NPS Form 10-900a

OMB No. 1024-0018

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section _____ Page ___

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 14000926 Date Listed: 11/19/2014

West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Historic District
Property Name

Los Angeles
County

CA
State

United State Second Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Signature of the Keeper

11/19/14
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Description:
Subarea 4 - Neuropsychiatric (N.P.) Hospital was previously *determined eligible* for listing in the National Register as the Architectural Set Historic District, not *listed* in the NR as noted on page 7.15.

These clarifications were confirmed with the VA FPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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OCT 31 2014
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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.

1. Name of Property: West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Historic District
Historic name: National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (Old Soldier's Home), Pacific Branch
Other names/site number: Los Angeles Veterans Administration Medical Center, Los Angeles Architectural Set Historic District, Los Angeles Home Branch Historic District
Name of related multiple property listing: National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location
Street & number: 11301 Wilshire Boulevard
City or town: Los Angeles State: California County: Los Angeles
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

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

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B ___C ___D

Signature of certifying official/Title: Kathleen Schaub, FPO **Date** 9/23/14

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

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

Signature of commenting official: **Date** 8/27/14

Title : Deputy State Historic Pres. Officer **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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action: 11/19/2014

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	☐
Public – Local	☐
Public – State	☐
Public – Federal	X

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	☐
District	X
Site	☐
Structure	☐
Object	☐

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
55	37	buildings
3	1	sites
1	6	structures
7	0	objects
66	44	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:
Two individually listed buildings: Building 20, Chapel and Building 66, News Stand (Streetcar Depot)

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6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
HEALTH CARE/hospital
DOMESTIC/institutional housing
FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
HEALTH CARE/hospital
DOMESTIC/institutional housing
FUNERARY/cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals/ Mediterranean Revival
Late Victorian/Queen Anne
Modern Movement/Moderne

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property:
foundation: concrete
walls: stucco, brick, wood clapboard, reinforced concrete
roof: *terra cotta* tile, asphalt shingle

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Historic District (West LA VA or campus) is located at the major intersection of Sepulveda Boulevard, Interstate 405 (I-405 also known as the San Diego Freeway) and Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles, California and is generally bounded by Barrington Avenue, Bringham Avenue, San Vicente Boulevard, and Federal Avenue on the west; Ohio Avenue on the south; and Veteran Avenue on the east. Located in the densely urbanized Brentwood neighborhood, the historic district encompasses approximately 400acres (Map 12) and retains a strong sense of time and place from 1923 to 1952, when it was used as a Second Generation Veterans Hospital, incorporating buildings from the earlier National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (NHDVS) Pacific Branch and the Los Angeles National Cemetery (LANC, dedicated in 1889). Topography of the campus slopes downward from north to south. While the downward slope is generally gentle to the south (only about 200 feet), at the north end of the campus, the elevation drops more considerably and falls off to the east and west.

The original land holdings from the NHDVS period (1888-1930) are organized in four quadrants separated by Sepulveda Boulevard, which runs parallel to I-405, and Wilshire Boulevard.

Although the campus is oriented on a 45 degree angle from true North, for ease of description, Sepulveda Boulevard and I-405 will be treated as north-south roadways and Wilshire Boulevard will be treated as an east-west roadway. The historic district is composed of four, discontinuous sections (see Map 12) that are limited to the northeast, southwest, and northwest quadrants. The northeast quadrant is located east of Sepulveda Boulevard and I-405 and north of Wilshire Boulevard and consists of Los Angeles National Cemetery. The northwest and southwest quadrants are located west of Sepulveda Boulevard and I-405 and have been further divided into seven subareas, based on historic use. Subareas have been numbered generally in chronological order of when primary buildings were constructed and follow labels noted in historic maps (Map 6-8). Bonsall Avenue, a street internal to the campus, bisects the northwest and southwest quadrants and serves as a spine of the road network.

The southeast quadrant is east of Sepulveda Boulevard and I-405 and south of Wilshire Boulevard. It consists of General Services Administration (GSA) Federal Building and Veterans Benefit Administration (VBA) Regional Office and ball fields outleased to local agencies. This quadrant was used as a regional office area prior to being leased to GSA. The southeast quadrant is not included in the historic district. Although the United States Department of Veterans Affairs (VA, formerly United States Veterans Administration) briefly maintained their regional offices in this area, it is now occupied by a federal building and post office, uses unrelated to VA functions.

In summary, the quadrants include the following functions and subareas (see Map 10):

The northeast quadrant (part of the historic district):

- Los Angeles National Cemetery

The southeast quadrant (not part of the historic district):

- General Services Administration (GSA) Federal Building and Benefit Administration (VBA) Regional Office

The southwest quadrant (part of the historic district):

- Subarea 2 - Senior Personnel Residences
- Subarea 7 - General Hospital (includes a discontinuous feature of the district)

The northwest quadrant (part of the historic district):

- Subarea 1 - Domiciliary
- Subarea 3 - Research
- Subarea 4 - Neuropsychiatric (N.P.) Hospital (also called Brentwood Hospital)
- Subarea 5 - Utility
- Subarea 6 - Recreation

Narrative Description

The following is a description of the three quadrants included in the historic district, the seven subareas of the southwest and northwest quadrants, and contributing and non-contributing resources in each subarea. Landscapes, open spaces, and streetscapes are described with each subarea, but are included as a single site feature in establishing the number of contributing resources.

Southwest Quadrant

The southwest quadrant is located west of Sepulveda Boulevard and I-405 and south of Wilshire Boulevard. As shown on Map 10, it includes two subareas: the Senior Personnel Residences (subarea 2) and General Hospital complex (subarea 7).

Subarea 2 – Senior Personnel Residences

This subarea includes 12 buildings, four of which contribute to the historic district (Photos 8-10 and 50-52). Subarea 2 includes examples of Shingle, Colonial Revival, and Ranch style residential buildings. Contributing buildings are from the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (NHDVS) period (1888-1930) and Second Generation Veterans Hospital Period II (Second Generation) time (1923-1952).

Subarea 2 includes the following contributing and noncontributing resources:

Bldg. No.	Date of Construction (Year Altered)	Contributing (C) / Noncontributing (NC)	Bldg. Name/Function (Historic Name/Function)
14	1900	C	Garage
23	1900	C	Quarters
90	1927 (1995)	C	Duplex Quarters
91	1927 (1995)	C	Duplex Quarters
307	1955	NC	Single Quarters
308	1955	NC	Single Quarters
104	c.1920s	NC	Garage 2-Car
309	1955	NC	Garage
310	1955	NC	Garage
311	1994	NC	Mobile House
312	1994	NC	Mobile House
318	1994	NC	Mobile House

For a complete list of contributing and noncontributing resources to the historic district, see Appendix 1.

Subarea 2 contributing resources:

Building 14 – Garage: [Not accessible]

Building 23 – Quarters (1900): This three story Shingle style building is rectangular in plan. It has a brick foundation, and an asphalt shingle cross-gabled gambrel roof, with an overhanging third story. The building is clad in horizontal wood siding on the first story, and scalloped shingles on the second and third stories. The façade features a wood porch, supported by wood columns, that runs half the length of the façade and wraps around the east elevation. The main entry is accessed via the porch, and has a glass-paneled wood door with sidelights. The building has multiple bay windows and double hung wood sash.

Buildings 90 and 91 – Duplex Quarters (1927): These two-and-a-half story, Colonial Revival buildings are rectangular in plan. The wood-framed building is clad in stucco and has a slightly overhanging asphalt shingle hipped roof and exposed rafter tails. The façade features a one story porch that runs the length of the façade. The porch has a hipped roof that is supported by posts with a simple incised detail, with pediment at the center. The building is a duplex, which is reflected in the symmetrical façade. Fenestration consists of multi-paned, double hung wood sash windows. The attic has infilled semicircular dormers and skylights. A brick chimney is located in the middle of the building. The buildings were substantially altered in 1995.

Buildings 307 and 308 – Single Quarters (1955): These two similar one story Ranch style houses are rectangular in plan. Each wood-framed building has a concrete foundation and a side gable roof. The centered, inset entry porch has stucco clad walls and contains a glass and wood-paneled door and a diamond-paned wood sash window. The façade features both vertical, board and batten wood siding as well as stucco siding. Fenestration is generally wood sash with diamond panes. A brick chimney is located along the façade.

Contributing landscapes, open spaces, and streetscapes

A regular grid of palm trees is located in the northwest corner of this subarea near the intersection of Wilshire Boulevard and Federal Avenue. Based on historic aerial photographs (Historic Photographs, Figure 3), the grove appears to have been planted around 1930, during the historic district's period of significance. The grove consists of at least 50 mature Canary Island palm trees (Phoenix canariensis).

Other contributing landscape and streetscape features consist of wide expanses of lawn with mature trees fronting Building 23. Another contributing feature is a road that leads south from a gate at Wilshire Boulevard to Building 23, lined adjacent to Wilshire Boulevard by a brick sidewalk. A final contributing landscape feature is a fence consisting of stone piers supporting wood rails that runs perpendicular to the road.

Subarea 2 non-contributing resources:

Building 104 – Garage 2-car (no date): This one story, three-walled contemporary structure is rectangular in plan. It has a concrete pad foundation, corrugated metal walls, and corrugated metal gable roof with exposed steel structure.

Building 309 – Garage (1955): [Not accessible]

Building 310 – Garage (1955): [Not accessible]

Buildings 311, 312, 318 – Mobile House (1994): These one story, wood-frame, double-wide mobile homes each have a low-sloped gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The building is clad in vertical T1-11 siding and has aluminum frame slider windows. Wood steps lead up to a wood porch that is sheltered by a shed roof.

Subarea 7 – General Hospital

This subarea consists of primarily contemporary buildings and is not included within boundaries of the historic district. This area included the Barry Hospital (built 1888-9, demolished 1927) and portions of the first Wadsworth Hospital (built 1927, demolished 1972). However, one object, the South Gate, is a discontinuous contributing resource to the historic district, along with the roadway that passes through it (Photos 25-26 and 80, Figures 98-103).

Subarea 7 contributing resources:

South Gate (c. 1892): The South Gate consists of a pair of concrete piers topped by light fixtures. The piers are located at the intersection of Bonsall Avenue (Sawtelle Boulevard) and Ohio Avenue, marking the south entrance to the West Los Angeles VA campus. A metal plaque on each pier states "National Soldier's Home."

Contributing landscapes, open spaces, and streetscapes

The configuration of Bonsall Avenue, including the location and width, from the South Gate to the split in the road at Dowlen Drive, is a contributing streetscape as a terminus of the main street through the west side of the campus.

Northwest Quadrant

The northwest quadrant is defined as the quadrant west of Sepulveda Boulevard and the north-south I-405 and north of Wilshire Boulevard. As shown on Map page 10, it includes five subareas: Domiciliary area (subarea 1), Research area (subarea 3), Neuropsychiatric (N.P.) Hospital area (subarea 4), Utility area (subarea 5), and Recreational area (subarea 6).

Subarea 1 – Domiciliary

This subarea is located in the northwest quadrant and includes 20 buildings, 16 of which contribute to the historic district (Photos 1-7 and 33-49, Figures 5-60). Two buildings in subarea 1, the Catholic and Protestant Chapel and the News Stand (Streetcar Depot), are individually listed in the National Register. They date from the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (NHDVS) era (1888-1930), as does Building 33, a residence. The remaining contributing resources date from the Second Generation period (1923-1952).

The subarea includes the following contributing and noncontributing resources:

Bldg. No.	Date of Construction (Year Altered)	Contributing (C) / Noncontributing (NC)	Current Use (Historic Use)
20	1900	C/Individually listed	Chapel (Catholic and Protestant Chapel)
66	1890	C/Individually listed	News Stand (Streetcar Depot)
13	1929	C	Storage (Mess Hall)
33	1893 (1995)	C	Quarters
111	1936	C	Gatehouse (West Gate)
199	1932	C	Vacant (Hoover Barracks)
212	1938	C	Salvation Army/Prosthetics (Hospital)
213	1938 (1989)	C	NHCU Pod & Dialysis (Hospital)
214	1938 (1990)	C	Domiciliary (Hospital)
215	1938 (1985)	C	NHCU (Hospital)
217	1941 (1990)	C	Domiciliary
218	1941	C	Administration Building
220	1939	C	Dental/Research (Female Domiciliary Barracks)
226	1940	C	Outleased – Wadsworth Theater
236	1945	C	Police HQ
n/a	1947	C	Garden House (Memorial to WomenVeterans)
12	1989	NC	Emergency Generator
301	1951	NC	AFGE Union
306	1957	NC	Cafeteria/Post Office
506	c. 1985	NC	_VA District Council

For a complete list of contributing and noncontributing resources to the historic district, see Appendix 1.

Subarea 1 contributing resources:

Building 20 – Chapel (1900) *Listed on National Register*: The Shingle style Chapel is roughly rectangular in plan and one-and-a-half stories tall. The wood-framed building is clad in wood siding and shingles with decorative wood ornamentation. The roof's multiple gables are clad in composition shingles. Because the building contains two separate chapels, it has two primary facades. The Protestant chapel is located at the south facade, facing Wilshire Boulevard. The entrance features an arched portico with balustrated balcony above. Left of the entrance is a large square tower with belfry. A smaller tower at right is surmounted by a pyramidal roof with platform at the base that forms an overhanging cornice. The Catholic chapel faces east. The entrance is located within a rectangular tower topped by a belfry. The apse of the Catholic chapel is located at the north end of the building.

Building 66 – News Stand (Streetcar Depot) (1890) *Listed on National Register*: The Shingle style News Stand is rectangular in plan and is two bays wide and six bays long. The one story, wood-framed building has a brick foundation and is capped by an asphalt shingle clad hipped roof supported by decorative brackets. The east third of the building is an open air porch with bays filled with arched openings. The remainder of the building is clad in wood siding with multi-paned arched windows above.

Building 13 – Storage (Mess Hall) (1929): This Art Deco building consists of three parallel wings running north-south connected by a perpendicular bar running east-west at the center. Each wing is rectangular in plan. All wings are clad in stucco, feature steel sash windows, and have a flat roof with a raised parapet. The outer north-south wings are two stories while the center wing is one story. The east and west facades feature a projecting entrance slightly taller the rest of the wing. Decorative details are focused on the building's many entrances. The main entrance is centrally located at the south elevation, with secondary entrances on either side. The north elevation contains several simple doors and a loading dock. The highly decorative main entrance at the south elevation is accessed by a flight of steps. It has a stepped parapet and is adorned with fluting, shields and eagle ornamentation. Other entry points exhibit a similar decorative program.

Building 33 – Quarters (1893): This two story Shingle style/Queen Anne building is rectangular in plan and clad in horizontal wood siding at the first floor and scalloped shingles within the gable peak. It has a brick foundation and is capped by an asphalt shingle clad gable roof with a dormer on the north elevation. A one story porch wraps around the north and east elevations. The porch is supported by posts with decorative brackets and enclosed by a simple picket railing. Fenestration is generally double hung wood sash. Other notable building elements include angled bay windows and a brick chimney. The building was altered in 1995.

Building 111 – Gatehouse (West Gate) (1936): This one story structure is rectangular in plan and is clad in yellow brick with a hipped roof clad in *terra cotta* tiles. The corners of the structure feature stepped piers with concrete caps atop each step. Eight light, steel sash windows are located in the each of the elevations. An associated structure, a pier with similar decorative elements topped by a glass light fixture, is located slightly northwest of the Gatehouse.

Building 199 (Hoover Barracks) (1932): This two-story vernacular style building is rectangular in plan. The wood-framed building is clad horizontal wood siding, capped by an asphalt shingle clad gable roof. The north, primary façade is seven bays wide, while east and west elevations are three bays wide. Multi-light, wood-framed windows are located in each bay, both singly and paired. Wood awnings shield windows on the first story. Doors are wood paneled. Of dozen or so wood barracks constructed at the West LA VA camps, Building 199 is the last remaining.

Buildings 212, 213, 214, 215, 217, 218 (1938-1941): These buildings follow the same plan with only minor differences. Three or four stories high, depending on the slope of the topography, they are I-shaped in plan and designed with elements of Mission Revival style. Constructed of reinforced concrete, the buildings are finished in smooth stucco and have a hipped roof covering the center of the building topped by *terra cotta* tile. Wings are covered by flat roofs. Windows are regularly spaced on each elevation, grouped in threes, and are multi-light single hung, metal sash. Primary entrances are centrally located on the north and south elevations accessed by either a handicap accessible ramp or a flight of steps. Primary entrances generally feature engaged cast stone pilasters and pediment with inlaid tile connecting to the window above. Secondary entrances on east and west elevations resemble the main entrance in decoration.

Alterations over time distinguish one building from another. Building 213 has a contemporary entry canopy supported by simple columns along the north elevation. A new entry pavilion has been constructed along the south elevation of Building 218.

Building 220 – Dental/Research (Female Domiciliary Barracks) (1939): This Mission Revival style building is rectangular in plan. Constructed on a slope, the building is three stories high with a partial basement. It is clad in stucco and has a *terra cotta* tile gable roof. Fenestration consists of multi-light metal sash windows. The primary façade faces north and features a three story plus attic central tower with a hipped roof. The main entrance consists of a single paneled door with light that is flanked by decoratively painted ionic columns supporting a broken pediment. The window above the entrance features a decorative surround with shell pattern at the top. Above the third story windows are three octagon ornaments, with the center ornament containing a shield. The fourth story is banded by a molded cornice at the bottom and a dentil cornice at the top with large, decorative, rectangular lattice vents.

Building 226 – Wadsworth Theater (1940): This Mission Revival style theater building is rectangular in plan and clad in smooth stucco with *terra cotta* tile gable roof. Fenestration is generally multi-light, metal sash. The primary façade faces north and is five bays wide with two side bays stepping back from the three central one. The central three bays of the first story each contain paired wood doors with decorative carving and window lights. Door openings are highlighted by decorative colored tile surrounds and are sheltered by canvas awnings. All three doors are surmounted by a cornice with brackets. A shed roof tops outer doors while a molded stucco clad frieze with shield is placed above the center door. At the second story, the center bay features a window with a surround decorated with molded urns and scrolls that meet in a shell pattern above the window. At the third story, the second and fourth bays feature windows with decorative molded sills and arched frame. Decorative venting is located in the gable peak.

Limited fenestration appears to follow interior program requirements. Emergency exit doors, sheltered by a *terra cotta* tile clad shed roof, are located on side elevations. Metal exit stairs access the upper stories. Several one story, flat roof, rectangular temporary buildings are scattered in the front courtyard and west side of the theater and house the box office, will call and concessions.

Building 236 – Police HQ (1945): This one story building is roughly cross-shaped in plan with a central courtyard. It is clad in smooth stucco and has a flat roof. The primary façade faces south and features a projecting entrance with decorative, scored horizontal banding. All elevations have a regularly spaced fenestration pattern consisting of multi-light, steel sash windows and a molding slightly below the cornice.

Garden House (Memorial to Women Veterans) (1947): This small, one story symmetrical masonry building is located within a walled rose garden south of Building 220. Set on a concrete foundation, three open segmental arches with metal gates span the front elevation of the rectangular building. The other three elevations are solid brick with only a small window opening at the center of the rear wall. The hipped roof features red tile with finials at either end of the ridge line. A contemporary wood pergola covers the entrance patio.

Contributing landscapes, open spaces, and streetscapes

The circulation pattern and relationships between buildings contribute to the landscape in this subarea. Contributing streetscape features include the triangular-shaped street grid consisting of Bonsall, and Dewey, and Eisenhower avenues, a streetscape that was established during the NHDVS period, with earlier buildings arranged parallel to the streets. A row of palm trees along the southern portion of Bonsall Avenue are evident in historic photos of the NHDVS period and are a contributing landscape feature.

Spaces between buildings are contributing open spaces in this subarea. The relationship between Building 13 and Wadsworth Theater (Building 226) is significant. The two buildings are on axis with each other and form the apex and base of the triangle formed by the street grid; they are physically connected by parallel walking paths. Also contributing to the streetscape are the arrangement of Buildings 212, 213, 214, 215, 217 and 218, which are perpendicular to the street grid and are set back from roads with substantial lawns. Walking paths parallel to the roadway north of Eisenhower Avenue connect buildings with each other and are also contributing landscape features.

Other contributing landscape features in this subarea include the allée of trees immediately south of Building 220, and open area at the northeast corner of San Vicente and Wilshire boulevards, also recently known as Los Angeles National Veterans Park, punctuated by a eucalyptus wind break.

Subarea 1 non-contributing resources:

Building 12 – Emergency Generator (1989): This one story building is rectangular in plan and has a concrete foundation and walls with a flat roof. The south elevation has a metal door, flanked by two metal vented openings on each side. The east elevation has a large metal vented opening. At the north end of the building is a concrete wall that encloses a large metal fuel tank.

Building 301 – AFGE Union (1951): This one story building is rectangular in plan and clad in stucco and has a flat roof. Windows are regularly spaced along each elevation and consist of aluminum, double hung sash.

Building 306 – Cafeteria/Post Office (1957): This one story building is L-shaped in plan. The building is clad in stucco with a flat roof. The building has aluminum sash windows and a north facing covered breezeway. Concrete table and benches are scattered in the area between the two wings.

Building 506 (no date): This one story, irregularly shaped building has a concrete foundation and is clad in stucco with a double-hipped roof. The lower portion of the roof is covered in *terra cotta* tile and the upper portion is concrete. Windows are regularly spaced and consist of double hung sash.

Subarea 3 – Research

This subarea includes eight buildings, five of which are contributing resources to the historic district (Photos 11-12 and 53-57, Figures 61-68). Contributing resources within this subarea are from the Second Generation Veterans Hospital era.

The subarea includes the following contributing and noncontributing resources:

Bldg. No.	Date of Construction (Year Altered)	Contributing (C) / Noncontributing (NC)	Bldg. Name/Function (Historic Name/Function)
114	1930	C	Research Lab (Research Lab Annex, Barracks Hospital Annex)
115	1930	C	Research Lab (Research Lab Annex, Barracks Hospital Annex)
116	1930 (1997)	C	Outleased – New Directions (Barracks)
117	1930	C	Research Lab (Mortuary)
264	1944	C	FBI (Annex Theater)
113	1930 (c. 1995)	NC	Animal Research (G.M. Annex, Barracks)

Bldg. No.	Date of Construction (Year Altered)	Contributing (C) / Noncontributing (NC)	Bldg. Name/Function (Historic Name/Function)
340	1959	NC	Human Radiation Lab
346	c. 1980	NC	Storage Waste

For a complete list of contributing and noncontributing resources to the historic district, see Appendix 1.

Subarea 3 contributing resources:

Building 114 – Research Lab (Research Lab Annex) (1930): Building 114 is roughly T-shaped, consisting of a larger (south) rectangular building joined to a smaller (north) building. Designed with elements of Romanesque Revival style, the south portion of the building is three stories high with a flat roof. Primarily clad in brick, the building envelope accommodates several exterior shear walls. Fenestration is regularly spaced on each elevation and consists of multi-light, metal sash. The main entrance is centrally located in the south elevation, accessed by a flight of stairs and handicap accessible ramp. Secondary entrances are provided at each elevation. Building 114 is connected to Buildings 113 and 115 through an elevated, enclosed, stucco clad breezeway.

Building 115 – Research Lab (Research Lab Annex) (1930): Building 115 is roughly T-shaped, consisting of a larger (west) rectangular building joined to a smaller (east) building. Designed with elements of Romanesque Revival style, the west portion of the building is three stories high with a combination flat and hipped tile roof. Primarily clad in brick, the building envelope accommodates several exterior shear walls. Fenestration is regularly spaced on each elevation and consists of multi- light, metal sash. The main entrance is centrally located in the west elevation, accessed by a flight of stairs and handicap accessible ramp. Secondary entrances are provided at each elevation. Building 115 is connected to Building 114 through an elevated, enclosed, stucco clad breezeway.

Building 116 – New Directions (1930): Building 116 is roughly T-shaped, consisting of a larger (north) rectangular building joined to a smaller (south) building. Designed with elements of Romanesque Revival style, the west portion of the building is three stories high with a flat roof. The building is entirely clad in brick and fenestration is regularly spaced on each elevation and consists of multi-light, single hung metal sash. The main entrance is centrally located in the north elevation, accessed by a flight of stairs. Secondary entrances are provided at each elevation. The building was altered in 1997.

Building 117 – Mortuary (1930): This one story, utilitarian building is L-shaped in plan. The building is clad in brick and has a flat roof with a penthouse. Building 117 is connected to Buildings 113, 114, and 115 by a one story enclosed, brick-clad breezeway.

Building 264 – FBI (Annex Theater) (1944): This two story building is T-shaped in plan. The building is clad in stucco and has an asphalt shingle gable roof. Fenestration consists of multi-light, wood sash windows. The primary entrance is located along the west elevation and is

sheltered by a gable roof porch supported by thin wood posts. Secondary entrances are located at north and south elevations. A one story shed roof section is located along the east elevation.

Contributing landscapes, open spaces, and streetscapes

Axial relationships and spaces between buildings in this subarea are contributing open space features and are planted with lawns. Contributing landscape features include mature Moreton Bay Fig trees planted symmetrically at the facades of Buildings 113 and 114.

Subarea 3 non-contributing resources:

Building 113 – Animal Research (G.M. Annex) (1930): Building 113 is roughly T-shaped, consisting of a larger (southeast) rectangular building joined to a smaller (northwest) building. The southeast portion of the building is three stories high with a tile-hipped roof. The building is entirely clad in concrete. Limited fenestration consists of deeply inset aluminum sash. The main entrance is centrally located in the southeast elevation, accessed by a flight of stairs and handicap accessible ramp. Secondary entrances are provided at the southwest and northwest elevations. Building 113 is connected to Building 114 through an elevated, enclosed, stucco clad breezeway. The building lacks sufficient integrity to be a contributor, due to alterations associated with seismic retrofit that occurred in c. 1995.

Building 340 – Human Radiation Lab (1959): This one story, utilitarian structure is clad in corrugated metal siding and has a corrugated metal gable roof. There are two, multi-light, metal sash windows on the north elevation.

Building 346 – Storage Waste (c. 1980): This one story, utilitarian structure is constructed of concrete block and has a flat roof. A metal door with is located on the east elevation.

Subarea 4 - Neuropsychiatric (N.P.) Hospital

This subarea includes 16 buildings, 15 of which contribute to the historic district (Photos 58-72, Figures 13-19 and 69-92). This subarea includes buildings from the National Home period as well as from the Second Generation period. This subarea was previously listed on the National Register as the Architectural Set Historic District. Collectively, buildings 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 256, and 257 were referred to as the Brentwood Hospital from approximately the early 1960s through the 1990s.

The subarea includes the following contributing and noncontributing resources:

Bldg. No.	Date of Construction (Year Altered)	Contributing (C) / Noncontributing (NC)	Bldg. Name/Function (Historic Name/Function)
156	1923	C	Vacant (Hospital Building)
157	1923	C	Vacant (Hospital Building)
158	1923	C	Vacant (Evaluations/Admissions/Clinic)
205	1937	C	Mental Outpatient Psychiatry (Hospital Building)
206	1940	C	Mental Heath Homeless (Hospital Building)
207	1940	C	Outleased – Salvation Army (Hospital Building)
208	1945	C	Health/Voc Rehab Medicine (Hospital)
209	1945	C	Vacant (Hospital and Canteen)
210	1945	C	Research/MIREC (Hospital Building) (Women's Ward)
211	1946	C	Theater (Brentwood)
256	1946	C	Day Treatment Center Mental Health
257	1946	C	Mental Health/New Directions/Methadone (Hospital Building)
258	1946	C	Administration/Mental Health
259	1945	C	Com Work Therapy
300	1952	C	Dietetics (Mess Hall)
233	c. 1960s	NC	HAZMAT Building

For a complete list of contributing and noncontributing resources to the historic district, see Appendix 1.

Subarea 4 contributing resources:

Building 156 – Hospital Building (Vacant) (1923): Rectangular in plan with clipped corners, this building is three stories high with its lowest (basement) level partially below grade. The building is clad in smooth stucco and has a hipped roof. Windows are regularly spaced on each elevation, and grouped vertically within arched bays. Window sash are generally double hung, steel sash. Building 156 is connected to Building 157 by a stucco clad arcaded breezeway with multi-light arched windows and gabled *terra cotta* roof.

Building 157 – Hospital Building (1923): This two story Mission Revival style building is rectangular in plan. The building is clad in smooth stucco and has a *terra cotta* tile roof. The symmetrical, primary façade faces south and features: an arcaded loggia at the first story; a bank

of windows at the second story with simple, low relief, carved ornament; a shaped parapet; and bell towers. The east and west elevations are generally simple in design and ornamentation and have regularly-spaced windows grouped vertically within arched bays. The building is connected to Buildings 158 and 156 by a stucco clad arcaded breezeway with multi-light arched windows and gabled *terra cotta* roof. It is connected to Building 258 by a stucco-arcaded open breezeway with flat roof.

Building 158 – Evaluations/Admission/Clinic (1923): Rectangular in plan with clipped corners, this building is three stories high with its lowest (basement) level partially below grade. The building is clad in stucco and has a flat roof (originally hipped). Windows are regularly spaced on each elevation and grouped vertically within arched bays. Window sash are generally double hung aluminum sash. Building 158 is connected to Building 157 by a stucco clad arcaded breezeway with multi-light arched windows and gabled *terra cotta* roof.

Building 205 - Mental Outpatient Psychiatry (Hospital Building) (1937): Building 205 is generally H-shaped and designed with elements of Mission Revival style. It is three stories high with its lowest (basement) level partially below grade at two elevations. An enclosed passageway leads from the basement to adjacent Building 208. Constructed of reinforced concrete, the building is clad in smooth stucco with a cross gable roof capped in *terra cotta* tile. Windows are regularly spaced on each elevation and generally consist of aluminum single hung sash. The main entrance is centrally located in the west elevation, and accessed by a flight of stairs and a handicap accessible ramp. A secondary entrance is located at the south elevation.

Building 206 - Mental Heath Homeless (Hospital Building) (1940): Building 206 is generally H-shaped and designed with elements of Mission Revival style. It is three stories high with its lowest (basement) level partially below grade. Constructed of reinforced concrete, the building is clad in smooth stucco with a cross gable roof capped in *terra cotta* tile. Windows are regularly spaced on each elevation and consist of aluminum single hung sash. The main entrance is centrally located on the south elevation, and accessed by a flight of stairs. A secondary entrance, accessed by a handicap accessible ramp, is located on the north elevation.

Building 207 - Outleased – Salvation Army (Hospital Building) (1940): Building 207 is generally H-shaped and designed with elements of Mission Revival style. It is three stories high with its lowest (basement) level partially below grade. Constructed of reinforced concrete, the building is clad in smooth stucco with a cross gable roof capped with *terra cotta* tile. Windows are regularly spaced on each elevation and consist of aluminum single hung sash. The main entrance is centrally located in the south elevation, and accessed by a flight of stairs. A secondary entrance is located at the north elevation. Enclosed patios are located on south and east elevations.

Building 208 - Health/Voc Rehab Medicine (Hospital) (1945): Building 207 is generally H-shaped and designed with elements of Mission Revival style. It is three stories high with its lowest (basement) level partially below grade. Constructed of reinforced concrete, the building is clad in smooth stucco with a cross gable roof capped with *terra cotta* tile. Windows are regularly spaced on each elevation and consist of aluminum single hung sash. The main entrance

is centrally located in the south elevation, and accessed by a flight of stairs. A secondary entrance is located at the north elevation. Enclosed patios are located on south and east elevations. Enclosed passageways lead from the basement to adjacent Buildings 205 and 209.

Building 209 - Vacant (Hospital and Canteen) (1945): Designed with elements of Mission Revival style, Building 209 is three stories high with its lowest (basement) level partially below grade at two elevations. An enclosed passageway leads from the basement to adjacent Building 208. The building is constructed of reinforced concrete and finished in smooth stucco with a cross gable roof topped by *terra cotta* tile. Windows are regularly spaced on each elevation and consist of multi-light, metal, double hung sash. Building 209 is symmetrical in composition with a plan that is composed of a central rectangular bar with perpendicular wings intersecting it at the north and south ends. A shorter wing bisects the central bar. Fenestration at west ends of the north and south wings is set within wide insets that are arched on the second floor. Decorative balconets extend below first and second floor windows in these locations. The main entrance, edged by a simple, scored concrete border, is centrally located in the west façade, and is accessed by a flight of stairs as well as a handicap accessible ramp. A penthouse rises above the roof at the center of the main bar. A secondary entrance is located at the south elevation, which is accessed via a paved patio.

Building 210 - Research/MIREC (Hospital Building) (1945): This two story Mission Revival style building is three stories high, with its lowest (basement) level entirely below grade at the primary (west) façade. T-shaped in plan, the building is clad in smooth stucco with a *terra cotta* tile-hipped roof. Fenestration consists of regularly spaced multi-light, double hung, metal windows. The main entrance is centered on the west façade and is marked by a slightly projecting, two story portico. Mission-shaped parapets are centered along the roofline north and south of the main entrance.

Building 211 – Brentwood Theater (1946): This two story Mission Revival style theater building is generally T-shaped in plan. The building is clad in smooth stucco and has a *terra cotta* tile front gable roof. The entrance portico has a slightly lower roofline than the remainder of the building. The centered entrance has a heavy wood panel door and is flanked by pilasters supporting a lintel with urns and wrought iron carriage lamps. A single window above the entrance is surrounded by scrolled ornamentation. At the gable is a quatrefoil opening. Limited fenestration consists of wood double hung sash windows with wrought iron grilles at the façade. A three-story, flat roof fly tower is located at the rear (northwest) elevation.

Building 256 – Mental Health Day Treatment Center (1946): Building 256 is generally H-shaped and designed with elements of Mission Revival style. It is three stories high with its lowest (basement) level partially below grade. Constructed of reinforced concrete, the building is clad in smooth stucco with a cross gable roof capped in *terra cotta* tile. Windows are regularly spaced on each elevation and consist of aluminum single hung sash. The main entrance is centrally located on the north elevation, and accessed by a flight of stairs and a handicap accessible ramp. Secondary entrances are located on the south, east, and west elevations.

Building 257 – Mental Health/New Directions (1946): Building 257 is generally H-shaped and designed with elements of Mission Revival style. It is three stories high with its lowest (basement) level partially below grade. Constructed of reinforced concrete, the building is clad in smooth stucco with a cross gable roof capped in *terra cotta* tile. Windows are regularly spaced on each elevation and consist of aluminum single hung sash. The main entrance is centrally located on the south elevation, and accessed by a flight of stairs and a handicap accessible ramp. Enclosed patios flank the main entrance. Secondary entrances are located on the north, east, and west elevations.

Building 258 – Administration/Mental Health (1946): Building 258 is generally H-shaped and designed with elements of Mission Revival style. The central section is four stories high with east and west wings that are three stories. Constructed of reinforced concrete, the building is clad in smooth stucco and has a cross gable roof capped with *terra cotta* tile. Windows are regularly spaced on each elevation and consist of multi-light single hung metal sash. The main entrance, centrally located on the south elevation a few steps above ground level, is decorative, with engaged cast stone pillars and scrolled pediment extending to the window above. Secondary entrances are located on east and north elevations, with a handicap accessible ramp at the west entrance. A two-story arcade extends from the north elevation to Building 157.

Building 259 – Com Work Therapy (1945): This one story utilitarian building is roughly L-shaped in plan. The building is clad in smooth stucco and has a flat roof with skylights. The primary façade faces west and the entrance features a metal door with sidelights flanked by brass light fixtures. The entrance is capped by large dentil brackets and low relief Art Deco style stucco detailing. Fenestration consists of multi-light, hopper type, metal windows.

Building 300 – Dietetics (Mess Hall) (1952): Building 300 is T-shaped and designed with elements of Mission Revival style. It is two stories high with a basement level almost entirely below grade. Constructed of reinforced concrete, the building is finished in smooth stucco with a front gable roof capped in *terra cotta* tile at the center portion. Remaining areas of the roof are flat. Windows are regularly spaced on each elevation and consist of aluminum sliders and metal casements. The main entrance is centrally located in the south elevation, and accessed by a flight of stairs and handicap accessible ramp. It is flanked by two stairs providing access from an entry vestibule to the second floor interior. A secondary entrance and entrance lobby are located at the north elevation.

Contributing landscapes, open spaces, and streetscapes

This subarea is characterized by being at a slightly higher grade then the rest of the campus. As noted above, the topography drops off considerably on the east and west sides of the subarea. On the east side, a buffer of mature eucalyptus trees, a contributing landscape feature, separates this subarea from subarea 5 – Utility. On the west side, another contributing landscape, a wild, natural drainage gully, separates the campus from the adjacent residential community. Bonsall Avenue, the contributing streetscape throughout the campus, provides primary access to this subarea. Secondary streets are lined with sidewalks.

Contributing landscape features in subarea 4 include lawns surrounding each building, as well as relationships between buildings. Most prominently, Buildings 205, 208 and 209 are arranged around three sides of an elevated landscaped quad and are connected by an enclosed semicircular passageway that connects the basements of the buildings. The axis of the landscaped quad follows through Building 157 and terminates with Building 258. A secondary axial relationship between buildings commences with Building 300, which is balanced by Building 256. The two buildings are physically connected by a walking path. Buildings 206 and 207 are evenly spaced around the center axis between them.

Subarea 4 non-contributing resources:

Building 233 - HAZMAT Building (c. 1960s): This one story, utilitarian building is constructed of concrete block and has a flat roof. It is rectangular in plan and has a metal door on the east and west elevations. The building is windowless.

Subarea 5 – Utility

The Utility area is located on the east side of the Northwest Quadrant, between Bonsall Avenue, Sepulveda Boulevard and Interstate 405. With the exception of landscaping along Bonsall Avenue, the subarea is predominantly hardscape.

This subarea includes 18 buildings, six of which contribute to the historic district (Photos 73-78, Figures 20-21 and 93-94). Contributing resources date from the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and Second Generation Veterans Hospital periods. Several of the contributing buildings from this later period (Buildings 222, 224 and 295) are Streamline Moderne in style.

The subarea includes the following contributing and noncontributing resources:

Bldg. No.	Date of Construction (Year Altered)	Contributing (C) / Noncontributing (NC)	Bldg. Name/Function (Historic Name/Function)
46	1922	C	Engineering Shop
222	1938	C	Mail Out Pharmacy
224	1946	C	Outleased – Laundry
292	1946	C	Water Treatment Plant
295	1947	C	Steam Plant
297	1948	C	Supply Warehouse
44	1897 (2001)	NC	Engineering Shop
63	1959	NC	Engineering M&O (Maintenance & Operation)
83	1958	NC	Welding Shop
T-84	1967	NC	Laundry Annex
299	c. 1940s (1990s)	NC	Switchgear

Bldg. No.	Date of Construction (Year Altered)	Contributing (C) / Noncontributing (NC)	Bldg. Name/Function (Historic Name/Function)
305	1955	NC	Transportation
315	1948 (alterations on-going)	NC	GSA Motor Pool
319	1956	NC	Supply Storage
508	1998	NC	Laundry
509	1999	NC	Recycling Center
510	2002	NC	Transportation
511	2003	NC	Storage

For a complete list of contributing and noncontributing resources to the historic district, see Appendix 1.

Subarea 5 contributing resources:

Building 46 – Engineering Shop (1922): This one story utilitarian building is rectangular in plan and is clad in smooth stucco. The front gable roof is clad in corrugated metal and features monitor skylights. A porch supported by wood posts is covered by a shed roof. Fenestration consists of continuous, multi-light, steel, hopped-type windows.

Building 222 – Mail Out Pharmacy (1938): Constructed of reinforced concrete, Building 222 is utilitarian in character, although features elements of Streamline Moderne style. It contains three stories and is square in plan. Loading docks extend from the east and west elevations and are covered in a curved concrete canopy extending from the elevations, between first and second floors. Decorative features include horizontal concrete scoring at the second floor, and a simple concrete cornice. Windows and doors are arranged at irregular intervals at the first and second floors. Windows consist of fixed contemporary aluminum sash and historic multi-light, metal hopper sash. While there are several doors on the east, south and west elevations, the main entrance is located along the east elevation and is indicated with a sign.

Building 224 – Laundry (1946): This one story Streamline Moderne style building is generally rectangular in plan. Constructed of reinforced concrete, the building has a flat roof with a parapet. Decorative features include horizontal concrete scoring at the second floor, and a simple concrete cornice. Fenestration consists of regularly spaced, multi-light, steel sash windows.

Building 292 – Water Treatment Plant (1946): This small, one story building is rectangular in plan. The reinforced concrete building has a flat roof covered with a high parapet. Windows that have not been boarded over with plywood have multi-light, metal sash.

Building 295 – Steam Plant (1947): This two story Streamline Moderne style building is generally rectangular in plan. The reinforced concrete building has a flat roof and is five bays long and three bays wide. Stepped piers terminate above the parapet and divide the bays. Multi-light, steel sash, awning type windows are located in each bay and span the first and second

stories. Decorative features include horizontal concrete scoring at the second floor, and a simple concrete cornice. The main entrance is located along the northeast elevation and is delineated by a simple surround.

Building 297 – Supply Warehouse (1948): This one story, utilitarian building is rectangular in plan and is characterized by its multiple front gable roofs. Walls are clad in corrugated metal and a concrete loading dock with corrugated metal canopy is located on the primary, west façade. Large loading doors are located in each gabled portion of the building. They are flanked by metal sash windows and surmounted by a metal vent.

Contributing landscapes, open spaces, and streetscapes

This subarea is characterized the widespread hardscape and minimal landscaping. It is located at a lower elevation than the adjacent Subarea 1 – Domiciliary.

Subarea 5 non-contributing resources:

Building 44 – Engineering Shop (1897): This two story, rectangular, utilitarian building is clad in metal siding and encloses an older, two story, wood building. The building was altered in 2001.

Building 63 – Engineering M&O (1959): This two story building is rectangular in plan with the lower (basement) level partly below grade. The building is clad in smooth stucco and has a flat roof with a wide fascia board. The primary façade features a centered metal door, flanked by single-light wood sash windows. Windows on the rear elevation are multi-light, metal sash, awning type.

Building 83 – Welding Shop (1958): This one story utilitarian building is rectangular in plan. It has a concrete foundation, and a steel frame covered with corrugated metal. The side gable roof with monitor sky lights is also covered with corrugated metal. The southwest elevation features a centered metal door flanked by paired, double hung wood sash windows. Metal canopies cover both the windows and door. Multi-light, steel sash windows are located on secondary elevations.

Building T84 – Laundry Annex (1967): This one story, utilitarian building is rectangular in plan. It has a concrete foundation and is clad with corrugated metal siding. The low-sloped gable roof is topped with corrugated metal. A concrete loading dock is located along the east elevation and is sheltered by a corrugated metal canopy.

Building 299 – Switchgear (c. 1940s): This one story utilitarian building is rectangular in plan. It has a steel frame with corrugated metal siding and a flat roof. The primary façade has two metal doors. A smaller one story utilitarian addition with steel frame with flat metal siding and a flat roof is located adjacent to the main building and has double metal door at the primary façade, and two metal sash windows at the secondary façade. A wind turbine vent is located on the roof of the addition. The siding on the building appears to be an alteration from c. 1990s.

Building 305 – Transportation (1955): This one story, utilitarian building is rectangular in plan. It has a concrete foundation, corrugated metal walls, and front gable roof. Fenestration is regularly spaced and consists of multi-light, steel casement windows. Concrete loading docks sheltered by corrugated metal canopies are located along the west and north elevations.

Building 315 – GSA Motor Pool (1948): This one story, utilitarian building is rectangular in plan. It has a concrete foundation, corrugated metal siding, and a shed roof, also covered in corrugated metal siding. Double wood doors are located along the east elevation. Metal vents are located near the roofline on all elevations. Siding appears layered like patchwork, suggesting corrugated metal siding has been replaced as required.

Building 319 – Supply Storage (1956): This one story, three-sided shed structure is rectangular in plan. The shed has a metal frame with corrugated metal walls and shed roof.

Building 508 – Laundry (1998): Building 508 is a contemporary one story high building, rectangular in plan. It has a concrete foundation with concrete and stucco walls. The roof is flat. Double metal and glass doors are located along the west elevation, sheltered by a curved stucco canopy.

Building 509 – Recycling Center (1999): This one story, utilitarian building is rectangular in plan. Clad with corrugated metal siding, the building has a low-sloped gable roof covered in metal siding.

Building 510 – Transportation (2002): This one story, utilitarian building is rectangular in plan. Clad with corrugated metal siding, the building has a low-sloped gable roof covered in metal siding.

Building 511 – Storage (2003): This one story, utilitarian building is rectangular in plan. Clad with corrugated metal siding, the building has a low-sloped gable roof covered in metal siding.

Subarea 6 – Recreational

This subarea runs along the eastern and northern sides of the Northwest Quadrant, north of the utility area. It includes substantial green space, including a golf course, plant nursery, nursery garden, greenhouse, and baseball field. Access is provided via Bonsall Avenue and Patton Avenue. This subarea includes 17 buildings, structures, or sites, one of which contributes to the historic district (Photos 22-24 and 79, Figures 95-97).

The subarea includes the following contributing and noncontributing resources:

Bldg. No.	Date of Construction (Year Altered)	Contributing (C) / Noncontributing (NC)	Bldg. Name/Function (Historic Name/Function)
None	1946	C	Golf Course
T79	unknown	NC	Plant Nursery
249	c. 1940s	NC	Greenhouse
303	No date	NC	Water Tank
319	1956	NC	Supply Storage
325	c. 1990s	NC	Horticulture Restrooms
326	c. 1990s	NC	Horticulture Office
327	c. 2013	NC	Horticulture Restrooms
329	c. 1940s	NC	Golf Club House
333	c. 1960s	NC	Horticulture Tool Shed
334	c. 1960	NC	Refreshment Stand (Golf Course Storage Building)
336	c. 1960	NC	Baseball Park Restrooms (Field House)
339	1960	NC	Bandstand
512	c. 1990s	NC	Bird Sanctuary Workshop
None	No date	NC	Baseball Field House
None	No date	NC	Baseball Lot Club
None	c. 1970s	NC	Japanese Garden

For a complete list of contributing and noncontributing resources to the historic district, see Appendix 1.

Subarea 6 contributing resources:

Golf Course (1946): This nine-hole golf course is located on seven acres. The rolling landscape is dotted with mature trees and sand bunkers at irregular intervals. The east and southwest edges of the golf course are buffered by groves of mature trees.

Contributing landscapes, open spaces, and streetscapes

A row of mature palm trees lines the north side of Constitution Avenue, backed by a row of eucalyptus trees. The trees link the cemetery with the northwest quadrant and are a contributing landscape feature.

Subarea 6 non-contributing resources:

Building T79 – Plant Nursery (unknown): This small, one story, utilitarian structure is rectangular in plan and has a gable roof. It has a wood frame structure with clad wood board and batten siding. The single window is has aluminum sliding sash.

Building 249 – Greenhouse (c.1940s): This one story utilitarian structure is rectangular in plan. The building has a brick foundation and wood is clad with corrugated metal. The gable roof is covered with standing seam metal. Several metal vents are located at the gable of the structure.

Feature 303 – Water Tank (insert date): These two water tanks are round structures with low-sloped, conical covers. The tanks are set on a concrete pad and surrounded by a chain link fence.

Building 319 – Supply Storage (1956): This one-story rectangular shed set on a concrete pad is clad in corrugated metal on three sides and completely open on its west elevation. The shed has a flat, corrugated metal roof with metal pipe frame.

Building 325 – Horticulture Restrooms (c. 1990s): This one-story, wood restroom building is square in plan. The building has a concrete foundations and a wood shed roof. A single entrance is located on the northwest elevation. A small aluminum window is located on the southwest side elevation.

Building 326 – Horticulture Office (c. 1990s): The horticulture office building is a one-story rectangular building with a shed roof. The building is set on a concrete pad. The siding of the building appears to be plastic sheeting with vertical seams. The roofing is corrugated plastic. Two vinyl windows are located on the southeast elevation.

Building 327 – Horticulture Restrooms (c. 2013): The recently completed, small, rectangular, concrete block building has a side gable roof and two restrooms accessed by doors its southwest elevation.

Feature 329 – Golf Club House (c. 1940s): This Quonset hut is clad in corrugated metal. The north elevation has one multi-light metal frame window and a door covered by a canopy. The south elevation has a small lean-to addition, also clad in corrugated metal, one multi-light metal frame window and a door.

Building 333 – Horticulture Tool Shed (c. 1960s): The tool shed is a small rectangular building with corrugated metal siding. Multiple openings on all sides are of irregular sizes and made of corrugated metal. The main entrance, on the northwest elevation, features a fixed metal shed roof awning. The building's roof is also corrugated metal.

Building 334 – Refreshment Stand (Golf Course Storage Building) (c.1960s): The small utilitarian building has a rectangular plan with wood board-and-batten siding. The building has a shallow side gable roof with sliding aluminum windows centered below the gables on the side elevations of the building.

Building 336 – Baseball Park Restrooms (c. 1960s): The small concrete block building located adjacent to the baseball bandstand is a small, square, shed-roof building with entrance on its east and west elevations. There is a single window with metal security bars on its north elevation. A vertical board fence encircles the northeast corner.

Building 339 – Bandshell (1960): This one story concrete structure is enclosed on three sides and has a curved roof with a slightly overhanging canopy.

Building 505 (c. 1990s): This one story, irregularly-shaped contemporary building has a concrete foundation, wood frame structure and is clad in stucco. The hipped roof is covered has a wide eave overhang. Fenestration consists of aluminum sash, horizontal sliding windows.

Building 512 – Bird Sanctuary Workshop (c.1990s): The bird sanctuary is a cluster of large metal birdcages oriented situated around the perimeter of the former tennis court. The cages have corrugated plastic shed roofs and metal wire siding. The site sanctuary is enclosed with a contemporary metal entrance gate and high plywood walls. .

Baseball Field House (insert date): This large, one story, recreational structure is rectangular in plan and has a concrete foundation and metal frame. The structure is entirely open on the west elevation, with the remaining three elevations are partially enclosed by nylon stretched onto metal fencing. The flat roof is covered in corrugated metal.

Baseball Lot Club (insert date): This contemporary, one-and-a-half story building is rectangular in plan. It is clad in concrete block and metal siding and has a shed roof with a large dormer. Fenestration consists of ribbon windows at the first floor and dormer.

Japanese Garden (c. 1970s): This garden is located on approximately two acres. The landscape is densely planted with mature trees and shrubs and features a series of interconnected, concrete lined pools. Two painted wood bridges cross the pools, and winding, unpaved paths provide circulation through the garden. One asphalt-paved path runs east-west at the south edge, and a small building, square in plan with a hipped roof, is located to the west.

Northeast Quadrant – Los Angeles National Cemetery

The northeast quadrant contains the Los Angeles National Cemetery (LANC). Buildings and structures of the site are not numbered. The park-like landscape encompasses 114 acres bounded by a residential neighborhood to the north, Veterans Boulevard to the east, Wilshire Boulevard to the south, and Sepulveda Boulevard to the west. The cemetery was established in 1889 as part of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (NHDVS) Pacific Branch. Historically, the cemetery was also known as the Sawtelle Cemetery. The topography rises from flat expanses in the south up a shallow hill to the north. The oldest interments are located in the northern portion of the cemetery. The entire property is surrounded by a contemporary steel and concrete fence. The main entrance is located on Sepulveda Boulevard. The Los Angeles National Cemetery contains over 85,000 interments of veterans and their dependents.

The northeast quadrant includes the following contributing resources (there are no non-contributing features, Photos 27-32 and 81-95, Figures 104-123):

Date of Construction (Year Altered)	Contributing (C) / Noncontributing (NC)	Bldg. Name/Function (Historic Name/Function)
1941 (1980)	C	Chapel (Administration Building)
1940	C	Columbarium
1940 (c. 1990)	C	Comfort Station (Rest Rooms)
1939-1941	C	Maintenance Building (1 of 2)
1940	C	Maintenance Building (2 of 2)
c. 1940	C	Fuel Storage Building
1940	C	Arcade
c. 1940 (2009)	C	Rostrum
c.1940	C	Wilshire Boulevard Gatehouses (2)
c. 1920s	C	Terraces/Overlooks (2)
c. 1937	C	U.S. Flagpole
c. 1920s	C	NHDVS Monument
1896 (moved 1942)	C	Civil War Monument
1950 (re-created 1973)	C	Spanish-American War Monument
c. 1889	C	Bivouac of the Dead Plaques (6)
c. 1889-present	C	Burial sections with headstones and markers
c. 1889-c.1975	C	Roads, curbs, and walkways

For a complete list of contributing and noncontributing resources to the historic district, see Appendix 1.

Northeast quadrant contributing resources (buildings):

Chapel (Administration Building) (1941): The non-denominational chapel is a Spanish Colonial Revival style building exhibiting typical characteristics of that style: red tile roofs, white exterior, arched entryways, cast concrete decorative grilles and ventilators, and rustic interior details like hand-hewn, painted wooden roof trusses. The building's exterior walls are poured concrete, built with forms that mimicked the rustic appearance of stone blocks.[1] It is located at the main entrance to the cemetery, on Constitution Way, off of Sepulveda Boulevard. WPA

[1] Martin Eli Weil, Kaitlin Drisko, Mel Green, George Athans, Mel Bilow, Donna Williams, and Marla Felbert, "The Bob Hope Veterans Chapel, Los Angeles National Cemetery, Los Angeles, California," *Historic Structure Report* (prepared for Veterans Park Conservancy, 2005), 10.

crews constructed the chapel. Its main spaces, still extant, originally held a crematorium, personnel facilities, and viewing rooms, in addition to the main chapel area. Portions of the chapel's interior were significantly altered in 1980 for use as administrative offices and storage spaces and the chapel space itself was converted into a multi-use area. In 2002, the building was renamed the Bob Hope Veterans Chapel and a commemorative plaque was added to the main chapel entrance.

Columbarium (1940): The columbarium is an arc-shaped Spanish Colonial Revival style building with some Mission Revival elements; it has brick walls, a red tile roof, and a curving brick arcade with arches along its front (east) facade. Built by the WPA, it is the only indoor columbarium in the national cemetery system. A marble plaque over the main entrance door reads "Where Valor Proudly Sleeps." Much of the interior's light comes in through glass blocks. The interior consists of a central vestibule with rustic wood and cast-concrete or *terra cotta* decorative elements flanked by two wings of hallways leading to skylight-illuminated, marble-detailed nooks for cremated burials. The ashes of over 5,000 veterans and their dependents are interred in the columbarium. The columbarium is not known to have any additions or significant alterations.

Comfort Station (1940): The comfort station building, containing separate men's and women's toilets, is a small Spanish Colonial Revival style building located immediately west of the columbarium. Like the columbarium and cloister, it is constructed with rustic, rough-textured brick walls and a gabled, red-tile roof and two arched openings, one for each bathroom entrance. The exterior walls have open grilles of mortared brick, with timber headers. Both entrances have modern additions of concrete ramps with wood handrails to provide wheelchair access to the building (possibly installed for ADA compliance in the 1990s)

Maintenance Yard Buildings (2) and Fuel Storage Building: One maintenance building is a Spanish Colonial Revival style, one story building with rustic brick walls and a gabled, red-tile roof, constructed by the WPA between 1939 and 1941. Its facade contains two car-sized garage openings with tilt-up doors and three pedestrian doors. A small room projects from the northern end of the building, with decorative archways inset in the brick on the northern and eastern walls. The building has brick window grilles and the brick has weeping mortar. This maintenance building is still in use, and is now very closely abutted on its south side by a larger modern service building sided with light concrete stucco and roofed with red tiles. A freestanding fuel storage building sits in the maintenance yard, constructed of mortared rounded cobbles and sitting atop a low wall of the same materials; it dates to the same period as the maintenance building.

Northeast quadrant contributing resources (structures):

Arcade (1940): The arcade is an arc-shaped Spanish Colonial Revival style structure with some Mission Revival elements. Like the columbarium, it has rustic brick siding and a red tile roof. The structure has no interior space, just a broad, curving arcade with brick arches along the west-facing facade. It was built by the WPA. One wall contains a number of small metal memorial plaques. The arcade floor is brick and concrete, and timber rafters span the arcade ceiling. The

back (east) side of the structure is a plain, unadorned brick wall that once contained a door-sized opening, which has been infilled with brick at an unknown date. There have been no other alterations or additions.

Wilshire Boulevard Gatehouses (c. 1940): Marking a former pedestrian entrance at the south end of the cemetery are the paired gatehouses. The gatehouses consist of two small brick buildings connected by a walkway, formerly covered by a pergola. The buildings originally housed men's and women's restrooms, a powder room and a pump room, but are now used for storage. They flank a concrete path leading into the cemetery from a locked pedestrian gate. The buildings are designed in a simple Spanish Colonial Revival style, with brick walls, red tile roofs, timber window headers, and wooden window grilles. Each building is a mirror image of the other, and is angled to face the other. A wood door is located at the end of each building, opening toward the curving concrete feature (the western building's door is in its eastern facade, and the eastern building's door is in its western facade); these doors would have been the main entrances to the buildings. The eastern building has two windows in its north elevation, while the western building's north elevation has a window and an additional door. On the northern side of the gatehouses are three planting areas: a rectangular one in the center, flanked by two circular ones. Originally, these were pools with fountains. It is unclear when the function changed from water feature to garden feature.

Rostrum c. 1940 (2009): The rostrum is a circular brick and stucco structure located in the same area as the columbarium, cloister, comfort station, and flagpole. It has a low brick stage or platform with steps descending to the south, a stucco-faced podium at the south end, and a stucco-faced wall encircling its north side. The general style is complementary to the Spanish Colonial Revival style buildings with white stucco siding featuring red brick and wood accents. Plaques sit on either end of the stucco wall and on the podium. The podium plaque contains Lincoln's Gettysburg Address on a large cast-iron tablet, the eastern plaque commemorates Spanish-American War veterans, and the western plaque is a VFW Auxiliary monument commemorating all veterans. The Gettysburg Address tablet was installed in 2009 and replaced an identical plaque from ca. 1909 that was badly damaged. The rostrum's floor and back brick wall have some large cracks that have been filled in.

Terraces/Overlooks (2) c. 1920s: Two identical brick terraces are present at the top of the cemetery's hill and are identified as overlooks on some cemetery maps. Each consists of a bracket-shaped wall sitting on a concrete slab with the open end facing the north/south and running Buena Vista Road to the east. The walls are brick with weeping mortar and have low concrete-capped columns, and curve down to the ground at the open side. The northern brick overlook structure has a small rose garden to its western side, used as a scatter site for cremated remains.

Fence, Culvert, Walls: A fence and several walls are present on the property and are historic in appearance. A low fence of brick supports black-painted metal railings that sit at the southwestern side of the cemetery's hilltop, marking the site of a former pergola and comfort station. Multiple retaining walls of mortared rounded cobbles are present (most visible in the

area of a granite obelisk monument), and a concrete culvert with the same mortared cobble sides winds across the landscape from the northwestern base of the hill near Belleau Wood Drive.

Northeast quadrant contributing resources (objects):

Flagpole (c. 1937): The flagpole stands in a circular area in the middle of the columbarium-pergola-rostrum location. It has a white-painted concrete base and a matching metal flagpole with no visible decorations or plaques. The base was designed as part of the WPA changes at the cemetery made between 1937 and1941.

NHDVS monument (c. 1920s): A rough-hewn granite-block obelisk honoring all U.S. military dead sits at the top of the hill off of Buena Vista Avenue at the north end of the cemetery. Set into the base is a polished granite inscription plaque.

Civil War Soldier Monument (c. 1896): A cast bronze Union soldier statue set on a boulder among grave markers near the rostrum. An identical cast zinc statue dating to c. 1896 was originally part of a drinking fountain elsewhere on the NHDVS campus; a bronze replica was moved to the cemetery in 1942.[2] The monument is sometimes referred to as the Sentry Monument, implying that the soldier is standing guard. This statue underwent conservation, including cleaning, seam repair, stabilization, and painting in early 2010.[3]

Spanish-American War Monument (1950, re-created 1973): Roger Noble Burnham sculpted the original marble United Spanish War Veterans monument in 1950, depicting "Lady Liberty" flanked by two soldiers. The monument was destroyed by a 1971 earthquake and re-created by David Wilkens in 1973, using reinforced concrete and fiberglass.[4]

Bivouac of the Dead plaques (6) (c. 1889): In front of the chapel, six cast-iron plaques set in low concrete bases display lines from Theodore O' Hara's poem "Bivouac of the Dead." The plaques are original to the cemetery;[5] although it is unknown whether this was their original location.

Integrity

West LA VA Historic District retains a high degree of integrity from the Second Generation Veterans Hospital period of significance, 1923-1952 and meets registration requirements

[2] Justin Kockritz and Jason Vaughan, "Los Angeles National Cemetery, Los Angeles, California," *Civil War Era National Cemeteries: Honoring Those Who Served* (prepared by the National Preservation Institute for the National Park Service, n.d. [cited 20 October 2011]); available from http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/national_cemeteries/California/Los_Angeles_National_Cemetery.html; INTERNET.

[3] ARG Conservation Services, Inc., "Treatment Plan for Civil War Soldiers Monument, Los Angeles National Cemetery," (prepared for United States Department of Veterans Affairs, 2 December 2009) and ARG Conservation Services, Inc., "Final Walk Through checklist for Civil War Soldiers Monument, Los Angeles National Cemetery," (prepared for the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, 12 March 2010). Copies on file at Los Angeles National Cemetery.

[4] Kockritz and Vaughan, "Los Angeles National Cemetery."

[5] Department of Veterans Affairs, "Bivouac of the Dead," (prepared for the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, 2009, [cited 16 October 2011]); available from http://www.cem.va.gov/hist/bivouac.asp; INTERNET.

associated with integrity described in the Second Generation Veterans Hospital MPDF for Period II (late 1920s to1950) VA campuses. West LA VA continues to function as a VA medical facility, retaining domiciliary and general medical functions. As the West LA VA has been in continuous use, there have been many alterations over the years, including the addition and demolition of buildings. However, these alterations do not impact the historic characteristics of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because of its visual prominence, Building 500 and other contemporary medical buildings located in the southwest quadrant of the campus have not been included within the boundaries of the historic district. Similarly, the California State Veterans Home is also excluded from the boundaries of the historic district as the land is no longer under federal ownership. As a result of the Cranston Act, federal Congressional legislation passed in 1988 that prohibits the sale and limits the land use of specific portions of the campus, West LA VA Historic District did not experience a significant reduction of land, although there are continual threats to the borders of the site.

Specifically, West LA VA Historic District is sited in its original location with the majority of buildings from the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s constructed in Mission Revival style. The buildings of the historic district are arranged in three quadrants, sharing utility buildings and recreational facilities. While two, large hospital buildings (Building 500 and California State Veterans Home) have been constructed on the campus in the northwest quadrant, in subarea 4 after 1977, they do not interrupt the visual relationships between buildings or detract from the prominence of Building 258, the Administration Building for subarea 4 – Neuropsychiatric Hospital. The West LA VA retains its spatial design from the period of significance. As expected, there has been a growth in paved surfaces, with additional parking lots generally located outside the three subareas in the northwest quadrant that do not disrupt visual relationships between buildings. The campus retains landscape and site features from its period of significance, including its curving drives, specifically Bonsall Avenue, which continues to run through the northwest quadrant and partially through the southwest quadrant, the U-shaped drive from the NHDVS period (1888-1930), and mature trees, including eucalyptus wind breaks and the palm grove in subarea 2 – Senior Personnel Residences. Even though West LA VA Historic District includes four discontinuous portions, visual discontinuity does not factor into the district's historic significance. Furthermore, sections that are discontinuous due to the construction of the major roadways of Wilshire Boulevard and I-405 retain sufficient significance and integrity.

The majority of resources constructed within the period of significance retain a high degree of integrity of materials and workmanship. While many buildings exhibit common alterations, such as replacement windows, doors, roofing materials, ramps along the primary façade for disabled access, and infill of porches in H-plan buildings, the Second Generation Veterans Hospital MPDF notes that these alterations do not impact eligibility.

Finally, West LA VA Historic District retains a high degree of integrity of feeling and association. The campus as a whole continues to communicate a strong sense of time and place. Although several distinct hospitals have been incorporated into one campus, there is cohesion of building size, scale, building materials, and architectural style.

Cumulative effects of loss of land and buildings, modifications to individual buildings, and

addition of new buildings after the period of significance were considered. Despite numerous alterations to the historic district, it retains its ability to convey its historic and architectural significance and a strong sense of time and place. Most of the large, important buildings constructed within in the period of significance, as well as the overall setting, retain a high degree of integrity. West LA VA Historic District continues to be an excellent example of a Second Generation Veterans Hospital incorporated into an earlier campus.

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.)

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Politics/Government
Healthcare/Medicine
Architecture
Politics/Military
Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance
1923-1952
1888-present (National Cemetery)

Significant Dates

1889 (cemetery dedicated)

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

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Works Progress Administration (cemetery)
Veterans Administration Construction Services
Walker & Eisen
Koerner & Gage

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs (West LA VA) Historic District is significant under criterion A for its association with Second Generation Veterans Hospital national context for the period 1923-1952. Four buildings from the NHDVS period (1888-1930), two of which are separately listed in the National Register (Chapel and Streetcar Depot), as well as the National Cemetery, contribute to the historic district. West LA VA Historic District is also significant for its Mission Revival architecture under criterion C. Integrating landscapes, open spaces, and streetscapes to create a pastoral environment, the historic district conveys a strong sense of time and place from its period of significance. Encompassing approximately 400 acres, including the National Cemetery, the historic district includes 64 contributing resources and 44 non-contributing resources in four discontinuous sections caused by construction of major thoroughfares and are linked historically.

West LA VA Historic District is significant as an excellent, intact example of a Second Generation Veterans Hospital that was built on the campus of the first NHDVS branch on the West Coast. The West LA VA Historic District is significant under criterion A at the statewide level for its contribution to the "development of a national policy for veteran health care."[6] West LA VA Historic District is a "tangible manifestation of the federal government's commitment to the health care of veterans of World War I, which resulted in the nation's largest network of hospitals."[7] The United States Second Generation Veterans Hospital Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) prepared by Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. and completed in 2011 categorizes four types of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals: neuropsychiatric, tuberculosis, general medical and surgical hospitals, and homes/general medical hospital. These categories follow those identified in a special issue of the publication *The Federal Architect* published in 1944, which classifies the four major Second Generation hospital types as: General Medical and Surgical, Neuropsychiatric, Tubercular, and Domiciliary.[8] Unique among Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, West LA VA Historic District incorporated all four major hospital subtypes. As the largest VA campus in the country after 1919, West LA VA Historic District epitomizes adaptation of a NHDVS facility into a Second Generation Veterans Hospital. Along with the associated National Cemetery, which began as the Pacific Branch National Home's cemetery, the historic district retains important elements of the NHDVS facility, including the multi-denominational chapel and streetcar depot,[9] while incorporating Second Generation Veterans Hospital buildings into the circulation pattern established during the earlier period. Although the MPDF for Second Generation Veterans Hospitals establishes a period of

[6] Suzanne Julin, "National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers: Assessment of Significance and National Historic Landmark Recommendations" (prepared for the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, 2007).

[7] Trent Spurlock, Craig A. Potts, Karen E. Hudson, Cultural Resources Analysts, Inc., "United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals," *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form* (prepared for the United States Department of Veteran Affairs, September 3, 2010), E1.

[8] Spurlock, Potts, and Hudson, E 3.

[9] As described below, both the chapel and streetcar depot are separately listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

significance between 1919 and 1950, it is appropriate to extend this until 1952 at West LA VA Historic District to include Building 300, which was planned as part of the Second Generation campus but was not completed until 1952.

Los Angeles National Cemetery (LANC) is significant under criterion A for its association with the development of national cemeteries during the late nineteenth century. Located in the northeast quadrant of the West LA VA Historic District, LANC is representative of late nineteenth century cemeteries associated with the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. All of the buildings and structures in the cemetery date to the Second Generation Hospital period and were associated with projects of the Works Progress Administration (WPA). Headstones and monuments at the cemetery date from the 1880s. LANC is one of a handful of cemeteries that were operated by the VA prior to transfer of the national cemetery system to the VA by the National Cemeteries Act of 1973.

West LA VA Historic District is also significant under criterion C, "exhibiting nationally popular Colonial Revival architectural styles. The physical expression conveyed by these facilities honored ailing and injured veterans though a recognizably 'American' or 'Patriotic' language of architecture."[10] Colonial Revival style architecture, widespread on the East Coast and Midwest after the 1876 Centennial, reflected the colonial past of those regions. Architects overseeing construction of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, the Veterans Administration Construction Services, established the propriety of Mission Revival style to reflect the colonial past of southern California. Second Generation buildings dating from the 1930s and 1940s use standardized floor plans and are designed in a simplified Mission Revival style. Buildings and structures at the cemetery constructed by the WPA reflect a more minimal interpretation of the Spanish and Mission Colonial Revival architecture of the campus.

West LA VA Historic District is not eligible under criterion D for its association with the National Home period. While a preliminary archaeological report identified areas of sensitivity,[11] it is unclear if documented artifacts would provide sufficient additional information not already available on the National Home period to suggest National Register eligibility for archaeology. Additional research may uncover building foundations from NHDVS period buildings and at least one institutional dump in a former gully. Given the amount of historic photographic evidence, it is unlikely that archaeological resources have the potential to yield important information about campus development and relationship of buildings to one another. Recovered artifacts may pertain to the treatment of specific medical conditions, procurement of supplies, and diet and food systems at the NHDVS Pacific branch, but the information potential of these artifacts is unclear and needs to be addressed with additional research before a determination of eligibility under criterion D can be made.

West LA VA Historic District is not significant for its association with Third Generation Veterans Hospitals that have a period of significance of 1946-1958. Building 500, the main

[10] Spurlock, Potts, and Hudson, E 1.

[11] James Brock and Archaeogroup Inc., "Archaeological Resources Assessment of the West Los Angeles Veterans Administration Campus, Los Angeles, California (1st draft)" (prepared for the United Statement Department of Veterans Affairs, June 2011).

hospital building, shares common elements with other Third Generation Veterans Hospitals, including: "being constructed or managed by VA in response to increased patient loads following World War II"; features a building ranging from 4 to 18 stories; reflects International style architecture; is located within an urban area; and is connected with a medical school (University of California, Los Angeles). Nevertheless, Building 500 was constructed between 1974 and 1977, more than 15 years after the period of significance identified in the Third Generation Veterans Hospitals MPDF. In addition, other buildings from the Third Generation Veterans Hospital period, which are principally located in the southwest quadrant, fail to meet eligibility criteria established in the MPDF.

Period of significance justification

The period of significance begins with construction of the first Second Generation Veterans Hospital buildings in 1923, during the transition period from the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (NHDVS) to the Veterans Administration, which formally occurred in 1930. The period of significance extends through 1952 with construction of the last Second Generation Veterans Hospital building in the district, Building 300. Even though the termination date for the period of significance stated in the United States Second Generation Veterans Hospital MPDF identifies 1948 as the termination date, it is appropriate to extend the date to 1952 at West LA VA Historic District to include Building 300, which was planned as part of the Second Generation Veterans Hospital but was not completed until 1952.

The period of significance for LANC extends from 1888, corresponding to the year that the Pacific Branch of the National Home for Disabled Veterans opened, to the present day. The cemetery and columbarium reached capacity in the early 1980s.[12] Today the cemetery is closed to new interments except for those with reserved spaces or if a reservation is cancelled. The Keeper of the National Register has clarified that the period of significance extends to the present, which "allows the recognition of the highly significant values these places have had in the recent past."[13]

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary):

Criteria Consideration D (a cemetery) applies to the evaluation of LANC. LANC meets the conditions of Criteria Consideration D as a national cemetery administered by the Veterans Administration and designated by Congress as a primary memorial to the military history of the United States.[14] The cemetery also meets the eligibility requirements because it derives significance from distinctive design features, including buildings, structures, and objects designed by noted artists and the WPA. It retains the design features of its original, park-like

[12] David Larsen, "No More Room at the National Cemetery in Westwood," *Los Angeles Times,* 11 November 1981, SD C1.

[13] United States Department of the Interior, *National Register Eligibility of National Cemeteries – A Clarification of Policy* (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service [cited 8 September 2011]; available from http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/guidance.htm; INTERNET.

[14] Rebecca H. Shrimpton, ed., *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation,* (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1990, revised 1997 by Patrick W. Andrus [cited 18 September 2013]). This bulletin is available at the web site, http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/.

plan. Though the cemetery achieved significance more than 50 years in the past, the Keeper of the National Register extends the period of significance for national cemeteries to the present.

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

Criterion A: Politics and Government

West LA VA Historic District is significant under criterion A in the area of Politics and Government at the statewide level. The West LA VA was established by the federal government to provide comprehensive health care to veterans. The campus included large, landscaped grounds enjoyed by veterans, their families, and other visitors and served as a symbol of the federal government's care for veterans. By 1919, West LA VA Historic District had grown to be the largest VA campus in the country, surpassing other extensive VA campuses including Dayton, Ohio.[15] The West LA VA campus made substantial contributions to the local and state economy, providing numerous jobs and serving as a tourist destination. The adjacent community of Sawtelle was established as a direct consequence of the West LA VA location. Built on land donated by two prominent Los Angeles landholders, Arcadia Bandini de Baker and John Percival Jones, the NHDVS Pacific Branch was located on a spur of the streetcar line and became a "must-see" tourist destination.[16] By 1949, the campus had a population of more than 11,000 people, consisting of 6,500 veterans and 4,500 employees.[17] An article appearing in the *Veterans Sentry* in 1942 reported, "Veterans of the armed forces of the United States have their Mecca, the Veterans' Administration Facility at West Los Angeles...The Facility is the largest of the approimately [sic] one hundred in the country and has almost continually a membership in Domiciliary and the Hospitals of about 6500, with an outpatient service which is accessible to about 25,000 men who have seen service."[18]

Criterion A: Health and Medicine

West LA VA Historic District is significant under criterion A in the areas of Health and Medicine at the state level "as the physical manifestation of the federal government's commitment to providing medical care to veterans."[19] NHDVS Pacific Branch opened with 500 veterans in 1888. During the NHDVS period, which extended from 1888 until 1930, West LA VA functioned primarily as a domiciliary for veterans who were unable to live independently. In 1897, 1,605 veterans lived at West LA VA[20] and in 1917, at the beginning of World War I, there were approximately 2,000 veterans.[21] A 1½ story wood frame hospital on the campus housed four doctors and 16 nurses.[22] The Second Generation period of the campus began in 1923 when

[15] Dayton, Ohio was the largest NHDVS branch from 1867 until 1919.

[16] The original gift of land was approximately 600 acres.

[17] "West Los Angeles Has World's Largest Veteran Center, Established 1887," *Los Angeles Independent*, 10 April 1949.

[18] J. D. Davis, "Administration Building, Sawtelle," *Veterans Sentry*, March and May 1942.

[19] Spurlock, Potts, and Hudson, F84.

[20] "Soldier's Home: Appropriations for the Current Quarter," *Los Angeles Times*, 1 August 1897, 29.

[21] Edward Passaro, Jr., "Surgery at Sawtelle; A Brief History" (unpublished manuscript, 1977), 1.

[22] Research did not reveal a clear program for domiciliary buildings. The term likely indicates a function similar to what we today call a "skilled nursing" facility that provided skilled nursing and supportive care to veterans in need of this type of assistance on an extended basis.

a tuberculosis hospital was constructed in the northwest corner of the campus. A "modern" hospital opened in 1927 and served the campus until 1974. The service area of the branch was expanded after 1930 to 250,000 veterans residing in a region that extended from San Diego County at the south, San Luis Obispo County at the north, and Clark County and Nye County in Nevada at the east. The tuberculosis hospital was converted to a neuropsychiatric hospital after 1937. By 1949, there were of 2,140 beds in the neuropsychiatric hospital, 1,405 beds in the general hospital, and 3,200 beds in the domiciliary.[23] West LA VA continues in its original function, serving veterans through medical and domiciliary care.

Criterion A: Development of the National Cemeteries

West LA VA Historic District is significant under criterion A for its association with the development of national cemeteries during the late nineteenth century. The first national cemeteries were established during the Civil War near battlefields, prisoner of war camps, hospitals, and troop concentration points. Interments were limited to soldiers who died during the war. National cemetery internment eligibility gradually expanded from 1873 through the twentieth century to include all Union veterans, and later, all honorably discharged veterans, their spouses and dependents.[24] When NHDVS homes were established as rehabilitation centers for disabled Civil War veterans in the 1880s, veterans who passed away were buried in adjacent cemeteries. The LANC (the northeast quadrant of the West LA VA Historic District) was associated with the development of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers Pacific Branch and was the first national cemetery located in the western United States. The first burial took place at the cemetery in 1889. The cemetery eventually expanded from its original 20 acres to 114 acres. Cemeteries are usually not found at Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, except for those at former NHDVS branches and at three VA facilities specifically designed as VA Homes and Hospitals in the early 1930s. Though the landscape design of the cemetery took place mostly during the NHDVS period, the buildings, including the first cremation facility at a national cemetery and the only indoor columbarium at a national cemetery, were constructed by the WPA in the late 1930s. The LANC was operated by the VA prior to the transfer of the national cemetery system to the Veterans Administration by the National Cemeteries Act of 1973.

Criterion C: Architecture

West LA VA Historic District is significant under criterion C for its cohesive use of a simplified Mission Revival style architecture in the Second Generation Veterans Hospital buildings and the WPA buildings of LANC dating from the 1930s and 1940s. The style was thought to be appropriate to the region. Typical Mission Revival style elements, such as smooth stucco wall surfaces and *terra cotta* tile roofs, provide consistency to Second Generation buildings, specifically those in the neuropsychiatric and domiciliary areas (Subareas 4 and 1, respectively). Loosely based on designs of California's earliest buildings, including missions, presidios, and

[23] "West Los Angeles Has World's Largest Veteran Center, Established 1887," *Los Angeles Independent,* 10 April 1949.

[24] Kelly Merrifield, "From Necessity to Honor: The Evolution of National Cemeteries in the United States," *Civil War Era National Cemeteries* (prepared by the National Preservation Institute for the National Park Service, n.d. [cited 18 September 20313]); available from http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/national_cemeteries/Development.html; INTERNET.

pueblos, Mission Revival style sought to portray a romantic myth of California's Spanish colonial heritage. The style became popular following the publication of Helen Hunt Jackson's novel, *Ramona* (1884), a tragic story of the mission system in mid-nineteenth century California. The story captured popular imagination and the actual, sometimes brutal, history of this period was ignored and exchanged for an Arcadian myth that was romanticized as part of the region's Mexican and Spanish Colonial history. Spanish and Mission Revival styles mimicked the forms and features of remaining missions, presidios, pueblos, and ranchos from the pre-statehood era in California.[25] In addition to smooth stucco wall surfaces, which were a dramatic departure from the wood Stick style buildings from the NHDVS period, characteristic features of Mission Revival style evident in the Second Generation buildings included arched openings, specifically in formerly open porches, and ornamental grills over the lower half of the steel sash double-hung windows that substituted for the more typical window bar restraints, and parapets on some buildings.

WPA crews constructed several buildings and structures including a chapel, a columbarium, arcade, gatehouses, and a maintenance building at LANC between 1939 and 1941.[26] The buildings and structures were built in a variation of the Mission Revival style. The administration building and chapel exhibit typical surface finishes of white stucco walls and a red tile roof while other buildings constructed by the WPA used materials that referenced the utilitarian Mission and rancho-era buildings and are constructed of red brick with exaggerated weeping mortar, visible wood beams in shaded arcades, and red tile roofs

Developmental history

This nomination form expands on significance to incorporate national historic contexts developed for VA for three major developmental periods of the VA nationwide. The national context for the first period, known as the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (also known as National Military Home, colloquially as Old Soldier's Home, or referred to herein as NHDVS or National Home), was prepared in 2007 by Suzanne Julin as part of National Historic Landmark (NHL) recommendation of four of the eleven National Home properties. While West LA VA was one of the eleven NHDVS properties, it is not one of the four recommended as an NHL for its association with the NHDVS period due to the fact so few resources remain from this period. However, the Chapel and the News Stand (Streetcar Depot) from this period remain on the campus and are individually listed in the National Register. The national context for the second period is described in the United States Second Generation Veterans Hospital Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), prepared by Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. and completed in 2010. The West LA VA Historic District is eligible for listing as a Second Generation Veterans Hospital. Finally, a draft MPDF for United States Third Generation Veterans Hospitals was prepared by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates in August 2011. The West LA VA is not eligible as a Third Generation Veterans Hospital.

[25] Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1991), 410, and Kevin Starr, *Inventing the Dream: California Through the Progressive Era* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1985), 62.

[26] Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), "Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data for Gate (Main Entrance Gate), Los Angeles National Cemetery (HABS CA-2709-B" (Washington, D.C., *Library of Congress*), 2000.

National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (1888-1930)

Several sources have compiled comprehensive histories of the NHDVS.[27] Given that this history is well documented elsewhere, the following is a brief summary of NHDVS history focusing on the Pacific Branch.

NHDVS was established by Congress in 1865, in response to increasing public support for the development of a governmental institution to care for disabled volunteer soldiers of the Union Army.[28] The organization, charged with administering veterans' federal benefits, was overseen by a Board of Managers (Board), whose members included the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, and the Chief Justice as ex-officio members and nine members appointed by Congress.[29] NHDVS was founded with the understanding that Union veterans had earned the right to healthcare and housing through their service to the country during the Civil War. The nation was morally obligated to care for those who had been injured during the war, especially if these men did not have families, could not resume their prior employment, and could no longer care for themselves. Based on this principle, the Board developed NHDVS branches which strove to provide for all needs of injured or ill veterans, including healthy living quarters, medical care, employment and training programs, and recreation.[30]

By 1870, the Board had developed four NHDVS branches providing healthcare and housing for veterans, located in Togus, Maine; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Dayton, Ohio; and Hampton, Virginia. Branch locations were chosen based on climate, availability and quality of land, and local contributions of property or money. In general, locations appear to have been chosen based on standard recommendations for hospitals and other asylums in the nineteenth century, including locating facilities on large pieces of land in a rural setting. Ideally, this land would be close enough to a city to allow easy access to supplies, but remote enough to prevent veterans from becoming entangled in temptation. Sizeable acreage allowed for a variety of activities, including farming, gardening and exercise, all thought to be healthful means of providing labor and purpose to inhabitants. The Board emphasized productive employment, encouraging veterans to perform jobs that contributed to branch operations and developing programs to train veterans for work in specific trades. Recreation was also considered an important component of NHDVS care for veterans. Sprawling branch campuses allowed for the creation of park-like grounds with recreational buildings such as theaters and libraries.[31] A necessary part of the

[27] Sources include: Suzanne Julin, "National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers: Assessment of Significance and National Historic Landmark Recommendations" (prepared for the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, 2007).; Patrick J. Kelly, *Creating a National Home: Building the Veterans Welfare State, 1860-1900* (Harvard University Press, 1997); and Judith G. Cetina, "A History of Veterans' Homes in the United States: 1811-1930," (Ph.D. dissertation, Case Western Reserve University, 1977).

[28] Initially called the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, it became the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in 1873.

[29] Julin, 13.

[30] Julin, 20.

The NHDVS was modeled on the US Sanitary Commission's work (USSC leadership was on the NHDVS founding board), which perpetuated Florence Nightingale's work. Homeless Union soldiers unable to return to civilian life became a social concern and was considered a national disgrace even before the end of the Civil War.

[31] Julin, 20.

NHDVS facilities were cemeteries for the burial of home members. These components of a rural campus served as a prototype for the location and layout of all NHDVS branches, including the Pacific Branch.

Over the next 20 years, the NHDVS responded to the needs of an increasing number of veterans. In 1884, Congress passed legislation which allowed "any honorably discharged Union soldier or sailor and any volunteer soldier or sailor in the War of 1812 or the Mexican-American War who had not fought for the Confederacy"[32] to enter an NHDVS branch if the veteran could no longer support himself due to disability or age. As a result, over the next 15 years the number of veterans in the NHDVS system nearly tripled, and four additional branches were established, including the Pacific Branch near Sawtelle (West Los Angeles), California, which was the first National Home located on the West Coast.

Establishment of a Pacific Branch, west of the Rocky Mountains, was approved by Congress in March 1887, and the Board began meeting to discuss potential locations for the new branch in April 1887. Several locations in California quickly emerged as front-runners for branch sites.[33] The Board visited twenty potential sites in the summer of 1887 and narrowed the choice to locations near the cities of Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Oakland, San Diego and Monterey.[34] The Los Angeles site was located near the small settlement of Sawtelle, approximately fourteen miles west of the City of Los Angeles and five miles east of the town of Santa Monica.

Numerous local business organizations and land owners promoted the establishment of the Pacific Branch in Sawtelle, believing the branch would encourage economic growth in the area. In 1887, the *Los Angeles Times* wrote that the Los Angeles Board of Trade was promoting the Sawtelle location, because "the location of such an institution in this vicinity would prove not only advantageous in a business point of view, but would also prove a great attraction to the entire neighborhood in the vicinity of the home."[35] As incentive to choose the Sawtelle location, the Board was offered a combined 600 acres of land from the adjacent Rancho San Vicente y Santa Monica, belonging to John Percival Jones and Arcadia Bandini de Baker[36] and Rancho San Jose de Buenos Ayres, owned by John Wolfskill. Wolfskill also offered $100,000 in cash to be spent improving the grounds. Jones and Baker's Los Angeles and Santa Monica Land and Water Company offered an additional $50,000 for improvements to the site.[37] The site was promoted for its rich, fertile soil; extent of land cleared and ready for construction or cultivation; excellent drainage; healthy climate; and views of city and ocean. As an additional benefit, the Board was offered five acres of adjacent land with abundant springs with an estimated production capacity of 250,000 to 500,000 gallons of fresh water daily and space for a reservoir to serve the branch. A line of the Los Angeles County Railroad also ran through the site and offered to transport all

[32] Julin, 22.
[33] "National Topics: California to Have the New Solders' Home," *Los Angeles Times*, 31 March 1887.
[34] "The Soldiers' Home," *Los Angeles Times*, 22 Nov. 1887; Julin, 23.
[35] "Soldiers' Home," *Los Angeles Times*, 13 July 1887.
[36] John Percival Jones (1829-1912) was a five-term U.S. Senator from Nevada and real estate developer in Santa Monica, California. He earned his fortune from silver mining in Nevada and bought a ¾ interest in Rancho San Vicente y Santa Monica then owned by Colonel Robert S. Baker and his wife Arcadia Bandini de Baker. Using this land, the Bakers and Jones laid out the City of Santa Monica in 1875.
[37] Luther A. Ingersoll, *Ingersoll's Century History: Santa Monica Bay Cities* (Los Angeles, 1908), 338.

veterans and supplies to the branch at half rates.[38]

On December 7, 1887, the Board of Managers accepted the offer of the Sawtelle location, creating the Pacific Branch on 600 acres of donated land with cash for improvements. The Wolfskill ranch owners were unable to pay the cash and donated an additional 30 acres to the Pacific Branch instead, bringing the total area to over 600 acres.[39] On March 3, 1888, the land was officially granted "for the purpose of such branch Home of Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to be so located, established, constructed and permanently maintained."[40] The Pacific Branch was the second branch located west of the Mississippi River and the second established after the broadening of admission requirements for NHDVS in 1884.

Col. Charles Treichel from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania was appointed the first governor of the Pacific Branch, arriving on site in January 1888 to oversee initial construction.[41] By July 1888, the first building, the governor's residence, was completed. The first barracks was completed in December 1888 and filled quickly, as veterans had already begun to gather on site, living in tents.[42] Some of the first veterans to arrive walked south from the state veterans' home in Yountville, in northern California. As a result, the earliest construction on the campus was utilitarian, providing living quarters to veterans who camped on site in anticipation of the formal branch opening. Additional early construction included a mess hall and hospital. By 1889, a cemetery had been created on 20 acres of land, providing burial space for veterans at the Pacific Branch. The first interment in the home's cemetery was that of infantryman Abner Prather in May 1889.[43] Dedication of the home cemetery took place in the same year, and in 1890 the cemetery gained an additional 20 acres.[44]

As the branch became more established, its architecture became less utilitarian and more decorative, transitioning from tents to wood frame buildings to the Queen Anne buildings that were in keeping with the architecture of NHDVS branches located east of the Mississippi River. Continuous construction appears to have been the norm during the first 20 years after the Pacific Branch's founding. A list of Congressional appropriations from 1892 indicates the extent of development at the Pacific Branch. Funds were given for construction of two barracks; an additional wing for the hospital; a kitchen; residences for the treasurer, superintendent, and gardener; a guardhouse; barn and corral; two gates and a gatehouse; fences; and roads and walkways.[45]

The hospital (called Barry Hospital after a former director of the Pacific Branch, General James Barry), in particular, was in a constant state of reconstruction and remodeling during this period, accommodating increasing numbers of veterans admitted under broadened admission

[38] "The Soldiers' Home," *Los Angeles Times*, 8 December 1887.
[39] Ingersoll, 339.
[40] Grant deed between John P. Jones and Arcadia B. de Baker and the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, recorded 3 March 1888.
[41] Ingersoll, 338.
[42] Ingersoll, 339.
[43] Christine Lazaretto, *Los Angeles National Cemetery Chapel: Renovation Project*, (n.p., January 2002).
[44] Kockritz and Vaughan.
[45] "The Santa Monica Soldiers' Home," *Los Angeles Times*, 25 February 1892.

requirements and requiring care following the Spanish-American War. Medical conditions treated at NHDVS branches changed as the United States became involved in additional international conflicts. Alcoholism was believed to be a recurring condition associated with veterans, and treatment methods varied from requirements for complete abstinence to moderate, supervised consumption on branch grounds. As early as 1900, veterans of the Spanish-American War were being admitted to NHDVS branches with new types of health problems. Yellow fever and tuberculosis became serious threats, and the Pacific Branch hospital was continuously remodeled to provide better care, including isolation, for patients with these diseases.[46]

On-campus housing provided to veterans also increased. By 1908, 11 wood frame barracks had been constructed, each two or three stories with porches on three sides. Each barracks housed between 150 and 200 veterans, governed by a "captain." Military order continued to be an important emphasis of the Board at NHDVS branches. The mess hall and kitchen were also frequently enlarged and by 1910 provided meals and dining facilities for nearly 1,000 veterans.[47]

Historic photos of the Pacific Branch show numerous, elaborate Shingle style frame buildings connected by broad roads and walkways and surrounded by abundant, mature plantings of pines, palms and eucalyptus. The main complex consisted of a series of buildings arranged on a U-shaped drive open to the south and included barracks, a dining hall, hospital, headquarters building, residences for officers and other staff, library and assembly building, theater, streetcar depot and multi-denominational chapel. A large, open lawn on the central axis of the U shape served as a parade ground. The site slopes down from north to south, and buildings were arranged facing south to take advantage of the views and ocean breezes.[48]

Several architects contributed to buildings at the Pacific Branch. Stanford White, a prominent architect and partner in the firm McKim, Mead & White in New York City, is credited with design of the Shingle style barracks.[49] It is unclear to what extent he was involved in design of additional buildings on campus. The Los Angeles firm Peters and Burns appears to have served as supervising architects for much of the construction during the NHDVS period.[50]

From its founding, the Pacific Branch also had a circulating library for veterans and a theater. Recreational facilities included Ward Memorial Hall, completed in 1898 with a stage and assembly room for plays and concerts. In 1906, Markham Hall was completed, providing a permanent library and reading room on the ground floor and assembly room on the second floor (Figure 32). Additional facilities included a post office (established in 1889) and a multi-denominational chapel (designed by architect J. Lee Burton and completed in 1900, extant,

[46] Julin, 31.
[47] Ingersoll, 339.
[48] Historic photographs were compiled from Los Angeles Public Library, Security Pacific National Bank Collection; University of California, Los Angeles Library Digital Collections; and University of Southern California Digital Library.
[49] Julin, 51.
[50] Peters and Burns were Luther Peters and Silas Reese Burns. The firm began working in Dayton, Ohio and moved to Los Angeles at the beginning of the twentieth century. According to Julin, Peters and Burns designed buildings for several of the NHDVS branches, including the original buildings of the Marion Branch in Indiana (Julin, 53).

Building 20, Figures 36-42), providing separate worship spaces for Protestant and Catholic congregations.[51]

Large areas of the branch served as a working farm, supplying grains, vegetables and fruit for the kitchens. Water supply, in the seasonally arid climate, was an important factor in the abundance of the branch's farms. The Pacific Branch was first supplied by a series of reservoirs located north of the campus, but repeated dry seasons necessitated the drilling of wells on Pacific Branch land. In 1905, the West Los Angeles Water Company agreed to supply additional water, and the branch received an appropriation to build an additional reservoir to hold 1,000,000 gallons of water, providing plenty of irrigation for farming. As a result, a surplus of citrus from the orchards allowed the Pacific Branch to make a profit from selling its produce.

Water rights donated to NHDVS provided irrigation necessary to create the branch's park-like appearance planted with lawns, trees and shrubs. Veterans, their families, and other visitors used the landscaped grounds and recreational facilities as a public park, taking advantage of the mild climate.[52] In 1904, the Pacific Branch became a stop on the Los Angeles Pacific Electric Railway "Balloon Route," which traveled in a rough circle from downtown Los Angeles to Santa Monica and Venice before returning downtown. The Balloon Route was in part a tourist route, providing visitors access to the area's prominent attractions. Stopping at the Pacific Branch reinforced public awareness of and access to NHDVS as a recreational facility. A spur off of the Westgate line of the Southern Pacific Railroad provided access to the Streetcar Depot (extant, Building 66), which was constructed circa 1904 and designed by architect J. Lee Burton.[53]

The NHDVS road system is the result of a combination of external development and internal design. In the 1890s, the NHDVS was still located in a largely rural area with limited subdivision of land and road development. As a result, buildings on campus were laid out as designed by the branch governor and the Board with limited reference to a potential street grid. The majority of buildings were clustered along a U-shaped drive located north of Wilshire Boulevard's current location. Additional officers' quarters and barracks were located to the south. As NHDVS developed, the adjacent town of Sawtelle also grew. Veterans' families, as well as veterans themselves who were not staying on the branch campus, bought property, built or rented houses, and established a commercial center. The arrival of Southern Pacific Railroad increased development in the area, and by 1905, real estate developers were advertising sales of residential lots adjacent to the NHDVS. The result was a small, but burgeoning town connected to the NHDVS by a north-south street currently known as Bonsall Avenue (also Sawtelle Avenue), which ran from the town of Sawtelle through the campus.[54]

When the NHDVS was established, Wilshire Boulevard, a major east-west thoroughfare, had not yet reached the campus. By 1912, improvements to the boulevard had reached the east edge of

[51] The chapel was listed separately in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. National Register of Historic Places nomination form, "Chapel," 1972.

[52] Julin, 29.

[53] The building was listed separately in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. "Streetcar Depot" (National Register of Historic Places nomination form, 1972).

[54] Bonsall Avenue now ends at Building 500 south of Wilshire and returns on the north side of the campus.

the NHDVS and the Board began negotiations with Los Angeles County to continue and improve Wilshire Boulevard through land owned by NHDVS. The Board agreed to cede a portion of land for improvement of Wilshire Boulevard and San Vicente Boulevard within the campus to Los Angeles County, provided that the County placed the road to avoid improvements on campus and continued to maintain the road. One barrack was demolished as part of the improvement of the boulevard, but the majority of buildings on campus were retained. As a result, Wilshire Boulevard cuts through the campus and curves around buildings constructed prior to 1912.[55]

1923-1952 (Second Generation Veterans Hospital)

The transition from the NHDVS facility to a Second Generation Veterans hospital was gradual, as evidenced by the overlapping periods of significance.[56] In 1930, the Veterans Bureau merged with the NHDVS and the Bureau of Pensions, creating the Veterans Administration. As noted in the Second Generation Veterans Hospital MPDF, "the campuses of the former NHDVS branches continued to evolve under the authority of the Veterans Administration, as new medical facilities were incorporated into the landscapes of facilities initially designed for veterans of the Civil War."[57]

Between the Spanish-American War (1898) and World War I (American entry in 1917), the total population of veterans at NHDVS branches nationwide began to decrease,[58] while the number of veterans at West LA VA increased. Public Law 19, enacted in 1917, was "the first occasion that medical care to veterans was specifically addressed by national legislation," expanding benefits from domiciliary with minimal medical care to medical care related to military service.[59] With about 3.7 million men drafted into service for World War I, by early 1919, injured and ill soldiers were returning from Europe in numbers averaging more than 23,000 per month.[60] Due to advances in warfare, veterans suffered from gas attacks, psychological illnesses, including shell shock (also called war neurosis), shrapnel, chemical burns, bullet wounds, and wounds caused by shelling from heavy artillery and aerial bombing.[61]

Tuberculosis continued to be a concern through the beginning of the twentieth century until a cure was discovered in the 1940s and gained widespread use in the 1950s. After two Congressional appropriations in March 1921 and May 1922, totaling $35.6 million combined (known as the first and second Langley Bill), an article appearing in the *Los Angeles Times* in August 1922 lauded "Los Angeles as the natural location for the new hospital in Southern California for the treatment of tubercular veterans for the World War will be specifically called to the attention of President Harding by Congressmen Osborne and Chairman Madden of the

[55] "Settle Road Controversy," *Los Angeles Times*, 6 March 1912.

[56] National contexts for the NHDVS period and Second Generation Veterans hospital period indicate an 11 year overlap in the period of significance.

[57] Spurlock, Potts, and Hudson, E 31.

[58] Julin, 33.

[59] Spurlock, Potts, and Hudson, E 4.

[60] Julin, 34.

[61] Spurlock, Potts, and Hudson, E 8.

appropriation committee of the House tomorrow morning."[62] Buildings 156 and 158 were completed in 1923, with Building 157 following shortly thereafter (Figures 69-70, Maps 1-3). A fourth building (not extant) was located immediately northwest with connecting corridors to Buildings 156 and 158. Location and design of these buildings follow general characteristics of the 11 other veterans' tuberculosis hospitals.[63] The buildings were sited on the campus away from other buildings, at a slightly higher elevation. Historic photos show the complex surrounded by agricultural operations (Figure 70). Concrete construction served as fireproofing. Designed in a Mission Revival style, the central building, Building 157, functioned as a focal point of the complex with an arcaded loggia at the first story and a shaped parapet flanked by bell towers above, a copy of Mission Santa Barbara. The three buildings allowed for segregation of patients according to the degree of illness: infirmary, semi-infirmary, and ambulant.[64] Connecting corridors linked buildings.[65]

Other improvements at West LA VA as a result of this influx of World War I veterans included connection to the Los Angeles sewer system and widening Federal and Bonsall Avenues.[66] An article appearing in the *Los Angeles Times* on August 12, 1924, stated, "Plans for the new $1,500,000 fireproof hospital to be erected at the Soldier's Home at Sawtelle are nearing completion…The present buildings at Sawtelle are of wooden construction and are deemed unsafe. Due to the many veterans who have flocked to Southern California, the hospital buildings at present are sadly overcrowded, and the need of new structures has been recognized for some time."[67] The new hospital building was constructed of reinforced concrete with brick veneer and Indiana limestone trim and had a capacity of 560 beds.[68] Completed in 1927, it was named for James W. Wadsworth (1846-1926), president of the Board of Managers NHDVS from 1907 to 1914.[69] The hospital was located south of Wilshire Boulevard along the west side of Bonsall Avenue fronted by a semi-circular driveway. Staff quarters were located along the east side of Bonsall Avenue.

Constructed in 1929, a new mess hall (Building 13, extant), was also built during the transition from a NHDVS facility to a Second Generation Veterans Hospital. Located at the north end of the parade ground, Building 13 replaced the Assembly Hall. The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury declined to have the building designed by the Office of the Supervising Architect, stating: "It is, therefore, with regret that I have to advise you that it will not be possible for the Secretary of the Office of the Supervising Architect to undertake the projects enumerated in your

[62] "Would Local Hospital Here: Harding to Hear Findings of Committee," *Los Angeles Times*, 25 August 1922, p. 17.

[63] Spurlock, Potts, and Hudson note twelve tuberculosis hospitals located in California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Missouri, Kentucky, New York, and Massachusetts (E 59).

[64] Spurlock, Potts, and Hudson, E 61.

[65] Spurlock, Potts, and Hudson, E 60.

[66] Passaro, 5.

[67] "Veterans' Debt to Fredericks; Plans New Completion for Sawtelle Hospital," *Los Angeles Times*, 12 August 1924.

[68] National Archives, Records of the Veterans' Administration, RG 15, Box 248, "Final Inspection Report," 16 March 1927.

[69] National Archives, Records of the Veterans' Administration, RG 15, Box 248, "Inscription: Main entrance," and West LA VA archives, undated photo and caption.

previous letter. That office is now working to capacity and the work under the public building act will strain its resources to the upmost. Yours is not the only request that the Department has been obliged to decline."[70] The local architectural firm Koerner & Gage designed the new mess hall.[71] Henry G. Koerner (1881-1935) and William John Gage (1891-1965) maintained offices in Beverly Hills. The firm is best known for their design for Beverly Hills City Hall in 1932. They were also responsible for the designs of the Carrie Guggenheim house (1928).[72] Henry Koerner began his practice in Pittsburgh,[73] while William Gage received his training at the University of Illinois and worked in Minnesota and Seattle, Washington before settling in Los Angeles in 1921.[74]

The third capital improvement project undertaken between 1921 and 1930 was construction of Buildings 113, 114, 115, 116, and 117 (all extant). The site for new barracks was approved in 1929, at the west side of the campus adjacent to Federal Avenue.[75] The prominent local architectural firm of Walker & Eisen designed the buildings. In collaboration from 1919 until 1941, the firm of Albert Raymond Walker (1881-1958) and Percy Eisen (1866-1946),[76] Walker & Eisen, was among the top architectural firms in Los Angeles. Walker was later described as having had "a definite flair for the spectacular, façade-wise and even plan-wise… anything that would give… [a building] sparkle and interest."[77] Both partners were classically trained and the office was known for the quality of their commercial and institutional building designs. Another distinguishing feature of the firm was that work was done in a collaborative manner, rather than as individuals. Walker & Eisen's large roster of projects included: Ambassador Hotel (1938-1939), Fine Arts (Signal Oil) Building (1927), Oviatt Building (1927-1928), Texas Company Building/United Artists Theater (1927), Taft Building (Hollywood, 1923), and Torrance City Hall, Municipal Auditorium and Public Library (City Hall still extant, currently used as a bank, 1936).[78] As reported in the *Los Angeles Times* in 1930, Gen. George H. Wood, president of the National Board of Governors, announced on an inspection tour of the West LA VA with Walker

[70] National Archives, Records of the Veterans' Administration, RG 15, Box 248, "Letter from Carl T. Schuneman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to General George H. Wood, President National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers," 8 March 1928.

[71] "Mess Hall Sawtelle plans," *Southwest Builder & Contractor*, 3 August 1928, 59.

[72] "Koerner and Gage, Architect," In Pacific Coast Architecture Database [cited 18 September 2013]; available from https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/partners/290/; INTERNET.

[73] Henry F. Withey, A.I.A., and Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)* (Los Angeles: New Age Publishing Company, 1956. Facsimile edition, Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970).

[74] American Academy of Architects, *American Architects Directory*, 1951, 188

[75] "New Barracks Site Selected; Congressmen Notified of Sawtelle Action Location," *Los Angeles Times*, 4 April 1929.

USGS map from 1923 shows a spur from the Westgate Line of the Pacific Electric railroad into the West LA VA campus. It appears the spur was abandoned prior to construction of Building 115. The Westgate line continued to serve Santa Monica via San Vicente Boulevard until 1940 (The Electric Railway Historical Association of Southern California, http://www.erha.org/peww.htm). On a map dated circa 1925, the Streetcar Depot has been renamed as "News Stand."

[76] Henry F. Withey, A.I.A. and Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)* (Los Angeles: Hennesy & Ingalls, 1956, reprinted 1970) 194.

[77] Donald J. Schippers, "Walker & Eisen: Twenty Years of Los Angeles Architecture, 1920-1940," *Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly* 46: 378.

[78] Schippers, 379.

and Eisen, "the work of these Los Angeles concerns on the new structures at the branch has been very fine…The newest equipment and the latest features of fireproof and enduring construction have been adopted, and the work here will serve largely in patterning new buildings at the other branches in the country."[79] The five buildings are designed in a Romanesque Revival style and form a cohesive quadrangle. Building 114 was the focal point of the new complex with a central tower element, which has since been truncated.

Few changes were implemented at the Los Angeles National Cemetery, sometimes called the Sawtelle Cemetery, during the 1920s. Across the nation, a re-alignment of federal management of veterans' facilities in the 1920s set the stage for future changes in the supervision of the cemeteries adjacent to NHDVS facilities. During the 1920s, Civil War-era battlefield cemeteries were transferred to the National Park Service. The American Battle Monuments Commission took over the management of domestic and international cemeteries for American veterans in 1923, though the Commission was primarily concerned with overseas burial grounds for servicemen and women killed in World War I.[80]

In 1930, the Veterans Bureau merged with the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and the Bureau of Pensions, creating the Veterans Administration. Col. John A Hadley, as governor, oversaw transition of West LA VA from a NHDVS facility to the Veterans Administration. After creation of the VA, all programs were administered from a centralized office in Washington, D.C. Standardized procedures became increasingly common, particularly in the construction of medical facilities at the branches. Most significantly, the merger represented a shift in goals – from primarily domiciliary function to returning veterans to "productive" members of society. Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, Administrator of the VA from 1923 to 1945, was paraphrased in 1944 as saying; "Our happiness and prosperity as a nation depend on how soon we get our people back to normal lives in the postwar conversion period."[81] The Second Generation Veterans Hospital MPDF notes "the demands of caring for a large number of neuropsychiatric patients also altered the original intentions of the NHDVS."[82] During this time, female veterans of World War I who had received care at NHDVS facilities officially became eligible for benefits. These changes in goals and the number and types of veterans transformed the landscape of West LA VA.

At the cemetery, the VA began incorporating modern buildings into the park-like grounds. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) began construction on new facilities in 1937. The WPA program included landscaping, "constructing cemetery office, comfort station, tool house, incinerator, septic tank, stable area buildings, rostrum, terraces and cloisters, landscaping grounds, resetting trees, constructing and improving walks and drives, setting headstones, and

[79] "Soldiers' Home Unites Praised; Board of Governors Makes Thorough Inspection," *Los Angeles Times*, 21 March 1930.

[80] Department of Veterans Affairs, National Cemetery Administration (NCA). "History and Development of the National Cemetery Administration" (prepared for Communications & Outreach Support Division, 2009 [cited 20 October 2011]), 6; available from http://www.cem.va.gov/pdf/history.pdf; INTERNET.

[81] "Gen. Hines Outline Aid Program for Veterans; Facility here to be largest in nation," *Los Angeles Times*, 9 June 1944, A16.

[82] Spurlock, Potts, and Hudson, E 31.

performing appurtenant work."[83] Most extant buildings and structures at the cemetery were constructed by WPA crews between 1939 and 1941.[84] Cremation was more common in early twentieth century California than in other states. Cremation facilities had not yet become common features of national cemeteries and the WPA-era crematorium (no longer extant) at LANC may have been one of the earliest cremation facilities at a national cemetery. Columbaria, for interment of ashes, first became popular in West Coast states as the number of cremations grew. Construction of a crematorium and columbarium at LANC during the late 1930s reflects local inhumation developments and practice that pre-dated national trends.[85] Buildings constructed by the WPA include the Spanish Colonial Revival style chapel/administration building at the cemetery's main entrance off Sepulveda Boulevard and Constitution Avenue. The columbarium, arcade, comfort stations, and gatehouses built by the WPA are red brick, Mission Revival style buildings with weeping mortar to imitate to rustic outbuildings of the historic missions of California. Other alterations made by the WPA program included relocation of the Civil War (Sentry) Monument, a cast zinc figure of solider, from atop a stone drinking fountain at the western campus to the cemetery in 1942. These alterations have taken on significance over time.

On the hospital campus (northwest and southwest quadrants) waves of new construction began in the 1930s as the new Veterans Administration began to modernize and centralize care provided to veterans. NHDVS period buildings were demolished and new, standardized care facilities were constructed in their place. Construction during this period corresponded with Period II of the Second Generation Hospital development, dating from the late 1920s through 1948 as described in the Second Generation Hospital MPDF.[86] United States Army posts and Second Generation Veterans Hospital campuses dating from the 1920s through mid-1940s follow similar models of development with standardized buildings exhibiting minimal architectural ornamentation and site plans using circular, radial, and grid formations.[87] According to the Second Generation MPDF:

> The use of standardized plans was viewed as both economically efficient and as an expedient method of construction. Whereas individualized buildings would be more time consuming to design and build and would increase the likelihood of errors, standardized buildings offered uniformity of design and health care that could be utilized throughout the nation.[89]

Standardized campus plans and building designs were the product of active and veteran armed forces' shared military background that emphasized regimented routines. Both active bases and VA facilities had a shared purpose of "providing shelter, food, and recreational activities within

[83] Project 565-3-2-2," T937 T935 Roll 4, Record Group 69, National Archives, College Park, MD.

[84] Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), "Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data for Gate (Main Entrance Gate), Los Angeles National Cemetery (HABS CA-2709-B" (Washington, D.C., *Library of Congress*), 2000.

[85] Stephen Prothero, "Purified by Fire; A History of Cremation in America," (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2001) and Fred Rosen, "Cremation in America," (Amherst, NY: Prometheus Books, 2004).

[86] Spurlock, Potts, and Hudson, E 50.

[87] Spurlock, Potts, and Hudson, E 39.

[89] Spurlock, Potts, and Hudson, E 53.

an enclosed campus to temporary residents."[90] Buildings at VA campuses were organized like military bases, with barracks, mess halls, and parade grounds. Though the purpose and design of the buildings was standardized for the military and the VA, the actual campus site plans and building designs of the VA hospitals of the 1920s through mid-1940s reflected the national interwar trend in landscape and architectural design of standardization and repetition more than a government-wide program of standardization. [91]

In 1936, the Tuberculosis Hospital was converted to a Neuropsychiatric Hospital, corresponding to Period II of the Second Generation Hospitals as described in the MPDF. Between 1937 and 1946, seven neuropsychiatric hospital buildings were constructed at the north end of the campus in the H-shape plan common to Period II neuropsychiatric veterans hospitals (Buildings 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 256, and 257). Collectively, the neuropsychiatric buildings were known as Brentwood Hospital. Rectangular in plan and Mission Revival in style with distinctive parapets, Building 210 was constructed as a neuropsychiatric hospital for female veterans. In 1946, a 4-story Administration Building (Building 258) was constructed, also conforming to the H-shape plan, as well as Brentwood Theater (Building 211). A mess hall (Building 300), although not constructed until 1952, was planned by 1937 (Map 4). An article appearing in the *Los Angeles Times* announced,

> The Veterans' Administration announced today President Roosevelt had approved six construction projects at veterans' hospitals…The approved projects include: Veterans' Administration facility at Los Angeles, $835,000 for erection of a hospital building for 150 neuropsychiatric patients and two bunk buildings, one 350 beds and the other fifty beds.[92]

Despite extensive construction of additional facilities, the neuropsychiatric hospital was full to capacity in 1947.[93] The *Los Angeles Times* reported that about 40% of medically discharged World War II veterans were neuropsychiatric patients.[94]

The seven H-shaped neuropsychiatric hospital buildings exhibit typical character-defining features of the standardized Period II Neuropsychiatric Veterans Hospitals, including their close proximity to each other, three of which face a courtyard and have connecting corridors (Buildings 205, 208, and 209). The buildings are all designed in a simplified Mission Revival style, which had been adopted as the common architectural style for the campus as early as 1928. A report prepared by the Real Estate Committee of Los Angeles Federal Business Association to the Coordinator of the 9th Area in San Francisco dated May 25, 1928 established:

> There appears to be no question in the mind of anyone that your Committee contacted but that the Mission type of architecture should prevail. This is, of

[90] Spurlock, Potts, and Hudson, E 38.
[91] Spurlock, Potts, and Hudson, E 5 and E 40.
[92] "Veterans' Work Set," *Los Angeles Times*, 15 January 1936, 2.
[93] "Psychiatric Facilities Limited at Sawtelle," *Los Angeles Times*, 18 March 1947, 5.
[94] "Gen. Hines Outline Aid Program for Veterans; Facility here to be largest in nation," *Los Angeles Times*, 9 June 1944, A16.

> course, in keeping with the prevailing type of architecture in Southern California, and the new University of California at Los Angeles, which site lies adjacent to the reservation…It is our recommendation that Mission type be adopted, as this is the prevailing type for this vicinity, further that it is the desire of Governor Hadley, and also of the Board of Governors according to our best information.[95]

Expression of Mission Revival style was restrained, identifiable by smooth stucco wall surfaces, *terra cotta* roof tiles, and ornamental grills over the lower half of the steel sash double-hung windows that substituted for the more typical window bar restraints. Other common features included porches at each end of the perpendicular wings. Like most other neuropsychiatric hospital buildings,[96] porches at West LA VA were infilled by 1964.

Domiciliary care is identified as a subtype in the 1944 issue of the publication the Federal Architect, as a fourth hospital subtype.[97] The Second Generation Veterans Hospital MPDF implies former NHDVS campuses continued to provide domiciliary care, identified as sub-type 4: homes/general medical hospitals after their merger into the Veterans Administration in 1930.[98] This is true for the West LA VA, where seven new domiciliary buildings were constructed between 1938 and 1941. Building 220, located in the southern part of the Domiciliary subarea, was specifically constructed to house female veterans. Used in conjunction with the couple remaining NHDVS period domiciliaries until 1952, the new buildings were constructed in a simplified Mission Revival style, similar to the neuropsychiatric hospital buildings, generally rectangular in plan. To provide for the growing demand, a number of temporary barracks were provided during construction of permanent buildings. Building 199, constructed in 1932 and known as the Hoover Barracks, is the sole remaining temporary barrack. The barracks were placed in groups of four around a toilet and bath building.

As described in the Second Generation Veterans Hospital MPDF, maintenance and utility buildings were grouped together, separated from the hospital areas.[99] At West LA VA, maintenance and utility buildings were constructed concurrently with hospital buildings and are located east of Bonsall Avenue, at a lower grade. Until construction of the San Diego Freeway (I-405), the utility area was served by a spur of the Pacific Electric Railway, part of Los Angeles' streetcar system. Evidence of the spur is still visible between buildings 222 and 297, which both have loading docks on two elevations to accommodate different modes of transportation. The steam plant, designed in a Streamline Moderne style in 1947 is the most visible of the utility buildings. Removable panels in sidewalks allow access to tunnels that lead from the steam plant to buildings at both the domiciliary and neuropsychiatric areas (subareas 1 and 4).

Occupational and recreational therapies were integral to the NHDVS and later VA's mission of

[95] National Archives, Records of the Veterans' Administration, RG 15, Box 248, "Report of Real Estate Committee of Los Angeles Federal Business Association," 25 May 1928.

[96] Spurlock, Potts, and Hudson, E 55.

[97] Edwin B. Morris, editor, *The Federal Architect* 13, October 1944, 17.

[98] Two other VA campuses providing domiciliary care were Bath Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District in New York and Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital in Alabama.
Spurlock, Potts, and Hudson, F100.

[99] Spurlock, Potts, and Hudson, 58.

returning veterans to productive lives.[100] Historic photographs show some agriculture facilities at West LA VA between subareas 1 and 4 prior to 1938, which was a common occupational therapy for neuropsychiatric hospitals. Later, occupational therapies included rug and basket weaving as well as book binding. It was not uncommon for occupational therapy to take the form of work programs on the hospital campuses. In fact, all pajamas at West LA VA were made as part of occupational therapy.[101] In addition to the two theaters, recreational facilities included, "three libraries for book-lovers that have a heavy demand for books…During the season soft ball is played every night under the arcs by visiting teams, and on Sundays the year around. There are croquet courts and horseshoe pitching rounds for addicts to these recreations."[102] West LA VA is one of 22 VA facilities throughout the country that provided a golf course for recreational therapy.[103] Constructed in 1946 at the north end of the campus, the golf course was donated by members of the nearby Hillcrest Country Club, who also equipped the course with clubs, balls and tees.[104] A year earlier, "Captain Harry Smart of Santa Monica A.A.F. Redistribution Center recently told members of the Southland Publinx Association that golf was proving a great factor in remoulding nerve shattered and physically disabled war veterans."[105]

Third Generation Veterans Hospitals (1950-1965)

By the end of World War II, the number of veterans registered with the VA had increased more than threefold, from five million to nearly 17 million. Although the VA system had more than 65,000 employees and 100 hospital facilities, it was extremely understaffed for the task of caring for returning veterans.[106] In the years immediately following World War II, care for veterans was stymied by waiting lists for hospital beds and personnel shortages at existing facilities. As with earlier veterans hospital construction campaigns, third generation VA facilities represent the federal government's response to the need to provide healthcare for rapidly increasing numbers of veterans following a war.

By 1945, the majority of hospital facilities in the VA system had been constructed during the years between World War I and World War II. These Second Generation facilities were typically semi-rural campuses containing multiple buildings spread across acres of land. At the West LA VA, facilities from the NHDVS period had been modernized and new facilities were constructed in the interwar years. Among the new facilities was the northwest quadrant, also known as the Brentwood Hospital, with the tuberculosis and later, neuropsychiatric hospital

[100] Spurlock, Potts, and Hudson, E 19.

[101] J.D. Davis, "The Veterans Facilities, and National Soldiers Home, Sawtelle, California," *Veterans Sentry*, March and May 1942.

[102] J.D. Davis, "The Veterans Facilities, and National Soldiers Home, Sawtelle, California," *Veterans Sentry*, March and May 1942.

[103] David Dahl, "Golf Courses not par for VA mission," *St. Petersburg Times*, 20 February 1996, 1A.

[104] Bob Pool, "Undercutting isn't par for the course; Fired workers at VA gold course plead guilty to stealing fees," *Los Angeles Times*, 16 February 2010, A1.

[105] Jack Curnow, "Here's How Golf Aids Morale of War Veterans," *Los Angeles Times*, 21 January 1945, A6.

[106] Lindsay S. Hannah and Susan Barrett Smith, "United States Third Generation Veterans Hospitals (second draft)," *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form* (prepared for the United States Department of Veteran Affairs, August 2011), 13.

facilities. These facilities were ill-equipped to provide complex medical care required by returning World War II veterans. Medical advances, including rapid evacuations from battlefields, use of drugs, and improved surgical techniques, resulted in greater survival rates for injured combatants. As a result, injured veterans required specialized care that had not been a part of the VA's pre-World War II standard program of treatment, including rehabilitation centers for paraplegia.

Alerted to conditions by veterans and their families, the national press began investigating and publishing articles about the state of facilities at the VA. A series of Congressional hearings resulted in the resignation of Frank T. Hines as Administrator for the VA. Hines was replaced with General Omar Bradley (1893-1981), who served for only two years but had key impacts on reorganization and modernization of the VA.[107] Prior to Bradley's tenure at the VA, all policy decisions were centralized in VA national headquarters in Washington, D.C. Bradley reorganized to place more decision-making power at the regional level and at individual VA facilities to better respond to needs of veterans. Bradley also focused on hiring practices at the VA. Previously, VA medical staff was members of the Civil Service Commission with promotions based on seniority and salaries considerably lower than comparable private sector pay. This system prevented the VA from attracting and retaining high-quality staff. Bradley worked to establish an independent Department of Medicine and Surgery which gave the VA autonomy in hiring and promotions of staff. Authorized by Congress in 1946, the Department of Medicine and Surgery was an important shift in autonomy for the VA.

While reorganizing administration of the VA, Bradley also focused on expanding healthcare facilities. In order to respond immediately to the needs of veterans, the VA began providing two types of temporary health care outside of VA hospitals. Veterans either received health care in their local facilities paid for by the VA or the VA assumed control of existing facilities, generally surplus military hospitals. Faced with over-crowding at the West LA VA, by April 1946, the VA had established a program allowing California veterans to receive a specific set of treatments for a set fee schedule at local health care facilities.

Medical research became an important component of health care provided at West LA VA after World War II with the formation of a partnership with University of California Los Angeles (UCLA) medical school in 1947. Medical research throughout the VA grew from "pre-war hospital-based research efforts – scattered randomly at sites where local interest and initiative provided the impetus – emerged a modest new intramural VA research program."[108] In 1955, medical research became part of VA's mission, with an appropriation from Congress explicitly for that purpose.[109] By the 1960s, medical research within the VA grew rapidly.

[107] Bradley graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1915 and commanded forces in North Africa and Sicily during World War II, when he was promoted to major general. Bradley was still in command of troops in Europe when he was appointed to head the VA by President Harry Truman in 1945. In 1947, he was appointed U.S. Army Chief of Staff (Hannah and Smith, 14-15).

[108] Marguerite T. Hays, M.D., *A Historical Look at the Establishment of the Department of Veterans Affairs Research & Development Program* (Veterans Affairs Office of Research and Development, not dated), 89.

[109] For more information on medical research programs at the Veterans Administration, please see: Hays, *A Historical Look at the Establishment of the Department of Veterans Affairs Research & Development Program*.

An article appearing in the *Santa Monica Outlook* in 1950 observed that "almost overnight, the Center has become a research and teaching area and all that is new for the care and rehabilitation of veterans is incorporated into the program there."[110] Initially, much of the research occurred in Wadsworth Hospital. Around 1950, four Quonset huts behind Building 114 were renovated to house research space for VA and UCLA doctors. The huts contained laboratory space, a walk-in cold room, and a weighing room.[111] By 1963, Building 114 was being used for research laboratories, but it cannot be determined exactly when after 1963 Buildings 113, 115 and 117 were transformed from a long term care annex for general medical to research laboratories.

Research in 1950 focused on topics such as kidney disorders, gastroenterology, cortisone, side effects of diabetes, as well as metabolic disorders like iron deficiency, renal function, and gout.[112] Significant research into upper extremity motion was studied in partnership with NorthRup Aircraft Company and resulted in the development of new prosthetic models. A university course in prosthetics was developed at West LA VA and taught at medical schools throughout the country, eventually making prosthetics an accredited profession.[113] In 1950, Benedict Cassen, a physicist at UCLA, Dr. Herbert Allen, and William E. Goodwin created the first nuclear medical scanner at Wadsworth hospital in order to study thyroid disorders.[114] Arguably one of the most influential results of medical research at West LA VA was William H. Oldendorf's development in neuroimaging in 1959, which was foundational for magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), positron emission tomography (PET), and Computed Tomography (CT) scanning.[115]

Building Programs during the Third Generation period

The post World War II era saw a rapid increase in the construction of hospitals and other healthcare facilities across the United States. In January 1945, Senator Lister Hill (Democrat, Alabama) and Senator Harold Burton (Republican, Ohio) introduced legislation to provide federal funds for construction of hospitals in under-served areas. Passed into law in August 1946, the Hospital Survey and Construction Act (Hill-Burton Act) distributed funds to states based on population and per capita income. This influx of $75 million annually for hospital construction created a new focus on hospital design among architects and medical professionals.[116] Numerous organizations published articles on critical components of hospital design, intended to improve patient outcomes and staff performance.

A key component of the modern hospital was vertical stacking of hospital functions into a single building. Earlier hospital design spread specialized health care functions across multiple buildings on a campus. With new hospital design, patient rooms, surgeries, laboratories, kitchens, laundries and other support facilities were contained in a single building with travel facilitated by elevators. The single hospital building was designed to be self-sufficient and

[110] Gladys Thompson, "Varied Medical Research Conducted at Facility," *Santa Monica Outlook*, 8 July 1950.
[111] Hays, 106.
[112] Hays, 106-108.
[113] Hays, 425.
[114] Hays, 171.
[115] Hays, 363.
[116] Hannah and Smith, 19.

compact. At the same time, architects and hospital administrators rejected the use of a revival or referential architectural style as cladding for a modern hospital.

At the West LA VA, construction of post-World War II health care facilities began in 1955 with groundbreaking for a new surgical wing for Wadsworth Hospital (now Building 304). Designed by the architectural firm Pereira & Luckman, the addition provided surgical, clinical, diagnostic, and laboratory facilities, centralized in a single building. Operating rooms included large areas for patient recovery. The building was connected to the 1928 Wadsworth Hospital buildings by covered walkways, which allowed patients to be transferred from surgery and post-operative recovery in the new wing to adjacent nursing facilities in existing buildings.[117] At two stories in height, the new building was similar in scale to the earlier Wadsworth Hospital buildings; however, the new design was clearly "modern" in style. It did not reference Period Revival architectural styles; instead building elevations feature a simple pattern of windows stacked vertically alternating with blank wall surfaces.

Three Second Generation wings of Wadsworth Hospital were modernized starting in 1958. More than 80,000 square feet of additions were incorporated into the existing 250,000 square feet of hospital space, including connecting corridors between the three buildings. New elevator towers and mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems were added throughout the buildings. The architectural firm Charles Luckman & Associates designed the additions to existing buildings.[118]

By 1962, the West LA VA was still the largest VA in the country with more than 6,000 patients and 4,500 volunteer workers.[119] In the northwest quadrant, Brentwood Hospital, which continued to serve patients with mental illnesses, had more than 2,000 beds and served approximately 3,500 patients per year, more than half the total number of patients receiving health care from the West LA VA. The majority of patients were World War II veterans, although the campus continued to house small numbers of veterans from other conflicts.

By 1965 four supplementary research facilities were constructed north of Wilshire Boulevard in subarea 3 of the northwest quadrant, including Buildings 266 and 267, which were used for storage and equipment repair respectively, and may not have been used solely by researchers.[120] Also constructed by 1965 was Building 265, 'Animal House', and Building 337, 'New Animal House'; these indicate that using animals for research purposes burgeoned between 1934[121] and 1965.[122] Building 337 was twice the size of 265, possibly indicating an increase in animal testing programs. As of 2010 two more small structures had been built within the courtyard of the research buildings that form subarea 3: Building 342, designated for flammable waste storage

[117] "VA Hospital to Have $3,500,000 Extension," *Los Angeles Times*, 26 December 1954

[118] "Large-Scale Program Set for Hospital," *Los Angeles Times*, 14 December 1958; and "VA Hospital Work: Wadsworth Project Ends Phase One," *Los Angeles Times*, 2 October 1960.

[119] "VA Center Yields Vital Research," *Los Angeles Times*, 2 December 1962.

[120] P.M. Rotast, *Master Plot Plan: Veterans Adm. Center, Los Angeles 25, Cal*, map, 22 June 1965.

[121] Sawtelle, 1934, map.

[122] P.M. Rotast, *Master Plot Plan: Veterans Adm. Center, Los Angeles 25, Cal*, map, 22 June 1965.

and Building 346, used for research waste storage.[123] After 1989, the Quonset huts and Buildings 265, 266, 267, and 337 were demolished.[124]

With a new focus on consolidating health care services into compact facilities, the large campus of more than 600 acres had abundant space for other uses. In the 1960s, the VA offered use of campus land to other governmental agencies. Approximately 14 acres on the west side of campus at Wilshire Boulevard were set aside for the U.S. Air Force, U.S. Army, and California State National Guard. Expansion of Interstate 405, the San Diego Freeway, passed through a section of the southeast corner of campus. Another section east of Interstate 405 at Wilshire Boulevard was used by the General Services Administration (GSA) for construction of an office building for federal agencies. New federal office space was in high demand across the country to accommodate the expanded post-World War II federal government. In 1959, the Public Building Act was passed by Congress, allowing new federal building programs to be administered and funded through the Public Buildings Service of the GSA. This streamlined the process of appropriating funds for construction and resulted in a rapid expansion of federal building construction in the 1960s. Because the majority of buildings were designed by private architects contracting with GSA, GSA and the Ad Hoc Committee on Federal Office Space created a policy for review of architectural designs of new buildings. The policy mandated that no official federal style should be created. Rather designs should incorporate contemporary architectural thought and local or regional architectural influences. Emphasis was placed on functional space, efficient construction, and development of each building site with landscaped plazas.[125]

Charles Luckman & Associates designed the federal office building in the southeast quadrant with many of these elements. The building consists of a 17-story central tower set next to low horizontal building fronting a landscaped plaza. This composition was executed for public buildings throughout the country in the 1960s, based on the plan of the United Nations Headquarters in New York City.[126] The building was completed in 1969 and housed more than 20 federal agencies, including VA administrative offices.[127] This consolidation of agencies into a single office tower was a hallmark of the GSA focus on efficiency in the 1960s.

The 1970s saw another wave of increased public attention on care provided to veterans and a corresponding expansion in health care at the VA. Overcrowding and reports of poor quality of care again resulted in national press coverage of conditions at VA facilities. By 1971, as a result of the Vietnam War, the wait list for admission to VA facilities numbered over 6,300 veterans. The VA system was also serving an increasing number of veterans with drug addictions, expanding the number of patients eligible for limited hospital space.[128]

[123] Veterans Affairs Bureau, *VA Map Site Plan*, map, 2010.

[124] Veterans Affairs Bureau, *VA Map Site Plan*, map, 2010.

[125] Judith H. Robinson and Stephanie S. Foell, *Growth, Efficiency, and Modernism: GSA Buildings of the 1950s, 60s, and 70s* (Washington, D.C.: US General Services Administration, Office of the Chief Architect, Center for Historic Buildings, September 2003), 44.

[126] Robinson and Foell, 49.

[127] Lou Desser, "New Federal Building to be Dedicated," *Los Angeles Times*, 16 November 1969.

[128] Pat Bryant, "VA Hospital Will Admit Narcotics Users Next Year," *Los Angeles Times*, 8 November 1970.

In 1970, the Senate Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs, led by Senator Alan Cranston (Democrat, California), began a series of hearings on quality of care provided to soldiers wounded in the Vietnam War. The West LA VA was called out as particularly lacking in quality staff, facilities, and equipment.[129] As a result, administration of health care at the West LA VA, as well as VA hospitals in San Fernando, Sepulveda, Long Beach and San Diego, was reorganized under a single regional director. Ties with UCLA Medical Center were strengthened as additional VA hospitals in southern California were staffed with UCLA medical students and faculty. Emergency funds were also supplied to the West LA VA for immediate improvements to Wadsworth Hospital.[130]

While the Senate Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs continued to debate appropriate responses to increasing needs for health care for veterans, a natural disaster precipitated a comprehensive overhaul of VA facilities in southern California. On February 9, 1971, a magnitude 6.0 earthquake struck the San Fernando Valley near Sylmar. The Los Angeles County Olive View hospital in Sylmar was heavily damaged, causing the deaths of 44 people. As a result, emergency seismic evaluations were conducted at all southern California VA facilities. At the West LA VA, 30 buildings were deemed potentially hazardous and approximately 2,000 patients were transferred to other VA facilities or private nursing homes. While Brentwood Hospital, the Neuropsychiatric buildings of the northwest quadrant, was determined to be safe, three buildings comprising the 1928 Wadsworth Hospital complex were scheduled for immediate demolition as a result of the seismic evaluation.[131] At the cemetery, "The Spirit of '98," a white marble statue designed by Roger Noble Burnham and installed in 1950 outside the gates in the southeast corner at Veteran Avenue and Wilshire Boulevard, crumbled in the earthquake. It was replaced in 1973 with a reinforced concrete and plaster replica fabricated by David Wilkins.

Wadsworth Hospital was demolished in 1972 and groundbreaking for the new facility (later Building 500) took place in July 1973. The new hospital, designed by Charles Luckman & Associates, contained 900,000 square feet of space in six stories. The $83.7 million building was designed to be an earthquake-resistant, self-contained facility, capable of functioning independently for four days with back-up water, electrical, and sewage systems. The back-up systems included four water tanks, each containing 41,000 gallons, and two generators. The 832-bed hospital was the largest single building in the VA system west of the Mississippi and described as one of the most advanced, with nuclear medical facilities and innovative equipment for brain surgery.[132]

The hospital was designed for functionality, without the ornamental Period Revival style characteristic of earlier VA health care facilities. Flexibility was a key component of the design. A seven foot tall interstitial space was located between each floor to house all electrical,

[129] "2 Doctors Hit Care at Veteran Hospital Here," *Los Angeles Times*, 29 April 1970; and "VA Hospitals Struggle to Meet Patient Load," *Los Angeles Times*, 4 October 1971.

[130] Robert L. Jackson, "Cleanup at VA Hospital Started, Official Says," *Los Angeles Times*, 26 May 1970.

[131] Harry Nelson, "30 VA Units Called Unsafe," *Los Angeles Times*, 15 January 1972.

[132] Dorothy Townsend, "Model of Earthquake-Proof Veterans Hospital Displayed," *Los Angeles Times*, 21 October 1975.

plumbing, and air conditioning lines and other mechanical systems. This design allowed mechanical systems to be updated periodically without disrupting patient care. The building contained 10 surgical suites, 21 X-ray rooms, 12 dialysis beds, 4 specialized intensive care units, outpatient clinics, and 25 radiographic suites. When fully occupied, the hospital had over 3,000 employees.[133]

In 1974, frustrated with the slow pace of reforms in the VA system, a group of veterans organized as the American Veterans Movement occupied Senator Alan Cranston's office in the GSA's federal office building at Wilshire Boulevard and Veteran Avenue. Eight veterans occupied the Senator's offices for 19 days, garnering national media attention. Spokesman for the veterans, Ron Kovic, demanded a meeting with Veterans Administrator Donald M. Johnson. After several failed attempts, the veterans met with Johnson, resulting in an end to the protest and promises of greater scrutiny of VA health care facilities.[134] Protests of quality of care at the West LA VA were led by veterans of the Vietnam War throughout the 1970s, typically resulting in periodic, minor changes to the VA system and facilities.

When the new Wadsworth Hospital (now Building 500) opened in 1977, the self-contained health care facility represented another step away from the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers model, which consisted of a complex of buildings serving specialized health care functions on a large campus. Although the West LA VA retains buildings from the NHDVS and Second Generation periods, the majority of health care services are concentrated in Building 500. This shift away from a campus-wide health care system to a single, concentrated medical facility is the result of a post-World War II shift in hospital design.

The Los Angeles National Cemetery reached capacity in the early 1980s.[135] In total, the cemetery has over 85,000 interments of veterans and their dependents, with over 5,000 them inurned in the columbarium. Fourteen Medal of Honor recipients are buried at the cemetery. Cambrai Avenue, an open storm drain and road running diagonally and bisecting the allées of the southern half of the cemetery, was removed in the mid-to-late 1970s. The gatehouse at Constitution Avenue was demolished in 2000. Few other changes to the landscape and buildings of the cemetery have occurred since the 1980s.

Current threats to West LA VA Historic District

Since 1888, borders of West LA VA have eroded on all sides. From the original approximately 600 acres, the VA now owns, or outleases approximately 506 acres, including the cemetery. In addition to the southeast quadrant, which is given over to the Federal Building and ball fields, portions of the original NHDVS site no longer owned by the VA are located along Federal Avenue and used by the Air Force, Army, and California National Guard. In the northwest quadrant, historic maps show a section of land now located on the northwest corner of Wilshire and San Vicente boulevards included in the original land grant. In addition, a United States Post Office is located along South Barrington Avenue on land that once belonged to the VA.

[133] Ray Kovitz, "New Veterans Hospital to Open," *Los Angeles Times*, 13 March 1977.
[134] Tendayi Kumbula, "Veterans Halt Protest After Talks with VA Chief Johnson," *Los Angeles Times*, 3 March 1974.
[135] Larsen, SD C1.

Recently, the State of California acquired land on the VA campus to construct a State Veterans Home. Most significantly, construction of the Interstate 405 freeway and its current expansion continue to erode the boundary along the west side of the northwest quadrant. Other threats to the site include planned construction of a subway under the site. The exact locations of tunnels for the subway are unknown, but vibrations may impact contributing resources to the West LA VA Historic District. The West LA VA is located in a densely populated environment and development continues to pressure existing boundaries.

Current and Proposed Improvements and Modifications at Los Angeles National Cemetery

The cemetery is undergoing continual maintenance and repair of facilities, with the most visible activities including re-sodding of burial sections, re-alignment of grave markers, and replacement of drainage systems in the main road (Constitution Avenue). After drainage repairs, the roads will be improved and re-paved and curbs will be replaced. These improvements are based on the 2002 *Study on Improvements to Veterans Cemeteries* calling for these and other corrections.[136]

In 2009, Los Angeles National Cemetery received approval to construct new columbaria and other structures on approximately 20 acres of land on the west side of Interstate 405. This expansion will provide additional cremation-only burial capacity for area veterans for the next 50 years.[137] Included in the expansion plan are improvements to the existing historic cemetery, including renovation of the former pedestrian entrance area from Wilshire Boulevard and "corrections to the historic Administration Building, Maintenance Area, and Public Restroom Facility."[138] Documentation available at the cemetery office does not specify what these corrections are, although they may be based on the same 2002 study noted above. This document calls for, in addition to other things (including the improvements currently being made), the following items.[139]

- Renovation of the administration building (chapel), details of which are not specified in the materials available at the cemetery office.
- Floor replacement (tile for linoleum), roof resealing, and wall repainting (in areas where tile has been removed) in the columbarium.
- Repainting brick overlook wall at scatter garden.
- Replacing architecturally inappropriate metal railings, replacing tiles, repainting, replacing doors and windows, roof resealing, and ceiling joist replacement in the bathroom.

[136] Logistics Management Institute, "Chapter 6: Los Angeles National Cemetery," *Los Angeles National Cemetery General Condition Assessment* (prepared for Los Angeles National Cemetery). Hereafter cited LMI, "General Condition."

[137] Logistics Management Institute, "Columbarium Expansion, A," *Los Angeles National Cemetery General Condition Assessment* (prepared for Los Angeles National Cemetery). Hereafter cited: LMI, "Columbarium Expansion."

[138] LMI, "Columbarium Expansion."

[139] LMI, "General Condition," 5-6-13 to 5-6-25.

- Determining cause of the rostrum cracking and making appropriate repairs.

Specifics of these proposed improvements are not known.

Additionally, sections of the northwest quadrant have been outleased. These sections are currently used as the Barrington Dog Park, a public park of the City of Los Angeles, and the Brentwood Upper School, a private middle and high school.

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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
_X_ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # HABS CAL-335, HABS CAL-336, HABS CA-2709, HABS CA-2709-a, HABS CA-2709-b
_____ 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: National Archives and Records Administration

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Previous Evaluations

National Register District Nomination

Three separate districts at the West LA VA were formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) in 1981 by the Keeper of the National Register. The nomination, dated July 31, 1981 and written by Veterans Administration Historic Preservation Officer Gjore J. Mollenhoff and Architect Karen R. Tupek, was a single nomination compiled for two separate historic districts in the area roughly bounded by the San Diego (Interstate 405) Freeway to the east, Ohio Avenue to the south, Federal Avenue to the west and Sunset Boulevard to the north. Included with the nomination was a National Cemetery Data VA Form for the Los Angeles National Cemetery. Describing multiple discrete historic districts in a single nomination is not currently accepted methodology for historic district nominations; rather, when resources are grouped together and share a common theme, they would be evaluated as one district. This nomination addresses the three identified districts of the previous evaluations. The three historic districts are described below as they were identified in the previous nomination:

1. Los Angeles Architectural Set Historic District: Also called Brentwood Division and Brentwood Hospital, this historic district consisted of 14 contributing buildings constructed from 1921 through 1952 and was located in the northwest section of the West LA VA. The Brentwood Hospital derived primary significance from its architecture. In the West LA VA Historic District, Subarea 4 - Neuropsychiatric (N.P.) Hospital includes the Architectural Set Historic District.

2. Los Angeles National Home Branch Historic District: Also called Wadsworth Division, this historic district consisted of 39 contributing buildings constructed from 1890 through 1959 and was located southeast of Brentwood Division, spanning Wilshire Boulevard. The Wadsworth Division was found to be significant for its association with the National Home period. In the West LA VA Historic District, Subarea 1 – Domiciliary, Subarea 2 – Senior Personnel, Subarea 3 – Research, and parts of Subarea 5 - Utility encompass the Los Angeles National Home Branch Historic District.

3. Los Angeles National Cemetery: A National Cemetery Data VA Form (40-4972) was prepared for Los Angeles National Cemetery, dated September 30, 1980 and was included with the 1981 nomination for all three districts. The cemetery is geographically bounded by Wilshire Boulevard on the south, Sepulveda Boulevard on the west, Veteran Avenue on the east and private residences on the north, with Constitution Avenue running east-west through the cemetery. At time of its evaluation, there were 70,931 total interments, with 68,993 gravesites used, 695 gravesites reserved and 367 gravesites available. The cemetery was originally dedicated on May 22, 1889. In the West LA VA Historic District nomination, the cemetery comprises the northeast quadrant.

Separate Listings in the National Register

In addition to the three separate historic districts formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register in 1981, the West LA VA contains two properties separately listed in the National Register, the Chapel (Building 20) and the Streetcar Depot/News Stand (Building 66):

Chapel

Also referred to as “Double Chapel” and “Catholic-Protestant Chapels,” the Chapel was designed by J. Lee Burton and constructed circa 1900. It contained separate Catholic and Protestant chapels under one roof. A National Register Inventory Nomination Form was prepared by Cliff M. Bisbee, State Park Historian with State Department of Parks and Recreation, in July 1971. The property was listed in the National Register at the state level of significance on February 11, 1972 for its architecture. It was identified in 1981 as a contributor to the West LA VA Home Branch historic district.

Streetcar Depot/News Stand

Originally designed as a Streetcar Depot and later serving as a News Stand, the building located at Pershing and Dewey avenues was designed by architects Peters and Burns and constructed circa 1900. It is currently vacant. The property was listed in the National Register at the local level of significance on February 23, 1972, at which time it was in use as a refreshment stand. It was also identified in 1981 as a contributor to the Los Angeles National Home Branch Historic

District.

Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Documentation
HABS documentation has been prepared for five buildings, as described below.

Chapels (Catholic-Protestant); Veterans Administration Center #12, HABS CAL-335
20 black-and-white photographs; 8 data pages; 2 photo caption pages (not digitized); 3 color transparencies (not digitized); 1 page supplemental material Structural detail drawings.

Domiciliary #6 (Sawtelle); Veterans Administration Center #12, HABS CAL-336
2 black-and-white photographs; 9 data pages; 1 sheet of supplemental material

Los Angeles National Cemetery, HABS CA-2709
34 black-and-white photos (Clayton B. Fraser); 1 data page; 3 photo caption pages

Los Angeles National Cemetery, Gatehouse (or Pumphouse), HABS CA-2709-a
9 photos (Tom Zimmerman); 12 data pages; 1 photo caption page

Los Angeles National Cemetery, Gate, HABS CA-2709-b
2 black-and-white photographs (Tom Zimmerman); 3 data pages; 1 photo caption

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 506 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 34.066362	Longitude: -118.465093
2. Latitude: 34.060373	Longitude: -118.460078
3. Latitude: 34.061831	Longitude: -118.457631
4. Latitude: 34.065457	Longitude: -118.459477
5. Latitude: 34.066684	Longitude: -118.454799
6. Latitude: 34. 057779	Longitude: -118.447807
7. Latitude: 34.056565	Longitude: -118.451894
8. Latitude: 34.055298	Longitude: -118.453522
9. Latitude: 34.048380	Longitude: -118.450050
10. Latitude: 34.066499	Longitude: -118.455341
11. Latitude: 34.060976	Longitude: -118.467969

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Historic District (West LA VA or campus) is located at the major intersection of Sepulveda Boulevard, Interstate 405 (I-405 also known as the San

Diego Freeway) and Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles, California. The district is generally bounded by Veteran Avenue on the east; Ohio Avenue on the south; and Barrington Avenue, Bringham Avenue, San Vicente Boulevard, and Federal Avenue on the west. An unnamed road curving between Barrington Place to the west and Beloit Avenue to the east, around the Heroes Golf Course, forms the northern boundary on the west. The northern boundary on the east is a curvilinear residential neighborhood abutting the northern boundary of the Los Angeles National Cemetery. See Map 4 for more information.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs historic district consists of four discontinuous sections and encompasses approximately 506 acres. The boundaries in the northwest and northeast sections was drawn to include the all of the property owned by the VA, excluding outleases. In the southwest section, the boundary incorporates Subarea 2 – Senior Personnel Residences and the portion of Subarea 7 – General Hospital that includes the south gates and the roadway that runs between them, the portions of the southwest quadrant that retain sufficient integrity to convey their significance. The Los Angeles National Cemetery is included as the northeast quadrant of the historic district.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Robert Chattel, Jenna Snow, Susan O'Carroll, Shannon Ferguson, Kathryn McGee, Marissa Moshier, Shane Swerdlow, Sally Stokes, Allison Lyons
organization: Chattel, Inc.
street & number: 13417 Ventura Boulevard
city or town: Sherman Oaks state: California zip code: 91423
e-mail: jenna@chattel.us
telephone: (818) 788-7954
date: September 13, 2013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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

- **Additional items: (**Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property:	West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Historic District (West LA VA)
City or Vicinity:	Brentwood (Los Angeles)
County:	Los Angeles County
State:	CA
Name of Photographer:	Chattel, Inc.
Date of Photographs:	March 2011-September 2013
Location of Original Digital Files:	13417 Ventura Blvd., Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo #1 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0001)
Subarea 1, Eisenhower Avenue, camera facing east

Photo #2 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0002)
Subarea 1, Eisenhower Avenue, camera facing north

Photo #3 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0003)
Subarea 1, Bonsall Avenue, camera facing northwest

Photo #4 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0004)
Subarea 1, Bonsall Avenue, Building 215 in distance on left, camera facing northwest

Photo #5 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0005)
Subarea 1, Railroad spur landscape, camera facing southeast

Photo #6 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0006)
Subarea 1, Spur landscape, view northwest, camera facing northwest

Photo #7 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0007)
Subarea 1, Building 212, east elevation (right), Grant Avenue in distance, camera facing southeast

Photo #8 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0008)

Subarea 2, Building 91, northwest elevation, camera facing southeast

Photo #9 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0009)
Subarea 2, grid of palm trees from Wilshire Boulevard, camera facing southeast

Photo #10 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0010)
Subarea 2, landscape from Bonsall Avenue, camera facing southwest

Photo #11 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0011)
Subarea 3, Building 264, northwest elevation on right, camera facing south

Photo #12 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0012)
Subarea 3, Building 116, north elevation in distance on right, camera facing southwest

Photo #13 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0013)
Subarea 4, Bonsall Avenue, Building 300, north elevation on left, camera facing northwest

Photo #14 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0014)
Subarea 4, Arnold Avenue, Building 207, northwest elevation in left foreground, Building 206, northwest elevation in left distance, camera facing west

Photo #15 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0015)
Subarea 4, Building 206, northeast elevation on right, camera facing southeast

Photo #16 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0016)
Subarea 4, Vandergrift Avenue, Building 257, south elevation on left, camera facing east

Photo #17 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0017)
Subarea 4, Nimitz Avenue, Building 258, south elevation on left, camera facing east

Photo #18 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0018)
Subarea 4, Building 258, south elevation, camera facing north

Photo #19 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0019)
Subarea 4, Building 158, north elevation in distance, camera facing south

Photo #20 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0020)
Subarea 5, Building 305, northeast elevation on left, camera facing northwest

Photo #21 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0021)
Subarea 5, Building 305, northwest elevation on right in distance, camera facing east

Photo #22 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0022)
Subarea 6, camera facing northwest

Photo #23 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0023)
Subarea 6, Building 300 in center distance, camera facing southeast

Photo #24 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0024)
Subarea 6, Japanese Garden, camera facing northeast

Photo #25 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0025)
Subarea 7, South gates, camera facing southeast

Photo #26 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0026)
Subarea 7, South gates, camera facing northeast

Photo #27 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0027)
LANC, Burial sections north of Constitution Avenue, camera facing northeast

Photo #28 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0028)
LANC, Bench and tree at Constitution Avenue, camera facing southeast

Photo #29 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0029)
LANC, Gatehouses, northwest elevations, camera facing southeast

Photo #30 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0030)
LANC, Maintenance yard, fuel storage building west elevation, camera facing southwest

Photo #31 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0031)
LANC, Burial sections, Lookout Drive, camera facing east

Photo #32 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0032)
LANC, Burial sections, Marne Avenue, camera facing northwest

Photo #33 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0033)
Subarea 1, Building 20, southeast elevation, camera facing northwest

Photo #34 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0034)
Subarea 1, Building 66, south and east elevations, camera facing northwest

Photo #35 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0035)
Subarea 1, Building 13, south elevation, camera facing northwest

Photo #36 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0036)
Subarea 1, Building 13, east elevation (loading dock), camera facing west

Photo #37 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0037)
Subarea 1, Building 33, northwest and southwest elevations, camera facing east

Photo #38 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_38
Subarea 1, Building 111, north elevation, camera facing south

Photo #39 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_39
Subarea 1, Building 199, south and east elevations, camera facing northwest

Photo #40 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0040)
Subarea 1, Building 212, north elevation, camera facing southeast

Photo #41 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0041)
Subarea 1, Building 213, north elevation, camera facing southwest

Photo #42 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0042)
Subarea 1, Building 214, north elevation, camera facing southeast

Photo #43 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0043)
Subarea 1, Building 215, south elevation, camera facing northeast

Photo #44 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0044)
Subarea 1, Building 217, south elevation, camera facing north

Photo #45 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0045)
Subarea 1, Building 218, south elevation, camera facing north

Photo #46 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0046)
Subarea 1, Building 220, north elevation, camera facing southeast

Photo #47 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0047)
Subarea 1, Building 226 (Wadsworth Theater), north elevation, camera facing south

Photo #48 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0048)
Subarea 1, Building 236, south elevation, camera facing north

Photo #49 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0049)
Subarea 1, Garden House, north elevation, camera facing southeast

Photo #50 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0050)
Subarea 2, Building 23, northwest elevation in distance, camera facing southeast

Photo #51 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0051)
Subarea 2, Building 90, west elevation, camera facing east

Photo #52 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0052)
Subarea 2, Building 91, west elevation, camera facing east

Photo #53 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0053)
Subarea 3, Building 114, south elevation, camera facing north

Photo #54 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0054)
Subarea 3, Building 115, southwest elevation, camera facing north

Photo #55 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0055)
Subarea 3, Building 116, north elevation, camera facing south

Photo #56 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0056)
Subarea 3, Building 117, north elevation, camera facing south

Photo #57 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0057)
Subarea 3, Building 264, southwest elevation, camera facing southeast

Photo #58 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0058)
Subarea 4, Building 156, southwest corner, camera facing northeast

Photo #59 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0059)
Subarea 4, Building 157, south and east elevations, camera facing northwest

Photo #60 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0060)
Subarea 4, Building 158, south and east elevations, camera facing northwest

Photo #61 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0061)
Subarea 4, Building 205, east elevation, camera facing southwest

Photo #62 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0062)
Subarea 4, Building 206, south elevation, camera facing northeast

Photo #63 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0063)
Subarea 4, Building 207, south elevation, camera facing northwest

Photo #64 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0064)
Subarea 4, Building 208, south elevation, camera facing north

Photo #65 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0065)
Subarea 4, Building 209, west elevation, camera facing east

Photo #66 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0066)
Subarea 4, Building 210, southwest elevation, camera facing southeast

Photo #67 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0067)
Subarea 4, Building 211 (Brentwood Theater), southeast elevation, camera facing west

Photo #68 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0068)
Subarea 4, Building 256, north elevation, camera facing southwest

Photo #69 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0069)
Subarea 4, Building 257, west and north elevation, camera facing southeast

Photo #70 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0070)
Subarea 4, Building 258, southwest elevation, camera facing northeast

Photo #71 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0071)
Subarea 4, Building 259, west elevation, camera facing northeast

Photo #72 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0072)
Subarea 4, Building 300, south elevation, camera facing northeast

Photo #73 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0073)
Subarea 5, Building 46, northeast and southeast elevations, camera facing west

Photo #74 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0074)
Subarea 5, Building 222, southeast and northeast elevations, camera facing northwest

Photo #75 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0075)
Subarea 5, Building 224, northwest and southwest elevations, camera facing east

Photo #76 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0076)
Subarea 5, Building 292, southwest elevation, camera facing east

Photo #77 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0077)
Subarea 5, Building 295, northeast elevation, camera facing northwest

Photo #78 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0078)
Subarea 5, Building 297, northeast elevation, camera facing south

Photo #79 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0079)
Subarea 6, Golf course, camera facing northwest

Photo #80 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0080)
Subarea 7, South Gates at Ohio Avenue, west gatepost, camera facing southeast

Photo #81 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0081)
LANC, Chapel and Administration Building, south elevation, camera facing northeast

Photo #82 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0082)
LANC, Columbarium, east elevation, camera facing west

Photo #83 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0083)
LANC, Comfort station and restrooms, northeast elevation, camera facing southwest

Photo #84 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0084)
LANC, Maintenance Building 1, west elevation, camera facing northeast

Photo #85 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0085)
LANC, Maintenance Building 2, west elevation, camera facing northeast

Photo #86 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0086)
LANC, Arcade, southwest elevation, camera facing north

Photo #87 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0087)
LANC, Rostrum, south side, camera facing northeast

Photo #88 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0088)
LANC, Gatehouses, northwest elevations, camera facing southeast

Photo #89 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0089)
LANC, South overlook, camera facing northwest

Photo #90 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0090)
LANC, North overlook, camera facing southwest

Photo #91 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0091)
LANC, Flagpole, camera facing north

Photo #92 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_00921)
LANC, NHDVS Monument, camera facing west

Photo #93 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0093)
LANC, Civil War Monument, camera facing northeast

Photo #94 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0094)
LANC, Spanish American War Monument, camera facing northwest from Veteran Avenue and Wilshire Boulevard

Photo #95 of 95 (CA_LosAngelesCounty_WestLAVA_0095)
LANC, Bivouac of the Dead Plaques, camera facing northeast

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 100 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Historic District
Name of Property
Los Angeles, CA
County and State
U.S. Second Generation Veterans Hospital
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Appendix 1: West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Historic District contributing and non-contributing resources

Subarea	Building Number	Date of Construction (Year Altered)	Contributing (C) / Noncontributing (NC)	Bldg. Name/Function (Historic Name/Function)
Subarea 1 - Domiciliary	13	1929	C	Storage (Mess Hall)
Subarea 1 - Domiciliary	33	1893 (1995)	C	Quarters
Subarea 1 - Domiciliary	111	1936	C	Gate House (West Gate)
Subarea 1 - Domiciliary	199	1932	C	Vacant (Hoover Barracks)
Subarea 1 - Domiciliary	212	1938	C	Salvation Army/Prosthetics (Hospital)
Subarea 1 - Domiciliary	213	1938 (1989)	C	NHCU Pod & Dialysis (Hospital)
Subarea 1 - Domiciliary	214	1938 (1990)	C	Domiciliary (Hospital)
Subarea 1 - Domiciliary	215	1938 (1985)	C	NHCU (Hospital)
Subarea 1 - Domiciliary	217	1941 (1990)	C	Domiciliary
Subarea 1 - Domiciliary	218	1941	C	Administration Building
Subarea 1 - Domiciliary	220	1939	C	Dental/Research (Female Domiciliary Barracks)
Subarea 1 - Domiciliary	226	1940	C	Outleased – Wadsworth Theater
Subarea 1 - Domiciliary	236	1945	C	Police HQ
Subarea 1 - Domiciliary	n/a	1947	C	Garden House (Memorial to Women Veterans)
Subarea 1 - Domiciliary	20	1900	C/Individually listed	Chapel (Catholic and Protestant Chapel)
Subarea 1 - Domiciliary	66	1890	C/Individually listed	News Stand (Streetcar Depot)
Subarea 1 - Domiciliary	12	1989	NC	Emergency Generator
Subarea 1 - Domiciliary	301	1951	NC	AFGE Union
Subarea 1 - Domiciliary	306	1957	NC	Cafeteria/Post Office
Subarea 1 - Domiciliary	506	c. 1985	NC	VA District Council

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Historic District
Name of Property
Los Angeles, CA
County and State
U.S. Second Generation Veterans Hospital
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section Appendix 1 Page 2

Subarea	Building Number	Date of Construction (Year Altered)	Contributing (C) / Noncontributing (NC)	Bldg. Name/Function (Historic Name/Function)
Subarea 2 - Senior Personnel Residences	14	1900	C	Garage
Subarea 2 - Senior Personnel Residences	23	1900	C	Quarters
Subarea 2 - Senior Personnel Residences	90	1927 (1995)	C	Duplex Quarters
Subarea 2 - Senior Personnel Residences	91	1927 (1995)	C	Duplex Quarters
Subarea 2 - Senior Personnel Residences	104	c.1920s	NC	Garage 2-Car
Subarea 2 - Senior Personnel Residences	307	1955	NC	Single Quarters
Subarea 2 - Senior Personnel Residences	308	1955	NC	Single Quarters
Subarea 2 - Senior Personnel Residences	309	1955	NC	Garage
Subarea 2 - Senior Personnel Residences	310	1955	NC	Garage
Subarea 2 - Senior Personnel Residences	311	1994	NC	Mobile House
Subarea 2 - Senior Personnel Residences	312	1994	NC	Mobile House
Subarea 2 - Senior Personnel Residences	318	1994	NC	Mobile House
Subarea 3 - Research	114	1930	C	Research Lab (Research Lab Annex, Barracks Hospital Annex)
Subarea 3 - Research	115	1930	C	Research Lab (Research Lab Annex, Barracks Hospital Annex)
Subarea 3 - Research	116	1930 (1997)	C	Outleased – New Directions (Barracks)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Historic District
Name of Property
Los Angeles, CA
County and State
U.S. Second Generation Veterans Hospital
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Subarea	Building Number	Date of Construction (Year Altered)	Contributing (C) / Noncontributing (NC)	Bldg. Name/Function (Historic Name/Function)
Subarea 3 - Research	117	1930	C	Research Lab (Mortuary)
Subarea 3 - Research	264	1944	C	FBI (Annex Theater)
Subarea 3 - Research	113	1930 (c. 1995)	NC	Animal Research (G.M. Annex, Barracks)
Subarea 3 - Research	340	1959	NC	Human Radiation Lab
Subarea 3 - Research	346	No date	NC	Storage Waste
Subarea 4 - Neuropsychiatric	156	1923	C	Vacant (Hospital Building)
Subarea 4 - Neuropsychiatric	157	1923	C	Vacant (Hospital Building)
Subarea 4 - Neuropsychiatric	158	1923	C	Vacant (Evaluations/Admissions/Clinic)
Subarea 4 - Neuropsychiatric	205	1937	C	Mental Outpatient Psychiatry (Hospital Building)
Subarea 4 - Neuropsychiatric	206	1940	C	Mental Heath Homeless (Hospital Building)
Subarea 4 - Neuropsychiatric	207	1940	C	Outleased – Salvation Army (Hospital Building)
Subarea 4 - Neuropsychiatric	208	1945	C	Health/Voc Rehab Medicine (Hospital)
Subarea 4 - Neuropsychiatric	209	1945	C	Vacant (Hospital and Canteen)
Subarea 4 - Neuropsychiatric	210	1945	C	Research/MIREC (Hospital Building) (Women's Ward)
Subarea 4 - Neuropsychiatric	211	1946	C	Theater (Brentwood)
Subarea 4 - Neuropsychiatric	256	1946	C	Day Treatment Center Mental Health
Subarea 4 - Neuropsychiatric	257	1946	C	Mental Health/New Directions/Methadone (Hospital Building)
Subarea 4 - Neuropsychiatric	258	1946	C	Administration/Mental Health

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Historic District
Name of Property Los Angeles, CA
County and State U.S. Second Generation Veterans Hospital
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Subarea	Building Number	Date of Construction (Year Altered)	Contributing (C) / Noncontributing (NC)	Bldg. Name/Function (Historic Name/Function)
Subarea 4 - Neuropsychiatric	259	1945	C	Com Work Therapy
Subarea 4 - Neuropsychiatric	300	1952	C	Dietetics (Mess Hall)
Subarea 4 - Neuropsychiatric	233	c. 1960s	NC	HAZMAT Building
Subarea 5 - Utility	46	1922	C	Engineering Shop
Subarea 5 - Utility	222	1938	C	Mail Out Pharmacy
Subarea 5 - Utility	224	1946	C	Outleased – Laundry
Subarea 5 - Utility	292	1946	C	Water Treatment Plant
Subarea 5 - Utility	295	1947	C	Steam Plant
Subarea 5 - Utility	297	1948	C	Supply Warehouse
Subarea 5 - Utility	44	1897 (2001)	NC	Engineering Shop
Subarea 5 - Utility	63	1959	NC	Engineering M&O (Maintenance & Operation)
Subarea 5 - Utility	83	1958	NC	Welding Shop
Subarea 5 - Utility	299	c. 1940s (1990s)	NC	Switchgear
Subarea 5 - Utility	305	1955	NC	Transportation
Subarea 5 - Utility	315	1948 (continuous alterations)	NC	GSA Motor Pool
Subarea 5 - Utility	319	1956	NC	Supply Storage
Subarea 5 - Utility	508	1998	NC	Laundry
Subarea 5 - Utility	509	1999	NC	Recycling Center
Subarea 5 - Utility	510	2002	NC	Transportation
Subarea 5 - Utility	511	2003	NC	Storage
Subarea 5 - Utility	T-84	1967	NC	Laundry Annex

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Historic District
Name of Property
Los Angeles, CA
County and State
U.S. Second Generation Veterans Hospital
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

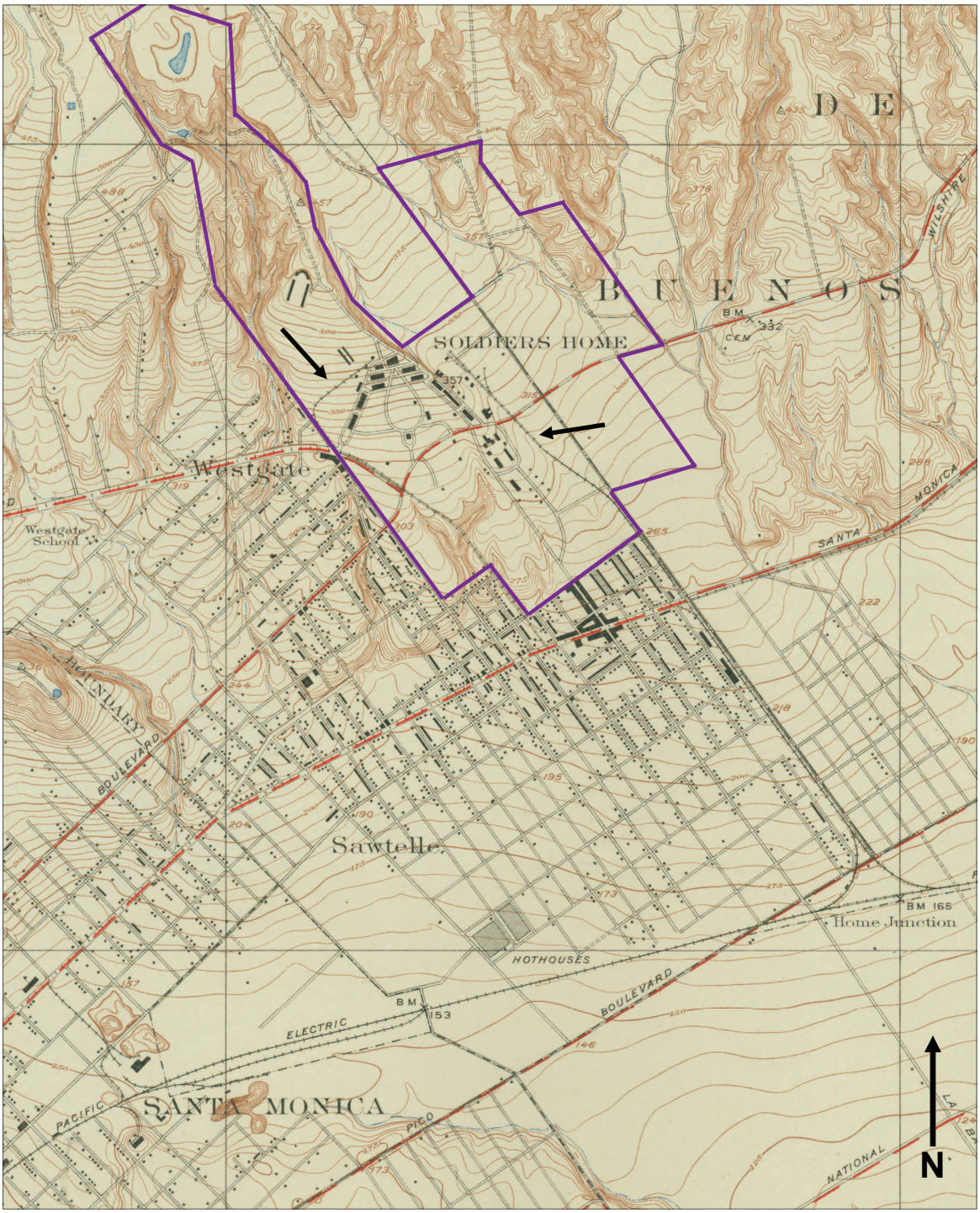
Subarea	Building Number	Date of Construction (Year Altered)	Contributing (C) / Noncontributing (NC)	Bldg. Name/Function (Historic Name/Function)
Subarea 6 – Recreational	n/a	1946	C	Golf Course
Subarea 6 – Recreational	249	c. 1940s	NC	Greenhouse
Subarea 6 – Recreational	303	No date	NC	Water Tank
Subarea 6 – Recreational	319	1956	NC	Supply Storage
Subarea 6 – Recreational	326	c. 1990s	NC	Horticulture Office
Subarea 6 – Recreational	327	c. 2013	NC	Horticulture Restrooms
Subarea 6 – Recreational	329	c. 1940s	NC	Golf Club House
Subarea 6 – Recreational	333	c. 1960s	NC	Horticulture Tool Shed
Subarea 6 – Recreational	334	c. 1960s	NC	Refreshment Stand (Golf Course Storage Building)
Subarea 6 – Recreational	336	c. 1960	NC	Baseball Park Restrooms (Field House)
Subarea 6 – Recreational	339	1960	NC	Bandstand
Subarea 6 – Recreational	512	c. 1990s	NC	Bird Sanctuary Workshop
Subarea 6 – Recreational	325	c. 1990s	NC	Horticulture Restrooms
Subarea 6 – Recreational	n/a	No date	NC	Baseball Field House
Subarea 6 – Recreational	n/a	No date	NC	Baseball Lot Club
Subarea 6 – Recreational	n/a	c. 1970s	NC	Japanese Garden
Subarea 6 – Recreational	T79	unknown	NC	Plant Nursery
Subarea 7 - General Hospital	n/a	c. 1892	C	South Gate
Northeast Quadrant/LANC	n/a	1941 (1980)	C	Chapel (Administration Building)
Northeast Quadrant/LANC	n/a	1940	C	Columbarium
Northeast Quadrant/LANC	n/a	1940 (c. 1990)	C	Comfort Station (Rest Rooms)
Northeast	n/a	1939-1941	C	Maintenance Building (1 of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Historic District
Name of Property
Los Angeles, CA
County and State
U.S. Second Generation Veterans Hospital
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Subarea	Building Number	Date of Construction (Year Altered)	Contributing (C) / Noncontributing (NC)	Bldg. Name/Function (Historic Name/Function)
Quadrant/LANC				2)
Northeast Quadrant/LANC	n/a	1940	C	Maintenance Building (2 of 2)
Northeast Quadrant/LANC	n/a	c. 1940	C	Fuel Storage Building (1940)
Northeast Quadrant/LANC	n/a	1940	C	Arcade
Northeast Quadrant/LANC	n/a	c. 1940 (2009)	C	Rostrum
Northeast Quadrant/LANC	n/a	c.1940	C	Gate houses
Northeast Quadrant/LANC	n/a	c. 1920s	C	Terraces/Overlooks (2)
Northeast Quadrant/LANC	n/a	c. 1937	C	U.S. Flagpole
Northeast Quadrant/LANC	n/a	c. 1920s	C	NHDVS Monument
Northeast Quadrant/LANC	n/a	1896 (moved 1942)	C	Civil War Monument
Northeast Quadrant/LANC	n/a	1950 (re-created 1973)	C	Spanish-American War Monument
Northeast Quadrant/LANC	n/a	c. 1889	C	Bivouac of the Dead Plaques (6)
Northeast Quadrant/LANC	n/a	c. 1889-present	C	Burial sections with headstones and markers
Northeast Quadrant/LANC	n/a	c. 1889-c.1975	C	Roads, curbs, and walkways
Multiple Subareas	n/a	c. 1890s-1952	C	Landscape plan, roads, curbs, walkways, and plantings



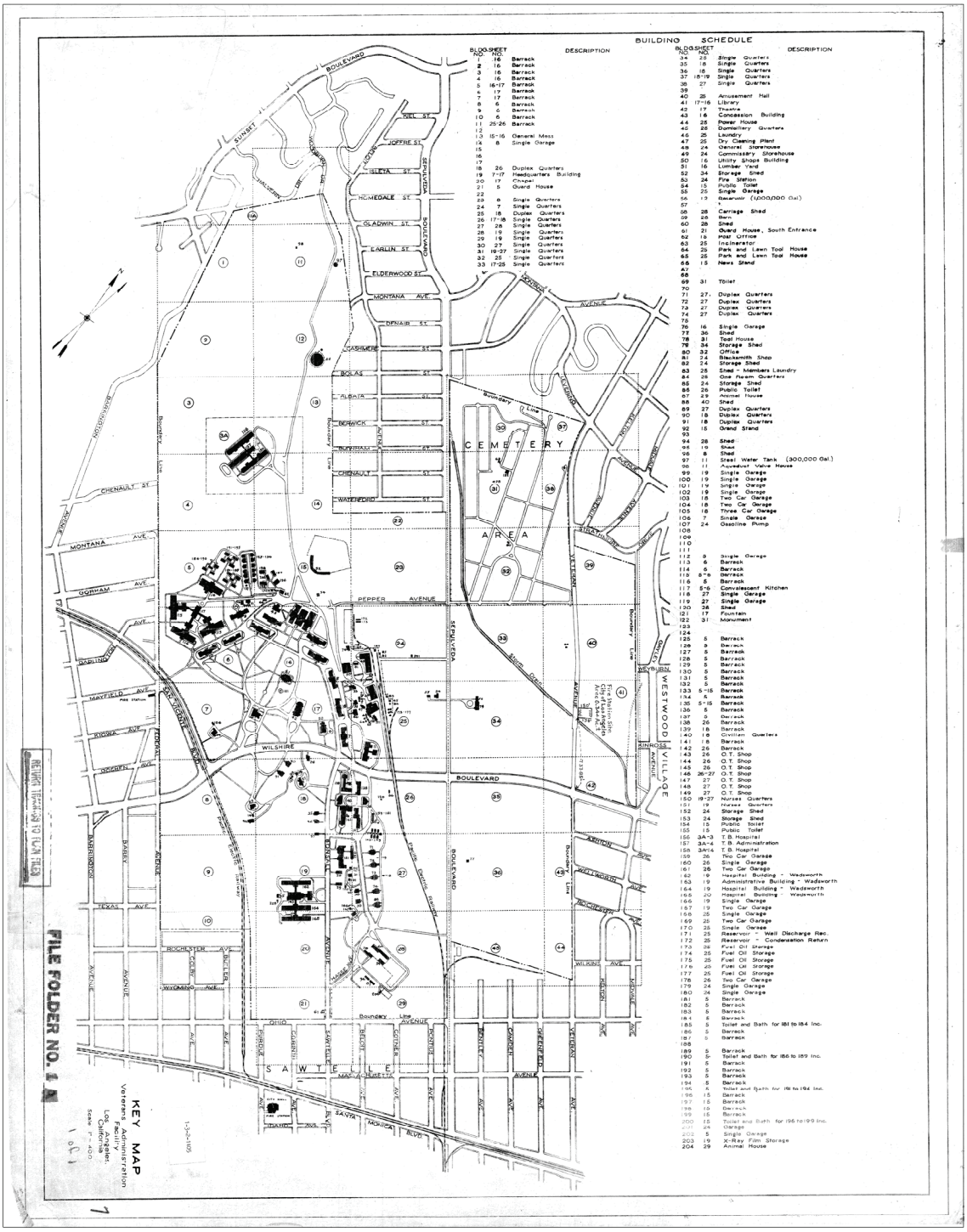
Map 1: United States Geological Survey map, West LA VA landholdings outlined in purple (dashed line on original map), note streetcar spurs into campus, 1925

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

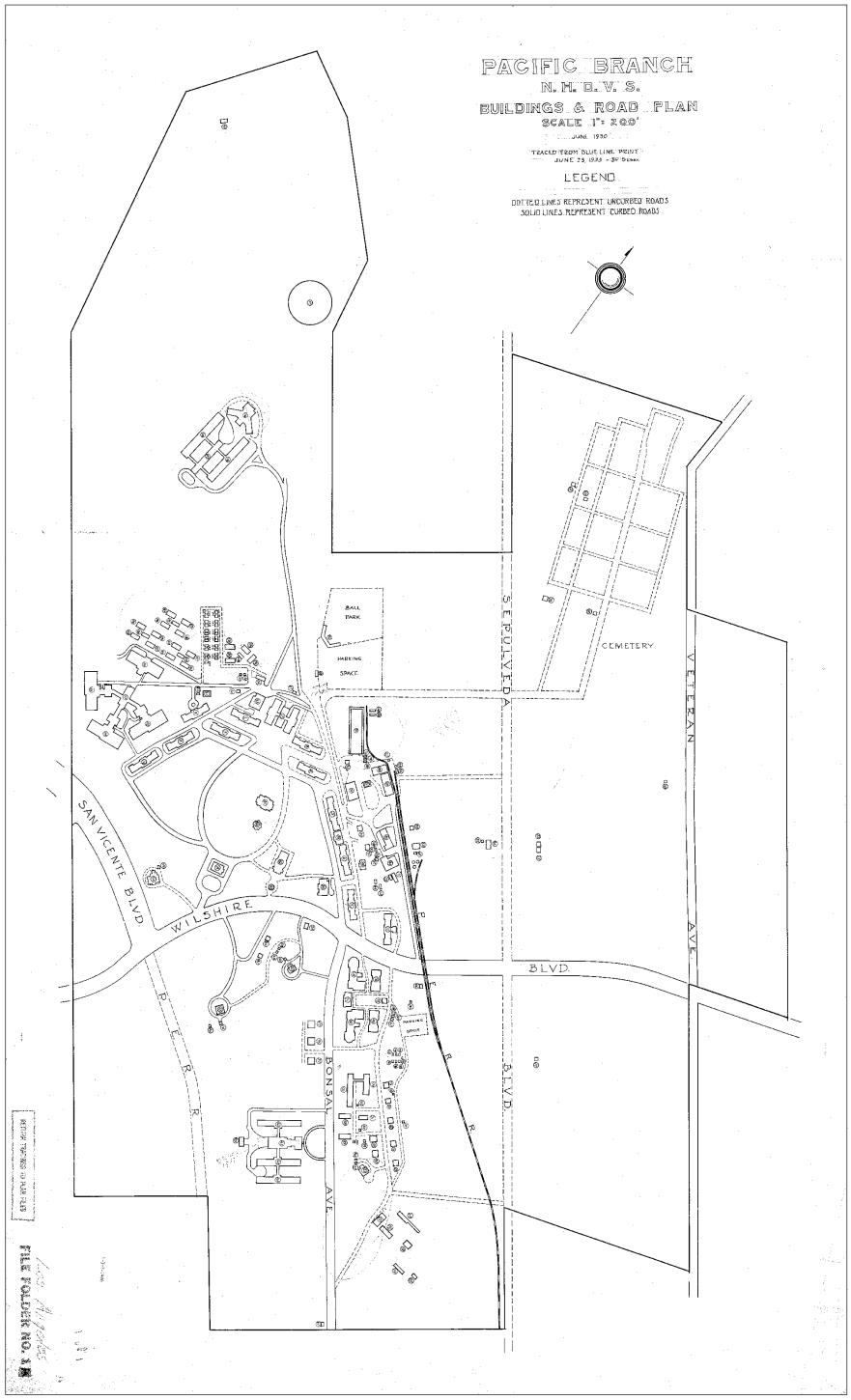
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Historic District
Name of Property
Los Angeles, CA
County and State
U.S. Second Generation Veterans Hospital
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section: Additional Documentation Page 65



Map 2: West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs campus, circa 1930 (VA Archives)

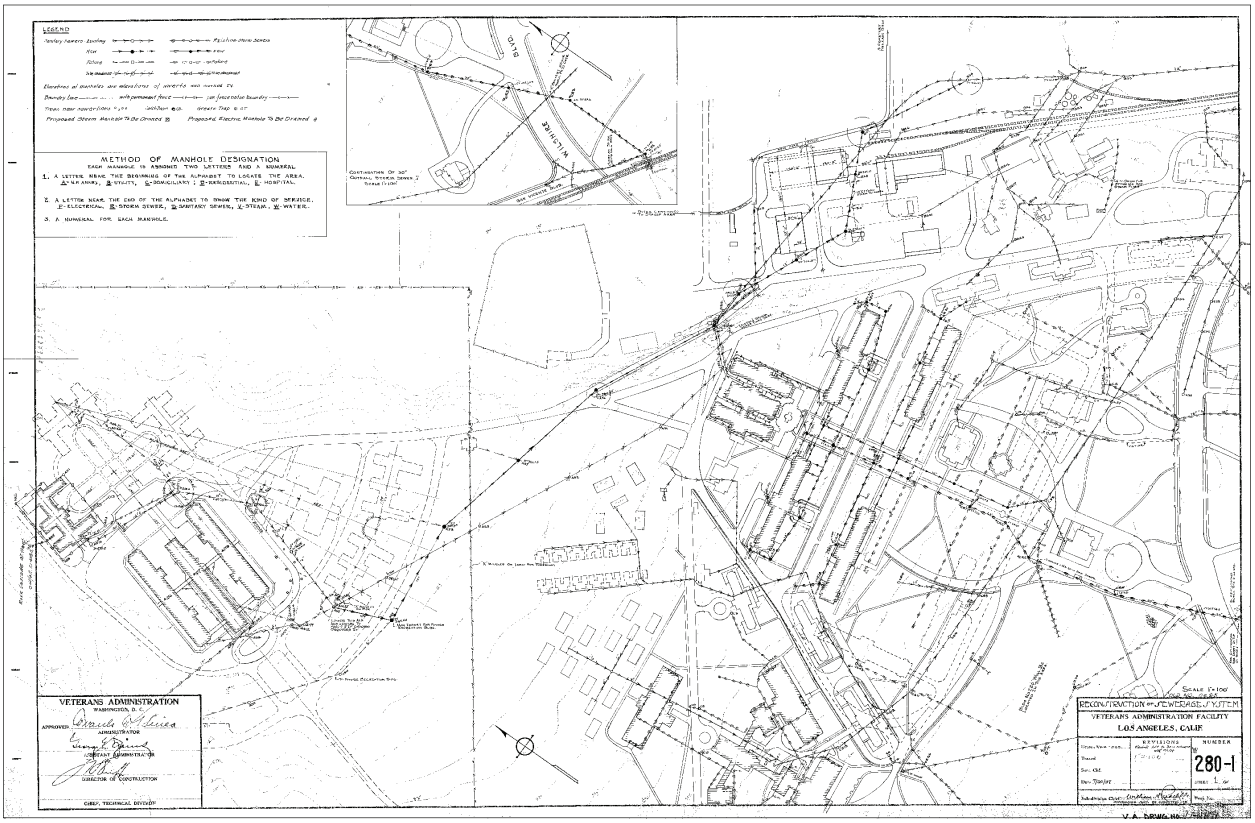


Map 3: West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs campus, circa 1930 (VA Archives)

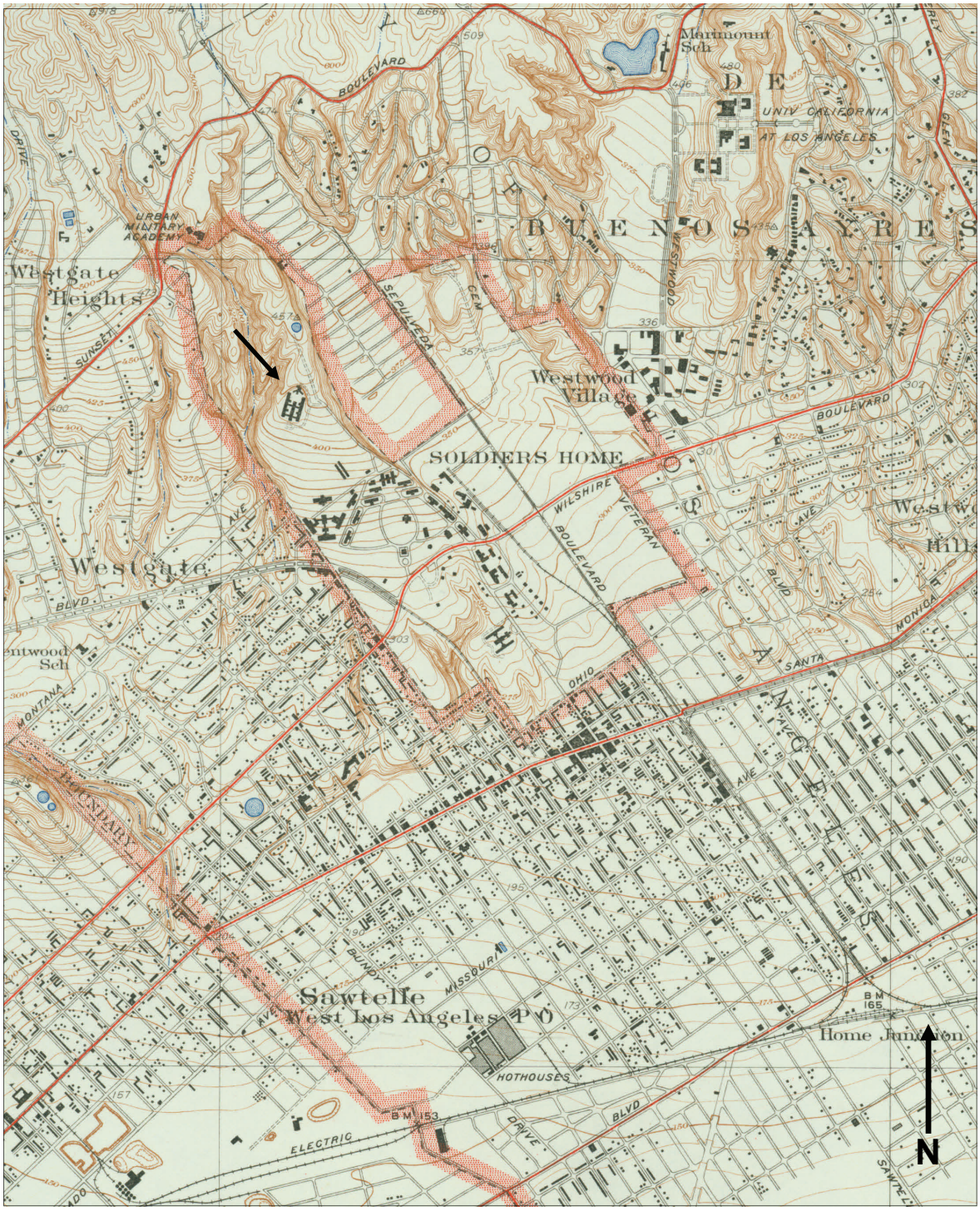
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

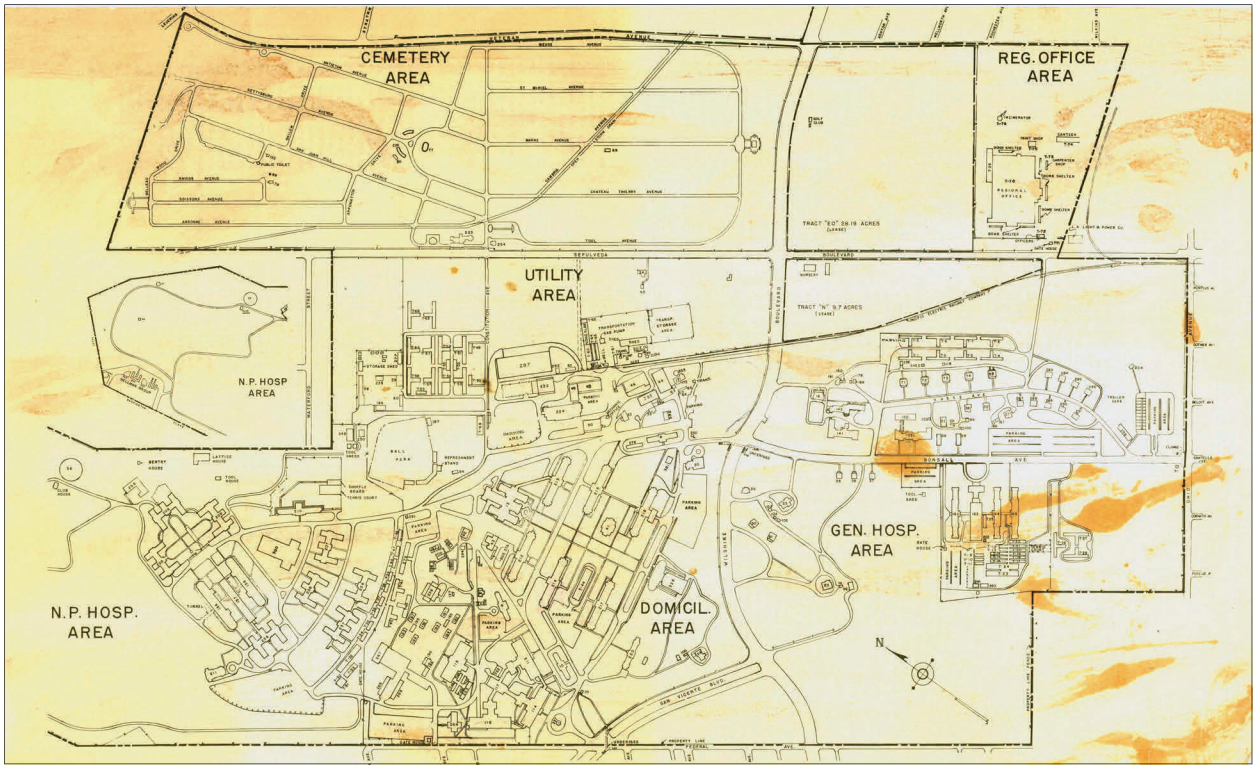
West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Historic District
Name of Property
Los Angeles, CA
County and State
U.S. Second Generation Veterans Hospital
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Map 4: Subarea 1—Domiciliary and Subarea 4—Neuropsychatric, note buildings yet to be constructed in dotted lines, 1937 (VA Archives)



Map 5: United States Geological Survey, West LA VA landholdings outlined in red, note tuberculosis hospital at north end of campus, 1934



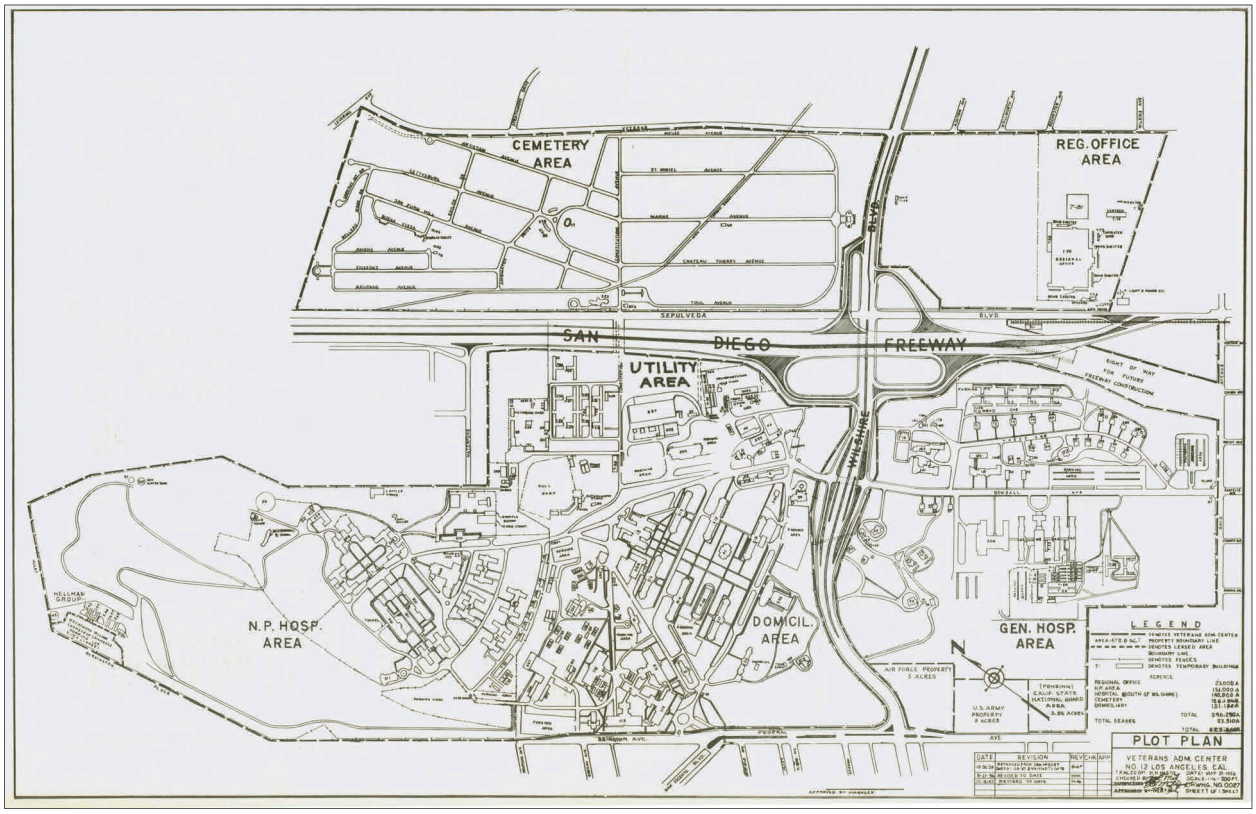
Map 6: West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs campus, note area labels, 1952 (VA Archives)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

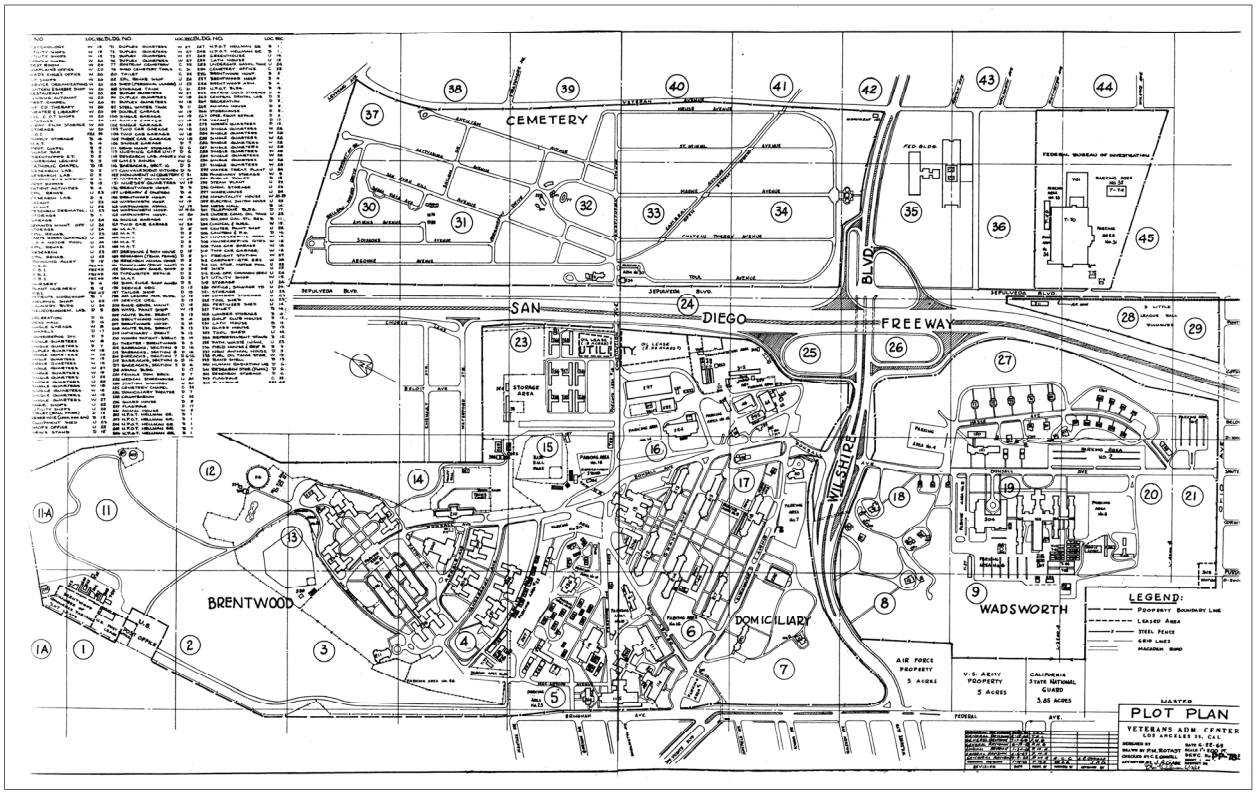
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Historic District
Name of Property
Los Angeles, CA
County and State
U.S. Second Generation Veterans Hospital
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section: Additional Documentation Page 70



Map 7: West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs campus, note area construction of San Diego Freeway, 1957 (VA Archives)



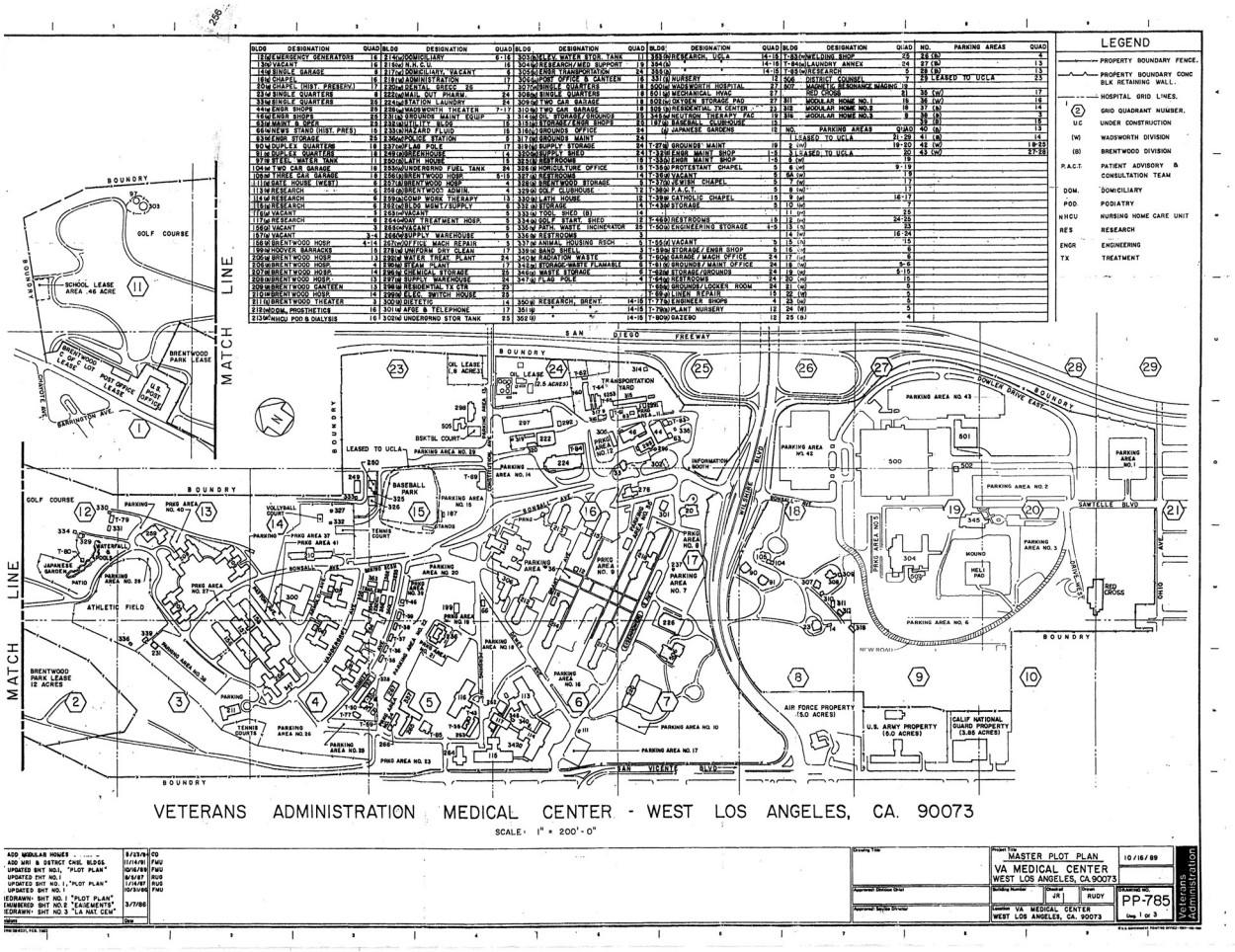
Map 8: West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs campus, note Wadsworth Hospital still extant south of Wilshire Boulevard, 1970 (VA Archives)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

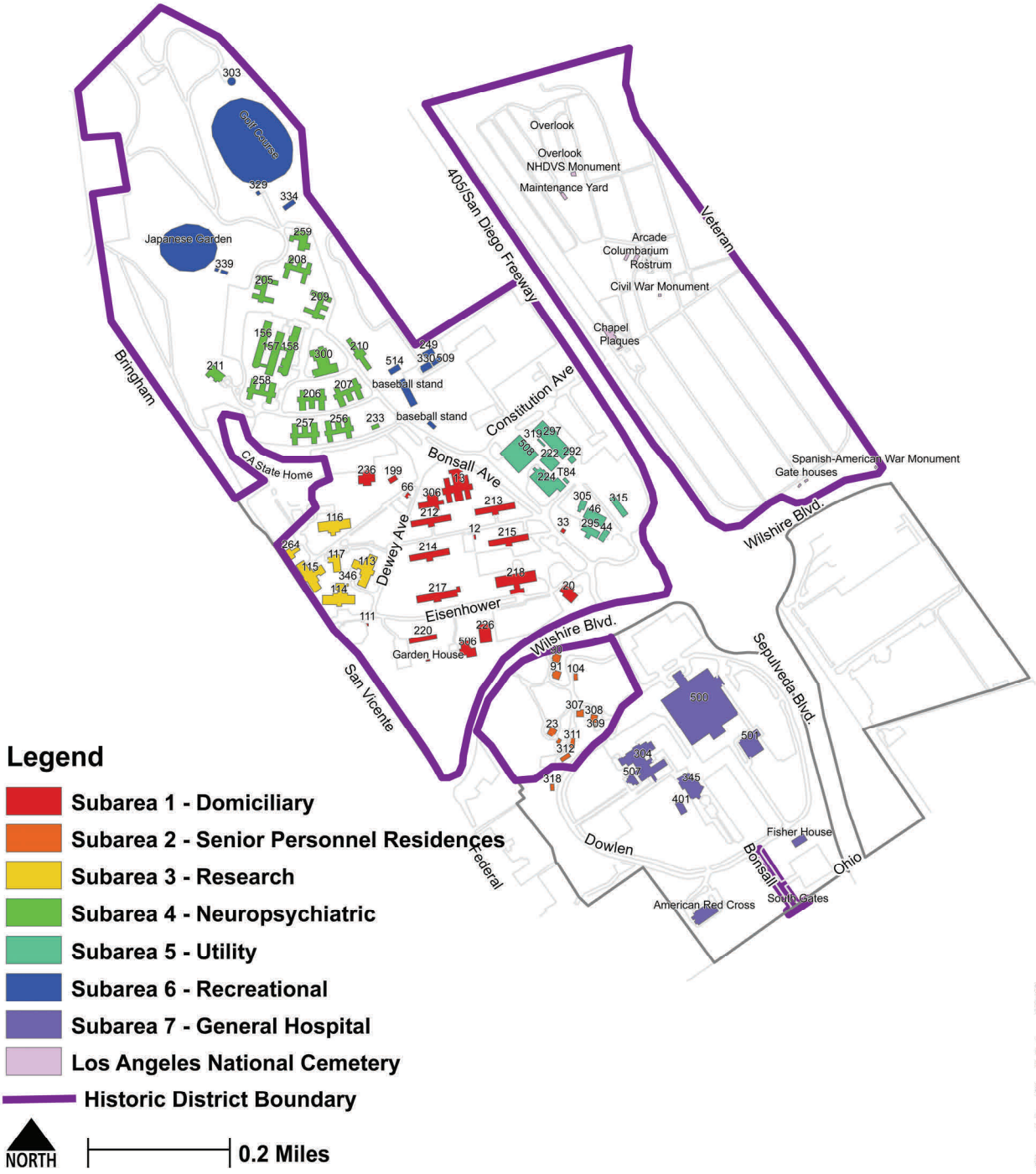
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Historic District
Name of Property
Los Angeles, CA
County and State
U.S. Second Generation Veterans Hospital
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

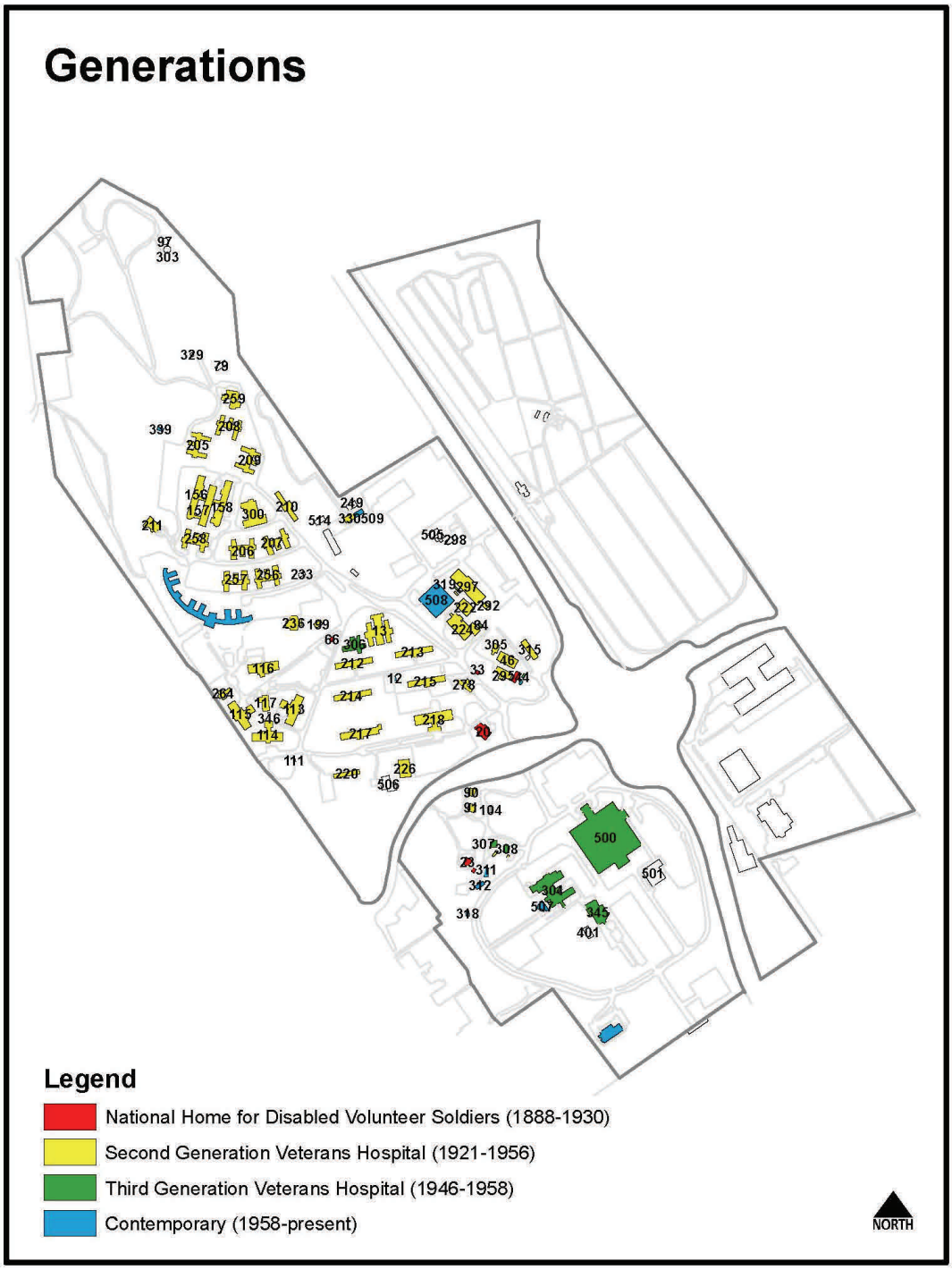
Section: Additional Documentation Page 72



Map 9: West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs campus, 1989 (VA Archives)

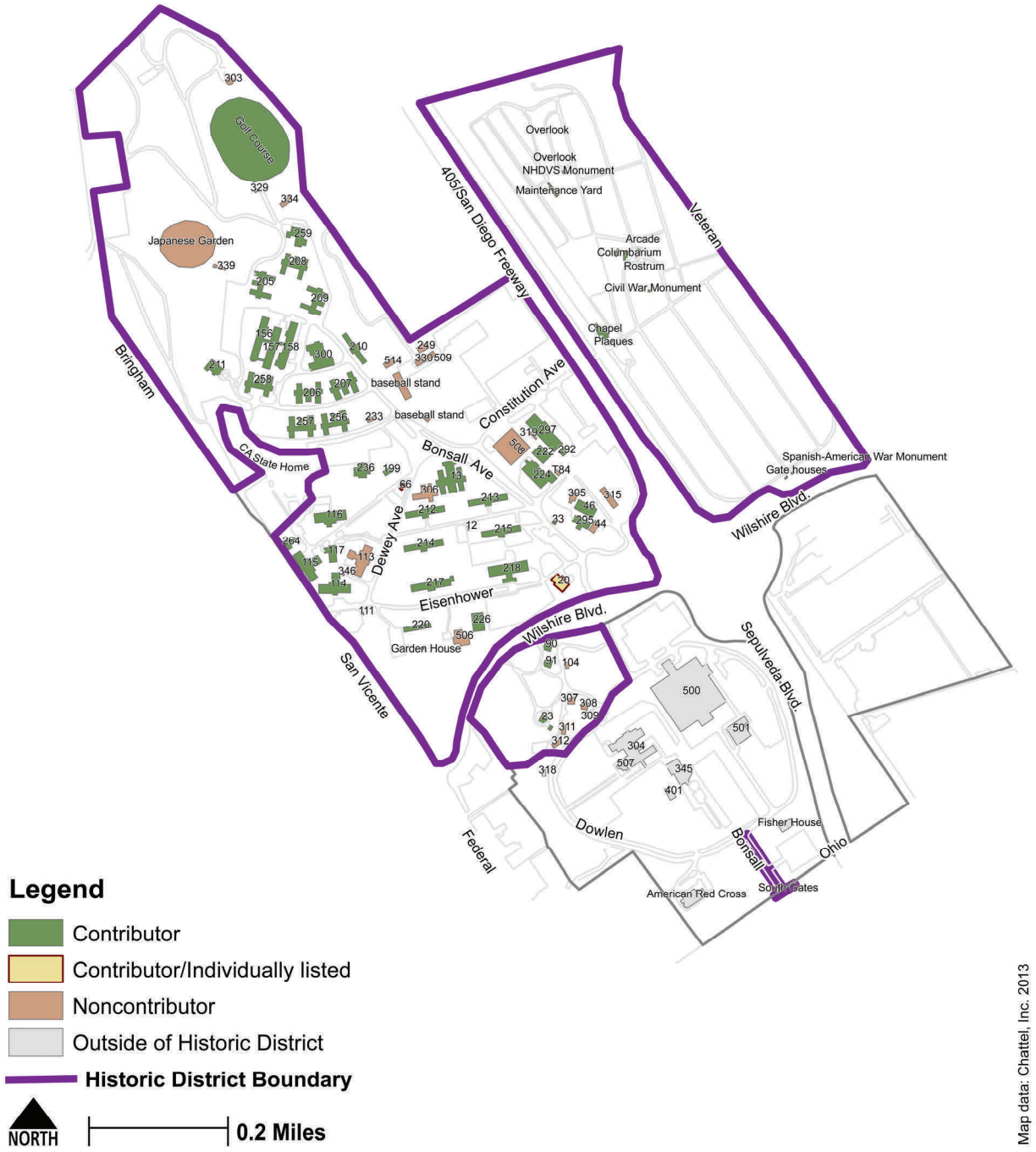


Map 10: West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs campus showing four quadrants and

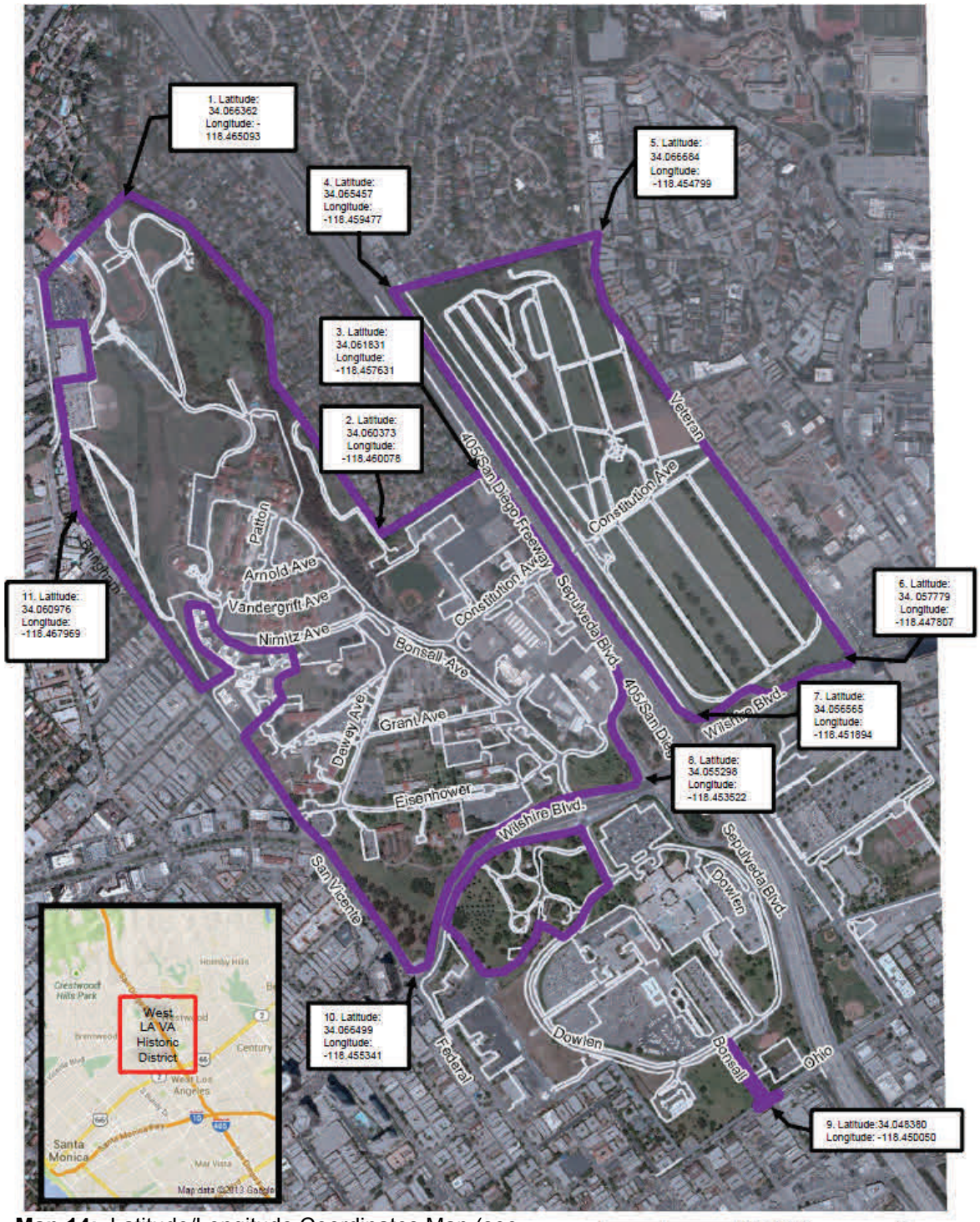


Map 11: West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs campus showing construction by time period

Map 12: West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs campus showing boundaries of historic district



Map 13: West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Historic District showing contributing and noncontributing resources



Map 14: Latitude/Longitude Coordinates Map (see National Register Nomination Form, Section 9, page 72)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Historic District
Name of Property
Los Angeles, CA
County and State
U.S. Second Generation Veterans Hospital
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 1: Aerial view of campus, view north, note Bonsall Ave at center and Federal Avenue at left (VA Archives, 1924)

Figure 2: Aerial photo of campus, view northwest (Los Angeles Public library, circa 1920s)

Figure 3: Aerial view of campus, view north, note Wadsworth Hospital (no longer extant) at center (University of California Los Angeles Air Photo Archives, Spence Collection, 1931)

Figure 4: Aerial view of campus, view southeast (University of California Los Angeles Air Photo Archives, Spence Collection, 1938)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Historic District
Name of Property
Los Angeles, CA
County and State
U.S. Second Generation Veterans Hospital
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

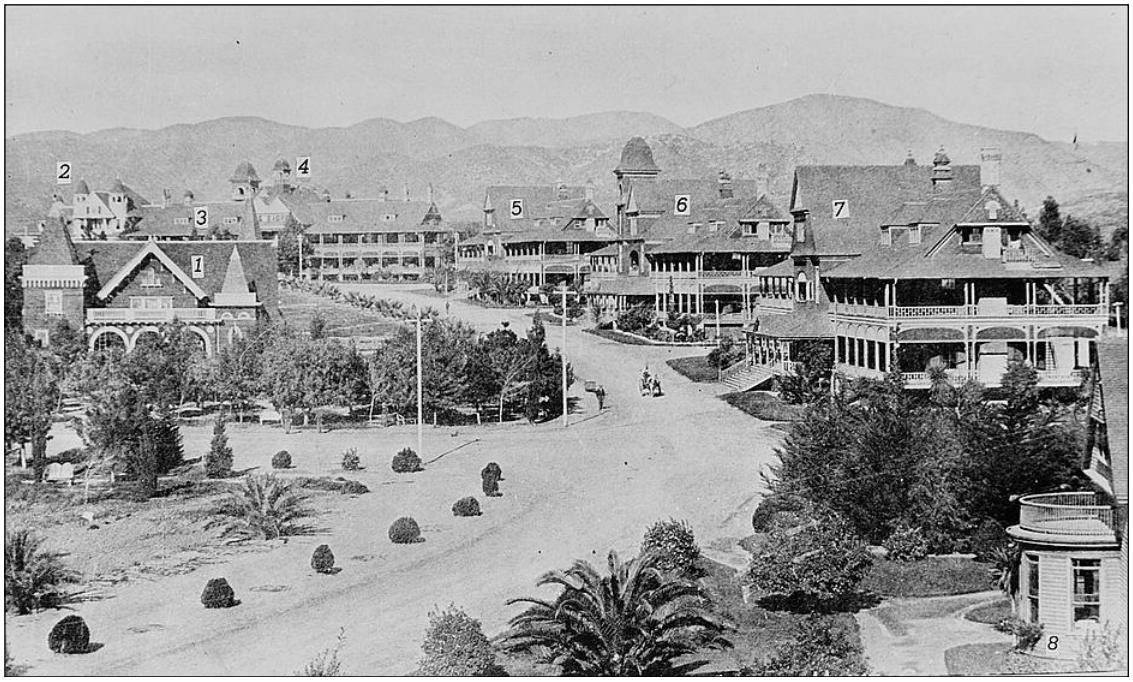


Figure 5: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, view northwest along Bonsall Avenue (HABS CAL,19-LOSAN,12B-1, 1902, reprinted 1963)

Figure 6: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, view northwest along Bonsall Avenue (Los Angeles Public Library, circa 1900)

Figure 7: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Barracks #4 (left, not extant) and #5 (right, not extant), view northeast (Santa Monica Public Library, 1890)

Figure 8: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Barrack #1 (right, not extant) and #9 (left, not extant), view west (Santa Monica Public Library, 1890)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Historic District
Name of Property
Los Angeles, CA
County and State
U.S. Second Generation Veterans Hospital
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 9: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Barracks #3 (left) and #8(right), view northeast (Santa Monica Public Library, 1890)

Figure 10: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Barracks #2 (left), #4 (center), #5 and #6 (right), view east (Santa Monica Public Library, 1890)

Figure 11: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Assembly Hall (left, not extant) and Barrack #2 (right, not extant, view northwest (Santa Monica Public Library, 1890)

Figure 12: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Assembly Hall (not extant), visit from President McKinley, view north (Los Angeles Public Library, 1901)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Historic District
Name of Property
Los Angeles, CA
County and State
U.S. Second Generation Veterans Hospital
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 13: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Barrack #3 (left, not extant), #1(center, not extant), and Assembly Hall (right, not extant), view north (Los Angeles Public Library, 1892)

Figure 14: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Barracks #8 (left, not extant) and #3 (right, not extant), view west (Santa Monica Public Library, 1890)

Figure 15: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Assembly Hall (right, not extant), view west (Los Angeles Public Library, 1892)

Figure 16: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Barrack #3, view west (Los Angeles Public Library, 1892)

Figure 17: Subarea 1: Domiciliary, Barrack #3 (left, not extant) and #1 (right, not extant), view northwest (Los Angeles Public Library, 1895)

Figure 18: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, view west, note Barrack #1 (not extant) at right (Los Angeles Public Library, circa 1915)

Figure 19: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Bonsall Avenue view north (Los Angeles Public Library, circa 1930)

Figure 20: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Bonsall Avenue, view north (Los Angeles Public Library, circa 1900)

Figure 21: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Bonsall Avenue, view south (Los Angeles Public Library, circa 1900)

Figure 22: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Bonsall Avenue, view south, note Chapel (Building 20, extant) at right (Los Angeles Public Library, circa 1915)

Figure 23: Subarea 1—Domiciliary area, view south, note Bonsall Avenue at left (Los Angeles Public Library, circa 1920s)

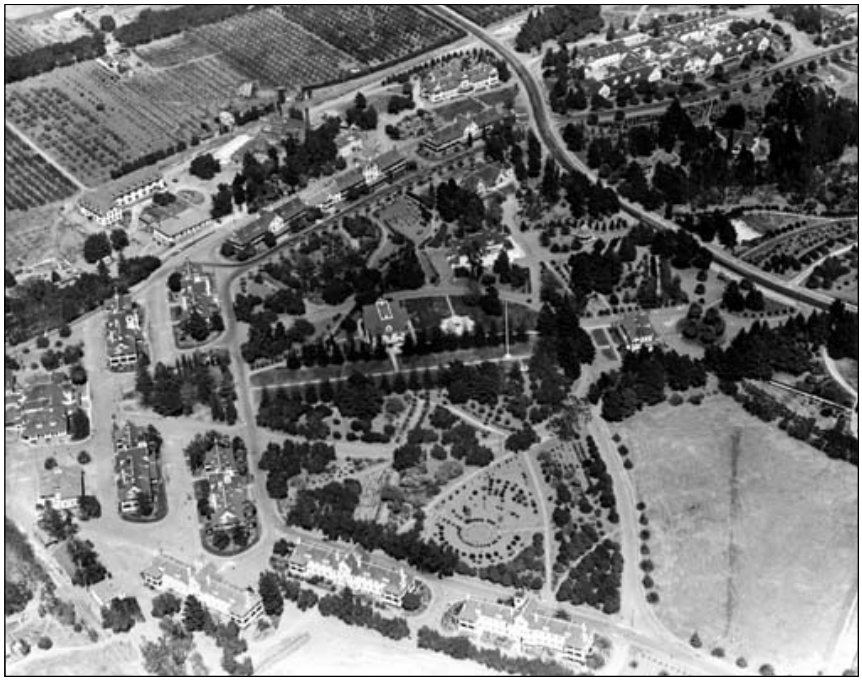


Figure 24: Subarea 1—Domiciliary area, view east, note Wilshire Boulevard at top right corner (Los Angeles Public Library, circa 1920s)

Figure 25: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Guard House (no longer extant), view northwest (VA Archives, nd)

Figure 26: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Headquarters Building (Building 19, no longer extant), view southwest (VA Archives, 1935)

Figure 27: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Barrack #6 (not extant), view east (Los Angeles Public Library, circa 1923)

Figure 28: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Barrack #6 (not extant), view north-east (Los Angeles Public Library, 1939)

Figure 29: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, unknown building (not extant) (Los Angeles Public Library, 1939)

Figure 30: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, unknown building (not extant) (Los Angeles Public Library, 1939)

Figure 31: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, unknown building (not extant) (Los Angeles Public Library, 1939)

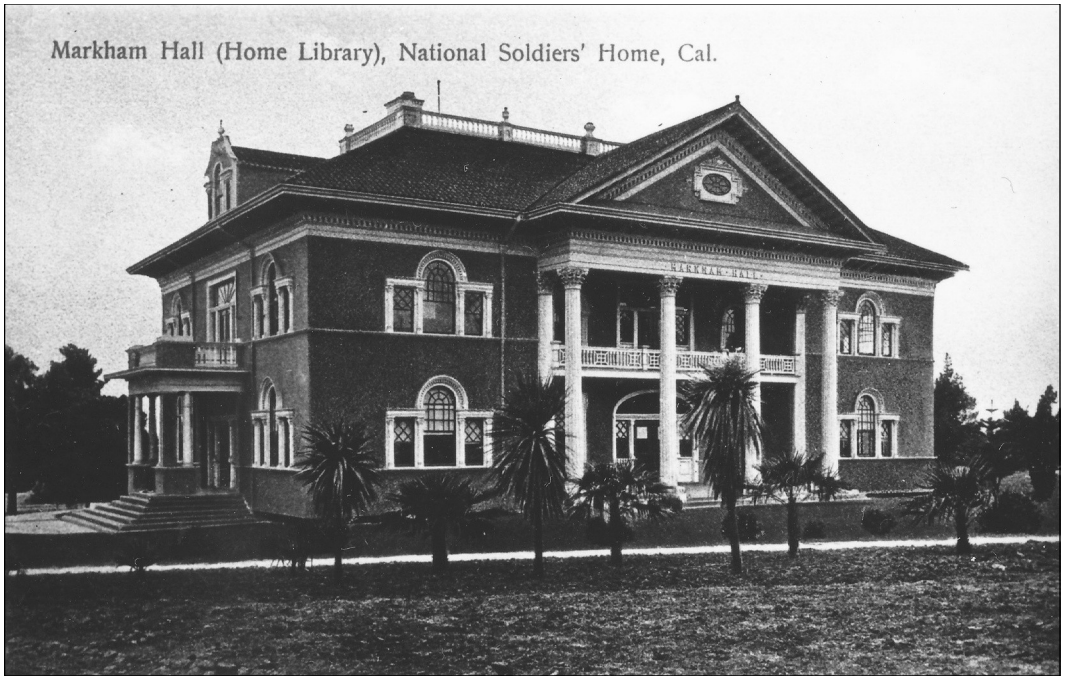


Figure 32: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Markham Hall (Building 41, no longer extant), view northeast (VA Archives, nd)

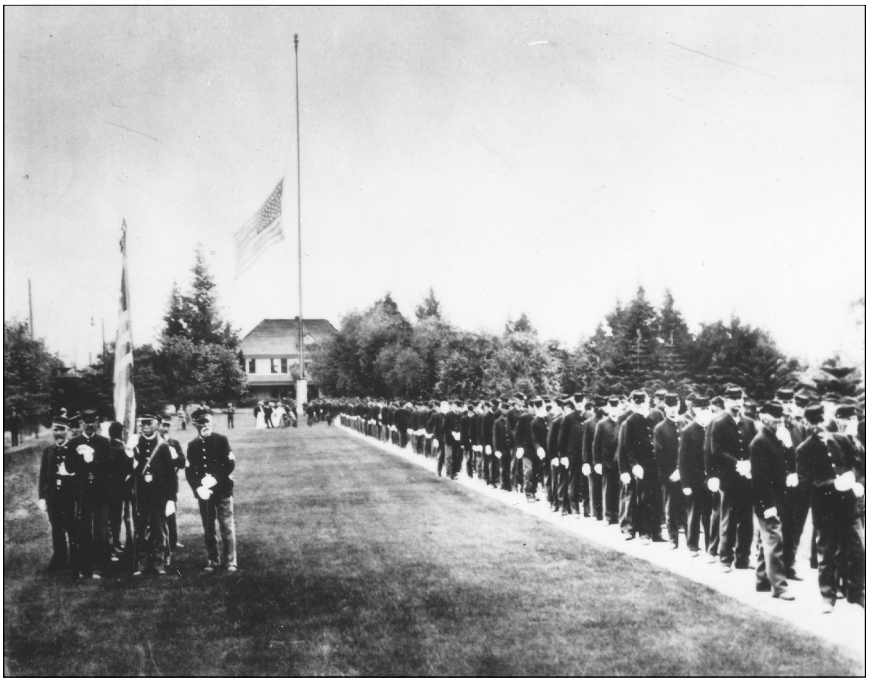


Figure 33: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Headquarters Building in background (not extant), view south (VA Archive, nd)

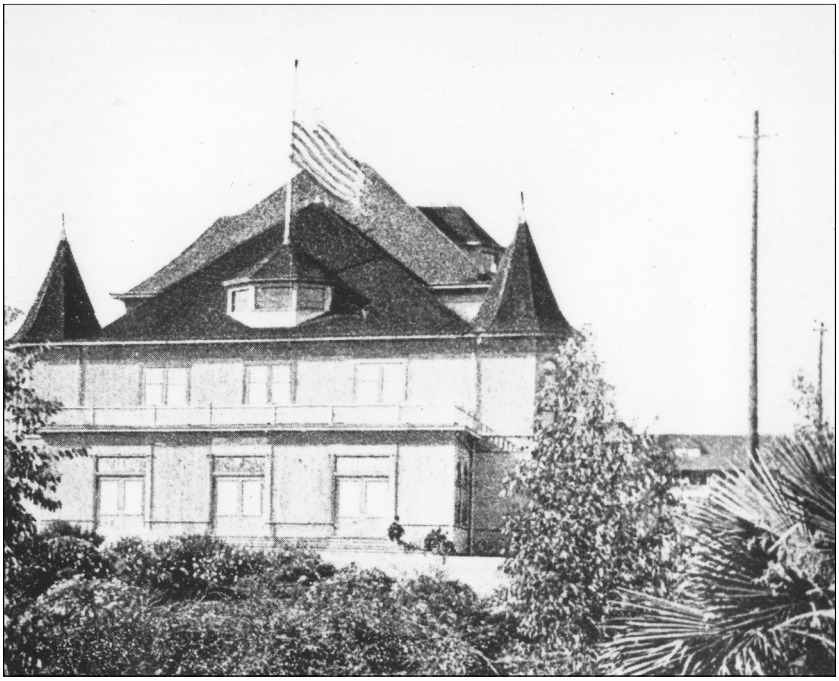


Figure 34: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Memorial Hall (not extant), view south (VA Archive, nd)

Figure 35: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Governor's Residence (not extant) (VA Archive, nd)

Figure 36: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Chapel, view northwest (Los Angeles Public Library, 1941)

Figure 37: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Chapel, view northwest (VA archives, nd)

Figure 38: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Chapel, view west (HABS CAL,19-LOSAN,12A-1, 1960)

Figure 39: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Chapel, view west (HABS CAL,19-LOSAN,12A-1, 1960)

Figure 40: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Chapel, view north (HABS CAL,19-LOSAN,12A-1, 1960)

Figure 41: Subarea 1: Domiciliary, Chapel, Protestant Chapel (HABS CAL,19-LOSAN,12A-1, 1960)

Figure 42: Subarea 1: Domiciliary, Chapel, Catholic Chapel (HABS CAL,19-LOSAN,12A-1, 1960)

Figure 43: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Second generation domicilary building (VA Archives, nd)

Figure 44: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Second generation domicilary building (extant), view northeast (VA Archives, nd)

Figure 45: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Second generation domicilary building (VA Archives, nd)

Figure 46: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Building 13, General Mess Hall (extant), view northwest (VA Archives, nd)

Figure 47: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Building 220, Women's Cottage (extant), view south (VA Archives, nd)

Figure 48: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, Building 66, Trolley House (extant), view north (VA Archives, nd)

Figure 49: Subarea 1—Domiciliary area, view north (VA Archives, circa 1950)

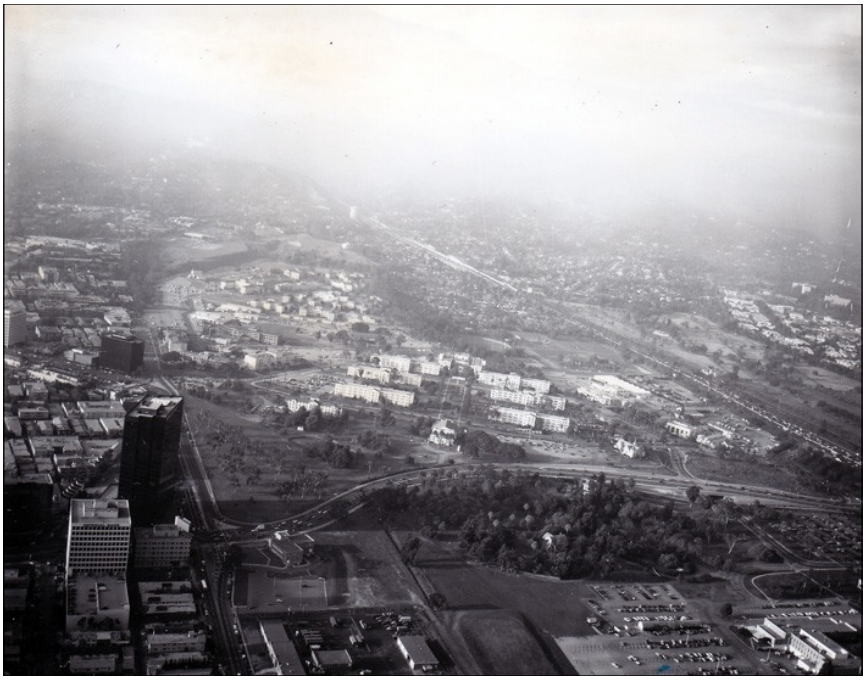


Figure 50: Subarea 1—Domiciliary area, view northeast (VA Archives, circa 1984)

Figure 51: Subarea 1—Domiciliary (top) and subarea 3: Research, view southeast (VA Archives, circa 1984)

Figure 52: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, view west (VA Archives, circa 1984)

Figure 53: Subarea 1—Domiciliary , view northeast
(VA Archives, circa 1984)

Figure 54: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, view northeast
(VA Archives, circa 1984)

Figure 55: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, view northwest (VA Archives, circa 1984)

Figure 56: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, view north (VA Archives, circa 1984)

Figure 57: Subarea 1—Domiciliary (bottom) and subarea 4—Neuropsychiatric (N.P.) Hospital (top), view northwest (VA Archives, circa 1984)

Figure 58: Subarea 1: Domiciliary (bottom right) and subarea 4—Neuropsychiatric (N.P.) Hospital (top left), view northwest (VA Archives, circa 1984)

Figure 59: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, view north (VA Archives, circa 1984)

Figure 60: Subarea 1—Domiciliary, view northeast (VA Archives, circa 1984)

Figure 61: Subarea 3—Research, gate at San Vicente Boulevard, view east, note railroad crossing in background (Los Angeles Public Library, circa 1915)

Figure 62: Subarea 3—Research, Building 114, view northeast (VA Archives, nd)

Figure 63: Subarea 3—Research, Building 114, view northeast (VA Archives, nd)

Figure 64: Subarea 3—Research, Building 114, view northeast (VA Archives, nd)

Figure 65: Subarea 3—Research, Building 116, view northwest (VA Archives, nd)

Figure 66: Subarea 3—Research, Building 113, view northeast (VA Archives, nd)

Figure 67: Subarea 3—Research, Building 115, view south (VA Archives, nd)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Historic District
Name of Property
Los Angeles, CA
County and State
U.S. Second Generation Veterans Hospital
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 68: Subarea 3—Research, view north (VA Archives, circa 1984)

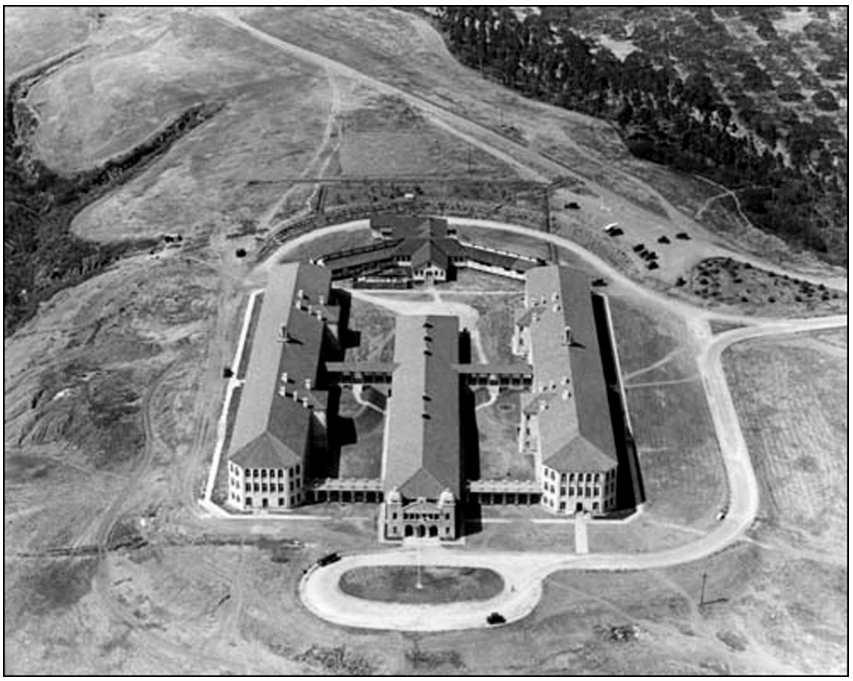


Figure 69: Subarea 4—Neuropsychiatric (N.P.) Hospital, Buildings 156, 157, and 158 (extant), view northwest (VA Archives, circa 1930)

Figure 70: Subarea 4—Neuropsychiatric (N.P.) Hospital, Buildings 156, 157, and 158 (extant), view north (VA Archives, circa 1930)

Figure 71: Subarea 4—Neuropsychiatric (N.P.) Hospital, Building 158 (extant), view southwest (VA Archives, nd)

Figure 72: Subarea 4—Neuropsychiatric (N.P.) Hospital, Building 156 (extant), view southwest (VA Archives, 1972)

Figure 73: Subarea 4—Neuropsychiatric (N.P.) Hospital, Building 211, Brentwood Theater (extant), view southwest (VA Archives, nd)

Figure 74: Subarea 4—Neuropsychiatric (N.P.) Hospital, Building 300 (extant), view northwest (VA Archives, nd)

Figure 75: Subarea 4—Neuropsychiatric (N.P.) Hospital, Building 258 (extant), view northwest (VA Archives, circa 1950s)

Figure 76: Subarea 4—Neuropsychiatric (N.P.) Hospital, Building 258 (extant), view north (VA Archives, nd)

Figure 77: Subarea 4—Neuropsychiatric (N.P.) Hospital, Building 258 (extant), view northwest (VA Archives, circa 1980s)

Figure 78: Subarea 4—Neuropsychiatric (N.P.) Hospital, Building 258 (extant), view northwest (VA Archives, circa 1980s)

Figure 79: Subarea 4—Neuropsychiatric (N.P.) Hospital, Buildings 206 (left) and 207 (right, extant), view southeast (VA Archives, nd)

Figure 80: Subarea 4—Neuropsychiatric (N.P.) Hospital, Buildings 256 (right) and 257 (left, extant), view southwest (VA Archives, nd)

Figure 81: Subarea 4—Neuropsychiatric (N.P.) Hospital, view north-east (VA Archives, circa 1984)

Figure 82: Subarea 4—Neuropsychiatric (N.P.) Hospital, view north-east (VA Archives, circa 1984)

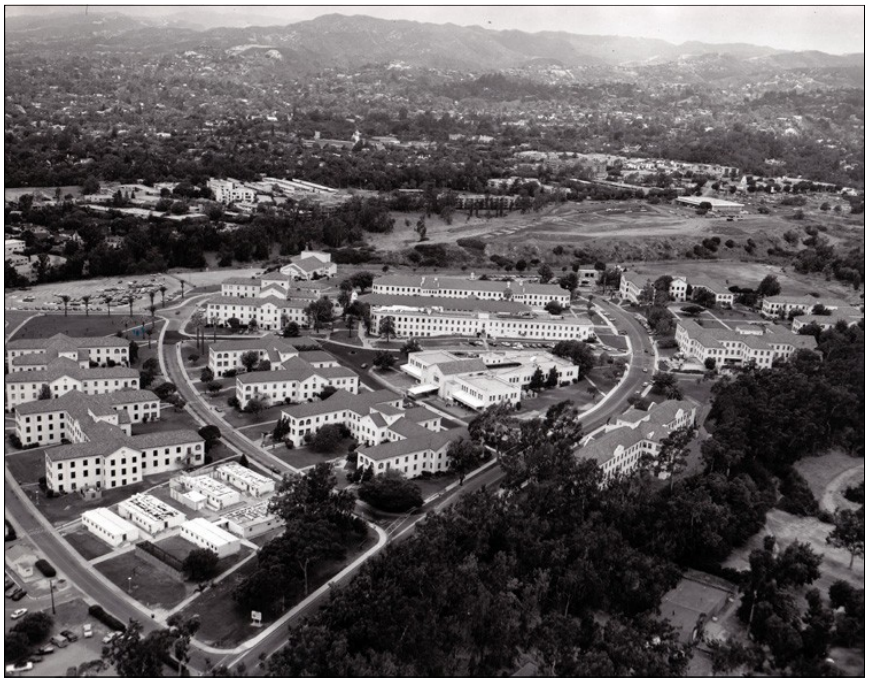


Figure 83: Subarea 4—Neuropsychiatric (N.P.) Hospital, view north-west (VA Archives, circa 1984)

Figure 84: Subarea 4: Neuropsychiatric (N.P.) Hospital, view south (VA Archives, circa 1984)

Figure 85: Subarea 4—Neuropsychiatric (N.P.) Hospital, view west (VA Archives, circa 1984)

Figure 86: Subarea 4—Neuropsychiatric (N.P.) Hospital, view south-east (VA Archives, circa 1984)

Figure 87: Subarea 4—Neuropsychiatric (N.P.) Hospital at right, view northeast (VA Archives, circa 1984)

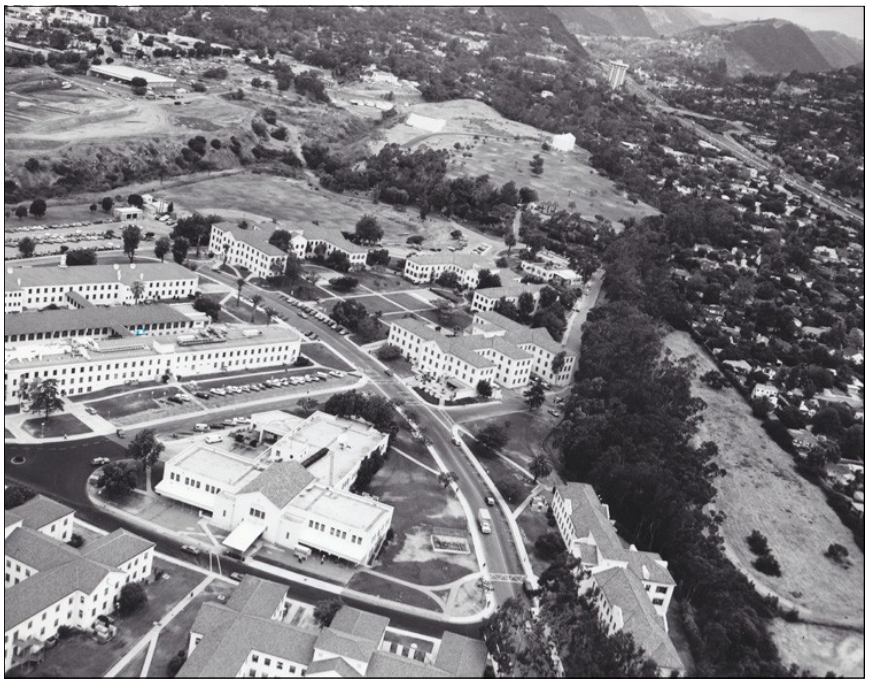


Figure 88: Subarea 4—Neuropsychiatric (N.P.) Hospital, view northwest (VA Archives, circa 1984)

Figure 89: Subarea 4—Neuropsychiatric (N.P.) Hospital (center), view northeast (VA Archives, circa 1984)

Figure 90: Subarea 4—Neuropsychiatric (N.P.) Hospital (center), view northeast (VA Archives, circa 1984)

Figure 91: Subarea 4—Neuropsychiatric (N.P.) Hospital, view northwest (VA Archives, circa 1984)

Figure 92: Subarea 4—Neuropsychiatric (N.P.) Hospital, view northwest (VA Archives, circa 1984)

Figure 93: Subarea 5—Utility, view southeast (VA Archives, circa 1984)

Figure 94: Subarea 5—Utility, view north (VA Archives, circa 1984)

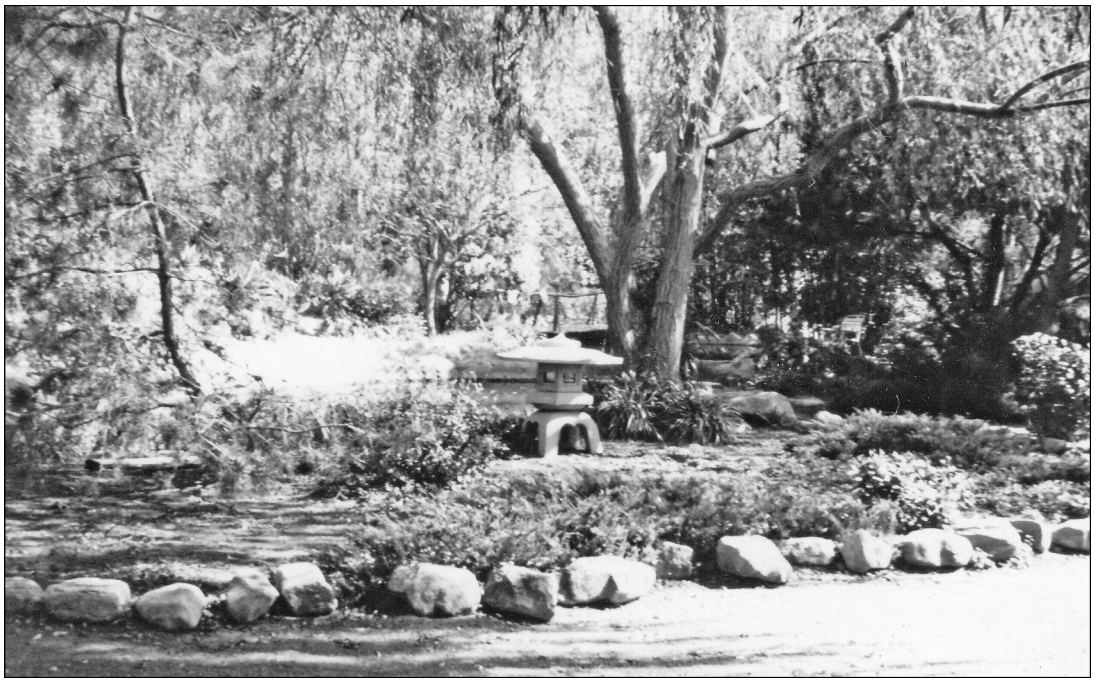


Figure 95: Subarea 6—Recreation, Japanese Garden at north of campus, view east (VA Archives, circa 1973)

Figure 96: Subarea 6—Recreation, golf course at north of campus (center), view east (VA Archives, circa 1984)

Figure 97: Subarea 6—Recreation, baseball field (center), view east (VA Archives, circa 1984)

Figure 98: Subarea 7—General Hospital, Wadsworth Hospital (not extant) under construction, view west (Los Angeles Public Library, circa 1925)

Figure 99: Subarea 7—General Hospital, Wadsworth Hospital (not extant), view southwest (Los Angeles Public Library, 1937)

Figure 100: Subarea 7—General Hospital, Wadsworth Hospital (not extant), view west (VA Archives, circa 1940)

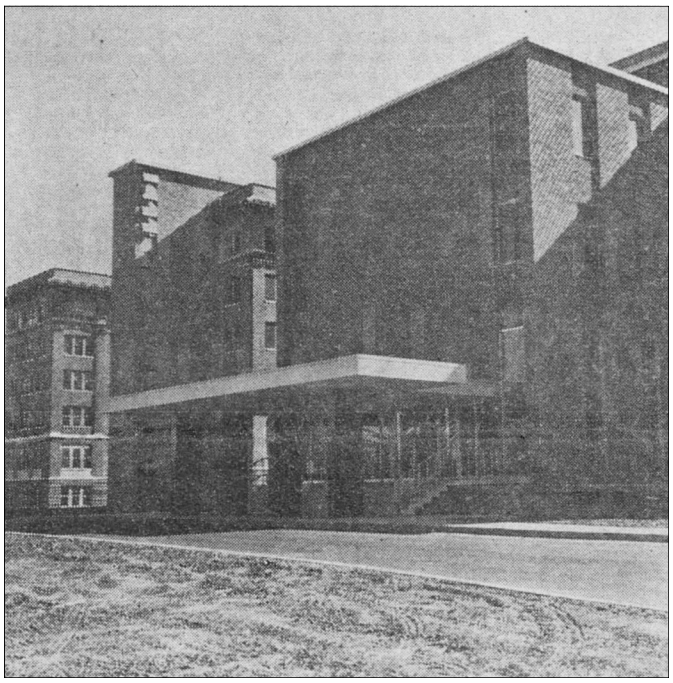


Figure 101: Subarea 7—General Hospital, Wadsworth Hospital (not extant), note entry designed by William L. Pereira & Associates, view west (VA Archives, 1960)

Figure 102: Subarea 7—General Hospital, Wadsworth Hospital (not extant), view northeast (VA Archives, circa 1965)

Figure 103: Subarea 7—General Hospital, Building 304 (bottom), and Building 500 under construction, view northeast (VA Archives, circa 1975)

Figure 104: Cemetery, Memorial Day (VA Archives, c.1905)

Figure 105: Cemetery, Memorial Day (Los Angeles Public Library, 1935)

Figure 106: Cemetery, looking north with I-405 (USC digital archives, 1968)

Figure 107: Cemetery, view east (VA Archives, circa 1984)

Figure 108: Cemetery, gate (not extant, VA Archives, nd)

Figure 109: Cemetery, entrance gate with gatehouse (not extant, HABS No CA-2709-B-2, 1949)

Figure 110: Northeast Quadrant, Cemetery: Chapel (Administration Building) (HABS No. CA-2709-11, 2000)

Figure 111: Cemetery, Chapel (Administration Building) interior (HABS No. CA-2709-16, 2000)

Figure 112: Cemetery, Chapel and parking at Constitution Avenue and Sepulveda Boulevard entrance (HABS No. CA-2709-A-1, 2000)

Figure 113: Northeast Quadrant, Cemetery: Bivouac of the Dead Plaques (HABS No. CA-2709-A-3, 2000)

Figure 114: Cemetery, front of gatehouse at Constitution Avenue and Sepulveda Boulevard (HABS No. CA-2709-A-3, 2000)

Figure 115: Cemetery, maintenance yard (HABS No. CA-2709-27, 2000)

Figure 116: Cemetery, view west towards NHDVS Monument on San Juan Avenue and Buena Vista Avenue (HABS No. CA-2709-3, 2000)

Figure 117: Cemetery, Columbarium (VA Archives, nd)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Historic District
Name of Property
Los Angeles, CA
County and State
U.S. Second Generation Veterans Hospital
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 118: Cemetery, gate Houses, view south (HABS No. CA: 2709-9, 2000)

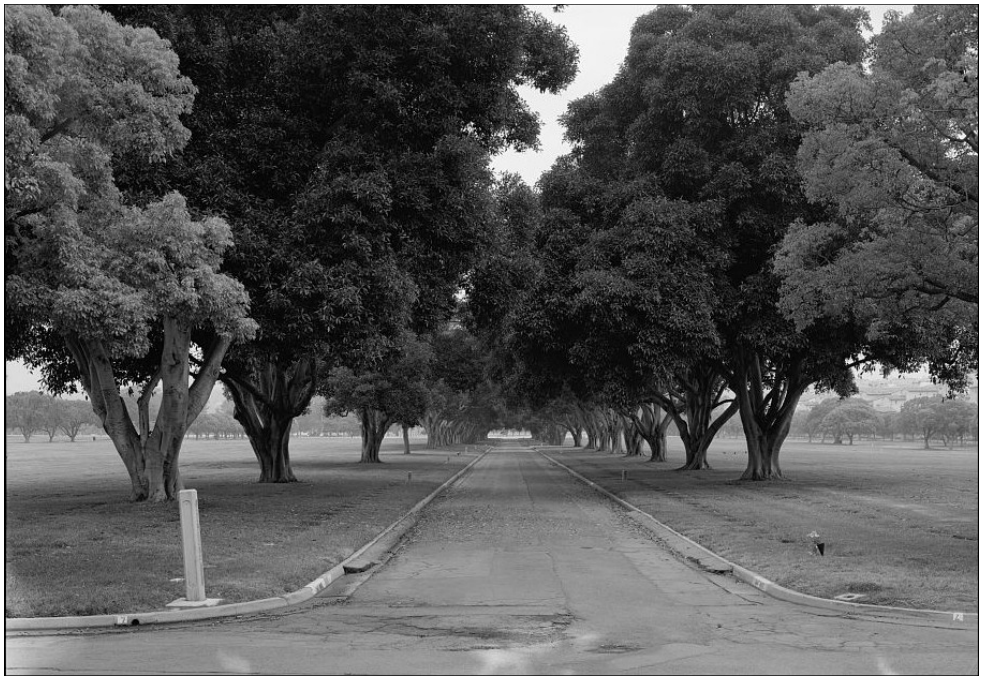


Figure 119: Cemetery, view northwest from Taul Avenue (HABS No. CA: 2709-7, 2000)

Figure 120: Cemetery, Civil War Solider Monument, (HABS No. CA: 2709-32, 2000)

Figure 121: Cemetery, Spanish-American War Monument, (HABS No. CA: 2709-34, 2000)

Figure 122: Cemetery, Rostrum (HABS no. CA 2709-29, 2000)

Figure 123: Cemetery, Comfort Station (restrooms, HABS No. CA 2709-26, 2000)

Eisenhower Ave
Grow Native Nursery
NOTICE
Bldgs. 113 - 115, 200 - 220, 305
Brentwood Theatre
Bldgs. 116, 150, 200 - 215, 236 - 250, 300, 306, 508
SPEED LIMIT 20

SPEED
LIMIT
20
BE
PREPARED
TO STOP

CONST EASE

264

POLICE
STOP

300

258

ACCESSIBLE
ROUTE

TRANSPORTATION
SECTION

FACILITY GATES CLOSED,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
FOR INCREASED
SECURITY MEASURES.
PLEASE USE MAIN ENTRANCE
AT WILSHIRE BLVD.
SCHOOL BUS
96

Ohio Av

78 A 6
LILLY MAE
McCAFFERTY
MAY 13 1890
FEB 23 1966

LANC

NOTICE
AUTHORIZED
PERSONNEL
ONLY

CHARLES
YOUNG
MARYLAND
MECH
US ARMY
WORLD WAR I

STOP

TRASH

NATIONAL
NATIONAL

220

WADSWORTH
WADSWORTH
WADSWORTH
WADSWORTH
226

POLICE HEADQUARTERS
236

117
RESERVED
RESERVED
RESERVED

NOTICE
NO FIREARMS
OR WEAPONS
ALLOWED ON
THIS PROPERTY
18 USC § 930

158

206
Bldgs. 206, 207, 208
Brentwood Theatre
No Left Turn

WESTPORT
CONSTRUCTION
INC

WESTPORT
CONSTRUCTION
INC.
(800) 952-8774

210

BRENTWOOD
BOX OFFICE
WILL CALL INSIDE

256
256

BRENTWOOD
MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

259
259
Vet Industries
Compensated Work Therapy

46
46
46

224

SCULLY
TRUCK RENTAL & LEASING

297 297
NOTICE
NO FIREARMS OR WEAPONS ALLOWED ON THIS PROPERTY

Ohio A
NATIONAL SOLDIERS
big
bus

PERGOLA

EDWARD L
RIENDEAU
ROBERT C
WESTRUM

PERGOLA

Veteran
Wilshire
LOS ANGELES NATIONAL CEM RY
-1898-
TO THOSE WHO
VOLUNTEERED AND
EXTENDED THE HAND
OF LIBERTY TO
ALIEN PEOPLES
-1902-
UNITED SPANISH
WAR VETERANS
DETOUR
9388
CNG

CAUTION
THE MOTTLED DRUMS SAD ROLL HAS SEAT
THE SOLDIERS LAST TATTOO.
NO MORE ON LIFE'S PARADE CHALL LIFE
THAT BRAVE AND FALLEN FEW.