

**United States Department of the Interior  
 National Park Service**

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District  
 Other names/site number: W. G. (Bill) Hefner VA Medical Center  
 Name of related multiple property listing:  
United States Third Generation Veterans Hospitals, 1946-1958  
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

## 2. Location

Street & number: 1601 Brenner Avenue  
 City or town: Salisbury State: North Carolina County: Rowan  
 Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

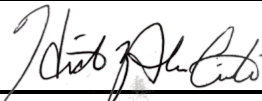
I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local


Applicable National Register Criteria:

A  B  C  D

 / VA Federal Preservation Officer	4/21/2022
<b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b> U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs	<b>Date</b>
<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	

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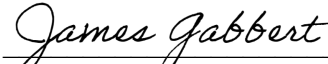
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In my opinion, the property <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
	04-19-2022
<b>Signature of commenting official:</b>	<b>Date</b>
NC State Historic Preservation Officer	
<b>Title :</b>	<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

  
Signature of the Keeper

5/25/2022  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
-

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Site

Structure

Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>26</u>	<u>18</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	objects
<u>27</u>	<u>22</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

HEALTH CARE / hospital

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

HEALTH CARE / hospital

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District (Salisbury VAHHD) consists of 49 resources on a 91-acre campus in Salisbury, North Carolina. Representative of a Haun-type of Third Generation Veterans Hospital constructed by the Veterans Administration in the period following World War II, the Salisbury VAHHD has 26 contributing buildings, 18 non-contributing buildings, 2 non-contributing structures, 1 contributing object, and 2 non-contributing objects. The contributing resources are from the initial period of construction for the complex (the hospital was dedicated in 1953); these buildings embrace the clean lines and minimal architectural detailing typical of VA-designed Third Generation facilities. The non-contributing resources have been constructed since the 1970s and include additional medical buildings, support facilities, and a parking garage.

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### Narrative Description

The Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District (Salisbury VAHHD) is a former neuropsychiatric facility opened in 1953 in northwestern Salisbury, North Carolina; the campus is located approximately a mile northwest from the historic center of Salisbury. The hospital sits on an irregularly-shaped campus of 91-acres, bordered to the north, east, and south by small scale residential development; the Salisbury National Cemetery Annex borders the hospital to the west. Converted to a general medical and surgical facility in 1978, the facility retains many of the numerous low-rise brick buildings characteristic of VA's post World War II Haun-plan neuropsychiatric hospitals but has experienced some additions and alterations to accommodate changes medical care over the years.

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The Salisbury VAHHD contains a total of 49 resources; there are 26 contributing buildings, 18 non-contributing buildings, 2 non-contributing structures, 1 contributing object, and 2 non-contributing objects. The majority of the hospital buildings are oriented around the main general medical and surgical building (Building #2) with the exception of the cluster of service buildings removed to the southwest portion of campus, a typical configuration for Third Generation VA facilities.

The campus does not have any elaborate planned landscapes or landscape features. The main entrance to the hospital complex is via Brenner Avenue (photo 55), but a secondary access point is available on Hendrick Street. The Brenner Avenue entrance is original to the campus design; the oval loop leading Veterans and visitors from Brenner Avenue to the main entrance of the main hospital building (Building #2) remains extant. A review of historic aerials and images of the campus show some scattered trees and plantings adjacent to roadways and buildings in the early days of the hospital; some of these have been removed over the years as needed to accommodate new construction or expansion of surface parking lots. A pond has been created circa 1990 in the northwestern portion of the campus, adjacent to Buildings #42 and #43. Several areas that were once open greenspaces scattered throughout the campus have been covered with surface parking lots. The general roadway configuration has remained, but has been interrupted in some places via new construction, such as the construction of Building #8 in 2011 and Resource #9 in 2017.

The most significant change in terms of the overall campus is the transfer of Building #10, constructed in 1951 and one of the original buildings of the hospital, and a surrounding parcel of 3 acres to the State of North Carolina for use as a state veterans home in 2001. Building #10 remains visually part of the Salisbury VAHHD; it is not separated from the current Veterans hospital by a fence, wall, or other obstruction.

The dates of construction, current use, and details regarding the former use of the following buildings are from the VA's internal inventories, including the Capital Asset Inventory, and from information provided by the hospital's engineering department. The building numbers below reflect the number assigned by VA. Smaller components of the site, such as benches and small sheds, have not been included in this nomination.

Building No.	Year Constructed	Current Use	Status	Resource Type
1	1951	Administration	Contributing	Building
2	1951	General Medical	Contributing	Building
3	1951	Clinics / Administration	Contributing	Building
4	1951	Psychiatry	Contributing	Building
5	1951	Kitchen / Library	Contributing	Building
6	1951	Recreation	Contributing	Building
7	1951	Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation	Contributing	Building
8	2011	Mental Health Inpatient	Non-contributing	Building
9	2017	Parking Garage	Non-contributing	Structure
11	1951	Outpatient Care / Administration	Contributing	Building
10	1951	North Carolina State Veterans Home	Contributing	Building
11A	2007	Rural Health Modular	Non-contributing	Building
11B	2007	Equal Employment Opportunity Modular	Non-contributing	Building

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Building No.	Year Constructed	Current Use	Status	Resource Type
11C	2008	Telephone Call Center Modular	Non-contributing	Building
12	1951	Police and Security	Contributing	Building
13	1951	Residential	Contributing	Building
14E	1951	Transitional Residency	Contributing	Building
14W	1951	Police and Security	Contributing	Building
15	1951	Administration	Contributing	Building
16	1951	Laundry	Contributing	Building
17	1951	Warehouse	Contributing	Building
17A-C	2007	Warehouse	Non-contributing	Building
18	1951	Boiler House	Contributing	Building
19	1951	Chapel	Contributing	Building
20	2017	Clinical Lab	Non-contributing	Building
21	1951	Medical / Administration	Contributing	Building
21A	2009	Fee Basis Modular	Non-contributing	Building
21B	2009	Engineering Administration	Non-contributing	Building
22	1951	Flagpole	Contributing	Object
24	1951	Storage	Contributing	Building
25	1951	Warehouse	Contributing	Building
28	1951	Paint Shop	Contributing	Building
29	1951	Storage	Contributing	Building
30	1951	Greenhouse	Contributing	Building
31	1975	Chiller Plant	Non-contributing	Building
32	1975	Generator Building	Non-contributing	Building
33	1975	Main Switchgear	Non-contributing	Building
34	1979	Generator Building	Non-contributing	Building
35	1979	Generator Building	Non-contributing	Building
36	1979	Generator Building	Non-contributing	Building
39	1991	Picnic Shelter	Non-contributing	Structure
40	1951	Grounds Supplies	Contributing	Building
42	1990	Geriatric Facility	Non-contributing	Building
43	2012	Hospice	Non-contributing	Building
44	2012	Pond Dock Building	Non-contributing	Building
CC	1951	Connecting Corridors	Contributing	Building

The following resources do not have VA identification numbers; these designations have been assigned for the purposes of this nomination.

Resource Designation	Year Constructed	Current Use	Status	Resource Type
A	ca. 2010	Golf cart shelter	Non-contributing	Building
B	1995	Carillon	Non-contributing	Object

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C	1951	Water tower foundation	Non-contributing	Object

Building #1

Historic / Present Use: Administration

Year Built: 1951

Status: Contributing

The brick clad administration building is situated to the northwest of the primary campus entrance on Brenner Avenue (photo 1-2). The building is oriented towards the south, thus facing the main access road for the hospital. The south elevation is thirteen bays wide. A projecting bay, set slightly west of center and housing a stair tower, interrupts the continuity of the main façade and stretches above the main roof line. The main entrance, located to the east of the stair tower, features a shallow overhang, large windows, and a two-leaf entrance door. The L-shaped footprint opens to the northeast. The main spines of the L are two stories in height with one-story portions at the extremities. The secondary entrance at the north end of the west elevation retains its original “Administration” signage above the door. As with many Third Generation hospital buildings, the building features a plain exterior devoid of ornamentation, save a later addition of the VA seal on the stair tower. The vinyl replacement windows mimic multi-pane double hung sash windows, but have false muntins.

Building #2

Historic / Present Use: Main Hospital Building

Year Built: 1951

Status: Contributing

The GM&S building sits at the apex of the primary hospital entrance drive from Brenner Avenue; the height and location give the building a primacy within the campus. As with the other buildings on campus, the exterior of the building is red brick (photo 3-4). The building is oriented towards the east. Unlike the other buildings on campus, the central portion three bays are emphasized through the use of stone panels. These stone panels stand in high contrast to the surrounding red brick. The concrete canopy and projecting entrance are of a similar color, drawing the eye towards the center portion of the buildings. The building features an irregular footprint of a central block with five wings; a shallow five story wing extends from the rear (west) portion of the central block while two wings at both the north and south ends of the main block spring at a roughly 45-degree angle from the building. The central portion of the building is seventeen bays wide, emphasizing the breadth of the structure. These wings step down from five stories above grade for four bays, four stories for five bays, before culminating in a three-story height at the extremities. Excluding the decorative stone treatment on the east elevation, the building is devoid of ornamentation, except for stone sills underscoring each window. The windows, replaced with fixed windows with false muntins to resemble double-hung sash windows, are spaced regularly across each façade, save the clusters of four windows at the north and south ends of the east elevation of main block. Flat roofs cap each section of the building. The majority of the building is five stories in height, with a mechanical penthouse and basement giving the building a total of seven stories.

A one-story addition, constructed ca. 2000, wraps around the southeast corner of the building (photo 4). The addition is clad in similar red brick, but features a concrete band along the upper portion of the exterior

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wall and a pyramidal roof at the entrance; these features do not reflect the architecture of the original sections of the building. On the west elevation, one-story additions fill in the spaces between the wings, slightly altering the footprint. The west elevation retains its original aluminum windows while the east elevation does not.

Building #3

Historic Use: Admissions  
Present Use: Clinics / Administration  
Year Built: 1951  
Status: Contributing

Building #3 is located to the north of Building #2 (photo 5-6). The building is predominately four stories in height, but also features a basement and a central mechanical penthouse. Clad in red brick, the building is oriented towards the north. The footprint consists of a linear block intersected by multiple, shallow projecting wings. The windows are spaced regularly across the façade with groupings of three windows at the central three bays and the eastern and western ends; as with Buildings #1 and #2, the windows have been replaced with fixed single pane windows with false muntins. The central three bays slightly project with a concrete band surrounding the middle windows, and decorative brick pattern within the spandrels. In 2013, the entrance was modified through the construction of a one-story entrance pavilion of metal frame and glass panels. As is the case on the other original buildings on campus, the roofs of each section are flat. At the east end, sliding doors have been added over an original doorway. The south elevation features the same red brick and replacement windows, but is now linked to Building #20 via a one-story, stone-clad corridor.

Building #4

Historic Use: Admissions  
Present Use: Psychiatry  
Year Built: 1951  
Status: Contributing

Building #4 is located to the south of Building #2 (photo 7). Clad in red brick, the building has an irregular footprint created by a central spine, intersecting wings, and a rounded section at the southwest corner. The building is oriented towards the southwest; the main entrance has been altered to accommodate the connection to Building #8 (construction 2011). The windows have been replaced with the same fixed windows with false muntins as several of the other buildings, but the overall fenestration patterns remain intact. An equipment penthouse located at the center the building results in six stories of height; however, the majority of the building is four stories above grade.

Building #5

Historic / Present Use: Kitchen / Library  
Year Built: 1951  
Status: Contributing

Located behind Building #2 (GM&S), Building #5 is linked to the larger building via a two-story connecting corridor. The two-story brick building features a utilitarian appearance, emphasized by the lack of a central visual focal point and the presence of mechanical and safety equipment on the exterior (photo 8). The



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building features a central section two stories in height, stepping down to one story along the southern elevation. Projecting bays on the south, east, and north elevation have resulted in an irregular footprint. The windows have been replaced with vinyl windows with false muntins. As is the case with many of the other early buildings on campus, the windows are underscored by narrow bands of concrete.

Building #6

Historic / Present Use: Recreation

Year Built: 1951

Status: Contributing

Sited to the west of Building #3, Building #6 is a brick building with a highly irregular footprint and profile (photo 9-10). The southernmost eastern section is two stories in height while the rest of the building hugs the ground at one-story. Bands of windows ring the northern and southern portions of the building, but the two-story section is a solid brick wall. The building's irregularly shaped footprint creates a central courtyard that now serves as a small parking lot. Large multipane windows line the exterior. Entrances are located on the south elevation of the southeastern block and at the center of the east elevation at the courtyard; both entrances are indicated by shallow canopies. The sections are linked visually by flat roofs and cohesive red brick exterior. Above-grade connecting corridors link the building to several adjacent buildings.

Building #7

Historic Use: Occupational Therapy

Present Use: Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation Services

Year Built: 1951

Status: Contributing

The one-story former occupational therapy building is located to the west of Building #5. The building is oriented towards the east, as indicated by the paired steel and glass sliding doors (photo 11). The building once had a C-shaped footprint, but an addition (construction ca. 1990) at the center has rendered the footprint irregular. The majority of the exterior is clad in the same red brick as the other historic buildings on campus, but the addition is sheathed in stucco. Large replacement windows with false muntins line the elevations, but the original fenestration pattern has been retained as indicated by the stone window sills. The flat roof is interrupted by mechanical equipment and the clerestory windows of the addition.

Building #8

Present Use: Mental Health Inpatient

Year Built: 2011

Status: Non-contributing

The three-story inpatient building is connected to the south elevation of Building #4 and sited in the former empty space between Buildings #4 and 11 (photo 12). The building has an irregular footprint, flat roof, and an exterior largely clad in brick. The primary entrance on the east elevation is emphasized via white panels that stand in marked contrast to the adjacent red brick; other bays and the west elevation are clad in stone panels. While the red brick references the adjacent buildings, the stark white panels and large windows are breaks from the original architecture of the campus.

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Resource #9

Present Use: Parking Garage

Year Built: 2017

Status: Non-contributing

The three-story parking garage was recently added to the hospital campus (photo 13). Sited to the north of Building #3 in the northern half of the campus, Building #9 is a utilitarian building with a largely rectangular footprint, concrete construction, and typical parking garage design of largely open sides. A glass-enclosed stair tower is located on the south elevation. Vehicular access to the garage is provided on the east and west elevations.

#### Building #10

Historic Use: Patient Care

Present Use: Veterans Home for State of North Carolina

Year Built: 1951

Status: Contributing

This two-story brick building was constructed as part of the original Veterans hospital campus but has since been transferred to the state of North Carolina for use as a state Veterans facility. As with the other patient care buildings at Salisbury, the building consists of a central spine with truncated wings at either end (photos 14-15). A central wing extends towards the north. A new entrance canopy has been added to the main entrance on the north elevation. The building remains oriented towards the north and the VA campus. The building has a flat roof, little architectural detailing, and regularly spaced windows. Despite a different owner than the surrounding buildings, Building #10 is not separated by a fence or other visual indicator that it is state property.

#### Building #11

Historic Use: Infirm Patient Care

Present Use: Outpatient Clinic and Administration

Year Built: 1951

Status: Contributing

Located to the south of Building #4 at the southern portion of the Salisbury campus, Building #11 is clad in the same red brick like the other original buildings on campus (photo 16). The original building portions of the building are three stories in height, including the mechanical penthouse at the center. However, the topography of the campus results in only the upper floor rising above grade on the northern portion of the building. The building is plain in appearance, but the building is currently undergoing expansion and modification, including the reconfiguration and restyling on the main entrance from a simple entry to a more elaborate two-story design framed in white panels. As with many of the other buildings on campus, the windows have been replaced with fixed vinyl windows with false muntins.

#### Buildings #11A, #11B, #11C

Present Use: Rural Health Modular (A), Equal Employment Opportunity Modular (B), Telephone Call Center Modular (C)

Year Built: 2007 (A and B), 2008 (C)

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These three prefabricated buildings are recent additions to the Salisbury campus; Buildings #11A, #11B, and #11C are located to the south of Building #15. These utilitarian buildings are all one-story in height, have metal roofs, and plain exteriors marked with mechanical equipment. Faux stucco panels sheathe the exterior. Wooden steps and ramps provide access to the slightly elevated buildings (photo 17).

#### Building #12

Historic Use: Manager's Quarters  
Present Use: Police and Security  
Year Built: 1951  
Status: Contributing

Building #12 is one of three buildings located at the northeast corner of campus and constructed to house hospital staff. Now utilized for campus security, Building #12 retains parts of its former residential appearance (photos 18-19). Oriented towards the southwest, the building is two stories in height, clad in red brick, and topped with a flat roof. A small one-story projection at the southwest corner gives the building an irregular footprint. A stone partial-width wall extends above the roofline at the southern portion of the east elevation. Openings on the on the first floor have been infilled with red brick, but the second floor largely retains its original fenestration pattern; the windows appear to have been replaced with vinyl windows of one lower pane and a smaller upper pane. Mechanical equipment now crowds the exterior, likely due to the shift in use away from residential use.

#### Building #13

Historic / Present Use: Residential  
Year Built: 1951  
Status: Contributing

Sited to the east of Building #4 and to the north of Building #21, Building #13 is a largely two-story building with an irregular footprint that largely retains its historic function (photo 20). The building is oriented towards the north, but it does not feature an elaborate entrance. Two recessed entrances with plain overhangs serve as the major access points for the building. The building has flat roof, red brick exterior, and an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. One story sections at the northwest and northeast corners give the building a stepped appearance. The windows appear to have been replaced with vinyl windows.

#### Building #14E

Historic /  
Present Use: Transitional Residency  
Year Built: 1951  
Status: Contributing

Located between Buildings #12 and #14W at the northeastern portion of campus, Building #14E retains its historic residential use (photo 21). However, the exterior of the building has been altered heavily. The former duplex retains its red brick exterior, two-story height, and flat roof, but the windows have been replaced with windows trimmed in high contrast white with a larger lower pane and smaller upper pane. A

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two-story tower with clerestory windows has been added to the center of the south elevation. The porch has been enclosed and the windows replaced with large, single pane glass windows.

Building #14W

Historic /

Present Use: Police and Security

Year Built: 1951

Status: Contributing

The adjacent duplex, Building #14W, is located at the northeast corner of campus, near the other residential structures on the Salisbury campus. The brick clad two-story building is oriented towards the south and the majority of the hospital facility (photo 22). A shallow partial-width porch and symmetrical façade mark the south elevation. The building is topped by a flat roof. The footprint is irregular and features a one-story projecting bay at the rear of the building. The windows have been replaced with vinyl windows featuring one lower, larger pane and one smaller, upper pane.

Building #15

Historic Use: [Attendants' Quarters]

Present Use: Administration

Year Built: 1951

Status: Contributing

Located on the southern half of campus, the former attendants quarters is removed from the other residential buildings on the hospital grounds as typically found at Third Generation Veterans facilities. The building is largely two-stories in height except for a small one-story section at the northwest corner (photo 23). The resulting footprint is roughly rectangular with a projecting section at the northwest corner. The building is oriented towards the north and the rest of the hospital campus, as indicated by the shallow recessed doorway on the north elevation. The building is clad in red brick and topped with a flat roof. Metal awnings shield the original windows, an unusual feature for this hospital campus. The vinyl windows have false muntins.

Building #16

Historic / Present Use: Laundry

Year Built: 1951

Status: Contributing

Typical of Third Generation Veterans campuses on large properties, support activities are housed in a cluster of buildings removed from the majority of the campus. At Salisbury, the laundry is part of a collection of five buildings located at the southwestern portion of the hospital campus. The laundry is a utilitarian two-story building; due to the slope of the site, only the top story is above grade at the southern end of the building (photo 24). The top story is clad in brick while the lower is concrete. Large multipane windows underscored with stone sills line the exterior. The building is oriented towards the south. The building has a flat roof and an irregular footprint, partially due to projecting wings on the south elevation.

Building #17

Historic / Present Use: Warehouse

Year Built: 1951

Status: Contributing

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Located in the southern end of the hospital facility with other support structures, the warehouse is a one-story brick utilitarian building with a roughly C-shaped footprint surrounding a central paved area (photo 25). The building is plain in appearance and devoid of ornamentation. Windows, pedestrian doors, and garage doors line the exterior, but in no strict pattern; many of the former windows openings have been infilled with red brick. The building is slightly elevated at the central courtyard for a loading dock that stretches the length of the east elevation. Mechanical equipment is clustered on the roof and at the southeast end of the building. On the north elevation, multiple garage doors line the exterior.

Building #17A-C

Present Use: Warehouse  
Year Built: 2007  
Status: Non-contributing

These three prefabricated utilitarian metal buildings are located near the other support facilities in the southwestern portion of campus (photos 26-28). The buildings are clad in metal panels; the shallow front gable roofs are also covered in metal panels. The buildings rest on slab foundations.

Building #18

Historic / Present Use: Boiler House  
Year Built: 1951  
Status: Contributing

The boiler house is large brick utilitarian building located at the southern end of the campus near other support facilities. The majority of the building is two stories in height, for the purpose of housing the necessary equipment, but the northernmost section is one story with a central three-story section only one bay in width (photo 29-30). Each section of the building has a flat roof. Large multipane steel windows stretch almost the full height of the building, a distinctive feature of many boiler houses on Third Generation campuses. The main entrance on the northern elevation features a recessed doorway, but the building does not feature elaborate ornamentation.

Building #19

Historic / Present Use: Chapel  
Year Built: 1951  
Status: Contributing

Sited just west of Building #4, the chapel is a one-story brick building oriented towards the south (photo 31). The building is clad in red brick laid in common bond. A stone surround demarcates the recessed entrance that features wooden doors. Narrow tall linear windows, also delineated with stone, mark the west elevation. The building is one-story in height, but the western block is taller than the section to the east, giving the building a stepped appearance. The roof over the sanctuary is a shallow pitched gable roof while the other sections have flat roofs. The building has a roughly C-shaped footprint.

Building #20

Present Use: Clinical Lab  
Year Built: 2017

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Status: Non-contributing

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This lab building is sited between Buildings #2 and #3 in the northeastern portion of the hospital campus. Oriented towards the east, the building is tied to the adjacent buildings; to the south and Building #2 via a two story section and to the north and Building #3 via a one-story link (photo 32). The building is mostly clad in panels that resemble stucco, but the second floor has sections sheathed in red brick veneer. Large plate glass windows line the main elevation. The building has a flat roof and no notable architectural ornamentation. A loading dock is located on the rear (west) elevation.

Building #21

Historic /  
Present Use: Medical / Administration  
Year Built: 1951  
Status: Contributing

Unlike the other original buildings providing patient care, Building #21 is removed to the southeastern portion of campus, thus not near the other patient care buildings. The footprint is similar to the other patient care buildings on campus, with a central linear block and shallow projecting wings (photo 33-34). The building is oriented towards the east, thus turned away from the hospital campus. The building is largely three stories in height, with the exception of a mechanical penthouse adding an additional story at the center of the building. The building has been heavily altered since its construction, most notably at the entrance on the east elevation. The original entrance has been expanded and changed significantly, likely circa 1990. Instead of the plain pavilion entrance delineated on the original architectural drawings, the building now has an elaborate projecting entrance with columns extending two-stories in height, engaged columns on the north and south sides, and a broken pediment door surround featuring a decorative urn. In addition to the changes to the entrance, a heavy cornice has been added to the exterior. These architecture features do not resemble the typical mid-century architecture of the other original buildings on campus. The windows have been replaced with single pane windows.

Building #21A and 21B

Present Use: Fee Basis Modular (A), Engineering Administration (B)  
Year Built: 2009  
Status: Non-contributing

These two prefabricated buildings are located in the southern half the hospital campus to the west of Building #21 (photos 35-36). Like Buildings #11A, 11B, and 11C, Buildings #21A and #21B are all utilitarian and one-story in height with square footprints. They are slightly elevated above grade. All are plain in appearance with no extraneous ornamentation. Mechanical equipment lines the exteriors. The roofs are flat and clad in metal panels.

Resource #22

Historic / Present Use: Flagpole  
Year Built: 1951  
Status: Contributing

The metal cylindrical flagpole is located just south of the main entrance of Building #1 (photo 37).

Building #24

Historic / Present Use: Storage

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Name of Property

Year Built: 1951

Status: Contributing

This small storage building is located to the east of Building #7. The modest utilitarian building is one-story in height and features a red brick exterior laid in common bond (photo 38). Two doors, likely the original wooden ones, mark the north elevation. The building has a flat roof and a square footprint.

#### Building #25

Historic / Present Use: Warehouse

Year Built: 1951

Status: Contributing

This small utilitarian building is located to the west of Building #7 and near the pond in the northern portion of the hospital complex (photo 39). The one-story building is clad in red brick, like the other original buildings on campus. It has a slab foundation, flat roof, and square windows. The building is oriented towards the north.

#### Building #28

Historic / Present Use: Paint Shop

Year Built: 1951

Status: Contributing

This utilitarian building is part of the collection of support facilities located in the southwestern portion of the hospital complex (photo 40). The one-story concrete block building has a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles, a rectangular footprint, and a plain exterior.

#### Building #29

Historic / Present Use: Storage

Year Built: 1951

Status: Contributing

Isolated near the pond on the western portion of campus, this small storage building is utilitarian in appearance (photo 41). One-story in height, the red brick clad building is oriented towards the north. An original door is centered on the north elevation and flanked by two windows. The roof is flat. The building has an L-shaped footprint.

#### Building #30

Historic / Present Use: Greenhouse

Year Built: 1951

Status: Contributing

Located between Buildings #5 and #24, the greenhouse is a low-rise building with a long, rectangular footprint. The north end is a one-story, brick clad block with a flat roof and original steel windows (photo 42). Large metal doors mark the north elevation with a single leaf door on the west elevation. The southern portion takes the iconic greenhouse form, featuring a steel frame and glass panes. The lower portion of the exterior walls are brick. This section has a gable roof.

#### Building #31

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Present Use: Chiller Plant

Year Built: 1975

Status: Non-contributing

The chiller plant is a plain, utilitarian building reaching one-story in height (photo 43). The red brick exterior blends the building with the original portions of the hospital campus; the exterior at the north end is open brickwork around large mechanical equipment. The building is one-story in height.

Buildings #32, 34, 35, and 36

Present Use: Generator Buildings

Year Built: 1975 (32), 1979 (34, 35, and 36)

Status: Non-contributing

The four generator buildings are modest, one-story utilitarian buildings (photos 44-45). They all feature flat roofs and red brick exteriors. Fenestration is limited to a single door and louvered windows.

Building #33

Present Use: Main Switchgear

Year Built: 1975

Status: Non-contributing

The main switchgear building is a modest utilitarian building of one story located to the northwest of Building #4. The building has louvered openings on the west and north elevations. Clad in metal panels, the building's white exterior stands in high contrast to the other buildings on campus.

Resource #39

Present Use: Picnic Shelter

Year Built: 1991

Status: Non-contributing

Sited to the southwest of Building #39, the picnic shelter consists of multiple columns supporting a metal clad roof (photo 46). The building is irregular in shape, resulting in a multi-sectioned roof. The shelter is open to the elements and not enclosed.

Building #40

Historic / Present Use: Grounds Supplies

Year Built: 1951

Status: Non-contributing

This utilitarian building is located in the southwest portion of campus near the other support facilities (photo 47). The one-story building has a shallow gable roof, concrete block construction, and plain exterior. A two-leaf plywood door on the north elevation serves as the only access to the building.

Building #42

Present Use: Geriatric Facility

Year Built: 1990

Status: Non-contributing



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Building #42 is located at the northwest end of the campus, just to the west of Building #6 (photos 48-49). While the building has a largely flat roof and regularly spaced windows, it does not resemble the other buildings on campus. The building is oriented towards the northeast, a break from the more rigid north-south orientation of the majority of buildings on campus. The three-story building is clad in gray brick. A curved glass wall marks the entrance. The building has a highly irregular footprint with a number of curves and projecting sections. An elevated walkway connects Building #42 with Building #6.

#### Building #43

Present Use: Hospice

Year Built: 2012

Status: Non-contributing

Located just to the west of Building #42, the hospice building is a low-rise, one-story building overlooking the small lake on the Salisbury campus (photo 50). The building resembles modern attached multi-unit housing complexes, based on the individual patios, dividing walls, and doors that line the south elevation. The majority of the roof is a side gable, but smaller front gable roofs intersect the building along the north and south elevations. The footprint consists of a long rectangle bent at the midpoint. The main entrance is located centrally on the north elevation. The exterior is a mix of brick and vinyl siding.

#### Building #44

Historic / Present Use: Pond Dock Building

Year Built: 2012

Status: Non-contributing

The pond dock building extends into the small pond sited to the south of Buildings #42 and 43. The utilitarian building has a standing seam metal multipart roof supported by wooden posts (photo 51). The open-air pavilion has one bay enclosed on the north elevation to shield equipment from the elements.

#### Building #CC

Historic / Present Use: Connecting Corridors

Year Built: 1951

Status: Contributing

The Salisbury hospital campus includes a network of connecting corridors between many of the original buildings on campus. Sections of the corridors are above ground, such as to the south of Building #7, but others are completely subterranean. The above-ground sections are one or two stories in height and resemble the original building of the campus as they are clad with red brick, feature regularly spaced windows, and are topped with flat roofs. Connecting corridors link Building #7 to #5, #5 to #6, and #6 to #42.

#### Resource A

Present Use: Golf Cart Shelter

Year Built: 2010

Status: Non-contributing

Located near Building #31, this small utilitarian building provides storage for facility golf carts. The one-story building has a slab foundation, metal frame, and plain exterior. Largely enclosed with the glass panels, the building has an overall appearance like a greenhouse (photo 52). The building is open on the northeast elevation.

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Resource B

Present Use: Carillon  
Year Built: 1995  
Status: Non-contributing

The carillon, consisting of a slender structure of four metal supports for the bells shielded by louvered panels, is on axis with the main entrance to the campus and the main doors Building #2 (photo 53). The carillon was given to the campus by American Veterans (AmVets) as a living memorial to Veterans.

Resource C

Present Use: Water Tower Foundation  
Year Built: 1951  
Status: Non-contributing

The original water tower for the campus was located in the southwest portion of the campus near the other support facilities, such as Buildings #16, 17, and 18. The water tower was removed circa 2000, but the concrete footings remain (photo 54).

*Assessment of Integrity*

The Salisbury VAHHD retains integrity of location as it has remained on the same parcel and in the same location since it opened.

The setting of the Salisbury VAHHD has remained consistent since its opening with some changes to accommodate modern usage of the hospital complex, such as new construction and reduction in the size of the parcel. The surrounding area of single-family homes to the north and east of the hospital is consistent with the historic period of the hospital. The adjacent national cemetery is not in keeping with the tenets of hospital construction in the period which recommended separating cemeteries and hospitals to prevent patients from viewing a cemetery from their hospital rooms. VA hospitals of the Third Generation did not include cemeteries as part of the design and development.

The design integrity of the Salisbury VAHHD has been somewhat compromised due to new construction, notably the construction of Buildings #8, #9, and #20, that interrupt the original configuration of the hospital campus. Specific buildings, such as Buildings #2, #4, and #7, have additions that have altered the original footprints. But, in general, the Salisbury VAHHD retains the general configuration and layout of a Haun-type VA facility with its collection of low-rise buildings organized by function.

The Salisbury VAHHD largely retains integrity of materials and workmanship. As typical with most VA hospitals of this period, the windows have been replaced. Doors have routinely been replaced as well to accommodate modern safety requirements and healthcare needs. The historic buildings do retain their original brick exteriors with few modifications and the main hospital building, Building #2, retains its distinctive stone panels at the center of the building.

The integrity of feeling at the Salisbury VAHHD is evident as the facility retains features of the Haun-type hospital and patients and visitors largely use the facility in much the same way. The main access to the campus remains Brenner Avenue; the entrance leads Veterans directly to the original main hospital building

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(Building #2). Some landscaping has changed, but the general configuration of buildings and landscape remains extant. New construction is in keeping with the low-rise character of the original buildings and does not tower over the original buildings.

The Salisbury VAHHD remains a VA-run hospital providing medical care to North Carolina Veterans in the same buildings as when the hospital first opened. Building #10, now owned by the State of North Carolina, also continues to provide care to Veterans. As the complex retains the original buildings and continues to use them for medical treatment for Veterans, the Salisbury VAHHD retains integrity of association.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

HEALTH / MEDICINE

**Period of Significance**

1951-1958

**Significant Dates**

1953

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Veterans Administration

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District (Salisbury VAHHD) is an example of the Haun-type neuropsychiatric hospital subtype of New Hospitals designed by the Veterans Administration under the *United States Third Generation Veterans Hospitals, 1946-1958* historic context. Under the Third Generation program, VA designed and constructed dedicated neuropsychiatric facilities with the input of psychologist Dr. Paul Haun, a psychiatrist associated with VA. Unlike the general medical skyscraper

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counterparts constructed elsewhere as part of the Third Generation program, the Haun-type facilities, such as the Salisbury VAHHD, featured multiple, low-rise buildings on larger properties with patients and medical care spread across multiple buildings. As with other Third Generation facilities, these Haun-type facilities sited support facilities, such as the boiler house and laundry facility, to the rear of the hospital complex. The Salisbury VAHHD is eligible under Criterion A: Health / Medicine at the state level as an example of the Haun-type plan used by the Veterans Administration and its successor to provide medical care to North Carolina Veterans. The period of significance is 1951 to 1958, encompassing the construction of the campus the facility to the close of the Third Generation.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

*Criterion A: Health / Medicine*

As World War II waned, the Veterans Administration recognized the pressing need to expand its existing medical services in order to accommodate a burgeoning Veteran patient population. VA announced a nationwide building campaign for the construction of new hospitals. These new facilities would incorporate the latest in medical innovation and architectural design, resulting in hospital complexes markedly different than their predecessors within the VA system. These “Third Generation” of Veterans hospitals were constructed nationwide; North Carolina received two Veterans hospitals during the Third Generation program, a general medical and surgical hospital in Durham and a neuropsychiatric facility in Salisbury.<sup>1</sup>

In December 1944, VA planned to construct a 1,000-bed neuropsychiatric facility in North Carolina. Engineers arrived from Washington, D.C. to examine multiple sites across the state to find one that met VA’s requirements. VA wanted a location near an urban center that offered basic public services, such as gas and water mains, but with sufficient property to support therapeutic agricultural activities often used at VA’s neuropsychiatric facilities of the period.<sup>2</sup> Since 1938, Salisbury’s Samuel C. Hart Post of The American Legion had campaigned for a Veterans neuropsychiatric hospital in North Carolina. Not only was the closest Veterans neuropsychiatric hospital several hours away in Roanoke, Virginia, but the town Salisbury, situated between the growing urban centers of Raleigh and Charlotte, served a significant portion of North Carolina’s Veteran population.<sup>3</sup>

VA settled on a 500-acre site located about two miles from downtown Salisbury in April 1945. The selected property had been a Civilian Conservation Corps camp, thus offered improvements such as a cleared site.<sup>4</sup> In addition, the Samuel C. Hart Post offered its adjacent property, including a golf course and swimming

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<sup>1</sup> The Durham hospital remains part of VA’s network of hospital; it was determined not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP in 2017. VA’s other two hospitals in North Carolina, Asheville and Fayetteville, were part of the previous construction era for VA, the Second Generation of Veterans Hospitals; the Oteen Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District in Asheville was listed in 1985 (NR#85003529) and Fayetteville Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District was listed in 2012 (NR#12000799).

<sup>2</sup> “Hospital Sites Inspected Here,” *Greensboro Daily News*, 14 January 1945.

<sup>3</sup> “From Beginning to Now at the VA,” *Salisbury Post*, 5 December 2003. Reprint, Collections of Public Affairs, W. G. (Bill) Hefner VA Medical Center, Salisbury, NC.

<sup>4</sup> “Neuro-Psychiatric Center To Be Built At Salisbury,” *Greensboro Daily News*, 3 April 1945.

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pool, to VA for \$1.<sup>5</sup> Despite having selected a suitable site, the \$5.4 million set aside for the new Salisbury hospital was eliminated from the VA budget in 1944; it was tentatively restored by November 1945.<sup>6</sup>

As appropriations dragged through spring and summer of 1946, the project continued to be plagued with delays despite significant progress. VA selected architect Walter Hook, Southern Mapping and Engineering Company completed the site surveying and mapping, and the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce donated considerable funds, in the hopes of expediting construction. The selected property included transmission lines belonging to Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company that required removal, an activity not included in the appropriation making its way through Congress. Legal issues arose with the land titles in spring 1947. Local frustration over the delays lead to fears the hospital would be “stolen” by Winston-Salem or that the Republican-led Congress would not fund a hospital in Democratic North Carolina.<sup>7</sup>

These concerns seemed justified when VA cancelled the Salisbury Veterans hospital project in early 1949, along with 24 other Veterans hospital projects. The local response was swift. Both North Carolina Senators and several Representatives pressed for meetings with VA Administrator Carl R. Gray, Jr.<sup>8</sup> The Salisbury Chamber of Commerce established a three point plan: authorize spending “all the money necessary” to rehabilitate the project, form an action committee, and prepare a brief for Representative Robert L. Doughton that would outline “in detail the advantages of the Salisbury location and the extent of preparations made here.”<sup>9</sup>

Instead of reviving the Salisbury hospital project, VA announced its intention to build a 1,000 bed neuropsychiatric hospital in North Carolina, thus opening the project to the entire state. VA Administrator Gray traveled to North Carolina and reviewed sites in Salisbury, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Charlotte, and Durham.<sup>10</sup> According to an account published in the local paper in 1978, local lore holds that Representative Robert L. Doughton made a deal with President Harry Truman: if Truman agreed to locate the hospital in Salisbury, Doughton, as Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, would ensure approval of a military base the President wanted.<sup>11</sup> In July 1949, VA announced that Salisbury had been selected as the location for the new hospital.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>5</sup> “‘Farmer Bob’,” *Post*, 9 October 1978.

<sup>6</sup> “Salisbury Project Restore to Bill,” *Greensboro Daily News*, 29 November 1945.

<sup>7</sup> “Salisbury Hospital,” *Daily News*, 7 August 1946; “Final Plans Being Made For Salisbury Hospital,” *Daily News*, 15 November 1946; “Salisbury Body Makes Contribution To Speed Construction of Hospital,” *Daily News*, 17 July 1947; ‘Farmer Bob’,” *Post*, 9 October 1978.

<sup>8</sup> “VA Hospital Cancellations Slated for House Inquiry,” *Greensboro Daily News*, 13 January 1949.

<sup>9</sup> “Salisbury, Burlington Groups Push Veterans Hospital Projects,” *Greensboro Daily News*, 14 January 1949.

<sup>10</sup> “Head of VA Shown Proposed Hospital Sites,” *Greensboro Daily News*, 15 June 1949.

<sup>11</sup> “‘Farmer Bob’ fought to get hospital here,” *Salisbury Post*, 9 October 1978. Reprint, Collections of Public Affairs, W. G. (Bill) Hefner VA Medical Center, Salisbury, NC.

<sup>12</sup> “Salisbury Selected Site For VA Hospital,” *Greensboro Record*, 19 July 1949.

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*Figure 1: Rear elevation of Building #2, June 1953.  
Collections of Federal Preservation Office, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, D.C.*



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*Figure 2: View of Building #5, April 1953.  
Collections of Federal Preservation Office, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, D.C.*

Political horse trading aside, VA's selection of Salisbury allowed them to utilize the previously purchased site for construction of the facility. The estimated cost of the hospital now hovered at around \$17 million, largely due to changes to the original plan including the addition of a building dedicated to the care of tubercular cases. The construction was not plagued with delays like the selection process; construction proceeded apace and the hospital was built within a few years.<sup>13</sup> The delay led to a slight reduction in the total size of the parcel; the hospital was constructed on a 411-acre site.<sup>14</sup> By late 1953, VA was prepared to receive its first patients at the new hospital. Transferred from the VA facility in Augusta, Georgia, these first Veterans to receive care in Salisbury were North Carolina natives, moved to be closer to their homes and families.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.; "Salisbury VA Hospital To Be Completed in Fall," *Greensboro Daily News*, 11 May 1952.

<sup>14</sup> "Salisbury VA Hospital To Be Completed in Fall."

<sup>15</sup> "Salisbury VA Hospital To Get First Patients," *Greensboro Daily News*, 11 October 1953.

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On December 6, 1953, the new hospital was dedicated. The VA Administrator, Harvey V. Higley, and VA's chief medical director, Vice Admiral Joel T. Boone, attended, as did local dignitaries such as both North Carolina Senators, several Congressmen, the president of Catawba College, and the mayor of Salisbury. Flag raising ceremonies, an organ recital, and a performance by the Catawba College band were included in the festivities. Several thousand visitors attended, despite a downpour that flooded several streets. The customary facility tour followed, allowing attendees to marvel at the new, modern accommodations that housed 973 beds and featured 19 buildings.<sup>16</sup>

The Veterans hospital at Salisbury is a "Haun-type" neuropsychiatric facility, similar to other neuropsychiatric facilities in Topeka, Kansas and Brockton, Massachusetts. These hospitals were named after Dr. Paul Haun, a psychiatrist associated with VA and a member of the committee responsible for the development of design guidelines and recommendations for neuropsychiatric facilities. For those hospitals designated as "neuropsychiatric," the committee recommended low-rise buildings for patient care, a separate administrative building, distinct buildings for continued treatment for long-term patients, a building removed from other patient care buildings for the care of "disturbed" patients, and dedicated buildings for recreation, chapels, theaters, and other special services. Open wards were avoided in favor of a modicum of privacy provided by the skillful use of partitions, bed arrangements, and single rooms. Amenities, such as day rooms, gardens, access to outdoor spaces, and visiting rooms were encouraged. These new hospitals also were designed to include dedicated isolation rooms for the care of psychiatric patients suffering from communicable diseases that could infect the larger patient population. When combined with the other recommendations, the committee sought to create a hospital "where veterans can be treated not only with scientific skill but with human warmth and understanding attention."<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> "Salisbury Veterans Hospital Dedicated," *The Charlotte Observer*, [7 December] 1953, Reprint, Collections of Public Affairs, W. G. (Bill) Hefner VA Medical Center, Salisbury, NC.

<sup>17</sup> Paul Haun, M.D. and Z. M. Lebersohn, M.D., "New Trends in Hospital Design," *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 104 (February 1958): 555-564.

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*Figure 3: View of Salisbury VA Hospital, ca. 1953.  
Collections of Federal Preservation Office, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, D.C.*

The design for the Salisbury Veterans hospital employed many of these recommendations. As neuropsychiatric patients typically had longer average hospital stays than general medical and surgical patients, Salisbury provided extensive recreation facilities. Building #6 housed pools, an amphitheater with orchestra pit and balcony, a library, and a gymnasium. The support facilities, such as the warehouse, boiler house, and laundry, sat well removed from the majority of the campus in the extreme southwest corner. Instead of the monolithic skyscraper typically found at many Veterans hospitals of this era, the Salisbury facility features multiple low-rise patient buildings grouped around a main general medical and surgical hospital building (Building #2). In Building #2, the dental clinic, nurses' offices, and exam rooms filled the majority of the first floor. Rehabilitation, x-ray, and laboratories were located on the second floor. The fourth floor housed the surgical suites, including recovery rooms and a separate kitchen. A small women's ward was tucked into the center block as well. The majority of the remaining floors were dedicated to patient care. Patient rooms, either 16-bed wards or private rooms for individuals, stretched along the wings.

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Where the wings met, nurses' stations and physician offices provided space for medical care, while solariums and visitors' rooms offered common areas and residential space.<sup>18</sup>

Many of these design tenets carried over to the other buildings of the Salisbury Veterans hospital. Building #4, dedicated for neuropsychiatric care, featured centrally located nurses' stations, easily accessible visitors' and day rooms, smaller 4-bed and 16-bed wards, and treatment rooms within the building. Building #21, designated for tubercular patients and removed from the other patient buildings in the southeastern corner of the campus, had its own barber shop, dining room, recreation hall, and occupational therapy room.<sup>19</sup>

The original architectural drawings of the Salisbury facility designated certain spaces and buildings "regular" or "special," including Buildings #3 and #4, the pools and locker rooms in Building #6, and an attendants' lounge in Building #21. At contemporaneous Veterans neuropsychiatric hospitals, such as the Colmery-O'Neil VAMC in Topeka, Kansas and the Brockton Campus of the VA Boston Healthcare System in Brockton, Massachusetts, these distinctions are not delineated. For example, at Salisbury, architectural drawings for the ground floor of the recreation building (Building #4) have locker rooms identified as "Regular Men Patients," "Women Patients," "Men Staff," "Women Staff," "Special Men Patients," "Special Men Staff," and "Special Women Staff." At Brockton, architectural drawings for the recreation building (Building #22) delineate "Personnel Locker Room (Men)" and "Personnel Locker Room (Women)" alongside toilets for staff, visitors, and patients. The "special" and "regular" designations appear in architectural drawings for the general medical and surgical New Orleans VAMC in New Orleans, Louisiana; the main lobby of the hospital is flanked by four restrooms, "regular" men's and women's on one side, "special" men's and women's on the other. The presence of the "special" and "regular" distinction in architectural drawings for VA hospitals located in the South suggests racially segregated facilities designed to comply with local Jim Crow laws. After President Harry Truman issued Executive Order 9981 calling for the desegregation of the Armed Forces, VA gradually followed suit, becoming fully integrated by 1954. Given the architectural drawings for Salisbury date to 1949 and delays prevented the hospital from opening until 1953, the labels of "regular" and "special" may have been a means around VA's integration orders or merely pre-integration holdovers. Modern healthcare requirements and shifts in use of hospital spaces have largely erased any of these divided spaces.<sup>20</sup>

By June 1955, the Salisbury Veterans hospital had an average daily patient load of 434 patients, the vast majority of whom were neuropsychiatric patients. The patient population climbed gradually, with over 600 patients in 1956 and over 700 in 1957.<sup>21</sup> While the empty beds may have been the result of patients seeking

<sup>18</sup> Various, Architectural Drawings for Building #2, Collections of Engineering Department, W. G. (Bill) Hefner VA Medical Center, Salisbury, NC.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

<sup>20</sup> Architectural drawings for Veterans hospital for Salisbury, North Carolina, 1949, Collections of Engineering Department, W. G. (Bill) Hefner VA Medical Center, Salisbury, North Carolina; Architectural drawings for Veterans hospital for Topeka, Kansas, 1955, Collections of Engineering Department, Colmery – O'Neil VA Medical Center, Topeka, Kansas; Architectural drawings for Veterans hospital for Brockton, Massachusetts, 1951, Collections of Engineering Department, Brockton Campus of VA Boston Healthcare, Brockton, Massachusetts; Architectural drawings for Veterans hospital for New Orleans, Louisiana, 1949, Collections of Engineering Department, New Orleans Veterans Affairs Medical Center, New Orleans, Louisiana; *Medical Care of Veterans (MCV)*, Washington, DC: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1967: 248-250.

<sup>21</sup> Administrator of Veterans Affairs, *Annual Report for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1955* (Washington DC: Government Printing Office, 1956): 158; Administrator of Veterans Affairs, *Annual Report for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1956* (Washington DC: Government Printing Office, 1957): 175; Administrator of Veterans Affairs, *Annual Report for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1957* (Washington DC: Government Printing Office, 1958): 149.

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care elsewhere, the more likely cause was staffing shortages that plagued VA neuropsychiatric hospitals in this period. By 1961, Salisbury had expanded slightly to accommodate 1,004 beds and had 928 employees. The facility provided 1,037,709 meals that year; the meals required 130,000 pounds of potatoes, 23,070 pounds of ham, 24,900 pounds of bacon, and 86,385 loaves of bread.<sup>22</sup>

While the number of beds had expanded, the overall size of the campus had been reduced to 155 acres.<sup>23</sup> VA routinely disposed of excess property as hospital needs changed and land was determined to be useful to VA; this system is likely what led to the reduction in the hospital campus. The hospital site was further reduced by another 75 acres in ca. 1999 when the land was transferred to the National Cemetery Administration for the development of the Salisbury National Cemetery Annex, an expansion of the Salisbury National Cemetery. The Annex opened in 2000.

The latter twentieth century led to an increase in non-neuropsychiatric cases that resulted in a shift in the designation of the facility to a general medical and surgical hospital in 1978. In 1999, the Salisbury Veterans hospital was renamed the W. G. (Bill) Hefner, to honor a North Carolina member of the House of Representatives known for his advocacy for Veterans and the military. In response to the honor, Hefner stated, “in my 24 years in the United States Congress, no honor shines brighter than naming the Salisbury Veterans Hospital ‘The W. G. (Bill) Hefner VA Medical Center.’”<sup>24</sup> In recent years, the facility has expanded its long term care facilities through the construction of a hospice unit, hoptel, and “Main Street” area with general store, barber shop, and town hall meeting rooms.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> Salisbury Veterans Administration Hospital, *Information for Visitors*, [1961], Collections of Rowan County Public Library, Salisbury, NC.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

<sup>24</sup> W.G. (Bill) Hefner VAMC, “50 Years: Caring for Veterans, 1953 – 2003,” [2003]; Collections of Public Affairs, W. G. (Bill) Hefner VA Medical Center, Salisbury, NC.; “Obituary: W. G. (Bill) Hefner,” *Washington Post*, 4 September 2009, Available online at [http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/09/03/AR2009090303452\\_pf.html](http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/09/03/AR2009090303452_pf.html) (accessed 11 April 2014).

<sup>25</sup> “Hefner VA officially opens new hospice, hoptel and Main Street areas,” *Salisbury Post*, 28 November 2012. Reprint. Collections of Public Affairs, W. G. (Bill) Hefner VA Medical Center, Salisbury, NC.

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\_\_\_\_\_. *Annual Report for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1952*. Washington D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1953.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Annual Report for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1953*. Washington D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1954.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Annual Report for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1954*. Washington D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1955.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Annual Report for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1955*. Washington D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1956.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Annual Report for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1956*. Washington D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1957.

Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District \_\_\_\_\_

Rowan County, NC \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Property

County and State

\_\_\_\_\_. *Annual Report for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1957*. Washington D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1957.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Annual Report for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1958*. Washington D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1959.

Architectural Drawings for the Salisbury Veterans Administration Hospital, Collections of Engineering Department, W. G. (Bill) Hefner VA Medical Center, Salisbury, NC.

*Greensboro (NC) Daily News*

1945. 14 January, 3 April, 29 November  
1949. 13 January, 14 January, 15 June, 19 July  
1952. 11 May  
1953. 11 October

Haun, Parul and Z. M. Lebersohn, M.D., "New Trends in Hospital Design," *American Journal of Psychiatry*, Volume 104, February 1958.

Hannah, Lindsay and Susan Barrett Smith, *United States Third Generation Veterans Hospital National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation*, September 2016; revised by Virginia Price and Darlene Richardson, 2018, NR#100002446

*Salisbury (NC) Post*

1978: 9 October  
2003. December 5

Salisbury Veterans Administration Hospital, *Information for Visitors*, [1961], Collections of Rowan County Public Library, Salisbury, NC.

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

\_\_\_\_ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested  
\_\_\_\_ previously listed in the National Register  
\_\_\_\_ previously determined eligible by the National Register  
\_\_\_\_ designated a National Historic Landmark  
\_\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

\_\_\_\_ State Historic Preservation Office  
\_\_\_\_ Other State agency  
\_\_\_\_ Federal agency

Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District  
Name of Property

Rowan County, NC  
County and State

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: Federal Preservation Office, U.S. Department of Veterans  
Affairs, Washington, D.C.

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 76 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 35.685897°  | Longitude: -80.485342° |
| 2. Latitude: 35.680518°  | Longitude: -80.487515° |
| 3. Latitude: 35.681128°  | Longitude: -80.490441° |
| 4. Latitude: 35.679751°  | Longitude: -80.491041° |
| 5. Latitude: 35.680390°  | Longitude: -80.493460° |
| 6. Latitude: 35.681062°  | Longitude: -80.493103° |
| 7. Latitude: 35.680934°  | Longitude: -80.492800° |
| 8. Latitude: 35.683284°  | Longitude: -80.491798° |
| 9. Latitude: 35.683228°  | Longitude: -80.491325° |
| 10. Latitude: 35.684602° | Longitude: -80.490777° |



Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District  
Name of Property

Rowan County, NC  
County and State

- |                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 11. Latitude: 35.685091° | Longitude: -80.492695° |
| 12. Latitude: 35.686216° | Longitude: -80.492200° |
| 13. Latitude: 35.687574° | Longitude: -80.491859° |
| 14. Latitude: 35.688195° | Longitude: -80.490211° |
| 15. Latitude: 35.687963° | Longitude: -80.489283° |
| 16. Latitude: 35.687728° | Longitude: -80.489391° |
| 17. Latitude: 35.687496° | Longitude: -80.488468° |
| 18. Latitude: 35.686770° | Longitude: -80.488763° |

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Salisbury VAHHD district includes the 49 resources and associated lot addressed at 1601 Brenner Avenue, shown for Map 021 Parcel 007 and Map 022 Parcel 008 by the Rowan County, North Carolina property records. The boundaries are indicated in an attached map with a red line.

Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District  
Name of Property

Rowan County, NC  
County and State

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These boundaries reflect the boundaries of the hospital and contain the historic resources of the Salisbury VAHHD.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Lindsay S. Hannah  
organization: Row 10 Historic Preservation Solutions, LLC  
street & number: 8215 Sycamore Place  
city or town: New Orleans state: LA zip code: 70118  
e-mail: lindsay@row10hps.com  
telephone: 504.266.2098  
date: March 2022

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District  
Name of Property

Rowan County, NC  
County and State

## Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

## Photo Log

Name of Property: Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District

City or Vicinity: Salisbury

County: Rowan

State: North Carolina

Photographer: Anna Maas

Date Photographed: 29 March 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 55: Main elevation (southwest) of Building #1. Camera pointed northeast.

Photo 2 of 55: Northeast elevation of Building #1. Camera pointed northeast.

Photo 3 of 55: Main elevation (southeast) of Building #2. Camera pointed northwest.

Photo 4 of 55: Southwest elevation of Building #2 featuring ca. 2000 addition. Camera pointed northeast.

Photo 5 of 55: Main entrance to Building #3. Camera pointed southwest.

Photo 6 of 55: View of main elevation (northeast) of Building #3. Camera pointed southeast.

Photo 7 of 55: Northeast elevation of Building #4. Camera pointed southwest.

Photo 8 of 55: Southwest elevation of Building #5. Camera pointed northeast.

Photo 9 of 55: Northwest elevation of Building #6. Camera pointed southeast.

Photo 10 of 55: Southeast elevation of Building #6. Camera pointed northwest.

Photo 11 of 55: Northwest elevation of Building #7. Camera pointed northeast.

Photo 12 of 55: Southeast elevation of Building #8. Camera pointed northwest.

Photo 13 of 55: View of Resource #9. Camera pointed southwest.

Photo 14 of 55: Main entrance on northeast elevation for Building #10. Camera pointed southwest.

Photo 15 of 55: Southwest elevation of Building #10. Camera pointed northwest.

Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District

Rowan County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

- Photo 16 of 55: Southwest elevation of Building #11. Camera pointed northwest.
- Photo 17 of 55: Buildings #11A (foreground), #11B, and #11C (background). Camera pointed southeast.
- Photo 18 of 55: Main elevation (southwest) of Building #12. Camera pointed northwest.
- Photo 19 of 55: Northeast elevation of Building #12. Camera pointed southwest.
- Photo 20 of 55: Main elevation (northeast) of Building #13. Camera pointed southwest.
- Photo 21 of 55: Main elevation (southwest) of Building #14E. Camera pointed northwest.
- Photo 22 of 55: Main elevation (southwest) of Building #14W. Camera pointed northwest.
- Photo 23 of 55: Northeast elevation of Building #15. Camera pointed southwest.
- Photo 24 of 55: Southwest elevation of Building #16. Camera pointed northwest.
- Photo 25 of 55: Southeast elevation of Building #17. Camera pointed northwest.
- Photo 26 of 55: Northwest elevation of Building #17A. Camera pointed northeast.
- Photo 27 of 55: Northwest elevation of Building #17B. Camera pointed northeast.
- Photo 28 of 55: Northwest elevation of Building #17C. Camera pointed northeast.
- Photo 29 of 55: Northwest elevation of Building #18. Camera pointed southeast.
- Photo 30 of 55: Southwest elevation of Building #18. Camera pointed northeast.
- Photo 31 of 55: View of Building #19. Camera pointed northeast.
- Photo 32 of 55: View of Building #20. Camera pointed southwest.
- Photo 33 of 55: Main elevation (southeast) of Building #21. Camera pointed northwest.
- Photo 34 of 55: View of Building #21. Camera pointed northeast.
- Photo 35 of 55: View of Building #21A. Camera pointed northwest.
- Photo 36 of 55: View of Building #21B. Camera pointed northwest.
- Photo 37 of 55: View of Resource #22. Camera pointed northeast.
- Photo 38 of 55: View of Building #24. Camera pointed southeast.
- Photo 39 of 55: View of Building #25. Camera pointed northwest.
- Photo 40 of 55: View of Building #28. Camera pointed southeast.
- Photo 41 of 55: View of Building #29. Camera pointed southeast.
- Photo 42 of 55: View of Building #30. Camera pointed southeast.
- Photo 43 of 55: View of Building #31. Camera pointed southeast.
- Photo 44 of 55: View of Building #32. Camera pointed northwest.
- Photo 45 of 55: View of Building #34. Camera pointed northeast.
- Photo 46 of 55: View of Resource #39. Camera pointed southwest.
- Photo 47 of 55: View of Building #40. Camera pointed southeast.
- Photo 48 of 55: View of main entrance to Building #42. Camera pointed southwest.
- Photo 49 of 55: View of southwest corner of Building #42. Camera pointed northeast.
- Photo 50 of 55: View of main elevation (north) of Building #50. Camera pointed south.
- Photo 51 of 55: View of Building #44. Camera pointed northwest.
- Photo 52 of 55: View of Resource A. Camera pointed northwest.
- Photo 53 of 55: View of Resource B. Camera pointed southeast.
- Photo 54 of 55: View of Resource C. Camera pointed northwest.
- Photo 55 of 55: View of main entrance to hospital complex from Brenner Avenue. Camera pointed southwest.

Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District  
Name of Property

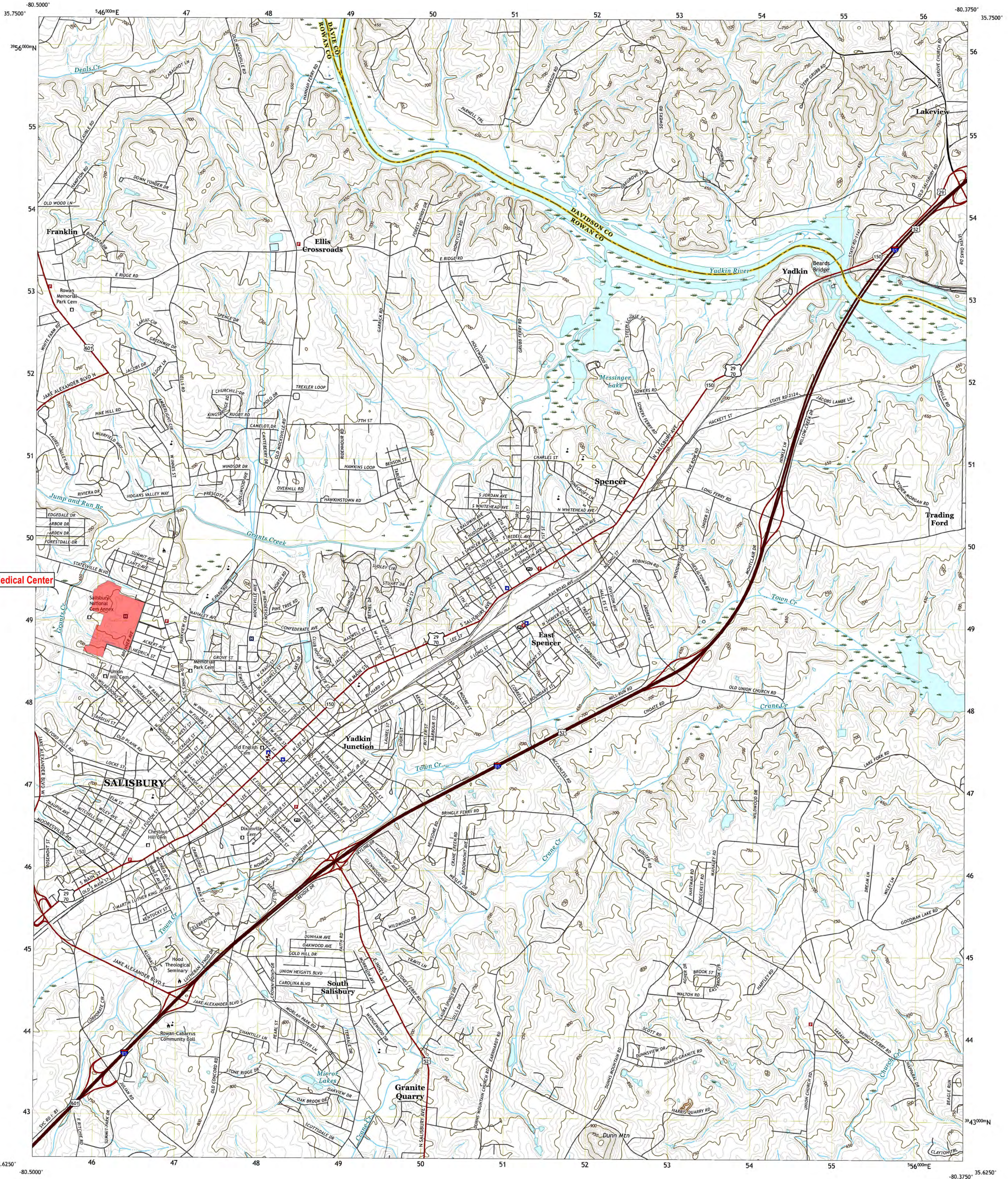
Rowan County, NC  
County and State

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

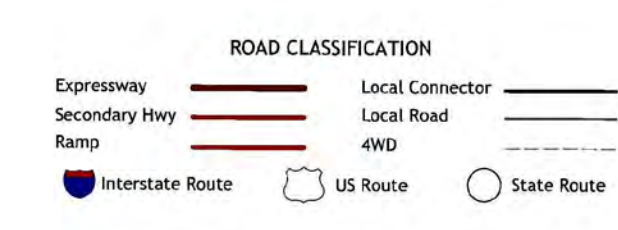
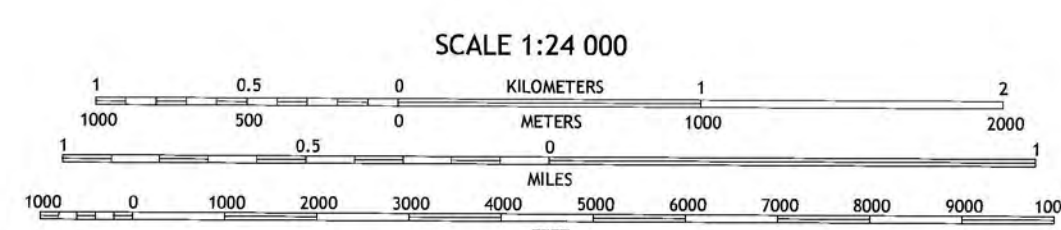
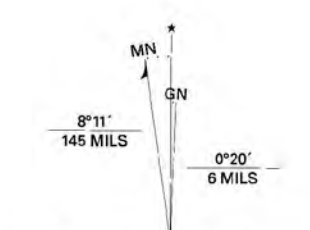


W. G. Hefner VA Medical Center

Produced by the United States Geological Survey

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83) World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84). Projection and 1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 17S. This map is not a legal document. Boundaries may be generalized for this map scale. Private lands within government reservations may not be shown. Obtain permission before entering private lands.

Imagery: NAIP, June 2016 - November 2016  
Roads: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016  
Names: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019  
Hydrography: National Hydrography Dataset, 2002 - 2019  
Contours: National Elevation Dataset, 2008  
Boundaries: Multiple sources; see metadata file 2017 - 2018  
Wetlands: FWS National Wetlands Inventory 1983 - 1984



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

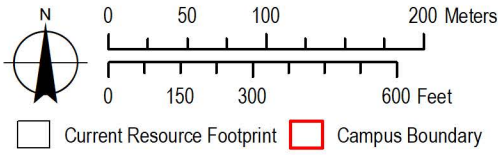
- 1 Coolee
- 2 Churchland
- 3 Livingston West
- 4 Rowan Mills
- 5 Southmont
- 6 China Grove
- 7 Rockwell
- 8 Gold Hill

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988  
This map was produced to conform with the National Geospatial Program US Topo Product Standard, 2011. A metadata file associated with this product is draft version 0.6.18





**W. G. Hefner VA Medical Center**

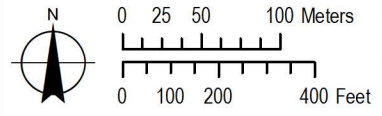


**Salisbury National Cemetery**

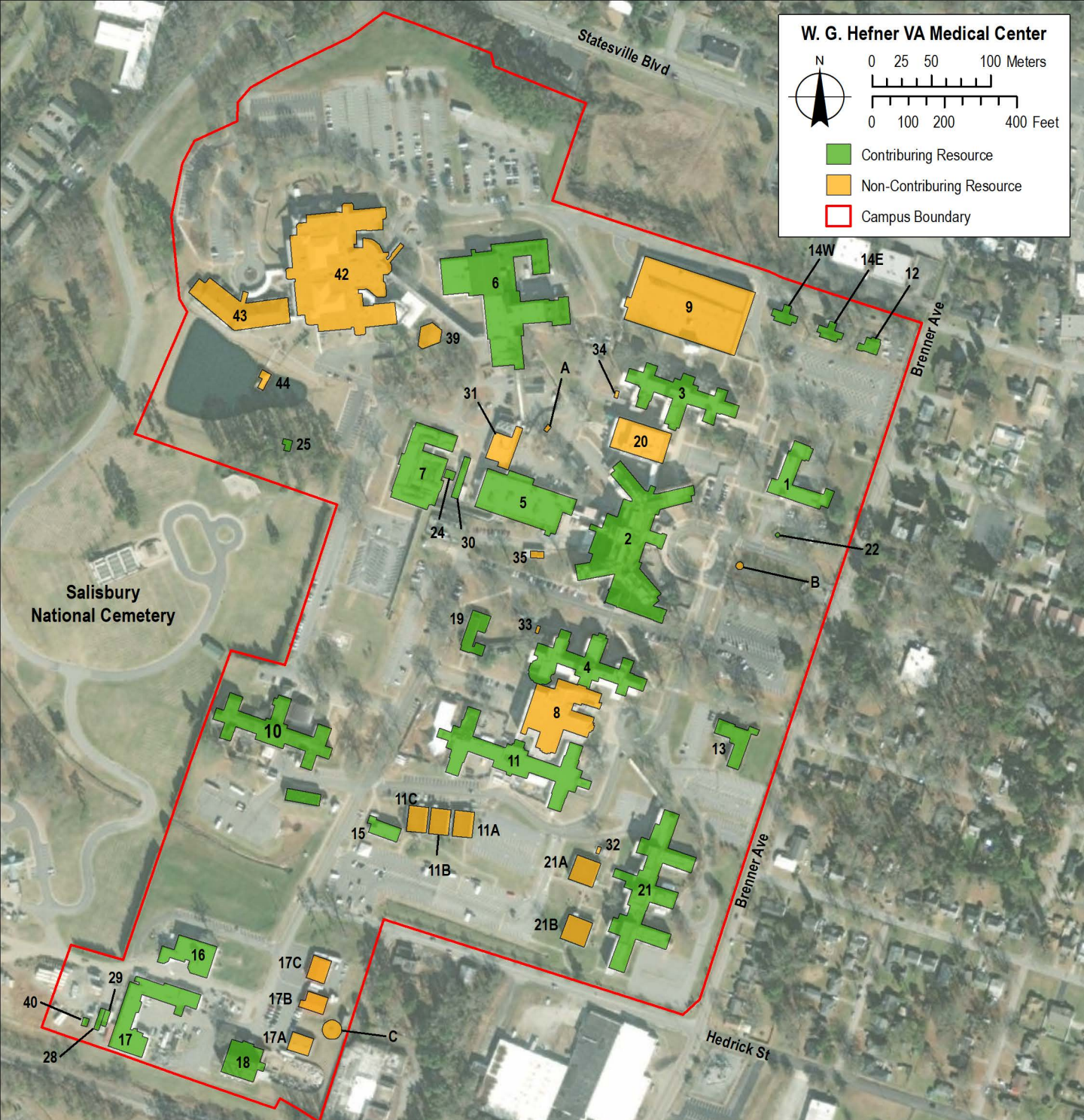
**Resource Key**

- |  |   |  |                              |
|--|---|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Administration                              | 11B. EEO Modular                                  | 18. Boiler Plant                         | 31. Chiller Plant            |
| 2. General Medical & Surgical                  | 11C. Mental Health Modular                        | 19. Chapel                               | 32. Generator Building       |
| 3. Clinics/Administration                      | 12. Police & Security                             | 20. Laboratory Building                  | 33. Main Switchgear Building |
| 4. Psychiatry                                  | 13. Residence                                     | 21. Medical/Administration               | 34. Generator Building 3     |
| 5. Main Kitchen                                | 14E. Mental Health Transitional Residency Program | 21A. Fee Basis Modular                   | 35. Generator Building 2     |
| 6. Recreation                                  | 14W. Police & Security                            | 21B. Engineering Administration Building | 39. Picnic Shelter           |
| 7. Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation Services | 15. Administration/Tenant                         | 22. Flagpole                             | 40. Grounds Storage Shelter  |
| 8. Mental Health Inpatient                     | 16. Linen Distribution/ Storage                   | 24. RM&RS Storage                        | 42. Geriatric Facility       |
| 9. Parking Garage                              | 17. Warehouse                                     | 25. Pond Storage                         | 43. Hospice                  |
| 10. North Carolina Veterans Home               | 17A. Warehouse                                    | 28. Paint Shop                           | 44. Pond Dock Building       |
| 11. Outpatient Clinic/ Administration          | 17B. Interior Design Storage                      | 29. Paint Storage Building               | A. Golf Cart Shelter         |
| 11A. Rural Health Modular                      | 17C. Emergency Preparedness Storage               | 30. Greenhouse                           | B. Carillon                  |
|  |   |  | C. Water Tower Foundation    |

# W. G. Hefner VA Medical Center



- Contributing Resource
- Non-Contributing Resource
- Campus Boundary







## Resource Key

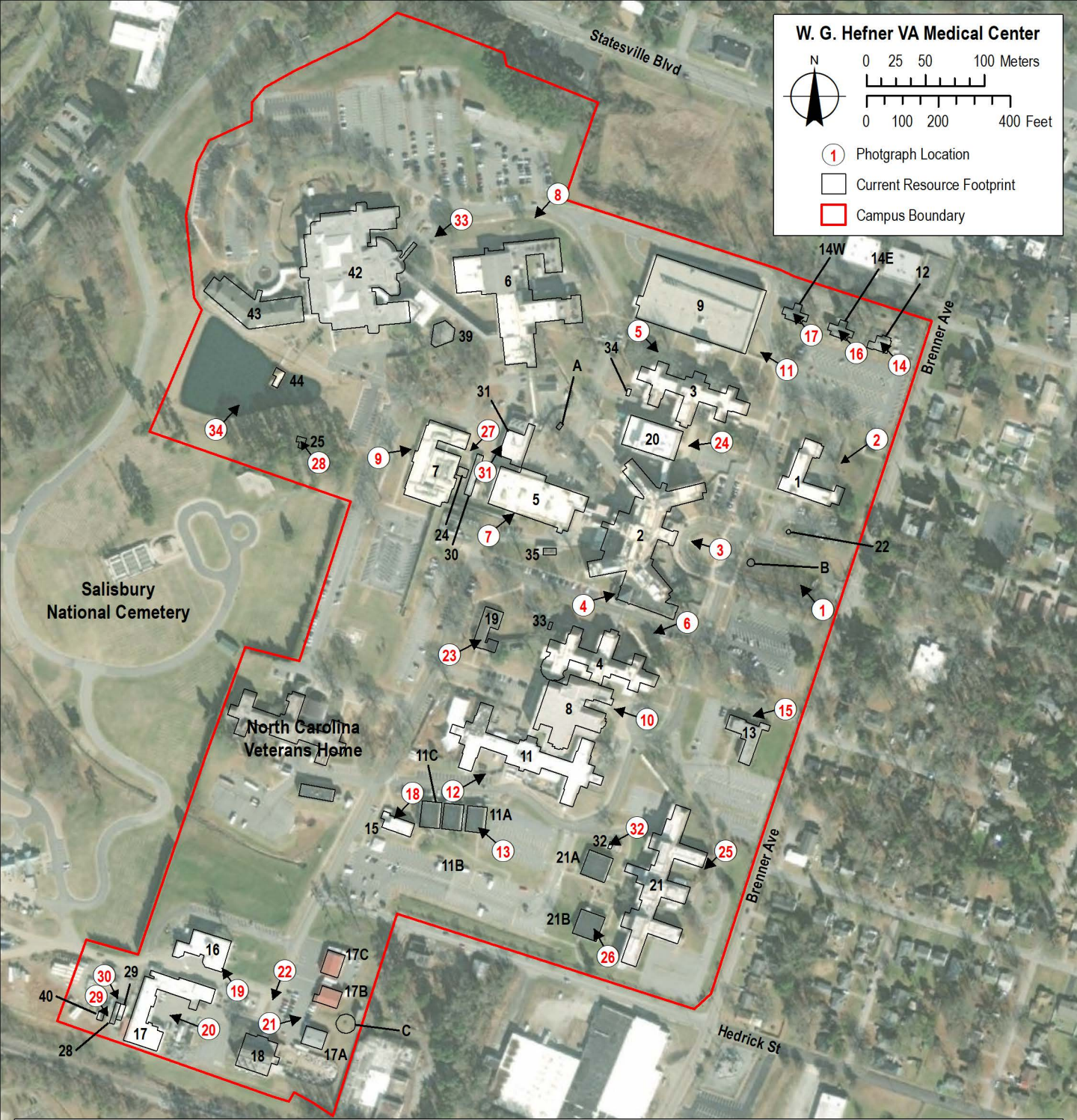
- |  |   |  |                              |
|--|---|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Administration                              | 11B. EEO Modular                                  | 18. Boiler Plant                         | 31. Chiller Plant            |
| 2. General Medical & Surgical                  | 11C. Mental Health Modular                        | 19. Chapel                               | 32. Generator Building       |
| 3. Clinics/Administration                      | 12. Police & Security                             | 20. Laboratory Building                  | 33. Main Switchgear Building |
| 4. Psychiatry                                  | 13. Residence                                     | 21. Medical/Administration               | 34. Generator Building 3     |
| 5. Main Kitchen                                | 14E. Mental Health Transitional Residency Program | 21A. Fee Basis Modular                   | 35. Generator Building 2     |
| 6. Recreation                                  | 14W. Police & Security                            | 21B. Engineering Administration Building | 39. Picnic Shelter           |
| 7. Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation Services | 15. Administration/Tenant                         | 22. Flagpole                             | 40. Grounds Storage Shelter  |
| 8. Mental Health Inpatient                     | 16. Linen Distribution/ Storage                   | 24. RM&RS Storage                        | 42. Geriatric Facility       |
| 9. Parking Garage                              | 17. Warehouse                                     | 25. Pond Storage                         | 43. Hospice                  |
| 10. North Carolina Veterans Home               | 17A. Warehouse                                    | 28. Paint Shop                           | 44. Pond Dock Building       |
| 11. Outpatient Clinic/ Administration          | 17B. Interior Design Storage                      | 29. Paint Storage Building               | A. Golf Cart Shelter         |
| 11A. Rural Health Modular                      | 17C. Emergency Preparedness Storage               | 30. Greenhouse                           | B. Carillon                  |
|  |   |  | C. Water Tower Foundation    |



# W. G. Hefner VA Medical Center


 0 25 50 100 Meters  
 0 100 200 400 Feet

 Photograph Location  
 Current Resource Footprint  
 Campus Boundary



## Resource Key

- |  |   |  |                              |
|--|---|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Administration                              | 11B. EEO Modular                                  | 18. Boiler Plant                         | 31. Chiller Plant            |
| 2. General Medical & Surgical                  | 11C. Mental Health Modular                        | 19. Chapel                               | 32. Generator Building       |
| 3. Clinics/Administration                      | 12. Police & Security                             | 20. Laboratory Building                  | 33. Main Switchgear Building |
| 4. Psychiatry                                  | 13. Residence                                     | 21. Medical/Administration               | 34. Generator Building 3     |
| 5. Main Kitchen                                | 14E. Mental Health Transitional Residency Program | 21A. Fee Basis Modular                   | 35. Generator Building 2     |
| 6. Recreation                                  | 14W. Police & Security                            | 21B. Engineering Administration Building | 39. Picnic Shelter           |
| 7. Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation Services | 15. Administration/Tenant                         | 22. Flagpole                             | 40. Grounds Storage Shelter  |
| 8. Mental Health Inpatient                     | 16. Linen Distribution/ Storage                   | 24. RM&RS Storage                        | 42. Geriatric Facility       |
| 9. Parking Garage                              | 17. Warehouse                                     | 25. Pond Storage                         | 43. Hospice                  |
| 10. NC Veterans Home                           | 17A. Warehouse                                    | 28. Paint Shop                           | 44. Pond Dock Building       |
| 11. Outpatient Clinic/ Administration          | 17B. Interior Design Storage                      | 29. Paint Storage Building               | A. Golf Cart Shelter         |
| 11A. Rural Health Modular                      | 17C. Emergency Preparedness Storage               | 30. Greenhouse                           | B. Carillon                  |
|  |   |  | C. Water Tower Foundation    |



Photo 1 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 2 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 3 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 4 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 5 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 6 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 7 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.





Photo 8 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 9 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 10 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 11 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 12 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 13 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 14 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 15 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.





Photo 16 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 17 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 18 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 19 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 20 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 21 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 22 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 23 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.





Photo 24 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 25 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



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Photo 27 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 28 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 29 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 30 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 31 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.





Photo 32 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 33 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 34 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 35 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 36 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 37 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 38 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 39 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.





Photo 40 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 41 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 42 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 43 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 44 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 45 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 46 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 47 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.





Photo 48 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 49 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 50 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 51 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 52 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 53 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 54 of 55. Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.



Photo 55 of 55.Salisbury VA Hospital Historic District, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. March 2021.