

MOUNTAIN HOME, DOMICILLARY
(Mountain Home VA Medical Center, Building No. 2)
Lamont & Veterans Way
Johnson City
Washington County
Tennessee

HABS TN-254-B
TN-254-B

PHOTOGRAPHS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240-0001

ADDENDUM TO:
NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,
MOUNTAIN BRANCH, BARRACKS NO. 2
(Mountain Home Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Building No. 2)
(James H. Quillen Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Building No. 2)
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WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA
REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS
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ADDENDUM TO

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS – MOUNTAIN BRANCH, BARRACKS No. 2

(James H. Quillen Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Building No. 2)

HABS No. TN-254-B

Location: Lamont and Veterans Way, Johnson City, Washington County, Tennessee

The coordinates for Building No. 2 are 36.308381 N, -82.374697 W, and they were obtained through Google Earth in November 2011 with, it is assumed, NAD 1983. There is no restriction on the release of the locational data to the public.

Present Owner: Department of Veterans Affairs, James H. Quillen VAMC

Present Use: Classrooms and offices for Quillen College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University

Significance: Barracks No. 2 was designed to house over 400 veterans and serve as a prominent architectural symbol of their care by the Federal government at the Mountain Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteers Soldiers (NHDVS). The NHDVS was a federal institution authorized by Congress in 1865 and charged with caring for Civil War veterans disabled by their military service. Its ninth branch, the Mountain Branch, was a Beaux Arts campus of French Renaissance Revival structures built between 1901 and 1905. Its location in Washington County, Tennessee was chosen at the urging of local Congressman Walter P. Brownlow for its healthful climate and proximity to underserved veterans in Tennessee and other southern states. Although founded for Civil War veterans of the Union Army, the NHDVS membership expanded over the decades to include veterans of the Mexican, Indian, and Spanish American Wars. By 1930 the system had eleven branches and became part of the new Veterans Administration.

The winning competition design for the Mountain Branch by New York architect Joseph H. Freedlander incorporated the latest ideas of comprehensive design and Neoclassicism as taught by the *Ecole des Beaux Arts* in Paris. Freedlander created a hierarchy of communal buildings, barracks, and service functions arranged along a central avenue with views south to the nearby mountains. Barracks No. 2 was one of two so-called “Brownlow barracks” built for veterans residing at the Mountain Branch. Along with Building No. 1, it occupies a prominent location next

to the Mess Hall along Dogwood Avenue (originally McMahon Avenue), the main axis of the site plan. Other smaller barracks located to the north on secondary axes had similar plans but plainer, simpler exteriors. Building No. 2's prominent location and ornate limestone and terra cotta exterior made it one of the showpiece French Renaissance Revival structures for the Branch. Three floors and a full basement provided open ward dormitories, bathrooms, recreation rooms, lounges, and storage for the resident veterans.

Historian: Lisa Pfueller Davidson, HABS Staff Historian

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: 1902-1904

2. Architect: J. H. Freedlander, New York, NY

3. Original and subsequent owners, occupants, uses:

1902 - 1920: NHDVS, Mountain Branch – barracks for members.

1920 - 1926: Mountain Home National Sanitarium – quarters and treatment pavilion for veterans with tuberculosis.

1926 - 1930: NHDVS, Mountain Branch – return to regular barracks and members.

1930 - c. 1989: Veterans Administration Medical Center Mountain Home domiciliary (quarters).

c. 1990 - present: Quillen College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University offices and classrooms.

4. Builder, contractor, suppliers:¹

General contractor – Parrish and Unkefer²

Slate, Tin deck, and galvanized iron dormers- Bosbury Bros. of Parkersburg, WV

Plastering - Mr. Kendell of Chicago

5. Original plans and construction: The French Renaissance Revival design for Building No. 2 is consistent with J. H. Freedlander's scheme for the buildings on the Mountain Home campus. It had a center entrance/stair hall and open wards/dormitories in each wing. This plan repeated on all three floors and in the raised basement. Copies of two original Freedlander drawings for the Brownlow barracks – a main elevation and a section through the center hall – were located in the Office of Planning and Design, Quillen VAMC, Johnson City, TN (Figure 1).

¹ This partial list was compiled from notices in the *Johnson City Comet* accessed in Microforms and Periodicals, Sherrod Library, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, Tennessee.

² This attribution is based on a handwritten note on the main elevation drawing. Parrish was the original contractor for the hospital group and Unkefer later took over and then built several barracks. The note is dated July 14, 1902, before Parrish left the project.

6. Alterations and additions: In 1921, a pair of two-story sleeping porch ells for tuberculosis care were added to the rear. These additions were been removed by 1939. The open plan dormitories were divided into double loaded corridors of offices by 2004.

B. Historical Context: See overview historical context HABS No. TN-254 for additional information on the Mountain Branch and the NHDVS. See historical report HABS No. TN-254-X, NHDVS – Mountain Branch, Hospital for additional information about medical care for tuberculosis at the Mountain Branch.

Montgomery Schuyler, the venerable critic for *The Architectural Record*, reviewed the design accomplishments of the latest branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in an article entitled “Fortunate Treatment of a Group of Institutional Buildings.” The Mountain Branch featured over thirty masonry buildings arranged in a formal hierarchy around a central avenue and secondary axes. The architect, J. H. Freedlander of New York, created a design vocabulary that unified the more ornate French Renaissance Revival structures with plainer red brick cousins, most buildings sharing unusual layered and bracketed eaves, mansard roofs, and symmetrical plans. Schuyler wrote:

Evidently the “lay-out” is as practical as it is architectural, and the plan, given the terrain, commends itself at a glance, and still more upon study. The architecture invariably has dignity and solidity. The particular architectural expression is distinctly enough exotic; and this exotic character, which is losing its strangeness, under the evangelization of the Beaux Arts, in the great cities, is especially striking among these mountains. It seems almost to have been adopted with the special view of astonishing the natives. True, any developed architecture would astonish the natives, but there are architectural expressions which would seem less incongruous with the environment than this.³

Although Schuyler reveals his urban biases with that last remark, the presence of a complete Beaux Arts complex on the outskirts of a small Tennessee railroad town was quite remarkable. Schuyler described the Brownlow barracks as “much more highly architecturalized, in merited honor to the projecter for whom they are named.”⁴ Barracks No. 2 is an ornate French Renaissance structure placed along the main axis between the Mess Hall and the Hospital. Along with Barracks No. 1 and the Morgue, these structures were the showiest buildings at the Mountain Branch. The other barracks had a similar form executed in plain red brick without terra cotta and limestone embellishment.

The National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (renamed National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in 1873) was established by an Act of Congress signed by President Abraham Lincoln in March 1865. Federal officials recognized the growing need to care for

³ Montgomery Schuyler, “Fortunate Treatment of a Group of Institutional Buildings: The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers,” *Architectural Record* 30, no. 2 (August 1911): 145.

⁴ *Ibid.*

Union soldiers injured during their Civil War service and subsequently unable to support themselves. This unprecedented federal effort paralleled many state and local initiatives to care for disabled soldiers as the wounded filtered back North after years of fighting. The initial legislation did not specify where the Asylums would be located, but the general understanding was that several sites in different parts of the northern states would be needed. By 1930 when the National Homes were incorporated into the new Veterans Administration, the system had grown to include veterans of multiple conflicts cared for at eleven campuses located around the country.

The eleven historic National Home Branches are still part of the vast system of hospitals and other veterans' benefits managed by the Department of Veterans Affairs (the Veterans Administration was converted into a cabinet-level agency in 1989). There was a long history of Federal pensions and other financial support for disabled veterans, dating back to a 1776 law enacted by the Continental Congress. In 1833 the Bureau of Pensions was created by Congress, thus inaugurating the first federal veterans' benefit bureaucracy. The Civil War would greatly increase the number of veterans and the size of the federal veterans' pension system. Perhaps the most direct stepping stone to the establishment of the National Asylums was the 1862 General Pension Law. Congress established pensions for veterans disabled by injury or diseases during their service. By allowing for disease-related military disability for the first time, Congress greatly expanded the pension system. Historian Patrick Kelly has analyzed the unprecedented the scope of the National Asylums and the veterans' benefits bureaucracy in the nineteenth century as representing a unique social welfare intervention of the Federal government in an otherwise laissez-faire era.⁵

The Mountain Branch, the ninth expansion of the NHDVS, was built between 1901 and 1905. The *New York Times* published an article on July 12, 1901 announcing the selection of J. H. Freedlander's design from among "six contestants from all parts of the country."⁶ The article goes on to describe the arrangement of thirty-five brick and limestone buildings around a parade ground and avenue, including a grand triumphal arch entrance and twelve barracks arranged in a semi-ellipse with paths from each to the mess hall. A reproduction appears in *Harper's Weekly* that seems to fit this layout and is perhaps the only surviving copy of Freedlander's original scheme.⁷ In the actual site plan for the Mountain Branch, seven barracks are arranged in parallel rows, with the Brownlow barracks along the main avenue and the other barracks to the north. Repositioning the barracks was a key alteration for the final scheme.

⁵ Patrick Kelly, *Creating a National Home: Building the Veterans' Welfare State, 1860-1900* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1997), 2-4, 18. Kelly relates the unusual benefits of "martial citizenship" to the patronage traditions of the late nineteenth century.

⁶ "For a New Soldiers' Home," *New York Times*, 12 July 1901. A short announcement also appeared in *Inland Architect and News Record*, which appears to get its information from the *New York Times*, including the incorrect report that the Branch would house Union and Confederate veterans. See "Mosaics," *Inland Architect and News Record* 38, no. 1 (August 1901): 8.

⁷ "The New National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, at Johnson City, Tennessee," *Harper's Weekly* 45, no. 2330 (17 August 1901): 817. This poor reproduction is the only copy of Freedlander's original scheme the author has located.

After construction on the hospital complex began in 1901, the next priority was Barracks No. 1 and 2. A \$210,812 construction contract for these two buildings was entered into on April 24, 1902. Each of these ornate barracks flanking the Mess Hall would house approximately 400 veterans on three floors plus a raised basement. General M. T. McMahon, President of the NHDVS Board of Managers noted that these barracks were “well underway” during the summer of 1902.⁸ After his visit in September 1902, Lieutenant Colonel Knox of the Inspector-General’s Office reported vaguely that “progress” had been made on the first two barracks. Knox also criticized the proposed height of the barracks as well as the wide spacing between buildings. He felt that these characteristics would be inhospitable to the infirm, in spite of elevator service in the barracks. He also objected to the distances between the barracks and other key structures. One senses that the architectural showmanship of the Brownlow barracks was not appreciated by the practical minded Knox, who took pains to note that “an architectural monument should not be built” if appropriations were insufficient for proper facilities. Knox continued with the complaint, “An impression prevails that this Branch is desired by the architect to be a monument to his skill and ability, and although the best architectural effect should be desired, the prime purpose of the Branch being a home for the old men should not be lost sight of.”⁹ Perhaps Freedlander’s original site plan with its compact elliptical rows of barracks was preferable to Knox.

Construction continued through the winter of 1902 and into 1903. The hospital continued to be the first priority, then Barracks No. 1 and no. 2. The “Soldiers’ Home Notes” column in the *Johnson City Comet* offers some details on the progress of Building No. 2 during late summer 1903. At the beginning of August the rafters were being placed on Building No. 2 while the roof was nearly complete on Building No. 1.¹⁰ By the end of the month the roof was nearly complete with Bosbury Brothers working on the slate, tin decking, and galvanized iron around the dormers. It was reported that the terra cotta work was moving slowly; it is not clear whether this refers to external ornamental terra cotta or interior terra cotta structural tile used for fireproofing.¹¹ On September 3rd, the *Johnson City Comet* reported:

Work on No. 2 barracks is progressing very well. A car load of terra cotta arrived today and is being placed in either end of the big rooms, which are 86 by 46 feet. The galvanized heaters come up at each end of the rooms and the terra cotta is placed in front of them. The plastering is done in the top story and the finishing coat is being put on. The piping, amounting to 48,000 feet, all kinds, is about all in.¹²

⁸ NHDVS Board of Managers, “Letter from the President,” *Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 1902* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1903), 9-10.

⁹ Inspector-General’s Office, *Inspection Report – National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1903), 105.

¹⁰ Charles Cunningham, “Soldiers’ Home Notes,” *Johnson City Comet*, 6 August 1903.

¹¹ Charles Cunningham, “Soldiers’ Home Notes,” *Johnson City Comet*, 13 August 1903; 20 August 1903; and 27 August 1903.

¹² Charles Cunningham, “Soldiers’ Home Notes,” *Johnson City Comet*, 3 September 1903.

A month later the plastering continued and plans were made to tile the bathrooms and test the steam pipes.¹³ However a steam fitter strike delayed work on the heating system until January 1904. Other remaining tasks included installing the elevator, the iron stairways, and the toilets and bathtubs.¹⁴ Another more detailed progress report was published on February 4, 1904:

No. 2 Barricks [sic.] is progressing as well as could be expected. The porcelain bath tubs have arrived. The iron stairways are being put up. The end flights are erected but the finishing touches are being put on. A good portion of the electric elevator is in place with the motor in the basement. Mr. Kendall has a force of plasterers at work in the basement. The rooms are 90 feet long and 48 wide, a partition in the center about 8 feet high and each side will be lighted with 21 lights in the ceiling. There will be 2 lavatories on each floor and one bath tub in each. The heating will be done by the steam pipes running along the wall and with ventilating shafts at each end of the room. It will accommodate about 400 members.¹⁵

It is interesting that the large open wards included an eight-foot partition wall down the center. This feature would have created an additional wall space for the placement of more beds without restricting air flow in the large rooms. Ventilation shafts similar to those used in hospital wards were located at the end walls and connected to rooftop ventilators.

At this point the hospital wards were still being used as barracks for the members who had begun arriving the previous fall. It was not until June 18, 1904 that the first two barracks were officially turned over to the NHDVS by the contractor, along with the laundry, storehouse, and morgue. Building No. 1 was furnished first and put into use July 1st. Barracks space at the Mountain Branch was still insufficient as construction progressed. Beds were placed in the hospital ward dining rooms.¹⁶ The situation had improved by the time Colonel S. C. Mills visited on November 5-7, 1904 for an inspection. He observed that there were 107 vacant beds in the two completed barracks. Five more were under construction, with the goal of accommodating 1,808 veterans. Mills also briefly noted that “this being a new Branch, care has been taken to have all latest improvements, and closets, bath tubs, and urinals are of the best, and amply sufficient in quantity.”¹⁷

By the summer 1905 all of the Mountain Branch barracks were complete. According to a 1908 souvenir booklet the two larger Brownlow barracks could each hold 419 men, or two companies. Barracks No. 3 through 7 each held 200 men, or one company. This publication

¹³ Charles Cunningham, “Soldiers’ Home Notes,” *Johnson City Comet*, 1 October 1903.

¹⁴ Charles Cunningham, “Soldiers’ Home Notes,” *Johnson City Comet*, 3 December 1903; 31 December 1903; 7 January 1904. The latter article also mentions clothing lockers for the barracks made by Tennessee Furniture and Supply Company of Johnson City.

¹⁵ Charles Cunningham, “Soldiers’ Home Notes,” *Johnson City Comet*, 4 February 1904.

¹⁶ NHDVS Board of Managers, “Mountain Branch Report,” *Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 1904* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1905), 199.

¹⁷ Inspector-General’s Office, *Inspection Report – National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1904), 67.

also included a rare interior photograph of men in their barracks (Figure 2). This image shows Company D in one of the smaller barracks; Companies A and B were housed in Building No. 2 at this time. However contemporary descriptions indicate that the interior of Building No. 2 was similar. The photograph shows one of the long open wards, with narrow iron beds facing each other along the walls with a narrow aisle at their feet. The partial wall dividing the room lengthwise is clearly visible as a wood partition placed between large square structural columns. Wood chairs sit next to each bed. A row of ceiling light fixtures is located over the aisle and ventilation grilles are visible at the far end of the room near a wide doorway with a two leaf door.¹⁸

Around this time President McMahon of the Board of Managers offered an assessment of the purposes and design of the newest Branch:

This Branch of the Home having been more particularly provided for the veterans of the Spanish-American war and future wars in which the volunteer forces of the nation may be engaged, its construction has been of a more substantial and enduring character than that of other Branches. The architectural appearance of the building is creditable, and the complete equipment of the Branch in every feature renders it in all respects suitable for the purpose for which it was designed.¹⁹

The Spanish-American War, although much smaller in scope than the Civil War, was the first major conflict of a new expansionist foreign policy. A September 1905 inspection noted that the 698 current Mountain Home members were a mix of Civil War veterans over the age of sixty, and Spanish/Philippine war veterans averaging early thirties in age.²⁰

Another inspection conducted on November 21-25, 1912 provides some insight into the use of the barracks and life at the Branch during its early years. Major W. H. Gordon found the barracks occupied by 971 men, with 900 cubic feet of air per bed. The facilities included 36 bath tubs, or one tub for every thirty men at the current population and one for every sixty at full capacity. Although each ward also had a shower, Major Gordon noted “The shower baths are not used by the old men, and should therefore be replaced by tubs, as the present number of tubs is hardly sufficient to afford bathing facilities for all should there be a full membership.”²¹ Gordon found other deficiencies such as dirty spittoons, thin mattress, bedbugs, and chairs padded with rags instead of proper cushions. He observed that “a few beds in bad condition were noted, showing the need of more supervision and assistance, especially in the case of a bed

¹⁸ Martin V. Brady, *Picturesque Mountain Branch National Soldiers' Home Tennessee* (Johnson City: Martin V. Brady, 1908), np. For each barracks' company assignment see also Charles Edwards, *Souvenir Book: National Military Home, Tennessee* (Johnson City: Charles Edwards, 1909), np.

¹⁹ NHDVS Board of Managers, “Letter from the President,” *Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 1904* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1905), 10.

²⁰ Inspector-General's Office, *Inspection Report – National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1905), 69.

²¹ Inspector-General's Office, *Inspection Report – National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1912), 82.

occupied by a blind member.”²² This account indicates the spartan living conditions and lack of privacy for veterans at the Home. Each floor of Building No. 2 did have large recreation rooms/smoking lounges at either end and in the center hall. The center hall and main stairway landings included a number of built-in benches for additional seating. These communal spaces provided additional areas for the men living in the barracks.

With the advent of World War I the Homes would need to serve a new generation of disabled veterans. The great influx of new veterans, many young men with acute medical or psychiatric conditions, tested the capacity of the entire federal veterans’ benefits system. Within the NHDVS, World War service men were admitted via an Act of Congress on October 6, 1917. There was a growing realization that meeting new demands for more sophisticated medical care would require substantial reorganization, while long term domiciliary care was becoming less emphasized.

The need for specialized tuberculosis facilities was most pressing. Colonel R. C. Humber addressed these issues in his Inspector-General report for 1919. Humber criticized the treatment of several hundred members with tuberculosis, mostly young World War veterans, whom had ended up scattered in various Branches. The need to place extra restrictions on the tubercular members as a precaution against spreading infection caused resentment and was loosely enforced in the generally open environment of the Home:

Afflicted members mingle at will with female employees on the reservation, other members of the home, and visit the near-by towns at will. It is, therefore, evident that these patients do not and cannot receive the desired treatment, nor can the proper degree of protection be afforded others.²³

Humber recommended that one or more separate “sanatoria branches” be created, “in order that these patients may receive proper and scientific treatment, and in order to provide for the large influx of patients which may be expected as a result of the recent war.”²⁴ The recommended tuberculosis sanatorium would have a healthful climate, easy railway access, on-site farm, and modern medical equipment, and a “staff of especially qualified tubercular, X-ray, and laboratory specialists.” Humber concluded that, “without this segregation the proper discipline cannot be enforced, hence the ideal therapeutic results are not possible. Every effort should be made to effect a cure, that these young men may be restored to useful citizenship.”²⁵

Acknowledging the failings of the current decentralized system and faced with a large increase in tubercular members, the NHDVS Board of Managers unanimously adopted a resolution in 1919 to convert the Mountain Branch into a tuberculosis sanatorium.²⁶

²² Ibid.

²³ Inspector-General’s Office, *Inspection Report – National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1919), 11-12.

²⁴ *Inspection Report*, (1919), 12.

²⁵ *Inspection Report*, (1919), 12.

²⁶ NHDVS Board of Managers, “Letter from the President,” *Annual Report of the NHDVS for the Fiscal Year 1919* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1920), 6.

Authorization to proceed with the conversion was granted in September 1920. A committee of consultants, along with NHDVS officials such as Chief Surgeon James A. Mattison, surveyed the Branch to recommend tuberculosis sanatorium alterations. The changes cost \$750,000 and included converting six barracks, including Building No. 2, into “pavilions” with two-story sleeping porches added at the rear. Partially and fully-bed ridden patients were housed in the hospital and African American patients segregated in the wood frame tuberculosis annex built in 1911. These changes were largely complete by March 1921 and all other members were moved to the Southern Branch in Hampton, Virginia. To accommodate the new medical staff, four duplex houses for Assistant Surgeons were constructed beginning in early 1921.²⁷

The additions to Building No. 2 for tuberculosis care appear in several photographs (Figure 3).²⁸ They consisted of two T-shaped porches projecting from the rear elevation. These appear to be wood frame structures on a brick foundation. The perpendicular connection had a flat roof and the short cross wing a mansard roof with semi-circular dormers. This form, the large corner piers, and numerous French windows created additions remarkably compatible with the original building. A guide to the National Sanatorium prepared by the resident American Legion post shows the vocational instructors posed on the front steps of Pavilion No. 2.²⁹ This image suggests that Building No. 2 housed vocational activities during this period. Two views in this publication of vocational activities could have been taken inside one of the Brownlow barracks. The art studio shows a room shaped like the recreation rooms in Building No. 2, with similar windows and brick walls. Another photograph titled “Busy in the Shop” shows basket weaving and other craft activities in a room that looks like a barracks ward.

Little else is known about Building No. 2 during this period and the appearance of the additions. Their tenure seems to have been quite short lived. There is no indication of the porches on plans and elevations of Building No. 2 from 1939.³⁰ By this time the Mountain Branch was part of the Veterans Administration. Three different agencies serving veterans – the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, the Pension Bureau, and the Veterans Bureau – had been combined. This proposal was approved by Congress on July 3, 1930 and instituted through an executive order. The NHDVS Board of Managers had initially resisted the initial proposals, but finally their eleven branches were folded into the new VA. The NHDVS was no longer an autonomous agency; now their primarily domiciliary services were just one of many offered by the Veterans Administration.³¹

Colonel Lee B. Harr became director of the Mountain Home VA Medical Center in 1936. Shortly thereafter additional doctors were recruited and renovations planned. The VA sent an

²⁷ Lester Harris Post No. 98, American Legion, *The National Sanatorium* (Lester Harris Post No. 98, c. 1922), 21. This interesting publication, located in Special Collections, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, is a guidebook produced by the American Legion post established at the Mountain Branch by young World War I veterans.

²⁸ Photograph Collection, Museum at Mountain Home, Quillen VAMC, Johnson City, TN.

²⁹ Lester Harris Post No. 98, *The National Sanatorium*, 11, 24-25. This publication includes several exterior views showing the additions to the barracks.

³⁰ One source says the tuberculosis houses were removed prior to 1945. See Susan Kay Hartman. Thesis H255h “A History of Mountain Home,” (Department of History, East Tennessee State University, December 1984), 37.

³¹ Judith Gladys Cetina, “A History of the Veterans’ Homes in the United States, 1811-1930,” (Ph.D. dissertation, Case Western Reserve University, 1977), 382-383.

architect and a Superintendent of Construction to Johnson City to survey the physical plant and oversee renovation and modernization. Building No. 2 continued to function primarily as a domiciliary, or barracks (Figure 4). The 1939 drawings indicate that the floors in the basement and the end recreation rooms were to receive new terrazzo or asphalt tile, with terrazzo baseboards. Other areas of the upper floors had their wood floors repaired. The center hall included the lounge area, elevator, trunk and other storage rooms, and bathrooms flanking the staircase at the rear. The wings on all three upper floors and in the basement housed large open ward dormitories, as originally designed.³²

Harr served until 1966, overseeing the transition during the post-World War II years. There was a major influx of new patients during the 1950s due to the large number of World War II veterans and eligibility rules that allowed treatment of any medical problem for those in financial need.³³ In spite of the growing emphasis on outpatient medical care, the Mountain Home continued to provide both domiciliary services and inpatient hospital care; in 1959 there were an average of 1,781 domiciliary members and 575 hospital patients.³⁴ Veterans housed in the domiciliary division had to be chronically disabled. The VA provided a place to live, medical care, and “rehabilitation measures to prepare the veteran for a return to his community or, where this is not possible, to function at maximum capacity in domiciliary status.”³⁵ By the late 1970s, nursing home facilities were a regular feature of the VA and large dormitories had fallen out of favor. The Mountain Home planned to renovate the barracks-style quarters into two to four person cubicles.³⁶ A set of schematic plans with the latest revisions listed as November 28, 1980 seems to indicate this change.³⁷

An important new era began for the Mountain Home when the U.S. Congress passed the Teague-Cranston Act in 1972. Also called the “Veterans’ Administration Medical School Assistance and Health Manpower Training Act,” this legislation funded construction of medical schools at five VA facilities through partnerships with local universities. Neighboring East Tennessee State University established its College of Medicine at the Mountain Home, admitting its first students in 1978. The availability of construction funds and personnel from the medical school helped revitalize the Mountain Home. A new medical library, offices and classrooms were built during the early 1980s as Building No. 119, which was attached to the rear of the original Building No. 1 and the front of Building No. 4. Building No. 2 was renovated in 1985. The numerous small offices in the basement housed Domiciliary Administration and Psychology.

³² “Alterations to Barracks Building No. 2,” (26 May 1939), PLIARS database, VACO.

³³ *75th Anniversary Veterans Administration Medical Center – Mountain Home, 1903-1978*, n.p.. Mountain Home Collection, Archives of Appalachia, ETSU.

³⁴ *Veterans Administration Center Mountain Home, 1903-1959*, (1959), 1. Mountain Home Collection, Archives of Appalachia, ETSU.

³⁵ *Veterans Administration Center Mountain Home, 1903-1965*, (1965), 21. Mountain Home Collection, Archives of Appalachia, ETSU.

³⁶ *75th Anniversary Veterans Administration Medical Center – Mountain Home, 1903-1978*, n.p., Mountain Home Collection, Archives of Appalachia, ETSU.

³⁷ “Building No. 2 As-Built Plans,” (28 November 1980), PLIARS database, VACO.

The first and second floors were still wards with numerous low dividing walls, assigned to the Rehabilitation Medical Services.³⁸

In 2003, Mountain Home celebrated its centennial with tours, concerts, and other events. By this time domiciliary care was no longer located in Building No. 2 and the structure was leased to ETSU. An \$11 million renovation of former barracks Buildings No. 2, 3, and 5 into educational, administrative and research space for ETSU College of Medicine was completed in 2004.³⁹ Building No. 2 is now designated Charles Ed Allen Hall – Family Medicine. The Physical Therapy Department occupies the second floor. Only the third floor, which is still partially open with demountable cubicle offices, retains the open ward plan of the original barracks.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural character: Building No. 2 is a masonry French Renaissance Revival structure two and a half stories tall on a raised basement. It is symmetrical in plan and elevation, with a central formal entrance pavilion flanked by wings. The original internal configuration of large open dormitories in wings and communal spaces in the center has been altered by the addition of partition walls creating a double loaded corridor.

2. Condition of fabric: Good. The historic plan has been heavily altered but the building is well maintained.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: 281 feet long by 83 feet ½ inch wide (at center pavilion excluding stairs) by 54 feet, 3 ¼ inches high

2. Foundations: This barracks has a six-foot-high exterior foundation walls composed of limestone blocks with shallow vertical scoring. The top of the foundation has a water table with an elongated cavetto molding.

3. Walls: Building No. 2's walls are a combination of tan and red brick. Tan brick is laid in an all stretcher bond, with sections of Flemish bond red brick inserted between bays. The brick is laid flush, with notched seams creating the appearance of quoins. There is a projecting limestone belt course at the first floor window sill level consisting of a smoothly dressed block with a cyma reversa molding below its lower edge. There is another belt course, this one of tan brick, located at the second floor window sill level. This belt course is six courses of brick with an additional partially recessed course of brick below. There is another limestone belt course with molding

³⁸ Site Plan [with building occupants], (27 February 1989), Mountain Home Collection, Archives of Appalachia, ETSU.

³⁹ John Thompson, "School Changes Everything," *Johnson City Press*, 25 September 2003, special insert "Mountain Home/100 Years," 17.

above the second floor windows. The corners before the five-sided end pavilions each have an elaborate high relief terra cotta cartouche with motifs such as a shield, fruit garland, and torches.

4. Structural system, framing: Building No. 2 is a load bearing masonry structure with a wood roof truss system. Additional structural support is provided by concrete footings, yellow pine girders, and possibly metal beams (these are not visible to confirm).

5. Porches and stoops:

Central entrance pavilion - The formal central entrance pavilion on the south façade of Building No. 2 features an inset porch with a hipped roof. The centrally-located entrance is accessed via a flight of thirteen concrete steps. The entrance stair has tall bluestone flanking knee walls with basement access underneath. The stair has a modern wrought iron handrail. The entrance pavilion has side walls formed by bands of tan brick. The wall sections flanking the entrance form thick pilasters decorated with elaborate terra cotta cartouches. Each high relief cartouche has motifs such as the bust of warrior goddess Athena, lion head and paws, a knight's helmet and gauntlets, axes, and festoons of garland. Tall limestone columns flank the stair and stand on limestone plinths extending from the walls. These columns are formed by smaller sections of stone, or drums, resting on a base. The slight bulge at the center illustrates principle of enstasis for Classical columns. The terra cotta Ionic capitals have additional floral drop and foliage flourishes. Next to the columns are tan brick pilasters with a limestone base and Doric capital.

Inside the porch on the side walls there are round arch blind openings with large wall mounted iron lanterns. The blind openings have a red brick in the arch springing from limestone blocks and a limestone sill. Each has a terra cotta keystone with a scroll on top and oak leaf wreath around the center. The lower section has three vertical grooves each with three beads at the bottom. Another set of openings is above – these are smaller with a slit opening filled with a tall thin three light casement. The opening is set within a large red brick spandrel with rosettes at the corners. The porch floor is red brick laid in a herringbone pattern with limestone accents. There are metal frames filled with small glass block in a grid pattern set into the porch floor near each side lantern. This glass block provided borrowed light to the storage spaces inside below the porch. Wood beams on the porch ceiling between the pilasters and columns form deep coffers. A passage under the porch stairs is accessed from both the east and west sides by eight concrete steps with painted metal hand rails. The area under the stair has a concrete floor and red brick walls laid in a Flemish bond.

East and West stoops - A tall stoop is located at both the east and west ends of the building at the five-sided end pavilions. Each of these stoops consists of a straight run of limestone steps with flanking knee walls and a wall-mounted metal hand rail. On the east stoop the doorway has been completely sealed with stucco while on the west it is still in use.

North stoop (rear) – The central rear entrance is accessed via a concrete stoop with nine concrete steps. The landing is surrounded by a metal balustrade. A basement access door is located under the stoop and accessed via a driveway approach from the east.

A concrete stoop is located at a modified window opening on the south side of the west end pavilion. The stairs rise to the west parallel to the wall and have metal balustrade handrail on the outer edge. The outside of the stoop is scored to look like masonry block. The metal door has an off center fixed vertical slit window in the upper section.

6. Chimneys: Building No. 2 does not have chimneys, but does have two large metal ventilators – one at the center of each flanking wing. The ventilators have applied decorative brackets to camouflage their utilitarian purpose.

7. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: Building No. 2 has prominent exterior doorways at the front entrance pavilion, center rear façade and each end façade. The main entrance on the south elevation is a segmental arch opening with an elaborate surround. A wide band of raised tan brick frames the opening. Three terra cotta keystones intersect the upper arch. The center keystone features a curving console adorned with garlands, a shield, a shell, and various curving flourishes. Additional terra cotta rests on each upper corner of the door frame. A stylized C-curve is ornamented by foliage and holds a bunch of fruit dangling over the side of the frame. A large three-part semicircular window above the doorway has a thick limestone sill intersected by the upper section of the center door keystone. The sill also forms a door hood and has a large cavetto molding on its lower edge. The window is set in a deep tan brick reveal and framed by red brick voussoirs with a terra cotta keystone with shell and floral motifs. The door opening has been reduced in size and the current door is a metal and glass replacement with modern hardware. The door has a metal U handle and push bar and fixed sidelights with metal in the lower half.

The center rear entrance on the north façade also has a two-leaf commercial metal and glass door in a reduced opening. The door surround here is also elaborate and incorporates the window above. A tan brick jack arch over the doorway is intersected by a plain limestone keystone and two volute curve brackets supporting a limestone door hood. The hood steps back at the edges and features a dentilated cornice below and a wide cavetto molding above. A shallow recess in the wall starting at the mid point of the doorway continues around the three-part segmental arch window above. The larger center window opening is flanked by brick mullions and two thin window openings. A single upper window arch is ornamented by tan brick voussoirs and a volute curve terra cotta keystone with garland and foliage motifs. The single plain limestone window sill unites the three parts and is topped by three sections of short wrought iron balustrade featuring curving stylized foliage motifs.

The end pavilion doorways have tan segmental arch tops laid flush with the surrounding red brick wall surface. A terra cotta keystone with a volute console and ribbon motifs sits at the center of the arch. The lower section of the volute has high relief ornamentation of a military pistol, bayonet, cap, belt, and bag. The original two-leaf wood doors had fixed sidelights; now the east opening is stuccoed over and the reduced west opening has a replacement metal door with four fixed lights in the upper third.

A window opening at the east wing of the south elevation has been converted into a doorway with a concrete stoop. There are several basement level entrances including the ones under the front entrance pavilion and rear stoop. The front center basement doorway has a two leaf metal door with wire glass in the top half, set directly into the wall with a deep reveal. The rear center basement doorway has a wide wood panel door with twelve rectangular lights in the upper half. The hardware is a modern replacement, but the wood panel door appears older. Basement entrances are located down a limestone stair parallel to the wall at the end pavilions on the north façade. The doorway is cut directly into the limestone foundation wall with a deep reveal. The late twentieth century metal door has four wire glass divided lights in the upper third. Another basement entrance is located just west of the rear entrance pavilion. This service entrance has a wide two-leaf opening. Some of the basement stairwells have thick metal railings that appear to be early and other have a thin metal balustrade.

b. Windows: Building No. 2 features regularly spaced fenestration with each bay containing a window opening at each level, including the basement and attic dormers. The typical window in the main block of the building is a rectangular opening with tan jack arch and a tall hood supported by curved masonry brackets. There is a raised tan brick panel under the upper section of the keystone between the brackets. Smaller rectangular window openings appear on the second floor level with a limestone keystone and sill, which has cyma reversa molding below.

Larger windows are located at the end pavilions. The first floor window openings are segmental arch three-part sash with an elaborate terra cotta console over a keystone. The console includes high-relief representations of military objects and symbols such as an infantryman's cap, knapsack, bayonet, belt and pistol. The replacement aluminum sash has a larger center section and two thin side windows. The limestone belt course notches in at the window opening to form a sill. The second floor of the end pavilions has sets of three windows each with a splayed jack arch in the brick above and a single plain limestone sill with a cyma reversa molding below. A wide center window is flanked by two thin side windows.

The window sashes are aluminum frame replacements, but original wood sash survive in Building No. 1, built from the same plans. These windows are French wood sash with twelve square lights each. They are flanked by tall sidelights with six square lights. In Building No. 1 the main block windows are rectangular double hung sash with a thick center muntin and twelve square divided lights to create the appearance of French windows.

The basement level windows are rectangular aluminum replacement sash set directly into the foundation wall. See "Dormers" below for a description of the attic level windows.

c. Skylights: A large galvanized iron skylight is located at the center of the building. It is visible from the third floor and has a gable form with clerestory windows around the

sides and a monitor at the ridge. Each wing had two additional flat galvanized iron skylights which have been removed.

8. Roof:

a. Shape, covering: Building No. 2 has a cross mansard roof with lower sections at the end pavilions. The end pavilion roofs have five faces to mirror the five sided structure. The exposed face of the roof is covered with gray slate shingles, while the upper section has a modern rubber composite. Copper flashing is visible between the slate and rubber sections.

b. Cornice, eaves: Building No. 2 has wide eaves with robust wood brackets notched over a corbelled brick cornice. The open eave soffits have been filled with vinyl siding. Above the bracketed eaves is another layer of open eaves with exposed rafter ends. These eaves support external copper gutters leading to copper downspouts and cast iron drain pipes. The original drawings indicate tin sheathing on the upper roof and galvanized iron cartouches at the corners of the cross mansard. These features are no longer extant.

c. Dormers: Building No. 2 has small semi-circular dormers at each bay. These dormers are sheathed with galvanized iron (originally) and contain a two-light wood sash window with a vertical muntin at the center. On the wings of the main block these dormers alternate with larger front gable dormers that extend through the eave. These dormers have a brick face and a shaped galvanized iron cornice with gable returns and thick box eaves. These segmental arch windows have a red brick arch, flat limestone keystone, and projecting sill with a cyma reversa molding below. The replacement aluminum window sashes are one over one light.

d. Elevator Room: A modern brick structure housing the elevator machinery and providing roof access is located at the center of the roof.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: Building No. 2 was built with similar plans on all four levels from basement to third floor. The center pavilion of the main block contained a stair hall at the rear and a series of bathrooms, storage rooms, and offices around a center lounge on the first floor with an open atrium above. The flanking wings each housed a large open ward dormitory with a recreation room in each end pavilion. The dormitories had a row of square brick columns down the center with eight foot partitions in between. Starting in the 1980s new partitions were added to create double loaded corridors of offices and meeting rooms or smaller dormitory rooms. The floors were extended to close off the atrium. The second floor has been most recently renovated with a double loaded corridor of rooms for the Physical Therapy Department. The third floor wings have some larger spaces with one row of offices, although these spaces are filled by modern cubicles.

2. Stairways: Currently Building No. 2 has its three original cast iron stairways. The stair at the rear of the center pavilion travels from basement to the third or attic floor. Stairways in each end pavilion travel from first to third floors. The center stair is an open well, dog leg stair with half pace landings. This stair has a cast iron carriage and risers, with terrazzo treads added in 1939. Each riser is ornamented with a recessed rectangle. This staircase has a thin metal balustrade with wood handrail. The balustrade handrail is bolted to the string every other stair via a J-shaped leg with a round cap at the joint. The handrail dips into a U at each landing. A round wall-mounted wood handrail with metal brackets is located on the wall opposite the balustrade. Newell drops and the arch and beam undercarriage are visible from below at each landing. Large turned newel posts at the basement and first floor are fluted with a large ball cap, each sitting on the higher of two stacked curtail steps. There are sections of egg and dart decoration on a flat band around the post below the cap. The second and third floor landings have pairs of square newel posts with a simple plinth, recessed panels on the shaft, and capitals with a flat square cap.

The end stairways are separate straight runs of metal stair carriage, treads, and risers going from first to second floor and second floor to third. The second floor landing/stair hall has a terrazzo floor and baseboard added in 1939. Each stair has a wood handrail mounted on a metal balustrade and small round perforations in the treads. The wood handrail curves upright to a ninety degree angle then horizontal at each landing. The balustrade has curved J-shaped legs connecting to the stair string. An additional metal rail was added to the original balustrade, and plexiglass or fiberboard barriers. Each metal riser has a decorative rectangular recess. The square wood newel posts have simple plinths, recessed panels on the shaft, and a square capital with a large ball cap. A partition wall encloses the stair where it used to be open to the recreation room. Two wall-mounted hand rails are located on the original wall – one round and matching the center stair, the other a modern metal rail. Turned newel drops and the arch and beam undercarriage of the next stair are visible at each landing.

A steep concrete stair (almost a ladder stair) was added for roof access, replacing the original wall-mounted metal ladder. It is located on the third floor next to the elevator shaft on the west side of the center lobby.

3. Flooring: Terrazzo flooring was added to the stair halls, recreation rooms and basement in 1939 and it still extant in most of these areas. Originally the dormitory wings had wood floors. Most of the current office and hall floors are covered with recent square vinyl tile or commercial grade carpet. The first floor bathrooms have one-inch mosaic tile in shades of blue and gray.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: Original interior partition walls and exterior walls are plastered, or in the end pavilions and basement, painted brick. New partition walls are constructed of modern drywall on studs. The ceilings in the basement, first and second floors are acoustic drop tile. The original coved plaster ceiling is visible on the third floor. In the center lobby area of the third floor the cove ceiling has banded panels. Bathrooms have aqua blue square ceramic tile wainscot.

5. Openings:

a. Doorways and Doors: There is a two-leaf wood door at the north or rear entrance foyer. This double door appears to be original and has glazing in the upper two-thirds arranged in a two by five light pattern. Some older wood doors appear in the basement. The rest of the doors in the basement and other floors are later additions or plain wood or hollow core doors in simple metal frames.

b. Windows: The wide wood frames around the window openings survive but all of the windows are metal sash replacements.

6. Decorative features and trim: There is a large U-shaped wood bench at the central lounge/lobby on the third floor. Originally each floor had a similar bench. Sections of the original first floor benches around columns remain. The center stair landing also has large U-shaped built-in wood benches at the landing between the first and second, and second and third floors. In the third floor central lounge there is a gray marble wall niche that may have originally been a drinking fountain.

7. Hardware: N/A

8. Mechanical equipment:

a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: Building No. 2 originally had radiator heat supplied via a central steam plant and natural ventilation assisted by ductwork and roof ventilators. Most of the radiators have been removed. The drop ceiling conceals ductwork and vents for a modern forced air HVAC system.

b. Lighting: Fluorescent tube light fixtures are incorporated into the drop ceiling. There is no surviving evidence of the earlier incandescent ceiling fixtures.

c. Plumbing: Originally the two bathrooms for each floor were located on either side of the center stairway and included toilets, sinks, a tub, and shower. Some of these spaces are still bathrooms and others have been converted to other uses over the years. All of the bathrooms have updated fixtures (1980s or later).

d. Elevator: There is an elevator that goes from the first to third floor located on the west side of the central lobby. The cab and mechanisms for this elevator are more recent, but it replaces an earlier elevator in this location.

D. Site:

1. Historic landscape design: Building No. 2 faces south toward Dogwood Avenue (formerly McMahan Avenue), the main linear axis of Freedlander's site plan for the Mountain Branch. It was positioned just east of the Mess Hall. The identical Building No. 1 was placed in the same position on the west side of the Mess Hall.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural drawings:

- A partial set of Freedlander’s original drawings (an elevation and a section) was located in the drawing files of the Planning and Design Office, Quillen VAMC, Johnson City, TN.
- Later drawings indicating changes over time are housed in the PLIARS database administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs Central Office (VACO), Washington, D.C.. These include:
 - “Alterations to Barracks Building No. 2,” [plans] (26 May 1939).
 - As-Built Plans (3 February 1973, revised 28 November 1980).
 - Plans, Demolition/New Construction, (10 June 1985).

B. Early Views: Exterior photographs of Building No. 2 appear in several published souvenir books. See:

- Martin V. Brady, *Picturesque Mountain Branch National Soldiers’ Home Tennessee*. Johnson City: Martin V. Brady, 1908.
- Charles Edwards, *Souvenir Book: National Military Home, Tennessee*. Johnson City: Charles Edwards, 1909.
- *Souvenir Book, National Soldiers Home*, Johnson City, TN: Muse-Whitlock Co., Printers, c. 1911.
- Lester Harris Post No. 98, American Legion. *The National Sanatorium*. Lester Harris Post No. 98, c. 1922.

C. Selected Bibliography:

Collections and Archives –

Johnson City, Tennessee -

The Museum at Mountain Home, Quillen VAMC.

Drawing Files, Planning and Design, Quillen VAMC.

Archives of Appalachia, Sherrod Library, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, Tennessee [Mountain Home Collection and vertical file].

Microforms and Periodicals, Sherrod Library, East Tennessee State University [Johnson City newspapers].

Knoxville, Tennessee-

Special Collections, Hodges Library, University of Tennessee.

McClung Historical Collection, East Tennessee History Center, Knox County Public Libraries.

Washington, D.C.-

Department of Veterans Affairs Central Office [VACO] Library [NHDVS Annual Reports and Inspection Reports].

Mountain Home files, Federal Preservation Officer, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, VACO.

PLIARS drawing database, Department of Veterans Affairs Central Office.

Published Sources and Reports –

Board of Managers – National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, *Annual Reports*, various years starting in 1867; many volumes include *Proceedings* of the Board of Managers meetings.

Brady, Martin V. *Picturesque Mountain Branch National Soldiers' Home Tennessee*. Johnson City: Martin V. Brady, 1908.

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Julin, Suzanne. "National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers – Assessment of Significance and National Historic Landmark Recommendations." 2008. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C..

Kelly, Patrick. *Creating a National Home: Building the Veterans' Welfare State*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1997.

Lester Harris Post No. 98, American Legion. *The National Sanatorium*. Lester Harris Post No. 98, c. 1922.

Schuyler, Montgomery. "Fortunate Treatment of a Group of Institutional Buildings: The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers," *Architectural Record* 30, no. 2 (August 1911), 136-150.

Souvenir Book, National Soldiers Home, Johnson City, TN: Muse-Whitlock Co., Printers, c. 1911.

“The New National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, at Johnson City, Tennessee,”
Harper’s Weekly 45, no. 2330 (17 August 1901), 817.

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

Documentation of Barracks No. 2 (Building No. 2) at the Mountain Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers was undertaken in 2011 by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) of the Heritage Documentation Programs division of the National Park Service, Richard O’Connor, Chief. The project was sponsored by the Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA), Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Kathleen Schamel, Federal Preservation Officer. Project planning was coordinated by Catherine Lavoie, Chief, HABS; by Douglas Pulak, Deputy Federal Preservation Officer, DVA; and by Kevin Milliken, Assistant Chief, Engineering Service, James H. Quillen Veterans Affairs Medical Center (QVAMC). The field work was undertaken and the measured drawings were produced by Project Supervisor Mark Schara AIA, HABS Architect; by HABS Architects Paul Davidson, Daniel De Sousa, and Jason McNatt; and by Architecture Technician Michael Ellingson (Hampton University). The historical report was written by HABS Historian Lisa P. Davidson. The large format photography was undertaken in 2008 by HABS Photographer James W. Rosenthal. Assistance was provided by Martha Whaley, Museum at Mountain Home, Quillen College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University; Aaron Prozak, Engineering Technician, QVAMC; and by the QVAMC facilities maintenance staff.

PART V. ILLUSTRATIONS

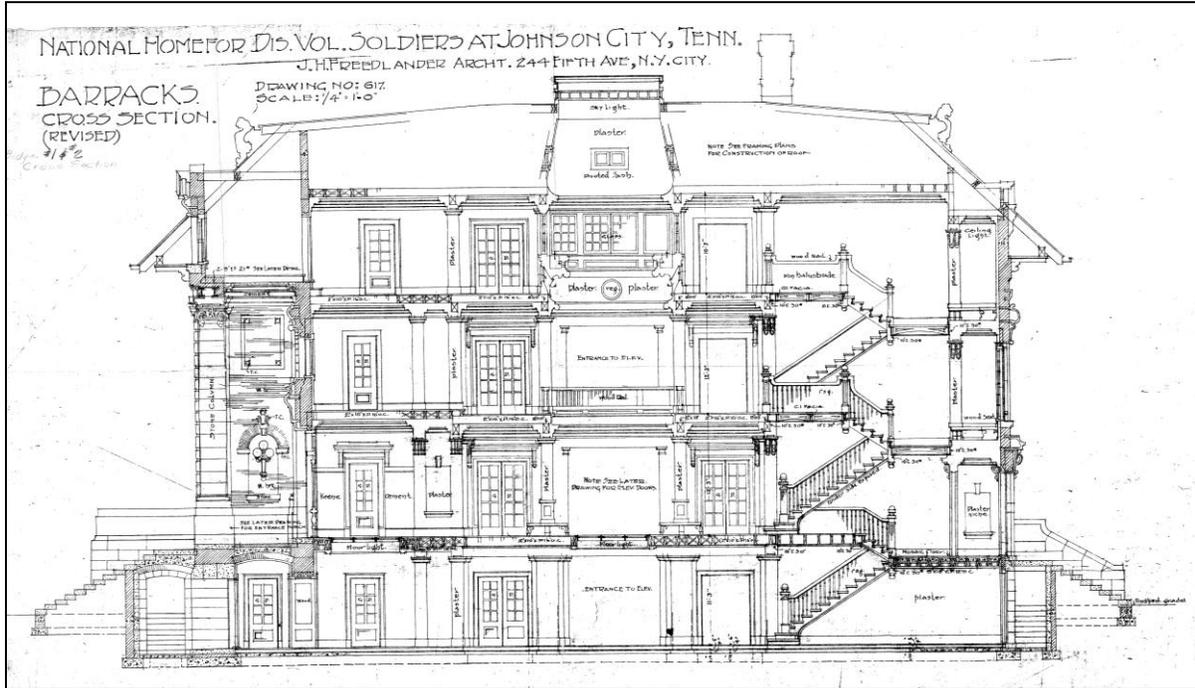


Figure 1: Mountain Branch Barracks No. 1 & 2, Section (1902)
Source: Planning and Design, Quillen VAMC

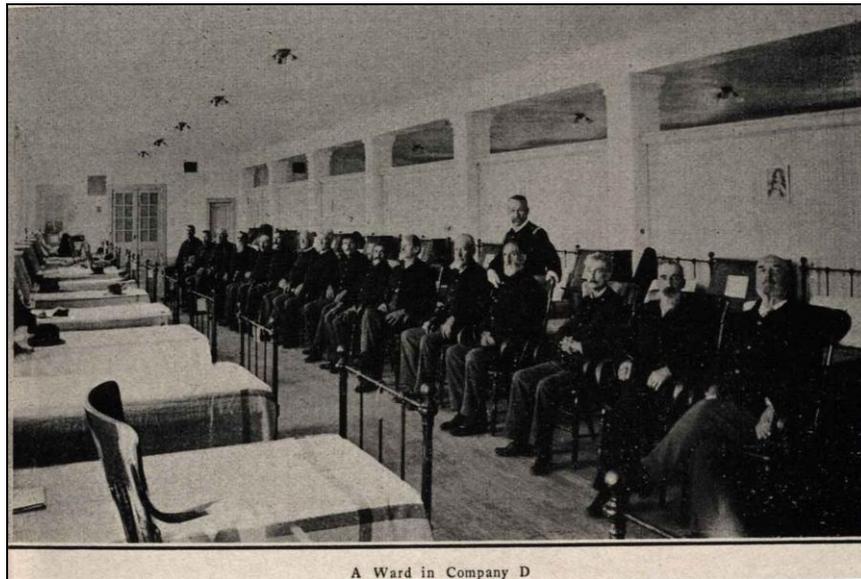


Figure 2: Interior of Barracks at Mountain Home, c. 1908
Source: Martin V. Brady, *Picturesque Mountain Branch National Soldiers' Home Tennessee*.
Johnson City: Martin V. Brady, 1908.



Figure 3: Barracks No. 2 with additions for tuberculosis care on left, c. 1925
 Source: Museum at Mountain Home

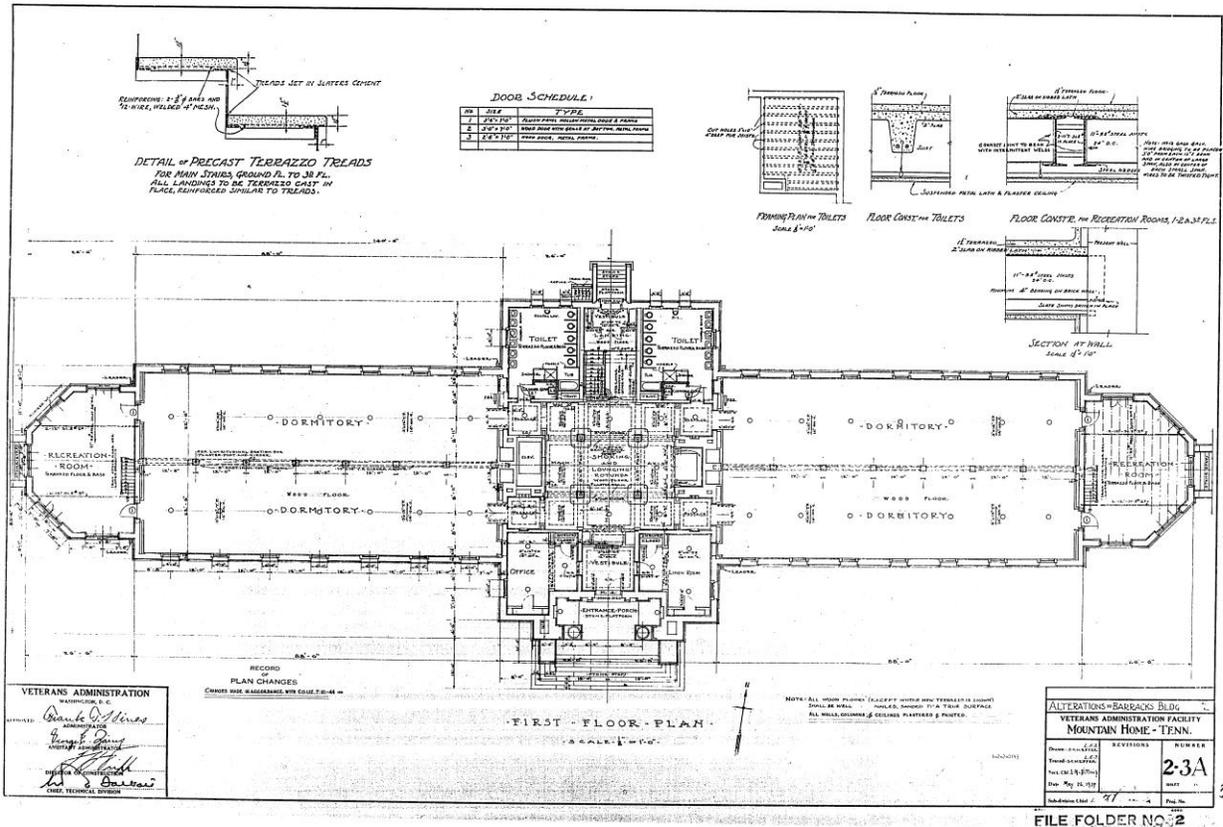


Figure 4: Building No. 2 First Floor Plan, (26 May 1939)
 Source: PLIARS database, VACO