road. The base of the tower is surrounded by a chain-link fence, and trees and additional vegetation block the view towards the base of the tower from much of the hospital campus. The Water Tower is located on a small square plot of land leased by the hospital. A water tower is depicted in this location on a framed "Map of Veterans Administration Hospital Lyons, New Jersey" dating to 1941 and revised to 1954 located in the medical center's director's office, although it is unclear if this is the same water tower.[8]

Resources I, J and K. Golf Course Buildings. Circa 1990s–2000s. *Noncontributing buildings.*

Located south of the picnic shelter (Resource 122, 1969) to the west of Knollcroft Road are three buildings associated with the golf course. These three resources are comprised of a side-gable building (Resource I) with double-doors along its north elevation and a vehicular entry along the west gable end; a four-bay, single-story, side-gable building (Resource J) with a porch extending the length of its north facade; and a small building encompassed by storm windows and with a pyramidal roof (Resource K). The two later buildings are clad in vertical wood siding, and the roofs are sheathed in asphalt shingles.

[8] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Director's Office, Veterans Affairs New Jersey Health Care System, Lyons Campus, Lyons, New Jersey.

Construction of the facility began in June 1929. Congress appropriated $2 million for the completion of the hospital's initial period of construction. The general contract for the first buildings within the campus was awarded to Murch Brothers of St. Louis, Missouri for $1,204,000.[9] Contractors employed to finish construction work included companies from Ogden, Utah; Beloit, Wisconsin; Baltimore, Maryland; Washington, D.C.; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Approximately 250 men initially worked on the project; however, this number soon increased as more contracts, such as water and sewage, were let between 1929 and 1930, providing much needed employment in the area after the start of the Great Depression.[10]

Completion of the initial construction was celebrated with a dedication program held July 25, 1931. The event was attended by 8,000 visitors and dignitaries who were entertained by music, military drill teams, and speeches. The principal speaker for the dedication was Major General Smedley D. Butler, who stated he had previously visited twenty six veterans hospitals throughout the nation and "had seen none more ideally situated and equipped than the one in these Somerset Hills."[11] Other speakers at the dedication included the administrator of veterans' affairs at the Lyons veterans hospital, the mayor, the assistant administrator of veterans' affairs for the Veterans Bureau, the department commander of the American Legion, the department commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the department commander of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, and various state legislators. Highlighting the day's events was a flyover by the naval airship *USS Los Angeles,* which "sailed overhead as a mute tribute to the wounded men for whom the series of hospital buildings were built."[12]

On January 29, 1938, as the possibilities of a second world war loomed on the horizon, expansion of the facility began with the erection of patient care buildings and the Kitchen and Dining Hall around the eastern courtyard (Resources 53, 54, and 55). Construction on three H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings, including Resource 57 (Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building), began on November 15, 1943. Once construction was completed, these six buildings encompassed the eastern courtyard.[13] This new construction provided even more stimulus for the local economy.

Even after its opening, the hospital continued to provide employment and financial support through the wages paid and supplies purchased for the operation of the hospital. The large campus and monumental scale of the Main Building continues to allow the facility to serve as a local landmark. The hospital remained important to the state and local community throughout the period of significance, as the Lyons VA Hospital expanded to care for additional veterans and continued to serve as an economic catalyst for the local economy.

Health and Medicine

The Lyons VA Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Health and Medicine at the state level of significance because of the role the Lyons VA Hospital played in the mission of the federal government through the VA to provide quality health care to the nation's veterans, primarily those who served in World War I and World War II. Thousands of veterans from New Jersey 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

[9] Veterans Administration Medical Center, Lyons, New Jersey, "Lyons Nineteen Years Ago," News Release, 1949; "Start Initial Work on Hospital," *Bernardsville News* (Bernardsville, New Jersey), July 11, 1929.
[10] "Work Progressing on U.S. Hospital," *Bernardsville News* (Bernardsville, New Jersey), November 14, 1929.
[11] "U.S. Vets' Hospital is Dedicated," *Bernardsville News* (Bernardsville, New Jersey), July 30, 1931.
[12] "U.S. Vets' Hospital is Dedicated," *Bernardsville News* (Bernardsville, New Jersey), July 30, 1931.
[13] Veterans Administration Medical Center, Lyons, New Jersey, "Lyons Nineteen Years Ago," News Release, 1949; Joseph T. Salerno, "The Veterans Administration Hospital at Lyons," 4–6.

for them. The Lyons VA Hospital was the only VA hospital in the state until a VA hospital in East Orange, New Jersey, opened in 1952.[14] At its dedication, the Lyons VA Hospital was celebrated as one of the most "ideally situated and equipped" facilities in the nation.[15] The first patients arrived at the Lyons facility on November 12, 1930, having been transferred from the Bronx VA Hospital in New York City.[16] By July 1931 a total of 415 patients were living and receiving therapy at the hospital. The completion of additional wards by November 1931 brought the occupancy capacity to 900 patients. Most of the patients arriving at the facility were transferred from institutions in New York, the District of Columbia, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania.[17]

Recreational activities for patients were also an important part of patient treatment. The majority of the surrounding land owned by the VA was used for agricultural activities as part of patients' occupational therapy. A nine-hole golf course for "wounded and shell-shocked war veterans" was constructed from part of the farmland for additional recreation activity. The Coakley-Russo Memorial Golf Course (Resource A, 1947), located in the southern portion of the historic district, was begun in the fall of 1945 and completed for Memorial Day observances in 1947.[18]

The need for additional patient space on the eve of World War II led to another period of intense construction. As a result, the buildings associated with the east courtyard were constructed to serve and house patients. In 1943, two years into the United States' involvement in World War II, bed capacity at the hospital reached 1,750 and continued to increase, reaching over 2,500 in 1949.[19] As the Lyons VA Hospital moved forward in the latter half of the twentieth century, the facility continued to provide medical and psychiatric care to veterans of the region. The Lyons VA Hospital 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.

Area of Significance: Criterion C

Architecture

The Lyons 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 the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural styles. The historic district retains buildings and landscape characteristics of the Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospital sub-type. Buildings constructed for the ongoing needs of the hospital during the period of significance continue to exhibit the same stylistic elements. The Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural styles, nationally popular during the period of significance, suggest a strong national pride following World War I and continuing beyond World War II. These revivalist architectural styles were the most commonly utilized for Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, and the Lyons VA Hospital Historic District is an excellent example of the use of these architectural styles. The historic district includes characteristics of Period II neuropsychiatric hospitals, such as a large

[14] "Veterans Hospital in Jersey to Open," *New York Times*, September 28, 1952.
[15] Ibid.
[16] "First Patients are at Vets' Hospital," *Bernardsville News* (Bernardsville, New Jersey), November 13, 1930.
[17] "Vets' Hospital to Care for 900 Men," *Bernardsville News* (Bernardsville, New Jersey), October 23, 1930.
[18] "Coakley-Russo Golf Course History," circa 2000, Located in vertical files of the Lyons Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lyons, New York.
[19] Veterans Administration Medical Center, Lyons, New Jersey, "Lyons Nineteen Years Ago," News Release, 1949; Joseph T. Salerno, "The Veterans Administration Hospital at Lyons," 4–6.

campus located in a rural area; use of the natural contours of the site in the development of the landscape design; courtyards enclosed by patient ward/treatment buildings; separation of patient housing, maintenance/utility buildings, and staff residential buildings; and patient ward/treatment buildings connected by enclosed corridors. The Lyons VA Hospital also utilized standardized designs created for Period II veterans hospitals buildings within the historic district, such as the monumental Main Building, patient ward/treatment H-shape buildings, residential quarters, and maintenance/utility buildings.

Integrity

As a historic district eligible under both Criteria A and C, the Lyons 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 New Jersey and surrounding states. 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 Lyons VA Hospital Historic District continues to serve as a medical facility and retains much of its original appearance dating to the period of significance during which the contributing resources were constructed and/or utilized. Contributing resources retain most of their character defining details, especially resources that display Colonial Revival and Classical Revival ornamentation. The hospital and its campus are in their original location. The Lyons VA Hospital was originally constructed as a neuropsychiatric hospital and continued throughout the period of significance to serve its original purpose. The historic district contains sixty-seven resources. Of this total, thirty-four resources are considered contributing resources, with the majority of these classified as buildings. Nineteen resources, or over half of the thirty-three noncontributing resources, are smaller buildings and structures, including maintenance, service, and utility buildings, constructed after 1950 that do not visually impact the larger contributing resources, and relationships between the contributing resources remain intact.

The landscapes of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals constructed from the late 1920s through 1950 (also known as Period II hospitals) appear to have been designed at the time the site was acquired for the hospital. The most significant feature of the landscape of the Lyons VA Hospital Historic District is the circular drive surrounding the original group of patient ward/treatment H-buildings arranged to create an enclosed courtyard anchored by the monumental Main Building (Resource 1, 1930), which continues to serve as the focal point of the historic district. This portion of the landscape is largely intact. Additional curvilinear drives and sidewalks were added to the landscape as new buildings were erected. The size and number of parking lots have also increased. However, the majority of the historic district remains an open lawn with mature trees. Open space within the landscape exists south of the Main Building (Resource 1, 1930) and within each courtyard. The integrity of the historic district's

landscape has been impacted by the introduction of several major buildings constructed after the period of significance—such as the Acute Building (Resource 3, 2005), the Nursing Home Care Unit Building (Resource 135, 1983), and the Mental Health and Behavioral Health Building (Resource 143, 1997)—but the impact has been mitigated through the design of the buildings, their placement within the historic district, and by providing open areas in keeping with the spatial design associated with the period of significance.

Changes to the historic district include replacement doors and windows; enclosed windows, doors, and porches; and additions. Replacement one-over-one, double-hung windows are found on the Main Building (Resource 1, 1930), an Acute Building (Resource 2, 1929), Continued Treatment Buildings (Resources 4, 6 and 8, all 1930), a Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building (Resource 9, 1930), and the Station Garage (Resource 12, 1930). Replacement six-over-six, double-hung windows are found on the Officers' Apartments Building (Resource 18, 1930), Officers' Duplex Quarters (Resource 19, 1930), Garage (Resource 52, 1930), Kitchen and Dining Hall (Resource 54, 1940), a Continued Treatment Building (Resource 55, 1940), and the Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building (Resource 57, 1946). Replacement casement windows are found on the rear portion of the Kitchen and Dining Hall (Resource 54, 1940). Additionally, numerous window air conditioning units are found occupying portions of the resources window bays. The double-hung replacement sashes diminish the integrity of the buildings, especially those with single-light replacement sashes, because they do not mimic the original divided light double-hung sashes dating to the period of significance. Replacement doors are found on the Main Building (Resource 1, 1930). The replacement doors diminish the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship of the building because they do not reflect the doors that were originally installed. Enclosed windows are found on the Recreation Building (Resource 5, 1930), and enclosed pedestrian entries are found on the Station Garage (Resource 12, 1930). Enclosed former porches are found on the Main Building, Continued Treatment Building (Resource 6, 1930), and the Tuberculosis Building (Resource 7, 1930). Although they have been altered and therefore diminish integrity, the former locations of the windows, doors, and porches are clearly visible. Additions for another entrance or an elevator to provide accessibility have occurred on two Continued Treatment Buildings (Resources 4, 1930; and 53, 1940). These changes diminish the characteristics of design, materials and workmanship of the individual resources, but they do not significantly diminish the overall character, materials, and massing of the buildings. The resources continue to contribute to the significance of the historic district. These modifications can cumulatively impact the integrity of the resources and the historic district as a whole. However, the resources continue to contribute to the historic district even with these modifications. The interiors of the buildings within the historic district appear to have lost integrity due to alterations made to adapt to changing trends in medical care.

The introduction of buildings into the historic district 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 Lyons VA Hospital Historic District are small and do not interrupt the original spatial qualities of design or setting, such as the Emergency Generator Buildings (Resources 129–133 [all 1981], 138–140 [circa 1980s], and 142 [circa 1980s–1990s]), and Storage Buildings (Resources 47A, 47B, both circa 1990s–2000s; T-94, circa 2000s; B and C, circa 2000s; and D, circa 1970s–1980s). However, three major buildings were constructed after the period of significance: the Ambulatory Care Building (Resource 3, 2005), the Nursing Home Care Unit (Resource 135, 1983), and the Mental Health and Behavioral Health Building (Resource 143, 1997). The Ambulatory Care Building (Resource 3, 2005) is a visual intrusion, as it is located directly behind the Main Building between two patient ward/treatment buildings (Resources 2, 1929; and 4, 1930) along the interior of the western courtyard. Although it is a major addition, the scale and massing of the Ambulatory Care Building is subordinate to that of the Main Building. The Ambulatory Care Building

does not seriously compromise the integrity of the west courtyard because it was constructed in the location of the original kitchen and dining hall, which keeps the spatial configuration intact. In addition, its materials and detailing are compatible with the Classical Revival style typical of the historic district, in that they consist of Tuscan columns, a portico, pilasters, string courses, cornice returns, pedimented gables, and a domed cupola that mimics the cupola located on the Main Building. While sympathetic with the nearby buildings predating 1950, the design and materials of the Ambulatory Care Building dates the building to the late twentieth or early twenty-first century. The Nursing Home Care Unit Building (Resource 135, 1983) is a large intrusion located in the northwest corner of the historic district. This building diminishes the characteristics of design and setting for the historic district because its flat roof, massing, fenestration patterns, and asymmetrical footprint contrast with the regular forms and rhythms of the historic district's pre-1950 buildings, and the Nursing Home Care Unit Building (Resource 135, 1983) occupies former open space that contributed to the historic district's landscape. However, since this building is distanced from the central patient ward/treatment buildings, its direct impact to the character of the historic district is minimized. The Nursing Home Care Unit Building (Resource 135, 1983) is also partially obscured by trees. Resource 143, the large Mental Health and Behavioral Health Building (1997), is located to the east of Knollcroft Road near the neuropsychiatric ward/treatment buildings constructed in the 1940s. The Mental Health and Behavioral Health Building's (Resource 143, 1997) large footprint and overall Prairie-style design are incompatible with the contributing buildings of the east courtyard, and the design of the building clearly dates it to the late twentieth century. The demolition of a Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building and an Acute Building, both H-buildings similar to other patient ward/treatment buildings within the historic district dating to the period of significance, and the placement of the Mental Health and Behavioral Health Building (Resource 143, 1997) within the historic district diminish the qualities of setting and design for the eastern portion of the historic district. However, the surviving original buildings within the eastern portion of the historic district continue to reflect the original courtyard plan, allowing the eastern portion of the central patient ward/treatment buildings group to continue to contribute to the historic district's identity as a Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospital. The eastern courtyard has been altered with the removal of two H-buildings and introduction of the Mental Health and Behavioral Health Building. Although the spatial configuration is altered, the new corridor (Resource G, circa 1990s–2000s) and building continue to enclose the eastern courtyard, and therefore continues to present the enclosed nature of the courtyard, although modified, as it was during the period of significance.

Additional alterations to the design of the historic district include the loss of buildings that existed during the period of significance that were either demolished or lost through land transfers. Numerous buildings associated within the historic district boundary that are no longer extant were smaller buildings associated with the hospital's water treatment system, situated to the southeast of the maintenance/utility buildings towards the current Wastewater Treatment Plant (Resource 141, 1986). Buildings that are no longer extant include a Sludge Digester (1947); Pump House/Sewage Disposal (1938); Chlorinator House (1934); Pump House/Sewage Disposal Plant (1947); Chlorination Building (1930); Control House/Sewage Plant (1930); and the Sludge Bed/Sewage Plant (1947). Other buildings/structures dating to the period of significance that are no longer extant within the historic district include a Water Tank (1929); the radial brick chimney associated with the Boiler House (Resource 14, 1930); a dining hall addition (1945) that was located near Resource 54 (1940), the Kitchen and Dining Hall of the east courtyard; and an Animal Lab (1946). The Knollcroft "Manor House" is still extant but is located north of the historic district on property no longer owned by the medical center. The residence is surrounded on three sides by modern residential development.

Although the cumulative effect of modifications, the loss of resources, construction of buildings and additions after the period of significance diminish the integrity of design and setting, the historic district continues to reflect the hospital during the period of significance as it provided quality neuropsychiatric care to veterans of New Jersey and surrounding states. The evolution reflected in the historic district and its resources does not reach the point to render the historic district ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The historic district retains the majority of resources constructed during the period of significance, and the historic district retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to communicate its significance. The Lyons VA Hospital Historic District continues to convey its sense of time and place as a neuropsychiatric hospital constructed during the period of significance as well as its connection to other neuropsychiatric Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospitals.

Historical Narrative:

The Lyons VA Hospital at Lyons, New Jersey, has its origins in the 1920s, when the Sixty-eighth Congress passed an act authorizing appropriations to provide hospital and outpatient facilities for veterans under the World War Veterans Act of 1924. The act was signed into law (Public Law #587) by President Calvin Coolidge on March 3, 1925. Coolidge's signature authorized $10 million to the U.S. Veterans Bureau to construct and improve existing disabled veterans hospitals across the United States.[20] In May 1925 the director of the Veterans Bureau notified President Coolidge that possible sites for the future veterans hospital to be placed in the Second District were beginning to be considered. The Second District included the states of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. According to a newspaper article from 1925, first consideration would be given to tracts already owned by the federal government.[21]

The need for a veterans hospital was great in New Jersey. A committee was created in June 1928 to assist the Veterans Bureau in locating the best site in which to place the future hospital in New Jersey. The committee included the New Jersey adjutant general, state commander of the American Legion, state commander of Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the state commander of the Disabled Veterans of the World War.[22] On November 28, 1928, after review of 161 potential sites across the state, the Federal Board of Hospitalization recommended the purchase of the 272-acre estate of Walter E. Reynolds known as "Knollcroft" in the rolling countryside of Somerset County's Passaic Valley west of Newark, New Jersey. The location was ideal for an expansive hospital, with its large home and service buildings. The residence sat in the middle of 40 acres of landscaped residential park, gardens, orchards, and woodlands on a knoll surrounded by many more acres of pastures and farmland. On December 1, 1928, the Reynolds Estate was purchased for $130,000. This tract would comprise the area west of the road currently dividing the campus known as Knollcroft Road. The estate's original 14-room stucco and brick mansion, later known as "Manor House," served as the hospital manager's house.[23] Starting with the Reynolds Estate in 1928, the Veterans Bureau added additional adjoining

[20] Veterans Administration Medical Center, Lyons, New Jersey, "Lyons Nineteen Years Ago," News Release, 1949.
[21] "Seeking Site for New Veteran Hospital," *New York Times*, May 10, 1925.
[22] "Committee to Pick Hospital Site," *New York Times*, June 26, 1928.
[23] "Knollcroft: A Desirable Country Estate in the Somerset Hills of New Jersey," *Bernardsville News* (Bernardsville, New Jersey), November 11, 1928; Veterans Administration Medical Center, Lyons, New Jersey, "Lyons Nineteen Years Ago," News Release, 1949.

tracts of land, bringing the total acreage at the time of construction in 1929 to 320 acres. Eventually the hospital would incorporate a total of 864 acres into its holdings by the mid-1950s.[24]

Construction of the facility began in June 1929. Congress appropriated $2 million for the completion of the hospital's initial construction. The general contract for construction of the first buildings on the campus was awarded to Murch Brothers of St. Louis, Missouri, for $1,204,000. Work was to commence in June 1929 and be completed on August 11, 1930. Federal oversight for construction of the hospital fell to R. J. Condon, superintendent of the Construction Division of the U.S. Veterans Bureau. Excavation work for the buildings' foundations started July 1, 1929.[25] Other contractors employed to finish construction included Thomas Plumbing and Heating Co. of Ogden, Utah, ($313,533) for plumbing and heating work; Ray A. Phelps of Beloit, Wisconsin, ($64,000) for electrical work; Pyle Refrigeration Company of Baltimore, Maryland, ($21,000) for refrigeration machinery; Otis Elevator Company of Washington, D.C., ($23,000) for installation of electric elevators; and the Chicago Bridge and Iron Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ($6,780) to construct a water tower. It is estimated that as many as 250 men initially worked on the project; however, this number soon increased as more contracts, such as water and sewage, were let between 1929 and 1930.[26]

The initial contract in 1929 called for the completion of the following buildings: Administration (Resource 1), Acute (Resource 2), Kitchen/Dining Hall (no longer extant), Continued Treatment Building (Resource 4), and the Recreation Building (Resource 5), as well as additional patient care buildings (Resources 6, 7, and 8). Other buildings begun at the same time include a Storehouse (Resource 13), Boiler House (Resource 14), Attendants' Quarters (Resource 10), Nurses' Quarters (Resource 16), and Officer's Quarters (Resources 18 and 19). The Neuropsychiatric Infirmary (Resource 9) was begun in 1930.[27] The buildings constructed in 1929 and another group completed in the fall of 1931 comprised the buildings currently found in the west courtyard.

Following the completion of construction in the fall of 1930, work on eight new buildings ensued with General Contracting and Construction Company of Trenton, New Jersey, as the general contractor. Overseeing the project was Federal Superintendent A.T. Shipman and Charles H. Serverson, superintendent for the general contracting company. Subcontractors for the excavation of the buildings were Young Brothers of Newark, New Jersey.[28]

In October 1930, as work progressed on the facility during the height of the Great Depression, labor unrest on the worksite unexpectedly threatened construction deadlines and jobs at the hospital. A strike was held by members of the Newark Iron Workers Local No. 11 after the general contracting company refused to pay the crews daily travel costs between the worksite and Newark. A "sympathy strike" was held by members of a steam shovel operators union in support of the iron workers. No other trade unions of craftsmen employed at the construction site joined the strike, and it soon passed.[29]

The first patients, fifty World War I veterans from New Jersey, arrived at Lyons on November 12, 1930, having been transferred from the Bronx VA Hospital in New York City.[30] By July 1931 a total of

[24] "Work Progressing on U.S. Hospital,"*Bernardsville News* (Bernardsville, New Jersey), November 14, 1929; Joseph T. Salerno, "The Veterans Administration Hospital at Lyons," in *Forty Years of Dedicated Service, 1930–1970: Veterans Administration Hospital, Lyons, New Jersey* (Veterans Administration, 1970), 3.
[25] Veterans Administration Medical Center, Lyons, New Jersey, "Lyons Nineteen Years Ago," News Release, 1949; "Start Initial Work on Hospital," *Bernardsville News* (Bernardsville, New Jersey), July 11, 1929.
[26] "Work Progressing on U.S. Hospital," *Bernardsville News* (Bernardsville, New Jersey), November 14, 1929.
[27] "Veterans Administration Medical Center, Lyons, New Jersey, "Lyons Nineteen Years Ago," News Release, 1949.
[28] "Labor Troubles at U.S. Vets' Hospital," *Bernardsville News*, (Bernardsville, New Jersey) October 9, 1930.
[29] Ibid.
[30] "First Patients are at Vets' Hospital," *Bernardsville News* (Bernardsville, New Jersey), November 13, 1930.

415 patients were living and receiving therapy at the hospital. The completion of additional wards by November 1931 brought the occupancy rate to 900 patients. Most of the patients arriving at the facility were transferred from institutions in New York, the District of Columbia, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania.[31] At this time, the 390-acre grounds of the facility were comprised of thirty-eight buildings erected at a cost of approximately $2.6 million.[32]

Completion of the initial construction was celebrated with a dedication program held July 25, 1931. Eight thousand participants attended the dedication, which included military drill teams and speeches. Highlighting the day's events was a flyover by the naval airship *USS Los Angeles,* which "sailed overhead as a mute tribute to the wounded men for whom the series of hospital buildings were built."[33]

The period from 1936 to 1946 was a decade of substantial growth for the hospital. Increased numbers of patients, particularly during and immediately following World War II, spurred property acquisition and a second round of campus construction. In July 1937 the facility acquired 268 acres from Mary Philbrook for $21,000. This large tract provided much needed building space for what came to be the east circle of buildings east of Knollcroft Road. On January 29, 1938, with the possibility of a second world war, work began on additional patient care/treatment buildings and an associated Kitchen/Dining Hall (Resources 53, 54, and 55). Their completion, along with construction of additional H-shape patient care buildings (including Resource 57) to the east of Knollcroft Road begun on November 15, 1943, proved vital for handling the influx of World War II veterans. One of the last World War II era hospital buildings constructed at the facility was completed in 1945. In 1943, two years into the United States' involvement in World War II, bed capacity at the hospital reached 1,750 and continued to increase, reaching over 2,500 beds in 1949. Quonset huts, a form of temporary military surplus housing, were constructed across the facility to meet demands for additional housing for personnel and space for therapy clinics, recreational centers, and classrooms for patients.[34]

Two prominent recreation related properties were built at the facility between 1945 and the late 1950s through donations of community organizations. The Coakley-Russo Memorial Golf Course was purportedly planned or redesigned by well known golf course designer Robert Trent Jones. The golf course was begun in the fall of 1945 and completed for Memorial Day observances in 1947. The course was named in honor of two New Jersey professional golfers, Lt. Francis X. Coakley and Sgt. Nick Russo, who died during military service.[35] The course was the gift of members of the New Jersey Golf Rehabilitation Committee to the VA and was constructed from $31,500 in donations given by golfers from across New Jersey. During the fund drive, the organization asked each golfer in the state to contribute one dollar to the effort. A clubhouse was also erected with funds from the committee. The course was situated "on the slope of the grounds facing the great group of buildings erected for the care of veterans of World War I and II."[36] In 1996 budget cuts forced the closure of the tiny golf course with little hope that it would ever reopen.[37] In July of that year, the medical center and Bernards Township partnered to keep the course open, with the township assuming operation.[38] In May 2003,

[31] "Vets' Hospital to Care for 900 Men," *Bernardsville News* (Bernardsville, New Jersey), October 23, 1930.
[32] "Dedicate Hospital This Saturday," *Bernardsville News* (Bernardsville, New Jersey), July 23, 1931.
[33] "U.S. Vets' Hospital is Dedicated," *Bernardsville News* (Bernardsville, New Jersey), July 30, 1931.
[34] Veterans Administration Medical Center, Lyons, New Jersey, "Lyons Nineteen Years Ago," News Release, 1949; Joseph T. Salerno, "The Veterans Administration Hospital at Lyons," 4–6.
[35] "Coakley-Russo Golf Course History," circa 2000, located in vertical files of the Lyons Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lyons, New York.
[36] "Women in Sports," *New York Times,* December 29, 1946.
[37] "Fading Fields of Green," *Bernardsville News* (Bernardsville, New Jersey), April 10, 1996, 6.
[38] "Coakley-Russo Golf Course History," circa 2000, located in vertical files of the Lyons Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lyons, New York.

Veterans Industries, in partnership with the Middlesex County's Economic Opportunity Corporation, entered into a contract to establish a Golf Learning Center and Driving Range on the Lyons Campus. The program allowed veterans in the domiciliary to gain valuable job experience and employment at the facility while producing revenue for the course through green fees.[39]

On September 6, 1958, the New Jersey American Legion and Auxiliary presented a 2,500-seat outdoor amphitheater to the VA and patients of the Lyons facility. The theater featured a cinemascope screen and was equipped to handle other types of entertainment, including theatrical events and boxing matches. The theater was located in the middle of the hospital grounds. Costing $125,000 to build, the Memorial Amphitheater was erected to contribute to the "renewed health and well being of the patients in the hospital."[40]

Beginning in 1929, when the VA hospital started acquiring large tracts of land for the Lyons facility, and throughout its first twenty-five years, much of the acreage was transformed into a farm, fruit orchard, and piggery. The produce, fruit, and meat raised on the farm were used to feed patients and staff.[41] During the fiscal year of 1939 the piggery produced 20,540 pounds of pork and raised 225 feeder pigs. The dairy furnished 29,003 gallons of milk and nearly 2,000 pounds of beef. The facility truck garden raised fruits and vegetables with a market value of $3,550 and operated a canning program amounting to $2,000. The farm also produced 10 tons of soybeans, 35 tons of hay, 2,025 bushels of corn, 50 tons of cow beets, and 200 tons of ensilage.[42]

For the patients, work in these agricultural endeavors became part of the rehabilitation and therapy program.[43] As a direct result of successful therapy through working on the farm, the farm acreage was increased with the purchase of 162 additional acres from Charles and Sarah Doscher on November 1, 1941, for $50,000. Land use in 1949 was comprised of 332 acres of farmland, of which 35 acres were used for vegetables, 80 acres for pasture, and 21 acres for orchards. In the hospital area, 56 acres were devoted to lawns, 106 acres for the golf course, and 204 acres were forestland.[44]

The VA originally designed the hospital as a neuropsychiatric hospital in the 1920s. Before the use of behavior altering medications, patients were admitted for long-term psychiatric care and could remain until their deaths. While psychiatrists made inroads with occupational therapy (farming), the program was phased out by the mid-1950s. A combination of new treatment techniques and various new pharmaceutical treatments was quickly adopted, dramatically shortening the patients' stay at the hospital and eliminating the need for maintaining the large farm facilities.[45] Gradually, these changes altered the use of facility buildings and land surrounding them.

Other physical changes included the sale of excess hospital property. The first of these sales came on October 26, 1959, when bids were opened for the sale of three tracts totaling 438 acres and containing

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[39] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, *Department of Veterans Affairs, New Jersey Health Care System, Lyons Campus: 75 Years of Health Care Excellence, 1930–2005* (United States Department of Veterans Affairs, 2005), 9.

[40] "$125,000 Amphitheatre to be Dedicated at Lyons," *Bernardsville News* (Bernardsville, New Jersey), September 4, 1958; "Amphitheater is Dedicated at Lyons Veterans Hospital," *Bernardsville News* (Bernardsville, New Jersey), September 8, 1958.

[41] Joseph T. Salerno, "The Veterans Administration Hospital at Lyons," 5.

[42] "Summary," Veterans Hospital Day Program, May 12, 1940, located in vertical files of the Lyons Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Lyons, New York.

[43] Joseph T. Salerno, "The Veterans Administration Hospital at Lyons," 6.

[44] Veterans Administration Medical Center, Lyons, New Jersey, "Lyons Nineteen Years Ago," News Release, 1949

[45] Nina Tobier, "Lyons VAMC, Lyons, New Jersey," *VA Practitioner* 3, no. 12 (1986), 27.

the bulk of the hospital's farmland along with three residences and eight structures.[46] This property was purchased by Nimm Developers of Newark, New Jersey, for $227,000, who developed the area for residential housing.[47] Between the 1960s and 1980s, several tracts were declared excess and sold by the VA, including two tracts totaling 104 acres sold to the local township between 1976 and 1977 for parkland and recreation use.[48] These sales reduced the facility's property to approximately 300 acres by 1990.[49]

Along with representing the largest federally run hospital facility of its kind in New Jersey from 1948 to the mid-1960s, the Lyons facility reigned as the second largest VA hospital in the nation.[50] It also marked a period of great transition for the hospital. From its peak of 2,500 patients in 1950, long term patient occupancy began to decline after the Korean Conflict ended. This decline was attributed to the opening of the nearby VA Hospital in East Orange, New Jersey, the new strides with psychiatric medicine, and the adoption of outpatient services and clinical care.[51]

Dr. Stewart T. Ginsberg, appointed hospital director in August of 1966, ushered in an era of refined treatment, the goals of which were to get patients back into the community and reorient them to community life. During his work at the hospital, he initiated a series of partnership programs that succeeded in improving relationships between the hospital and community. Industrial and civic leaders soon aided in assisting the development of work oriented programs for patients. Soon outpatient care exceeded that of inpatients, as the number of long term care patients declined between 1970 and 1990 from 1,700 to 1,100.[52] The level of outpatient activity increased with the expansion of outpatient and ambulatory care programs during this same period. No longer was the hospital strictly a psychiatric institution. Instead, Lyons became a general, medical, and surgical hospital with a major psychiatric service. [53]

On March 25, 1976, the facility was redesignated as a general medical and surgical hospital. In 1978 the title "Hospital" was officially changed to "Medical Center" by the Administrator of the VA. During this period, older facilities were updated and new buildings erected dedicated to surgical, medical, nursing home care, research, and special purpose programs devoted to dealing with alcoholism and drug dependency. Among these was a two-story, 240-bed Nursing Home Care Unit Building (Resource 135) built in 1983; a 40-bed domiciliary to assist homeless veterans in 1987 located in a Continued Treatment Building (Resource 53, 1940); a day treatment center for assessment, treatment, rehabilitation and transitioning of outpatients in 1995 also located in Resource 53; and a three-story, 180-bed, Mental Health and Behavioral Sciences Building (Resource 143) in 1997.[54] Two H-shape patient ward/treatment

[46] "Government Sale" advertisement, *New York Times*, September 25, 1959, 45.
[47] "Rich History is Hidden Behind Growth of Long Forgotten Farm Buildings," *Bernardsville News* (Bernardsville, New Jersey), August 10, 1989.
[48] "Bernards Authorizes Parkland Purchase," *Bernardsville News* (Bernardsville, New Jersey), January 6, 1977.
[49] "Lyons Veterans Medical Center Celebrates 60 Years of Service," *Bernardsville News* (Bernardsville, New Jersey), December 6, 1990, 18; "Bernards Authorizes Parkland Purchase," *Bernardsville News* (Bernardsville, New Jersey), January 6, 1977.
[50] Lyons Veterans Medical Center Celebrates 60 Years of Service," *Bernardsville News* (Bernardsville, New Jersey), December 6, 1990, 18.
[51] Joseph T. Salerno, "The Veterans Administration Hospital at Lyons," 5.
[52] Ibid, 7.
[53] Ibid, 8.
[54] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, *Department of Veterans Affairs, New Jersey Health Care System, Lyons Campus: 75 Years of Health Care Excellence, 1930–2005* (Department of Veterans Affairs, 2005), 9; "21 M Building for Veterans," *Bernardsville News* (Bernardsville, New Jersey), July 16, 1997; "Groundbreaking Ceremony Set," *Bernardsville News* (Bernardsville, New Jersey), October 5, 1994 .

buildings, a Neuropsychiatric Infirmary Building (1946) and the Acute Building (1946), were removed to create space for the Mental Health and Behavioral Health Building (Resource 143).

The Lyons and East Orange facilities, along with ten Community-Based Outreach Clinics, consolidated in 1996 and became the Veterans Affairs New Jersey Health Care System (VANJHCS). In 2000, ground was broken for a two-story, $22.6 million, 59,000-square foot Ambulatory Care Building (Resource 3) for outpatient care. The original Kitchen and Dining Hall was demolished to create space for the Ambulatory Care Building. Three years later, in September 2004, a transitional housing unit opened in Resource 53 (1940) in cooperation with Community Home, a nonprofit community partner.[55]

Today, the Veterans Affairs New Jersey Health Care System-Lyons Campus (VANJHCS) is categorized as a specialty referral facility designated to provide psychiatric and long-term care. It includes a nursing home care unit; post-traumatic stress disorder unit; healthy aging and recovery care program (HARP); comprehensive integrated inpatient rehabilitation program; substance abuse treatment program; women's health services program; acute and long-term inpatient psychiatric treatment programs; Mental Illness Research, Education, and Clinical Center (MIRECC); and the time-limited case (TLC) management program. In fiscal year 2005, a total of 59,382 veterans received health care services at the VANJHCS, resulting in 536,904 outpatient visits and 4,734 inpatient visits.[56]

[55] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, *Department of Veterans Affairs, New Jersey Health Care System, Lyons Campus: 75 Years of Health Care Excellence, 1930–2005* (Department of Veterans Affairs, 2005), 9.
[56] Ibid, 10.

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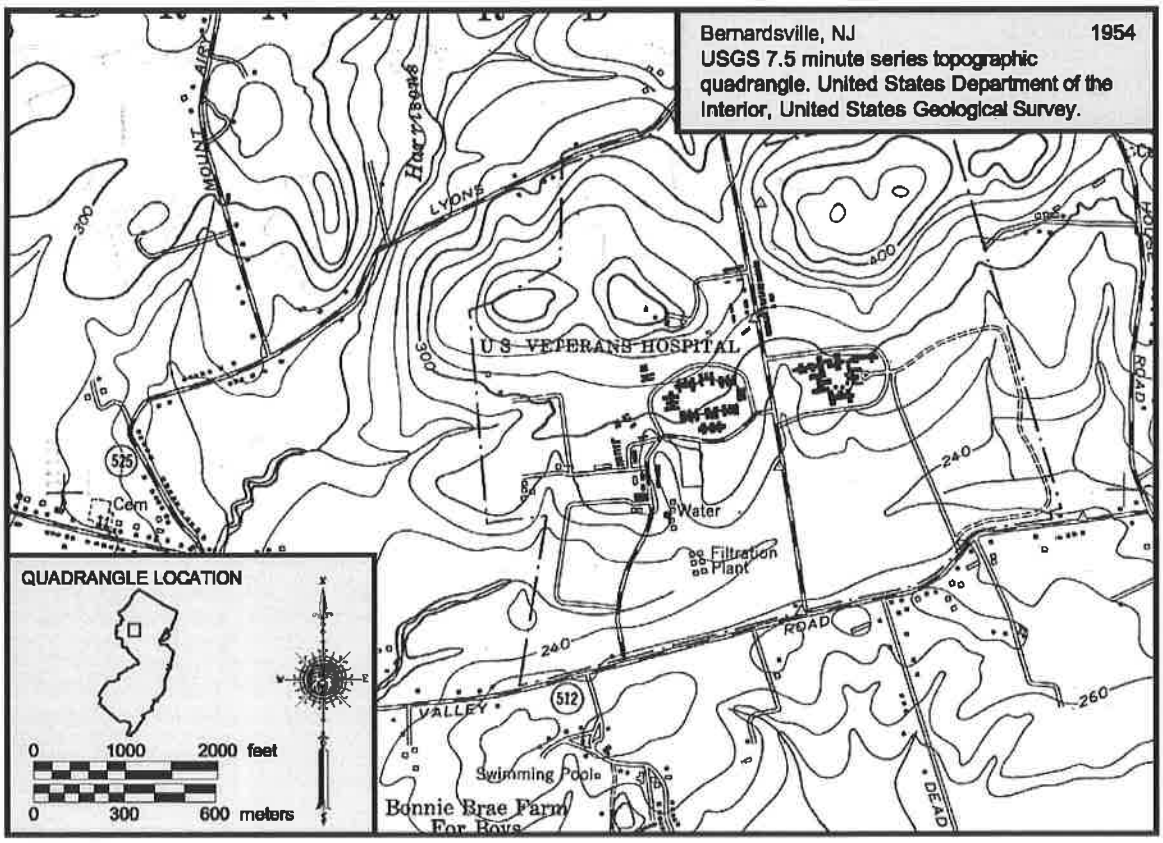
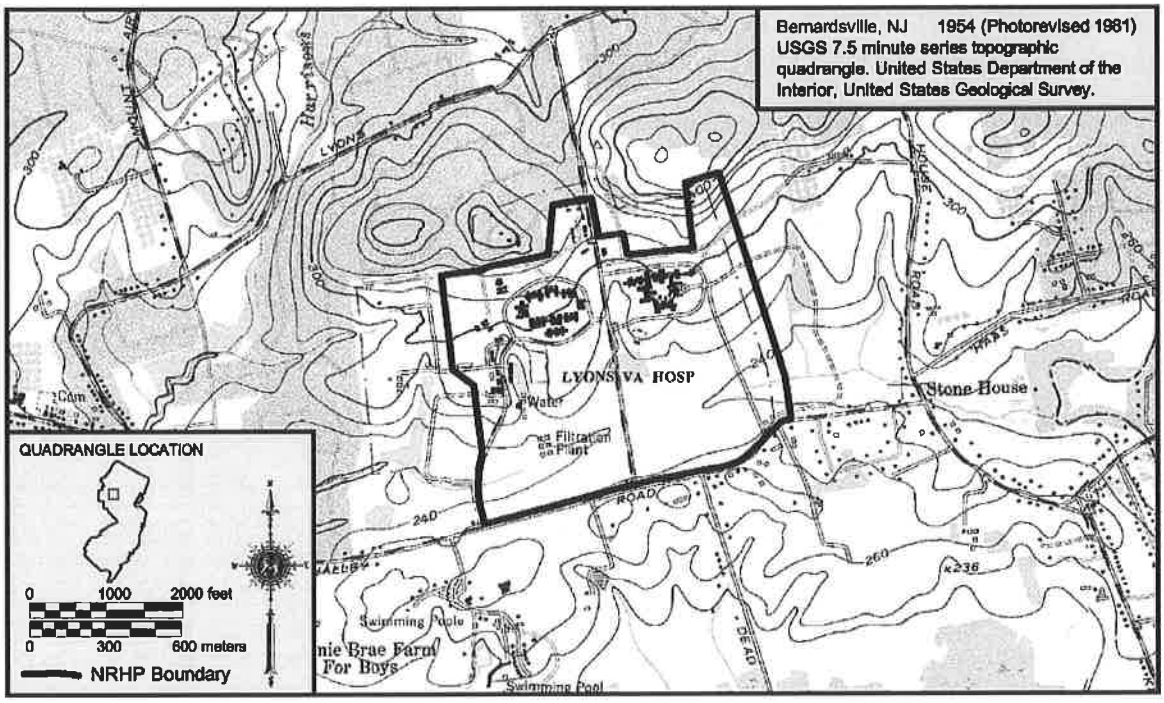
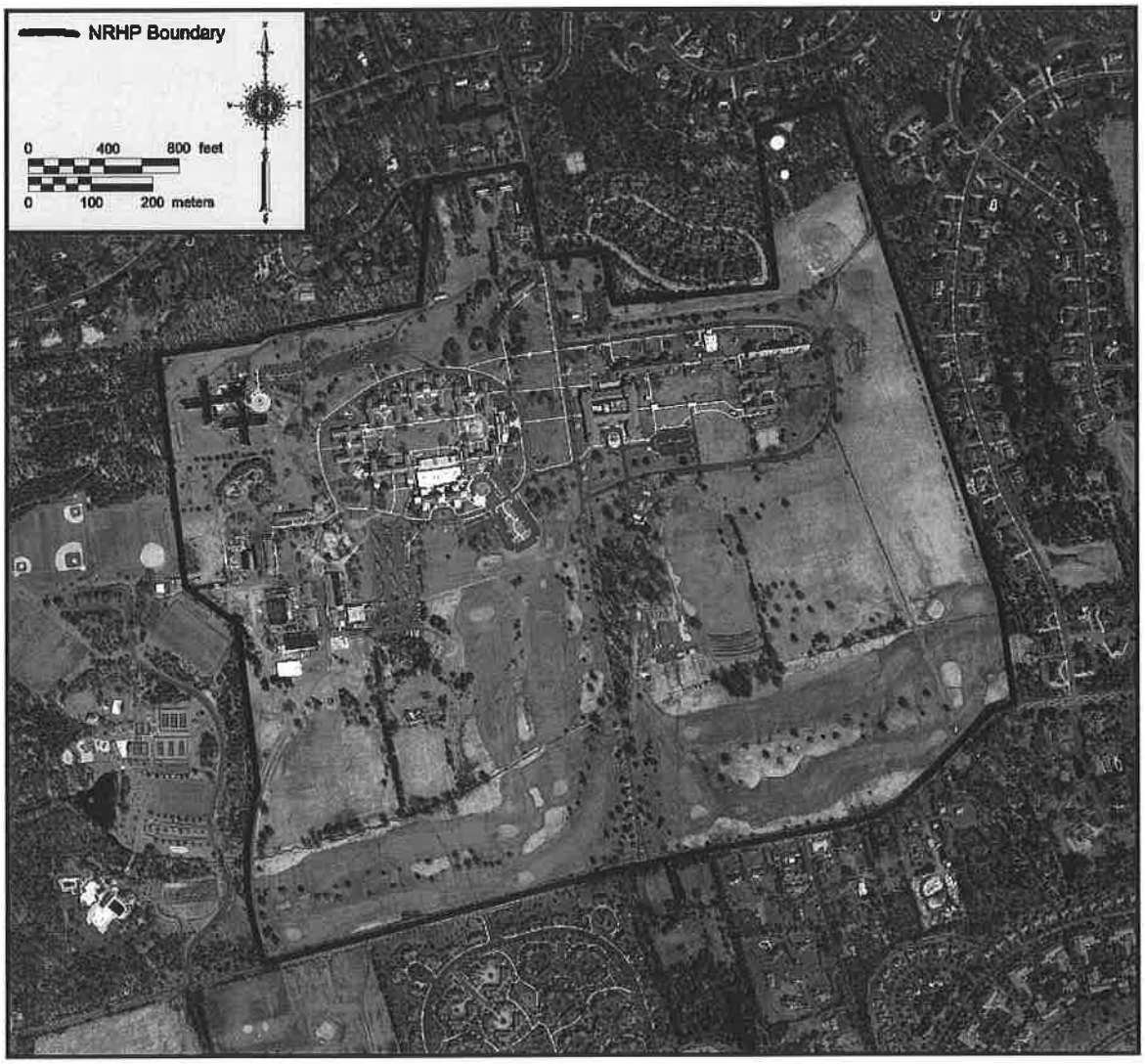
Veterans Hospital Day Program, Lyons Veterans Administration Hospital, Lyons, New York, May 12, 1940. Located in the vertical files of the Lyons Veterans Affairs Medical Center.



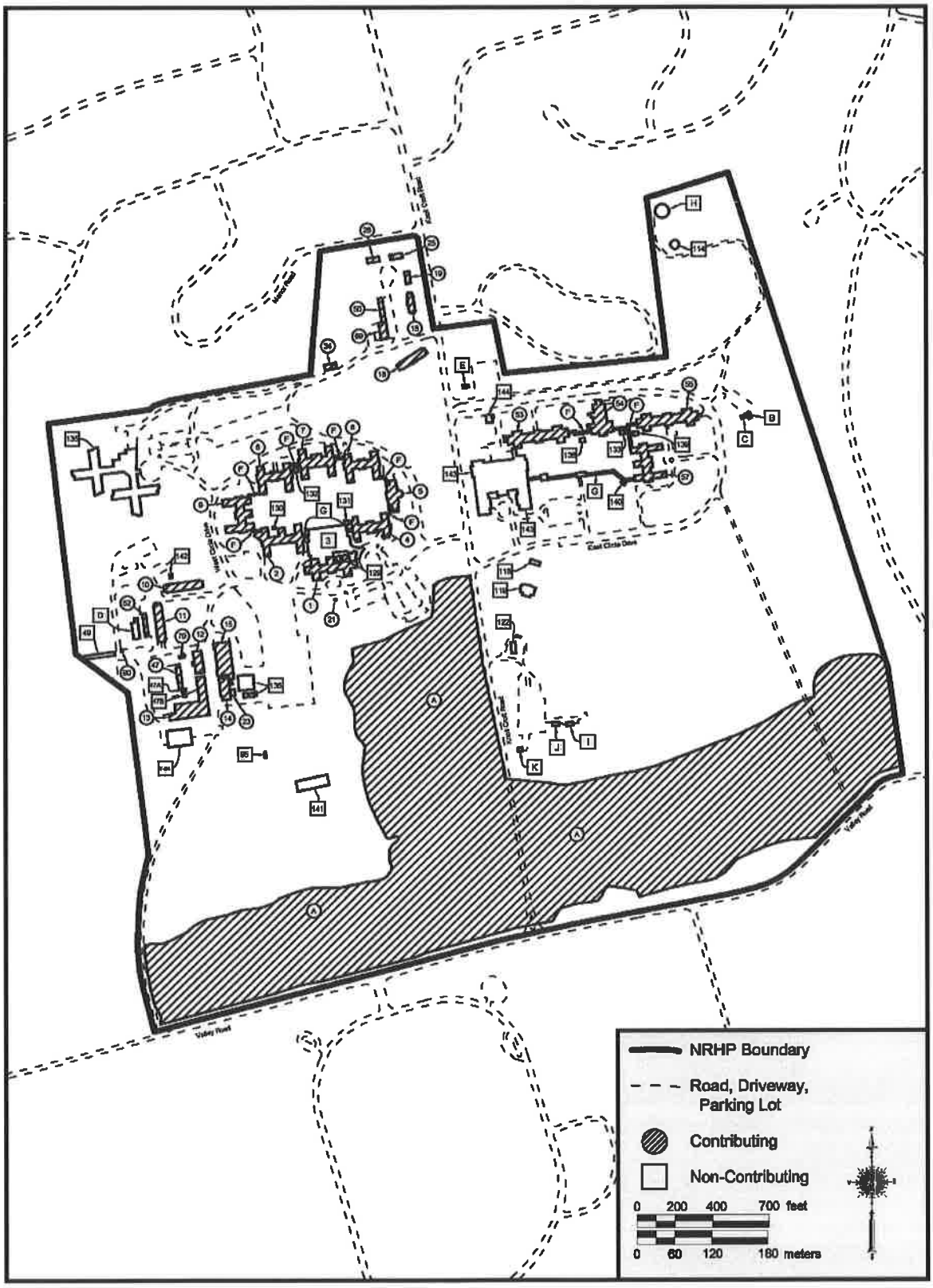
1954 Bernardsville, New Jersey 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map.



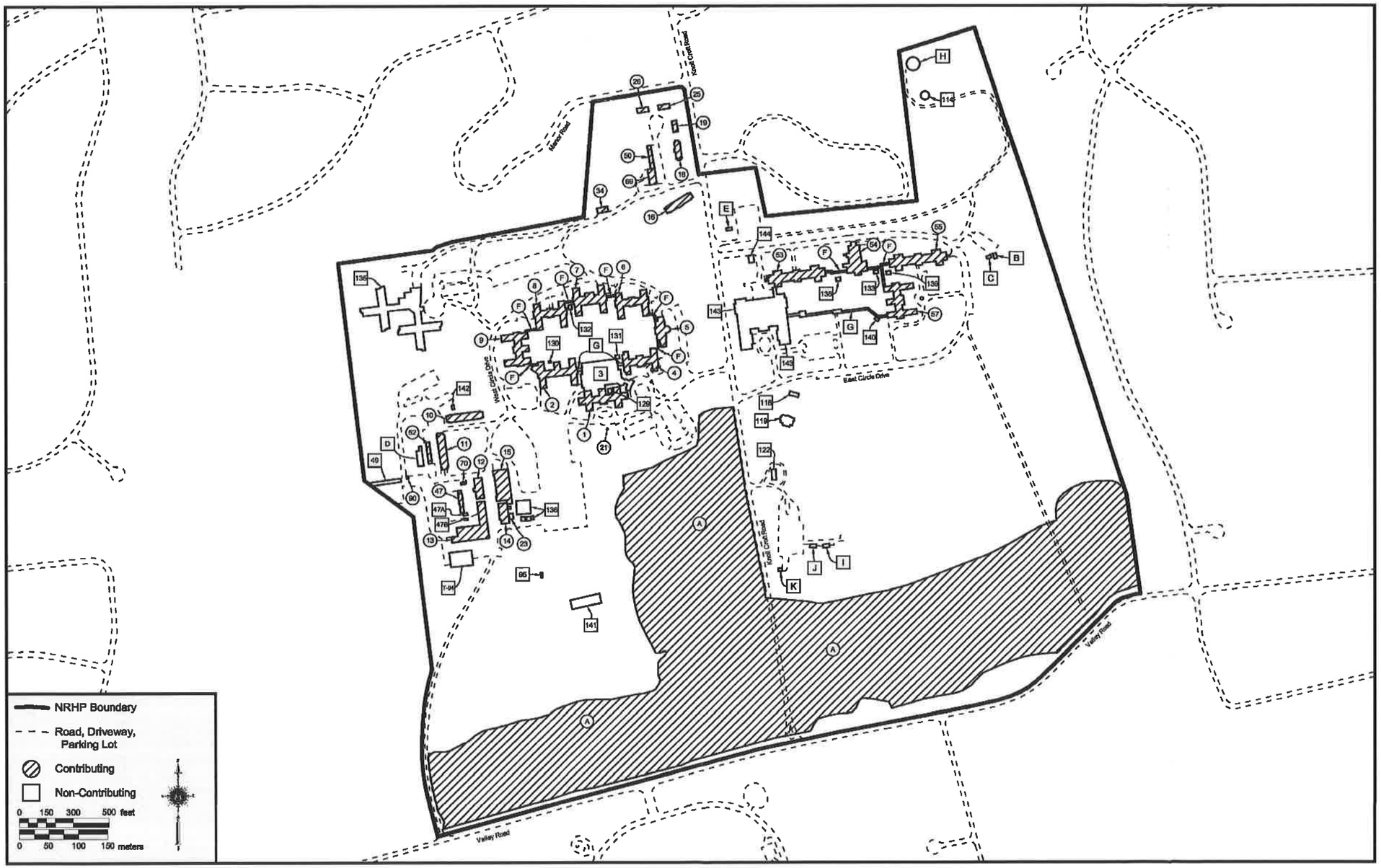
1954 (Photorevised 1981) Bernardsville, New Jersey 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map showing National Register boundary.



Overall National Register boundary indicated on an aerial map.



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



Sketch map indicating National Register boundary, contributing and noncontributing resources (oversize)

Photograph Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Lyons Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District (same for all photos)
City, County, State: Lyons, Somerset County, New Jersey (same for all photos)
Photographer: Trent Spurlock (same for all photos)
Photo date: November 17–19, 2009 (same for all photos)
Original Negative: N/A (submitted compact disc, same for all photos)

1. Resource 21 and facade (south) elevation of Resource 1. View looking north-northeast.
2. View looking northwest to Resources 1, 3, and 4.
3. View to the southeast from within the west courtyard to Resources 4, 131, 3, and 1.
4. View looking to the northeast within west courtyard to Resources 7, 6, 5, 4, 131, and 3.
5. Rear (southeast) elevation of Resource 7 from the west courtyard. View looking north-northwest.
6. Facade (northeast) elevation of Resource 5. View looking west-southwest.
7. View to the west-southwest to Resources 1, 3, 4, 5, and 143.
8. View looking north-northwest along Knollcroft Road from west of Resource 144 to Resources 16 and E.
9. View looking north to facade (south) elevation of Resource 143.
10. View looking to the west-southwest within the east courtyard to Resources G, 143, 53, 138, F, and 54.
11. View looking to the northeast from within the east courtyard to Resources F, 54, 138, 55, 133, F, 139, 57, and G.
12. Facade (southeast) elevation of Resource 54. View looking northeast.
13. Facade (northwest) elevation of Resource 53. View looking to the southeast.
14. Facade (northwest) and southwest elevations of Resource 26. View looking southeast.
15. View to the west to the facade (east) elevation of Resource 135.
16. View to the northeast to Resources 15, 14, and 136.

17. South and east elevations of Resource 13. View looking to the northwest.

18. Facade (northeast) elevation of Resource 119. View looking to the south-southeast.

19. Facade (east) elevation of Resource 11. View looking to the northwest.

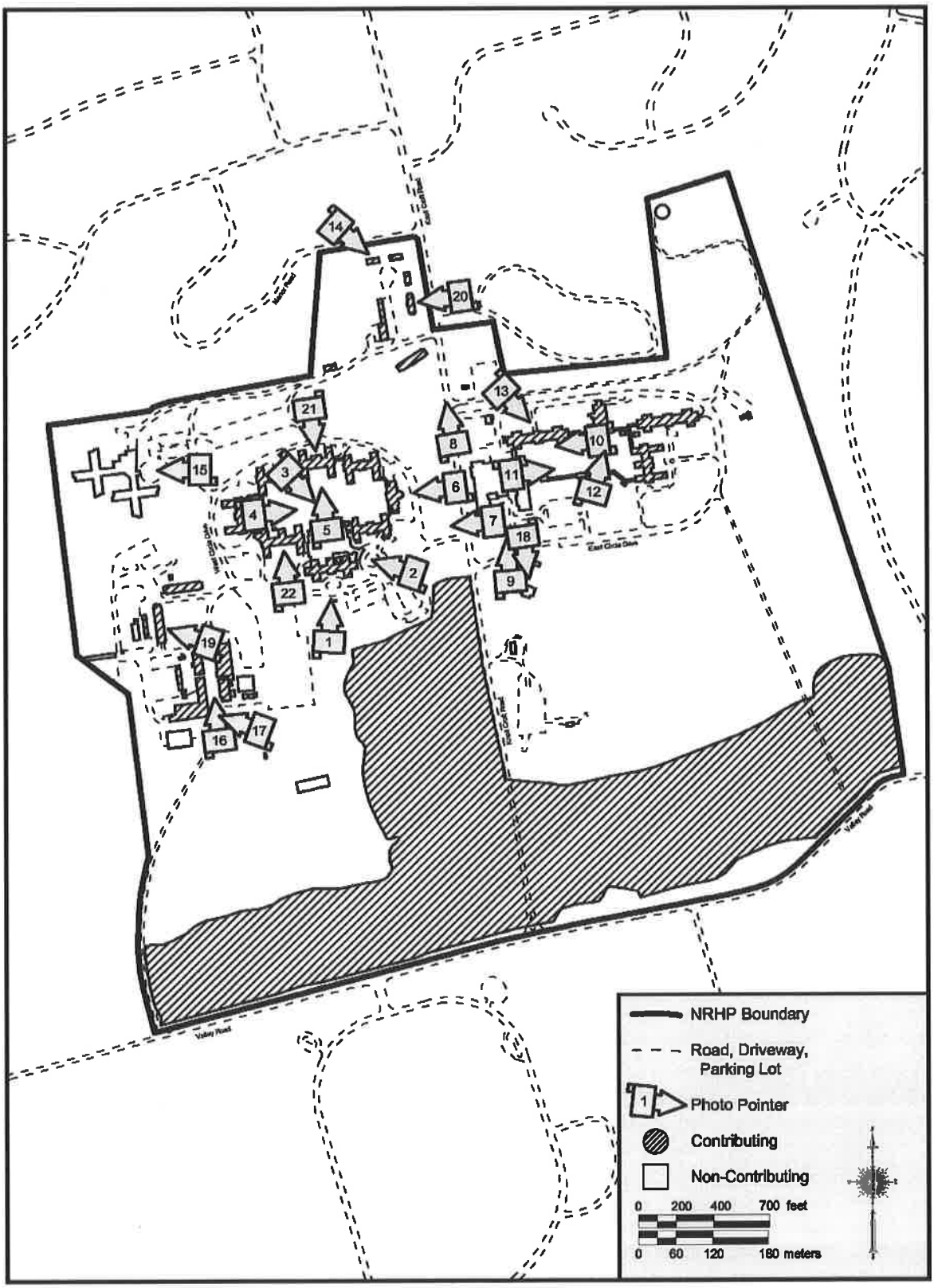
20. Facade (east) elevation of Resource 18. View looking to the west.

21. Facade (north) elevation of Resource 7. View looking to the south.

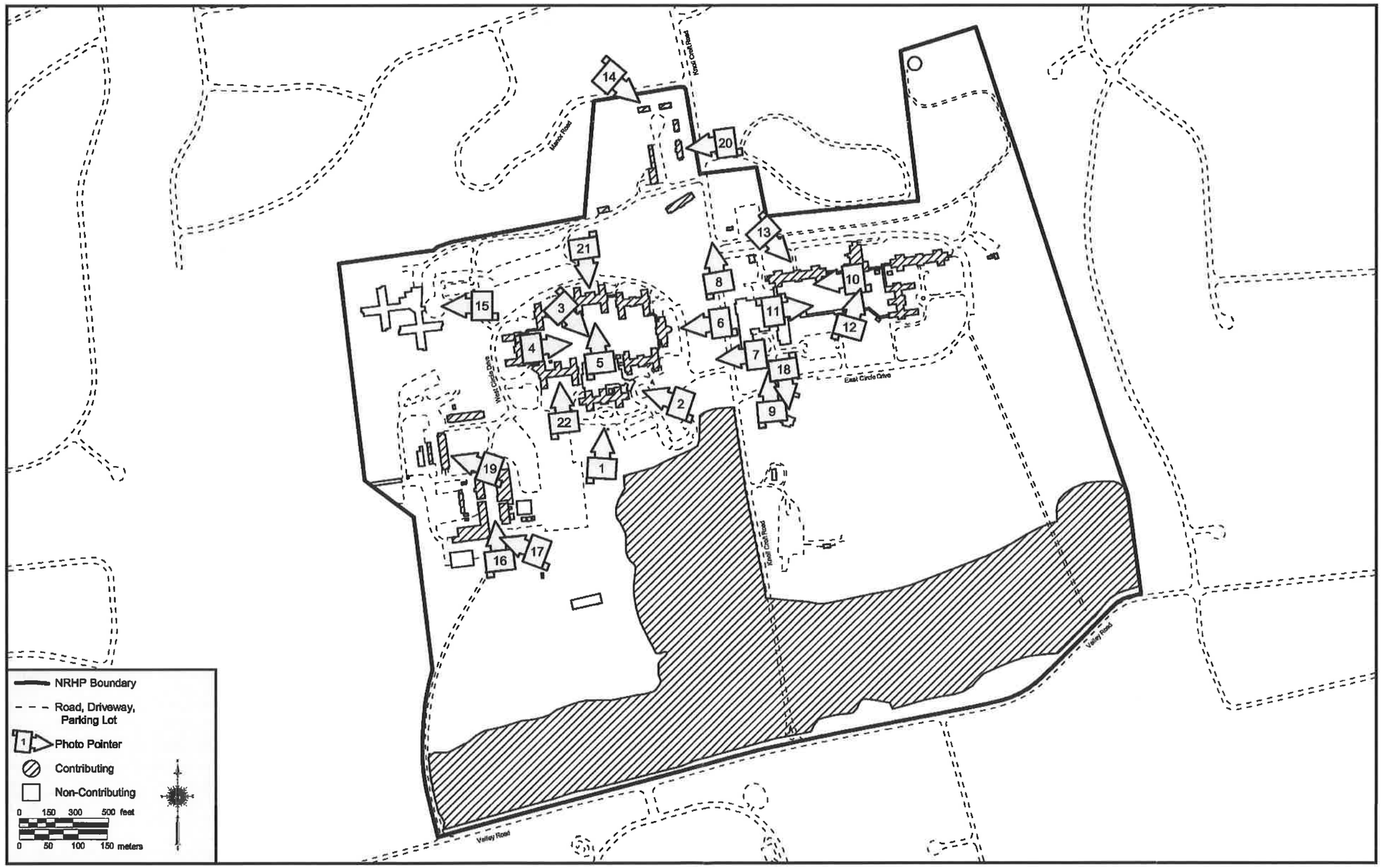
22. Facade (south) elevation of Resource 2. View looking to the north.

23. Aerial dated May 10, 1946 of the buildings encircling the west courtyard. Located in the files of the Engineering Department, Veterans Affairs New Jersey Health Care System, Lyons Campus, Lyons, New Jersey.

24. Aerial dated May 10, 1946 of the buildings encircling the east courtyard. Located in the files of the Engineering Department, Veterans Affairs New Jersey Health Care System, Lyons Campus, Lyons, New Jersey.



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



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

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

BERNARDSVILLE QUADRANGLE
NEW JERSEY
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

6065 I SW (CHESTER) · 6065 I SE (MENDHAM) · 6065 IV SW (MORRISTOWN)

74°37′30″ · 40°45′ · 74°30′ · 40°37′30″

32 2000m. E. · 33 · 35′ · 36 · 32′30″ · 39 · 2 040 000 FEET · 41 · 42

4510 000m. N. · 4509 · 4508 · 4507 · 4506 · 4505 · 4504 · 4503 · 4502 · 4501 · 4500 · 4498 · 4497 000m. N.

690 000 FEET · 660 000 FEET

40′ · 42′30″

MENDHAM 2.5 MI. · MORRISTOWN 4.1 MI. · GLEN ALPIN 0.7 MI. · GLEN ALPIN 0.3 MI. · PEAPACK 2.4 MI. · GREEN VILLAGE 2.6 MI. · SOMERVILLE 9 MI. · FAR HILLS 0.9 MI. · 6065-II NW (GLADSTONE) · FAR HILLS 1 MI. · 2.6 MI. TO INTERSTATE 78 · LEBANON 12 MI. · 1.2 MI. TO INTERSTATE 287 · 6065 III NW (CHATHAM) · GILLETTE 1.9 MI. · SUMMIT 7.5 MI. · SMALLEYTOWN 1.3 MI. · 2.2 MI. TO INTERCHANGE 40 · WARRENVILLE 1.1 MI. · MARTINSVILLE 2.6 MI. · MARTINSVILLE 1.9 MI. · (BOUND BROOK) 6065 II SE · BOUND BROOK 4.7 MI. · (RARITAN) 6065 II SW · (PLAINFIELD) 6065 II SW

MORRISTOWN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

MORRIS CO · SOMERSET CO

B E R N A R D S V I L L E

H A R D I N G

F A R H I L L S

B E R N A R D S

B R I D G E W A T E R

W A R R E N

P A S S A I C

Mendham · Somerset · Bernardsville · Basking Ridge · New Vernon · Mount Kemble Lake · Van Doorns Mills · Logansville · Osborn Pond · Osborn Mills · Madisonville · Great Swamp · Great Swamp Brook · GREAT SWAMP NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE · Golf Course · Church of St John of the Mountain · Somerset Hills Golf Course · Mine Mount · Somerset Hills Cemetery · Pill Hill · Holy Cross Cem · Far Hills Day Sch · Mine Brook · Woodcastle Sch · Sunset Lake · Liberty Corner · Camp Sunshine · Fellowship Deaconry Inc · Bonnie Brae Farm For Boys · Lyons · LYONS VA HOSP · Filtration Plant · Stone House · Davis Bridge · Millington · Gaging Sta · Quarry · Somerset Hills Airport · Cedar Hill · White Bridge · Mount Bethel · Pools · Swimming Pool · Swimming Pools · Rest Area · Cem · Water · Chapin · Claremont · Ballentine · Clark · Post · Top Mountain · Mine · Kimmbach · Harmony · Pine Lane · Kemmel · Douglas · Meeker · Roundabout · Annin · Brook · Dead · Harrisons · Stone House · Passaic · Maple · Lord Stirling · White Bridge · Carlton · Long Hill · Mountain View · Broadway · Mt Bethel · Conrail · Interchange 22 · Interchange 33 · Interchange 36 · Interchange 26 · Somerville · Far Hills · Boro · Mine · Boundary · Whitenack · Ridge · Lake · Spring · Allen · Martinsville · Second · First · Watchung Mtn · Watchung · Washington · Valley · Brown · Plucktemin · Brook · Crumbers · Annin · Harrisons · Lyons · Intervale · Liberty · Corner · Prospect · Douglas · Far Hills · Dead · River · Passaic Valley · Stone House · Haas · Maple · Lord Stirling · Mountain View · Broadway · Mt Bethel · George · Long Hill · Lees · Brook Hill · Emleys · Pleasant Plains · Great Swamp Brook · Black Brook · Glen Alpin · Young's · Lindsley · Hill · Meeker · Somerset · Old Army · Hollow · Bridgewater · Mendham · Washington Corner · Old Army · Old Boro · Old Mine · Old Dutch · Old Farm · Old Stone · Old Mountain · Old Indian · Old Mill · Old Chester · Old Turnpike · Old Colony · Old Farm · Old Stone · Old Mountain · Old Indian · Old Mill · Old Chester · Old Turnpike · Old Colony

LYONS
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HOSPITAL HISTORIC
DISTRICT

UTM NAD27 Z18

1 N4502075.23, E536899.02
2 N4502113.53, E537093.55
3 N4502157.97, E537321.90
4 N4502359.73, E537337.53
5 N4502384.00, E537491.45
6 N4502233.75, E537520.67
7 N4502146.23, E537619.14
8 N4502160.89, E537636.77
9 N4502188.79, E537898.40
10 N4502449.72, E537866.10
11 N4502491.44, E537996.37
12 N4502086.04 E538129.24
13 N4501680.63, E538262.11
14 N4501509.69, E538280.04
15 N4501495.22, E538246.61
16 N4501393.38, E538145.99
17 N4501336.34, E538079.17
18 N4501264.42, E537736.75
19 N4501235.18, E537630.79
20 N4501155.59, E537340.98
21 N4501083.11, E537074.71
22 N4501152.83, E537056.59
23 N4501212.35, E537047.53
24 N4501371.35, E537064.08
25 N4501636.62, E537030.30
26 N4502075.23, E536899.02

Mapped by the Defense Mapping Agency
Edited and published by the Geological Survey

Control by NOS/NOAA and New Jersey Geodetic Survey

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1942. Field checked 1943
Culture revised by the Geological Survey 1954

Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on New Jersey coordinate system. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 33 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

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

MN · GN · 12° 213 MILS · 0°17′ 5 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1981 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24000

1 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

NEW JERSEY
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1976 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1981

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty · Light-duty
Medium-duty · Unimproved dirt
U. S. Route.
Interstate Route

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
N4037.5—W7430/7.5

1954
PHOTOREVISED 1981
DMA 6065 II NE—SERIES V822

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1982

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Police
AMBULATORY C

LYONS
CREDIT UNION
Recreation Highlights

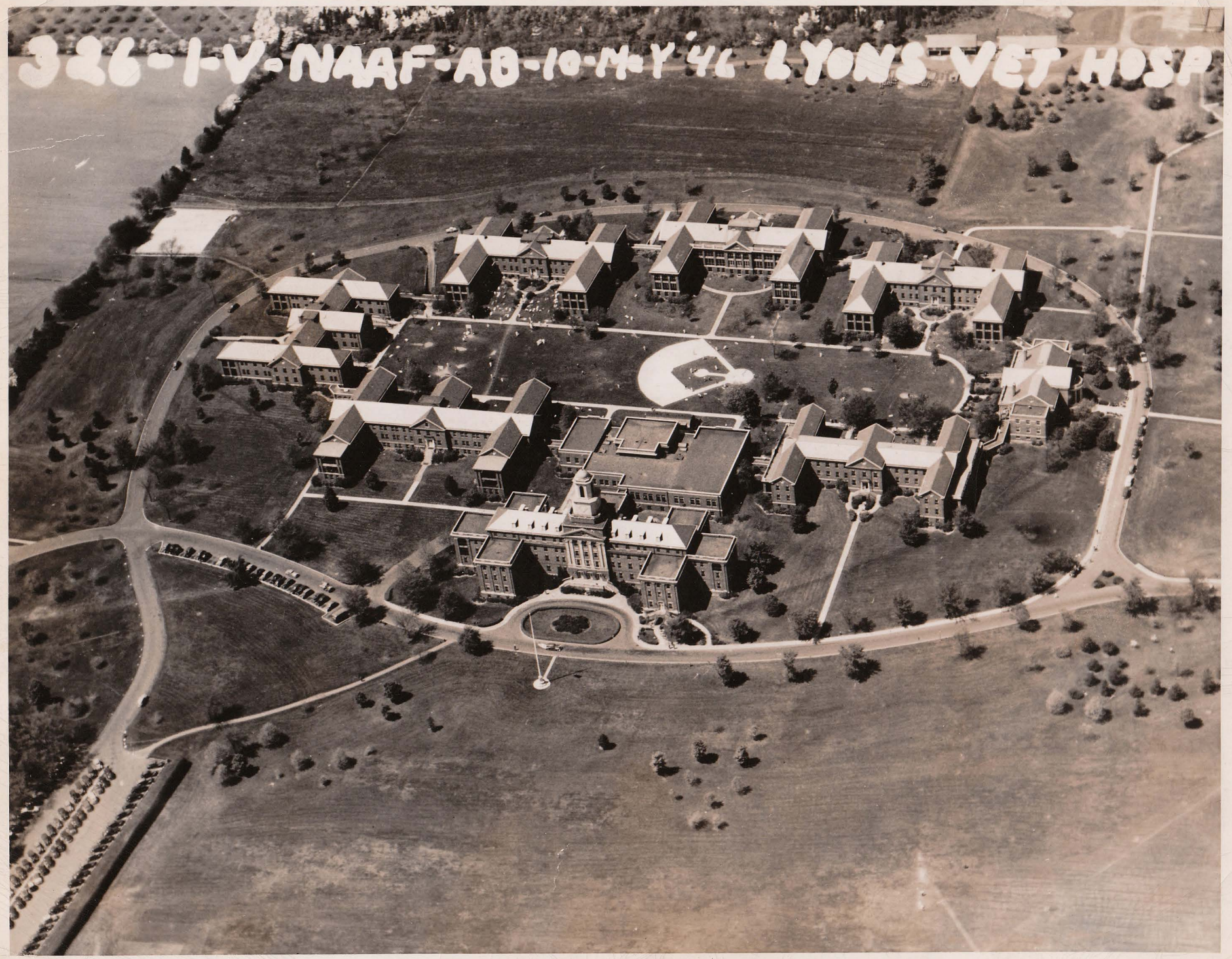
Circle II
Amphitheatre
Education / Symposium
Parking
Psychiatry Service
Psychology Service
Dietetics
ONE WAY

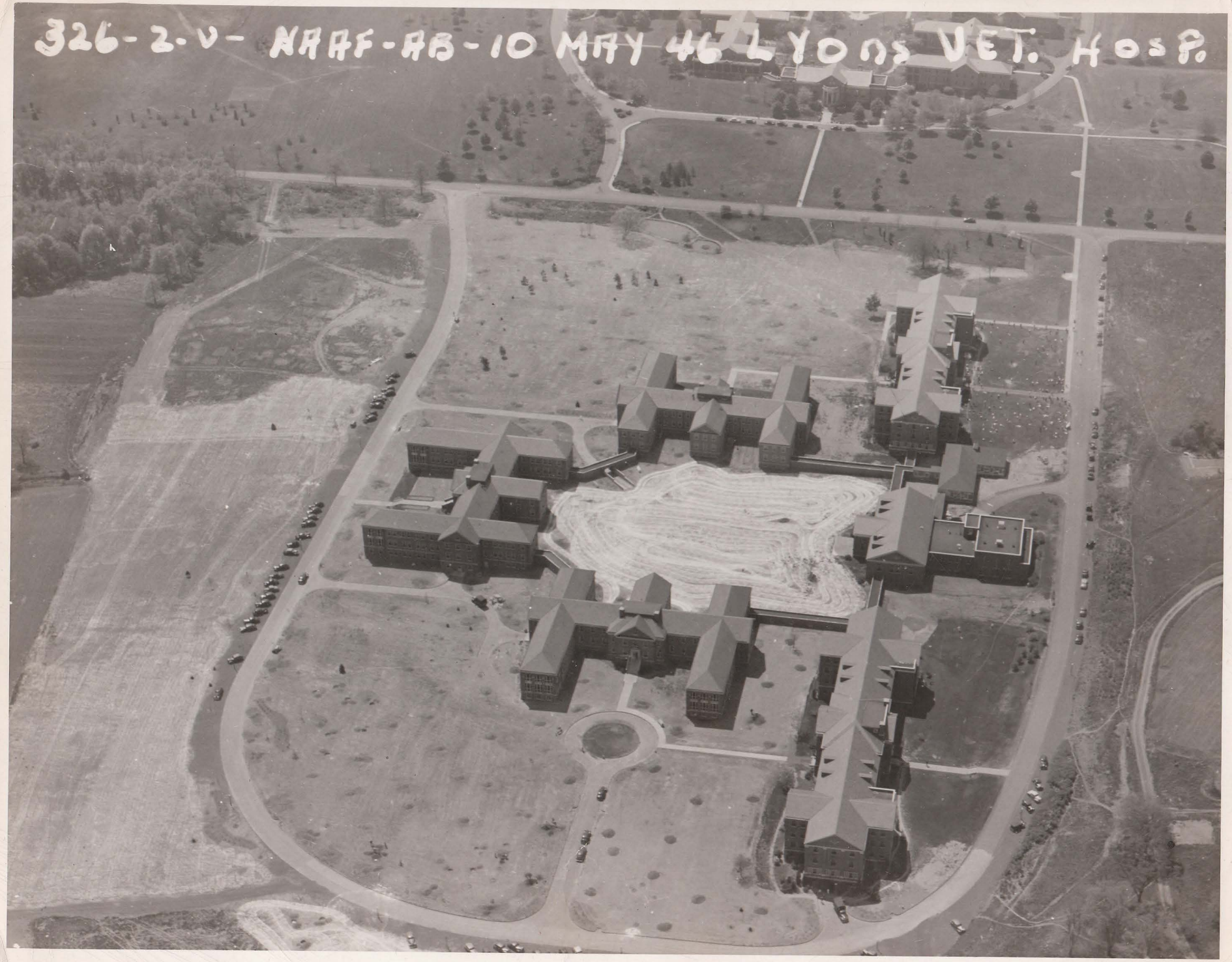
54

STOP

13

STOP


326-I-V-NAAF-AD-10-MAY'46 LYONS VET HOSP


326-2-V- NAAF-AB-10 MAY 46 LYONS VET. HOSP.