

MOUNTAIN HOME, DUPLEX/QUARTERS  
(Mountain Home VA Medical Center, Building No. 40)  
Lamont & Veterans Way  
Johnson City  
Washington County  
Tennessee

HABS TN-254-N  
*TN-254-N*

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, DUPLEX QUARTERS  
(Mountain Home Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Building No. 40)  
(James H. Quillen Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Building No. 40)  
Lamont & Veterans Way  
Johnson City  
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WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

FIELD RECORDS

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ADDENDUM TO

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS – MOUNTAIN BRANCH,  
DUPLEX QUARTERS

(James H. Quillen Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Building No. 40)

HABS No. TN-254-N

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

The coordinates for Building No. 40 are 36.309994 N, -82.373680 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: Offices/Vacant

Significance: The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (NHDVS) was a federal institution authorized by Congress in 1865 and charged with caring for Civil War veterans disabled by their military service. The Mountain Branch in Johnson City, Tennessee was built between 1901 and 1905 as the ninth branch of the NHDVS. During the 1920s, the Mountain Branch temporarily became the National Sanatorium, a facility primarily dedicated to the rehabilitation of young veterans of World War I who suffered from tuberculosis. By 1930 the system had eleven branches and became part of the new Veterans Administration.

The Duplex Quarters are the only surviving structures at the Mountain Home from the National Sanatorium period. Building No. 40 was one of five duplex quarters (Buildings No. 39 through 43) added to the campus in 1921 to house the newly enlarged medical staff. Assistant Surgeons and their families were assigned one side of the two-story, Colonial Revival dwellings. Currently one side of Building No. 40 is used as an office by the local chapter of the American Federation of Government Employees labor union and the other is vacant and undergoing renovation.

Historian: Lisa Pfueller Davidson, HABS Staff Historian

## PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

### A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: 1921
2. Architect: Unknown
3. Original and subsequent uses: Housing for Assistant Surgeons, later offices for the VA Medical Center
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Unknown
5. Original plans and construction: The Duplex Quarters are two-story Colonial Revival dwelling characteristic of suburban residential architecture during the 1910s and early 1920s. Each building housed a pair of mirror-image three-bedroom units. Original architectural drawings for the Duplex Quarters have not been located.
6. Alterations and additions: Doorways were added through the center wall to connect the two units sometime after 1953 and then closed again at a later date. Currently renovations are underway to repair wood porches and siding, upgrade the interiors, and replace the wood window sash in kind.

### B. Historical Context:

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 Lincoln in March 1865. Federal officials recognized the growing need to care for 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 Mountain Branch, the ninth expansion of the NHDVS, was built between 1901 and 1905. The first structure started and completed was the “hospital group” which included its administration building (Building No. 69), four pavilion wards attached with one-story corridors and a kitchen/dining hall structure located at the rear of a central courtyard. The role of the hospital within the NHDVS Branches had been growing throughout the late nineteenth century. While the earliest NHDVS branches had makeshift hospitals or ones added after the residential campus was complete, here the hospital was given primary importance during the construction of the Mountain Branch.

The Mountain Branch was intended to address a shift in veteran demographics to the younger Spanish American War veteran but additional facilities were still needed to meet demand. The next Branch established after the Mountain Branch was the Battle Mountain Sanatorium opened in 1907 near Hot Springs, South Dakota. Designating Battle Mountain a sanatorium indicated the growing emphasis on medical care by the NHDVS.<sup>1</sup> Medical care was becoming more costly, both with increasingly sophisticated treatment for younger veterans and the long-term geriatric care of an aging Civil War population.

In addition to the challenges of geriatric care, tuberculosis was becoming a growing and costly issue for the NHDVS. In his 1908 *Inspection Report*, Lieutenant Colonel W. T. Wood recommended that all the tubercular cases be gathered at one branch for treatment:

This concentration will not only be of benefit to the patients, but will also relieve hospitals of the isolation and care of such persons, and reduce the expense of treatment. The branch selected should be the one having best conditions as to climate, altitude, etc., for the treatment of this disease, be easily accessible, and in a locality where eggs, milk, and other articles of diet needed by such patients can be obtained fresh and cheap. My own opinion is that the Mountain Branch at Johnson City, Tenn., best fulfills these conditions.<sup>2</sup>

Shortly thereafter the Board of Managers passed regulations indicating that tubercular patients at the Marion, Danville, Western, and Northwestern Branches be sent to Battle Mountain Sanatorium. Tuberculosis sufferers residing at the Eastern, South and Central Branches were to transfer to the Mountain Branch.<sup>3</sup> These recommendations were consistent with public health efforts throughout the country to combat tuberculosis by segregating the infected. At the Mountain Branch a special tuberculosis annex was built on the grounds of the hospital during fiscal year 1911.<sup>4</sup> This building was a modest wood frame structure with a capacity of approximately sixty patients.<sup>5</sup>

With the advent of World War I it was clear that the Homes would need to serve another new generation of disabled veterans. The great influx of young veterans with acute medical or psychiatric conditions tested the capacity of the entire federal veterans' benefits system. At this time the NHDVS and the Bureau of Pensions were the two federal entities serving veterans. In 1917 Congress passed an amendment to the War Risk Insurance Act that established vocational and medical benefits for those with service-related disabilities and a low-cost insurance system for the totally disabled veteran and his dependents. The Public Health Service and contract

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<sup>1</sup> Suzanne Julin, "Mountain Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers," Washington County, Tennessee. National Historic Landmark Registration Form (draft), (2008), 23. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C., 32-33.

<sup>2</sup> Inspector-General's Office, *Inspection Report – National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1908), 14.

<sup>3</sup> Julin, 32-33.

<sup>4</sup> Board of Managers, "Mountain Branch Report," *Annual Report of the NHDVS for Fiscal Year 1911* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1912), 234.

<sup>5</sup> Board of Managers, "Mountain Branch Report," *Annual Report of the NHDVS for the Fiscal Year 1910* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1911), 255; Board of Managers, "Mountain Branch Report," *Annual Report 1911*, 234.

hospitals were enlisted to quickly expand capacity.<sup>6</sup> 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. Colonel R. C. Humber addressed these issues in his Inspector-General report for 1919. In his view, the current “perfunctory and routine manner” of medical care in the NHDVS hospitals would not suffice to treat the ailments of the newer veterans:

In the past the patients cared for in the hospitals were generally those afflicted with the diseases of old age. These patients required a minimum of treatment and a maximum of care and nursing, a permanent cure being, of course, impossible. ... An entirely new condition is now confronted. With the new members from the late war will appear diseases and disabilities of every character and degree, requiring from the surgeons, professional ability and skill of the highest order.<sup>7</sup>

Changes in the needs of veteran patients were accompanied by major advances in medical treatment over the previous twenty years, including an increase in surgical treatment and other specialties.

The need for specialized tuberculosis facilities was most pressing. Humber criticized the treatment of several hundred members with tuberculosis, mostly young World War veterans, whom had ended up scattered in various Branches apparently in spite of earlier regulations. He 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.”<sup>8</sup> 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 [sic.] a cure, that these young men may be restored to useful citizenship.”<sup>9</sup>

Acknowledging the failings of the current decentralized system and faced with a large increase in tubercular members, the Board unanimously adopted a resolution in 1919 to convert the Mountain Branch into a tuberculosis sanatorium.<sup>10</sup> 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 into “pavilions” with pairs of two-story sleeping porch ells added at the rear. Partially and fully-bed ridden patients were housed in the hospital and African American patients

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<sup>6</sup> Julin, 34-35.

<sup>7</sup> Inspector-General’s Office, *Inspection Report – National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1919), 11.

<sup>8</sup> *Inspection Report*, (1919), 12.

<sup>9</sup> *Inspection Report*, (1919), 12.

<sup>10</sup> Board of Managers, “Letter from the President,” *Annual Report of the NHDVS for the Fiscal Year 1919* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1920), 6.

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 members of the enlarged medical staff, five Colonial Revival duplex houses for Assistant Surgeons were constructed beginning in early 1921, including Building No. 40.<sup>11</sup> These wood frame Duplex Quarters (Buildings No. 39 through 43) were constructed along two roads to the north of the greenhouses between the main gate and the hospital. This new contingent of doctors was given private, up-to-date housing on the campus close to the hospital (Figure 1). Nurses' lived communally in a wood frame building behind the hospital.

The NHDVS continued to manage the Johnson City facility, with the hospital under the supervision of a medical director. Any veteran with appropriate disabilities was eligible, but in practice most of the patients were World War servicemen, as described by Dr. W. C. Klotz, Medical Director:

...as a result of the influenza epidemic, pneumonia and other chest conditions, not to mention gas warfare, the number of these invalided has been far greater in connection with the World War than any previous one....The National Sanatorium offers all the advantages of suitable buildings, adequate equipment, beautiful location and surroundings, a favorable climate, together with its trained and skillful medical and nursing staff.<sup>12</sup>

The *Annual Report* for 1922 noted the increased complexity of medical care provided in trying to cure young men. Of the 2,971 members cared for at the Mountain Branch that fiscal year, 2,865 were veterans of the "German war," 96 Spanish-American War veterans, nine "other service," and seven Civil War veterans.<sup>13</sup> The average stay was approximately two months, with the ambulatory patients receiving access to therapeutic workshops for activities such as basket weaving, painting, and ceramics.<sup>14</sup>

The Mountain Branch became the Mountain Home Veterans Administration Medical Center after 1930. The five Duplex Quarters buildings continued to be used for staff housing. Later they were converted into offices for various VA Medical Center functions. Building No. 40 housed the Mountain Home Environmental Management Service and American Federation of

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<sup>11</sup> 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. It includes numerous photographs and information about operation as a National Sanatorium. Prior to this expansion, the Mountain Branch hospital had only three assistant surgeons. See Board of Managers, "Mountain Branch Report," *Annual Report of the NHDVS for Fiscal Year 1918* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1919), 152.

<sup>12</sup> Lester Harris Post No. 98, *The National Sanatorium*, 37.

<sup>13</sup> Board of Managers, "Mountain Branch Report," *Annual Report of the NHDVS for the Fiscal Year 1922*, typescript in VACO Library, Washington, DC. See also John Thompson, "TB Epidemic Turns Local Soldiers' Home Into Sanitarium," *Johnson City Press*, 25 September 2003, special insert – "Mountain Home/100 Years," 7.

<sup>14</sup> Lester Harris Post No. 98, *The National Sanatorium*, 24, 31.

Government Employees, Local 1687 for many years. Currently Building No. 40 and the other Duplex Quarters are undergoing renovation for continued use as office spaces for the VA Medical Center. These structures are the only buildings on the Mountain Home campus that clearly represent the National Sanatorium period of the 1920s.

## PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### A. General Statement

1. Architectural character: Building No. 40 is a two-story, wood-frame dwelling with a large front porch and symmetrical form. It is similar to contemporary suburban Colonial Revival houses. The structure contains two mirror-image, three-bedroom units.
2. Condition of fabric: Good, undergoing renovation.

### B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: 48 feet, 3 ¼ inches wide by 50 feet, 6 1/8 inches deep (at front of porch)
2. Foundations: Building No. 40 stands on a low red brick foundation. The structure is nearly at grade on the west side where the ground slopes upward.
3. Walls: Building No. 40 has horizontal wood clapboard siding painted white.
4. Structural system, framing: Building No. 40 is a wood frame structure on brick piers and foundation walls. The roof structure is common rafter.

#### 5. Porches:

Front porch: A one-story, hipped roof porch extends across the south façade of Building No. 40. The porch roof is sheathed with standing seam metal and supported by pairs of square Doric columns connected by crossed diagonal slats. Low wood balustrades with square, closely spaced balusters are located below the crossed diagonals and stretch between the groups of three columns at the corners. The center third of the porch has a projecting flat roof section with an entablature topped by a wood balustrade at the second floor. This upper balustrade has square wood balusters with solid sections at the corners with recessed panels. The paired columns here flanking the stair are more robust and decorative. They have recessed panels on each face and additional trim at the capital including a motif of a raised square with semicircle at the bottom. The porch has a tongue and groove wood floor and is divided at the center by a wood wall. The dividing wall is four feet, 7 3/8 inches high and has a curved front section and bead board recessed panels between square Doric columns. The porch is accessed via four low concrete stairs with brick knee walls topped by concrete. Metal pipe railings are located on either side of the stairs.

Rear porches: Each unit has an enclosed porch incorporated into the rear (north) corner. The porches serve as entrance foyers for the kitchens and are accessed via six

concrete steps with a small landing. They have wood tongue and groove floors and bead board ceilings with wood cornice trim. The walls are sheathed with horizontal bead board. The thick wood window molding appears to be original but the frames now contain aluminum frame storm windows. Wood lattice covers the window openings at the exterior.

Sleeping porches: Each unit has an enclosed sleeping porch incorporated into the rear corner of the second floor. These porches have wood tongue and groove floors and bead board ceilings and walls.

6. Chimneys: Building No. 40 has three internal red brick chimneys with corbelled tops. Two are located near the front of each unit for living room fireplaces. The third is near the rear of the structure in the shared wall between the units. Two square metal ventilators were added to the roof at a later date.
7. Openings:
  - a. Doorways and doors: Two external doorways are located at the center of the front elevation on either side of the porch divider wall. The two rear exterior doorways are more wide spaced at the center of each unit. Each set of doors provides access to one of the duplex units. The door frames have flat molding six inches wide with butt joints. The doors are wood with nine divided light fixed glazing in the top half and two horizontal recessed panels below. The east unit doors have original brass door knobs with a keyed lock above and a decorative escutcheon with curved edges and scrolled corners. The west unit doors have a plain replacement knob and escutcheon. The rear doors have a transom above.
  - b. Windows: In July 2011, the windows in the west unit had been removed and the openings covered with plywood. The east unit retained its original wood sash windows. The typical window is a six over six double hung wood sash with wide, flat trim and a shallow reveal. The window trim includes a shallow projecting sill and flat, plain apron below. A large set of three windows is located on the first floor within the front porch. This set includes a large center eight over eight double hung wood sash flanked by four over four double hung wood sash. The second floor sleeping porch has a series of five six light wood casements on the rear elevation and two on the side. There are eight light wood casements at the front second floor stair halls. A small two over two double hung wood sash window is located on each side elevation at the second floor bathroom. The basement windows are awning style with six divided light wood sash.
8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The Duplex Quarters has a mansard roof sheathed with gray asphalt shingles. Although technically a mansard roof, the form recalled hipped roofs common for Colonial Revival structures.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The overhanging, open eaves have exposed rafter ends.
- c. Dormers: Historic photographs show small eyebrow dormers on the front and side elevations of the Duplex Quarters, but these attic-level openings have been removed.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The two duplex units are a mirror image in plan. On the first floor each unit has a living room, dining room and kitchen with the staircases on either side of the center shared wall. The second floor has a small center hall with a bedroom, bathroom, and two more bedrooms arranged front to rear. The sleeping porches at the rear corners are en suite with the side bedrooms. The attic and basement are unfinished, although a full bathroom is located in the front corner of each unit basement.
2. Stairways: Each duplex unit has a staircase at the shared wall rising in a straight run from the front door. The stairways are wood with sawn decoration on the string and a wood balustrade. This decoration and the balustrade are visible at the living room. There is a quarter turn landing before rising a short distance to the second floor hall. The main stair also a wall-mounted wood handrail on one side. The attic and basement stairs are straight run wood stairs located behind doorways at the front bedroom and kitchen, respectively. The basement stairs are open.
3. Flooring: Building No. 40 has wood floors covered with commercial grade carpet or linoleum. The second floor bathrooms have ceramic tile floors of varied one and two inch mosaic tiles in shades of gray. The basement floors are concrete.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: The walls and ceilings are plaster on lathe. The second floor bathroom has a wainscot of square light gray ceramic tiles. The enclosed porches have horizontal bead board. There are wood baseboards six inches high with cavetto molding at the top and bottom.
5. Openings:
  - a. Doorways and Doors: The typical interior doorway has wide, flat trim with a tapered outer molding. The typical door is solid wood with two recessed panels of unequal size (larger on top). The door knobs are brass with a curved and scrolled escutcheon. The doors between the kitchen and back porch have glazing in the top panel. The door between the dining room and kitchen has a spring-loaded hinge. The large openings between the living and dining room are cased with attached square columns on the sides. These columns are more intact in the west unit; this opening has remnants of curtain rod hardware.

- b. Windows: The window interiors have wide trim with flat section surrounded by a tapered molding. The windows have shallow projecting sills and flat aprons below.
6. Decorative features and trim: Each Duplex Quarters unit has built-ins and other decorative features. The built-ins include a china cabinet in the dining rooms and a linen chest/cabinet at the second floor hall outside the bathrooms. The dining room china cabinet/sideboard has solid drawers and shelf cabinets below and three glazed door cabinets above. The counter between is accented by scrolled decoration attached to the lower edge of the glass door cabinets. The linen cabinet has two drawers with a large cabinet of shelves above.

Each unit has a fireplace in the living room. The fireboxes are closed by the Colonial Revival-type wood mantel and surround with the tapered trim are still extant. The frieze at the front of the mantel piece is decorated with 16 short vertical incised lines grouped toward the center.

7. Hardware: Building No. 40 has door hardware on many interior and exterior doors with a curved and scrolled escutcheon characteristic of Colonial Revival design. The swinging dining room doors include push plates and spring loaded hinges. The various cabinets and built-in have historic handles and pulls on the doors and drawers. The kitchen cabinets appear to be from a c. 1950 upgrade and have C-shaped chrome handles.
8. Mechanical equipment:
- a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: It is likely that the Duplex Quarters had radiant heat; it is unknown whether these structures were connected to the central boiler plant or housed their own furnaces. Currently HVAC is provided by a forced air system with a furnace in the basement.
  - b. Lighting: Building No. 40 contains several incandescent light fixtures that appear to be original, including candle-style gold metal wall sconces with small fabric shades and raised five-point stars on the white enameled base. The sconces are found on either side of the dining room china cabinet and in several former bedrooms.
  - c. Plumbing: The Duplex Quarters were built with indoor plumbing including a full bath on the second floor. The porcelain coated metal tub appears to be historic while the vitreous china toilet and wall mounted sink are later replacements. The tub surround is covered with gray ceramic tiles. There is a porcelain coated cast iron double utility sink in the basement on metal legs. Another full bathroom is located in the basement, but probably added later with salvaged fixtures. The one in the west unit has a porcelain coated cast iron claw foot tub.

D. Site:

1. Historic landscape design: Duplex Quarters No. 40 sits along a secondary road on the Mountain Branch campus, surrounded by a lawn and low plantings with a concrete front walkway and sidewalks. This arrangement creates a suburban residential feel for the five Duplex Quarters added to the Mountain Home institutional campus.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Architectural drawings: Design and construction drawings have not been located for Building No. 40 or the other Duplex Quarters. Later plans showing existing conditions in 1946 and 1953 are located in the drawing files of the Planning and Design Office, Quillen VAMC, Johnson City, TN.
- B. Early Views: The Museum at Mountain Home photograph collection has a few early exterior photographs of various duplex quarters. One that appears to depict Building No. 40 is reproduced below.
- C. Selected Bibliography:

Collections and Archives –

*Johnson City, Tennessee -*  
The Museum at Mountain Home, Quillen VAMC.

Drawing Files, Planning and Design, Quillen VAMC.

*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.

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.

Inspector General. *Annual Report of Inspection - National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers*. Washington, DC: GPO, 1894- . [author name and exact title vary]

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..

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

98, c. 1922.

Mattison, James A. “The Development of the National Soldiers’ Home Service,” *Modern Hospital* 20, no. 1 (January 1923): 59-61.

#### PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

Documentation of the Duplex Quarters (Building No. 40) 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: View of Duplex Quarters, c. 1930  
Source: Museum at Mountain Home