

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Tucson Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

Name of Property
Pima County, Arizona

County and State
United States Second Generation Veterans
Hospital

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Resource #	Date of Construction	Contributing (C)/ Noncontributing (NC)	Historic or Current Name/Use
1/1A	1928	C	Administration Building
2	1928	C	Infirmery (Main) Building
3	1928	C	Dining Hall
4	1929	C	Recreation Building
5	1929	C	Domiciliary and Quarters Building
6	1928	C	Nurses' Quarters
7	1928	C	Medical Officer in Charge's Quarters
8	1928	C	Officer's Residence
9	1928	C	Officer's Residence
11	1929	C	Officer's Residence
12	1929	C	Officer's Residence
13	1929	C	Officer's Residence
19	1928	C	Gate House and Gate Posts
20	Circa 1950s–1970s	NC	Flag Pole
22	1930	C	Residential Quarters Garage
26	1964	NC	Pump House and Pit
28	1992	NC	Computerized Tomography Scanner Building
29	1992	NC	Magnetic Resonance Imaging Building
30	1928	C	Patients Building
37	1953	NC	Oxygen Storage Building
38/50/57	1958/1978/1983	NC	Clinical Building/Ambulatory Care Building/Clinical and Surgical Services A/C and Mechanical Equipment Building
40	1962	NC	Service Officers Building
58	1976	NC	Behavioral Science Building
67	1996	NC	Recreation Shelter
71	Circa 1990s	NC	Audiology Building
74	2002	NC	Clinical Support Building
77	2007	NC	Outpatient Mental Health Building
90	2008	NC	Engineering Projects Building
T-5A	1994	NC	Research Offices
T-26	1976	NC	Administrative Office Building
T-38	2003	NC	Administrative Office Building
T-38B	2004	NC	Prosthetics Building
T-57	2008	NC	Electric Generator Building
A	Circa 1980s–2000s	NC	Connecting Corridor
B	Circa 1930–1940s	C	Courtyard
C	Circa 1928–1929	C	Main Entrance Drive
D	Circa 1928	C	Residual Open Landscape
E	Circa 1928	C	Landscaped Flag Pole Area
F	Circa 1928	C	

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Tucson Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property
Pima County, Arizona
County and State
United States Second Generation Veterans
Hospital
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 6

Resource 1/1A. Administration Building. 1928. *Contributing building.*

The administration building (Resource 1/1A, 1928) serves as the western portion of a four-building, interconnected complex at the heart of the historic district. The design and layout of these original 1920s-era buildings reflect the influence of the Mission style, including an interior courtyard surrounded by a colonnade. The infirmary, dining hall, and recreation building (Resources 2, 3, and 4) make up the other resources surrounding the interior courtyard. The administration building (Resource 1, 1928) faces west onto Veterans Way and originally served as the main entrance to the facility. While still a major focal point, the majority of daily hospital traffic occurs elsewhere within the medical center's property. Shrubs and trees have been planted along the facade (west) elevation of the building. The paved entrance drive, Veterans Way, approaches the building from the west and then curves to the north and south. Concrete bollards are located along the road edge in front of the administration building (Resource 1/1A, 1928).

This one-story building is covered by a side-facing gable roof that is clad with round terra cotta tiles; the administration building (Resource 1/1A, 1928) is set on a poured concrete foundation and is clad with a stucco finish. As with other buildings within the historic district, the roof features wide overhanging eaves that are detailed with exposed wooden rafter tails which have been shaped on the end and painted yellow, red, and blue. The nine-bay facade (west) consists of a centrally located, projecting entrance bay that is flanked by four window openings to either side. The end window bays are larger than the others, but all currently have replacement metal windows that replicate the original ten-pane casements. The windows, which are set within simple punched and recessed openings, are fronted by highly decorative wrought-iron grilles (or *rejas*) or balcony railings with twisted iron balusters and scroll-shaped iron supports. The projecting entrance bay is covered by a front-facing gable roof and features one of the more elaborate door surrounds, which combines classical and Mission-style elements found within the historic district. The round-arched two-leaf doorway, which at present holds replacement metal and glass doors, is framed by engaged Ionic columns that carry oversized scrolls above. A broken classical pediment that rests atop the scrolls is further enhanced by a large shield motif draped with festoons. A secondary door surround of relatively modest appearance is set within the larger frame and consists of engaged Tuscan pilasters with round arched molding above. The arched transom above the door is fronted by an elaborately scrolled iron grille. The door opening also is flanked by metal wall lanterns and by windows that are fronted by iron grilles. A quatrefoil vent is located in the end of the front gable. The entrance is accessed by a set of tile-covered steps. The entire facade is largely obscured by the evergreens planted in front of it. Other plantings include a saguaro cactus and yucca plants.

The centrally located, intersecting entrance bay extends through the depth of the building to the rear (east) elevation facing the courtyard (Resource C, circa 1928–1929). There, a second gable is stacked onto the bay and projects east into the shed-roofed colonnade, which extends to the north and south. The wide, round arched opening in this gable-roofed bay is framed by engaged Tuscan pilasters and a wide molded arch. Modern automatic sliding glass doors have been inserted into the door opening on this side of the building. The colonnade, which extends the width of the elevation, consists of a tile-clad floor and white Tuscan columns that support the terra cotta tiled roof. The roof rafters and beams are exposed beneath the colonnade ceiling. Windows on this elevation, which are set within punched and recessed openings, are also slender ten-pane replacements. Metal lanterns are hung on the walls and also hang from the colonnade ceiling.

Small cross wings measuring one bay wide and five bays deep are located on the south and north ends of the administration building. The north wing is a one-story, stucco-clad wing that is covered by a gable roof set perpendicular to the original building. The north-side entrance into this wing is accessed by a set of concrete and stucco steps; a terra cotta-clad pent roof that is supported by stucco-clad

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Tucson Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property
Pima County, Arizona

County and State

United States Second Generation Veterans
Hospital

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 7

brackets extends over the entrance. A similar wing is located on the south end of Resource 1 and connects the building to the addition designated as Resource 1A.

Resource 1A, constructed prior to 1980, is a one-story wing attached to the south elevation of Resource 1 (administration building, 1928). The wing is covered by a flat roof edged with round terra cotta tile coping, is set on a poured concrete foundation, and is clad with a stucco finish. The addition is largely without architectural decoration. The eight-bay facade (west) holds an entrance in the northernmost bay that is accessed by a concrete ramp covered by a cloth awning. Punched window openings on the front (west) and side (south) contain vinyl-clad ten-pane windows. The five-bay side elevation holds a centrally located flush metal door that is flanked by window openings.

Resource 2. Infirmary (Main) Building. 1928. Contributing building.

The infirmary (main) building (Resource 2, 1928) creates the eastern side of the enclosed courtyard (Resource C, circa 1928–1929) at the heart of the historic district. The building, which originally served as the infirmary, reflects an amalgamation of Spanish Colonial Revival/Mission-style and Classical details and elements. The approximately 640 foot long building is divided into three sections, the four-story central section that faces and creates the east side of the courtyard (Resource C, circa 1928–1929), flanked by long, three-story sections that decrease in height to a single-story as they extend from the central block of the building. The mass of the infirmary (main) building (Resource 2, 1928) and its extensive length are broken up by the use of varying building heights, Mission-style parapets, front-gable and flat-roof projections, and porches and balconies, designed to make the building seem as if several additions were added over time. The bell tower, located at the southwestern corner of the central block and rising two levels above the main building, is the most notable element on the building's facade (west) elevation. The tower is topped by a Mission-style parapet and capped by a golden dome that is embellished with such Classical elements as pilasters, urns, and a ball finial. Round-arched windows and slender arched vents are also present.

The building is set on a poured concrete foundation and is clad with a stucco finish. The facade (west) elevation features a projecting, centrally located, three-bay-wide entry projection, which has symmetrically spaced fenestration (with replacement one-over-one windows) and is detailed with full-height rusticated corner pilasters, projecting iron balconettes at the second-floor level window openings, and a wide molded cornice. A Mission-style parapet tops the center section of the building, which obscures the front-facing gable roof of the building. The recessed side sections are topped by stepped parapet walls. The window openings on each level are detailed with different molded surrounds, some of which are classically inspired and others that are Mission inspired. The arcaded entry that extends across the width of the central section of the infirmary (main) building (Resource 2, 1928) is classically embellished with an iron balustrade above and classical pilasters. Modern metal doors are centrally located on the first-floor level. A shed-roof, tile-floored colonnade extends to either side (north and south) of the arcaded porch and is detailed with Tuscan columns, exposed rafter tails, and exposed roof framing. Several of the arched bays are filled with decorative concrete-block screening. The majority of the rear elevation of the building's central block is obscured by the addition of the clinical building (Resource 38, 1958) although some embellished window openings, the roof parapet, and a decorative vent opening are visible.

The long side wings that project north and south of the center section of the infirmary (main) building (Resource 2, 1928) are covered by side-facing gable roofs that are clad with terra cotta tiles. Portions of the side wings also exhibit flat roofs. The extensive length of the wings is broken up by the use of projecting bays that are topped with Mission-style parapets or gable roofs. The south wing is composed of a three-story gable-roof section adjacent to the central block that originally had arched bays, either filled with windows or open porches, along all three floors of the facade. While the arched

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Tucson Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
 District

Name of Property
 Pima County, Arizona

County and State
 United States Second Generation Veterans
 Hospital

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

bays remain visible, they have all been filled with replacement single-light or single-light, double-hung sashes. The south wing then steps down to a two-story, flat-roof section with a slight projection along the facade exhibiting a decorative parapet with a centered quatrefoil vent. This section also exhibits a decorative door surround, metal balconets, and windows with replacement single-over-single-light, double-hung sashes. A hip-roof, screen porch is located on the south end of the roof of this section of the south wing. The southern portion of the south wing is a single-story, side-gable section with a flat-roof section along the center of the roof. The facade originally was a screened arcade with arched bays. The arched bays remain visible, but they have been filled with single-light replacement windows. The south elevation has a single-story, hip-roof section with arched bays that have been filled similarly to those of the adjacent section. The first floor of the rear (east) elevation of the south wing originally had an arcade of arched bays filled with screens. The arched bays remain visible but have been filled with stucco pierced by windows. The rear elevation's second floor contained a shed-roof gallery supported by Tuscan columns and exhibiting a balustrade and painted rafter tails. The rafter tails and Tuscan columns remain, but the bays have been filled with stucco pierced by windows.

The north wing is angled approximately twenty degrees to the northeast from the central block of the infirmary (main) building (Resource 2, 1928). The three-story section of the north wing adjacent to the central block originally had an arcade with arched bays along the first and second floors and an open shed-roof gallery supported by wood posts along the top floor. The arched bays and posts remain but the bays have been filled with stucco and windows with replacement sashes. Adjacent to this section along the facade of the north wing is a three-story, side-gable section with a four-story, front-gable, central projection. The projection has a centered entry with a decorative surround and a quatrefoil grill in the gable. Metal balconets and windows with replacement sashes are found along this section. The north wing steps down to a two-story, flat-roof section with an arcade with arched bays along the ground floor. The two-story flat-roof section originally exhibited an open gallery with wood posts supporting a shed-roof along the upper floor. Both the arcade and the gallery have been enclosed like the previous examples. Centered along this section is a two-story, flat-roof portion with a centered balconet, quatrefoil grill along the parapet, and a decorative parapet. The north elevation originally had a flat-roof, two-story porch but the arched bays have been filled with stucco and windows. The north wing's rear (east) elevation has an arcade along the first floor with arched bays. The second floor of the three story section originally was an open gallery with bays exhibiting pilasters and a decorative balustrade. The shed-roof gallery along the third floor is supported by Tuscan columns. The original elements of the galleries remain, such as the pilasters, decorative balustrade, and Tuscan columns, but the bays have been filled with stucco and replacement windows. The two-story section has a similar arcade and gallery.

The south and north wings exhibit Spanish Colonial Revival/Mission-style details, such as metal balconets, an asymmetrical facade, a tower, quatrefoil vent openings, flat roofs, shed-roofs sheathed in terra cotta tiles, and exposed wooden rafter tails with the ends painted in various colors. The walls are further embellished with classical low relief pilasters, columns, and arched bays, indicating the former locations of second- and third-story open porches that have been enclosed with stuccoed walls and windows.

The area behind the building is gravel and sand-surfaced or paved, with some trees and shrubs planted around the building. A network of concrete sidewalks provides access to the numerous entries into the building on the front and rear elevations. A covered outdoor smoking area is located on the west side of the north wing of the building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Tucson Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property
Pima County, Arizona
County and State
United States Second Generation Veterans
Hospital
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 9

Resource 3. Dining Hall. 1928. *Contributing building.*

This one-story building is set on a poured concrete foundation, clad with a stucco finish, and is covered by an intersecting series of gable, hipped, and shed roofs that are clad with round terra cotta tiles. There is a side-gabled portion with intersecting front-gable entryway to the east, and a section with a front-facing hip roof and rear-facing gable roof to the west. The facade (north) elevation forms the southern side of the interior courtyard (Resource C, circa 1928–1929) at the center of the original hospital complex. The rear and left side (east elevation) of the building are surrounded by paved areas with concrete bollards and are largely composed of loading docks or providing direct access to the kitchen.

The dining hall (Resource 3, 1928) features a projecting, three-bay arched entry porch detailed with Tuscan columns. The shed-roofed porch projects from the front-gabled central portion of the building that is topped by a small hip-roofed tower featuring slender arched openings and a quatrefoil opening. The stacked gable ends are embellished by an arcaded corbelled cornice carrying classical urns. Lower, projecting, hip-roofed, enclosed bays flank the entry porch.

The shed-roofed colonnade, which encircles the interior courtyard (Resource C, circa 1928–1929), projects to the east and west of the entry porch. It features a tiled floor, Tuscan columns, and exposed, roof joists. The overhanging eave of the colonnade is detailed with exposed wooden rafter tails that are shaped and painted red, yellow, and blue. All the original windows and doors, which are set within punched openings, have been replaced on the facade. Vent openings located along the clerestory level of the side wings of the building are filled with decorative concrete screening. Other details on the building include iron grilles at window openings and metal lanterns hung along the colonnade.

The rear (south) elevation, which is less detailed than the facade, holds a five-bay loading dock set on a raised concrete foundation. The various building forms that project from this elevation are topped with shed and gable roofs clad with terra cotta tiles. A shed-roofed colonnade that is raised on a high concrete foundation extends along the left side (east elevation) of the building. Original multi-paned wooden casement windows were noted on this side of the building, although most windows and doors on the building have been replaced.

Resource 4. Recreation Building. 1929. *Contributing building.*

The recreation building (Resource 4, 1929) makes up the north side of the interior courtyard (Resource C, circa 1928–1929) located at the center of the original hospital complex. The building is set on a poured concrete foundation, clad with a stucco finish, and is covered by a series of shed and intersecting gable roofs that are clad with round terra cotta tiles. The building features sections of varying heights and rooflines and is detailed with both Spanish Colonial Revival/Mission-style and Classical elements.

Facing the building from the courtyard, the southern elevation is divided into three sections. To the west is the side-gabled library with a small hip roof projection extending above the east end of its roof. A flat-roof addition containing two conference rooms are located along the north and wraps around to the western elevation of the original side-gabled western library section. This addition has a stucco exterior, no ornamentation, and is painted the same as the original portion of the recreation building. To the east are two adjoining front-gabled sections containing conference rooms. The western section is slightly taller and features an off-center, front-gable projection within the main gable, and the eastern section is lower and has a shallower slope to its roof. The west and east sections are one- and one-and-a-half-stories tall, respectively, and are fronted on the south by the shed-roofed colonnade that encircles the courtyard. The center section of the south elevation consists of a three-part, projecting entrance bay featuring a tall front-gable-roofed center section with lower side-gable-roofed wings. Engaged columns are set within the arched openings of the entrance porch. This leads to the open

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Tucson Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property
Pima County, Arizona

County and State

United States Second Generation Veterans
Hospital

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 10

patio area located in the southern portion of the building. The brick-floored patio is highly decorated with a raised stage at the north end that features a broad, arched opening holding decoratively carved wooden doors with wide metal strap hinges. A shed roof supported by arcaded corbelling projects over the stage area. A tall, octagonal tower located at the west end of the stage wing is detailed with scrolls, parapet sidewalls, and a tall cupola.

A side-gabled section frames the patio to the north, and a front-gabled wing containing the chapel projects north of it, serving as a secondary public facade of the building. At the intersection of the front- and side-gabled northern sections, the north elevation of the building holds a projecting entrance bay with a curving exterior wall that leads into the patio area. The most notable element on the north elevation, however, is the chapel entrance. The elaborate entry features a Mission-style surround detailed with paneled pilasters, a full cornice, and a Mission-style parapet above topped by engaged urn finials. The oval window in the tympanum of the parapet is embellished with carved scrolls. The stacked, front-facing gable roofs are clad with terra cotta tiles. The original wood doors are intact. Iron grilles cover the small window openings flanking the entrance. Stepped concrete buttresses delineate the three side bays on both the east and west elevations of the chapel. Each bay holds two arched window openings with a series of decorative vents above. Low concrete walls enclose the entrance ramp on the east side of the chapel. The area is largely paved, although some plantings are located next to the building and within built-in planters.

Resource 5. Domiciliary and Quarters Building. 1929. *Contributing building.*

Located on the north side of Julian Wash, the domiciliary and quarters building is similar in form to the nurses' quarters (Resource 6, 1928). The structure is a two-story building that is set on a poured concrete foundation, clad with a stucco finish, and is covered by a side-facing gable roof clad with round terra cotta tiles. The building, oriented to the south, currently houses facility management, resource management offices, and daycare facilities. The overhanging roof eaves are detailed with exposed, shaped wooden rafter tails on the front and rear elevations that are painted blue, yellow, and red. Like the nurse's quarters (Resource 6, 1928), the long horizontal mass of this building is broken by centrally located, two-story, articulated entrance bays on the north and south elevations that feature Mission-style shaped parapets that front a cross-gable roof. The wide, three-bay parapet section features an arcaded first-floor level with the center arch open and the two end arches filled with screens and containing wooden railings and beaded balusters painted green and red. Concrete steps lead up to the open bay, which is flanked by metal wall lanterns. Basement-level windows flank the front steps. The single-leaf, replacement metal entry door is located along the wall plane of the facade. The second-floor level holds three framed bays that are filled with screens. The bays are fronted by a gallery that is detailed with square wooden pilasters, handrails, beaded balusters, and drop finials. The gallery is topped by a shed roof that is supported by shaped wooden braces and is clad with round terra cotta tiles. A large quatrefoil, louvered vent is located in the parapet. The parapet features scrolls at the sides, a stepped profile, and a flat molding.

The two five-bay sections that extend to either side of the center projecting section hold two levels of screened porches. Each bay is delineated by a square wooden post with decorative brackets at the top and is detailed with wooden handrails and beaded balusters painted green and red. The porches retain their original wooden floors. Recessed door and window openings presently hold replacement horizontal sliding windows and flush metal doors.

The rear (north) elevation is similar to the front (south) elevation, featuring the same centrally located parapet section with an arcaded entrance and double porch wings. Concrete steps lead up to the centrally located entrance; a concrete ramp leads up to the entrance from the east side. Two tall interior stucco chimneys with Mission-style caps pierce the rear (north side) of the roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Tucson Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property
Pima County, Arizona

County and State

United States Second Generation Veterans
Hospital

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 11

Two-story stair tower additions flank the ends of the building. These stucco-clad additions are covered by flat roofs with shaped parapet ends. Details on the end additions include flush metal doors, quatrefoil vents in the parapet ends, and large metal rectangular louvered vents.

The domiciliary and quarters building (Resource 5, 1929) is located on the north side of Army Run and east of the nurses' quarters (Resource 6, 1928). Paved parking lots are located to the northeast and west of the building. A frame smoking shelter is located at the southwest corner of the building parcel. Trees and shrubs have been planted in the gravel-surfaced area immediately around the building. A concrete wall at the northwest corner of the building encloses a mechanical yard. A network of concrete sidewalks edged with river stones encircles the building.

Resource 6. Nurses' Quarters. 1928. Contributing building.

Located on the north side of Julian Wash, the nurses' quarters (Resource 6, 1928) is similar in form to the domiciliary and quarters building (Resource 5, 1929). The nurses' quarters currently contains research facilities. This two-story building is set on a high concrete foundation, is clad with a stucco finish, and is covered by a side-facing gable roof that is clad with round terra cotta tiles. The roof is detailed with wide overhanging eaves that feature exposed, shaped rafter tails that are painted red, yellow, and blue. A tall, slender, interior stucco chimney with a Mission-style cap projects from the roof ridge near the center of the building. The long, rectangular mass of the building is broken by a two-story, three-bay-wide parapet facade that is centrally located along both the east and west elevations and that fronts a cross-gable roof. On the facade (west) elevation facing the single-family staff residences, the shaped parapet, executed with Mission-style details, holds three blind, round-arched niches on the first-floor level. Wooden railings with beaded balusters that are painted red and green are set within the north and south niches. These arched bays were originally open. A set of concrete steps with angled sidewalls leads up to the center arch, which is enclosed with stucco. Basement-level windows, which are covered by iron grilles, flank the concrete steps. The three bays of the second-floor level, which are delineated by flat pilasters, are filled with screens. Chamfered wooden posts with railings and beaded balusters are set within each opening. The chamfers of each post have been painted blue, and various elements on the balusters are painted red and green. A shed roof, supported by wooden shaped braces and clad with round terra cotta tiles, extends over the three bays. The parapet of the facade's central projection is detailed with corner scrolls, a flat molding, and three slender, round-topped vents that are filled with concrete lattice-type screening. Tall cedar trees frame the facade, which projects slightly from the rest of the building.

The rear (east) elevation of the building is similar to the facade (west) elevation, but the three-bay center facade differs in details. The first-floor center bay features a recessed door opening with decorative corners and a replacement door. A small window with an iron grille flanks the window on the south, and a standard window opening is located on the north. A standard window to the left (south) of the entry has been enclosed. The second-floor level holds a blind round-arched niche at the center that is detailed with a shield motif and a metal balcony railing. The niche, which originally contained a window, is flanked by metal casement windows. A quatrefoil vent is located in the center of the parapet. The central section on the rear (east) elevation maintains the same wall plane as the rest of the building and so appears recessed from the side porches.

The eight-bay sections that extend to either side of the facade's (west elevation) center projection carry double porches that are accessed by doors on the north and south ends. Wooden stairs on the porch access the second floor. Both porches on the south end and the upper porch on the north end are enclosed with screens that are attached to wooden frames. The lower-level porch on the north section has been enclosed with plate glass windows and solid transoms. Each bay of the porches is framed by wooden chamfered posts with shaped brackets at the top; wooden railings with beaded

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Tucson Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property
Pima County, Arizona

County and State

United States Second Generation Veterans
Hospital

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 12

balusters extend between each post. Like the elements on the center facade, the chamfers of the posts are painted blue, and the beaded balusters are painted green and red. The floors of the side porches are wooden, but the second-floor porch set within the center projection is clad with tile. The elevations on the side sections hold paired wooden French doors and metal casement windows of eight panes with two-pane transoms. There are also paired six-pane metal windows with four-pane casement transoms above. These are filled with pebbled glass. Exterior air conditioning units are installed in the transoms above most of the doors. The punched door and window openings are slightly recessed from the wall plane.

A two-story, stucco-clad stair wing extends from the south end of the building. This wing, which appears to have been constructed in the late twentieth century, is covered by a gable roof clad with terra cotta tiles. The enclosed stair is separated from the main building by an open breezeway. The south end wall of the wing features a very large punched opening with a curved metal railing that opens onto the stair landing. A flush metal door is present on the west wall of the wing, and an elevator is located on the east side. Broad concrete steps access the breezeway on the east and west sides.

The north elevation of the building features an elaborately embellished, centrally located doorway on the first-floor level. The round-arched doorway, which holds replacement flush metal doors and a solid transom, is framed by pilasters and a molded arch above. The door is also surrounded by low-relief ornamentation that includes pilasters carrying a full entablature, which is topped by engaged obelisks with ball finials. The entrance bay is flanked by paired ten-pane metal casement windows with two-pane transoms above. The second-floor level holds a centrally located pair of French doors fronted by a shallow balcony with metal railings. The opening is detailed with a wide, flat architrave surround exhibiting a tall plain frieze above. A smaller window opening is located in the western bay of the second floor. A round arched vent is located in the gable end of the elevation.

The area immediately around the building is planted with trees and shrubs and is surfaced with sand and gravel. A network of concrete walkways edged with river stones extends around the building. A concrete block wall with sections of decorative concrete screening, located at the northwest corner of the building, encloses the mechanical equipment yard.

Resource 7. Medical Officer-in-Charge's Residence. 1928. Contributing building.

This one-story dwelling is the most elaborate of the six staff dwellings along Merchant Marine Road. The medical officer-in-charge's residence (Resource 7, 1928) currently houses day programs for patients. Located at the easternmost lot on the north side of the roadway in the northwestern portion of the historic district, the medical officer-in-charge's residence (Resource 7, 1928) is covered by a side-facing hipped roof with a front projecting gable-roof entrance wing and hip-roof and gable-roof wings extending to the rear (north). The building is set on a poured concrete foundation and is clad with a stucco finish. The roofs are clad with round terra cotta tiles and are detailed with open, overhanging eaves that feature exposed wooden rafter tails that have been shaped and are painted blue, yellow, and red. The gable ends of the dwelling also are detailed with projecting roof beams often seen in Pueblo style architecture.

The facade (south elevation) of the front-facing gable wing consists of a centrally located, exterior stucco chimney that projects through the peak of the roof eave. The chimney is flanked by punched window openings that hold six-over-six replacement sashes. Four small, square vent holes flank the chimney stack near the top of the wall at the gable peak. A recessed entry bay is located in the easternmost bay of the facade's front facing gable section; a rounded arch opens onto a tile-floor porch from which the round-arched entrance is accessed. The original wooden, round-arched plank door is intact. A round-arched opening on the east side of the porch accesses a small patio that is enclosed by a low stucco wall on the south and east sides. The three eastern bays of the facade of the main, hip-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Tucson Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property
Pima County, Arizona

County and State
United States Second Generation Veterans
Hospital

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 13

roofed section of the house have two six-over-six windows and a pair of ten-pane casements with a large wooden lintel above. The six-over-six windows are fronted by metal grilles (or *rejas*) that are painted bright blue, yellow, and red. The tall arched window on the west end of the facade is set within an opening framed by short, twisted pilasters and is fronted by a curved metal railing set on a stucco base. An interior stucco chimney is located on the west side of the dwelling.

At the rear (north) elevation, tall stucco walls and metal gates enclose a concrete patio area located to the north and west of the eastern hip-roofed wing. The rear elevation of the center section of the dwelling features a stepped parapet wall with an oval, louvered vent at the top. The elevation holds a centrally located entrance that is flanked by three ten-paned windows. The entire rear elevation of the main block of the building is protected by a framed, cloth awning. A secondary entrance located at the north end of the west wing is accessed via arched openings on the north and east sides. A decorative quatrefoil, louvered vent opening is located in the gable end of the west wing. A basement-level entrance also is present on the west wing. The east wing holds multiple sets of twelve-pane replacement windows on the east, west, and south sides.

Although there are trees and shrubs planted around the dwelling, no lawn is present. Rather, the area is surfaced with gravel. Paved sidewalks are present on each side of the house lot, and the courtyard sidewalk and rear entrance sidewalk extend to paved parking spaces on the north side of the property.

Resource 8. Officer's Residence. 1928. Contributing building.

The officer's residence (Resource 8, 1928) is located to the west of the medical-officer-in-charge's residence (Resource 7, 1928) in the northwest portion of the historic district. This residence, which faces south, is located on the north side of Merchant Marine Road and is the middle of the three dwellings on that side of the road. The Southwest Blind Rehab Independent Living program is currently located within this building. This one-story dwelling, oriented to the south, consists of a three-part facade that features a side-gable-roof center section flanked by front-facing, slightly projecting gable wings. The roofs are clad with round terra cotta tiles and are detailed with overhanging eaves with exposed wooden rafter tails and projecting roof beams in the gable ends of the wings. The entrance, which is set within a recessed porch located in the west projecting wing, is accessed through a wide opening with decoratively shaped corners. A pair of wooden French doors is located on the north wall of the tile-floored porch, and a single-leaf, multi-pane wooden door with an exterior screen is located on the eastern wall. Spanish Colonial Revival/Mission-style embellishments exhibited on the dwelling include slender round-arch vent openings in the gable ends and a tapered stucco exterior chimney with a metal tie rod that is centrally located on the facade and that breaks the roof eave edge. An interior stucco chimney is located on the west side of the dwelling. Windows are modern six-over-six sash and multi-pane casement replacements. Most window openings are simple punched openings, but the casement window located in the south gable end of the east wing is also detailed with a wide wooden lintel. The dwelling is set on a poured concrete foundation and is clad with a stucco finish.

The officer's residence (Resource 8, 1928) is U-shaped in plan with the side wings extending to the north. A paved courtyard located between the flanking rear wings is partially enclosed by low stucco walls with a metal gate between them. The rear elevation of the center section of the dwelling consists of a flush metal door that is located in the easternmost bay and that is accessed by a concrete ramp. A triple set of six-over-six windows is located to the west. Similar sets of windows are located on the west, east, and north sides of the east wing. A secondary entrance is located on the north of the west wing; the door is accessed through round-arched openings on the north and east sides. A basement-level entrance also is present at the north end of the west wing. Decorative quatrefoil openings are present in the rear gable ends of both the east and west wings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Tucson Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property
Pima County, Arizona
County and State
United States Second Generation Veterans
Hospital
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 14

Although there are trees and shrubs planted around the dwelling, no lawn is present. Rather, the area is surfaced with gravel. A small area of grass is located beneath the orange tree, which is located east of the dwelling. Paved sidewalks edged with large cobbles or river stones are present on each side of the house lot, and the courtyard sidewalk extends to paved parking spaces on the north side of the property.

Resource 9. Officer's Residence. 1928. Contributing building.

Located to the west of another officer's residence (Resource 8, 1928) on the north side of Merchant Marine Road, this one-story officer's residence (Resource 9, 1928) is composed of a three-part facade that features a side-gable-roofed center section flanked by front-facing projecting gable wings. In its form, materials, and detailing, this officer's residence (Resource 9, 1928) is nearly identical to the previously described officer's residence (Resource 8, 1928). The High Blood Pressure Care Coordination Home TeleHealth Offices are currently contained in Resource 9.

Resource 11. Officer's Residence. 1929. Contributing building.

This resource is located across from the medical-officer-in-charge's residence (Resource 7, 1928). The officer's residence (Resource 11, 1929) is the mirror image of the officer's residences identified as Resources 8 and 9, with only a few minor variations. This residence, which faces north, is located on the south side of Merchant Marine Road and is the easternmost of the three dwellings on that side of the road. The Southwest Blind Rehab Independent Living program is located within this resource. This one-story officer's residence (Resource 11, 1929), located in the northwest portion of the historic district, consists of a three-part facade that features a side-gable-roofed center section flanked by front-facing projecting gable wings. The roofs are clad with round terra cotta tiles and are detailed with overhanging eaves exhibiting exposed wooden rafter tails and projecting roof beams at the gable ends of the wings. The entrance, which is set within a recessed porch located in the west projecting wing, is accessed through a wide opening with decoratively shaped corners. A pair of wooden French doors is located on the south wall of the tile-floored porch, and a single-leaf, multi-pane wooden door with an exterior screen is located on the western wall. The dwelling is set on a poured concrete foundation and is clad with a stucco finish. Mission-style embellishments exhibited on the dwelling include small round-arch vent openings in the gable ends and a tapered stucco exterior chimney with a metal tie rod that is centrally located on the facade and that breaks the roof eave edge. An interior stucco chimney is located on the west side of the dwelling. Windows are modern six-over-six sash and multi-pane casement replacements that are protected by metal awnings or sun baffles above.

The dwelling is U-shaped in plan, and the side wings extend to the south. The wings form a courtyard in the center that is partially enclosed by low stucco walls on the south end. At present, a concrete access ramp leads through the courtyard to a centrally located flush metal door at the rear of the center section of the dwelling. The door is flanked by sets of six-over-six windows that in essence make a window wall. A secondary entrance is located on the south of the west wing; the door is accessed through round-arched openings on the south and east sides. A basement-level entrance also is present at the south end of the west wing. The east wing, which is wider than the west wing, holds numerous six-over-six windows on the south, east, and west sides; this space may have originally been a screened porch. Decorative quatrefoil openings are present in the rear gable ends of both wings.

Although there are palm and orange trees and shrubs planted around the dwelling, no lawn is present. Rather, the area is surfaced with gravel. A small area of grass is located beneath the orange tree, which is located east of the dwelling. Paved sidewalks edged with large cobbles or river stones are present on each side of the house lot.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Tucson Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property
Pima County, Arizona
County and State
United States Second Generation Veterans
Hospital
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 15

Resource 12. Officer's Residence. 1929. Contributing building.

Located to the west of the officer's residence identified as Resource 11 on the south side of Merchant Marine Road, this one-story dwelling consists of a three-part facade that features a side-gable-roofed center section flanked by front-facing projecting gable wings. In its form, materials, and detailing, this officer's residence (Resource 12, 1929) is nearly identical to Resource 11, except that the rear door is located in the eastern bay of the central portion of the building rather than in the center. The home based primary care program is contained in Resource 12.

Resource 13. Officer's Residence. 1929. Contributing building.

Located to the west of the officer's residence identified as Resource 12 on the south side of Merchant Marine Road, this one-story dwelling consists of a three-part facade that features a side-gable-roofed center section flanked by front-facing projecting gable wings. This officer's residence (Resource 13, 1929) is located in the northwest portion of the historic district. In its form, materials, and detailing, this officer's residence (Resource 13, 1929) is nearly identical to Resource 11. The vocational rehabilitation program currently occupies Resource 13.

Resource 19. Gate House and Main Entrance Gateposts. 1928. Contributing building.

The gate house (Resource 19, 1928) is located at the west entrance into the medical center complex off of South Sixth Avenue. This resource is located in the southeast portion of the historic district along the west boundary of the historic district. Metal gates and fencing set between tall stucco piers with corbelled caps mark the vehicular entrance via Veterans Boulevard; there is also a pedestrian entrance through the fence on the south side of the gate house, which is marked by an engaged square stucco pier with a scroll cap and a plain square pier that bears a bronze plaque with a quote by Abraham Lincoln. Another bronze plaque, located on the next pier to the south, bears the Veterans Administration's seal.

The gate house is a one-story building that is covered by a side-facing gable roof clad with round terra cotta tiles and detailed with overhanging side eaves, flush end eaves, and exposed wooden rafter tails that are shaped. The different facets of the rafter tails have been painted in red, yellow, and blue. The three-bay facade, which is oriented to the south, consists of a centrally located entrance bay that holds a modern metal door that is accessed by two concrete steps. The wide stucco door surround is topped by molded shoulders. The entrance is flanked by small punched openings that hold six-pane metal windows. The north elevation holds centrally located, paired ten-pane steel casement windows that are flanked by smaller six-pane windows. The east and west end bays also hold paired casements and a slender arched vent opening in the gable ends. The building sits on a poured concrete foundation that is articulated and is clad with a stucco finish that is tinted pink. The area immediately around the building is landscaped with desert plants and surfaced with gravel. Modern lighting fixtures have been attached to the exterior of the building. The gate house is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of the main entrance drive (Resource D, circa 1928) and Navy Way.

The present main entrance gateposts into the Tucson VA Hospital Historic District are located on the west side of the historic district along South Sixth Avenue. The gate house (Resource 19, 1928) is associated with this entrance. The gates consist of square stucco-clad pillars with iron fencing between them. Three of the square posts are slightly shorter, exhibiting crown molding detail at the top, and two of the posts are slightly taller, exhibiting a slightly raised, smooth band around the top of each post. The vehicular main entrance drive, Veterans Way, is marked by a gate house, a large metal gate, stucco-clad piers, and a metal fence; the decorative metal fence gives way to a tall chain-link fence that encircles the remainder of the medical center's property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Tucson Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property
Pima County, Arizona

County and State

United States Second Generation Veterans
Hospital

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 16

Resource 20. Flag Pole. Circa 1950s–1970s. *Noncontributing object.*

The flag pole within the historic district is located west of Resource 1 (administration building) within the landscaped median (Resource F, circa 1928) of the main entrance drive (Resource D, circa 1928), also known as Veterans Boulevard. The flag pole features a flute-shaped metal base set on a raised, octagonal-shaped, tile-clad pad. The area around the flag pole features concrete sidewalks and gravel surfaces and is landscaped with palm trees, palmettos, and other plantings. This flag pole appears to be a replacement for the original that was located on or near this location. Early photographs indicate that a much more substantial base was associated with the original flag pole.

Resource 22. Residential Quarters Garage. 1930. *Contributing building.*

This one-story, six-bay garage is set on a poured concrete foundation and is clad with a stucco finish. The residential quarters garage (Resource 22, 1930), located north of the six dwellings on Merchant Marine Road in the northwest portion of the historic district, faces south onto Air Force Loop. The residential quarters garage (Resource 22, 1930) is covered by a side-facing gable roof that is clad with round terra cotta tiles and detailed with overhanging eaves exhibiting exposed rafter tails that are shaped and painted yellow and red. The six garage bays, which open on the south side of the building, are enclosed by replacement (vinyl) overhead doors. The east and west end elevations hold two six-over-six replacement windows with concrete sills and a small, round window opening in the gable end. The original six window openings on the rear (north) have been filled with stucco. A paved apron extends in front of the building, which is set back from the road edge.

Resource 26. Pump House and Pit. 1964. *Noncontributing building.*

This small, one-story building is located north of the domiciliary and quarters building (Resource 5, 1929) in the northeast portion of the historic district. The building is set on a concrete foundation, is clad with a stucco finish, and is covered by a gable roof of round terra cotta tiles with overhanging eaves that are detailed with exposed wooden rafter tails that are shaped and painted. A large vent opening is present in the north and south ends of the building, and a flush metal door is located on the west side. The pump house (Resource 26, 1964) faces west onto a paved parking lot and is surrounded by a gravel surface.

Resource 28. Computerized Tomography Scanner Building. 1992. *Noncontributing building.*

Located to the east of the infirmary (main) building (Resource 2, 1928) between the magnetic resonance imaging building (Resource 29, 1992) and the clinical building (Resource 38, 1958), the computerized tomography scanner building (Resource 28, 1992) is a one-story, flat-roof building with a single door in its north elevation accessed by a concrete ramp. The building has no other windows or entrances. It appears to be clad in stucco and features a simple molded cornice beneath its metal coping.

Resource 29. Magnetic Resonance Imaging Building. 1992. *Noncontributing building.*

Located to the east of the infirmary (main) building (Resource 2, 1928) and west of the computerized tomography scanner building (Resource 28, 1992), the magnetic resonance imaging building (Resource 29, 1992) is a one-story, flat-roof building with a single door in its north elevation accessed by a concrete ramp. The building has no other windows or entrances. It appears to be clad in stucco and features a simple molded cornice beneath its metal roof cap.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Tucson Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

Name of Property
Pima County, Arizona

County and State
United States Second Generation Veterans
Hospital

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 17

Resource 30. Patients' Building. 1928. Contributing building.

Resource 30, located south-southwest of the dining hall (Resource 3, 1928) in the southern portion of the historic district, is a long, linear building featuring varying heights and rooflines with elaborate detailing exhibiting Spanish Colonial Revival/Mission-style embellishments. The patients' building (Resource 30, 1928) currently contains the Southwest Blind Rehabilitation Center. The building, which faces southeast, features a five-story tower that rises from the center of the building mass and is flanked by two-story, side-gabled wings with three-story, front-gabled sections with Spanish Colonial Revival/Mission-style parapet walls located at each end. The building is set on a concrete foundation and is clad with a stucco finish, and the roofs are clad with round terra cotta tiles. The roofs have exposed wooden rafter tails under the overhanging eaves. The central and side-gable wing sections include a flat roof that serves as a terrace and provides access to the offices in the three-story front gable sections of the building. Original windows and doors have been replaced, but the windows and doors are set within the original recessed and arched openings. The main entrance, located below the tower, is contained in a three-story, one-bay, front-gable projection with a semi-circular parapet flanked by urn finials. The front of the entry projection is defined by engaged pilasters, and the side elevations feature corbelling below the eaves. The bays of the first-floor level of the facade are set within a low relief arched arcade, and the second-floor bays are delineated by Tuscan columns forming an enclosed colonnade. While currently enclosed with stucco walls and windows with single- or multiple-light sashes, the first- and second-floor bays were originally open arcades and galleries. The three-story, front-gable sections include former arched openings and window openings partially filled with stucco and replacement window sashes. Mission-style details exhibited by the patients' building (Resource 30, 1928) include quatrefoil vent openings, metal balconets, corbelled arcading, and shaped parapet end walls. Blind arched openings are present, and decorative concrete screening fills some wall openings. The rear (northwest) elevation features similar massing to the facade, but the first floor does not feature an arcade and the second floor is not defined by a gallery that extends the length of the building. Instead, both floors of the rear elevation feature simple punch windows with replacement double-hung sashes. Near the southwest end of the northwest (rear) elevation is a four-bay arched arcade along the first floor and a four-bay, shed-roof former gallery supported by wood posts. Both the former arcade and gallery are filled with stucco and modern windows, although the former bays remain visible. A courtyard located on the northwest (rear) elevation of the building near the southwest end is enclosed by low concrete walls. A three-story, hip-roof stair and/or elevator tower addition is located on the northeast elevation (right side) of the patients' building (Resource 30, 1928).

Resource 30 is connected to the administration building (Resource 1/1A, 1928) by a one-story, partially enclosed corridor (Resource B, circa 1930–1940s) that features an exterior stucco finish, a terra cotta-tiled gable roof, and arched openings filled with decorative metal screens. The rear (northwest) elevation of the patients' building (Resource 30, 1928) is heavily landscaped with grassy areas, trees, and shrubs. The facade (southeast) elevation faces onto a paved parking lot with gravel surfaces next to the building. Concrete sidewalks edged by river stones encircle the building and access the various entrances. The large, centrally located entrance on the facade of the building is denoted by a cloth awning and entrance canopy that extends out over the concrete sidewalk.

Resource 37. Oxygen Storage Building. 1953. Noncontributing building.

Located between the infirmary (main) building and the dining hall (Resources 2 and 3, both 1928), the oxygen storage building (Resource 37, 1953) is a small, one-story, gable-roof building. The building is set on a raised concrete foundation and is clad with a stucco finish, and the roof is clad with round terra cotta tiles. The overhanging roof eaves are detailed with exposed rafter tails that are shaped and painted blue, red, and yellow. The east elevation holds an entrance that is covered by a metal wire

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Tucson Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property
Pima County, Arizona

County and State

United States Second Generation Veterans
Hospital

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 18

mesh door and is accessed by a raised concrete ramp. Punched windows filled with paired, small, four-pane wood casement sashes set high on the walls are found on the west, south, and east (facade) elevations. The area immediately around the building is paved.

Resource 38/50/57. Clinical Building/Ambulatory Care Building/Clinical and Surgical Services Building. 1958/1978/1983. *Noncontributing building.*

Three buildings have been constructed to the east of the rear (east) elevation of the infirmary (main) building (Resource 2, 1928), and these resources are considered separate buildings by the medical center. The rear of the infirmary (main) building's (Resource 2, 1928) central block is connected to the 1958 clinical building (Resource 38), which is set on a poured concrete foundation, clad with a stucco finish, and covered by a terra cotta tile roof. The clinical building (Resource 38) is comprised of two sections, a one-story, gable-roofed section to the east connected to a large, three-story, flat-roof section with an irregular footprint to the west. This flat roof section is then connected to the rear of the central block of the infirmary (main) building (Resource 2, 1928). The three-story, flat-roof portion of the clinical building (Resource 38) has minimal decorative details other than the stucco exterior and simple cornice. This portion of the building has replacement single-light and two-light windows. The single-story, eastern portion of the clinical building (Resource 38, 1958) includes details such as Mission-style parapet ends, a gable-roof sheathed in terra cotta tiles, overhanging eaves, and a stucco exterior. Concrete walls with panels of decorative concrete screening enclose the mechanical yard at the rear of the building. A single-story, flat-on-hip-roof addition has been constructed on the northwest portion of the single-story, gable-roof section of the clinical building (Resource 38, 1958). This addition has a stucco exterior and windows similar to those found throughout the building.

The ambulatory care building (Resource 50, 1978) has been constructed onto the east elevation of the clinical building (Resource 38, 1958). It is a two-story, flat-roof building set on a poured concrete foundation. Its structure is articulated by exposed concrete, including concrete columns, and the walls are clad in stucco. A sweeping stuccoed entrance canopy with curving concave sides extends from the southeastern corner of the building. This entrance canopy appears to be a later addition. The parapet-walled end of the entrance canopy extends over the circular driveway, and an open colonnade extends from the driveway to the entrance doors and ambulance entrance located to the south. Fixed pane windows are set within deeply recessed openings that are detailed with concrete surrounds with splayed sills. The east side of the building features a projecting second-floor level that is supported by round concrete pillars. A curved stair enclosure also projects from the east elevation. The north elevation also has an entrance that features a concrete canopy with four arches supported by concrete columns. The canopy is adjacent to a circular drive. The building elevations are detailed with concrete stringcourses and cornice. The exterior materials utilized for the ambulatory care building (Resource 50, 1978) are not suggestive of the Spanish Colonial Revival/Mission Revival buildings within the historic district dating to the period of significance.

The clinical and surgical service building (Resource 57, 1983) is connected on its north elevation to the clinical building (Resource 38, 1958) and along its west elevation by a raised, enclosed corridor that extends to the south elevation of the clinical building (Resource 38, 1958) near its connection with the rear, central block of the infirmary (main) building (Resource 2, 1928). A raised corridor also connects the second floor of the clinical and surgical service building's (Resource 57, 1983) west elevation to the second floor of the infirmary (main) building's (Resource 2, 1928) east elevation. The clinical and surgical service building (Resource 57, 1983) is a two-story, flat-roof, rectangular building with a projection along the east elevation. The building has a poured concrete foundation and is clad with a stucco finish. The exterior walls feature concrete details, including banding around the cornice line, the stringcourse, and between the building bays. Fixed-pane windows are deeply recessed within concrete

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Tucson Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property
Pima County, Arizona
County and State
United States Second Generation Veterans
Hospital
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 19

surrounds with splayed sills. A loading dock is located on the east elevation along the northeast portion of the clinical and surgical service building (Resource 57, 1983). The exterior materials utilized for the clinical and surgical service building (Resource 57, 1983) are not suggestive of the Spanish Colonial Revival/Mission Revival buildings within the historic district dating to the period of significance.

Resource 40. Air Conditioning and Mechanical Equipment Building. 1962. *Noncontributing building.*

Located at the northeast corner of the patients' building (Resource 30, 1928), this one-story building is of concrete block construction with brick wall coping and brick detailing around the door and window openings. The three-bay building is covered by a flat roof. Flush metal doors are located on the facade (east) elevation. Two windows to the left of the entry have eight-light metal awning windows. A taller wing located on the north end of the building holds air conditioning equipment and features concrete block walls with screened openings and projecting metal exhaust pipes. Tall concrete piers with fencing between them enclose additional mechanical equipment on the south end of the building.

This utilitarian building is located south of the dining hall (Resource 3, 1928). The area around the building is paved and gravel surfaced. Concrete sidewalks are found to the south and east of the air conditioning and mechanical equipment building (Resource 40, 1962).

Resource 58. Service Officers Building. 1976. *Noncontributing building.*

Situated at the east end of the recreation building (Resource 4, 1929), the service officers building (Resource 58, 1976) is a one-story, asymmetrical, gable-roofed building that features a steeply pitched front-gable roof at the northeast corner entrance. The building is clad with a stucco finish and is set on a raised concrete foundation. A frame porch extends along the east side of the building and connects it to the adjacent colonnade surrounding the courtyard (Resource C, circa 1928–1929). A set of splayed concrete steps leads up to the single-leaf entrance filled with a modern metal frame glass door at the northeast corner of the building. There are no window openings on the building. A single-leaf entry also opens onto the colonnade surrounding the courtyard (Resource C, circa 1928–1929) from the south elevation of the service officers building (Resource 58, 1976). The service officers building (Resource 58, 1976) is set within a brick- and concrete-paved area, although some shrubs are planted near the building. The building is located to the east of the recreation building (Resource 4, 1929) and west of the infirmary (main) building (Resource 2, 1928).

Resource 67. Behavioral Science Building. 1996. *Noncontributing building.*

This resource, located northeast of the recreation building (Resource 4, 1929) and west of the north end of the infirmary (main) building (Resource 2, 1928), is attached to the north wing of the infirmary by a small, narrow corridor. The behavioral science building (Resource 67, 1996) is a one-story, flat-roof, L-shaped building clad with a stucco finish and is set on a poured concrete foundation. The building features sections of varying height with flat-, hip-, and shed-roofed elements. Entry into the building is via a three-bay, shed-roof porch located on the south elevation. The porch roof is clad with terra cotta tiles and is supported by round concrete pillars set on a concrete half-wall with spans of decorative concrete screening. The nine-bay left side (west elevation) has seven windows with paired one-over-one windows set within tile-clad panels and two windows near the northwest corner with one-over-one windows. Similar window bays are located on the north elevation. The quarter-round atrium, located at the southeast interior corner of the L-shaped building, features an aluminum-frame roof and wall openings that are filled with decorative concrete screening. The gravel surfaced area around the building is planted with trees and shrubs. Concrete sidewalks encircle the building, which is located on the south side of Julian Wash and east of Marine Corps Trail.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Tucson Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property
Pima County, Arizona

County and State

United States Second Generation Veterans
Hospital

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 20

Resource 71. Recreation Shelter. Circa 1990s. *Noncontributing structure.*

The recreation shelter and its associated courts are located north of Julian Wash and south of Air Force Loop. The shelter lies southeast of the staff residences (Resources 7–9, all 1928; and 11–13, all 1929) along Merchant Marine Road. This one-story, gable-roof, steel-frame structure is open on the east end and is partially enclosed on the west end. The structure is set on a wide poured concrete pad foundation and the roof is clad with round terra cotta tiles. The interior features wooden frame roof rafters; fluorescent lighting baffles hang from the rafters. The enclosed west end bays, which are separated by an open central passage, are clad with a stucco finish. Flush metal doors are located on the rear (west) of each of the enclosed bays. A hard-surfaced basketball court and tennis courts are located to the west of the structure. Shuffleboard courts are located south of the recreation shelter (Resource 71, circa 1990s), and a horseshoe pit (sand surface) is located to the east. The immediate area around the recreation shelter and the courts is open lawn with concrete and brick-paved sidewalks. Gravel surfaces, river rocks, and a row of palm trees are located along the south edge of the lot.

Resource 74. Audiology Building. 2002. *Noncontributing building.*

Located at the north end of the clinical building (Resource 38, 1958), this one-story, flat-roof building is clad with a stucco finish and is set on a poured concrete foundation. The single-light sash windows are set within punched openings. A short, gable-roof corridor connects the audiology building (Resource 74, 2002) to the north end of the clinical building (Resource 38, 1958). The area around this building is paved, and there are no plantings.

Resource 77. Clinical Support Building. 2007. *Noncontributing building.*

The clinical support building (Resource 77, 2001), which is located north of the domiciliary and quarters building (Resource 5, 1929) in the northeast corner of the historic district, faces east onto a paved parking lot. This one-story, seven-bay building is covered by a low-pitched, metal-clad gable roof, and it is clad with a stucco finish. The building is supported by a poured concrete foundation. The building lacks architectural distinction and is void of decorative elements. The punched window openings hold two-pane slider windows with darkly tinted glass. The flush metal entrance door on the seven-bay facade (east) elevation is accessed by a set of metal steps. The south elevation has five window openings, and the blank north elevation holds three large mechanical units. The rear (west) elevation has a secondary entrance accessed by a metal ramp and five window openings. A few trees and shrubs are planted in the gravel surface around the building. Concrete sidewalks lead up to the building entries.

Resource 90. Outpatient Mental Health Building. 2008. *Noncontributing building.*

This large outpatient mental health building (Resource 90, 2008) is located in the west-northwest portion of the historic district. Julian Wash is located north of the building, and a large paved parking area is located to the south and to the east. Concrete sidewalks provide access to the facade (south) and side (east and west) elevations of the building, and the gravel-surfaced area around the building is planted with small trees and shrubs. Open-sided, smoking and non-smoking pavilions are located on the east and west ends of the building.

This large one-story building is composed of a long side-gable roof section with a front-facing gable projection centrally located along the south elevation. Single-story, flat-roof sections shorter than the gable-roof portion of the building project from the southwest portion of the building and along the entire rear (north) elevation. The building is clad with a stucco finish, and the gable roofs are sheathed with terra cotta tiles. Windows are square fixed panes set at an elevated height. Many of the windows along

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Tucson Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property
Pima County, Arizona

County and State

United States Second Generation Veterans
Hospital

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 21

the facade (south) and side elevations are protected by metal sun screens. The projecting gable-roofed canopy that extends over the entrance walkway is supported by square concrete supports. Similar gable-roof entrance porches are located on the sides (east and west elevations) of the building. The one-story, flat-roof section on the north side of the building features similar windows, flush metal doors, and a patio sheltered by a shed roof and enclosed with concrete walls with a wooden gate on the north side.

Resource T-5A. Engineering Projects Building. 1994. *Noncontributing building.*

This small, one-story, five-bay, gable-roof, double-wide, metal modular building is located north of the domiciliary and quarters building (Resource 5, 1929). Oriented to the south, the building faces the pump house and pit (Resource 26, 1964) and is found in the northeastern portion of the historic district. A paved parking lot is located to the west of the engineering projects building (Resource T-5A, 1994). The roof and exterior walls of the building are clad with metal. The south elevation has an entrance that is accessed by a metal ramp and porch; a flat, metal roof extends over the porch. Four horizontal sliding windows with metal sun screen awnings are also located on the facade (south side) of the building. The north elevation has three similar windows with awnings. The flush metal door on the west end of the building is accessed by a set of metal steps and a metal stoop.

Resource T-26. Research Offices. 1976. *Noncontributing building.*

This small, one-story, eight-bay (d/w/d/w/w/d/w/w) building is located on the southwest side of the clinical building (Resource 38, 1958) and north of the infirmary (main) building (Resource 2, 1928). The low-pitched, side-facing gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal and the exterior walls are clad with a stucco finish. The south elevation has three flush metal entrance doors and one-over-one metal sash windows. The entrances are accessed by metal steps with small metal landings. The area around the building is paved or has sidewalks.

Resource T-38. Administrative Office Building. 2003. *Noncontributing building.*

The administrative office building (Resource T-38) consists of a single-story, prefabricated building. This temporary building is located between the infirmary (main) building (Resource 2, 1928) and the audiology building (Resource 74, 2002). The administrative office building (Resource T-38, 2003) is a one-story building covered by a low-pitched gable roof. It is clad with vertical board siding. Windows are filled with paired, single-light horizontal sliding sashes. Flush metal entrance doors accessed by metal ramps and steps are located on the east and west sides. The area around the building is paved.

Resource T-38B. Administrative Office Building. 2004. *Noncontributing building.*

The administrative office building (Resource T-38B, 2004) is a single-story, prefabricated building. This temporary building is located between the infirmary (main) building (Resource 2, 1928) and the clinical building (Resource 38, 1958). The administrative office building (Resource T-38B, 2004) is a one-story, four-bay, metal-clad, modular building covered by a low-pitched side-facing gable roof sheathed in standing-seam metal. Windows are covered by dark screens and appear to contain one-over-one metal sashes. Flush metal entrance doors are located on the east and west elevations. The area around this building is paved.

Resource T-57. Prosthetics Building. 2008. *Noncontributing building.*

This specialty clinic is located east of clinical and surgical services building (Resource 57, 1983) and west of Coast Guard Avenue in the southeastern portion of the historic district. This one-story, eight-bay building is covered by a low-pitched, side-facing, gable roof. The building is clad with a stucco

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Tucson Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property
Pima County, Arizona

County and State

United States Second Generation Veterans
Hospital

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 22

finish and is set on a poured concrete foundation. The roof is sheathed in metal. The eight-bay east elevation has a flush metal door in the southernmost bay; the remaining bays have windows with paired single-light horizontal sliding sashes. The north and west elevations also exhibit window openings. A secondary entrance is located on the west elevation. The area around the building is gravel surfaced with concrete sidewalks located to the west and south of the building.

Resource A. Electric Generator Building. Circa 1980s–2000s. *Noncontributing building.*

This is a single-story, flat-roof utility building housing an electric generator (Resource A, circa 1980s–2000s). It is situated east of clinical and surgical services (Resource 57, 1983) and north of the prosthetics building (Resource T-57, 2008) in the southeastern portion of the historic district. The building exhibits a paneled stucco exterior. Double metal doors are found on the facade (north) elevation, a small rectangular window is found on the east elevation, and a single-leaf metal door and rectangular vent are found on the rear (south) elevation. Mechanical elements are situated in a small area directly west of the building and feature pipes running into the building. The mechanical elements are found within a small area bound by stucco walls and a metal entry gate.

Resource B. Connecting Corridor. Circa 1930s–1940s. *Contributing structure.*

The historic connecting corridor (Resource B, circa 1930s–1940s) within the Tucson VA Hospital Historic District is situated in the southern portion of the historic district, connecting the administration building (Resource 1/1A, 1928) and the patients' building (Resource 30, 1928). It is a single-story, gable-roof, stucco exterior corridor featuring an off-centered, gable-roof section slightly larger in both footprint and height. Pilasters with angled tops are found along the exterior walls of the corridor. The roof of the structure is covered in terra cotta tile and exhibits exposed rafter tails. Arched openings are found at regular intervals along the corridor. These openings are filled with metal screens exhibiting vertical bars in the lower portion and simulated fanlights in the upper portions. A slightly recessed portion beneath each opening allows for a decorative, simulated pilaster topped with crown molding to flank each of the openings. A larger opening with a similar grate is found on both sides of the larger section. This larger section was originally open to allow passage of vehicular traffic through the connecting corridor (Resource B, circa 1930s–1940s).

Resource C. Courtyard. Circa 1928–1929. *Contributing site.*

The courtyard (Resource C) is situated within the central core group of buildings and is bound primarily by the administration building (Resource 1/1A, 1928), dining hall (Resource 3, 1928), infirmary (main) building (Resource 2, 1928), and the recreation building (Resource 4, 1929). The courtyard serves as the only expansive green lawn area within the historic district. A colonnade, providing shelter for an outside walkway along the inside elevation of each of the surrounding buildings, surrounds the exterior of the courtyard. A tile floor is found within the colonnade. A landscaped area runs around the exterior of the courtyard immediately adjacent to the colonnade walkway, and a concrete sidewalk borders the courtyard exterior immediately adjacent to the landscaped area. The entire area within the concrete sidewalk is grass, with the exception of a modern fountain that was installed in the center of the courtyard in 2003. A concrete and tile pathway leads between the sidewalk and the fountain on the north and south sides, and a circular concrete and tile pathway encircles the base of the fountain. Several benches and small planters are found on the circular path. A number of short concrete pathways connecting the sidewalk to the colonnade walkway are found around the courtyard. Each pathway is flanked by iron railings. Small and large vegetation are found in the courtyard, including flower bushes, small and large shrubbery, and both short and very tall palm trees.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Tucson Veterans Administration Hospital Historic
District

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property
Pima County, Arizona

County and State

United States Second Generation Veterans
Hospital

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 23

Resource D. Main Entrance Drive. Circa 1928. Contributing site.

The main entrance drive (Resource D, circa 1928) extends from the main entry of the administration building (Resource 1/1A, 1928) to the west, encompassing the landscaped flag pole area (Resource F, circa 1928), and continuing to the west. The historic portion of the main entrance drive ends approximately 150 feet east of the gate house and entrance gate posts (Resource 19, 1928). The main entrance drive was altered between 1957 and 1980 to align the main entrance drive with Veterans Boulevard on the west side of South Sixth Avenue, as the modified drive intersects South Sixth Avenue north of the gate house (Resource 19) rather than to the south of the building as it originally was designed. Sidewalks are found either between the rows of palm trees and evergreens that flank the drive or to the outside of the trees. The original portion of the paved main entrance drive (Resource D, circa 1928) continues to serve as the formal entry to the Tucson VA Hospital Historic District from South Sixth Avenue.

Resource E. Residual Open Landscape. Circa 1928. Contributing site.

An area to the south of the main entrance drive (Resource D, circa 1928) and bordered to the south and west by parking lots is the remaining example of the original landscape of the Tucson VA Hospital Historic District. This residual open landscape (Resource E, circa 1928) contains elements such as native plants, saguaro cactus, and sandy ground. Upon the completion of the majority of the hospital in 1928–1929, formal landscaping was only located along the main entrance drive (Resource D, circa 1928), in the central courtyard (Resource C, circa 1928–1929), and near the staff residential buildings and the central hospital buildings (Resources 1–4). The remainder of the site was left in its natural state with native plants and the sandy surface reflecting the open, stark desert landscape. Resource E, located along the original main entrance and to the historic front of the original hospital complex, is nearly the last residual open landscape remaining within the medical center property. Resource E complements the Spanish Colonial Revival/Mission-style buildings constructed during the period of significance within the Tucson VA Hospital Historic District.

Resource F. Landscaped Flag Pole Area. Circa 1928. Contributing site.

The landscaped flag pole area (Resource F, circa 1928) is an oval area, approximately 150 feet in length, located to the west of the administration building (Resource 1/1A, 1928) and surrounded by the main entrance drive (Resource D, circa 1928). This area that surrounded the original flag pole and its current replacement (Resource 20, circa 1950s–1970s) is visible in early photographs of the hospital complex. The area around the flag pole features concrete sidewalks and gravel surfaces and is landscaped with palm trees, palmettos, and other plantings. Benches and memorial plaques are also present within the median. One of the plaques identifies the area as the “Avenue of Flags,” which was dedicated in 1980 in memory of those who served our country in the military. In 1999, a plaque honoring POWs was erected. A large wooden eagle sculpture, “Winged Freedom,” is located at the west end of the median and was carved out of a storm-damaged tree in 1998.