

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION MEDICAL CENTER  
Old State Route 13 West  
Marion  
Williamson County  
Illinois

HABS No. IL-1155

HABS  
ILL,  
100-MAR,  
1-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
National Park Service  
Rocky Mountain Regional Office  
Department of the Interior  
P.O. Box 25287  
Denver, Colorado 80255

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
MARION, ILLINOIS VETERANS ADMINISTRATION MEDICAL CENTER

HABS No. IL-1155

PART 1: PROJECT INFORMATION

Location: Old State Road 13 West (South Main Street at Seventh) on the west edge of Marion, Illinois

Quad: Marion Illinois

UTM: Building 1: 16/327622/4176830  
Building 2: 16/327622/4176790  
Building 8: 16/327762/4177005  
Building 13: 16/327761/4176741

Date of Construction: 1940-1942 (Modified in 1971-1973 & 1978)

Present Owner: United States Veterans Administration  
810 Vermont Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C.

Present Use: Veterans Administration Medical Center

Significance: A typical example of Veterans Administration neuro-psychiatric hospital construction using the "Architectural Set" of drawings for a campus complex setting, the Marion, Illinois VA Medical Center is significant because of its rare use of Egyptian Revival architectural decoration.

Historian: Robert A. Ryan  
Dennett, Muessig, Ryan & Associates, Ltd.  
February 1989

PART 2: HISTORY OF THE MARION, ILLINOIS VETERANS ADMINISTRATION  
MEDICAL CENTER

On April 11, 1939 the long-awaited dream of a Veterans Administration hospital for southern Illinois became a reality when the Federal Hospitalization Board<sup>1</sup> informed U.S. Representative Kent E. Keller that Marion had been selected as the site for a new medical facility. Even though the contract drawings would not be complete for another fifteen months and the construction contract had not been let, groundbreaking ceremonies for the new medical center were held on a tract of land on the western outskirts of Marion on June 25, 1939. This event marked the successful culmination of an intensive, ten year lobbying campaign by area Congressmen, state legislators, local service organizations, and the many "downstate" chapters of the American Legion.<sup>2</sup> In this respect the struggle to obtain a "local" hospital to serve the needs of the aging veterans community of southern Illinois was one that had been repeated throughout the country.

The Marion, Illinois medical center falls into the later stages of the large-scale construction effort that began shortly after the establishment of the Veterans Bureau in 1921. By then the country faced a veterans problem of a magnitude that had not been seen for more than half a century. "Two years after the [end of the] war over 300,000 disabled soldiers were being cared for with ranging degrees of efficiency by half-a-dozen disparate government agencies."<sup>3</sup> The most desperate cases were the 71,000 mental patients and 38,000 tuberculosis victims, who if they were cared for

<sup>1</sup>The Federal Hospitalization Board was created in 1921 "to coordinate the separate hospitalization activities of the Federal Government". It was soon absorbed into the newly created Veterans Bureau, where, for the most part, its activities were to develop plans for the future institutional needs of the Veterans Administration and to make the decisions about where to locate Veterans Administration health care facilities. *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, 1940*, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1941), p. 13.

<sup>2</sup>*The Marion Daily Republican*, "Anniversary Edition", October 11, 1973, pp. 3-6 and [Thomas Phelps], "Veterans Administration Hospital; Marion, Illinois: 31st Anniversary; October 13-14, 1942-73" (VA Medical Center; Marion, Illinois, 1973), p. 8. The *Daily Republican* published a special "Veterans Hospital Anniversary Edition" on the occasion of the Medical Center's thirty-first anniversary celebration. In addition to congratulatory advertisements from area businesses and photographs of the hospital facilities, reporter Flora Reilly went through the newspaper's archives to produce a history of the community's most important institution. Her work is a convenient collection of the public record background to the construction of the medical complex.

<sup>3</sup>Francis Russell, *The Shadow of Blooming Grove; Warren G. Harding In His Times*, (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1968), p. 552.

at all were shunted from one run down public institution to another.<sup>4</sup> In the short period since demobilization the country's "ad hoc" system of health care had been shown to be incapable of dealing with veterans' health needs on a large enough scale. But if the public expressed a nearly complete lack of interest in this legacy of the war, the sincerely moved new President Warren G. Harding did not. By the middle of 1921 he had consolidated the War Risk Insurance Bureau, the Federal Hospitalization Bureau and several other overlapping agencies into a central Veterans Bureau.

Echoing the President's concern about the existing system of veterans' health care, Charles Forbes, Harding's choice to head the new bureau, set about concentrating the power of the agency in his own hands. Until 1921 the Treasury Department, working with a special Army architectural staff, "had exercised jurisdiction of veterans' hospitals and medical facilities, even being responsible for selecting sites and letting contracts for hospital construction." With reasonable economy and efficiency, nineteen such buildings had been built. But in August of 1921 Forbes began a campaign to have all construction authority assigned to his bureau, and he skillfully enlisted the support of the American Legion which charged the Treasury Department with incompetence in handling veterans' health care needs.

By April 1922 Forbes had persuaded President Harding that it would be more efficient to transfer the planning and construction of all future hospitals to the Veterans Bureau. Despite the objection of some of his closest advisors, the President saw this as a logical step in coordinating all veterans' services, and he made the transfer by Executive Order. Soon thereafter a second Executive Order put the bureau's director in charge of the purchasing and disposal of veteran's supplies.<sup>6</sup> With a President in office who was willing to let his friends run their departments with minimal interference, Forbes had created a situation ripe for graft. And, like others in the administration, Charles Forbes was ready to cash in. "Opportunity could hardly have been more favorable. . . . More money was allotted to his agency than to any other governmental department; nearly half a billion dollars a year."<sup>7</sup> Yet, in spite of his preoccupation with

<sup>4</sup> Samuel H. Adams, *Incredible Era; The Life and Times of Warren Gamaliel Harding*, (New York: Capricorn Books, 1964 [Original Edition 1939]), p. 284.

<sup>5</sup> Robert K. Murray, *The Harding Era; Warren G. Harding and His Administration*, (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1969), p. 459.

<sup>6</sup> Russell, *Shadow of Blooming Grove*, p. 523.

<sup>7</sup> Adams, *Incredible Era*, pp. 286-287. Adams devotes a chapter of his book to the Veterans Bureau scandals and the fall of Charles Forbes. Both Murray and Russell accord his malfeasance a full discussion.

lining his own pockets, Forbes was concerned about the care of America's veterans. The one positive result of his notorious junket around the country in the spring of 1922 to inspect sites for twelve new hospitals was a centrally-directed and administered program of hospital construction that continued unabated into the Second World War.<sup>8</sup>

As the construction program got underway during the 1920's the pressures to continue and expand it grew ever greater. Just as it was difficult to stand against the swell of the American Legion's well-orchestrated tide for a Veterans Bonus, so too the campaigns all over the country for local treatment facilities for their veterans were nearly impossible to resist.<sup>9</sup> The decade of the 1930's saw an expansion of the Veterans Administration capital construction program. This was a two-fold response to the prevailing conditions. First, the country had an aging veterans population with an increasing need for medical care, which made the agency's basic goal of regional medical treatment even more pressing. And, combined with this growing demand for institutional care was the harsh reality of the Great Depression. From the earliest days of the New Deal the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration saw federally financed public works projects as an integral weapon in their war against the economic paralysis that had struck down the country. Public works construction was seen as an effective method of "priming the pump" of the American economy, providing jobs for men who would otherwise be unemployed and yielding improvements to the quality of American life. Additional hospital space for veterans, particularly if it were in the form of regional facilities, fit this bill nicely. By the end of the decade the bureau was overseeing some 78,134 hospital beds in Veterans Administration facilities spread throughout the United States.<sup>10</sup>

At the close of fiscal 1939 construction was in progress on forty-five major projects involving some 9,710 additional hospital beds.<sup>11</sup> The majority of these projects were undertaken quietly with funding from the

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<sup>8</sup> For a view that emphasizes the positive elements of Charles Forbes' tenure at the Veterans Bureau, see the discussion of the background for the VA hospital construction program in Gjore J. Mollenhof and Karen R. Tupek, *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form; Marion VA Medical Center*, (1980), p. 11.

<sup>9</sup> John M. Blum, Bruce Catton, Edmund S. Morgan, Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., Kenneth M. Stampp, C. Vann Woodward; *The National Experience; A History of the United States*, (New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, 1963), p. 598.

<sup>10</sup> *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, 1940*, p. 13.

<sup>11</sup> *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, 1939*, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1940), p 12. Of this figure, 4,161 beds were for Neuropsychiatric facilities; 2,895 in general and surgical facilities; and another 2,654 were in domiciliary facilities.

Public Works Administration, an agency commonly thought of as financing more spectacular and controversial public works projects such as the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Bonneville Dam. At the same time there were thirteen additional projects making up the "approved new construction program of the Veterans Administration", projects for which funds were available, but which had not yet been placed under contract. The Marion, Illinois medical complex fit into this latter group. These hospital facilities were to be built using funds made available by the 1940 Independent Offices Act and remaining balances in previous VA appropriations.<sup>12</sup>

Even though his administration of the Veterans Bureau has been associated with rampant corruption, the Charles Forbes era left the health care program two important legacies: "an abiding concern for the safety of VA patients from fire and other life threatening dangers and separate facilities designed for the specific needs of general medical and surgical or neuro-psychiatric patients." The result was a standard approach to veterans health care on the part of VA administrators and architects, and standard designs for the Veterans Administration's health care facilities. "The original appearance for each hospital location was a campus arrangement of buildings", with the design for each of these campus complexes based upon the size and topography of the appropriated land and the number and type of structures required to meet the desired hospital bed capacity. From the first there was a clear breakdown of VA hospital facilities into two types depending upon their activities. The policy followed by the VA was to locate general medical and surgical hospitals, which were viewed as acute care facilities, in or near major urban centers. Neuro-psychiatric and tuberculosis treatment facilities, which were considered long term treatment centers,<sup>13</sup> were sited on rather large tracts of land well away from urban centers.

The Marion Illinois VA Medical Center fits into the second category. The hospital complex was to be a regional facility for general and surgical patients, with a substantial, barracks-type old soldiers' home.<sup>14</sup> Originally 180 beds were intended for the main hospital, with another 366 beds in separate domiciliary facilities. An additional three barracks buildings were planned for future expansion, with a capacity of another

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<sup>12</sup> *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, 1939*, p. 13.

<sup>13</sup> In the nomination form for the National Register of Historic Places, prepared in 1980 by the VA for the Marion, Illinois Medical Center, Gjore Mollenhof and Karen Tupek present an extensive discussion of the development of Veterans Administration policy with regard to hospital design and standardized construction. *National Register Nomination Form*, p. 15.

<sup>14</sup> Unpublished "History" of the Marion, Illinois Veterans Administration Medical Center, November 27, 1978; p. 1. *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, 1939*, p. 13.

1,100 domiciliary beds. Neither the planned, nor the future barracks buildings was built, but the original intent can be seen on several of the construction drawings.

During the 1920's Veterans Administration medical facilities had been formalized into a set of standard designs intended "to have the physical arrangement of its hospitals afford the doctor every opportunity to further his work." With advances in diagnosis and treatment of the variety of injuries and diseases seen in the veteran population came the concept of designing "one or more buildings for the exclusive care of each type of patient . . . together with such specialized treatment as is required." The result was the "Architectural Set" of drawings that was developed for each type of building. Fundamental to the design of each VA medical facility was the number and type of hospital beds desired. Once these intended occupancy figures had been established, the categories and number of buildings followed. The VA hospitals included acute and convalescent wings for medical and surgical patients, supplemented by "the appropriate administrative buildings, dining halls and other support facilities such as recreation halls, chapels, engineering shops, boiler plants and staff housing. The actual structure for each type of building, down to the floor plans for stairways and elevators was standardized."<sup>15</sup>

What variation was to be seen in the design of Veterans Administration hospitals was left to the exterior architectural treatment of the buildings. These "stylistic variations" among VA medical facilities "were approved at the highest levels of the agency and therefore reflect a conscious design policy". There was a clear effort made to take local cultural patterns into account when the construction drawings were produced for each hospital. Agency administrators thought it desirable to have the VA medical facilities appear to "fit in" with the communities in which they were built. Generally speaking, this meant using variations on Georgian Colonial designs, with variety in brick color and trim serving to make the hospitals seem unobtrusive.<sup>16</sup> Thirty-five of the forty-five Veterans Administration "Architectural Set" hospitals (or 78%) were built in "Georgian Colonial" style. The remaining ten, including Marion, Illinois, were each done in different architectural styles.<sup>17</sup>

Following a visit to the area for the groundbreaking ceremony, Brigadier General Frank Hines, the Administrator of the VA, suggested Egyptian revival style for the exterior decoration of the Marion, Illinois Medical

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<sup>15</sup> Mollenhof & Tupek, *National Register Nomination Form*, p. 12.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 12-13.

<sup>17</sup> Pages 20-21 of the *National Register Nomination Form* list the "Architectural Set" of Veterans Administration medical facilities by location and architectural style.

Center.<sup>18</sup> Given the agency's interest in blending with local communities, this was a logical choice for a facility located in southern Illinois. The delta area between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, comprising the southernmost quarter of the state, has been known as "Little Egypt" since the early nineteenth century. There are conflicting legends regarding the origin of the name, but the rich bottomland deposits of silt that line the rivers and its warmer climate made the area a granary for early Illinois settlers in much the same manner that the Nile River valley had been for ancient Egypt. Certainly the parallel was seen by the 1820's; pioneers travelled south during years of hardship, referring to themselves in Biblical terms as the "sons of Jacob . . . going into Egypt to buy corn."<sup>19</sup>

Beginning with the region's largest city, Cairo, located at the confluence of the two great rivers, Egyptian place names are common in the neighborhood of Marion. Thebes, Karnak, and a town with the Sudanese name of Dongola are other area settlements bearing Egyptian names. In addition there are towns with Biblical place names from the Egyptian period, such as Carmi and Boaz. Pyramid State Park is the major state park in southern Illinois, and, in an area of the state dotted with lakes, Marlon nestles near one of the largest, the Lake of Egypt. A local railroad that runs through Marlon is named the Crab Orchard and Egyptian Railroad. Although the regional identity of the area as "Egypt" has waned in the age of television, it continued to be strong for much of this century. Area businesses sport names such as the Bank of Egypt and the Cleopatra Health Spa, apartment buildings in the nearby university town of Carbondale are named "The Egypt Inn" and "The Pyramid", and sports teams of Southern Illinois University are nicknamed the "Salukis", or Egyptian hunting dogs.

The construction drawings for the Marlon, Illinois medical center were developed by Veterans Administration architects in Washington to meet the desired space requirements in accordance with the "Architectural Set" of drawings. The original plans called for constructing eleven buildings, with another nine planned for future expansion.<sup>20</sup> Actually built were the Hospital and Dining Hall buildings; the Nurses and Attendants Quarters; and the Boiler House, Garage, Storehouse, and Laundry. A 366 bed barracks building and Officers Duplex Quarters were intended to be part of the original construction program, but were not built due to escalating construction costs.<sup>21</sup> A number of different staff architects and draftsmen

<sup>18</sup>"31st Anniversary", p. 8. and Unpublished History, p. 1.

<sup>19</sup>*The Marion Daily Republican*, May 1, 1947. This is a local account of a *Ford Magazine* travel story on the "Little Egypt" area of southern Illinois.

<sup>20</sup>See the Plot Plan, Original Construction Drawing 1R (HABS IL-1155-5). Several of the overall site drawings show the original planned construction.

<sup>21</sup>*Marion Daily Republican*, "Anniversary Edition", p. 7.

worked on the Marion, Illinois facility's extant 163 sheets of drawings. The stock "architectural set" of drawings were altered as necessary to meet local conditions and traced to make ink-on-linen originals for the Marlon medical complex.

Although he did not delineate all of the "decorative" drawing sheets, VA staff architect L.E. Twery was responsible for the Egyptian design of the Marion, Illinois facility. He is listed as the designer on all of the decorative drawing sheets, and for many he produced the final drawings as well. As was traditional with Veterans Administration hospitals, this decorative architectural treatment was largely confined to the building's exterior. For the most part it was carried out in polychrome terra cotta, with emphasis on the cornices and main entry of each building. However, the pre-eminent element in the medical complex, the main hospital building, was accorded more elaborate treatment. Twery let his imagination run free when designing the building's dominant entry pavilion and its principal interior public spaces, the main entry and the elevator lobbies.<sup>22</sup>

The government estimate for building the Marion, Illinois medical center was \$1.5 million, but the three contractors' bids (opened six months late in June 1940) "were far in excess of the money available". With uncertainty in both labor costs and the availability of materials, the prospective contractors were unwilling to estimate their expenses very closely. Faced with a 25% increase in construction costs the VA considered changing both the architectural treatment and the materials.<sup>23</sup> New bids, based upon alterations to the specifications, were opened for the medical center on October 9, 1940. They turned out to be \$160,000 lower than the original bids, and a contract was awarded to the Ring Construction Company of Minneapolis for the buildings and utilities in the amount of \$1,247,000. Work began at the site in November, but construction costs turned out to be significantly higher than expected. In June 1941 a lack of funds made it necessary to eliminate five buildings<sup>24</sup> from the program and concentrate work on the main hospital complex.

<sup>22</sup> See Original Construction Drawings 1-9R, 1-13R, 1-15R, 1-20R & 1-21R (HABS IL-1155A-18 & 20-23) for a sense of the original extent of the Egyptian motif decorative detail.

<sup>23</sup> *Marion Daily Republican*, "Anniversary Edition", p. 7.; "31st Anniversary", p. 8. \$1.4 million was actually appropriated for constructing the hospital complex.

<sup>24</sup> Other contracts awarded for constructing the medical center were: \$19,375 to Chicago Bridge & Iron Co. (Washington, DC) for building the water tank & tower, \$19,000 to National Korectaire Co. (Chicago) for refrigeration equipment, and \$33,280 to Houghton Elevator Co. (Washington, DC) for elevators. All bids for laundry equipment were refused. Eliminated from the construction program in June 1941 were the four domiciliary (Barracks) buildings, a domiciliary dining room and recreation hall, laundry, incinerator, two duplex officers quarters and a hospital

The dedication ceremony for the new hospital was held in conjunction with the 5th District Convention of the American Legion in Marion on July 19-20, 1941 - the "largest gathering of World War veterans in the history of southern Illinois."<sup>25</sup> General Hines and Illinois Governor Dwight Green presided over the laying of the cornerstone, and leaders in the campaign to bring a VA hospital to Marion had places of honor on the now-complete monumental front stairs. At the ceremony the Egyptian Past Commanders (of the American Legion) presented a bronze dedication plaque to be affixed to the cornerstone. As was thought fitting for this substantial public institution in "Little Egypt", it depicts a pyramid and sphynx against a backdrop of the coal mines, oil wells and orchards typical of southern Illinois (See HABS IL-1155A-9).

The hospital complex was not completed until after the beginning of the Second World War. The first director, Dr. E.A. Welch, was appointed in February of 1942, and the hospital's staff was assembled that spring. The first patient, a local doctor, was admitted June 8, 1942.<sup>26</sup> In August Presidential approval was received for a \$63,000 landscaping project. The hospital grounds were divided into four sections, one for each of the Southern Illinois American Legion districts. Sixty veterans, working under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration, carried out the work, planting the several hundred trees and shrubs donated by regional veterans groups that mark the grounds today.

Since its opening during the Second World War, the Marlon, Illinois VA hospital has served the medical needs of thousands of veterans from the region, an area that includes western Kentucky, southwestern Indiana, and southeastern Missouri, as well as "downstate" Illinois. There has been repeated renovation and remodeling of the buildings' interiors during the four decades the medical center has provided service to American veterans. During this time, as health care concepts and life safety codes for institutional occupancy have evolved, the original multiple bed wards and large day rooms have been completely altered in accordance with more common, smaller unit, medical practice.<sup>27</sup> In the course of these regular changes some of the Egyptian motif interior decoration, which was never very extensive, has been lost. The original elevators, with their stencilled doors, have been replaced with larger units with easily-cleaned stainless steel panels. And some of the original lobby decorative features were eliminated when the reception office was enlarged and modernized.

A major remodeling project, costing some \$2.9 million, was begun at the Marlon, Illinois facility in 1971. Completed in June 1973, the project

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manager's quarters. *Marion Daily Republican*, "Anniversary Edition", pp. 7-8.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>26</sup> Unpublished History, p. 1.

<sup>27</sup> Mollenhof & Tupek, *National Register Nomination Form*, p. 13.

involved renovation throughout the complex, along with the construction of Building 38 (to house a new emergency electrical generating system) on either side of the connecting corridor between the Hospital (Building 1) and the Dining Hall (Building 2). A six bed intensive care unit, new elevators, and a complete central air conditioning and oxygen distribution system were other major features of the project.<sup>28</sup> It was during this restoration that changes in occupancy standards resulted in the building of the enclosed staircases that were grafted, with little aesthetic consideration, onto the principal buildings (See HABS IL-1155A-1 & 3). A one-story Education Building (Building 37), built with the cooperation of the nearby Southern Illinois University Medical School, was constructed in the late 1970's using a supplemental grant from the VA.<sup>29</sup> Just recently completed is a large nursing home located to the east of the main hospital building. The seismic strengthening project that is currently planned will involve major alterations to the original facade of the hospital building, although the intent is to reproduce the feeling of the historic facade in the new, stronger walls.

PART 3: DESCRIPTION OF THE MARION, ILLINOIS VETERANS ADMINISTRATION  
MEDICAL CENTER

Medical Center Complex

The Veterans Administration Medical Center was built in "campus style" on a 130.3 acre tract on the western edge of Marion. It was located outside the city limits when constructed in 1940-42, but in the ensuing years the town has grown up to, and beyond the complex. Set on the south side of Main Street (Old State Highway 13), the medical center is now flanked by the city of Marion and the right of way for Interstate Highway 57. The original campus complex consisted of ten buildings, of which the major health care structures were adorned with Egyptian Revival style architectural decoration. Included in this group were the main hospital; a dining hall; staff quarters; and assorted engineering, storage, laundry and maintenance buildings. Several of the supporting structures, such as the Garage and Engineering buildings (which were set off to the east from the health care facilities) were built of the same stucco over brick construction as the hospital buildings, but without the polychrome architectural decoration.<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>28</sup>"31st Anniversary", p. 33.

<sup>29</sup>Unpublished History, p. 1.

<sup>30</sup>The material for this description of the Marion, Illinois Veterans Administration Medical Center complex is drawn from the description of the hospital complex in the 1980 *National Register Nomination Form*, a site visit during November of 1988, and the HABS photographs of the facility that make up this documentation.

The main entrance to the Medical Center is by the long, straight, tree-lined Commanders' Drive, which ends at Building 1, the Hospital. The hospital is the largest and most important element of the medical center complex. Located at the peak of a very slight rise, it commands the entire region (see HABS IL-1155-1 & 2). The pyramid roof that tops the five story main entry tower can be seen from any point in Marion. The physical positioning of the hospital "accentuates its architectural importance, while the landscaping frames it. The auxiliary buildings, while nicely landscaped as well, are sited in lower, less prominent positions, a respectable distance away."<sup>31</sup>

Several Quonset hut maintenance buildings were built in 1947 to provide additional service facilities for the medical center. Those remaining are located in the "maintenance" area of the complex to the east of the hospital and toward the rear of the tract. Buildings 37 & 38 were built during the major remodeling projects of 1971-73 and 1978. They are an extension of the health care facilities into the area on either side of the original connecting corridor between Buildings 1 & 2 (Building 38) and a one-story education facility (Building 37) constructed directly to the west. Designed without decorative elements, they were intended to blend with the main hospital and dining hall buildings. During the 1980's a one story nursing and extended care facility was built to the east of the main hospital complex. Modern and functional in style, its exterior treatment is red-brown brick, marking it in sharp contrast to the beige stucco of the main hospital complex.

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<sup>31</sup>Mollenhof & Tupek, *National Register Nomination Form*, p 2.

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APPENDIX

LIST OF HISTORIC DRAWINGS

The plan files located in the Engineers Office (Building 13) contain an extensive collection of historic drawings of the Marion, Illinois Veterans Administration Medical Center. Throughout the years VA policy has been to keep the original drawings for each facility in Washington, but provide each hospital's engineering office with a complete set of prints to serve as the basis for changes. However, in the early 1980's the VA distributed the original drawings of its hospitals to the individual medical centers themselves. Thus, the Marion, Illinois Medical Center has a nearly complete set of the original ink-on-linen drawings for the complex. In addition, a complete set of "blue line" diazo prints and an incomplete set of sepia reproducible can be found in Marion. Below is a list of the extant historic drawings for the Marion, Illinois Veterans Administration Medical Center.

1. OVERALL SITE DRAWINGS

<u>Drawing #</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Drawing Name</u>
1R	General	Plot Plan
2R	"	Location & Grading Plan
3R	"	Location & Grading Plan #2
4R	Plumbing	Plumbing - Storm & Sanitary Sewer
5R	"	Plumbing - Water & Gas
6R	"	Plumbing - Water & Gas
7R	"	Plumbing - Terrain Profiles
8R	"	Plumbing Profiles
9R	"	Plumbing Profiles
10R	Heating	Steam Plot Plan
11R	"	Steam Profiles
12R	"	Steam Profiles
13R	"	Heating Details (Outside)
14R	"	Heating Details (Outside)
15R	"	Heating Details (Outside)
16R	Electrical	Electrical Distribution Plot Plan
17R	"	Electrical Distribution Plot Plan
18R	Grounds	Miscellaneous Grounds & Development
19R	"	Tree Planting Plan
20R	"	Planting Plan, Buildings 1 & 2
21R	"	Planting Plan, Buildings 8,13,14,15,16, & 17
22R	"	Pioneer Garden Outdoor Theater
26R	"	Landscape Development Plan
27R	"	Landscape Planting Plan
-	General	Location & Grading Plan

2. BUILDING 1 (Hospital), Sept 1940

<u>Drawing #</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Drawing Name</u>
1-1R	Plans	Basement Plan
1-2R	"	First Floor Plan
1-3R	"	Second Floor Plan
1-4R	"	Third Floor Plan
1-5R	"	Fourth Floor Plan
1-6R	"	Fifth Floor Plan
1-7R	Elevations	North Elevation
1-8R	"	South Elevation
1-9R	"	East & West Elevation
1-10R	Sections	Sections
1-11R	"	Detail - Wall Elevations & Sections
1-12R	Details	Detail - Main Entry
1-13R	"	Detail - Main Entry
1-14R	"	Detail - Interior Walls
1-15R	"	Detail, Main Entry - Eagles
1-16R	"	Detail Dormers
1-17R	"	Window Details
1-18R	"	Window Details
1-19R	"	Spandrel & Radiator Details
1-20R	"	Lobby & Elevation Details
1-21R	"	Lobby Details
1-22R	"	X-Ray Suite Details
1-23R	"	Operating Room Details
1-24R	Structural	Footing Plan
1-25R	"	Basement Framing Plan
1-26R	"	First Floor Framing Plan
1-27R	"	Second Floor Framing Plan
1-28R	"	Third Floor Framing Plan
1-29R	"	Fourth Floor & Roof Framing Plan
1-30R	"	Fifth Floor & Roof Framing Plan
1-31R	"	Beam & Slab Schedules
1-32R	"	Column Schedules & Details
1-33R	"	Beam & Column Schedules
1-34R	Plumbing	Basement Piping Plan
1-35R	"	Revised Basement Plumbing Plan
1-36R	"	First Floor Plumbing Plan
1-37R	"	Second Floor Plumbing Plan
1-38R	"	Third Floor Plumbing Plan
1-39R	"	Fourth, Fifth & Tower Plumbing Plan
1-40R	HVAC	Pipe Space - Heating Plan
1-41R	"	Basement Heating Plan
1-42R	"	First Floor Heating Plan
1-43R	"	Second Floor Heating Plan
1-44R	"	Third Floor Heating Plan
1-45R	"	Fourth & Fifth Floor Heating Plan
1-46R	"	Heating Details - Operating Room

*BUILDING 1 (Cont.)*

<u>Drawing #</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Drawing Name</u>
1-47R	HVAC	AC Fourth, Fifth & Tower Plan
1-4BR	"	Air Conditioning Details
1-49R	Electrical	Electrical Plan, Pipe Basement
1-50R	"	Electrical Plan, Basement
1-51R	"	Electrical Plan, First Floor
1-52R	"	Electrical Plan, Second Floor
1-53R	Electrical	Electrical Plan, Third Floor
1-54R	"	Electrical Plan, Fourth, Fifth & X-Ray Suite on First
1-55R	"	Revised X-Ray Suite on First

3. BUILDING 2 (Dinning Hall), Sept 1940

<u>Drawing #</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Drawing Name</u>
2-1R	Plans	Pipe Basement, Basement & First Floor Plans
2-2R	"	Second Floor & Roof Plan
2-3R	Elevations	Elevations
2-4R	Sections	Wall Sections
2-5R	"	Wall Sections & Kitchen Details
2-6R	Structural	Foundation, Basement Framing; Column and Footing Schedule
2-7R	"	First & Second Floor Framing; Slab Schedules
2-8R	"	Roof Framing Plan
2-9R	"	Cross Sections
2-10R	"	Cross Sections
2-11R	"	Cross Sections
2-12R	"	Beam Schedules
2-12.5R	"	Beam Schedules
2-13R	"	Column, Footing & Beam Schedule
2-14R	Plumbing	Pipe Basement & Basement Plan
2-15R	"	First & Second Floor Plan
2-16R	HVAC	Pipe Basement & Basement Plan
2-17R	"	First & Second Floor Plan
2-18R	"	Ventilation Kitchen & Dishwasher Rooms
2-19R	"	Details, Range & Dishwasher Hoods
2-20R	"	Ventilation of Recreation Room
2-21R	Electrical	Pipe Basement & Basement Plan
2-22R	"	First & Second Floor Plan
2-23R	"	Refrigeration Equipment
2-24R	"	Refrigeration Details

4. BUILDING 8 (Nurses Quarters), Sept 1940

<u>Drawing #</u>	<u>Drawing Name</u>
8-1R	Plans & Elevations
8-2R	Wall, Door & Railing Details
8-3R	Structural Schedules; Footing & Framing Plans
8-4R	Plumbing Plans
8-5R	Heating Plans
8-6R	Electrical Plans

5. BUILDING 13 (Attendants Quarters)

<u>Drawing #</u>	<u>Drawing Name</u>
13-1R	Floor Plans & Elevations
13-2R	Structural Schedules; Footing & Framing Plans
13-3R	Plumbing & Electrical Plans
13-4R	Heating Plans

6. BUILDING 14 (Boiler House), 1940

<u>Drawing #</u>	<u>Drawing Name</u>
14-1R	Plans & Elevations
14-2R	East Elevation Section; Door & Wall Section Details
14-3R	Foundation, Roof & Pump Room Plan
14-4R	Sections
14-5R	Sections, Sectional Elevations
14-6R	Floor & Roof Framing Plans; Beam Schedules
14-7R	Reinforced Concrete Chimney
14-8R	Plumbing
14-9R	Boiler Plant Equipment & Floor Plan
14-10R	Boiler Plan & Equipment Details
14-11R	Boiler Plant Equipment Sections
14-12R	Boiler Plant Equipment Details
14-13R	Electrical Plans

7. BUILDING 15 (Garage), 1940

<u>Drawing #</u>	<u>Drawing Name</u>
15-1R	Plans & Elevations
15-2R	Framing Plan
15-3R	Heating Plan
15-4R	Electrical Plan

8. BUILDING 16 (Storehouse), 1940

<u>Drawing #</u>	<u>Drawing Name</u>
16-1R	Elevations, Plans & Wall Sections
16-2R	Foundation & Framing Plans
16-3R	Structural Details

9. BUILDING 22 (Water Tower), 1940

1 Sheet

10. BUILDING 23 (Incinerator Building), 1951

6 Sheets

11. MISCELLANEOUS DRAWINGS (Mostly For Building 1), Sept 1940

<u>Drawing #</u>	<u>Drawing Name</u>
50R	Subsoil Drain Plot Plan; Miscellaneous Details
51R	Door & Miscellaneous Details
52R	Stair & Miscellaneous Details
53R	Miscellaneous Details
54R	Miscellaneous Details
55R	Miscellaneous Details
56R	Miscellaneous Details
57R	Lab Equipment
58R	Lab Equipment
59R	Lab Equipment
60R	Pharmacy Dry Storage Cabinets
61R	Soiled & Clean Dishtables & Sinks
62R	Plumbing Details
63R	Standard Details for Heating
64R	Standard Details for Heating
65R	Standard Details For Ventilation
66R	Electrical Details, Light Fixtures
CC1R	Connecting Corridor