

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,
MOUNTAIN BRANCH, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
(Mountain Home Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Building No. 52)
(James H. Quillen Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Building No. 52)
Lamont & Veterans Way
Johnson City
Washington County
Tennessee

HABS TN-254-Y
HABS TN-254-Y

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

FIELD RECORDS

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

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS – MOUNTAIN BRANCH, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

(James H. Quillen Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Building No. 52)

HABS No. TN-254-Y

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

The coordinates for the Administration Building are 36.306671 N, - 82.379408 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: Psychiatry Department, Quillen College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University

Significance: The Administration Building was constructed in 1903-04 as the primary office building for the Mountain Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. 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. The location 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 had 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. The Administration Building serves as the western terminus of the main avenue, facing the Hospital. Eschewing the ornamentation and monumental scale of other structures such as the Mess Hall or Barracks, the understated red brick façade of the Administration Building created a transition to the officers' houses clustered behind and set a tone of sober efficiency for the Branch management.

Historian: Lisa Pfueller Davidson, HABS Staff Historian

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: 1903-04
2. Architect: J. H. Freedlander, New York, NY
3. Original and subsequent uses: The Administration Building was used as offices for the Mountain Branch Governor, Treasurer, Adjutant, and clerks, and later known as Building No. 52. In 1978 it was converted into offices for the new East Tennessee State University College of Medicine. Building No. 52 was renamed for Tennessee Speaker of the House Ned H. McWherter in 1994. It currently houses the Psychiatry Department of Quillen College of Medicine, ETSU.
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Unknown.
5. Original plans and construction: Copies of J. H. Freedlander's original plans are located in the drawing files of the Planning and Design Office, Quillen VAMC, Johnson City, TN. The exterior form and materials seem to conform closely the original plans and construction, although the interior has been largely reconfigured.
6. Alterations and additions: Changing use of the interior has brought the addition and removal of various partition walls. Drawings documenting interior alterations exist for 1939 and 1978. Perhaps the most significant alteration was removal of the two large vaults originally installed in the building.

B. Historical Context: See overview historical context HABS No. TN-254 for additional information on the Mountain Branch and the NHDVS.

The Mountain Branch, the ninth expansion of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (NHDVS), was built between 1901 and 1905. The campus featured over thirty masonry buildings arranged in a formal hierarchy around a central avenue and secondary axes. The Administration Building was constructed during 1903-1904. Montgomery Schuyler, the venerable critic for *The Architectural Record*, reviewed the design accomplishments of the latest branch of the NHDVS in an article entitled, "Fortunate Treatment of a Group of Institutional Buildings." Schuyler was frankly amazed with the quality of the East Tennessee campus compared with his dim view of other similar institutions, stating "until the erection of the Home in Tennessee... there was no Soldiers' Home in the country worthy of much architectural

consideration or having much claim to be noticed and illustrated in an ‘Architectural Record.’”¹ While Schuyler approved of the ornate designs for the “Brownlow” barracks (no. 1 and 2), Hospital, and Mess Hall, he reserved his highest praise for the less pretentious red brick buildings such as the Administration Building, the Chapel, and barracks no. 3 through 6. He declared these structures to have a “vernacular and homebred air” resulting in the “highest architectural success.”² 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 bracketed eaves, mansard roofs, and symmetrical plans. For the Administration Building Freedlander designed a sober structure of red brick with a few simple limestone accents, perhaps to signify the efficient and frugal administration of Branch affairs. His plan and elevation drawings for this structure are dated May 22, 1903 (Figure 1).³

Branch Governor John P. Smith first set up a temporary office in the Hospital Administration Building in early January 1904.⁴ The Hospital was nearly completed and other buildings such as barracks no. 1 and 2 and the Mess Hall well underway, while the Administration Building was in an earlier stage of construction. Work must have begun on the Administration Building during the second half of 1903, but other buildings for the direct use of veterans took higher priority in the construction schedule. In February 1904, the *Johnson City Comet* reported bricklayers were working on the second floor as weather permitted.⁵ In his Branch report filed on July 23, 1904, Governor Smith noted that although “from various causes construction has progressed slowly,” the Administration Building was “nearing completion” along with barracks no. 3 through 7, the stable, greenhouse, and officers’ quarters.⁶ After completion, the Administration was listed with an appraised value of \$37,700.⁷

Freedlander’s original plans for the Administration Building provide information about its initial layout and room use (Figures 2-4).⁸ The first floor included a large public hall the same width as the exterior inset porch. This hall was flanked by a large Treasurer’s Clerks office to the north and suite of offices for the Governor, Adjutant and their clerks to the south. The partially excavated basement housed a large printing shop on the south side and coal storage and boiler room flanking the stairs on the west. The second floor included a large board room on the south and a number of guest rooms and dormitories for visiting officials. Perhaps the most noteworthy features on these plans are two large vaults which are no longer extant. One was

¹ Montgomery Schuyler, “Fortunate Treatment of a Group of Institutional Buildings: The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers,” *Architectural Record* 30, no. 2 (August 1911): 138.

² Schuyler, 145.

³ Elevations and Plans, Mountain Branch Administration Building, (22 May 1903), Planning and Design Office, Quillen VAMC, Johnson City, TN.

⁴ Charles Cunningham, “Soldiers’ Home Notes,” *Johnson City Comet*, 7 January 1904.

⁵ Charles Cunningham, “Soldiers’ Home Notes,” *Johnson City Comet*, 11 February 1904.

⁶ NHDVS Board of Managers, “Mountain Branch Report,” *Annual Report of the NHDVS for the Fiscal Year 1904* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1905), 200.

⁷ NHDVS Board of Managers, “Mountain Branch Report,” *Annual Report of the NHDVS for the Fiscal Year 1910* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1911), 255.

⁸ Copies of original plans and elevation are located in the drawing files of the Planning and Design Office, Quillen VAMC, Johnson City, TN.

located in the basement and one on the first floor next to the Treasurer's offices. One of the primary duties of the Branch administrative officers was distributing pension funds and other veterans' benefits payments. The large amount of cash required for this purpose needed to be housed safely.

A 1908 souvenir book for the Mountain Branch provides descriptions of the various duties performed in the Administration Building. The Governor, at this time Colonel John P. Smith, served as commandant and interior manager of the Branch. He handled disciplinary issues, requisitions for property and funds, and estimates for supplies and services. Major Paul E. Divine was Branch Treasurer, a position which legally required bonding due to the large sums of money managed. Divine received and disbursed all public monies and pensions. He also managed the Post Fund, including receipts from the Branch theater and store and payroll for employees paid from that fund. All purchasing and contracts were administered by the Branch Treasurer. Captain C. Y. Deaderick served as Adjutant, or the statistical officer. His office was in charge of correspondence, bookkeeping, and other records. Applications for branch admission were processed by the Adjutant. As noted above, each of these officers had a staff of clerks to aid in their administrative duties.⁹

The Administration Building terminates the western end of the formal site plan, but also provides a link to the officers' residential area in a grove of trees to the west. The Administration Building shields the informal grouping of wood frame officers' quarters located behind. One of the lakes was located close to the south side of the building and the roadway curves here as well, enhancing the feeling of privacy on this side of the site in contrast to the institutional formality of the barracks, Mess Hall and hospital to the east.

Records on later changes to the Administration Building are scant. The 1918 *Annual Report* contains a brief mention replacing floors in parts of the building.¹⁰ When the NHDVS became part of the Veterans Administration in 1930, the Administration Building was designated Building No. 52. In June 1939 a set of plans was prepared indicating alterations to the structure. The boiler room in the basement was converted into a bathroom and corridor. On the first floor some interior partitions were altered, most notably to unevenly divide the "public hall" into a lobby and finance office that also incorporated part of the former adjutant clerks' office (Figure 5). The former treasurer's offices on the north were now used by the Domiciliary Division, with an additional small office created by a partition at the east side. A Utility Office and Information Office were new functions housed in these spaces. The temporary quarters on the second floor were now offices for personnel, procurement, and supply. Linoleum was installed in many rooms, and the wood floor and joists in the basement printing shop were replaced with four inches of cement.¹¹

⁹ Martin V. Brady, *Picturesque Mountain Branch National Soldiers' Home Tennessee* (Johnson City: Martin V. Brady, 1908), n.p..

¹⁰ NHDVS Board of Managers, "Mountain Branch Report," *Annual Report of the NHDVS for the Fiscal Year 1918* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1919), 153.

¹¹ "Alterations to Administration Building No. 52," (10 June 1939), PLIARS database, Department of Veterans Affairs Central Office (VACO), Washington, D.C..

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 veteran care at the Mountain Home. The College of Medicine renovated a number of buildings including the Administration Building (Building No. 52). Renovation plans for Building No. 52 were prepared in April 1978. Portions of the basement were excavated for storage and a transformer vault. The former printing shop was divided into conference room and records storage. Many additional interior partitions were added to the first floor creating numerous smaller offices for the Assistant Deans, secretarial staff, finance, and purchasing. The Dean occupied the same southwest corner office as the NHDVS Branch governor and VA manager previously. The new partitions consisted of vinyl covered gypsum which still seems to be in place. The second floor also received numerous interior partitions to create additional small offices and conference rooms. In 1994 Building No. 52 was named Neil McWherter Hall by ETSU. McWherter was a former Tennessee State Speaker of the House who supported the establishment of the College of Medicine.

In 2003, Mountain Home celebrated its centennial with tours, concerts, and other events. Around this time, ETSU considered leasing even more of the original Mountain Home buildings, including twenty-four structures on the west side of the campus. However in 2004, this proposal was downgraded to include only the twelve buildings already used by the College of Medicine, including Building No. 52.¹² Today the Mountain Home is an active medical center providing for veterans of World War II, Korea, Vietnam and more recent conflicts. Building No. 52 is used by the Psychiatry Department of Quillen College of Medicine, ETSU. Designated a National Historic Landmark in 2011, Freedlander’s Beaux Arts campus retains its historic character and is still an important representation of connections between the Federal government and East Tennessee.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural character: The Administration Building is a symmetrical Beaux Arts structure two stories high on a low raised basement. Its form and materials complement the other Mountain Branch structures, but with simpler detailing and a relatively modest scale in spite of its location as one of the end points of the main avenue. The building is primarily red brick, with a few accents in limestone or tan brick.
2. Condition of fabric: Good, with extensive alteration on the interior.

B. Description of Exterior:

¹² Sam Watson, “ETSU Downgrades VA Property Request,” *Johnson City Press*, 28 November 2004, 1A, 8A.

1. Overall dimensions: The Administration Building has a shallow C-shaped footprint with the recess on the rear elevation and a projecting center entrance pavilion on the front. It measures 98 feet wide and 65' 9 5/8 inches deep (from front corners of the entrance pavilion).
2. Foundations: The Administration Building foundation walls are red brick laid in a Flemish bond to a height of approximately two feet. The foundation is higher to the south as the grade slopes down. The foundation is topped by a water table consisting of a tall smoothly dressed limestone block with an elongated cavetto curve on the top edge.
3. Walls: The Administration Building has red brick walls laid in a Flemish bond pattern. There is a projecting tan brick cornice along the top of the walls supporting the eave brackets on the side and rear elevations, and inside the inset front portico. The cornice is formed by six courses of brick with the bottom header course recessed from the others. A projecting center pavilion at the front elevation has a limestone cornice, instead of tan brick, and decorative red brick quoins on the outer edges and flanking the inset portico opening. The wall between the quoins has a projecting spandrel panel at the second floor, formed by a two stacked rectangles of red brick with a limestone keystone. At the center bay of the rear (west) façade, there is a shallow round arch recess framing the door and window above. The bottom of the recess has three corbelled courses of brick at the limestone water table. The arch is formed by three courses of flush header brick with limestone spring blocks and keystone.
4. Structural system, framing: The Administration Building has load-bearing brick walls on concrete footings with some structural metal I-beams. Sections of the basement excavated after the initial building campaign (east and north side) have concrete beams. The roof is supported by wood trusses.
5. Portico, stoops: The main entrance portico occupies three bays of the front entrance pavilion and is inset under its cross mansard roof. Six monumental square brick columns with limestone bases and capitals stand at the portico opening. One column is near each side wall and two pairs flank the central bay. Seven limestone stairs in a wide flared formation stretch across the portico opening. There are later metal pipe rails at the center and a massive concrete ramp with metal railings entering the north bay after running parallel to the north side of the front elevation. Additional concrete steps were added to the main door, partially obscuring the terrazzo and marble floor. The terrazzo appears to be two generations – the older a tan terrazzo with bands of pale green mosaic tile, and a c. 1939 gold, black and gray near the door. This later terrazzo matches the floor inside the entrance lobby. The portico has a wood bead board ceiling and wood cornice molding.

The rear center entrance has a low stoop formed by four limestone stairs in a stacked formation that gets narrower at the top. A metal hand rail was added off center to the south.

6. Chimneys: None.

7. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: The main doorway is located at the center bay of the east façade, within the entrance portico. This round arch opening has a notched edge and is set within a deep reveal in the masonry wall. It is topped by a tan brick hood springing from limestone blocks carved with a rectangular recess. A plain, flat limestone keystone adorns the top of the arched hood. The hood is composed of three sections that taper inward – a course of header bricks at the inner and outer edge framing a wider center section of alternating soldier or two header bricks. The two leaf main door is an aluminum frame and glass replacement with a fixed semicircular transom.

The other prominent exterior doorway is at the center of the rear (west) façade, entering the building from the stoop onto the landing of the stairway between the first floor and basement. The opening is a segmental arch framed on the top by four courses of header bricks and a plain limestone keystone. The door here is also a later replacement made of aluminum and glass with fixed sidelights and a thin transom.

There are three basement level doorways all accessed below grade via recessed stairs and are cut directly into the foundation wall. Historic drawings show basement doorways at the west and south (still extant), while the north entrance was probably added when that area of the basement was excavated. The west and south doors are metal with glazing in the top half (four light) set into a plain metal frame. The north door is a solid metal door with the opening cut into the limestone water table.

- b. Windows: The windows at the first floor on the front (or east) façade are large round arch openings with a tan brick hood springing from limestone blocks carved with a rectangular recess. A limestone keystone adorns the top of the hood, which is composed of three sections that taper inward – a course of header bricks at the inner and outer edge framing a wider center section of alternating soldier or two header bricks. There is a limestone cyma reversa molding underneath the sill. The windows flanking the doorway at the inset entrance portico appear to be modified doorways. The windows on the side pavilions of the front elevation have narrower proportions. Similar windows on the projecting side pavilions of the rear

elevation have flush red brick hoods of three header bricks and limestone lug sills.

The side elevations (north and south) have large segmental arch openings on the first floor with a relieving arch of three header bricks and a limestone lug sill. The typical second floor window on all four elevations and the side walls of the projecting entrance pavilion is a small rectangular opening that has a projecting limestone sill with cyma reversa molding at the bottom. These openings are in pairs sharing a sill at the inset portico on the front façade. The jack arch over these second floor openings is aligned with the brick cornice.

There is a large round arch window opening at center of the rear elevation at the stair landing. This window has a thick limestone sill with cyma reversa molding at the bottom and a flush relieving arch of three courses of header brick. The basement windows are small rectangular openings with two light hinged sashes. These openings are larger on the south side elevation where the foundation wall is higher.

All of the window sashes are aluminum frame replacements set directly into the red brick walls with deep reveals. Historic photographs show double hung wood sash with a curved upper rail and thick center muntin creating the appearance of French windows.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The Administration Building has a mansard roof with cross mansard at the front entrance pavilion. The exposed roof surfaces retain the original slate while the upper slope above the copper seam is likely sheathed with rubber composite like the other renovated Mountain Branch buildings. The flashing was originally galvanized iron.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The Administration Building has wide eaves extending over the tan brick or limestone cornice with carved decorative brackets and exposed rafter ends. The soffit between the brackets and rafter ends is now sheathed with vinyl siding but was originally open. The building has metal gutters with downspouts.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The Administration Building was designed with a large public hall immediately inside the main entrance. The stairway was on axis at the rear, with a transverse hall leading to offices. The Branch Governor's office was located at the southwest corner while the treasurer's office, a large room for the treasurer's clerks and a vault were located on the north side. The second floor had a similar

transverse hall leading to offices arranged around the outer walls of the structure. This basic interior arrangement is still extant, but numerous interior walls have been added or changed, generally to create a larger number of small rooms. The basement is now almost fully excavated, but originally only contained a boiler room and coal storage flanking the stair and a large printing shop across the south side of the building.

2. Stairways: The Administration Building has one stairway located at the center of the west side of the building, on axis with the main doorway. This open well, dog-leg stair travels from the first to the second floor with half pace landings, and continues to the basement as a straight run stair with a wall mounted rail. It has wood steps with plastic no-skid tread covers and a wood risers and carriage. The steps are wide with a gentle rise and projecting nosing with molding along the bottom at the outer string edge. The stair has three stacked curved curtail steps at the first floor with a robust wood newel post on the top curtail. This columnar newel has bands of trim and a large mushroom cap. The wood balustrade has a wide curving handrail, thick square wood balusters, and square newel posts at the basement and second floor. The square newel posts have a tripartite division of plinth, shaft and capital created by a projecting molding and tapered rectangular recesses. The balustrade rail at the rear entrance landing has a carved volute where it meets the undercarriage of the next stair flight.
3. Flooring: The entrance foyer has black and gold terrazzo in a checkerboard pattern with a dark gray border. The kitchenette added to the first floor and the bathrooms have half inch square ceramic tile in a random pattern of pale yellow and tan. Other areas of the Administration Building have square vinyl tile or commercial carpet on the floors, probably over wood.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: The Administration Building has some original plaster walls and ceilings, with tall wood baseboards. Acoustic tile drop ceilings have been added in many areas as well as applied vinyl baseboards. Partition walls added in 1978 are vinyl-covered gypsum board. The bathrooms have a wainscot of four inch square pale yellow ceramic tiles.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and Doors: Many of the interior doors are solid wood in plain metal frames, with a gold metal lever handle or a knob with a keyed lock. Commercial metal frame and glass doors with fixed glass sidelights are used in some areas, such as the rear of the entrance lobby and either end of the first floor hall.
 - b. Windows: Any historic interior window trim was removed when the replacement aluminum sash were installed. There are two service

windows for patient check-in through an added wall at the south side of the entrance lobby.

6. Decorative features and trim: N/A

7. Mechanical equipment:

- a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: The inclusion of a boiler room and coal storage on the original plan suggests that initially this building had radiant heat that was not connected to the central heating plant. It currently has a modern HVAC systems with vents and ducts incorporated into the drop ceiling.
- b. Lighting: Modern fluorescent light fixtures are incorporated into the drop ceiling.
- c. Plumbing: Bathrooms have been relocated and feature modern fixtures. The basement bathroom has two metal stalls with toilets, and one wall mounted vitreous china sink with mixer faucets. Mens and Womens bathrooms are located on either side of the stair on the first and second floors. The other bathrooms are larger with similar fixtures. There are exposed sprinkler pipes in the stairwell.

D. Site:

1. Historic landscape design: The Administration Building serves as the western terminus of the main axis of the Mountain Branch's Beaux Arts site plan, now Dogwood Avenue, but originally called McMahan Avenue. It also creates a buffer between the informal residential area of officers' quarters, and the imposing barracks and other institutional structures.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural drawings:

- Freedlander's original elevations and plans of the Mountain Branch Administration Building are dated May 22, 1903. Copies were 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:
 - Copies of original plans annotated with changes, 10 June 1939.
 - Site plans, 14 August 1944, showing building footprint and plantings.
 - Floor plans, 7 April 1978.

B. Early Views: Exterior photographs of the Administration Building 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 Museum, 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.

Edwards, Charles. *Souvenir Book: National Military Home, Tennessee*. Johnson City: Charles Edwards, 1909.

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

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.

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

Documentation of the Administration Building (Building No. 52) 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 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

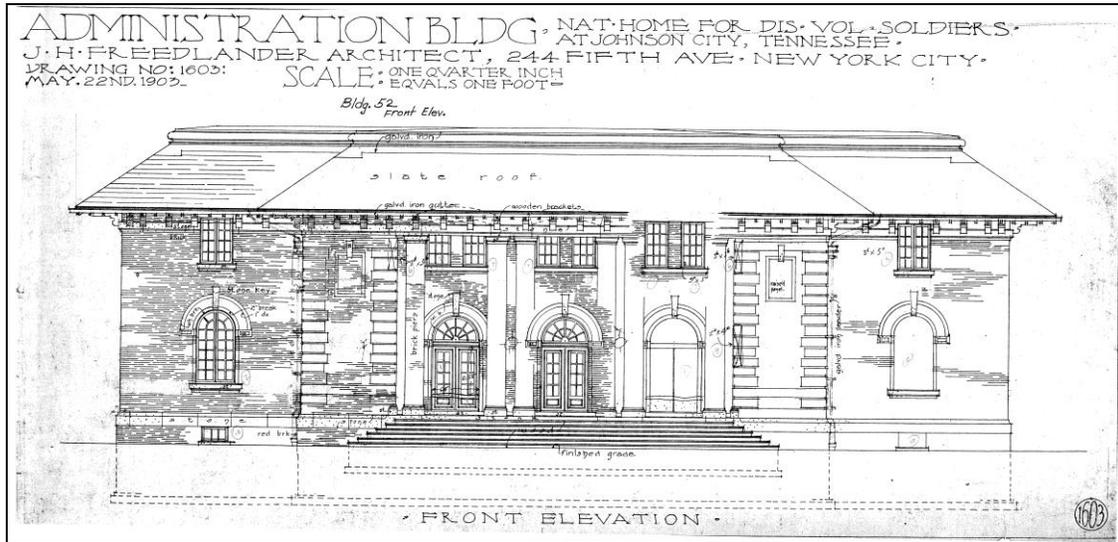


Figure 1: Mountain Branch Administration Building Elevation, (22 May 1903).
Source: Planning and Design Office, Quillen VAMC, Johnson City, TN

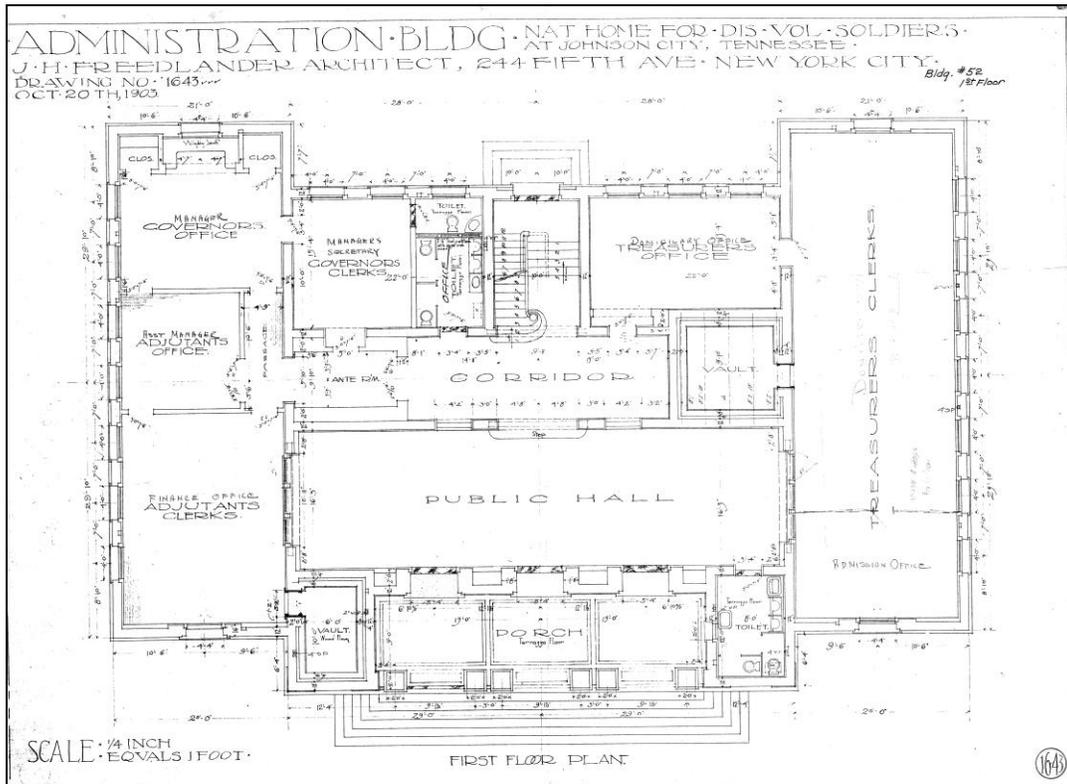


Figure 2: Mountain Branch Administration Building, First Floor Plan, (22 May 1903).
Source: Planning and Design Office, Quillen VAMC, Johnson City, TN

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MOUNTAIN BRANCH, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
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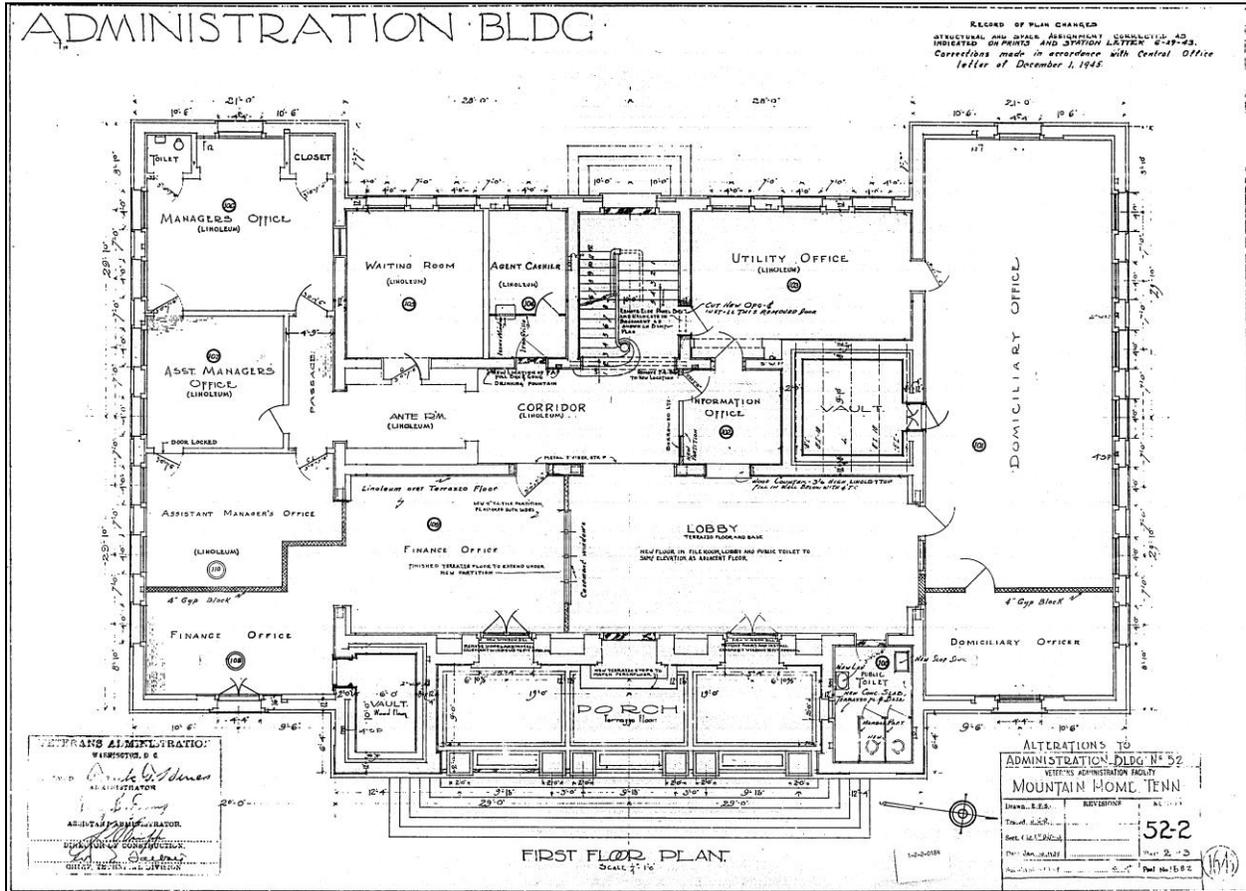


Figure 5: Mountain Branch Administration Building, First Floor Plan, (10 June 1939).
Source: PLIARS database.