

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION CENTER
(Officers Duplex Quarters, Building 8)
Legally Addressed 5302 East Kellogg
(Commonly Addressed 5500 East Kellogg)
Wichita
Sedgwick County
Kansas

HABS NO. KS-74-A

HABS
KS-74-A

PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA
~~SKETCHES~~
~~REDUCED COPIES OF DRAWINGS~~

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY
GREAT PLAINS SYSTEM SUPPORT OFFICE
MIDWEST FIELD AREA
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1709 JACKSON STREET
OMAHA, NE 68102

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION CENTER,
OFFICERS DUPLEX QUARTERS (BUILDING 8)

HABS No. KS-74-A

Location: According to the Sedgwick County Real Estate records, Veteran Administration Center Building 8 is legally addressed as 5302 East Kellogg, Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas. However, the common address for the property is 5500 East Kellogg. These addresses are for the entire ~~the~~ Veterans Administration Center. The government complex is bounded on the south by U.S. Highway 54 (also known as Kellogg Street), on the east by Edgemoor Street, on the north by Waterman Street, and on the west by Bleckley Drive (See Location Map).

USGS Wichita East Kansas Quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates
14.651580.4171440

Present Owner: United States of America, Veterans Administration, 5302 East Kellogg, Wichita, Kansas 67218

Present Use: Psychiatric Treatment Day Care Facility

Significance: The Georgian Colonial Style Officers Duplex Quarters, Building 8, is a contributing structure within the Veterans Affairs Medical and Regional Office Center complex which was historically named the Veterans Administration Center. According to the documentation for a determination of eligibility prepared on a "National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form" by the Veterans Administration in Washington, D.C., the campus is important as a thematic group illustrative of a major concept in the delivery of veterans' health care. (The Veterans Administration was renamed in 1988 to the Department of Veterans Affairs) The center is also significant for the manner in which standard architectural set designs were used. The veterans hospital is one of at least twenty-nine Georgian Colonial Style facilities constructed from Federal Government architectural set plans. The plans established design standards, placed an emphasis on campuses blending with their immediate environs and that of host communities, and revolutionized patient care by grouping patients together according to health problems. These philosophical and

architectural approaches used in hospital design revolutionized medical facilities constructed throughout the United States between 1923 and 1949. Still in operation today are at least thirty-one Veterans Affairs campuses built by 1934. Nationwide these campuses were similar in construction, functional layout, plan, elevation, and general medical care design. In some cases, designs were reused or adapted for other campuses.

The architectural treatment of the government hospitals with Georgian Colonial theme included minor variations. Originally, the architectural significance included the interior as well as the exterior of the architectural set of Veterans Administration hospitals. However, the interiors of these facilities nationwide have been extensively renovated until the interior significance no longer exists. The exterior interpretation of these standardized plans is still significant.

PART 1: HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- I. Historical Development: The “National Register Nomination Form” prepared of the Veterans Administration Center in Wichita, Kansas, *The Wichita Eagle*, *The Wichita Beacon*, and the Veterans Administration publication of *A History of the Veterans Administration Center, Wichita, Kansas Fiftieth Anniversary 1933-1983* describes the historical development of the federal government facility in Wichita, Kansas. Among these sources occasional references are made about Building 8, one of two residential duplexes constructed for use by senior staff members.

The Veterans Administration Center in Wichita has historically been known in newspaper accounts, secondary sources, and government documentation as the Veterans Administration Medical and Regional Office Center, Veterans Affairs Medical and Regional Office Center, Veterans Affairs Center, United States Veterans Hospital, Regional Veterans Administration Hospital, Veterans Hospital, and/or Veterans Administration Campus. This facility was completed twenty-six months after the city had been selected as the site for a regional veterans hospital (*The Wichita Beacon* 12 March 1933). On 19 March 1931 officials in Washington, D.C.,

announced that Wichita had been favored over forty other communities in the state that had competed for the location of the hospital. The Veterans Administration required the new facility in Kansas be constructed near a roadway and city, have public utilities and public transportation access, and that the parcel have enough acreage for a country or park like setting. The selection of Wichita as the site for the hospital was a tribute to the work of the Wichita Chamber of Commerce United States Veterans Hospital Committee which spent five years quietly lobbying the federal government for such a facility in Kansas. The Chamber of Commerce committee and the Wichita Real Estate Association proposed various land parcels from which the Veterans Administration made its selection. The committee also raised \$9,000 to cover the cost of lobbying the project (*The Wichita Beacon* 13 March 1932). The group also anticipated preparing a community open house once the complex was staffed (*The Wichita Beacon* 12 March 1933).

The selection of Wichita as the site for the new government facility was not only the result of the lobbying campaign but also because Wichita had served as the location of a sub-office of the Veterans Bureau for the Kansas City regional office from 1 December 1924 to 15 March 1925, and as an independent Veterans Bureau Regional Office since 16 March 1925 (*A History of the Veterans Administration Center, Wichita, Kansas*, 1983, 3). This change in 1925 resulted in the Wichita office in a staff increasing in number of employees from fifteen to more than one-hundred (*Ibid.*, 4).

2. Trends in American History: *The New York Times* presents a chronology of the changes that occurred nationally between 1918 and 1932 regarding the veterans affairs. This information is further supported by the Veterans Administration publication titled *A History of the Veterans Administration Center, Wichita, Kansas Fiftieth Anniversary 1933-1983*, by the information submitted by the Veterans Administration in Washington, D.C., on the National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form," and the article "Northwest Architects Register Protest--Want Government to Get Out of Business," which was published in the November 1931 issue of *American Architect*.

As soldiers returned from World War I, the government and Americans quickly discovered how inadequately the medical needs of the returning injured were being met. In 1918 seaboard communities were

scrambling to establish temporary facilities to meet this crisis. Three years later, the United States Congress passed legislation that established the Veterans' Bureau. On 9 August 1921 the three government veterans' services, medical care, vocational education, and insurance, were brought together under this one agency by executive order. President Harding appointed War Risk Insurance Director Charles R. Forbes the first bureau director. Until new agency hospitals were constructed in the post World War I period, veterans received medical care and examinations for pensions, compensation, and other health related benefits at military, public health services, contracted, or government-leased hospitals ("National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form"). The earlier facilities were typically built of wood and often little more than fire hazards. Furthermore, patients were housed together without regard for medical condition. For example, contagious patients were placed in wards with psychiatric, surgical, and general medical patients.

Between 1923 and 1926 at least eight standardized Veterans' Bureau campuses were constructed in the United States. In late 1927 the medical service of the bureau was reorganized following the federal conviction of the bureau director on charges of conspiracy in hospital contracts (*The New York Times* 3 January 1926; 1 September 1927). From 1928 until 1934 at least another 21 campuses were constructed from the architectural set plans for veterans' care ("National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form").

Although most policy makers in the federal government seemed satisfied with the manner and designs of the new facilities for veterans, not all groups were pleased with the United States Supervising Architect's Office or the use of architectural set-plans ("Northwest Architects Register Protest--Want Government to Get Out of Business," *American Architect*, November 1931, 22-23-84-90). In a construction trade conference held in Spokane, Washington on 12 September 1931, United States Senators C. C. Dill and W. L. Jones of Washington, and United States Representatives Robert S. Hall of Mississippi, L. H. Hadley of Washington, and A. T. Smith of Idaho, supported the group's view that government projects should use private architects and local labor, and that the federal government should be decentralized. United States Representative Hadley cited the reorganizing and renaming of the Veterans Bureau as an example of the need for decentralization.

United States Representatives A. T. Smith and S. B. Hill were joined by H. W. Dotty, president of the Oregon chapter of the American Institute of Architects in their criticism of the United States Supervising

Architect. Smith stated the chief architect was a judge with no concept or training in modern architectural concepts. Doty stated that bureaucracy stifled initiative through the use of set plans that were repeatedly used throughout the country without regard for local climate, materials, or regional architecture. Hill stated he had long lobbied the office for the use of western materials and employment of local architects.

G. P. Backman, executive secretary of the Chamber of Commerce in Salt Lake City, Utah, was one of the harshest critics of government construction (Ibid, 88). Backman cited the construction of the hospital in Indianapolis, Indiana, by the Veterans Bureau as an example of government's inefficiency in business. Construction of the hospital was authorized by President Herbert Hoover on 19 December 1929. In a state where more than 300 veterans awaited hospitalization, the facility in Indianapolis required two years for construction from the time of authorization until its opening. According to Backman, actual construction required only nine months while fifteen months were spent on administration functions, including seven months for inspection and consideration of sites.

The Veterans Bureau became the Veterans' Administration in July 1930 by executive order under President Hoover, and the agency became the Department of Veterans Affairs by another executive order on 25 October 1988. After the reorganization in 1930 the apostrophe in the name Veterans' Administration eliminated. (To simplify the use of names in this document, hereafter Veterans' Administration will appear without the apostrophe). The Veterans Administration replaced the Veterans' Bureau, and under this title numerous facilities were constructed. Among the earliest changes after the renaming was the establishment of regional offices. In 1931 Congress authorized \$20,000,000 be spent on constructing new Veterans Administration hospitals and homes. Until this bill passed, the only veteran medical-facility in Kansas sponsored by the government was at Wadsworth, near Leavenworth. The 1931 funding financed the construction of a regional Veterans Administration hospital in Kansas, and of at least a dozen other standardized veterans hospitals across the nation. While newspaper articles often referred to these medical facilities individually as regional veterans hospitals or veterans hospitals which were all known the officially as Veterans Administration centers. The site of each of the facilities was called a campus.

B. SPECIFIC HISTORY OF THE SITE

1. Initial Planning and Development: Congress passed the legislation authorizing the construction of the Wichita hospital in March 1931, the property was acquired in January 1932, bids on the project were advertised in April 1932, ground breaking occurred two months later, and construction was completed in 1933, with final building inspection approved in March 1933. The new hospital in Kansas ultimately cost \$1,250,000. This figure included the price of the real estate, landscaping, construction of fourteen buildings, and equipping the facilities. Of this amount, \$750,000 was spent on actual construction, another \$250,000 on equipment, and \$250,000 for furnishings. On 20 January 1932 the deed transferring ownership of 48.68 acres in the south half of the southwest quarter of Section 24, Township 27 South, Range 1 East was filed in Sedgwick County. The tract cost \$23,230.

Other than the original proposed campus plan published in the local newspaper in March 1932, little is known about the planning stage of the Veterans Administration Center in Wichita. What is known is that the decisions about style, building plans and lay-out, and landscaping were made in Washington, D.C. The Georgian Colonial style was the most popular used by the Veterans Bureau and Veterans Administration during the 1920s and 1930s. Perhaps the Georgian Colonial design was selected because of its associations with tradition, permanence, and community life. When constructed and the landscaping plan completed, the veterans campus created the image of a country estate. At least two of the buildings constructed in Wichita were erected at other Veterans Administration campuses. Building 1 was designed slightly smaller than its predecessor erected in Lincoln, Nebraska (*The Wichita Beacon* 20 March 1931). According to Marvis Atwood, facility chief at the Wichita Veterans Administration Center, the veterans complex at St. Louis, Missouri also has a staff duplex built from the same plans as Building 8.

The complex was planned with future expansion in mind and with three specific groupings for the buildings that clustered them according to function. Although the original plan was redrafted, the basic layout for functional separation remained (See Original Proposed Campus Plan and Tree Planting Map). From the beginning the structures on campus were identified by numbers as much, if not more often, than by functional

name. This method of identification was used nationally by the federal government. Each addition, whether a new wing on an existing building or construction of a new structure, was assigned a building number. The original structures were designed as fireproof and included: Building 1, the main hospital building; Building 2, dining hall; Building 3, administration building, Building 4, recreation building, Building 5, nurses' quarters; Building 6, manager's residence, Buildings 7 and 8, twin officers' duplexes; Building 9, flagpole; Building 10, garage; Building 11, animal house, transformer building, and laundry; Building 12, storehouse; Building 13, boiler house; and Building 14 was the chimney (See Tree Planting Map and Location and Grading Map). The main area associated with patient care and administration duties was prominently arranged along an east-west axis. This area had a deep set-back and began left of center. In both the planned and constructed plans the maintenance area was placed at the rear of the property near the right corner. The residential facilities for manager, nurses, and senior staff members were spread along a north-south axis. This last grouping was spaced farthest from the other two clusters yet prominently displayed by a main access drive near the front along the eastern boundary. This blending of main entrance and separation was undoubtedly planned as an emphasis on the quiet, country-estate atmosphere. While these stately residences reflected tradition through their architectural style, their function symbolized family and home. Once the landscaping on the grounds were completed, these dwellings helped create a residential atmosphere that incorporated the entire grounds.

The type of housing established the staff hierarchy on campus. The manager was assigned a single family residence, senior staff were housed in duplexes, and nurses were assigned dormitory housing. Originally, the nurses facility was constructed as optional housing for the nursing staff. Although city bus service was extended as far east as the center, the campus was in a remote area. Building 6 was a single family residence assigned the manager, an office later renamed director. The job description of the manager required he live on site. This building was the nearest dwelling to the administrative and hospital facilities and separated by the nurses quarters from senior staff members'. The duplexes at Buildings 7 and 8 housed the senior administrative and medical staff officers whose job descriptions required they live on campus. These buildings were designed for Chief of Medicine, Chief of Staff, Chief of Surgery, and Chief of Engineering Services. Building 2, immediately north of Building 1 and located within the administrative and hospital cluster of buildings, housed mess and hospital

attendants on the second floor. These employees were required to live on campus until they attained a specified seniority.

The most noticeable difference between the clustering of the buildings in the original plan and the adopted plan is the spacial grouping among the residential buildings. As constructed, more space was allotted these buildings. Also significant was the addition of a second entrance along Kellogg Street. These drives created an access that served as a drive-through instead of a turn-around. Ultimately, traffic flow was better served by the revision. The change in plans may have been because of soil tests which had not been finalized by the time the original drawing had been released.

Almost three weeks before an advertisement appeared requesting contractors to submit bids to Washington, D.C. for consideration, *The Wichita Beacon* published the original drawing plans for the hospital grounds (See Original Proposed Campus Plan). According to the article, the sketch had been completed in Washington, D.C and was released before soil tests had been submitted (*The Wichita Beacon* 13 March 1932). The tests were needed to determine the best locations for the footings of foundations. At least in part because of the preliminary field work, the arrangement of the buildings was altered.

On April 1932 the federal government advertised the project and requested bids be submitted to Washington, D.C. for consideration the following month. The contract for the job required completion within 250 days (*The Wichita Beacon* 7 August 1932). The ground breaking began on 15 June 1932, and the project was finished ahead of schedule. The speed of the project was possible because of strict organized construction, a large labor force, and mild weather.

Initial planning required an extensive engineering survey of the real estate that had been used as a wheat field, cow pasture, and farmstead location. A few trees existed in the eastern part of the parcel near an old farmhouse which was used as an operational headquarters during construction (*A History of the Veterans Administration Center, Wichita, Kansas*, 1983, 4). The survey began in the extreme southwest corner of the tract. From this point the entire acreage was plotted, including the gully that began at the northwest corner and extended through the middle of the parcel (*The Wichita Eagle*, 12 March 1933).

Following the survey the government architects and the contracted engineering firms worked together establishing the location for the buildings and synchronizing the installation of underground electrical conduits so that construction operations were not hampered. The architects chose the locations while the engineering firm drafted a plan depicting the grade the tract required for proper water drainage (*The Wichita Eagle*, 12 March 1933, 15:1). When the grading and excavation work was completed, 100,000 cubic yards of soil were moved (See historical photographs KS-74-A-40 and KS-74-A-41, and Location and Grading Map). In some areas depressed spots and the gully required more than six feet of fill dirt be added while in other places a smooth slope was accomplished by deep cuts. Ten feet of a shale outcropping were stripped from a hill near the northwest boundary (*A History of the Veterans Administration Center, Wichita, Kansas*, 1983, 4-5). Five and one-half miles of underground lines were installed. This mileage included the laying of sanitary sewer, gas, water, and steam lines as well as a large storm sewer for draining a depressed area in the northeast corner of the tract.

To avoid delays, the process of grading, excavating, and building followed an overall schedule (*The Wichita Eagle*, 12 March 1933, 15). The scheduling made it possible for construction on some of the buildings before the grading was completed and while various underground lines were being installed (*The Wichita Eagle*, 14 August 1932). The elevations for the buildings ranged from 156.0' to 173.0' (See Location and Grading Map).

From the summer of 1932 until March 1933, the site was a center of activity. By August 1932 the site was a mass of orchestrated construction throughout the tract. During the first week of August, concrete was poured for the first floor of the main hospital building, footings and columns for the dining hall were completed, and forms were set for pouring that structure's first floor. The footings for the administration building had been completed and work was to begin on its columns. Also, plans were underway for erecting the recreation building. Construction on the site was completed in 1933, with government inspection of the facility completed in March of that year.

Companies that supplied construction materials included: Local firms Carl Graham Paint and Wallpaper Company, Conner-Ripstra Company, Fortney Tile Company, Gabriel Company, J. H. Turner Coal and Material

Company, J. W. Metz Lumber Company, Kansas Gas and Electric Company, Spencer-Allen Fuel Company, and Wichita Transportation Company. Other firms involved were Fluck Cut Stone Company of Bloomington, Indiana; Plamondon and Gabriel Company of Chicago; Gilfillan Machine Works, Incorporated, of Ebenezer, New York; Olchoff Engineering Company of Kansas City, Missouri; and American Water Softening Company of Philadelphia.

The Spencer-Allen Fuel Company supplied twenty-five carloads of Fort Scott brick masons cement used in constructing the fourteen structures (*The Wichita Beacon* 12 March 1933). The J. H. Turner Coal and Material Company supplied all the brick and hollow tile used on site (Ibid). The brick and tile were manufactured by the Acme Brick Company of Fort Worth, Texas (*A History of the Veterans Administration Center, Wichita, Kansas*, 1983: 5). The Fluck Cut Stone Company's Chicago, Illinois, office was responsible for the Indiana limestone order (Ibid). The Fortney Tile and Mantel Company of Wichita supplied all the marble, ceramic tile, terrazzo, and slate required for the buildings (Ibid); this order included three carloads of ceramic tile, two cars of terrazzo, two of marble, and one of slate (*The Wichita Eagle* 12 March 1933). The Imperial Tile Company furnished dark colored clay tiles embossed with the name of the firm and the name "Ludowic Celadon;" this tile was used for cladding the roofs of Buildings 7 and 8 (Marvis Atwood, telephone interview with author, 29 January 1997).

Two smaller contracts were awarded the Carl Graham Paint and Wallpaper Company of Wichita, which furnished all the glass used for the buildings, and the Plamondon and Gabriel Company of Chicago, which had the painting contract. The Chicago firm employed only local labor for the project (*The Wichita Beacon* 12 March 1933). Construction ended in early 1933, and federal inspectors approved the work in March 1933.

2. Changes in Plan and Site

Early changes on the Veterans Administration Campus included the planting of trees, reduction in acreage because of highway right-of-way, demolition of some buildings and trees, and alterations and construction of structures (See historical photographs KS-74-A-40 through 47, Tree Planting Map, and Location and Grading Map). The aerial historical photograph KS-74-A-40 and the panoramic historical photograph KS-74-A-42 of

the campus show few mature trees existed on the campus from 1933 to about 1935. The stand of trees depicted at the right of the photograph were originally associated with the farmhouse that had existed at the site prior to the construction of the hospital complex . Young trees, plants, and shrubs were planted on the campus after initial hospital construction had been completed (See historical photographs KS-74-A-40 through 47 and Tree Planting Map).

Other campus changes included construction of new buildings, additions to existing buildings, and some building modifications. Between March 1933 and December 1938 four buildings had been added and another was planned. Buildings 15 through 18 listed on the Location and Grading Plan Map of 1 December 1938 listed these structures as follows: Building 15, Incinerator (future); Building 16, Laundry; Building 17, Gas Meter House; and Building 18, Personnel Garage. By 1938 plans had been drafted for Building 19, the General Medical Building, which was erected the following year (See Location and Grading Map). In 1935, 1939, and 1948, additions were made to the hospital building. Among the more minor changes that were made during the early period of the campus were the installation of Langdon awnings on many of the campus buildings, including Building 8 in 1934 (See historical photograph KS-74-A-45), the removal of the awnings by 1943 (See historical photograph KS-74-A-46), and the enclosing of the sun porches on Buildings 7 and 8 sometime between 1934 and 1946 (See historical photographs KS-74-A-45 through KS-74-A-47).

Several changes occurred during the 1940s. Three storage units, Buildings 23, 24 and 25, were constructed in 1947. At the same time, Kellogg Street was widened as US 54 Highway was relocated from Central Avenue to Kellogg Street. With this roadway alteration some of the campus grounds were used for the roadway project. In 1948 a summerhouse was erected as a gift from the Soroptimist Club of Wichita. The Regional Office Building, the Auxiliary Generator Building, and the Tractor Shed were built the following year.

No other structures were erected until 1975. At that time the ten vehicle carport, the second Auxiliary Generator Building, an Oxygen Storage Pad, and the Pump House were constructed, and Building 7 (one of the Officers Duplex Quarters) was remodeled for use as a patient day care facility. A brick wall was constructed along Edgemoor Street at approximately the same time as the remodeling of Building 7. In 1977 Building 8 was

also transformed into a Day Care Treatment Center. The two altered duplexes are still used as treatment facilities.

3. Individuals Associated with the Site:

A variety of individuals were associated with the creation of the Veterans Administration Center in Wichita. These persons included local landowners, businessmen, federal employees, and a Chicago builder described in Wichita newspapers as nationally prominent. At least 300 workers were employed in the construction of the facility; most were Wichitans, although some were from the Chicago based company of Henry B. Ryan.

Among those honored for their association with the hospital are Emil and Lenore Elder, Eben W. And Florence Pyle, and Burt and Pauline Comer, the owners of Section 24 who sold part of the southwest quarter. The street Elpyco, located one block west of the hospital tract's western boundary, is an acronym created from the family names of these people.

The Wichita Chamber of Commerce members that comprised the United States Veterans Hospital Committee included Chairman Harry A. Ortmeyer, Warren B. Blazier, Eben W. Pyle, William R. Talbott, and Donald F. Peppers (*The Wichita Beacon* 12 March 1933). Two committee members were listed in the *Who's Who in Wichita 1929*. Ortmeyer was the treasurer of Ortmeyer Lumber Company, and was married to Clara Vermillion, the daughter of a prominent local attorney. Pyle was an oil producer and rancher. He was born in Kansas in 1883, and graduated from Kansas University. Pyle moved to Wichita ca. 1914, and was one of the owners of the land the chamber purchased for the hospital. Donald F. Peppers moved to Wichita in January 1924. For six years he served as manager of the Veterans' Bureau. From 1930 to 1940 Peppers was manager of the Veterans Administration Center in Wichita.

General Frank T. Hines became the Director of the United States Veterans Administration in 1930. On 19 March 1931, he announced Wichita had been awarded the hospital project. He and his staff also approved the site for the hospital (*The Wichita Beacon*, 12 March 1933). According to *The Wichita Beacon* 7 August 1932, Hines visited Wichita, along with General Wood, and Colonel Phelan, before approving the selected location. Hines signed his approval on the architectural drawings.

Willis D. Hayes, Jr. was superintendent of construction for the United States Veterans Administration and was the government official in charge of overseeing the work in Wichita. He was a member of the Veterans Architectural Bureau in Washington, D.C., and the designer of the Administration Building and the Storehouse on the hospital grounds in Wichita. His ideas were incorporated in a number of other buildings at the facility (*The Wichita Beacon*, 12 March 1933; *The Wichita Eagle*, 12 March 1933). He also designed the large smokestack seen in historical photographs KS-74-A-40 and KS-74-A-41. Before joining government service, Hayes had been superintendent for the construction of a \$7,000,000 Standard Manufacturing Company plant in Baltimore Maryland. A bachelor, Hayes became an employee of the government ca. 1929. Within his first three years as a federal worker, he had designed two government buildings (*The Wichita Beacon* 7 August 1932). He later served as the engineering officer for the Wadsworth Veterans Administration Center (*A History of the Veterans Administration Center, Wichita, Kansas*, 1983, 5). Hayes and his two staff members, assistant Edward Kane, and secretary Miss Hazel Horn, temporarily relocated to Wichita for the construction.

The Regional Office of the United States Veterans Administration assigned the project to their staff members Joseph A. Fahy, general superintendent of construction, and Jacob Pyrah, senior mechanical engineer (*The Wichita Eagle*, 12 March 1933, 14:1,3). Hayes moved to Wichita when work commenced on the site. He remained until the job was completed (*The Wichita Beacon* 12 March 1933).

Various government architects were associated with the project. According to the original drawings, at least four architects were involved in the drafting of the plans for buildings 7 and 8, also known as the Officers Duplex Quarters. The sub-division chief assigned the structure was F. J. Wemple. Others included an architect named Turner, who was responsible for drafting most of the design plans, and another named Copeland, who designed the heating system; B. S. Elliott designed the plumbing system.

The general contractor for the job was the Henry B. Ryan Company of Chicago, Illinois, a firm that had a national reputation for constructing government buildings. At the time the Wichita hospital was built, Ryan had already erected nine other hospitals and several post offices throughout the United States (*The Wichita Beacon* 7 August 1932). Ryan established an office in the Hotel Broadview in Wichita, and repeated visited the city

during the construction process. Other Ryan employees associated with the hospital included Gus Newberg, company superintendent, Gus Solberg, general superintendent of the firm, and T. A. Walker (*The Wichita Eagle*, 12 March 1933; *The Wichita Beacon* 12 March 1933).

Wichita Civil Engineer Don C. Moehring was in charge of testing the soil and determining where the footings for the buildings would be located (*The Wichita Beacon* 12 March 1933). According to Don C. Moehring, II, also a civil engineer, Moehring senior graduated from Ohio Northern University about 1917. The following year he received his Civil Engineering Degree from the same university. Born in St. Mary's, Ohio, Moehring senior moved to Wichita during the early 1920s and worked as the assistant city engineer until 1927 when he opened his own business. Some of the projects he was associated with included many of the bridge designs that spanned the Drainage Canal through the city of Wichita. He also was involved in the foundation investigation in the construction of the double basement of the Kress Building in downtown Wichita.

Central Realty Engineering Company, headed by Engineer Ray Redburn, was in charge of grading, laying out, and detailing plans for pipes, conduits, and sewer installation. The Veterans Administration Center in Wichita was Redburn's and Central Realty Engineering Company's third government contract. The other government projects were in Cheyenne, Wyoming, and Danville, Illinois (*The Wichita Beacon* 12 March 1933). Redburn worked with the architects and the United States Department of Forestry, the latter was in charge of landscaping (*The Wichita Beacon* 12 March 1933).

Four firms were contracted for plumbing, heating, and electrical installation. These businesses included Connor and Ripstra of Wichita, with Charles Connor as field superintendent and J. G. Ripstra as office manager; subcontractor of the electrical work was General Construction and Electrical Company, A. A. Reicher, manager; refrigeration was contracted to Olchoff Engineering Company, of Kansas City with Morris Olchoff as manager, also listed were C. M. Bounds and R. McMasters; the water softening contract was with American Water Softener Company of Philadelphia, J. W. Earls the superintendent (*The Wichita Eagle* 12 March 1933).

Mr. Fortney, of Fortney Tile and Mantel Company, was the owner of the newest tile company in Wichita at the time he was contracted for the installation of all tile and slate used on the project. His work created forty-two construction jobs at the site (*The Wichita Eagle*, 12 March 1933, 15: 2-3).

4. Historical Events or Developments Associated with the Site:

Historical events and developments associated with the site reflect changes on the national and international scene as well as the symbiotic relationship between the city of Wichita and the campus. The selection of Wichita as the site of the hospital had an economic and developmental impact on the community. The facility had an economic impact that also effected demographics of the city with the Veterans Administration's requirement that the boundaries or city limits of the city be extended to include the facility. Economically, the facility not only stimulated construction but also generated local jobs that in 1933 were worth \$200,000. The Veterans Administration was also responsible for the annexation of additional real estate to the city, and the extension of public utilities and transportation as far east as Edgemoor Drive (*The Wichita Beacon* 13 March 1932). The extension of the eastern city limits from Oliver Avenue to Edgemoor Drive was one of the agency requirements in the selection of Wichita as the location for the hospital complex (*The Wichita Beacon* 13 March 1932). This annexation was necessary for extension of public utilities as far east as Edgemoor (See City Limits Map 1929).

The addition of infrastructure in this area also stimulated other development in the area. Until the expansion of the city limits, no housing existed along Kellogg Street east of Oliver Avenue. Along this east-west thoroughfare buildings remained sparse until the late 1930s. Initially, the area developed as multi-family and single-family housing with some isolated commercial buildings. Immediately north and east of the Veterans Administration Center residences were established in middle-income housing that was constructed primarily between 1929 and 1950. A cluster of multi-family, ranch-style, four-unit housing was constructed along Kellogg immediately west of the center along Kellogg Street during the 1940s. Most of the housing in the area were constructed of wood and/or red brick. Many are more than one-story high. Stylistically and/or type, the main architectural influences in the neighborhood are Tudor, colonial, and American foursquare single-family

residences. After U.S. 54 Highway was rerouted from Central Avenue to Kellogg Street, commercial development along Kellogg became more prominent.

Besides the economic and development impact on the city, the Veterans Administration Center had a social tie with the community. Over the years, Wichitans made ward visits, furnished entertainment, and even donated a structure. Probably the earliest and most unique social role the facility had occurred during the construction of the site. At that time, the aviation industry was locally in its infancy. During the 1920s Wichita became a booming aviation center. More than 100 businesses in the city were associated with the industry. Weekend air shows and jaunts over the city were a popular forms of entertainment during the 1920s and 1930s while the industry was in its infancy. Because the city airport was also on the east side of the city, and the hospital grounds and construction were extensive, flights over the building project were part of the local entertainment. These aerial excursions were available to the general populous for a minimal fee; flight schools also toured the sight by air during lessons. Local newspapers published some of the aerial photographs taken by amateur and professional photographers who participated in the junkets over the grounds. *The Wichita Eagle* on 12 March 1933 published a full-page of campus views that include Building 8. Other photographs appeared in *The Wichita Eagle* on 27 February 1933. Another significant aerial photograph of the site appears in the Veterans Administration publication *A History of the Veterans Administration Center, Wichita, Kansas Fiftieth Anniversary 1933-1983* (See historic photograph KS-74-A-40, titled The Hospital Complex soon after its opening in 1933 and KS-74-A-41).

Because of the lobbying role the Wichita Chamber of Commerce had played in Wichita being selected as the host community for the facility, and because the regional veterans office manager also served on the chamber committee, this organization had expected to cosponsor a community open house at the Veterans Administration Center when the facility opened. For a year local newspapers repeatedly mentioned the expected grand-opening and the Chamber of Commerce's expectations of being involved in the planning of the event. However, the facility began service without fanfare. The quiet manner in which the hospital began functioning was probably because of the impact of national events on the local level and the hospital administration's desire to avoid

association with a negative image. The Great Depression had begun nationally with the stock market crash in 1929. By 1932, the Depression was affecting the Wichita economy. Along with this economic crisis, Congress slashed veterans benefits and Veterans Administration personnel budgets while continuing construction of new facilities for the agency. In addition, many veterans protested. Some 12,000 to 15,000 persons staged a march on Washington in 1932, and in 1933 a Veterans Administration doctor in Ohio was murdered and a plot was formulated to murder a United States Congressman because benefits were denied veterans (*The Wichita Beacon* 30 June 1933).

The "Bonus Expeditionary Force" march occurred in 1932. People on both sides of the issue, World War I veterans and President Herbert Hoover's administration, were criticized. In 1924 Congress had passed legislation which provided for "adjusted compensation certificates" to veterans. These certificates were compensation for loss of income during the war, and were to be redeemable in 1945 (David A. Shannon, *BETWEEN THE WARS: America, 1919-1941*, 2nd Ed., 166). Because of the Depression, veterans demanded earlier payment. In 1931 Congress overrode a presidential veto on a bill which authorized the payment of half the bonus money. Veterans demanded full payment. Hoover remained opposed to any payment because he feared it would have an inflationary effect on the economy. World War I veterans arrived in Washington in May and remained until late July. Many of the veterans arrived with their families. They built temporary housing, and were under constant supervision by the local police force. In late July Hoover ordered the police to clear the area. One officer fired into a crowd of marchers, killing two veterans. Fearing riots, the president then called out the army to remove the marchers from the city. General Douglas MacArthur carried out the order. Cavalry and infantrymen with bayonets in place were reinforced by tanks. The marchers were forced from Washington, D.C., and their temporary housing burned. Some politicians and media branded the agitators as communists.

In 1933 the federal government slashed Veterans Administration funding, abolished disability allowances to 400,000 veterans, and reduced the operational expenses for the Wichita facility before it even opened (*The Wichita Beacon* 1 May, 30 June 1933). The hospital began service quietly on 16 November 1933. The event received little attention in the two local newspapers. Ironically, the center was completed ahead of schedule but

its opening came six months later than anticipated. The reason for the delay is unknown, but was probably due to administrative procedures.

The Veterans Administration Center in Wichita began as a regional office that served all but ten counties in Kansas and as a veterans hospital. While the 1930s were lean years for the facility, the 1940s reversed the trend. During and following World War II, the economic influence in Wichita was greatly enhanced as staffing increased dramatically. However, budget figures are unavailable as all such records of this period in the Veterans Administration Center in Wichita have been destroyed. Between 1945 and 1948 employment of the office increased from 263 to 900 persons and new medical training programs were incorporated into the hospital program. The regional office staff increased so greatly that two employee shifts worked in the limited space (*A History of the Veterans Administration Center* 1983:7). In 1946 the office relocated to the Wichita branch of the Boeing Airplane Company where it transacted business in the federal-owned administration building. (Boeing is located directly west of McConnell Air Force Base. See Location Map.) In 1949 the regional office moved back on campus after construction was completed on Building 26. The following year the regional office and hospital management were consolidated into the Veterans Administration Center. The title of the regional office manager was replaced by the title center manager and the hospital manager became known as the medical director. The duties of the new titles changed somewhat from the old job description. Later, the title of center manager was replaced with center director.

Originally the hospital was constructed for 150 patients. Before World War II ended the hospital had increased capacity to 246 beds. Physician staff at the hospital increased in number during the 1940s. Several administration doctors were commissioned in the armed forces and served their tour of duty at the hospital. In addition, army and navy medical graduates completed their military obligation at the hospital. Nineteen students from the University of Kansas Medical School in Kansas City, Kansas completed their residency at the Veterans Administration campus in Wichita between 1946 and 1949.

Several changes occurred during the 1970s. In 1973 the Nurses' Residence was converted into training classrooms for the Physician Assistant School. Two years later, the building was extensively remodeled for this purpose and for the Medical Technology Program associated with Wichita State University.

PART II. DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

A. PHYSICAL CHARACTER OF THE SITE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT (1996)

1. Physical Description of the Site:

The Wichita Veterans Administration Campus has open, gently sloping grounds that is slightly higher at the northern boundary. Dry Creek borders the campus along the western boundary abutting Bleckley Drive. Trees are scattered throughout the area, but are concentrated more in the southeastern part of the campus. A total of eighteen paved parking lots are located near the twenty-five buildings that comprise the complex. The buildings are arranged in three groupings: the hospital complex, the utility structures, and the residential units. The hospital complex and utility group are along the north section of the grounds, near Waterman Street. The residential units are near the southeast corner of the property at the intersection of Edgemoor and Kellogg streets. All entrances are paved. The main entries are at the southwest and southeast corners of the campus off Kellogg Street. Another road enters the grounds north of Building 5 from Edgemoor Street. Two other entrances are along Waterman Street on the north. The northeast entrance separates the main hospital complex from the utility buildings which are typically smaller and one-story high.

2. Surrounding Environment:

The Veterans Administration Center is an open area surrounded by commercial and residential neighborhoods. The commercial district fronts the four lanes of Kellogg Street. A mixture of commercial and mostly residential development stretches along the western boundary of the campus. Bleckley Drive on the north is a gently curving, two-lane street carrying a low traffic volume. The northern boundary of the campus is comprised of residential housing along the two-lane Waterman Street. Edgemoor Street on the west is a four-lane thoroughfare that has extensive open area on the east. Currently, the only building in the immediate area east of Edgemoor is Engine House Number Nine, which is northeast of Building 6. Until recently, a small

parochial school, church, and residence were located in the park-like setting on the northeast corner of the intersection of Kellogg and Edgemoor streets; these buildings have been demolished.

B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPLEX

1. Exterior

Twenty-five buildings comprise the Veterans Administration Campus. Most are two or more stories high. The cluster of older hospital and administrative buildings and the residential grouping are two, three, and four stories in height. The exterior walls are of common bond brick with gable or hip roofs. Some wings on the buildings, including Building 8, have balustrade decks. The Georgian Colonial architectural features present on the oldest buildings clustered around the hospital and that comprise the residential buildings include brick quoins, classical eave and cornice treatment, exposed basement walls of brick, fanlight or semi-circular windows above a paneled doors accented by engaged columns supporting pediment entries. The windows are symmetrically arranged double-hung sashes which in the residential buildings have six panes in both the upper and lower portions. The residences also feature small entry porches or stoops.

Most of the fourteen structures that originally comprised the complex were constructed with reinforced concrete skeleton frames covered with hollow tile and red, Acme brick. The original structures were trimmed in both wood and Indiana limestone. Typically, the buildings have gable roofs; exceptions include buildings 5, 21, 30, 34, and 60. Building 5 has a hip roof and gable dormers. Buildings 21, 34 and 60 have flat roofs. Building 30 has a shed roof. Stylistically, the older buildings on campus are Georgian Colonial. Those constructed in the past thirty years are modern. The main hospital structure, Building 1, is the centerpiece of the complex and is flanked on the east by Building 4 and the north by Building 2. These three buildings feature three stories, decorative bands of stone, irregular massing, and parapet gables with gable dormers, and round columns that accent the front entrances. Building 1 also has cupola and quoins.

Buildings 7 and 8 are identical, symmetrical, residential duplexes (See photographs KS-74-A-48 and KS-74-A-49 of original drawings). Both red-brick buildings have sun porches and end chimneys on the north and south sides. The roofs of these structures are clay tile. The double-hung windows typically have six glass lights in the upper and lower sections. Constructed from the same plans, the only difference between the units is the

main entrances that front the west. Building 7 has round columns supporting a gabled pediment. The front doors on this duplex have six panels and a multi-light fanlight. Building 8 has fluted, square columns that support a broken pediment with urn. The urn decoration is repeated in the center of the gable dormers.

2. Interior

In the more public buildings of the older buildings on campus the floors and lower portions of some walls were finished in marble, ceramic tile, terrazzo, and/or slate. The interior of the hospital (Building 1), administration building (Building 3), and nurses residence (Building 5), for example, were constructed with marble staircases. Building 1 also featured curved corners at the base of the walls. Typically, the walls of most buildings were plaster. The heating systems installed were steam radiators.

The interiors of Buildings 7 and 8 were designed as private residences rather than institutional buildings, and were therefore finished with less expensive materials (See photographs KS-74-A-48, KS-74-51 through KS-74-A-53 of original drawings). The floors of the duplexes were wood tongue-and-groove flooring. The attic flooring is the only original flooring visible after the remodeling; it is also tongue-and-groove and measures 1" x 4". Each duplex unit had three bedrooms plus a finished attic room which was originally used for additional bedroom space. Bathrooms on the second floor featured two arches, one originally enclosed the bathtub and the other the toilet area.

3. Changes over Time:

Several mature trees have been removed over the past few decades as buildings were erected on the premises. Other changes include the improvement of drainage along the bed of Dry Creek. When the campus was constructed in 1932-1933, part of the creek was channeled into an underground storm sewer with a 3'-0" diameter. In 1982 this system was replaced by a 1'-0" wide and 5'-0" deep culvert.

During the 1940s the Veterans Summer House was constructed west of Building 6 and Building 26, and an irregularly shaped, flat roof, red brick, office building was constructed north of Building 1. The 60' x 30' Summer House had a roof supported by brick pillars on three sides; weatherproof copper screens spanned between the pillars. The east side of the room had an elevated stage, also protected on three sides by the same screening.

During the 1970s several changes occurred to the campus. A new ambulance entrance was added at the front of Building 3. Buildings 1 and 2 were connected on the second floor by a corridor. New heating and fire prevention sprinkler systems were installed campus wide, and all patient-room doorways in the hospital were widened. Buildings 6, 7, and 8 were extensively remodeled on the interior as their function changed from residential to treatment facilities. A brick wall was constructed along Edgemoor Street.

Other improvements were made in the 1980s. Buildings 34, 60, and 61 were constructed. Building 34 is the Medical Surgical Building, 60 is a one-story, nursing-home, care unit, and 61 is the new Regional Office Building. Building 60 was erected where the Summer House had been located. The open structure was demolished for this new construction project.

Building 8 remained virtually unchanged until 1977. At that time, major exterior and interior alterations were made. The exterior changes included the following: Existing underground electrical service was reworked as needed, new electrical underground line laid, new transformers were installed, and a new concrete walk poured at the rear of the building (See Site Plan of Residential Units). A one-story, brick addition was constructed on the northeast corner of the east facade for use by physically challenged patients. Three windows and their sills were removed, one of these openings was filled with brick and the other two were altered to door openings. All of the original wood frame windows were replaced with metal frame Thermopane windows. The sun porches on the north and south ends of the building were enclosed with finished paneling installed between the original wood columns. The entrance added at the northeast corner of the building was constructed of finished paneling that matched the altered sun porches, brick walls on the east and south sides, and a glass door and finished paneling on the north side. (See Partial East Elevation, 1977; North Elevation, 1977, and Partial East Elevation at South End of Building, 1977.) The entry doors on the front of the building were rehung to open outward rather than swing inward. Six air conditioning units were installed along the east side of the building.

The interior of Building 8 was also extensively changed in 1977 (See Alteration Drawings Basement, 1977; First Floor, 1977, and Second Floor, 1977). Built-ins in the kitchen of the north duplex unit were removed along with the linoleum floor covering. Except for the two bedrooms along the exterior south wall, all closets in the bedrooms on the second floor were removed for elevator installation and for creating a hallway. The doors and

plaster walls of the attic were removed, as were the attic stairs. Folding wood stairways were installed in the newly created hallway for attic access. The wood basement staircases were replaced with steel stairway. Acoustic tile, drop ceilings were added throughout the building. With the exception of the front entry doors, all doors throughout the building were replaced with metal doors. All carpeting was removed and replaced with carpet that complied with state fire standards for day care center use.

The plumbing was extensively replaced, and new heating system added. All but the attic radiators were removed along with the related plumbing. With the exception of the basement, all lavatories and related pipes were removed and replaced. The bathtubs and related plumbing in the second floor bathrooms were removed and vanities installed in the bathtub archways. In the basement the utility sinks in the north unit were relocated from along the east wall to an interior north wall. Two bathrooms were created in closet areas along the east wall, one in each duplex unit.

The electrical system was completely reworked, and three electrical boxes replaced the originals. The new breaker boxes were surface mounted. One was a 400 ampere main and the other two were 100 ampere. One of the 100 ampere boxes was dedicated to three of the six new air conditioners. The largest box controlled the other three air conditioning units and the elevator. New surface and recessed lights replaced the original fixtures, except in the attic. More outlets were added in each of the rooms.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

Veterans Administration, 5302 East Kellogg, Wichita, Kansas 67218.

B. EARLY VIEWS

Veterans Administration Hospital, Public Relations Office, Wichita, Kansas.

Wichita Eagle, Photograph Library, Wichita, Kansas.

C. INTERVIEWS

Anita Anderson with Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Illinois. 23 October 1996. Little information on general contractors. Information is indexed by building name. No information on Henry B. Ryan Company.

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Marvis Atwood. Department of Veterans Affairs. Veterans Administration Center. Engineering Services, Chief of Facility. Interviews from May 1996 through January 1997.

Tim Barton with Commission on Chicago Landmarks, Chicago, Illinois. 23 October 1996. Little information on file for general contractors. No information on Henry B. Ryan Company.

Chicago Art Institute, Chicago, Illinois. 23 October 1996. No information on general contractors.

Rhonda Edens. Department of Veterans Affairs. Veterans Administration Center. Public Relations. October 1996 through December 1996, January -March 1997. According to Ms. Edens, all annual reports and official reports through the 1950s have been destroyed. If any copies of these documents exist they would be in the agency files in Washington, D.C.

Illinois Historical Society, Architecture Section, Archive Section, and Reading Room. 23 October 1996. Little information on general contractors. No information on Henry B. Ryan Company. Not listed in 1930 publication of Who's Who in Chicago.

Don C. Moehring, II, owner of Moehring & Associates Consulting Engineers, Wichita, Kansas and son of Don C. Moehring. 7 November 1996.

Ann Swallow, Illinois Preservation Office. 23 October 1996. No information on Henry B. Ryan Company.

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U.S. Interior Department. National Park Service. Continuing Date. "National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas." VA Historic Sites Survey, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Interior Department. National Park Service. 30 June 1995. "Project 54-87 K-4445-01 Kellogg/Oliver Interchange Kellogg Avenue (U.S. 54) from Hillside to Waverly Streets Sedgwick County, Kansas ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT and DRAFT SECTION F(f) STATEMENT." By the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, and Kansas Department of Transportation, and the City of Wichita, Kansas, and in cooperation with the Department of Veterans Affairs.

2. Secondary and Published Sources

The New York Times 19 February, 1 March, 20 September, 23 October 1925; 3 January, 12 October 1926; 1 September 1927; 25 March, 10 October, 2 November, 1928; 3, 29 June, 19 December 1929.

"Northwest Architects Register Protest--Want Government to Get Out of Business." *American Architect*, November 1931, 23, 84-90.

Shannon, David A. *BETWEEN THE WARS: America, 1919-1941*. 2nd. Ed., Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

Veterans Administration. *A History of the Veterans Administration Center, Wichita, Kansas Fiftieth Anniversary 1933-1983*, 1983.

The Wichita Beacon 20 March 1931; 13 March, 4 April, 7 August 1932; 12 March, 31 May, 1, 30 June, 16 November 1933.

The Wichita Eagle 11 August 1921; 20 March 1931; 12 March, 13 August, 16, 17 November 1933.

E. LIKELY SOURCES NOT YET INVESTIGATED

Government records in Washington, D.C. have not been researched nor has contact been established with past employees or families associated with the Wichita Administration Center or their families. According to Rhonda Edens with the Veterans Administration Center in Wichita, after a check for historic documentation by she and the staff librarian, it was discovered that no annual reports have been preserved until recent years. Copies of these reports may be on file in departmental records in Washington, D.C. Another source not investigated is the Wichita Chamber of Commerce. For information on the Henry B. Ryan Company of Chicago, Illinois, a check of State of Illinois Corporation Records on file with the Secretary of State might prove useful.

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

The U.S. 54 Highway Six-lane Freeway Major Modernization Program is tentatively scheduled for a construction contract awarding date of April 1997. This ongoing project has stretched across the city from west to east. The current project begins slightly east of Hillside Avenue and spans a distance of approximately 1.1 miles, ending east of Edgemoor Street. Currently, U.S. 54 Highway has an existing 80'-0" right-of-way which has 60'0" developed into a four lane divided highway with a 12'-0" to 14'-0" raised median. The U.S. 54 Freeway Modernization Program will increase the number of highway lanes by two, have a concrete barrier 2'-0" wide down the center, and have 22'-0" total for emergency medians, and have a frontage road along the north side in front of the Veterans Administration Center. Other changes include redesigning the Kellogg and Edgemoor intersection.

According to the draft of the "Memorandum of Agreement" entered into by the Federal Highway Administration, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Kansas State Historic Preservation Officer dated 4 October 1994, the proposed highway changes would have an effect on a World War I monument at the intersection of Bleckly and Kellogg

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located on the western boundary of the Veterans Administration Center, would require the transfer of land from the Veterans Administration Center to the city of Wichita for highway right-of-way, and would require the demolition of Building 8, portions of the brick wall along Edgemoor and Kellogg Street, and an equipment shed. The agreement states the razing of these buildings and structure could only occur after proper documentation was recorded of Building 8, after elements identified by the State Historic Preservation Officer for commemorative purposes were removed and made available for preserving by the preservation officer, and after the roof tiles of clay from Building 8 were salvaged by the city of Wichita and stored at a location named by the Veterans Administration Center. Furthermore, the city of Wichita was to enter an agreement with the Veterans Administration Center in which the city would agree to develop a landscape plan for the campus which met the approval of the state preservation officer. This landscaping was to be maintained by the city. The plan was to include reconstruction of the brick wall that wraps around the corner of the property boundary at the intersection of Edgemoor and Kellogg. In addition, the World War I monument erected by the American Legion, Thomas Hopkins Post Number 4 in 1937 was to be relocated to a location on the campus grounds. Before the move documentation of the structure was to be developed and archival quality copies provided the state preservation officer for preserving, and a landscape plan was to be reviewed by the preservation officer. The monument site was to be maintained by the Veterans Administration Center. All aspects of this agreement are being followed.

Prepared by: Sheryll L. White

Title: Historian

Affiliation: W2 Research, Subcontractor of Howard Needles Tammen
and Bergendoff

Date: 5 April 1997

PART V. GRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Location and Grading Map, Revisions 1 December 1938. From Department of Veterans Affairs. Veterans Administration Center, Wichita, Kansas. Engineering Services. File Folder No. 1. Number 19-E. "Location & Grading Plan, Building No. 19." Drawn by C.A.W. and H.V.M. Revisions 1 December 1938.

Location Map. From Kansas Blue Print. Map No. 5-70-5. City of Wichita 1996.

Original Proposed Campus Plan (Not as Built). From *The Wichita Beacon* 13 March 1932, A11:5. Traced by Jerry K. White, Technical Illustrator, October 1996.

North Elevation, Remodeling. From Veterans Administration, 5302 East Kellogg, Wichita, Kansas, Building 8, Drawn by Gates 18 August 1977.

Partial East Elev. @ South End of Building, Remodeling. From Veterans Administration, 5302 East Kellogg, Wichita, Kansas, Building 8, Drawn by Gates 18 August 1977.

Partial East Elevation @ North End of Building, Remodeling. From Veterans Administration, 5302 East Kellogg, Wichita, Kansas, Building 8, Drawn by Gates, 18 August 1977.

Photographic Map, Building 8, Remodeled Basement. From Floor Plans Drawing. Veterans Administration, 5302 East Kellogg, Wichita, Kansas, Building 8, Drawn by Gates 18 August 1977. Traced by Jerry K. White, Technical Illustrator, October 1996.

Photographic Map, Building 8, Remodeled First Floor. From Floor Plans Drawing. Veterans Administration, 5302 East Kellogg, Wichita, Kansas, Building 8, Drawn by Gates 18 August 1977. Traced by Jerry K. White, Technical Illustrator, October 1996.

Photographic Map, Building 8, Remodeled First Floor. From Floor Plans Drawing. Veterans Administration 5302 East Kellogg, Wichita, Kansas, Building 8, Drawn by Gates 18 August 1977. Traced by Jerry K. White, Technical Illustrator, October 1996.

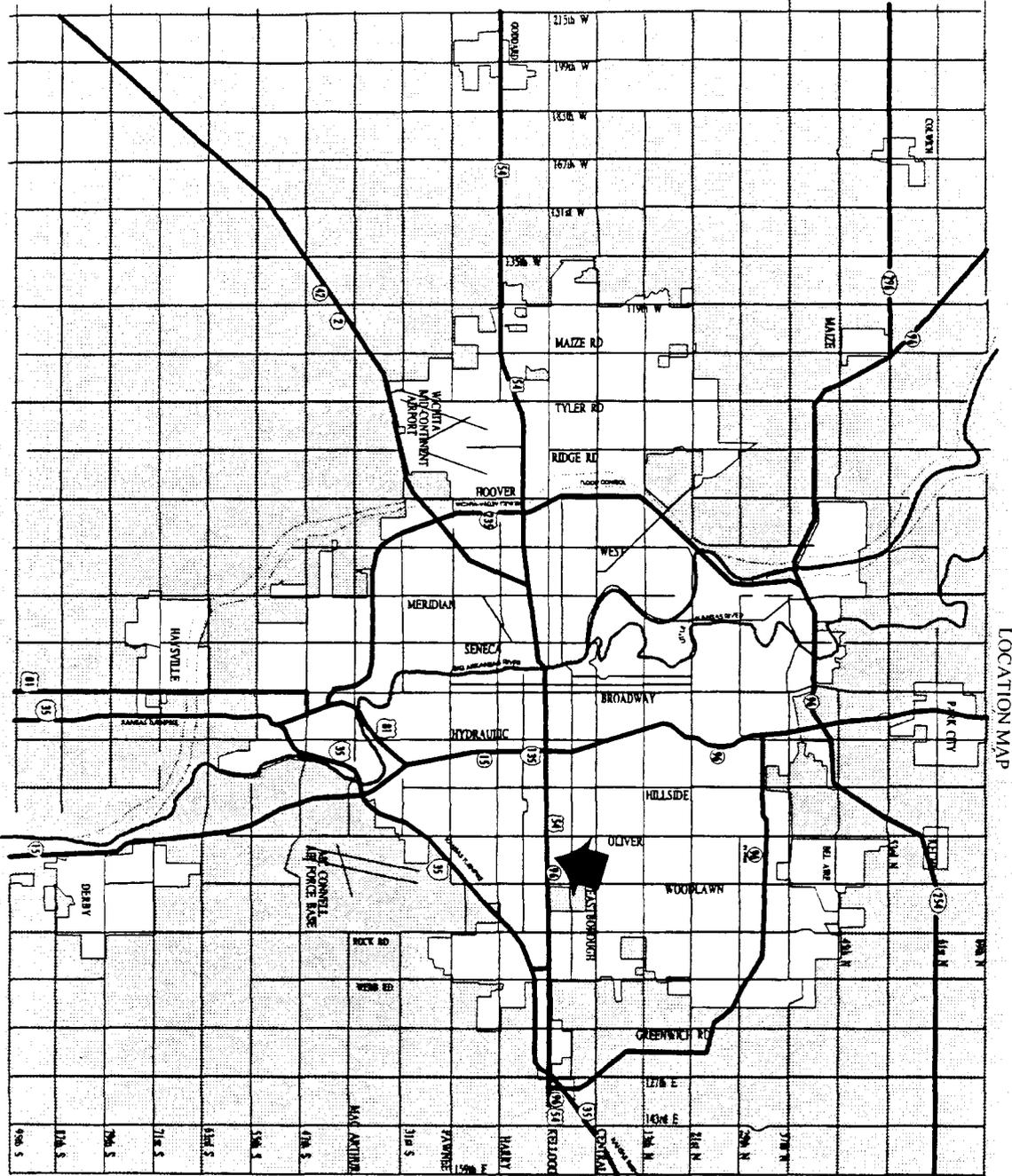
Site Plan of Residential Units. From Veterans Administration Hospital, Building 8 Remodeling Drawings, 1977.

Tree Planting Map, Revisions 3 February 1934. From Department of Veterans Affairs. Veterans Administration Center, Wichita, Kansas. Engineering Services. File Folder No. 1. Number 66R. "Tree Planting Plan." Drawn by A. B. Metcalf. 17 March 1933, Revisions 3 February 1934.

Veterans Administration Campus Map. From Veterans Administration, Public Relations Office, Wichita, Kansas. Traced by Jerry K. White, Technical Illustrator, October 1996.

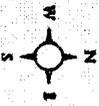
Wichita City Limits, 1929 (Showing Relationship to Veterans Administration Campus). From Kansas Blue Print. City of Wichita 1995.

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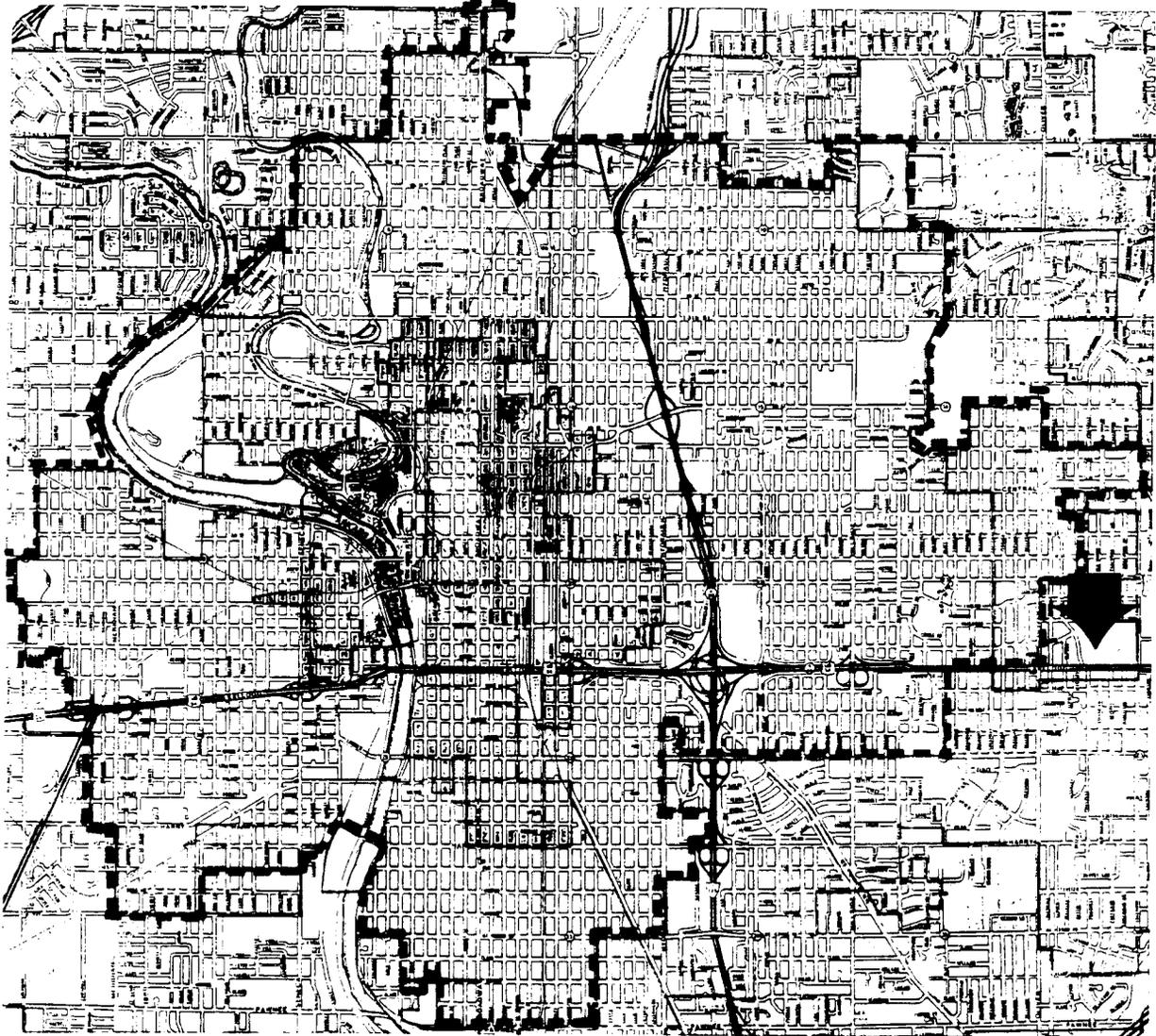
LOCATION MAP

CITY
 of
 WICHITA
 and
 VICINITY



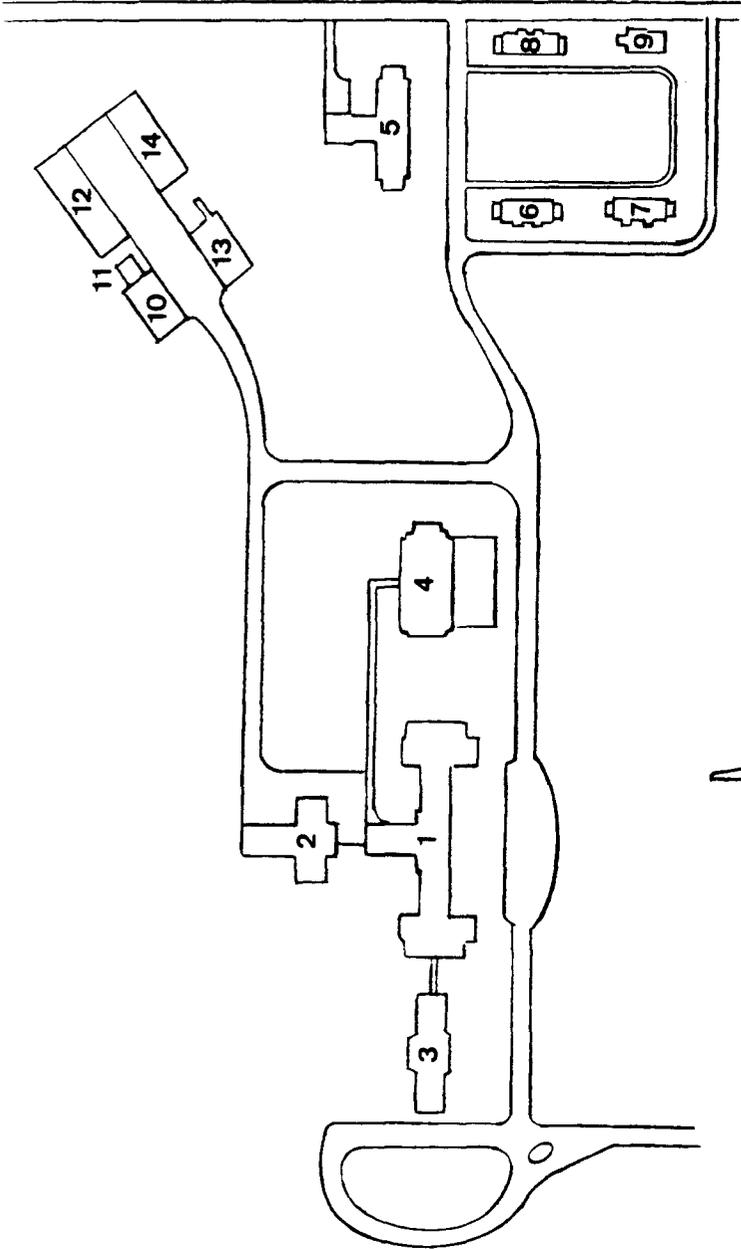
KANSAS BLUE PRINT
 2011 PRINTED
 MAP NO. 8-704

WICHITA CITY LIMITS. 1929
(Showing Relationship to Veterans Administration Campus)



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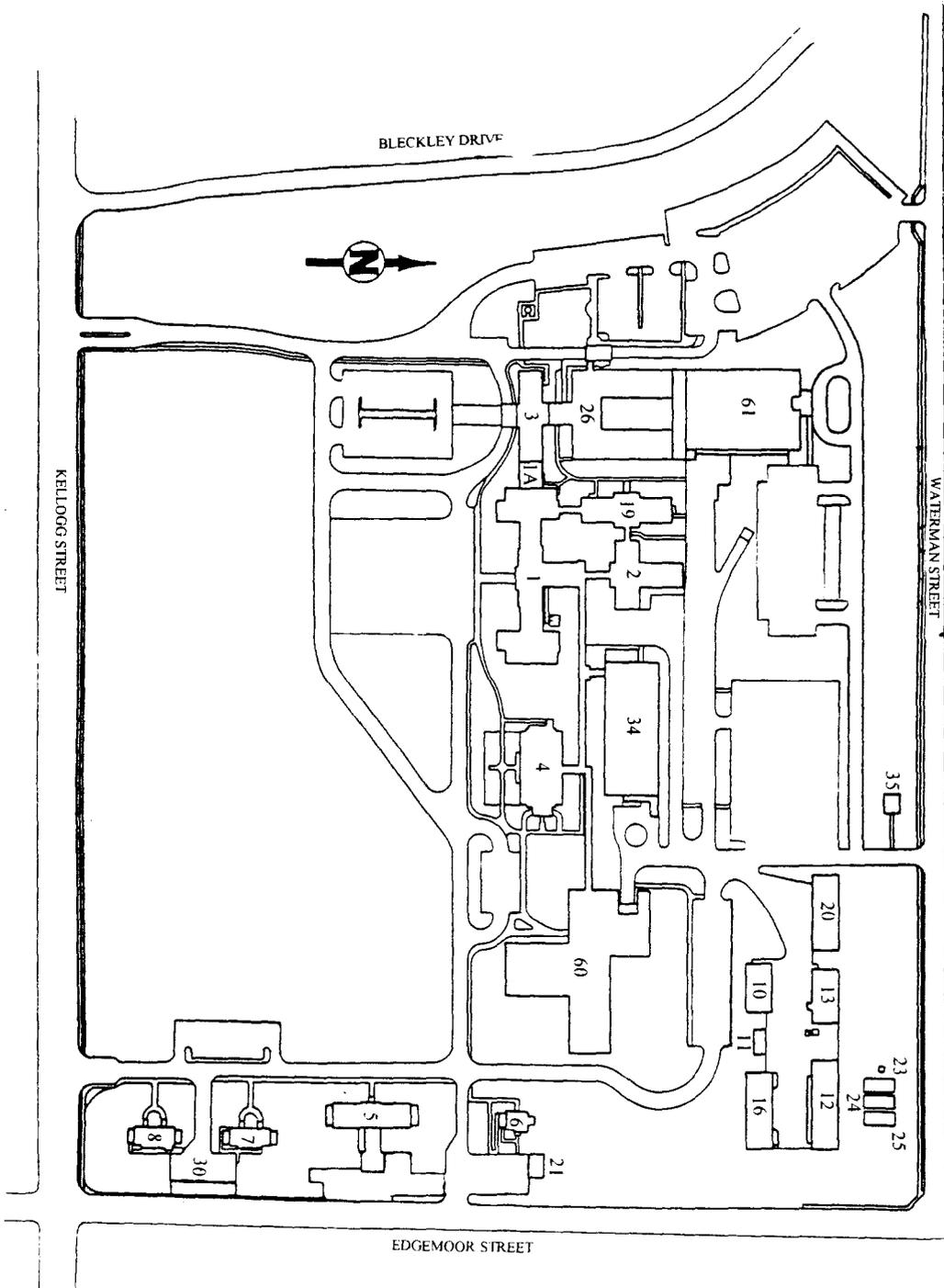
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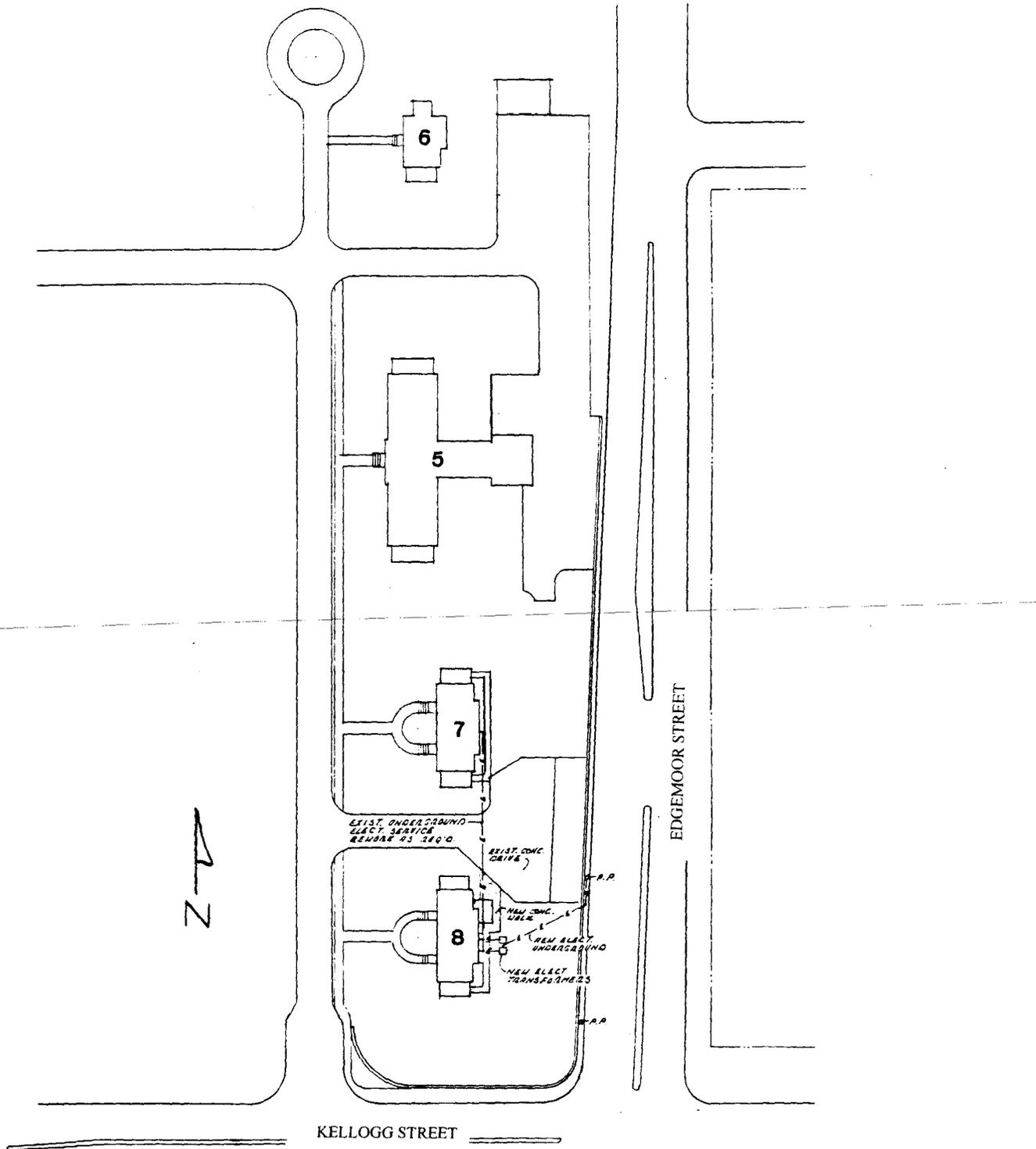
ORIGINAL PROPOSED CAMPUS PLAN
(Not As Built)

- 1-Main Building, 2-Dining Hall, 3-Administration Building, 4-Recreation Building, 5-Nurses- Quarters,
- 6-Duplex Officers' Quarters, 7-Duplex Officers' Quarters (to be built later), 8-Duplex Officers Quarters,
- 9-M.O.C., 10-Garage, 11-Animal House, 12-Storehouse, 13-Boiler House, 14-Laundry

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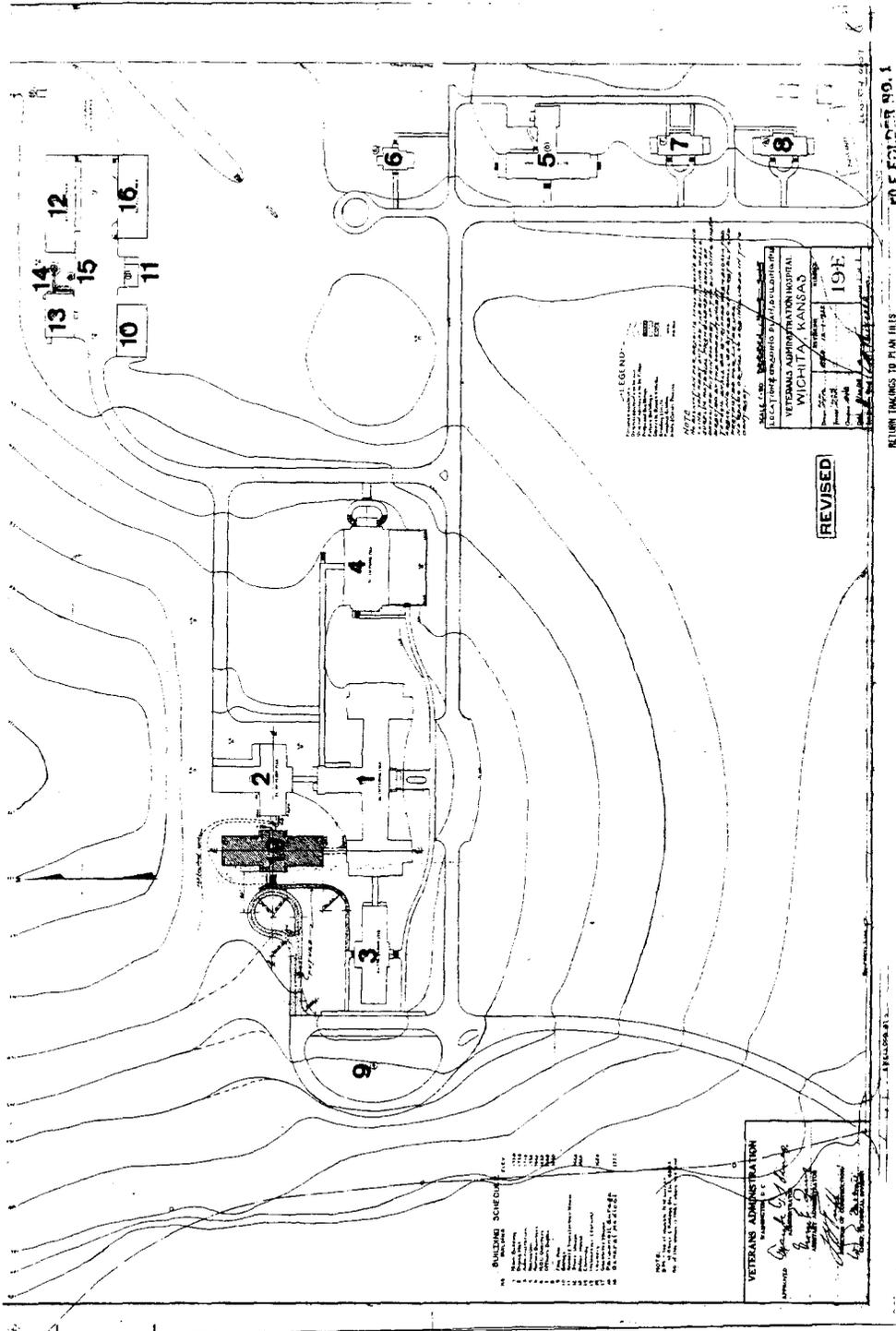


VETERANS ADMINISTRATION CAMPUS MAP



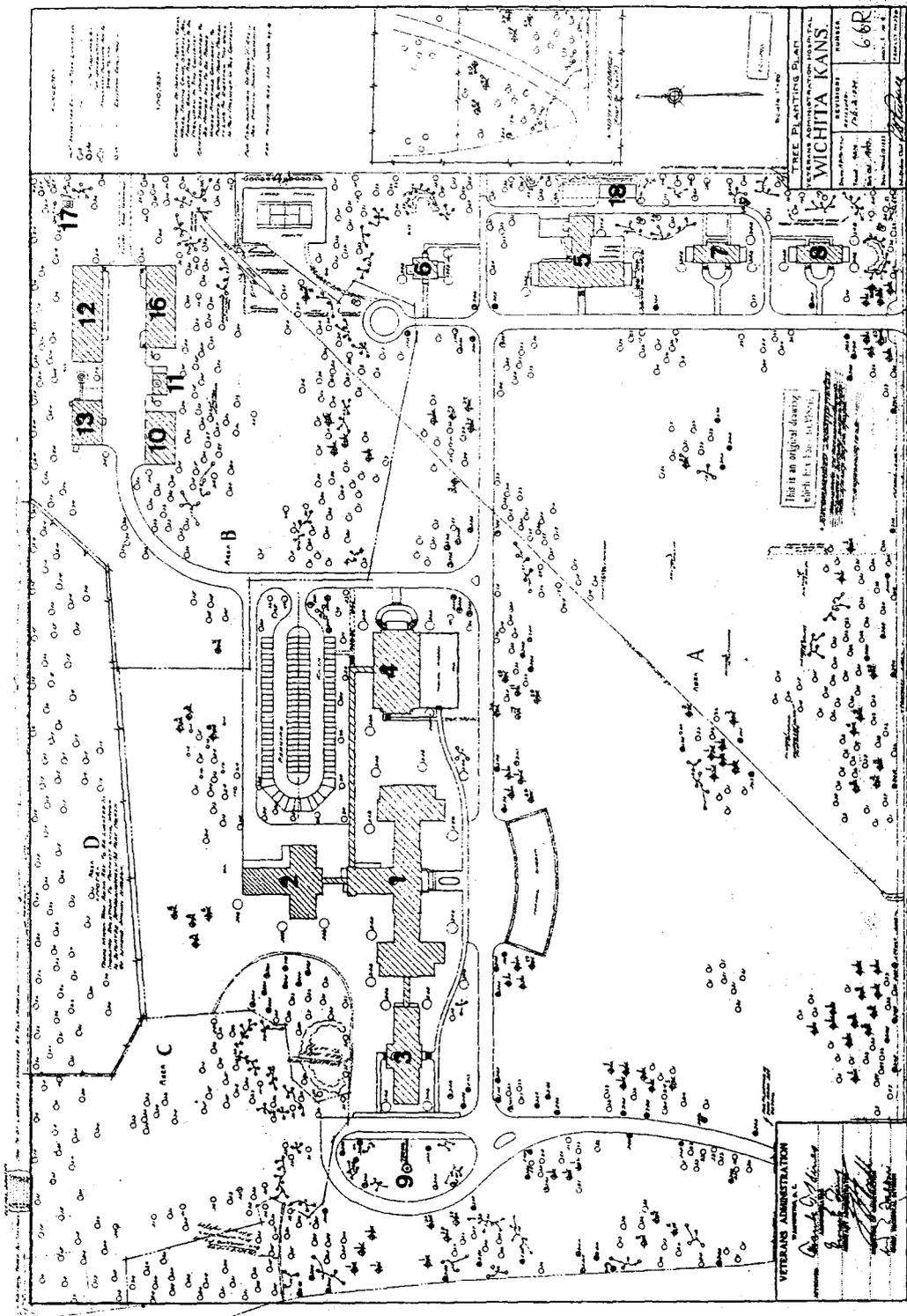
SITE PLAN OF RESIDENTIAL UNITS 1977

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LOCATION AND GRADING MAP,
 Revisions 1 December 1938

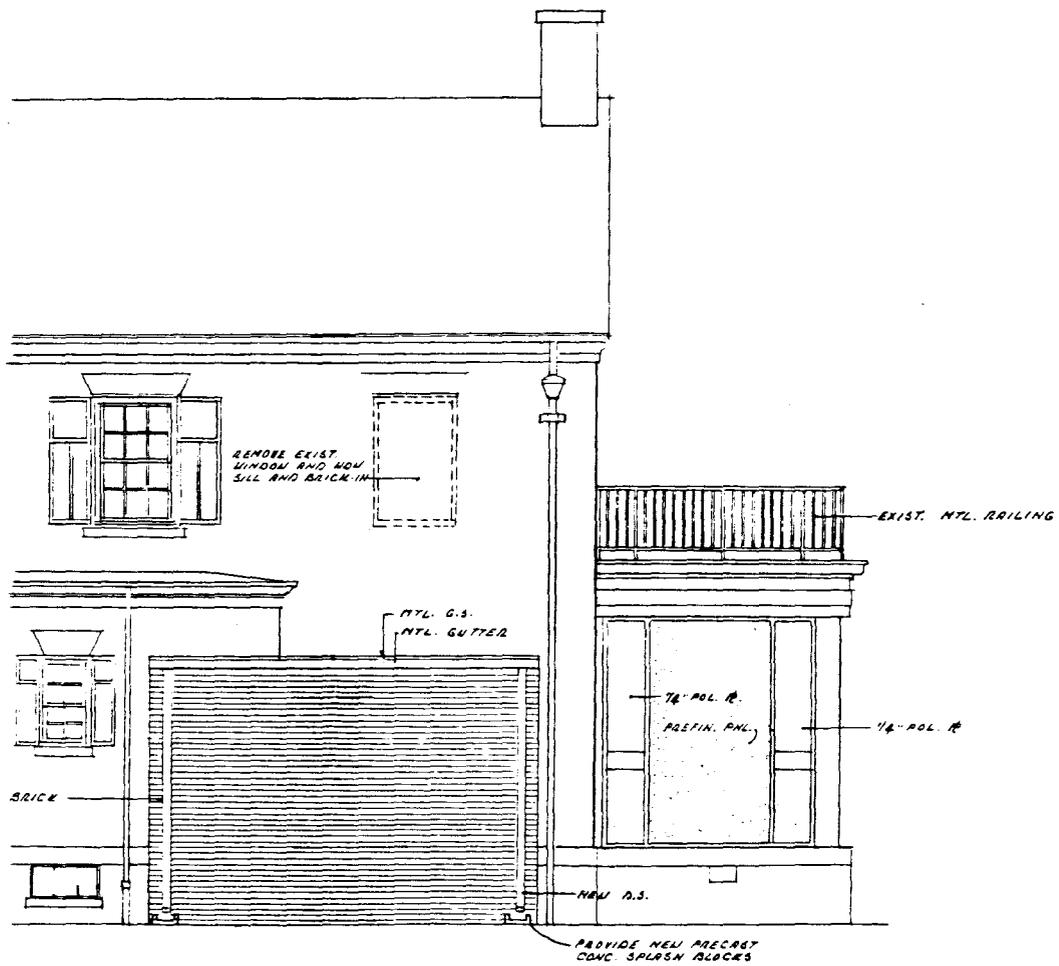
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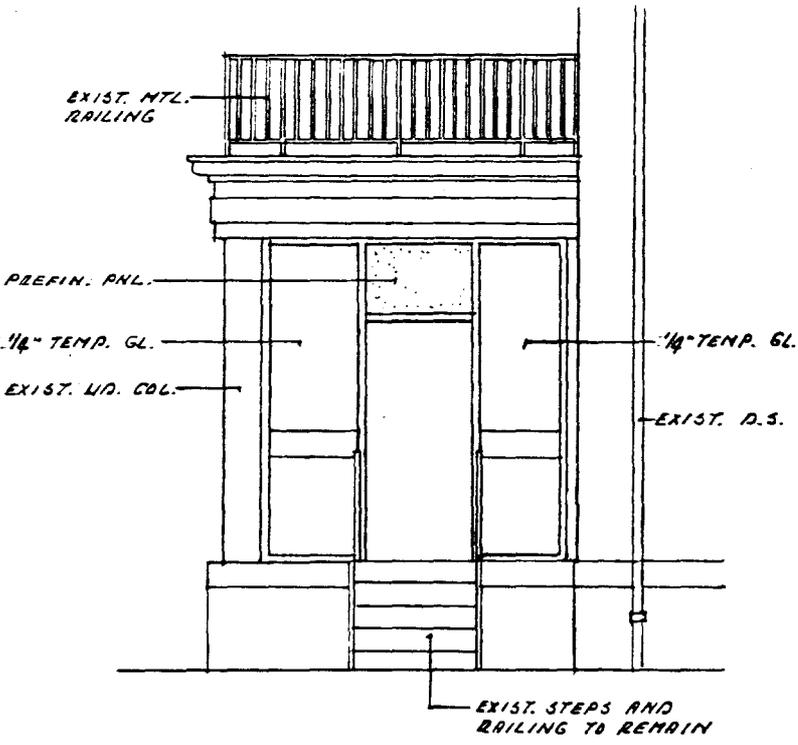
TREE PLANTING MAP,
Revisions 3 February 1934



NORTH ELEVATION
REMODELED 1977



PARTIAL EAST ELEVATION 1/8" = 1'-0"
@ NORTH END OF BUILDING
REMODELED 1977



PARTIAL EAST ELEV.
@ SOUTH END OF BUILDING
REMODELED 1977