NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a).**

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name Bay Pines Veterans Administration Home and Hospital Historic District

Other names/site number St. Petersburg Veterans Administration Home; Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida / 8PI00234

## 2. Location

street & number 10,000 Bay Pines Boulevard NA not for publication

city of town Bay Pines NA vicinity

State Florida code 12 county Pinellas code 103 zip code 33744

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

__ national X statewide __local

Signature of certifying official — Date 4/18/12

FPO — Dept Veterans Affairs

Title — State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Barbara E. Mattick — 4/4/2012

Signature of commenting official — Date

DSHPO for Survey & Registration — Florida

Title — State or Federal agency and bureau

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is: — Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

✓ entered in the National Register — for Edson H. Beall — 6-27-12

__ determined eligible for the National Register

__ determined not eligible for the National Register

__ removed from the National Register

__ other (explain:)

## 5. Classification

**Ownership of Property**
(Check as many boxes as apply)

| | |
|---|---|
| | private |
| | public - Local |
| | public - State |
| X | public - Federal |
| | private |

**Category of Property**
(Check only **one** box)

| | |
|---|---|
| | building(s) |
| X | district |
| | site |
| | structure |
| | building(s) |
| | object |

**Number of Resources within Property**
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|---|---|---|
| 14 | 17 | buildings |
| 2 | 0 | sites |
| 4 | 8 | structures |
| 2 | 1 | objects |
| | | |
| 22 | 26 | **Total** |

**Name of related multiple property listing**
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

NA

## 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH CARE / hospital
FUNERARY / cemetery

**Current Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH CARE / hospital
FUNERARY / cemetery

## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:
Spanish Colonial Revival / Spanish Revival

**Materials**
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Concrete
walls: Stucco
roof: Terra cotta
other: Terra cotta

## Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

### Summary Paragraph

The Bay Pines Veterans Administration (VA) Home and Hospital Historic District, currently known as the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, is located at 10,000 Bay Pines Boulevard, Bay Pines, Florida, between St. Petersburg and Madeira Beach on the Gulf coast of Florida. Located within a campus setting, the irregularly shaped property is comprised of 337 acres with approximately 260 acres above sea level, while the remainder is situated below sea level within portions of the adjoining bay and lagoon. The parcel is bounded to the north by Bay Pines Boulevard (U.S. 19), to the east and south by War Veterans' Memorial Park, to the southwest and west by Boca Ciega Bay, and to the northwest by a lagoon. The historic district boundary encompasses the approximately 260 acres of the property that is located above sea level. The historic district is positioned on relatively flat terrain in an area historically known as Seminole Point which overlooks Boca Ciega Bay. The original and ongoing mission of the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District is providing domiciliary and health care to veterans of the United States. The facility was to have originally been a branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (NHDVS). The branches of the NHDVS were merged with other veterans agencies to create the VA in July 1930. The Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital, opened in 1933, originally included domiciliary and general medical and surgical hospital facilities. The historic district preserves the general characteristics of this Period II (dating to the late 1920s to 1950) Second Generation Veterans Hospital sub-type. The facility, originally known as the St. Petersburg VA Home, was renamed Bay Pines in 1934. The hospital property contains forty-eight resources with twenty-two contributing and twenty-six considered noncontributing to the historic district. An archaeological site located within the historic district was previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. The majority of resources, contributing and noncontributing, are classified as buildings. Contributing resources include those that retain integrity and were constructed during the historic district's period of significance (1932–1950). Eight of the twenty-six noncontributing resources, or slightly less than one-third of the noncontributing resources, are smaller buildings and structures, including maintenance, service, and utility buildings, constructed after 1950 that do not visually impact the larger contributing resources or the relationships between the contributing resources. The current main hospital building (Resources 100, 1979–1983) and the Veterans Affairs Regional Office building and its addition (Resources 46, 1998 and 47, 2006) are large noncontributing resources that have been introduced into the historic district after the period of significance. The nursing home (Resources 71/101, 1973/1979–1981) and domiciliary (Resource 102, 1979–1981) are two single-story buildings constructed after 1950 with large footprints. Two recent additions to the historic district include the eye treatment center/ambulatory surgery center (Resource 106, 2011), which is an addition to the northeast portion of the façade of the current main hospital building (Resource 100, 1979–1983), and the radiation oncology center (Resource 107, 2010) located in the north-central portion of the historic district. The campus setting of the historic district consists of plentiful trees and mature vegetation, relatively flat topography, numerous curving drives, Lake Timucuan (Resource M, circa 1930s), the Bay Pines National Cemetery (Resource G, 1933), and buildings constructed during the period of significance exhibiting the Churrigueresque architectural style in light stucco with elaborately decorated terra cotta ornamentation and clay tile roofs. The Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District was constructed as one of three veterans homes and general medical hospitals designed by the VA, with the other two examples located in Roseburg, Oregon, and Biloxi, Mississippi. The buildings within the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District include those oriented either to the former large elliptical lawn or the adjacent Boca Ciega Bay, maintenance/utility buildings, and buildings constructed after the period of significance primarily located near existing structures. The newer buildings are differentiated from those constructed during the period of significance through the use of various materials and differing architectural styles. The buildings dating to the second half of the twentieth century and first decade of the twenty-first century were constructed in modern, utilitarian designs.

### Narrative Description

The Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District is located on relatively level topography within a campus setting adjacent to Boca Ciega Bay and a small lagoon. The hospital property originally consisted of approximately 800 acres, 300 of which are submerged in the adjacent bay, but this initial acreage has been

reduced over the years to its current size of approximately 337 acres. Of this total, the approximately 260 acres located above sea level are contained within the historic district.

See Continuation Sheet, page 7.1

## 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)

- [X] 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.
- [X] 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)

Property is:

- [ ] 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.

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Politics/Government
Health/Medicine
Architecture

### Period of Significance

1932–1950

### Significant Dates

NA

### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

### Cultural Affiliation

NA

### Architect/Builder

Construction Service, Veterans Administration

### Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the construction of the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital in 1932 and extends through 1950, the termination date for the period of significance as stated in the United States Second Generation Veterans Hospital Multiple Property Documentation form.[1] The contributing resources of

[1] Trent Spurlock, Karen E. Hudson, Dean Doerrfeld, and Craig A. Potts, United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (Lexington, Kentucky: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., 2011).

the historic district all date to the period of significance. These buildings relate to the historic district's basic identity as a Period II home and general medical and surgical hospital sub-type within the Second Generation Veterans Hospital typology. Buildings constructed after 1950 no longer relate to the design philosophies developed by the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

N/A

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of signficance and applicable criteria)

The Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District is significant as an excellent example of a combined veterans general medical and surgical hospital and domiciliary complex. The Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A at the state level in the areas of Politics and Government because of the campaign effort on the part of local organizations to secure the location of the federal veterans home and hospital and its impact on the local community and for servicing the general medical, surgical, and domiciliary needs of veterans throughout the state of Florida. It is also eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Health and Medicine at the state level because of the mission of the federal government, through the VA, to provide domiciliary and health care to veterans of World War I and World War II. The Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District is also eligible under Criterion C at the state level in the area of Architecture because the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District is the only example of a Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospital with domiciliary capabilities that utilized the elaborate Churrigueresque architectural style, similar to Spanish Colonial Revival architecture. The Churrigueresque style is characterized by elaborate and lavish ornamentation often with twisted columns, scrollwork, broken pediments, and decorative door surrounds. The buildings of the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District were constructed in this fashion to complement the prevailing architectural styles in Florida, and also created an architecturally cohesive campus. The Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District is additionally significant for its monumental buildings, a widespread practice for important public and institutional buildings. The Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District also exhibits a variation of the standardized buildings designs that were incorporated into the campuses of Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District was constructed as one of three veterans homes and general medical hospitals designed by the VA, with the other two examples located in Roseburg, Oregon, and Biloxi, Mississippi. These three examples, originally funded to serve as branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers prior to its incorporation into the VA, represent a distinct sub-type within the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals typology. Construction of the first group of VA buildings at the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District was completed in 1933. Additional buildings and structures continued to be constructed within the historic district from the late 1930s to 1940 and from the 1970s through to the present day. The Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District was originally designated a general medical and surgical hospital with domiciliary capabilities serving veterans. The period of significance and assessment of contributing and noncontributing resources for this nomination are based on the historic district's significance within the historic contexts developed in the United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF).[2] Resources constructed after 1950, and thus considered noncontributing within this nomination, may possess significance under themes not fully developed as part of the MPDF. Resources located within the medical center campus may be eligible or contributing for other associations or contexts under National Register Criteria A–D, or recent buildings/structures may be eligible under Criteria Consideration G, for resources of exceptional importance that are less than 50 years of age.

[2] Trent Spurlock, Karen E. Hudson, Dean Doerrfeld, and Craig A. Potts, United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (Lexington, Kentucky: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., 2011).

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

The period of significance for the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District extends from 1932 to 1950. The period of significance begins with the construction of the medical facility and continues through 1950, the date of the last federal veterans hospital constructed utilizing the design philosophies developed for Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District is an excellent example of a Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospital that retains characteristics of the domiciliary and general medical and surgical sub-type of veterans hospitals. The statewide level of significance for the Bay Pines, Florida, VA Home and Hospital Historic District is evidenced by its original role as a regional medical center that originally provided domiciliary and general medical and surgical care to veterans in Florida and adjoining states. The regional identity of the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District is also evident in the design of the main building that utilized monumental, Churrigueresque and Spanish Colonial Revival architectural detailing to create a local landmark. The hospital remained important to the state and local community throughout the period of significance, as the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital expanded to care for additional patients and continued to serve as an economic engine to the local economy.

**Areas of Significance: Criterion A**

Politics and Government

The Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criteron A at the state level in the areas of Politics and Government because the site selection of the hospital was partially determined by the political influences put forth by the local community and the facility's contribution to the local and state economy during its construction and operation during the period of significance. A bill was introduced to the United States Senate by Senator Duncan U. Fletcher in January 1929, providing construction of a new branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (NHDVS).[3] The bill for the proposed home stipulated that the NHDVS should be located in a southern state. Representatives of Florida's military and civic organizations adopted a resolution to carry out a state-wide campaign to locate the proposed branch of the NHDVS in Florida. This group of advocates was organized as a permanent St. Petersburg committee of action with a resolution adopted to campaign for Florida as the site of the proposed NHDVS branch, an excecutive committee organized, and representatives named to carry out such duties to secure the proposed home in Florida.[4]

See Continuation Sheet, page 8.28.

**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

See Continuation Sheet 8.36.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

See Continuation Sheet, page 9.44

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

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested
_X_previously listed in the National Register
_X_previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

**Primary location of additional data:**

_X_State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
_X_Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: VA Historic Preservation Office & Bay Pines VA Medical Center Medical Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 8PI00234

[3] "Proud of the Past – Preparing for the Future," *VA Medical Center, Bay Pines, Florida: 50th Anniversary*, 1983, located in the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida, 1.

[4] "Military and City Bodies Plan State Campaign for Securing Veterans' Home," unknown newspaper, June 28, 1930, located in the "Bay Pines History: June 28,1930 – Dec. 1932" archives binder at the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida.

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** approximatly 260 acres above sea level
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

**UTM References**
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 17 | 324476 | 3077634 | 7 | 17 | 324666 | 3076809 |
| 2 | 17 | 325630 | 3077609 | 8 | 17 | 324705 | 3076856 |
| 3 | 17 | 325620 | 3076830 | 9 | 17 | 324487 | 3077035 |
| 4 | 17 | 325158 | 3076840 | 10 | 17 | 324206 | 3077232 |
| 5 | 17 | 325144 | 3076434 | 11 | 17 | 324215 | 3077278 |
| 6 | 17 | 324908 | 3076640 | 12 | 17 | 324396 | 3077401 |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the solid black lines on the aerial map on Continuation Sheet 50. The boundary is also indicated on a portion of the 1974 (photo revised 1987) USGS Seminole, Florida topographic quadrangle map on Continuation Sheet 49 and on the enclosed USGS topographic quadrangle map. The UTM reference points, stated in NAD 27, are provided above and on the USGS topographic quadrangle map. The historic district boundary begins approximately 1,000 feet west of the interesection of Bay Pines Boulevard and 100th Way North at the northwest corner of the property boundary near the lagoon at UTM N 3077634, E 324476. The historic district boundary then bears east approximatley 3,700 feet to the south of Bay Pines Boulevard to the immediate north of the stucco wall (Resource A, circa 1930s) to the northeast corner of the property at UTM N 3077609, E 325630, then turns south and follows along a metal property boundary fence for approximately 2,550 feet to UTM N 3076830, E 325620, then west along the same fence line approximately 1,530 feet to UTM N 3076840, E 325158, then following the fence line south approximately 1,370 feet to the the shore of Boca Ciega Bay at UTM N 3076434, E 325144. Then with the shore line trending northwest for approximately 4,450 feet and passing UTM N 3076640, E 324908, N 3076809, E 324666, N 3076856, E 324705, N 3077035, E 324487, to the opening of the lagoon from Boca Ciega Bay at UTM N 3077232, E 324206, then tending north-northeast along the east shore of the opening from Boca Ciega Bay to the lagoon for approximately 160 feet to UTM N 3077278, E 324215, then along the east shore of the lagoon trending to the north-northeast for approximately 1,530 feet, passing N 3077401, E 324396 and continuing to the beginning, encompassing approximately 260 acres above sea level.

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The National Register of Historic Places nomination boundary for the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District encompasses approximately 260 acres located above sea level and currently administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs. The Department of Veterans Affairs parcel is bounded to the north by Bay Pines Boulevard, to the east and southeast by War Veterans' Memorial Park, to the southwest and west by Boca Ciega Bay, and to the northwest by a lagoon. Located within the historic district boundary is the Bay Pines

National Cemetery. The historic district boundary follows clearly defined manmade and natural features that surround the historic resources.

The historic district includes twenty-two contributing and twenty-six noncontributing buildings, structures, sites, and objects. The boundary was delineated to not only include the significant historic buildings, constructed with stucco exteriors and incorporating Churrigueresque and Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style decorative elements, but also the open space and site elements associated with the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital, including mature trees and vegetation, Lake Timucuan, linear and curvilinear drives, the national cemetery, and lawn areas. Also included within the historic district is an archaeological site that was previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. Excluded from the boundary is land previously associated with the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital, such as the former land to the east and southeast (the current War Veterans' Memorial Park) and acreage to the west of the lagoon that once contained the facility's staff residences. Only two of the original five staff quarters remain extant, and they are physically separated from the historic district by the lagoon and the expansion of the adjacent highways, Tom Stuart Causeway and Bay Pines Boulevard. The area west of the lagoon was not included in the historic district boundary because of the loss of staff residences, expansion of the adjacent roadways, and the physical separation from the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital. Although these parcels were once under VA control, the transfer of these lands to local-municipal ownership contextually isolates these parcels from the significant themes associated with Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital. The historic district is considerably smaller than the original hospital property due to land transfers, but it includes the majority of the surviving resources historically associated with the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital.

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kathryne M. Joseph/Architectural Historian, Trent Spurlock/Architectural Historian, and Holly Higgins/Architectural Historian

organization Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. date March 28, 2012

street & number 151 Walton Avenue telephone 859-252-4737

city or town Lexington state KY zip code 40508

e-mail

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets 48–53**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

**See Continuation Sheet** Photographs 54 and 55.

**Name of Property:**

**City or Vicinity:**

**County:** **State:**

**Photographer:**

**Date Photographed:**

**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine elig bility 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.).
**Estimated Burden Statement**: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

The historic district is bordered to the north by Bay Pines Boulevard (U.S. 19). The northern historic district boundary is deliniated by stucco knee walls (Resource A, circa 1930s) and contains two entrances to the historic district. Boca Ciega Bay comprises the western and southwestern boundary of the historic district. The southeast and east historic district boundaries adjoin the War Veterans' Memorial Park, separated by a chain link fence.

The site was originally to house a NHDVS branch, but the merger of the NHDVS along with the Veterans Bureau and the Bureau of Pensions to create the VA in 1930 terminated the NHDVS as an independent government entity. The VA designated the existing branches of the NHDVS as VA Homes that offered domiciliary and hospital services to both male and female veterans. The domiciliaries offered veterans housing, meals, clothing, training, and educational opportunities. The domiciliaries tended to serve aging and disabled veterans with little means of self support who typically became long term residents. The campuses of the NHDVS branches were modeled after military posts in terms of buildings found on the campus, such as barracks (rather than the later term domiciliaries), the boiler plant, kitchen/dining rooms, shops, chapel, hospital, and auditorium/recreation building. The NDHVS branches were located in campus settings and some included parade grounds similar to military posts. The NHDVS branches also had cemeteries established on the grounds for those veterans who died while residing at the facility. The original primary purpose of the NHDVS branches was to serve as domiciliaries, but hospital facilities became increasingly important by the late nineteenth and early twentieth century as residents aged, infirmities among the population continued to rise, and hospital facilities were constructed for veterans of World War I.

The site of the facility outside St. Petersburg on Seminole Point was approved by President Herbert Hoover in May 1931 after the creation of the VA.[5] The local newspapers continued to refer to the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital as a NHDVS branch during its initital construction and as the soldier's home through the mid-1930s. Original architectural drawings of the original main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933) dating to November 1931 indicate the facility was designated a VA Home.[6] The original tract of land was large enough to accommodate proposed future additions to the facility. According to an October 21, 1931, newspaper article, the facilility was to ultimately have a capacity to serve 4,000 veterans at a single time, as the facility continued to expand over the next four to five years. The 1931 newspaper article states "these structures will be added to until by the addition of wings to the hospital and by the construction of more barracks, the home will accommodate 4,000 veterans, of whom approximately 1,000 will be patients in the hospital. The remainder will be classed as convalescents, and disabled men. While Col. Tripp could furnish no estimate of the time needed to complete the entire project, he indicated that four or five years normally has been required in completing like homes in other parts of the country."[7] Additional buildings were to be constructed as funds became available, but the expected growth over the next few years for the facility did not take place.

The Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital opened in 1933, the same year as two other examples of VA homes and hospitals designed by the VA located at Biloxi, Mississippi, and Roseburg, Oregon. As with the Bay Pines

[5] "Soldiers Home Is Awarded to St Petersburg," unknown newspaper, May 26, 1931, located in the "Bay Pines History: 1902–May 8, 1932" archives binder at the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida.

[6] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida.

[7] Frank A. Kennedy, "Room to Accommodate 4,000 Veterans," Unknown newspaper, October 21, 1931, located in the "Bay Pines History: June 28,1930 – Dec. 1932" archives binder at the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affaris Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida.

VA Home and Hospital, the Biloxi and Roseburg facilities were expected to accommodate several thousand veterans within the upcoming years, although the capacity in 1933 at Biloxi was 557 beds and 226 beds at Roseburg. All three VA homes and hospitals designed by the VA initially offered general medical and surgical hospitals and domiciliaries. These three facilities are a sub-group of the Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospitals typology. The buildings and landscapes of the three VA homes and hospitals are very similar to one another, but they also share many characteristics with the other three sub-types of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals.[8]

The original buildings of the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District were designed by the Construction Service of the VA.[9] Unlike a majority of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, which reflect the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural styles, the buildings of the Bay Pines facility were designed to harmonize with timely popular architectural styles in the state of Florida. The design of the Bay Pines facility is characterized as Churrigueresque style, considered to be similar to the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style. Churrigueresque architecture is characterized by elaborate ornamentation often with twisted columns, scrollwork, broken pediments, and decorative gilding.[10] While the Spanish Colonial Revival architectual style was utilitized at other Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, especially those constructed during Period II in the southwest, the Churrigueresque style found at the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District is much more ornamental in its use of colorful terra cotta embellishments. This elaborate use of architectural ornamentation establishes the facility as an important example within the group of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District appears to be the only Second Generation Veterans Hospital to utilize the very ornamental Churrigueresque architectural style.

A hierarchy of ornamentation was developed within the historic district, as with other sub-types of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, according to the building's visibility and use by the public. The façades of the original main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933), hospital wing (Resource 22, 1938–1939), male domiciliaries (Resources 2, 1932–1933; and 37, 1939–1940), female domiciliary (Resource 24, 1937–1938), and recreation building (Resource 20, 1934–1935) exhibit the greatest amount of decorative elements of all of the historic district buildings. The façades of these buildings are adorned with elaborately designed terra cotta motifs and various decorative elements influenced by the Spanish Colonial Revival and Churrigueresque styles. The buildings are clad in yellow stucco and roofs sheathed in clay tile. The maintenance/utility buildings display decorative ornamentation to a much lesser degree; however, these buildings still compliment the other historic district buildings dating to the period of significance as they also exhibit yellow stucco exteriors, arches, and parapets capped with clay tiles. In addition to the buildings exhibiting the Churrigueresque style, their forms are somewhat different than those of many Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The hospital/domiciliary buildings of the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District were designed with

[8] "The Veterans' Administration Home Biloxi, Mississippi," *The Federal Architect* 4, no. 2 (October 1933), 8; *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1933* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1933):75.

[9] "Pictures Indicate Magnitude of Home Here for Soldiers," unknown newspaper, November 26, 1931, located in the "Bay Pines History: June 28,1930 – Dec. 1932" archives binder at the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida, 1.

[10] Cyril M. Harris, *American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1998), 60; Ward Bucher, *Dictionary of Building Preservation* (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1996), 97.

slightly larger massing and porches or galleries located along both the façade and rear elevations, possibly to take full advantage of the gulf breezes to offset the heat and humidity experienced in southern Florida.

Similar to other Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, the buildings of the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District constructed during the period of significance are arranged in loosely formed clusters according to function: the central patient buildings and the maintenance/utility buildings. The building clusters of the Bay Pines, Florida, historic district, however, are not as clearly defined; the resources are more loosely arranged and dispersed than those typically seen at Second Generation Veterans Hospital campuses. Unlike the clusters of resources seen in the majority of Second Generation Veterans Hospital campuses, the original main hospital and domiciliary buildings of the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District are arranged in a linear pattern following the edge of Boca Ciega Bay along the western and southwestern portions of the historic district boundary. The resources associated with the central patient buildings constructed during the period of significance and located near the periphery of the historic district adjacent to the bay or lagoon include: the original main hospital (Resource 1, 1932–1933); male domiciliary (Resource 2, 1932–1933); hospital wing (Resource 22, 1938–1939); female domiciliary (Resource 24, 1937–1938); and a second male domiciliary (Resource 37, 1939–1940). Other buildings constructed during the period of significance but not adjacent to the bay include the recreation building (Resource 20, 1934–1935); guard station (Resource 35, 1938–1939); and the dining hall and kitchen building (Resource 36, 1939–1940). The residences and the maintenance/utility buildings were distanced from the medical and domiciliary buildings, similar to other Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. Subsequent buildings were later dispersed throughout the historic district near the resources dating to the period of significance, aligned along the former elliptical lawn, or constructed within the ellipse.

The focal point of the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District during the period of significance was the main hospital building. The original main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933) is a retangular, five-story building with a rear central wing containing the kitchen and dining hall. It is located northwest of the recreation building (Resource 20, 1934–1935), centrally situated along the western historic district boundary with Boca Ciega Bay to the west and the former elliptical lawn to the east. The building was designed with open galleries along both the facade and rear elevations of the main block. The original main hospital buildings of both the Biloxi and Bay Pines facilities are similarly situated adjacent to a bay along the Gulf of Mexico.[11] The main hospital buildings at Bay Pines, Biloxi, and Roseburg are very similar except that each campus utilizes a different architectural style.

The maintenance/utility buildings are located in the northeast portion of the historic district. These buildings exhibit the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style utilized for other historic district buildings dating to the period of significance, but the decorative elements are utilized to a limited degree. The maintenance buildings constructed during the period of significance have stucco exteriors, arches along the parapet roofs of the façade, and clay tiles along many of the parapet roofs. Included within this group of maintenance and utilitiy buildings and sharing a common drive are: a garage and animal house (Resource 12, 1932–1933); laundry (Resource 13, 1932–1933); utility office and shop (Resource 17, 1936); and a shops building (Resource 19, 1934). Located further to the east is a storehouse and a subsistence storehouse (Resources 11, 1932–1933; and 54, 1938–1939).

Later resources dispersed within or near the linear pattern of buildings dating to the period of significance include the domiciliary (Resource 102, 1979–1981), located just southeast of the recreation building (Resource

[11] "The Veterans' Administration Home Biloxi, Mississippi," *The Federal Architect* 4, no. 2 (October 1933), 8–9.

20, 1934); the nursing home (Resources 71, 1973 and 101, 1979–1981), located immediately northwest of the male domiciliary (Resource 2, 1932–1933) along Boca Ciega Bay; the clinical support building (Resource 23, 1976–1977) attached to the connecting corridor (Resource CC-1, 1938–1939) between the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933) and the hospital wing (Resource 22, 1938–1939); and Resource 40, an electric generator (1979), located to the rear of the hospital wing (Resource 22, 1938–1939). Smaller subsequent buildings found along the western campus boundary loosely following Boca Ciega Bay include picnic shelters (Resources C and E, circa 2000s) and a lagoon shelter (Resource D, 2005). Another subsequent resource situated more inland and therefore closer to the former elliptical lawn is a smoking shelter (Resource B, circa 2000s) in front of the original main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933).

The landscape of the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District originally included a number of significant elements. The formal entrance drive from Bay Pines Boulevard originally divided into two lanes extending south to a large elliptical lawn which the drives encompassed. The flag pole (Resource 16, 1933) was located in the lawn between the formal entrance drives intersecting Bay Pines Boulevard. The original main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933) was located at the western end of the elliptical lawn and Lake Timucuan (Resource M, circa 1930s) at the opposite (eastern) end of the lawn. The recreation building (Resource 20, 1934–1935) was located at the southern end of the elliptical lawn in direct alignment with the flag pole (Resource 16, 1933) and main entrance drive. A lane extended from the formal main entrance drive to the east-southeast to the maintenance/utility group of buildings. Modifications to the landscape have occurred since the period of significance. Elements of the landscape that remain intact include the main and east entrances, the stucco wall (Resource A, circa 1930s) along Bay Pines Boulevard, the national cemetery (Resource G, 1933), Lake Timucuan (Resource M, circa 1930s), the shore of Boca Ciega Bay and adjacent lagoon, and the open areas located in the extreme southern, eastern, and northern portions of the historic district. Modifications to the landscape include the introduction of the current five-story main hospital building (Resource 100, 1979–1983) and its addition, the eye treatment center/ambulatory surgery center (Resource 106, 2011) within the former elliptical lawn and the loss of the open space associated with the elliptical lawn during the period of significance; the reconfiguration of the formal entrance drive; the construction of single-story domiciliaries and nursing homes with large footprints after the period of signficance (Resources 71, 1973 and 101, 1979–1981; and 102, 1979–1981); the erection of the three-story regional office building and addition (Resources 46, 1998; 47, 2006) in the northeastern portion of the historic district; the construction of the radiation oncology center (Resource 107, 2010) in the northern portion of the historic district; and the introduction of numerous parking lots.

The Bay Pines National Cemetery (Resource G, 1933) occupies the southeast portion of the historic district. The cemetery includes a cemetery memorial (Resource 33, 1937), a POW/MIA monument (Resource H, 1988), and a carillon memorial (Resource J, 1995). A pond and outbuilding (Resource I, circa 1990s) surrounded by a chain link fence are located in the southeast corner of the historic district.

Various buildings have been removed from the campus since 1950. Five single family residences for the manager and staff members were constructed for the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital across the lagoon from the main portion of the hospital campus. According to an undated newspaper article that appears to be from shortly after the facility opened, the five residences were connected to the Bay Pines campus by a private road that was located near the northern edge of the lagoon.[12] Aerial photographs show the drive to the front of

[12] "Domiciliary Quarters, Nurses' Home and Laundry Are Among Imposing Buildings," unknown newspaper, unknown date, located in the "Bay Pines History: Jan. 1933 – Nov. 1935" archives binder at the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida.

the residences intersecting a small road that has been expanded in the later years of the twentieth century and currently is known as the Tom Stuart Causeway.[13] Only two of the original five staff quarters (1932) remain extant, separated from the historic district by the lagoon and the expansion of the adjacent highways, Tom Stuart Causeway and Bay Pines Boulevard. Located across the lagoon from the historic district, the private road that once connected the residences to the historic district is no longer extant. The staff quarters appear to have been single-story residences constructed in a bungalow style with rear courtyards, stucco exteriors, and gable roofs sheathed in clay tile.[14] The five quarters were transferred from VA ownership in 1973, and the remaining two quarters are not included within the historic district because of their separation from the main concentration of resources comprising the historic district. The nurses' quarters (1932–1933) was located to the southeast of the female domiciliary (Resource 24, 1937–1938) within the historic district. The nurses' quarters, a two-story dormatory with a rectangular main block and gable roof, was demolished in 1983. A small, single-story gate house (1933), formerly located adjacent to the main entrance and Bay Pines Boulevard, was demolished in 1979. Two side-gable, single-story six-car garages (both 1936) that were located northeast of the female domiciliary (Resource 24, 1937–1938) were removed in 1979. A water tank and tower (1932) was demolished in 1989. The water tank and tower was located near the current location of the two water storage tanks (Resources 104, 1979–1983; and 105, 2006–2007). Other buildings and structures that are no longer extant within the historic district dating to the period of significance include an 860-square-foot emergency generator building (1937), a small baseball grandstand (1938), a spray paint building (1938), a very small pressure pump house (1935), and various temporary buildings dating to after World War II such as Quonset huts and frame buildings.[15]

An archaeological site known as the Bay Pines Site (8Pi64), listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983, is located on the premises of the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District. The archaeological site is significant for its association with the Timucuan Indians who occupied the area between 1,000 B.C. and 1,000 A.D., and it was determined that this site contained remains of burial and kitchen midden mounds.[16]

### Individual Resource Inventory

The dates of construction, numerical designations, and original or current use of the following resources were provided by the Engineering Service of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines,

[13] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Medical Media Department of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida.
[14] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Medical Media Department of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida.
[15] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida; United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Medical Media Department of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida; Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Medical Center, History of Bay Pines VA Healthcare System, 2008, located in the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida, 6.
[16] *Bay Pines VA Healthcare System 75 Years of Healing:1933-2008*, 2008, located in the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines Florida, 4.

Florida, and located in the previous Determination of Eligibility form dating to 1980.[17] The numerical designations of the resources were assigned at the time of their construction by the VA and later by the Department of Veterans Affairs. The "circa" dates of construction and letter designations were provided by the authors for resources without construction dates or numerical labels. All resources that were present during the period of significance and retain integrity are considered contributing resources.

Minor resources that are not substantial in size and scale were not included in the resource count. Resources that were not designated in the resource count include small electric transformers, underground storage facilities or utilities, bus shelters, and benches scattered throughout the property.

The period of significance and assessment of contributing and noncontributing resources for this nomination are based on the historic district's significance within the historic contexts developed in the United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF).[18] Resources constructed after 1950, and thus considered noncontributing within this nomination, may possess significance under themes not fully developed as part of the MPDF. Resources located within the historic district may be eligible or contributing for other associations or contexts under National Register Criteria A–D, or recent buildings/structures may be eligible under Criteria Consideration G, for resources of exceptional importance that are less than 50 years of age.

| Resource # | Date of Construction | Contributing (C) / Noncontributing (NC) | Original or Current Use |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1932–1933 | C | Main Hospital Building |
| 2 | 1932–1933 | C | Male Domiciliary |
| 11 and 54 | 1932–1933 and 1938–1939 | C | Storehouse and Subsistence Storehouse |
| 12 | 1932–1933 | C | Garage and Animal House |
| 13 | 1932–1933 | C | Laundry Building |
| 13A | 2010 | NC | Linen Storage Facility |
| 16 | 1933 | C | Flag pole |
| 17 | 1936 | C | Utility Office & Shop |
| 19 | 1934 | C | Shops Building |
| 20 | 1934–1935 | C | Recreation Building |
| 22 | 1938–1939 | C | Hospital Wing |
| 23 | 1976–1977 | NC | Clinical Support Building |
| 24 | 1937–1938 | C | Female Domiciliary |
| 31 | 1999 | NC | Storage Building |

[17] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Service of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida; Gjore J. Mollenhoff and Karen R. Tupek, Veterans Administration Medical Center (Bay Pines, Florida) National Register of Historic Places Determination of Eligibility (Veterans Administration, 1980), located in the files of the Department of Veteran Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.

[18] Trent Spurlock, Karen E. Hudson, Dean Doerrfeld, and Craig A. Potts, United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (Lexington, Kentucky: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., 2011).

| Resource # | Date of Construction | Contributing (C) / Noncontributing (NC) | Original or Current Use |
|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | 1937 | C | Memorial for Bay Pines National Cemetery |
| 35 | 1938–1939 | C | Engineering Office |
| 36 | 1939–1940 | C | Dining Hall & Kitchen |
| 37 | 1939–1940 | C | Male Domiciliary |
| 40 | 1979 | NC | Emergency Generator |
| 41 | Circa 1990s | NC | Greenhouse |
| 45 | Circa 1980s | NC | Maintenance Building |
| 46 and 47 | 1998 and 2006 | NC | Veterans Affairs Regional Office and Addition |
| 56 | 1939 | C | Irrigation Pump House |
| 66 | 1936 | C | Footbridge |
| 71 and 101 | 1973 and 1979–1981 | NC | Nursing Home |
| 100 and 106 | 1979–1983 and 2010 | NC | Main Hospital Building and Eye Treatment Center/Ambulatory Surgery Center Addition |
| 102 | 1979–1981 | NC | Domiciliary |
| 103 | 1979–1983 | NC | Pump House |
| 104 | 1979–1983 | NC | Water Storage Tank |
| 105 | 2006–2007 | NC | Water Storage Tank |
| 107 | 2010 | NC | Radiation Oncology Center |
| 300 | 2011 | NC | Training/Office Building |
| CC-1 | 1938–1939 | C | Connecting Corridor (Resources 1, 22) |
| CC-2 | 1939–1940 | C | Connecting Corridor (Resources 2, 36, 37) |
| T-203 | 2005 | NC | Readjustment Counciling Service Building |
| A | Circa 1930s | C | North Boundary Wall |
| B | Circa 2000s | NC | Smoking Shelter |
| C | Circa 2000s | NC | Picnic Shelter |
| D | 2005 | NC | Lagoon Shelter |
| E | Circa 2000s | NC | Picnic Shelter |
| F | 2002 | NC | Fisher House |
| G | 1933 | C | Bay Pines National Cemetery |
| H | 1988 | NC | POW/MIA Monument |
| I | Circa 1990s | NC | Water Plant Outbuilding |
| J | 1995 | NC | Carillon Memorial |
| K | 1985 | NC | Bay Pines Federal Credit Union |
| L | Circa 1960s | NC | Pesticide Storage |
| M | Circa 1930s | C | Lake Timucuan |

**Resource 1. Main Hospital Building (Original). 1932–1933. *Contributing building.***

Resource 1, the original main hospital building, is located west of current main hospital (Resource 100, 1979-1983). Today, the original main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933) serves as a psychiatry building and houses a canteen. The building originally would have been prominently situated and would have served as the focal point of the historic district, facing east to the end of the elliptical lawn and its rear elevation overlooking the lagoon and Boca Ciega Bay to the west. The original main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933) and many of the larger buildings constructed during the period of significance within the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District are designed in the Churrigueresque style. Similar to the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style, the buildings of the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District were designed in the Churrigueresque style to harmonize with popular architectural styles being constructed during the time in Florida. The original main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933) is a five-story, twenty-one-bay, hip-roof building. Five-story, hip-roof projections are found on both ends of the façade. The building is decorated in terra cotta ornamentation in vibrant colors.

The façade, oriented to the east, has a central, three-bay, gable-roof pavilion. A double staircase and raised porch provides access to the first floor of the central pavilion and its three arched openings. An arched double-leaf entry providing access to the first-floor level is located below the double staircase. This entry has replacement metal frame glass doors and fanlight. The central portion of the façade projection is highly decorated in architectural terra cotta. The arched second-story openings are flanked with engaged, slender terra cotta columns connected with a terra cotta floral motif above. A polychromatic terra cotta shield with the United States flag that reads “US” is found at either end of the set of three arched second-floor openings. Above the central arched entry is a balconet with paired windows. The windows are flanked by three elaborately designed terra cotta columns with decorative motifs. Architectural terra cotta scrolls with a scale design are located above the capitals of the flanking columns and are connected to double, fluted pilasters that flank a ribbon of three windows on the fourth story of the façade’s central pavilion. Each pair of fluted pilasters are connected to a single capital. The three windows are separated by terra cotta spindles. Two arched windows are flanked by paired, twisted terra cotta columns on the fifth story and paired finials are located atop both sets of columns. The terra cotta ornamentation extends to the gable with an arched vent flanked with slender pilasters supporting a broken pediment. The panels separating the third- and fourth-story windows of the pavilion are decorated in a series of three square, terra cotta designs. The terra cotta panel below the fifth-story windows is decorated with mermaids flanked by urns. The panel above the paired, arch windows of the fifth story contain a series of men’s portraits in military uniforms and the two arched windows contain a terra cotta persona at the top of the arch. The central arch opening of the pavilion’s second floor contains a double-leaf entry filled with replacement metal frame glass doors. The arch openings flanking the entry contain replacement fixed, metal frame windows. The windows above the outer arch openings contain balconets with an iron railing. The windows exhibit decorative, scrolled terra cotta window surrounds. The fourth-story windows have simple terra cotta sills, while the fifth-story windows contain terra cotta sills decorated with a scroll design. All windows on the upper levels of the central pavilion contain fixed-one-over-one-light, replacement metal frame sashes. The eaves of the central pavilion’s gable roof has decorative brackets.

Flanking the central pavilion of the façade are six bays created by enclosed porches along each of the buildings’ upper four stories. Tripartite windows with flat arches are found on the first-floor level of the façade below the enclosed porches. The sections of the first-floor windows are separated by decorative spindles and the first floor exhibits rusticated stucco banding. The upper four levels of porches are enclosed with full length windows with fixed metal frame sashes. Each level contains decorative railings between the porch supports.

The windows on the fourth story are separated by arches, while the windows on the fifth story are separated by engaged, paired columns that share a base and decorative capital. Terra cotta stringcourses delineate the first and second story, the second and third stories, and the fourth and fifth stories. A similar design scheme and decorative motifs of the enclosed porches and hip-roof projections are found on the side and rear elevations of the main block of the building. The five-story, hip-roof projections on either end of the façade consist of three bays. The first-floor windows of the hip-roof projections are covered with metal bars. The second-story windows exhibit terra cotta window surrounds with decorative brackets, the third-story windows contain simple terra cotta sills, while the fourth-story windows contain sills decorated with a scroll design, with the exception of the central window which has a balconet. The central window on the fifth-story is flanked with engaged terra cotta columns supporting a broken scroll pediment. Terra cotta stringcourses also separate the first and second story and the second and third stories of the hip-roof projections. Two terra cotta stringcourses are found on the fourth and fifth stories on the façade and side elevations of the hip-roof projections. Colored terra cotta panels with a motif of a diver's helmet flanked with floral elements are located below the fifth-story windows between two stringcourses on the façade and side elevations of the hip-roof projections. The windows of the hip-roof projections have fixed, one-over-one-light metal sashes. Similar design schemes, window configuration, and decorative motifs are found on the side and rear elevations of the main block of the building. The building is clad in a light stucco that extends to grade. The roof of the building is covered with clay tiles.

A three-story, flat-roof projection extends from the center of the building's rear elevation and connects to a two-story, eleven-bay, side-gable section. A central, gable-roof projection extends from the rear elevation of the main block of the building and rises two stories above the flat-roof projection. The central window of the upper level of the five-story gable-projection is flanked with twisted, terra cotta columns and an elaborate lintel with a sunburst pattern. Enclosed porches with a similar design scheme and decorative motifs as the façade and side elevations are found on either side of the projection on the rear elevation of the main block. A five-story, flat-roof stairwell addition is attached to the northwest corner of the main block of the building's rear elevation. The addition is clad in stucco and contains a single-leaf entry and an arch opening with a full-height decorative metal railing on each story of its rear elevation. A five-story, hip-roof, stairwell addition clad in stucco is attached to the southwest corner of the building's rear elevation.

The southwest portion of the building's rear elevation is a canteen receiving area with a poured concrete loading dock area. An enclosed porch similar to the porches on the main block of the building with full-length, metal frame windows and decorative metal railings is found along the second-floor level of the north and south elevations of the flat-roof projection. The roof of the porch is sheathed in clay tiles and exposed rafter tails extend below the eaves. A two-story stairwell is located between the walkway and the one-story, eleven-bay, side-gable section. Square, single-light windows are found on the third story of the flat-roof projection. Windows with one-over-one-light metal sashes are also found on the first story of the projection's north elevation. The eleven-bay, side-gable section connected to the flat-roof projection is clad in light stucco and has a clay tile roof with paired, curved brackets. Polychromatic terra cotta tiles are found in between the paired brackets. A decorative arched parapet wall with a terra cotta cornice rises above the central portion of the side-gable section's west elevation. An elaborate double staircase with decoratve posts and metal railings leads to a double-leaf entry with replacement metal frame glass doors and fanlight on the second floor. The elaborate, colorful terra cotta door surround features twisted, engaged columns immediately adjacent to the paired doors supporting an arch with a large shield situated at the top of the arch. A larger set of engaged, twisted columns flank the initial set and exhibits capitals. The columns support oversized, terra cotta scrolls and a horizontal

cornice encloses the scrolls and shield at the top of the door surround. The space between the scrolls and shield features a diamond pattern with a floral motif throughout. A small set of pilasters with a series of twisted columns in between and a decorative entablature tops the elaborate door surround. The first-floor level of the double staircase contains a recessed double-leaf entry with replacement metal frame glass doors. The first-floor openings of the side-gable section consists of square vents and the main level's (second story) arched windows are fixed one-over-light, metal frame replacement sashes. A terra cotta stringcourse separates the first- and second-floor levels.

**Resource 2. Male Domiciliary. 1932–1933. *Contributing building.***

Resource 2 is located directly south of the current main hospital building (Resource 100, 1979–1983) and is one of the original buildings constructed in a linear pattern along the bay. The building originally served as a male domiciliary and today it is used as an administrative building. The male domiciliary (Resource 2, 1932–1933), oriented to the southwest toward the bay, is a three-story, twenty-one-bay, hip-roof building with a central projecting pavilion. The male domiciliary (Resource 2, 1932–1933) is decorated with colorful terra cotta ornamentation similar to the Churrigueresque elements featured on the original main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933) but to a lesser degree. The building contains a central three-story, three-bay, slightly projecting pavilion and four-bay front-gable sections at either end of the façade. The central pavilion features steps leading to a recessed, double-leaf entry with replacement metal frame glass doors. The entry is flanked with decorative terra cotta pilasters supporting a terra cotta panel featuring mermaids, urns, and botanical elements. A vibrantly colored terra cotta band featuring a botanical/oceanic motif enframes the door surround and the second story arch above and is topped with a scroll element. The third story of the pavilion features paired, arched openings with slender, decorative columns. A square vent with a terra cotta quatrefoil motif is located near the apex of the gable. The roof of the pavilion features decorative brackets. Enclosed, three-story porches similar in design to the rear porches span between the pavilion and front-gable end sections, with the exception that the majority of the first story is covered in stucco and contains fixed, vertcial, three-light windows with metal frame sashes. Enclosed porches similar to the enclosed porches on the original main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933) are found on the façade and rear of the building. The porches of the first and second stories are composed of two-story stucco arches with decorative metal railings. The third story porch is composed of columns that rest on stucco piers with a decorative railing. All three stories of the porches are screened along the rear and most of the façade elevations. A terra cotta stringcourse delineates the second and third stories throughout the building. The majority of windows throughout the building have six-over-six-light double-hung sashes. The four-bay, gable-roof end sections exhibit two sets of ribbons of three windows on the third story. The individual windows within the ribbons are separated by decorative spindles.

A three-story, enclosed porch projection spans the majority of the building's northwest elevation. A poured concrete ramp is located on the northwest elevation of the building. The first floor of the porch projection has a centered double-leaf entry with replacement metal frame glass doors sheltered with a metal awning. The first story is covered in stucco and contains windows with horizontal, two-over-two-light, double-hung aluminum frame sashes. The second and third stories of the porch are similar in design to the façade of the building, however, the second story porch is enclosed with aluminum frame windows and the third story porch is open.

A three-story, enclosed porch projection is found on the southeast elevation and also contains a concrete ramp. Unlike the the enclosed porch addition on the building's northwest elevation, the first story of the porches are covered in stucco and contain windows with horizontal, eight-light, aluminum frame sashes and the third story is completely enclosed and contains windows with eight-over-eight-light, double-hung sashes.

The rear elevation of the building has a centered three-bay projecting pavilion with a truncated hip-roof. The centered double-leaf entry has a terra cotta surround with decorative panels supporting an entablature with a broken pediment filled with scrolls and a shield pattern. Two, vertical terra cotta panels with a decorative motif are found on the third story of the rear elevation's central pavilion. The pavilion features windows with six-over-six-light, double-hung wood sashes. Three-story, three-bay flat-roof sections are found to either side of the central pavilion on the rear elevation. The four-bay, gable-roof end sections exhibit single-leaf entries with metal doors and two sets of ribbons of three windows on the third story. The building is clad in a light stucco that extends to grade. The roof of the building is covered with clay tiles.

**Resource 11 and 54. Storehouse and Subsistence Storehouse. 1932–1933, 1938–1939.**
***Contributing building.***

The storehouse (Resource 11, 1932–1933) is located in the northeastern portion of the historic district on the southeast side of Hoover Boulevard within the loosely formed group of maintenance and utility buildings. A railroad spur originally extended to the rear of the building. The building currently serves as storage building and houses the medical center's police office. The storehouse (Resource 11, 1932–1933), oriented to the northwest, is a one-story, twelve-bay, flat-roof building. The roof of the building contains parapet walls on the side elevations and decorative flared arches with clay tile caps along the façade. Below the arches is a diamond-shaped motif of terra cotta. A poured concrete loading dock spans the majority of the building's façade. The façade features both double-leaf and single-leaf entries filled with replacement glass, metal, and multi-light wood doors and transoms. Windows with fixed, twelve-light replacement sashes are found on the façade of the building. The same sash configuration is found on the majority of windows. An enclosed window is found on the building's southwest elevation and three windows are located on building's northeast elevation. A flat-roof addition with windows on its northeast and rear elevations spans the northeast portion of the rear elevation of the main block. And addtion (referred to as Resource 11A by the campus's Engineering Service) is connected to the remainder of the building's rear elevation. The building is clad in light stucco.

The flat-roof addition designated as Resource 11A by the medical center's engineering service is located between the oringinal storehouses identified as Resources 11 and 54, connecting the two buildings. The addition has a concrete block loading dock with two metal, overhead doors and a pedetsrian entry with a metal door is found on the building's southwest elevation. The overhead doors and entry are sheltered by a metal, shed-roof porch supported by metal posts. A concrete block loading dock with a metal overhead door and a pedestrian entry with a metal door are located on the building's northwest elevation. The building is clad in light stucco.

Resource 54 originally served as the subsistence storehouse and today it continues to be used for supply storage. Resource 54 is connected to the flat roof addition to the storehouse (Resource 11, 1932–1933) along its rear elevation. Similar to the earlier storehouse (Resource 11, 1932–1933) and the maintenance buildings, the subsistence storehouse (Resource 54, 1938–1939), oriented to the southeast, contains parapet walls with decorative, flared arches and a diamond terra cotta design centered below the arch. The subsistence storehouse is a one-story, multi-bay, flat-roof building. A poured concrete loading dock spans the length of the façade and a metal flat-roof porch supported by metal posts shelters the façade bays. Two large entries are located on the southeast elevation of the building; the first entry contains a metal overhead door with a multi-light transom and the second contains a double-leaf entry with metal doors and a multi-light transom. The building also features windows with fixed, twelve-light replacement sashes. Two windows are found on each

side elevation of the building. A wooden ramp with a wood railing and posts is located on the building's northeast elevation. The building is clad in light stucco and the parapet is capped with clay tile.

**Resource 12. Garage and Animal House. 1932–1933. *Contributing building*.**

The garage and animal house (Resource 12, 1932–1933) is located inthe group of maintenance/utility buildings slightly northeast of Lake Timucuan. This building originally was used as a garage and animal house and today it houses administrative services. This resource, oriented to the southwest, is a one-story, eight-bay (d/w/w/w/w/d/d/d), flat-roof building. The roof contains a parapet wall with two decorative flared arches with clay tile caps. A diamond-shaped, terra cotta motif is found below the arches of the parapet walls. Two single-leaf entries with half-light metal doors and two vehicular entries with metal overhead doors are located along the façade. Windows along the façade are filled with replacement eight-light and paired four-light metal windows. All of the façade bays are sheltered by metal awnings. A one-story projection is found on the southeast elevation containing a single-leaf entry with a metal door. The entry is sheltered by a clay tile awning supported by wood brackets. The projection's parapet is covered with clay tile and has a decorative arch and diamond motifs similar to the façade of the building's main block. Single-leaf entries with six-light transoms and windows with replacement twelve-light sashes are found on the northwest elevation. Windows with the same sash configuration are found on the rear elevation of the main block. A shed-roof addition is located to the rear of the southeast projection. The addition is clad in stucco. A one-story, shed-roof storage addition with a metal roof supported by metal posts projects from the rear elevation of the main block of the building. A second, flat-roof, stuccoed addition is found on the building's rear elevation. The building is clad in light stucco extending to grade.

**Resource 13. Laundry Building. 1932–1933. *Contributing building.***

Resource 13 is located in the group of maintenance and utility buildings and northeast of Lake Timucuan (Resource M, circa 1930s). The laundry building (Resource 13, 1932–1933), oriented to the southwest, is a one-story, multi-bay, flat-roof building. The roof contains a parapet wall with two decorative flared arches similar to the garage and animal house (Resource 12, 1932–1933). A flat-roof, metal porch supported by metal posts shelters the majority of the façade bays. The porch rests on a concrete block loading dock that spans the width of the façade and is accessed by concrete ramps at either side. The building features pedestrian entries with metal doors and eight-light transoms. The window bays are filled with multi-light, metal frame awning windows or six-over-six-light, double-hung wood sashes. A one-story, flat-roof addition spans the building's northwest elevation and contains aluminum-frame hopper windows. The metal porch and loading dock on the façade extends partially around the addition's northwest elevation. The addition is clad in light stucco. This addition appears to wrap around to the rear of the building, but its massing, flat roof, and cladding is very similar to the main block. A metal porch with metal posts that rest on a concrete deck and steps shelters a double-leaf entry with metal doors along the rear elevation. Multi-light, metal frame windows are located on the rear elevation of the addition. Two small flat-roof projections are located on the southeast portion of the addition's rear elevation; one projection contains a metal overhead door, and the other projection contains concrete steps that lead to a pedestrian entry with a metal door. A one-story, flat-roof addition with large, multi-sash, aluminum frame hopper windows in the upper portion projects from the southeast elevation of the main block of the building and extends several feet beyond the building's rear elevation. A small addition with two large bays currently under construction on the southeast elevation contains a parapet wall with a decorative

arch similar to the main block of the building. The building is clad in light stucco and the façade parapet is capped with clay tiles.

**Resource 13A. Linen Storage Facility. 2010. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 13A is located in the group of maintenance and utility buildings and northeast of Lake Timucuan (Resource M, circa 1930s). The linen storage facility (Resource 13A, 2010) is located between the storage building (Resource 31, 1999) and the laundry building (Resource 13, 1932–1933). The linen storage facility (Resource 13A, 2010), oriented to the southwest, is a one-story building. The concrete block building has a façade covered in stucco, and the roof is sheathed in standing seam metal.

**Resource 16. Flag pole. 1933. *Contributing object.***

The flag pole (Resource 16, 1933) is situated directly in front of the current main hospital building (Resource 100, 1979–1983) in a grassy area and aligned with the main entrance into the historic district from Bay Pines Boulevard. A sidewalk leads from the flag pole to Bill Young Boulevard to the north and south to Circle Drive toward the current main hospital building (Resource 100, 1979–1983). The flag pole (Resource 16, 1933) has a large base that is covered in light stucco. The base is tiered and fluted in the central and top sections. Four large, decorative scrolls project from the sides of the base. The base appears to be constructed of concrete.

**Resource 17. Utility Office and Shop. 1936. *Contributing building.***

Resource 17 (1936) is located in the group of maintenance and utility buildings northeast of Lake Timucuan (Resource M, circa 1930s). This building originally was used as an utility office and shop and today it serves as a facilities support services building. Situated southwest of the garage and animal house (Resource 12, 1932–1933) and oriented to the northeast, the utility office and shop (Resource 17, 1936) is a one-story, four-bay (w/d/d/d), flat-roof building. Similar to the garage and animal house and the laundry building (Resources 12 and 13, both 1932–1933), the roof contains a parapet wall with a decorative flared arch and a diamond-shaped motif below the arch. Three replacement metal overhead doors and a window with six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood sashes fill the bays along the building's façade. The same type of sashes fill the remainder of the windows throughout the building. A single-leaf entry with a metal door sheltered by a metal awning and two windows are found on the building's southeast elevation. A metal, shed-roof porch supported with metal posts spans the width of the northwest elevation. Three windows and a vehicular entry filled with a metal overhead door are located on the building's rear elevation. The building is clad in light stucco and the parapet encompassing the roof is capped with clay tiles.

**Resource 19. Shops Building. 1934. *Contributing building.***

Resource 19 (1934) is located in the group of maintenance and utility buildings situated northeast of Lake Timucuan (Resource M, circa 1930s). This building originally was used as shops and today it serves as a facilities support services building. The shops building (Resource 19, 1934) is oriented to the northeast along the common drive shared by the garage and animal building, laundry, utility office and shop, and storage building (Resources 12, 13, both 1932–1933; 17, 1936; and 31, 1999). The shops building (Resource 19, 1934) is a one-story, eight-bay (d/w/d/d/w/w/w/d), flat-roof building. The façade and side elevations have parapet walls with decorative flared arches and clay tile caps. Terra cotta diamond motifs are located below the arches. A series of eight-light, wood panel doors are found on the façade of the building. A metal overhead door and a vehicular entry that is enclosed partially with glass blocks are also found along the façade. Painted

windows with six-over-six-light, double-hung wood sashes fill the remainder of the façade bays. Windows with the same sash configuration, some painted, are found throughout the building. Painted, multi-light transoms are located above all of the façade entries. A single-leaf entry and three windows are found on the building's side elevations. A shed-roof addition spans the majority of the rear elevation. The addition is clad in a light stucco and vertical wood panels and is covered in a metal panel roof. Three vehicular entries with metal overhead doors and windows with one-over-one-light, double-hung metal sashes are found on the addition's rear elevation. A metal, shed-roof canopy supported by metal posts with concrete bases is centered on the addition's rear elevation. The building is clad in light stucco.

**Resource 20. Recreation Building. 1934–1935. *Contributing building.***

Resource 20 (1934–1935) is located directly south of the current main hospital building (Resource 100, 1979–1983). The recreation building (Resource 20, 1934–1935), oriented to the north, is a two-story, nine-bay, gable-roof building with a central projecting pavilion and tower. The building is clad in light stucco and covered with a clay tile roof. Paired scrolled brackets are found under the eaves. Poured concrete steps with metal railings and a tile deck lead to a recessed, arched double-leaf entry with half-light doors and a fanlight. The recessed entry has decorative terra cotta tiles within the vestibule. The entry surround is decorated with terra cotta having vibrant colors and Churrigueresque style elements similar to the ornamentation present on other historic district buildings constructed in the 1930s. Two decorative shields are located above the door surround. A window with fixed, twelve-light replacement sashes and three-light transom fills the bay that opens onto a balconet located above the entry of the central projection. The base of the octagonal tower rising above the central projection features elaborate, terra cotta scrolls on the side elevations and a small vertical grill on the façade. The tower contains arched openings with flanking scrolls that alternate with a square shield motif on the upper portion of the tower. The tower features a heavy cornice and a clay tile roof topped with a finial. Paired arch windows with fixed, ten-light replacement sashes flank the double-leaf entry within the façade's central hip-roof pavilion. The paired windows are separated by a column and are enclosed with one large arch that features a circular, decorative motif. The windows on the first story of the remainder of the building's façade feature fixed, twelve-light replacement sashes; the second story windows have the same type sashes and also feature arched fanlights. The windows contain simple terra cotta sills. A terra cotta stringcourse spans the lower portion of the building.The side elevations of the building contain metal staircases that provide access to the second story.

The rear elevation of the building exhibits the same window scheme. A gable-roof projection extends from the rear elevation of the building. The side elevations of the projection feature recessed, double-leaf entries with wood panel doors and multi-light, scalloped transoms. Terra cotta tiles with a decorative motif are found on the interior walls of the open entry similar to the façade entrance. The entries have terra cotta door surrounds. The side elevations of the building feature a series of large, slightly recessed, full-length arches with terra cotta panels and benches. The arches are filled with large multi-light windows divided into three sections with replacement sashes. The eaves of this portion of the building have decorative exposed rafter tails and paired and single brackets. A concrete and tile patio with a stucco wall featuring voids filled with clay tiles between the piers spans the width of the side elevations of the gable-roof projection. Poured concrete ramps with metal railings are connected to the patios. A three-story, hip-roof section with two-story, gable-roof wings and a central gable-roof projection span the rear elevation of the gable-roof projection of the building. This probably is the location of the stage area. A deck with a decorative metal railing leads to a large, double-leaf entry with paneled doors on the hip-roof projection's rear elevation. The upper level of the projection contains a

series of three recessed arched openings with columns that shelter small, vertical, aluminum frame windows. The windows on the wings exhibit the same sash configuration and material as the windows on the main block of the building. A circular vent with flared corners is located near the apex of wings' gables.

**Resource 22. Hospital Wing. 1938–1939. *Contributing building.***

Resource 22 (1938–1939) is located northwest of the current main hospital buiding (Resource 100, 1979–1983) and north of the original main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933). This building originally was identified as a hospital wing (Resource 22, 1938–1939) and today it is used for administration purposes. The hospital wing (Resource 22, 1938–1939) and the original main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933) are connected by a two-story corridor (Resource CC-1, 1938–1939). The hospital wing (Resource 22, 1938–1939), oriented to the southeast, is a four-story, seventeen-bay building with a slightly projecting central three-bay, gable-roof pavilion and three-bay, hip-roof projections along the ends of both the façade and rear elevations. A central arched, double-leaf entry with replacement metal frame glass doors and transom is found on the first floor of the central projection. The building features decorative, Churrigueresque style, colorful terra cotta elements similar to those adorning other patient care/administration/recreation buildings constructed in the 1930s within the historic district. The façade of the projection features windows with fixed one-over-one-light, metal frame sashes, deocorative window surrounds, and terra cotta stringcourses. The third story windows are arched. The window surrounds and sills are also similar to those found on the original main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933). The majority of the windows throughout the building contain the same sash configuratation and materials. The façade pavilion's central fourth story window features terra cotta decoration with engaged columns and an arched, broken pediment. Colorful terra cotta panels with a portrait of a diver's helment flanked with floral elements identical to those found on the original main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933) are located in between the stringourses of the building's fourth story. The enclosed screen porches on either side of the central pavilion and on the resource's rear elevation are similar in design and materials to porches on the male domiciliary (Resource 2, 1932–1933). The first story exhibits banded rustication finished in stucco. A recessed, three-story, three-bay, gable-roof pavilion is centered on the rear elevation of the building. The pavilion is recessed from the adjacent porches and flanking hip-roof projections. The rear pavilion is very similar in design and decoration to the façade's gable-roof projecting pavilion. Two small, gable-roof arched vents and tile roofs pierce the ridgeline of the hip-roof building. The building is clad in light stucco and is covered with a clay tile roof. Decorative brackets fill the eaves of the hospital wing.

**Resource 23. Clinical Support Building. 1976–1977. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 23 is attached to the connecting corridor (Resource CC-1, 1938–1939) that links the hospital wing (Resource 22, 1938–1939) and the original main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933). This resource originally served as a clinical support building and today it is used for research and dental facilities. The building has no primary façade. The clinical support building (Resource 23, 1976–1977) is a two-story, flat-roof building on a raised basement. The exterior is clad in a light stucco and has a parapet along the roof capped with metal. The building features windows with single-light metal frame sashes separated in pairs by veritcal and horizontal projections. A two-story elevator section with a one-story porch with a clay tile roof projects from the northwest elevation. The basement level contains paired vents.

**Resource 24. Female Domiciliary. 1937–1938. *Contributing building.***

Resource 24 (1937–1938) is located in the northwest corner of the historic district and to the north of the original main hospital and hospital wing (Resources 1, 1932–1933; and 22, 1938–1939). Resource 24 (1937–1938) originally served as a female domiciliary and today it is used for administration purposes. The female domiciliary (Resource 24, 1937–1938), oriented to the west facing the lagoon, is a three-story, thirteen-bay, side-gable building with a three-bay central projecting pavilion. The façade elevation of the female domiciliary is located on a raised terrace with a stuccoed retaining wall facing the lagoon. The building features decorative, Churrigueresque style, colorful terra cotta elements similar to those adorning the other original buildings constructed in the 1930s. The female domiciliary has a stucco water table, terra cotta stringcourses that deliniates the floors, and decorative brackets with open soffits. The façade of the pavilion features windows with six-over-six-light and eight-over-eight-light double-hung wood sashes with elaborate terra cotta surrounds and decorative panels with floral elements. A square attic vent surrounded by a quatrefoil is located near the apex of the gable. Large brackets are found below the eave of the gable projection. The porches on the façade flanking the pavilion are nearly identical to those of the rear elevation and are all open with screens. The porch on the south portion of the façade features an arched entry with a single screen door and enclosed with a decorative metal grill. The arch opening and the second story porch section are adorned with elaborately decorated terra cotta elements with flanking, engaged columns on the first and second stories. A persona is centered above the opening of the second story porch section. The three-story, screened-in porches that flank the central pavilion on the façade are very similar in design to the porches on the male domiciliary (Resource 2, 1932–1933), with the exception of the first story which exhibits archways with a circular, vibrantly colored terra cotta shield motif of the United States flag between each arch. The rear elevation is very similar to the façade with a central gable-roof pavilion flanked by three stories of open screen porches. The windows of the rear central pavilion and the side elevations of the building have six-over-six-light double-hung sashes. Paired windows on the rear pavilion's third story are separated by engaged terra cotta columns. Decorative terra cotta panels are found below the paired windows. A square vent surrounded by a quatrefoil is located near the apex of the gable. Brackets are located below the eave of the central projection. A hip-roof projection pierces the roof to the rear of the elevation's projecting pavilion. This projection features banded pilasters and windows with six-light sashes. The roof of the main block of the building is sheathed in clay tiles.

A one-story, flat-roof projection extends from the central pavilion along the rear elevation. The projection contains four windows on its side elevations, is clad in light stucco, and contains terra cotta window sills, stringcourse, and cornice. A one-story, flat-roof connector of similar building materials extends from the rear elevation of the projection and connects to a one-story, gable-roof section situated perpendicular to the projection and connector. A double-leaf entry with replacement nine-light doors and sheltered by a metal awning is found on the connector's south elevation. A partially below grade basement entry is located on the north elevation of the connector. The gable-roof section features a shed-roof, metal porch supported by metal posts and railings that rest on a concrete deck on its north elevation. The gable-roof section contains windows with eight-over-eight-light replacment sashes with terra cotta sills and circular vents near the apex of the gable ends. Windows with six-over-six-light, double-hung wood sashes are found on the gable-roof section's side elevations.

**Resource 31. Storage Building. 1999. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 31 (1999) is located in the group of maintenance and utility buildings northeast of Lake Timucuan (Resource M, circa 1930s). The storage building (Resource 31, 1999) is located northwest of the linen storage facility building (Resource 13A, 2010). The building, oriented to the southwest, is a five-bay, side-gable warehouse facing a common drive shared by the garage and animal house, laundry, utility office and shop, and shops (Resources 12 and 13, both 1932–1933; 17, 1936; and 19, 1934). Five large entries filled with metal overhead doors are located on the façade of the building. Two similar bays filled with metal overhead doors are found on the storage building's (Resource 31, 1999) rear elevation. A single-leaf entry with a metal door is found on each side elevation of the building. A poured concrete pad is also located adjacent to the rear elevation of the building. The building is clad in V-groove metal panels.

**Resource 33. Memorial for Bay Pines National Cemetery. 1937. *Contributing object.***

This memorial for the Bay Pines National Cemetery (Resource 33, 1937) is located in the northern portion of the Bay Pines National Cemetery (Resource G, 1933) within a landscaped ring surrounded by the main drive into the cemetery. It is a monument constructed of pink Etowah marble featuring a segmented column rising from a round base decorated with scrolls. The base of the column provides seating at the memorial (Resource 33, 1937). Several vertical bands are featured on the column with relief carvings exhibiting ornamental leaves. The memorial (Resource 33, 1937) features an inscription dedicating it to "the memory of those who served their country." The monument is situated within a circular area bordered by highly manicured shrubbery. Small sets of aggregate stone steps lead through the landscaped ring to the central open circular area around the memorial.

**Resource 35. Guard Station. 1938–1939. *Contributing building.***

Resource 35 (1938–1939) is located southeast of the recreation building (Resource 20, 1934–1935) and northeast of the dining hall and kitchen building (Resource 36, 1939–1940). This building originally served as the guard station and is currently being renovated. The guard station (Resource 35, 1938–1939), oriented to the north, is a two-story, three-bay, hip-roof building with single-story, single-bay, flat-roof wings. Originally the guard station (Resource 35, 1938–1939) contained three holding cells on the first floor, and the second floor contained sleeping quarters for the guards.[19] Three stuccoed arches emphasize the three first story façade bays. A slightly recessed, single-leaf entry with an arched six-light, paneled door is centered on the façade of the building. The entry features a wide, terra cotta, arched surround. The windows filling the flanking arches are filled with fixed six-light arched replacement sashes with terra cotta sills and lintels. Windows with fixed, twelve-light replacement sashes are found on the upper level of the façade. The majority of the windows throughout the building contain the same sash configuration and material. A terra cotta stringcourse is found below the second story windows of the building's façade and continues along the parapets of the wings. A single-leaf entry with concrete steps and a metal door is located on the west elevation of the west wing. Gable-roof dormers with vents and clay tile roofs are found on the side roof slopes of the guard station (Resource 35, 1938–1939). A small, shed-roof addition with a clay tile roof and a metal door is found on the rear elevation of the west wing. The building is clad in light stucco and is covered with a clay tile roof.

[19] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, information provided by the Engineering Service of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida.

**Resource 36. Dining Hall and Kitchen. 1939–1940. *Contributing building.***

Resource 36 (1939–1940) is located south of the recreation building (Resource 20, 1934–1935) and is the central building between the two male domiciliaries (Resources 2, 1932–1933; and 37, 1939–1940) connected through a corridor (Resource CC-2, 1939–1940). This building originally served as the dining hall and kitchen for the male domiciliaries and is currently used as a warehouse. The dining hall and kitchen (Resource 36, 1939–1940), oriented to the southwest, is a one-story, side-gable building with a central, gable-roof projection that extends from the façade of the building. The arcaded connecting corridor (Resource CC-2, 1939–1940) extends along the façade to either side of the projecting pavilion. Steps with a decorative metal railing provides access to the central pavilion. Three arched openings are located along the projection with the central arch elaborately decorated with a surround featuring Churrigueresque style elements similar to those adorning other buildings of the historic district dating to the period of significance. The surround features terra cotta engaged columns with a fanlight pattern above. An arched terra cotta band with a decorative shield below are found above the flanking arches. A diamond-shaped and patterned grill with a semi-quatrefoil motif is located near the apex of the gable. Large brackets are found below the eaves of the gable-roof projection. The southeast elevation of the main block has larged arched windows filled with multi-light replacement sashes. The windows flank a centered loading dock sheltered by a flat-roof porch. The gable end is decorated with a flared arch and a quatrefoil vent. The northwest elevation is similar but the center is filled with the large arched windows. A flat-roof, single-story connector joins the rear of the main block to a hip-roof section with gable-roof dormers. This hip-roof section is smaller than the main block. The rear elevation of the hip-roof section has arched windows similar to the side elevations of the main block. The roofs of both the main block and hip-roof section are sheathed in clay tiles.

Flanking the hip-roof section are single-story, flat-roof wings that extend beyond the rear elevation of the hip-roof section to create a courtyard. This courtyard is enclosed with chain-link fencing. The flat-roof wings have windows with replacement twelve-light sashes. The northwest wing has a large vehicular bay opening into the courtyard. A flat-roof addition with a loading dock extends from the northwest elevation of the northwest wing. The entire building is clad in light stucco that extends to grade.

**Resource 37. Male Domiciliary. 1939–1940. *Contributing building.***

Resource 37 (1939–1940) is located southeast of the other male domiciliary (Resource 2, 1932–1933) and is connected to this domiciliary and the dining hall and kitchen (Resources 2, 1932–1933; and 36, 1939–1940) by a connecting corridor (Resource CC-2, 1939–1940). Currently the male domiciliary (Resource 37, 1939–1940) is used for administration purposes. The male domiciliary (Resource 37, 1939–1940), oriented to the southeast to the bay, is very similar in massing, design, and decorative elements to the earlier male domiciliary (Resource 2, 1932–1933). This male domiciliary (Resource 37, 1939–1940) is a three-story, twenty-one-bay, hip-roof building with a central three-bay projecting pavilion. The male domiciliary (Resource 37, 1939–1940) is decorated with terra cotta ornamentation similar to the Churrigueresque elements featured on the other historic district buildings constructed in the 1930s. The façade of the central pavilion is similar in design and decoration to the other male domiciliary (Resource 2, 1932–1933). Unlike Resource 2, the pavilion features a single-leaf entry with a metal door, the first story features full-length, aluminum frame windows flanking the entry, and the second story porch arches of the central pavilion are enclosed with stucco. The paired arch openings of the pavilion's third story are enclosed with windows. The three-story porches on the façade and rear elevations are nearly identical to those found on the other male domiciliary (Resource 2, 1932–1933). The first and second story porches flanking the central pavilion are enclosed with large metal frame windows. The third story

porches to the northwest of the pavilion appear to be enclosed with screens. The third story porch to the southeast of the pavilion has been removed leaving the stuccoed railing and exposing the windows filled with replacement six-over-six-light sashes. The gable-roof projections at either end of the façade are also nearly idential to those of Resource 2 (1932–1933), the other male domiciliary, with the exception of the northwest third story windows of Resource 37 (1939–1940) contain balconies with balustrades. Similar to Resource 2 (1932–1933), the porches on the side elevations of this male domiciliary are slightly different than those of the façade. The second and third story porches on the building's northwest elevation are enclosed with stucco and the first story is partially enclosed. The porches on the building's southeast elevation are slightly different; the first and third stories are enclosed with stucco while the second story porch is open but filled with screen.

The rear elevation of the male domiciliary (Resource 37, 1939–1940) contains a central, four-story, three-bay, truncated hip-roof pavilion and three-story, gable-roof end sections similar to those of the façade. A poured concrete ramp with metal railings leads to a flat-roof porch with metal posts that shelters a single-leaf entry along the first floor of the rear central projection. The entry contains a replacement metal door flanked with decorative, terra cotta pilasters. Two vertical terra cotta panels with a decorative motif are found on the third story of the rear central pavilion. The pavilion and remainder of the building features the same windows, decorative panels and stringcourses as those on the other male domiciliary (Resource 2, 1932–1933). The building is clad in light stucco and is covered with a clay tile roof.

**Resource 40. Emergency Generator. 1979. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 40 (1979) is located to the rear of the hospital wing (Resource 22, 1938–1939) and near the northeast elevation of the clinical support building (Resource 23, 1976–1977). This emergency generator building (Resource 40, 1979), oriented to the southeast, is a small, one-story, two-bay, stucco-clad, flat-roof building with a metal cap. A single-leaf entry with a metal door and a large vent are located on the façade elevation. A large vent is also found on the rear elevation.

**Resource 41. Greenhouse. Circa 1990s. *Noncontributing structure.***

Resource 41 is the greenhouse complex known as the Thomas E. Dixon Memorial Horticultural Center located to the southeast of the domiciliary (Resource 102, 1979–1981) and south of the readjustment counciling service building (Resource T-203, 2005). The greenhouse consists of two gable-roof greenhouses, oriented to the northeast, adjacent to two larger, half-round, metal frame greenhouses to the southeast. A flat-roof picnic shelter supported by wood posts with lattice work on its upper portion is found at the north corner of the row of greenhouses. Two shed-roof, metal panel outbuildings and a gable-roof, metal panel outbuilding are located to the rear of the greenhouses. A wood frame pergula covering plants is also found to the rear of the greenhouses. None of the greenhouses appear to date to the period of significance.

**Resource 45. Maintenance Building. Circa 1980s. *Noncontributing building.***

This maintenance building (Resource 45, circa 1980s) is located in the group of maintenance and utility buildings northeast of Lake Timucuan (Resource M, circa 1930s). The maintenance building (Resource 45, circa 1980s), situated southwest of the utility office and shop building (Resource 17, 1936) and oriented to the northwest, is a one-story, shed-roof equipment shed. The northeast and southwest portions of the building are enclosed with a light stucco exterior and a metal cap along the roofs. The stucco ends of the equipment shed exhibit metal doors and windows with horizontal two-over-two-light, metal sashes. A vehicular entry with a metal, overhead garage door is found on the shed's northeast elevation. The central portion of the shed has

open sides and is three bays wide. The central portion is supported by metal posts with metal rafters that rest on a concrete deck. The roof is sheathed in corrugated metal panels. To the immediate southeast is a three-bay vehicular carport with open sides and a metal roof supported by metal posts.

**Resources 46 and 47. Veterans Affairs Regional Office. 1998 and 2006. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 46 (1998) and its addition, Resource 47 (2006), is located near the northeast corner of the historic district on the west side of Hoover Boulevard. The Veterans Affairs regional office building (Resource 46, 1998), oriented to the northeast, is a three-story, asymmetrical-massed, flat-roof building. Portions of the upper stories are raised on large support piers and the first story is open for parking, storage, and utilities. The building features a series of windows with glass blocks above the main entrances. Windows with sixteen-light, snap-in grids on the lower portion and a decorative pattern on the upper portion are found throughout the majority of the building. The building is clad in marbled cast stone panels. The addition to the building, dating to 2006, is a three-story, flat-roof, square block attached to the southern elevation of the main block of the Veterans Affairs regional office building. The addition is constructed of similar material to the main block, with marbled cast stone panels and similar windows. The first floor of the 2006 addition is open to allow for parking, while the second and third floors provide space for storage and operational offices.

**Resource 56. Irrigation Pump House. 1939. *Contributing building.***

The irrigation pump house (Resource 56, 1939) is located on the east side of Lake Timucuan (Resource M, circa 1930s) adjacent to the footbridge (Resource 66, 1936). The irrigation pump house (Resource 56, 1939), oriented to the northeast, is a one-story, single-bay building with an asymmetrical gable roof. Poured concrete steps with metal railings lead to a single-leaf entry with a metal door along the façade elevation. The building features multi-light, metal awning windows and a water table. The building is clad in light stucco and is covered in a clay tile roof with brackets along the eaves.

**Resource 66. Footbridge. 1936. *Contributing structure.***

The footbridge (Resource 66, 1936) crosses Lake Timucuan (Resource M, circa 1930s) directly south-southwest of the irrigation pump house (Resource 56, 1939). The footbridge (Resource 66, 1936) is an arched bridge with a horizontal wood board deck and wood railings. The deck is supported by horizontal wood beams that rest on concrete piers.

**Resource 71 and 101. Nursing Home. 1973 and 1979–1981. *Noncontributing building.***

The southeast portion of the nursing home, located in the southwest portion of the historic district along Boca Ciega Bay, was constructed in 1973 (Resource 71). This portion of the building is attached along its northwest elevation to another nursing home unit constructed in 1979–1981 (Resource 101). The original portion of the building (Resource 71, 1973), oriented to the northeast, is a one-story, flat-roof, multi-bay building with single-story, flat-roof wings. The façade features a metal, shed-roof porch and an awning supported by metal posts that leads to a double-leaf entry with full-light, metal frame glass doors. The windows throughout this portion of the building (Resource 71, 1973) contain fixed, horizontal, four-light, aluminum frame windows. A partially enclosed, recessed porch is located on the rear elevation. Poured concrete ramps with metal railings provide access to various entries of the building. A rectangular, interior courtyard appears to be located in the center of the building. The foundation of this portion of the nursing home is poured concrete

while the central section is clad in exposed aggregate panels. The upper portion of the building above the window bays appears to be clad in wood panels with a metal cap along the roof's parapet.

The later addition to the nursing home (Resource 101) was constructed in 1979–1981. This addition is attached along its southeast elevation to the earlier portion of the nursing home (Resource 71, 1973). Resource 101 (1979–1981), oriented to the northeast, is a one-story, flat-roof, multi-bay building. The asymmetrical footprint of the building is created by one-story, flat-roof end projections and end wings. The building is clad in materials similar to those of the earlier section of the nursing home (Resource 71, 1973): exposed aggregate panels and vertical wood panels above the windows. The façade features a recessed, double-entry with full-light metal frame automatic doors and windows with one-over-one-light metal sashes. The same sash configuration and materials are found throughout the majority of the building. A poured concrete ramp with metal railings leads to a double-leaf entry on the northwest elevation of the building and the northwest façade projection. A screened-in, recessed porch with square posts and a poured concrete deck is located on the building's rear elevation.

A one-story, flat-roof section with a curvilinear elevation projecting from the southwest elevation connects the two sections of the nursing home building (Resources 101, 1979–1981; and 71, 1973). The connecting section is clad in materials similar to those of the two flanking blocks of the building and features a loading area with a flat-roof, metal porch and metal doors along its northeast elevation. The curvilinear elevation of the connecting section contains a series of large, full-length, metal frame windows separated by stuccoed columns with a stucco clad upper portion.

**Resources 100 and 106. Main Hospital Building and Eye Treatment Center/Ambulatory Surgery Center Addition. 1979–1983 and 2011. *Noncontributing building.***

The main hospital building (Resource 100, 1979–1983) is the current central focus of the historic district, centered within the original elliptical lawn and exhibiting a large footprint. The main hospital building (Resource 100, 1979–1983), oriented to the north, is composed of three rectangularly-massed sections with a series of flat-roof projections with rounded corners. The main five-story section of the current main hospital building (Resource 100, 1979–1983) exhibits poured concrete corners with vertical grooves and support columns. Each story features ribbons of single-light, metal frame windows with curved windows on the first level. Each floor is separated by large concrete panels containing coquina shells along the exterior. The central façade entrance features a flat-roof canopy with a central enclosed elevator section within the canopy. The main entrance contains paired full-light, metal frame automatic doors. Two fountains flank the canopy and façade entry of the main section of the building. A one-story, flat-roof, concrete outpatient section spans the majority of the main section's west elevation and extends beyond the façade wall plane of the main five-story section. This single-story section exhibits two canopies sheathed in concrete panels and curved sections of vertical, grooved concrete. A loading dock is located along the south (rear) elevation of this single-story, western section of the main hospital building (Resource 100, 1979–1983). A large, one-story, flat-roof, concrete section projects from the rear elevation of the five-story main section of the building. This rear section of the building appears to contain mechanical equipment.

Resource 106 is the eye treatment center/ambulatory surgery center addition constructed in 2011. The addition is located along the northeast portion of the main hospital building's façade (Resource 100, 1979–1983). This two-story addition has a flat roof and concrete panels with coquina shells along the exterior to match the exterior of the main hospital building (Resource 100, 1979–1983). An entrance is located on the west elevation. The northwest corner of the addition is rounded to mimic the construction of the main hospital

building (Resource 100, 1979–1983). Ribbons of windows are found along the first and second floors of the eye treatment center/ambulatory surgery center addition (Resource 106, 2011).

**Resource 102. Domiciliary. 1979–1981. *Noncontributing building.***

This domiciliary (Resource 102, 1979–1981) is located southeast of the current main hospital building (Resource 100, 1979–1983) on the south side of Bill Young Boulevard and east of Ford Boulevard. The building, oriented to the north, is comprised of a central, one-story, flat-roof section with four, one-story, flat-roof blocks linked to the central section by connectors. The four, single-story, flat-roof blocks are found to the northeast, southeast, south, and northwest of the domiciliary's central section. The four connecting blocks are all relatively simiar in size to the central section of the domiciliary (Resource 102, 1979–1981) and contain interior courtyards. The central section of the building features a double-leaf entry with full-light, metal frame doors along its façade (north) elevation. Full-length windows with metal panels along the bottom and vertical two-light, metal frame sashes and a light above on the upper half of the window are found throughout the domiciliary (Resource 102, 1979–1981). A loading dock area is found on the west elevation of the central section of the building. The building is clad in exposed agregate panels. The footprint of the resource is rather large but its low profile obscures the building from the majority of the historic district.

**Resource 103. Pump House. Circa 1979–1983. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 103 (circa 1979–1983) is located in the eastern portion of the historic district to the west of one of the water storage tanks (Resource 104, 1979–1983). The pump house building (Resource 103, circa 1979–1983) is southwest of the storage building identified as Resource 11 (1932–1933) and 54 (1938–1939). This pump house (Resource 103, circa 1979–1983), oriented to the north, is a one-story, flat-roof, rusticated concrete block building. The cornice consists of large, exposed aggregate panels. A full-length vent, an entry filled with an overhead metal door, and a pedestrian entry with a metal door are all located along the façade. The building's rear elevation contains a full-length vent and a large bay filled with a metal overhead door.

**Resource 104. Water Storage Tank. 1979–1983. *Noncontributing structure.***

Resource 104 (1979–1983) is located in the eastern portion of the historic district to the southwest of the storage building (Resource 11, 1932–1933 and 54, 1938–1939) and just west of a similar water storage tank (Resoruce 105, circa 2006–2007). Resource 104 (1979–1983) is a large, poured concrete, dome-roof water storage tank with a poured concrete cornice with semi-circular projections along the edge of its roof.

**Resource 105. Water Storage Tank. Circa 2006–2007. *Noncontributing structure.***

Resource 105 (2006–2007) is located in the eastern portion of the historic district to the southwest of the storage building (Resource 11, 1932–1933 and 54, 1938–1939) and immediately east of another water storage tank (Resource 104, 1979–1983). Similar to Resource 104 (1979–1983), this is a large, poured concrete, dome-roof water storage tank (Resource 105, 2006–2007) with a poured concrete cornice with semi-circular projections along the edge of its roof.

**Resource 107. Radiation Oncology Center. 2010. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 107 (2010), the radiation oncology center, is located in the northern portion of the historic district to the east of the main entrance from Bay Pines Boulevard and immediately south of the north boundary wall (Resource A, circa 1930s). Oriented to the south, this is a single-story, nearly rectangular building. A drive extends to the east from the main entrance drive to a circular drive in front of the radiation oncology center (Resource 107, 2010). A parking lot is adjacent to and east of the circular drive. The entance projects from the façade of the building to the circular drive. This façade entrance projection is slightly taller than the majority of the building and has a hip-roof sheathed in clay tiles. The entrance is sheltered by a flat-roof porch. The section of the building to the left of the façade entrance projection also has a hip roof sheathed in clay tiles. The majority of the roof is flat. Large window openings are found to the right of the façade entrance projection and along the right side (east elevation) of the building. A projection extends to the west from near the rear elevation. The building is clad in stucco and its design is sympathetic to the historic designs utilized for buildings dating to the period of significance, although its massing and design clearly date the building to the late twentieth or early twenty-first century.

**Resource 300. Training/Office Building. 2011. *Noncontributing building.***

The training/office building (Resource 300, 2011), is located to the northeast of the domiciliary (Resource 102, 1979–1981). The training/office building (Resource 300, 2011) replaced a modular building that had been erected in 2005. Oriented to the northeast, this is a single-story, rectangular building constructed of concrete block. The exterior is clad in stucco, and the roof is sheathed in standing seam metal.

**Resource CC-1. Connecting Corridor between Resources 1 and 22. 1938–1939.**
***Contributing structure.***

Resource CC-1 (1938–1939) is an enclosed corridor connecting the original main hospital building and the hospital wing (Resources 1, 1932–1933; and 22, 1938–1939). This connecting corridor (Resource CC-1, 1938–1939) is a two-story, gable-roof building featuring decorative, Churrigueresque style, colorful terra cotta elements similar to those adorning the other buildings constructed within the historic district in the 1930s. It is clad in light stucco and the roof is covered in clay tile with small decorative brackets along the eaves. A double-leaf entry with sliding-glass doors, sheltered beneath shed-roof metal awnings, are located on both the east and west elevations of the corridor. Several large multi-pane windows are located on either side of the door enclosing the former open sides of the corridor. The second story windows are arched and feature terra cotta window surrounds, keystones, and sills. The windows contain two-light replacement sashes. Vibrant, polychromatic terra cotta panels with a motif of a diver's portrait flanked with floral elements identical to those on the original main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933) are located in between the two terra cotta stringcourses on the second story elevations of the corridor.

**Resource CC-2. Connecting Corridor between Resources 2, 36, and 37. 1939–1940.**
***Contributing structure.***

Resource CC-2 (1939–1940) is the corridor connecting the two male domiciliaries and associated dining hall and kitchen (Resources 2, 1932–1933; 37 and 36, both 1939–1940). This connecting corridor (Resource CC-2, 1939–1940) is a single-story, gable-roof, open arcaded corridor that follows a curving path between the three buildings. The connecting corridor (Resource CC-2, 1939–1940) features numerous arched openings containing decorative metal railings. The corridor (Resource CC-2) has similar Spanish Colonial Revival style

elements to other campus buildings constructed in the 1930s, but is a much more muted representation of those features. The exterior features a stucco finish and the roof is sheathed in clay tiles. A soldier brick course extends along the base of the walls on the interior of the corridor. The interior floor is poured concrete. At the dining hall and kitchen (Resource 36, 1939–1940) the corridors connect to either side of a gable-roof projecting façade pavilion.

**Resource T-203. Readjustment Counseling Service Building. 2005. *Noncontributing building.***

The readjustment counseling service building (Resource T-203, 2005) is located northeast of the greenhouse (Resource 41, circa 1990s) and east of the domiciliary (Resource 102, 1979–1981). The readjustment counseling service building (Resource T-203, 2005), oriented to the northeast, is a one-story, twelve-bay (w/w/w/w/w/d/d/w/w/w/w/w), flat-roof modular building. The building features a wide cornice clad in metal and a Dryvit water table. Narrow one-over-one-light metal sash windows are found throughout the building. The façade elevation contains two central pedestrian entries, each with a single-leaf metal door. This entry is accessible via a concrete and stucco ramp with metal railings. The southeast and northwest elevations have additional single-leaf entries with metal doors accessible via concrete and stucco staircases with metal railings. The building is covered in a Dryvit exterior finish.

**Resource A. North Boundary Wall. Circa 1930s. *Contributing structure.***

Resource A (circa 1930s) is the wall that extends along the south side of Bay Pines Boulevard and the northern border of the historic district. It is a stucco knee wall featuring stucco piers and caps. The wall steps up in height to the posts at the main and eastern entrances from Bay Pines Boulevard. The slightly taller entrance posts feature larger caps with concrete spheres rising from the top and scrolled stucco brackets between the main post and smaller extensions on two sides. At the east entrance the knee wall steps up to slightly taller posts that feature larger but less decorated caps, topped with modern metal lamps.

**Resource B. Smoking Shelter. Circa 2000s. *Noncontributing structure.***

Resource B is located in close proximity to the façade of the original main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933). Resource B (circa 2000s) is a hip-roof, frame smoking shelter with latticework on all elevations. The structure is covered with a clay tile roof and is supported by a poured concrete deck.

**Resource C. Picnic Shelter. Circa 2000s. *Noncontributing structure.***

A picnic shelter (Resource C, circa 2000s) is located along the western property boundary near Boca Ciega Bay, directly west of the original main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933). Resource C (circa 2000s) is a polygonal picnic shelter supported with metal columns that rest on a concrete pad. The roof is sheathed in clay tiles. A concrete helicopter pad is found just southwest of the picnic shelter.

**Resource D. Lagoon Shelter. 2005. *Noncontributing structure.***

The lagoon shelter (Resource D, circa 2005) is located along the western historic district boundary west of the picnic shelter (Resource C, circa 2000s) along Boca Ciega Bay. The lagoon shelter (Resource D, circa 2005) is a one-story, stucco clad structure with a clay tile roof. The structure features a metal door and individual glass blocks along the upper portion of its elevations. A flat-roof, metal porch with metal posts and a concrete pad spans the width of the structure's southwest elevation.

**Resource E. Picnic Shelter. Circa 2000s. *Noncontributing* structure.**

This picnic shelter (Resource E, circa 2000s) is located along the southwest historic district boundary to the southwest of the male domiciliary (Resource 37, 1939–1940). This is a polygonal picnic shelter supported with metal columns that rest on a concrete pad. The roof is sheathed in clay tiles.

**Resource F. Fisher House. 2002. *Noncontributing building.***

The Fisher House (Resource F, 2002) is located directly north of Lake Timucuan (Resource M, circa 1930s) and to the east of the main entrance drive. The Fisher House (Resource F, 2002), oriented to the south, is a two-story, three-bay, hip-roof building with one-story, hip-roof wings. A central, two-story, gable-roof pavilion is found on the façade featuring a recessed, arched, double-leaf entry with modern, twelve-light wood panel doors. The arch exhibits a decorative surround with a large keystone and voussoirs. The pavilion features modern tripartite windows with fixed, ten-light sashes. The majority of the windows throughout the building have the same sash configuration. The windows and doors contain simple surrounds. A stringcourse is found below the first story windows as well as below the second story windows. A raised patio with a decorative railing spans the width of the building's façade. Double-leaf, multi-light doors located on the façade of the wings provide access to the patio. A one-story, hip-roof projection extends from the building's rear elevation. An additional patio is located to the rear of the building. The Fisher House (Resource F, 2002) is clad in light stucco and covered with a clay tile roof.

**Resource G. Bay Pines National Cemetery. 1933. *Contributing site.***

According to the National Register Bulletin, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, "National Cemeteries administered by the Veterans Administration are eligible because they have been designated by Congress as primary memorials to the military history of the United States."[20] The Bay Pines National Cemetery (Resource G, 1933) occupies the southeast corner of the historic district. The cemetery includes a cemetery memorial (Resource 33, 1937) and a carillon memorial (Resource J, 1995). The cemetery originally contained 21 acres and was designed with forty-two symmetrical sections. The cemetery's capacity for burials was filled by 1964. The cemetery reopened for interments in 1984 after hedges were removed, and the areas between the symmetrical sections were opened to burials. These modifications and the erection of above ground vaults for cremated remains created space for approximately 4,000 additional interments. The Bay Pines National Cemetery was increased in size by six additional acres in 1997. The acreage was transferred from the medical center to the cemetery.[21]

The main entry to the cemetery passes between two concrete piers with bronze plaques and leads to a drive that encircles the majority of the original portion of the cemetery. Flanking the drive are live oaks with spanish moss. That portion of the cemetery encompassed by the drive is filled with even rows of flat, in-ground grave markers. The large cemetery memorial (Resource 33, 1937) is located at the northwest portion of the cemtery, and the carillon memorial (Resource J, 1995) is found at the southeast portion of the original section of the cemtery. The majority of the southwest portion of the cemetery, adjacent to the southern portion of the

[20] United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin:How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1997), 36.

[21] *Bay Pines VA Healthcare System 75 Years of Healing:1933-2008*, 2008, located in the medical library of the Bay Pines VA Healthcare System, Bay Pines Florida, 5.

historic district boundary, is open and contains one very long and several smaller vault structures with separate vaults for the interment of cremated remains.

An additional feature of the cemetery is a pyramidal-roof funeral service pavilion supported by round concrete columns. The funeral service pavilion appears to have been constructed after 2004 and contains a stone or concrete paver floor, multiple ceiling fans, three stucco benches, and a large brick block with concrete cap situated behind two wood podiums. The roof of the shelter is sheathed in clay tile or similar material and features visible rafter tails.

**Resource H. POW/MIA Monument. 1988. *Noncontributing object.***

Resource H (1988) is located to the immediate west and near the entrance to the Bay Pines National Cemetery (Resource G, 1933) in the southeast portion of the historic district. The POW/MIA monument (Resource H, 1988) is situated on a circular concrete pad surrounded by highly manicured shrubbery with a wide concrete path leading to it. The monument features a polished granite panel rising from a polished granite base. It features an image of a prisoner of war and an inscription that reads, “dedicated to the prisoners of war and those missing in action whose supreme sacrifice has helped keep our nation ever free.” The monument was donated by American EX-POW chapters, Barbed Wire Seminole Gulf Coast, Florida State #1, and friends, as indicated by additional inscriptions at the base of the monument. The monument is flanked by polished granite benches each inscribed along the front with the words, “American Ex-Prisoners of War.”

**Resource I. Water Plant Outbuilding. Circa 1990s. *Noncontributing building*.**

Resource I (circa 1990s) is located in the very southeast corner of the historic district directly southeast of the Bay Pines National Cemetery (Resource G, 1933) and adjacent to an associated water basin. The water plant outbuilding (Resource I, circa 1990s), oriented to the west, is a small, one-story, hip-roof building. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The façade elevation contains one single-leaf entry with a metal door and the north elevation contains a large vent. The south elevation has a vehicular bay with an overhead metal door. The building is clad in stucco.

**Resource J. Carillon Memorial. 1995. *Noncontributing structure*.**

Resource J (1995) is located within the Bay Pines National Cemetery (Resource G, 1933) which is situated in the southeast corner of the property. The carillon memorial (Resource J, 1995) contains three bells with electronic chimes. It features a stone placed in front of the base of the structure that features two commemorative plaques. The first plaque acknowledges the donor while the second one reads, “Amvets dedicated this carillon as a living memorial to America’s Veterans who served their country honorably for the cause of freedom… as these bells ring… honored dead rest… freedom lives.”

**Resource K. Bay Pines Federal Credit Union. 1985. *Noncontributing building*.**

Resource K (1985) is located in the southeastern portion of the historic district between the domiciliary (Resource 102, 1979–1981) and the Bay Pines National Cemetery (Resource G, 1933). The Bay Pines Federal Credit Union (Resource K, 1985) is housed in a one-story, flat-roof, four-bay (w/d/w/ww), square-shape building. An exterior ATM machine is located within an enclosed metal and glass vestibule on the northeast corner of the façade elevation and a flat-roof canopy extends from the southwest elevation. The canopy, supported by several narrow concrete piers, provides shelter for a four-lane vehicular drive-through for the credit union. The building features a concrete or Dryvit panel exterior with narrow concrete support piers

extending beyond the exterior walls throughout the building. The primary double-leaf entry on the façade elevation contains aluminum frame glass doors. Modern aluminum windows are featured throughout the building.

**Resource L. Pesticide Storage. Circa 1960s. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource L (circa 1960s) is located northeast of the garage and animal house (Resource 12, 1932–1933). The pesticide storage building (Resource L, circa 1960s), oriented to the northwest, is a small, one-story, front-gable, concrete block building. The roof is sheathed in rolled asphalt and a single-leaf entry with a metal door is found on the façade.

**Resource M. Lake Timucuan. Circa 1930s. *Contributing site.***

Lake Timucuan (Resource M, circa 1930s) is a lake located at the west end of the former elliptical lawn opposite the original main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933). Lake Timucuan appears to be a man-made feature, as an examination of a 1926 aerial map of the area indicates a larger lake to the east-northeast of Lake Timucan.[22] A remnant of the larger lake may be located to the northeast of the laundry building (Resource 13, 1932–1933). Lake Timucuan (Resource M) appears to have been created during the initial construction of the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital. The lake has an irregular shape with a narrow neck extending northwest toward the Fisher House (Resource F, 2002). The footbridge (Resource 66, 1936) extends over the narrow neck near the main portion of the lake. Named for the former local Timucuan Indians, the lake is a contributing site to the hospital district. Lake Timucuan (Resource M, circa 1930s) served as a landscape feature to beautify the hospital grounds and as a recreational feature for patients. The hospital's patients from the period of significance could simply enjoy walking around the lake and across the footbridge (Resource 66, 1936) and viewing the wildlife or fishing along the banks of the lake. Lake Timucuan (Resource M, circa 1930s) also currently serves as a source of water for irrigation purposes within the historic district. The lake originally balanced the former elliptical lawn with the original main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933) located at the opposite end of the ellipse from the lake. An aerial photograph that appears to date to the period of significance depicts the lake with an outline similar to its current boundaries.[23]

[22] Pinellas County Public Works, "Aerial Photographic Map, Pinellas County, Florida, March-April-May 1926, copyright by W.L. Hamilton," located on the World Wide Web on the Pinellas County Public Works website at: http://pubgis.co.pinellas.fl.us/pairs/frames.cfm. Accessed March 2012.

[23] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Medical Media Department of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida.

In February 1931, it was announced that the state of Florida would receive $900,000 for the proposed VA home and hospital. At least ninety communities within the state applied to receive the federal health facility. It was estimated the home and hospital would expand over the next ten years after it opened, with the ability after its initial expansion to contain between 4,000 or 5,000 patients within the campus.[24] At least five sites within the St. Petersburg area were inspected as possible locations for the new VA facility. Local leadership worked to gain the VA home and hospital for St. Petersburg, and included: the Mayor of St. Petersburg, the Honorable J.D. Pearce, and a National Republican Committee member, Clara M. Grace. Land was acquired in Pinellas County (in which St. Petersburg is the county seat) through the local committee at Seminole Point, to persuade the government to locate the facility near St. Petersburg. The land was offered to the federal government for the construction of the VA home and hospital. President Herbert Hoover approved the Seminole Point site in May 1931, and the administrator of the VA accepted the land in Pinellas County in June 1931.[25]

In October 1931, the head of the Construction Service of the VA announced that the new facility at Seminole Point was to be completed within a four year span at a cost of approximately $4,000,000. By December 1931, bids for construction of the VA home and hospital were requested by the government. It was estimated that approximately 400 workers would be needed for the first ten months of construction at the site.[26] The contract for the construction of the new VA home and hospital at Seminole Point was awarded to an Indiana firm in February 1932. The lowest bid for the initial construction of the facility was nearly $638,000. Construction began on the new federal facility in February 1932.[27]

The first few buildings of the new VA home and hospital were completed in January 1933.[28] The VA Regional Office was transferred to the new facility from Jacksonville in January 1933. On March 16, 1933, with seventeen patients, the new VA home and hospital officially opened. [29] The Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital initially served veterans from Florida, southern Georgia, and other areas of the south.[30] The Bay Pines Cemetery opened in March 1933.[31] As demand increased, additional buildings were built within the domiciliary and general medical campus. A domiciliary barracks for women veterans (Resource 24) was completed in

[24] "15 Buildings to Be Erected on Site Here," unknown newspaper, August 1931, located in the "Bay Pines History: June 28,1930 – Dec. 1932" archives binder at the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida; I. J. McDonald, "New Soldiers' Home Opens Today," unknown newspaper, March 16, 1933, located in the "Bay Pines History: January 1933 – November 1935" archives binder at the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida.
[25] *VA Medical Center, Bay Pines, Florida: 50th Anniversary*, 1983, located in the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida, 1.
[26] Frank A. Kennedy, "Room to Accommodate 4,000 Veterans," unknown newspaper, October 1931, located in the "Bay Pines History: June 28, 1930 – Dec. 1932" archives binder at the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida, 1.
[27] "Barnes Awarded U.S. Contract on NHDVS," *St. Petersburg Advocate*, February 12, 1932, located in the "Bay Pines History: June 28, 1930 – Dec. 1932" archives binder at the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida, 1.
[28] Ibid, 2.
[29] *Bay Pines VA Healthcare System 75 Years of Healing:1933-2008*, 2008, located in the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida, 1.
[30] "500 Veterans to Get Government Care in Newest Institution," unknown newspaper, March 4, 1933, located in the "Bay Pines History: Jan. 1933 – Nov. 1935" archives binder at the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida.
[31] Ibid, 5.

1938, an additional wing (Resource 22, 1938–1939) was added to the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933) to increase bed capacity from 249 to 444 beds, and another domiciliary barracks (Resource 37) was completed in 1940 for an additional 380 beds as well as a new dining hall and kitchen (Resource 36).[32]

Constructed during the Great Depression, the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District provided much needed employment and economic support to the local community through the wages paid and supplies purchased for construction and operation of the hospital. The statewide significance is also evidenced by its role as a regional medical and domiciliary center that provided general medical, surgical, and domiciliary care. The VA Regional Office also administered programs such as providing pensions, compensation, insurance, and burial benefits to veterans throughout Florida. The Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District's regional identity is also evident in the design of the buildings that utilized the elaborate Churrigueresque architectural style to create a local landmark. The home and hospital remained important to the state and local community thoughout the period of significance, as it expanded to care for additional patients and serve as an economic catalyst for the local community.

Health and Medicine

The Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Health and Medicine at the state level because of the role the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District played in the mission of the federal government through the VA to provide quality domiciliary and health care to the nation's veterans, primarily those who served in World War I and World War II. Thousands of veterans, from Florida and surrounding states received subsidized domiciliary, general medical, and surgical care during the period of significance that they may not have received if the federal government had not provided such treatment for them. The Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital was praised by the administrator of the Veterans Administration, General Frank T. Hines, as "the finest in the country."[33] The decision to build the new VA home and hospital in Pinellas County was a tribute to the climate, topography, and setting of the area.[34] The site had numerous qualities that made it an ideal place to establish a veterans home and hospital. Some of these qualities included its its location on a sub-penninsula reaching into Boca Ciega Bay, and the area was considered ideal for its recreation, climate, and healthy environment. Supposedly, in seeking a site on which to build a "Health City" in past years, the American Medical Association considered St. Petersburg at the time to be one of the most healthful spots in the world.[35] The article specifically recognized the selection of the Seminole site as "unqualified recognition of the matchless climate of Pinellas peninsula which has been known since 1885 as the most healthful place in the United States."[36]

[32] "Proud of the Past – Preparing for the Future," 3.
[33] "Home is Called Best in Nation by Gen. Hines," unknown newspaper, October 26, 1934, located in the "Bay Pines History: Jan. 1933 – Nov. 1935" archives binder at the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida, 1.
[34] "NHDVS Pays Tribute to Climate of Pinellas County," *St. Petersburg Times*, May 27, 1931, located in the "Bay Pines History: 1902 – May 8, 1932, Vol I" archives binder at the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida, 1.
[35] Ibid, 2–3.
[36] Ibid, 1.

The Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital initially served veterans from Florida, southern Georgia, and other areas of the south.[37] The home and hospital opened with the transfer of seventeen patients and by 1938 the bed capacity had increased from from 249 to 444 beds with the addition of a domiciliary for women. As demand for services and accomodations increased, even more new construction was completed. Another domiciliary (Resource 37) was completed in 1940 for an additional 380 beds as well as a new dining hall and kitchen.[38] At the end of June 1940, the capacity of the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital was 444 hospital beds and 824 domiciliary beds.[39] By mid-1945 the capacity of the facility was 604 hospital beds and 824 domiciliary beds.[40] The Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital had 822 authorized domiciliary beds at the end of June 1947, with 738 of the domiciliary beds filled. There were nearly 1,200 domiciliary admissions during fiscal year 1947 (from July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947). There were 440 authorized hospital beds at the end of the fiscal year 1947. Designated a general medical and surgical hospital, the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital had 427 patients at the end of June 1947, including: twelve tuberculosis patients; seventy-nine neuropsychiatric patients; and 336 general medical and surgical patients.[41] For the fiscal year ending June 1949, the Bay Pines Home and Hospital had 1,010 domiciliary admissions and 998 discharges. Of the 813 authorized domiciliary beds, 793 beds were in use at the end of the 1949 fiscal year. Of the 430 authorized hospital beds at the end of the 1949 fiscal year, 382 were filled with patients on June 30, 1949, including: twenty-six tuberculosis patients; ninety-three neuropsychiatric patients; and 263 general medical and surgical patients.[42] At the end of June 1950, the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital had a capacity of 813 authorized domiciliary and 395 hospital beds. During the 1950 fiscal year the Bay Pines Home and Hospital had 928 domiciliary admissions and 935 discharges.[43]

The VA regional office was also located at the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital. While not providing direct patient care, the regional office served veterans with assistance in pensions, compensation, and insurance. The Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District continues to serve as a physical reminder of domiciliary and medical care provided by the federal government through the VA to veterans throughout the period of significance.

[37] "500 Veterans to Get Government Care in Newest Institution," unknown newspaper, March 4, 1933, located in the "Bay Pines History: Jan. 1933 – Nov. 1935" archives binder at the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida.
[38] "Proud of the Past – Preparing for the Future," 3.
[39] *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1940* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1941): 119.
[40] *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1945* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1946): 126.
[41] *Administrator of Veterans Affairs Annual Report for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1947* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1948): 96, 134.
[42] *Administrator of Veterans Affairs Annual Report for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1949* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1950): 118, 158.
[43] *Administrator of Veterans Affairs Annual Report for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1950* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1951): 139, 185.

## Area of Significance: Criterion C

Architecture

The Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District is eligible at the state level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent and only example of a Period II Second Generation Veterans general medical and surgical hospital with domiciliary services utilizing the Churrigueresque architectural style. This architectural style is similar to the Spanish Colonial Revival style popular in Florida during the first half of the twentieth century. The Churrigueresque style is derived from the architect Don Jose Churriguera (1650-1723) of Salamanca, Spain, and is characterized by elaborate and lavish ornamentation often with twisted columns, scrollwork, and decorative entry surrounds.[44] The Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District also includes characteristics similar to the other two examples of this sub-type of Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospital, such as its location on a large tract of land, incorporating a cemetery into its design, a monumental main building, the use of a single architectural style during the period of significance creating a cohesive setting, the former ellipse, and curvilinear drives and sidewalks. The Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District also displays a variation of the standardized designs developed for Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933) is similar in design and massing to the main building (1933) at Roseburg, Oregon, except for the use of different architectural styles. The convalescent building (1933) at Roseburg is also similar in massing and design to the two male domiciliaries (Resources 2, 1932–1933; and 37, 1939–1940) at Bay Pines, again, other than the use of different architectural styles. The Roseburg buildings were constructed in red brick utilizing Classical Revival decorative elements. Standardized designs appear to have also been utilized for some of the maintenance/utility buildings within the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District. The patient buildings at the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District were constructed in a linear pattern along the edge of the lagoon and bay or along the edge of the former elliptical lawn. This linear pattern of buildings within the historic district strongly relates to the unique setting of the property along Boca Ciega Bay with the design emphasizing the gulf breezes and picturesque views of the bay.

## Integrity

As a historic district eligible under both Criteria A and C, the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District should retain a high degree of integrity of the resources' physical characteristics, including materials, workmanship, and design, and more ephemeral characteristics related to the historic district as a whole, such as location, setting, association, and feeling. Design refers to both the individual resources and the historic district as a whole. Although the resources within the historic district do not have to be individually exceptional, the resources and the historic district as a whole have to continue to reflect the spatial patterns and associations of the hospital campus dating to the period of significance. To retain integrity under Criterion A, the individual resources must retain those character-defining features that are necessary to convey their role in the mission of the federal government, through the VA, to provide domiciliary, general medical, and surgical care to veterans throughout the state. These features are often found in the overall form, massing, and scale of

[44] Cyril M. Harris, *American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1998), 60; Ward Bucher, *Dictionary of Building Preservation* (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1996), 97.

the buildings and their relationship to one another within the historic district. To retain integrity under Criterion C, the individual resources must retain those character-defining features identified with the design of the specific building type and hospital sub-type as defined in the MPDF. This includes those features required under Criterion A, as well as noteworthy stylistic details and historical materials.

The Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District continues to serve as a medicial facility and retains much of its original appearance dating to the period of significance when the contributing resources were constucted. Contributing buildings retain most of their character defining details, particularly those that display Churrigueresque ornamentation.

Several major changes have occurred to the campus layout. Approximately 359 acres of land in the southeast portion of the hospital property were transferred to the Pinellas County Planning and Development Commission for a recreation park in 1966.[45] In 1973, approximately 59.83 acres of land containing the staff residential quarters across the lagoon were transferred to the District Board of Trustees of St. Petersburg Junior College and the School Board of Pinellas County. In 1974, approximately 17.6 acres of land were deeded to the Florida Department of Transportation for highway and sidewalk improvements along Bay Pines Boulevard.[46] Three of the staff residences and an associated detached garage have been demolished possibly for the expansion of the adjacent highways, Tom Stuart Causeway and Bay Pines Boulevard. The two remaining staff residences are separated from the historic district by these enlarged roadways and the lagoon. A large elliptical lawn filled with trees originally served as a central design feature of the historic district. The ellipse was originally encompassed by a paved drive. Only the eastern portion of the former ellipse remains somewhat intact, although it is filled with parking lots to service patients of the current main hospital building and its recent addition (Resources 100, 1979–1983; 106, 2011), located in the middle of the former elliptical lawn. The construction of the current main hospital building and its addition (Resources 100, 1979–1983; 106, 2011) also altered the internal circulation pattern within the historic district. The original main building (Resource 1, 1932–1933) is located at the western end of the former ellipse, while at the opposite end Lake Timucuan (Resource M, circa 1930s) provides a designed water feature within the historic district landscape. The south portion of the ellipse was anchored by the recreation building (Resource 20,1934–1935) and the north portion served as the connection to the formal entry drive, which was divided into two lanes separated by a landscaped median extending northward to the current Bay Pines Boulevard. Between the two lanes of the main entry drive was the flag pole (Resource 16, 1933). The main, formal entrance drive has been altered with the removal of the parallel lanes that originally extended from Bay Pines Boulevard south to the drive encompassing the ellipse, although the flag pole appears to remain in its original position. The north, west, and south portions of the drive that originally encompassed the ellipse no longer remain. A third entry from Bay Pines Boulevard into the historic district near its current western boundary appears to also have been removed, although the northern portion of the original drive that extends between the lagoon, the former main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933), and the female domiciliary (Resource 24, 1937–1938) remains. The original southern portion of this drive was removed to accommodate the construction of the nursing home (Resources 71, 1973; and 101, 1979–1981). The nurses' quarters (1932–1933), a two-story dormatory, was demolished in 1983 and two six-car garages (both dating to 1936) associated with the nurses' quarters were removed in 1979. A small gate house (1933), formerly located adjacent to the main entrance and Bay Pines Boulevard, was demolished in

[45] Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Medical Center, History of Bay Pines VA Healthcare System, 2008, located in the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida, 3–4.
[46] Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Medical Center, History of Bay Pines VA Healthcare System, 2008, located in the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida, 4–5.

1979. The water tower (1932) was demolished in 1989. Modifications have also taken place in the Bay Pines National Cemetery after the period of significance. Hedges were removed and the spaces separating the sections of the cemetery were reduced in size during the 1980s to accommodate additional interments. Above ground vaults for cremated remains have also been added to the cemetery, along with additional land to expand the cemetery. Alterations to the design of the historic district after the period of significance include the loss of acreage originally associated with the facility, the reconfiguration of the internal circulation system, alterations to the ellipse, the loss of buildings dating to the period of significance, the construction of buildings within the historic district, and modifications to the cemetery after the period of significance. These alterations impact the overall design and setting of the historic district. While the majority of the former ellipse has been filled with parking lots and the current main hospital and the eye treatment center/ambulatory surgery center addition (Resources 100, 1979–1983; 160, 2011), the physical anchors of the ellipse remain in the original main building (Resource 1, 1932–1933), Lake Timucuan (Resource M, circa 1930s) and the recreation building (Resource 20, 1934–1935). The flag pole (Resource 16, 1933) continues to serve as a focal point of the historic district as it is clearly visible from the main entrance to the facility from Bay Pines Boulevard. Although the historic district has lost some of its buildings and structures dating to the period of significance, no major contributing buildings relating to patient treatment, administration, recreational, and maintenance/utilities have been demolished. The cemetery continues to provide large, open vistas similar to the period of significance.

Period II (constructed from the late 1920s to 1950) Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, including the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital, attempted to utilize the natural attributes of the site in the placement of buildings, the use of curvilinear sidewalks and drives, introduction of water features, and the spatial use of open lawns and wooded areas. The integrity of the historic district's landscape has been impacted by the introduction of later buildings, structures, parking lots, and the loss of the acreage containing the former officiers' residences and the current War Veterans' Memorial Park. The increase in parking lots, especially in the western portion of the historic district, diminishes the integrity of the landscape. Parking lots have been created after the period of significance east and north of the current main hospital building (Resource 100 and 106, 1979–1983 and 2011), near the lagoon in the northwest portion of the historic district, to the east of the domiciliary (Resource 102, 1979–1981), and west of the Veterans Affairs Regional Office building and its addition (Resource 46, 1998; Resource 47, 2006). While parking lots increase the amount of paved surfaces within the historic district, they continue to provide the open spatial configuration associated with the historic district's early design. Another large feature of the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District that continues to reflect its large open spatial configuration is the Bay Pines National Cemetery (Resource G, 1933) located in the southeastern portion of the historic district. Lake Timucuan (Resource M, circa 1930s) continues to serve as a decorative water feature within the landscape, providing patients and members a visually stimulating design element within the historic district. Lake Timucuan (Resource M, circa 1930s) also serves as a water source for irrigation throughout the historic district. Much of the extreme southern and eastern portions of the historic district remain heavily wooded. The introduction of the nursing home (Resources 71, 1973; and 101, 1979-1981) after the period of significance diminishes the integrity of the landscape, but this noncontributing resource is located along the edge of the bay in a similar fashion to the patient buildings and domiciliaries of the historic district dating to the period of significance. The nursing home (Resources 71, 1973; and 101, 1979-1981) is also primarily a single-story structure that is partially obscured by trees. While the substantial footprint of the domiciliary (Resource 102, 1979–1981) also diminishes the integrity of the landscape, its low, single-story profile does not detract from the contributing buildings of the historic district. The integrity of the landscape has been dimished though changes in the use of land within the historic district.

New buildings, parking lots, and roadways have increased the amount of paved surface. The historic district continues to provide open areas, and the spatial configuration and relationships between main buildings remain identifiable, although diminished by intrusions of later buildings.

Changes to buildings dating to the period of significance include replacement windows, doors, and roofs, enclosed windows, doors and porches, as well as additions. Replacement windows are found on the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933), storehouse (Resource 11, 1932–1933), garage and animal house (Resource 12, 1932–1933), recreation building (Resource 20, 1934–1935), hospital wing (Resource 22, 1938–1939), female domiciliary (Resource 24, 1937–1938), guard station (Resource 35, 1938–1939), subsistence storehouse (Resource 54, 1938–1939), and the connecting corridor (Resource CC-1, 1938–1939) between the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933) and the hospital wing (Resource 22, 1938–1939). The male domiciliary (Resource 2, 1932–1933) retains the majority of its original double-hung sashes. The fixed, divided light sashes of the recreation building (Resource 20, 1934–1935) and the guard station (Resource 35, 1938–1939), and the double-hung replacement sashes of the female domiciliary (Resource 24, 1937–1938) are sympathetic in design to the original divided light double-hung sashes. The fixed one-over-one replacement sashes of the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933) and the hospital wing (Resource 22, 1938–1939) diminishes the integrity of these resources because they do not reflect the double-hung, divided light sashes dating to the period of significance. Replacement doors are found on the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933), male domiciliary (Resource 2, 1932–1933), storehouse (Resource 11, 1932–1933), laundry (Resource 13, 1932–1933), utility office and shop (Resource 17, 1936), hospital wing (Resource 22, 1938–1939), female domiciliary (Resource 24, 1937–1938), male domiciliary (Resource 37, 1939–1940), and the connecting corridor (Resource CC-1, 1938–1939) between the original main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933) and the hospital wing (Resource 22, 1938–1939). The replacement windows and doors diminish integrity of design, materials, and workmanship of the buildings because they do not reflect the windows and doors originally installed. Enclosed windows can be found on the storehouse (Resource 11, 1932–1933) and enclosed openings are found on the shops building (Resource 19, 1934). Enclosed porches are found on the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933), male domiciliaries (Resources 2, 1932–1933; and 37, 1938–1939) and hospital wing (Resource 22, 1938–1939). While they have been altered, the locations of the enclosed windows, doors, and porches are clearly visible. Additions, mainly for egress or accessibility, can be found on the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933), storehouse (Resource 11, 1932–1933), garage and animal house (Resource 12, 1932–1933), laundry (Resource 13, 1932–1933), shops building (Resource 19, 1934), and guard station (Resource 35, 1938–1939). These modifications diminish integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, but do not automatically render a resource noncontributing because the historic resources continue to retain the majority of their character defining architectural details dating to the period of significance and retain sufficient integrity to contribute to the historic district. However, these modifications can cumulatively impact the integrity of the resources and the historic district as a whole. Even with these cumulative modifications, the resources continue to contribute to the significance of the historic district. The interiors of the majority of the buildings within the historic district appear to have lost integrity due to alterations made over time to adapt to changing use and standards in medical care. The first-floor and basement lobbies of the original main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933) retain original elements such as exposed ceiling beams and floor tile, and are contributing interior spaces within the historic district.

The introduction of buildings to the historic district setting after the period of significance can diminish integrity of design and setting, especially buildings with large footprints or massing. Eight of the twenty-six noncontributing resources, or slightly less than one-third of the noncontributing resources, are smaller

buildings and structures, including maintenance, service, and utility buildings, constructed after 1950 that do not visually impact the larger contributing resources or the relationships between the contributing resources. These smaller resources include the smoking shelter (Resource B, circa 2000s), the lagoon and picnic shelters (Resources D, 2005; C and E, both circa 2000s), the POW/MIA monument (Resource H, 1988), the water plant outbuilding (Resource I, circa 1990s), the pesticide storage building (Resource L, circa 1960s), and the emergency generator building (Resource 40, 1979). However, several major buildings were constructed after the period of significance and include the current main hospital building and its addition (Resources 100, 1979–1983; 106, 2011), the nursing home building (Resources 71, 1973; and 101, 1979-1981), the domiciliary building (Resource 102, 1979-1981), and the Veterans Affairs Regional Office building and its addition (Resources 46, 1998; Resource 47, 2006).

The major intrusion within the landscape of the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District is the introduction of the current main hospital building (Resource 100,1979–1983) and its 2011 addition the eye treatment center/ambulatory surgery center (Resource 106), located in the middle of the former elliptical lawn. The majority of the western portion of the current main hospital building (Resource 100,1979–1983), facing the original main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933), is a single-story, flat-roof section. A similar flat-roof section also extends from the rear of the building to the south. In total, these two flat-roof sections, with a much lower profile than the five-story portion of the building, appear to make up approximately 50 percent of the building's footprint, including the footprint of the two-story façade addition dating to 2011 (Resource 106). The five-story, flat-roof portion of the current main hospital building (Resource 100,1979–1983) is taller than the original domiciliary and hospital buildings of the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District and has a larger footprint. There is no doubt the current main hospital building (Resource 100,1979–1983) and its addition (Resource 106, 2011) are an intrusion within the historic district landscape dating to after the period of significance and diminishes the integrity of the landscape through its massing, placement within the original elliptical lawn, and by changing the focus of the historic district from the contributing hospital and domiciliary buildings. The large, five-story, flat-roof building and two-story flat-roof addition are not harmonious with the scale and design of the buildings dating to the period of significance. However, the current main hospital building (Resource 100, 1979–1983), while much taller than the historic buildings, is partially obscured from much of the historic district by contributing resources and mature vegetation. Parking lots containing trees are found to the east and north of the current main hospital building (Resource 100,1979–1983), and the remaining lawn surrounding the flag pole (Resource 16, 1933) continues to retain mature trees. Mature trees are also found to the front of the original main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933), hospital wing (Resource 22, 1938–1939), and the nursing home (Resources 71, 1973; and 101, 1979–1981). These trees partially obscure the lower floors of the current main hospital building (Resource 100,1979–1983) from much of the historic district, mitigating its visual impact within the landscape. Even now, as one approaches Bay Pines Boulevard from the west heading eastward along Tom Stuart Causeway near the lagoon, the first elements visible within the historic district are the bright red roofs and yellow exteriors of the original main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933), the hospital wing (Resource 22, 1938–1939), and the female domiciliary (Resource 24, 1937–1938). The Veterans Affairs Regional Office and its addition (Resources 46, 1998; 47, 2006) is a three-story building located in the northeast corner of the historic district and does not detract from the hospital and domiciliary buildings dating to the period of significance. The Veterans Affairs Regional Office and addition (Resources 46, 1998; 47, 2006) is also partially obscured by trees. These modifications do diminish integrity of the historic district's design and setting. Of the buildings introduced after the period of significance, only the current main hospital building and its addition (Resources 100, 1979–1983; 106, 2011) redirects attention from

the elaborately ornamented patient and domiciliary buildings dating to the period of significance. These later buildings do not follow the architectural traditions of the Churrigueresque and Spanish Colonial Revival architectural styles seen in the contributing buildings, but other than the current main hospital building (Resource 100, 1979–1983) and the Veterans Affairs Regional Office and its addition (Resources 46, 1998; 47, 2006), the scale of the post-1950 buildings does not dominate the historic district's landscape. Additionally, the construction techniques of the current main hospital building and its addition (Resources 100, 1979–1983; 106, 2011), the nursing home building (Resources 71, 1973; and 101, 1979-1981), the domiciliary building (Resource 102, 1979–1981), and the Veterans Affairs Regional Office building and its addition (Resources 46, 1998; 47, 2006) clearly date to the latter decades of the twentieth and twenty-first century and differentiate them from the buildings erected during the period of significance. The lower portions of the current main hospital building and its eye treatment center/ambulatory surgery center addition (Resources 100, 1979–1983; 106, 2011) are partially obscurred from the majority of the historic district by mature vegetation and buildings that contribute to the historic district. The setbacks created by the large single-story west and south sections of the current main hospital building (Resource 100, 1979–1983) also mitigate the effect of the five-story portion of the noncontributing building on the nearby contributing buildings. The current main hospital building (Resource 100, 1979–1983) does not visually dominate the historic district's contributing buildings because the five-story portion of the building is approximately 350 feet from the nearest contributing resource.

Although the cumulative effect of modifications, loss of buildings and land, construction of buildings, and the reconfiguration of the internal circulation system diminishes integrity of design and setting, the historic district continues to reflect the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital during the period of significance. The evolution of the historic district buildings and setting does not reach a point where it is no longer eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling to convey the significance of the historic district. The Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District continues to communicate its sense of time and place as a home and hospital constructed during the period of significance and its connection to other veterans hospitals of this typology.

## Historical Narrative

In the early twentieth century, the area containing Bay Pines was located in Hillsborough County, with Tampa as the largest city within the county. Residents of the western portion of Hillsborough County felt their needs were being overlooked while Tampa prospered, and through the efforts of the local newspaper and residents, Pinellas County was created in 1912. The newly created county's economy relied primarily on three areas: tourism, citrus production, and the retrieval of sponges in the shallow waters adjacent to the county. The tourist industry was concentrated in the southern portion of the county, including St. Petersburg. Citrus production was mainly found in the central portion of Pinellas County, while the sponge industry was primarily located in the county's northern section.[47]

The Florida construction and land boom, which started in 1921, came to an end by mid-1926.[48] The area that would soon contain the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital is shown on a 1926 aerial photographic map. A road in the approximate location of Bay Pines Boulevard is indicated on the aerial map. The area to the south of this road,

[47] Patrick Sullivan, Greg C. Smith, and Mary Beth Reed, *Countywide Cultural Resources Survey, Pinellas County, Florida* (St. Augustine, Florida: New South Associates, 2008): 13–14.
[48] Ibid., 16–18.

in the location of the future federal home and hospital, is undeveloped, although a small grove of citrus trees may have been located in the southwestern portion of the property. The area to the north of the road is similarly undeveloped, although further to the northwest is a large grove, probably of citrus trees, and a smaller grove to the north. Little residential development is visible in the area represented by the 1926 aerial map.[49]

In January 1929, with the support of United States Senator Duncan H. Fletcher, a bill was introduced to the United States Senate providing construction of a new branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (NHDVS).[50] The bill for the proposed home, as authorized by Congress and approved by President Herbert Hoover, stipulated that the NHDVS should be located in a southern state. Representatives of Florida's military and civic organizations subsequently adopted a resolution to carry out a state-wide campaign to locate the proposed branch of the NHDVS in Florida. This group of advocates was organized as a permanent St. Petersburg committee of action. With Joe S. Clark as commander of the local American Legion post, a resolution to campaign for Florida as the site of the proposed NHDVS branch was offically adopted, an excecutive committee was organized, and representatives named to carry out such duties to secure the proposed home in Florida.[51]

The campaign proved successful as Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, announced in February of 1931 that the state of Florida would receive $900,000 for the proposed NHDVS branch. By this time, the Veterans Administration (VA) had been created. The NHDVS was no longer an independent agency of the federal government but was merged with the Veterans Bureau and Bureau of Pensions to create the VA in 1930. The VA renamed the existing NHDVS branches VA Homes. Several cities in Florida were being considered as the location of the proposed facility, including Tampa, Ocala, and Miami. As many as five sites within the St. Petersburg area were also being inspected as possible locations. With the leadership and support of the Mayor of St. Petersburg, the Honorable J.D. Pearce, and a National Republican Committee member, Clara M. Grace, land was acquired in part of Pinellas County (in which St. Petersburg is the county seat) and was offered to the United States as the location of the proposed home, which continued to be referred to in the press as a soldiers' home. President Hoover approved the Seminole Point site on May 26, 1931, and the Administrator of Veterans Affairs officially accepted the land in Pinellas County on June 10, 1931.[52]

Known as Seminole Point or the Seminole tract, the land chosen for the new veterans home site consisted of approximately 500 acres (with the exception of a half-acre on the northwestern part of the tract) as well as approximately 300 acres of submerged land adjoining the site. Additionally, the tract also included a strip of land having a 500-foot frontage on the Gulf of Mexico at Madeira Beach.[53]

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[49] Pinellas County Public Works, "Aerial Photographic Map, Pinellas County, Florida, March-April-May 1926, copyright by W.L. Hamilton," located on the World Wide Web on the Pinellas County Public Works website at: http://pubgis.co.pinellas.fl.us/pairs/frames.cfm. Accessed March 2012.

[50] "Proud of the Past – Preparing for the Future," *VA Medical Center, Bay Pines, Florida: 50th Anniversary*, 1983, located in the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida, 1.

[51] "Military and City Bodies Plan State Campaign for Securing Veterans' Home," unknown newspaper, June 28, 1930, located in the "Bay Pines History: June 28,1930 – Dec. 1932" archives binder at the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida.

[52] *VA Medical Center, Bay Pines, Florida: 50th Anniversary*, 1983, located in the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida, 1.

[53] "Government is Ready to Accept Deed for NHDVS Site," unknown newspaper, August 1931, located in the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida, 1.

According to an article in the *St. Petersburg Times* in May 1931, the decision to build the new soldiers' home in Pinellas County was a tribute to the climate, topography, and setting of the area.[54] The article noted that the Seminole site had numerous qualities that made it an ideal place to establish a soldiers' home, as the press continued to refer to the project as a NHDVS branch. Some of these qualities included its proximity to big cities; transportation options including the railroad, highway, and the city street car system that extended to within two miles of the site; its location on a sub-penninsula reaching into Boca Ciega Bay; rich soil for limestone and growth of tall pines and live oaks; excellent drainage; and available sources of power and water. Additionally, the area was considered ideal for its recreation, climate, and healthy environment. Supposedly, in seeking a site on which to build a "Health City" in past years, the American Medical Association considered St. Petersburg at the time to be one of the most healthful spots in the world.[55] The article specifically recognized the selection of the Seminole site as "unqualified recognition of the matchless climate of Pinellas peninsula which has been known since 1885 as the most healthful place in the United States."[56] With its numerous attributes to enhance the well-being of its future residents, Seminole Point was viewed as the ultimate location for the new soldiers' home.

In October 1931 Col. Louis H. Tripp, head of the Construction Service of the VA, announced that the new facility at Seminole Point was set to be completed within a four year span at a cost of approximately $4,000,000 and would accommodate an estimated 4,000 veterans once fully completed. It was stipulated that units were to be added annually to the facility as funds were appropriated. By December 1, 1931, bids for construction of the soldiers' home were requested by the government. It was estimated that approximately 400 workers would be needed for the first ten months of construction at the site. [57]

By December 5, 1931 Joe S. Clark, Chairman of the St. Petersburg NHDVS committee, announced official plans for the first phase of construction of the new site. Plans for the new facility revealed that the principal buildings would be located on the west end of the point and would overlook Boca Ciega Bay to the west and south. Additionally, the plans included a twenty-foot driveway to wind along the waterfront and throughout the grounds. Plans also specified that the buildings were to be situated about fourteen feet above sea level but that the main hospital building would rest on a terrace with an elevation of seventeen feet above sea level. Regarding the building materials, the plans stipulated that travertine was to be used in much of the interior work and that cut stone, marble, Spanish tile, hollow tile, brick, and ornamental iron work would be used in the exterior construction.[58] In an article dated April 1, 1932, the *St. Petersburg Advocate* noted that architects chose to have the Spanish motif design throughout the campus buildings "to harmonize with the prevailing

[54] "NHDVS Pays Tribute to Climate of Pinellas County," *St. Petersburg Times*, May 27, 1931, located in the "Bay Pines History: 1902 – May 8, 1932, Vol I" archives binder at the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida, 1.
[55] Ibid, 2–3.
[56] Ibid, 1.
[57] "Room to Accommodate 4,000 Veterans," unknown newspaper, October 1931, located in the "Bay Pines History: June 28, 1930 – Dec. 1932" archives binder at the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida, 1.
[58] "Complete Plans for NHDVS Announced," unknown newspaper, December 5, 1931, located in the "Bay Pines History: June 28, 1930 – Dec. 1932" archives binder at the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida, 1–3.

architectural styles in Florida."[59] The first phase was to include construction of the main entrance on State Road No. 15, the main hospital building, convalescent buildings, the nurses' residence, the manager's and officers' residences, and the gate house. For landscaping of the site, the construction plans sought to take advantage of the virgin growth of water oaks, cabbage palms, and pine trees.[60]

The plans utilized for the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital were probably influenced by the former NHDVS branches, especially in terms of the buildings erected for the facility. Originally NHDVS branches offered minimal medical care as their primary purpose was providing domiciliary facilities to indigent disabled Union veterans of the Civil War. The branches opperated with military rules, such as rising with reveille, living in barracks, dining in mess halls, wearing uniforms, and having to request permission to leave the campus. The buildings utilized at the early NHDVS branches also followed military post examples, including buildings such as barracks (also referred to as domiciliaries), the mess hall, hospital, laundry, shops, boiler plant, and theater. The NHDVS branches were constructed within campus settings that often included landscaped grounds and water features for the use of the members (as residents were referred to) and the visiting public, which were welcome at a number of the branches to enjoy the campus surroundings. Cemeteries were also established at or near the NHDVS branches for those members who died while residing at the facilities. Eleven branches were opened and operated between the end of the Civil War and 1930. Eventually, with the aging of the residents at the branches and the influx of new veterans from the Spanish American War and World War I, hospital care became a more important function of the facilities. The branches found themselves dealing with tuberculosis patients and designated certain branches primarily to serve such patients. By the 1920s, most of the branches also had hospital facilities. After the creation of the VA in 1930, the former NHDVS branches were referred to as VA Homes. According to Judith Gladys Cetina's disertation entitled "A History of Veterans Homes in the United States, 1811–1930," the VA referred to VA Homes as combined facilities if they offered domiciliary and hospital care. The hospitals offered health care to both members (residents of the domiciliary units) and patients who did not live at the campus.[61]

By February 1932 the expected cost for construction of the facility at Seminole Point totaled approximately $1,080,000. The original projected cost in November of the previous year was $900,000, although an additional $100,000 was included at some point. In early February 1932 President Herbert Hoover approved an additional $80,000 for construction of the new home. Also in February the contract for the construction of the new soldiers' home at Seminole Point was awarded to James I. Barnes of Logansport, Indiana. Mr. Barnes was the lowest bidder for the project at approximately $637,925, according to an article in the *St. Petersburg Advocate* on February 12, 1932.[62] With Mr. Barnes as the principal contractor of the project, ground was broken at the site on February 22, 1932.

The construction process began soon after ground was broken under the coordination of Colonel Mizell Bryson, Manager of the Veterans Administration Regional Office in Jacksonville. In 1932 the manager's

[59] "The National NHDVS Now Under Construction at Seminole Point," unknown newspaper, April 1, 1932, located in the "Bay Pines History: June 28, 1930 – Dec. 1932" archives binder at the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida, 1.
[60] "Complete Plans for NHDVS Announced," 2.
[61] Judith Gladys Cetina, "A History of Veterans' Homes in the United States, 1811–1930," PhD diss., Case Western Reserve University, 1977, 385.
[62] "Barnes Awarded U.S. Contract on NHDVS," *St. Petersburg Advocate*, February 12, 1932, located in the "Bay Pines History: June 28, 1930 – Dec. 1932" archives binder at the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida, 1.

quarters and four single-family homes for officers quarters were completed across the lagoon. In October 1932 plans were made and approved to move the Veterans Administration's Regional Office from Jacksonville to the new soldiers' home at Seminole Point.[63] According to a *St. Petersburg Times* article on October 5, 1932, no new buildings had to be built to accommodate the regional office because the original layout for the hospital building took into consideration the possibiltiy that the bureau could be housed there.[64] Although opposed strongly by the citizens of Jacksonville, the move of the Regional Office to St. Petersburg was considered to be made "in the interest of economy and good administration."[65]

During construction discussions were held regarding the proposed location of a new railroad station near the Seminole Point soldiers' home. The Seaboard Air Line Railroad proposed to build a new Seminole Station within a quarter mile of the main gate of the new facility. A spur of the railroad was to be provided from the main line to the warehouse of the VA facility for the delivery of fuel oil. However, the VA was hesitant about the proposed railroad station because a new road would be required to be built in order to access the soldiers' home from the railroad station, therefore necessitating additional funds for the construction process. To resolve this issue the city of St. Petersburg agreed to provide bus transportation to and from the existing station which was approximately one mile from the main gate of the new veterans hospital and domiciliary facility. Once the county agreed to construct a road to the proposed new Seaboard Air Line Railroad Station, the VA accepted the railroad's proposal to build a new Seminole Station closer to the proposed soldiers' home.[66]

On January 13, 1933, the first few buildings of the new VA Home and Hospital at Seminole Point were completed. Among the newly completed campus buildings were Resource 1, the original main hospital, housing the clinical and administrative offices, the kitchen, dining hall, and power plant; Resource 2 was the male domiciliary barracks; and the nurses' quarters.[67] The main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933), offering general medical and surgical care, was considered one of the most modern at the time and contained physiotherapy, electrotherapy, basal metabolism, medical records, an admitting office, and an x-ray department on the second floor while the upper floors contained operating rooms and wards for psychiatric, medical, and surgical patients. On January 15, 1933, the Veterans' Administration Regional Office officially moved from Jacksonville to the the new soldiers' home. With an initial staff of 90 and 17 patients, the new VA Home and Hospital officially opened on March 16, 1933. Colonel Bryson was the first director and Col. T. S. Troy was the first Clinical Chief of Staff. Additional staff at the time of the opening included nine physicians, thirteen nurses, dietitians, and various maintenance and dietary staff. The new facility at Seminole Point was essentially self-sustaining. Located on the premises were a police station, post office, and a fire department. A power plant supplied street lighting while water was procured from wells. A $105,000 recreation building (Resource 20) would be completed in 1935 and contain a restaurant, officers room, theater, Post Exchange, and reading room. [68]

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[63] "Proud of the Past – Preparing for the Future," 2.
[64] " U.S. Decides to Move Vets' Bureau Here," October 5, 1932, *St. Petersburg Times*, located in the "Bay Pines History: June 28, 1930 – Dec. 1932" archives binder at the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida, 1.
[65] " U.S. Decides to Move Vets' Bureau Here," 1.
[66] "Proud of the Past – Preparing for the Future," 2.
[67] Ibid, 2.
[68] *Bay Pines VA Healthcare System 75 Years of Healing:1933-2008*, 2008, located in the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida, 1.

The Bay Pines Cemetery was dedicated and officially opened March 15, 1933. The cemetery was established as a burial ground for those veterans who died at the Bay Pines hospital and domicilaries. The first interment at the cemetery was made April 25, 1933. The cemetery originally contained 21 acres and was laid out in 42 symmetrical sections.[69]

By the end of 1933 the Seabord Air Line had completed construction of the new Seminole Station. The storehouse (Resource 11), station garage and animal house (Resource 12), laundry (Resource 13), sewage disposal plant, the main entrance gate, the flag pole (Resource 16), and the water tower were also completed by the end of 1933. On June 15, 1934, the Seminole Point designation was officially renamed Bay Pines with all associated buildings, post office, and railroad timetables carrying the new name.[70] At the end of June 1934 the facility had a capcity of 197 hospital beds and 350 domiciliary beds.[71] Making his first offical inspection of the campus since construction began, Administrator of Veterans Affairs General Frank Hines declared the new campus "the finest in the country," according to a newspaper article from October 26, 1934.[72]

As demand for services and accomodations increased, funds were allocated for additional construction of buildings within the campus. A domiciliary barracks for women veterans was completed in 1938 (Resource 24), an additional wing (Resource 22, 1938–1939) was added to the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933) to increase bed capacity from 249 to 444 beds, and another domiciliary barracks (Resource 37) was completed in 1940 for an additional 380 beds as well as a new dining hall and kitchen (Resource 36). At the end of June 1940 the capacity of the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital was 444 hospital beds and 824 domiciliary beds.[73] By mid-1945 the capacity of the facility was 604 hospital beds and 824 domiciliary beds.[74] As a result of a significant number of veterans returning from World War II, as much space as necessary was needed at the facility for newly disabled patients. The Veterans Administration Regional office was transferred to the Don Cesar building on Pass-A-Grille Beach to create additional space for the incoming patients. For even more space on campus, temporary Quonset hut buildings were utilized for a brace shop, a canteen, a chapel, and administrative offices.[75] In the June 1950 VA annual report, the Bay Pines hospital portion of the facility continued to be designated a general medical and surgical hospital with 395 operating beds. The annual report also indicated the facility had 813 authorized domiciliary beds with 790 beds in use. The domiciliary beds were filled with fifty World War II veterans and 740 World War I and other veterans.[76] In 1954, the facility was referred to as the VA Center containing the hospital and home in a VA publication. The 1954 publication indicates the hospital primarily served general medical and surgical patients but could also

[69] Ibid, 5.
[70] "Proud of the Past – Preparing for the Future," 2.
[71] *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1934* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1935): 91.
[72] "Home is Called Best in Nation by Gen. Hines," unknown newspaper, October 26, 1934, located in the "Bay Pines History: Jan. 1933 – Nov. 1935" archives binder at the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida, 1.
[73] *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1940* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1941): 119.
[74] *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1945* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1946): 126.
[75] "Proud of the Past – Preparing for the Future," 3.
[76] *Administrator of Veterans Affairs Annual Report for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1950* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1951): 139, 185.

accommodate tuberculosis and neuropsychiatric patients. The hospital had a capacity of 525 beds and 729 beds in the domiciliary buildings. The facility employed approximately 700 full time employees.[77]

In 1955, eighteen acres of land from the Seminole Point site were deeded to the Board of Public Instruction of Pinellas County for construction of the Madeira Beach School and in 1963 an additional 4.02 acres were deeded to the county for a school playground. In 1966, approximately 359.32 acres of land in the east and southeast portions of the hospital property was transferred to the Pinellas County Planning and Development Commission for a recreation park. The park, to be named the "War Veterans' Memorial Park," was a primarily wooded area and included the sanitary fill, sewage treatment plant, and incinerator. In the land conveyence the county agreed to build a new incinerator, connect the hospital to the Madeira Beach Sanitary Sewer System, and install a chain link fence at the boundary to separate the VA property from the park.[78]

By 1964 all available gravesites at the Bay Pines cemetery were filled. A 1984 survey reported that an additional 4,000 gravesites could be gained by reducing the space that separated sections and by removing hedges. The survey also noted that some land not suitable for in-ground burials because of the high water table could be utilized for storage of cremated remains. On May 28, 1984, the cemetery was transferred to the National Cemetery System and reopened for interments on July 2, 1984. The change to an open national cemetery permitted the interment of all eligible veterans, spouses, and dependents. Presently there are more than 29,000 interments at the Bay Pines National Cemetery.[79]

On April 16, 1973, a 120-bed Nursing Home Care Unit (Resource 71) was opened on campus. This unit was the first in the VA system to be planned and constructed as a separate building for service as a nursing home. Also in 1973 approximately 59.83 acres of land containing the personnel residential quarters were transferred to the District Board of Trustees of St. Petersburg Junior College and the School Board of Pinellas County for educational purposes. In 1974 approximately 17.6 acres of land were deeded to the Florida Department of Transportation for highway and sidewalk improvements along Bay Pines Boulevard. A new two-story addition (the clinical support building, Resource 23) between the main hospital building (Resource 1, 1932–1933) and the hospital wing (Resource 22, 1938–1939) was opened on June 13, 1977 to provide dental, laboratory, nuclear medicine, and additional services.[80]

President Gerald Ford visited the Bay Pines facility on February 14, 1976, and suggested to the crowd that new construction for the campus could be forthcoming as he was aware of the need for improved and expanded facilities. On August 10, 1976, President Ford signed a bill appropriating funds for several construction projects within the VA system, including a proposed $110,000,000 replacement hospital at the Bay Pines campus. By October 1980 an additional Nursing Home Care Unit and a domiciliary were built on campus (Resources 101 and 102). In early 1983 the new main hospital (Resource 100) was completed and opened. During this time the Quonset huts were officially removed and more than 1,900 parking spaces were

[77] "Veterans Admistration Center, Bay Pines, Florida," *Fact Sheets, Veterans Administration Stations and Adjacent Areas* (Washington DC: Veterans Administration, 1954): Fact Sheet 83, Located in the Public Affairs Office of the Thomas E. Creek Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Amarillo, Texas.

[78] Bay Pines VA Medical Center, History of Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, 2008, located in the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida, 3–4.

[79] *Bay Pines VA Healthcare System 75 Years of Healing:1933–2008*, 2008, 5, located in the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida; United States Department of Veterans Affairs, information provided by the Engineering Service of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida.

[80] Bay Pines VA Medical Center, History of Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, 2008, located in the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida, 4–5.

provided on campus. Resource 1 (1932–1933), the original main hospital building, underwent renovations to provide for modern inpatient psychiatric and mental health facilities. During 1994–1996 renovations at the campus allowed for placement of a Florida-Puerto Rico Veterans Integrated Service Network 8 Office on the Bay Pines campus.[81] In September 1998 the Veterans Administration Regional Office also returned to the Bay Pines campus (Resource 46, 1998).[82]

Currently the area to the east of the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District is utilized as a county park known as the War Veterans' Memorial Park. Residential developments are located the north of the historic district, north of Bay Pines Boulevard, along with commercial establishments adjacent to the north side of the boulevard.

[81] History of Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, 2008, located in the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida, 7.
[82] *Bay Pines VA Healthcare System 75 Years of Healing:1933-2008*, 2008, located in the medical library of the Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Bay Pines, Florida, 6.

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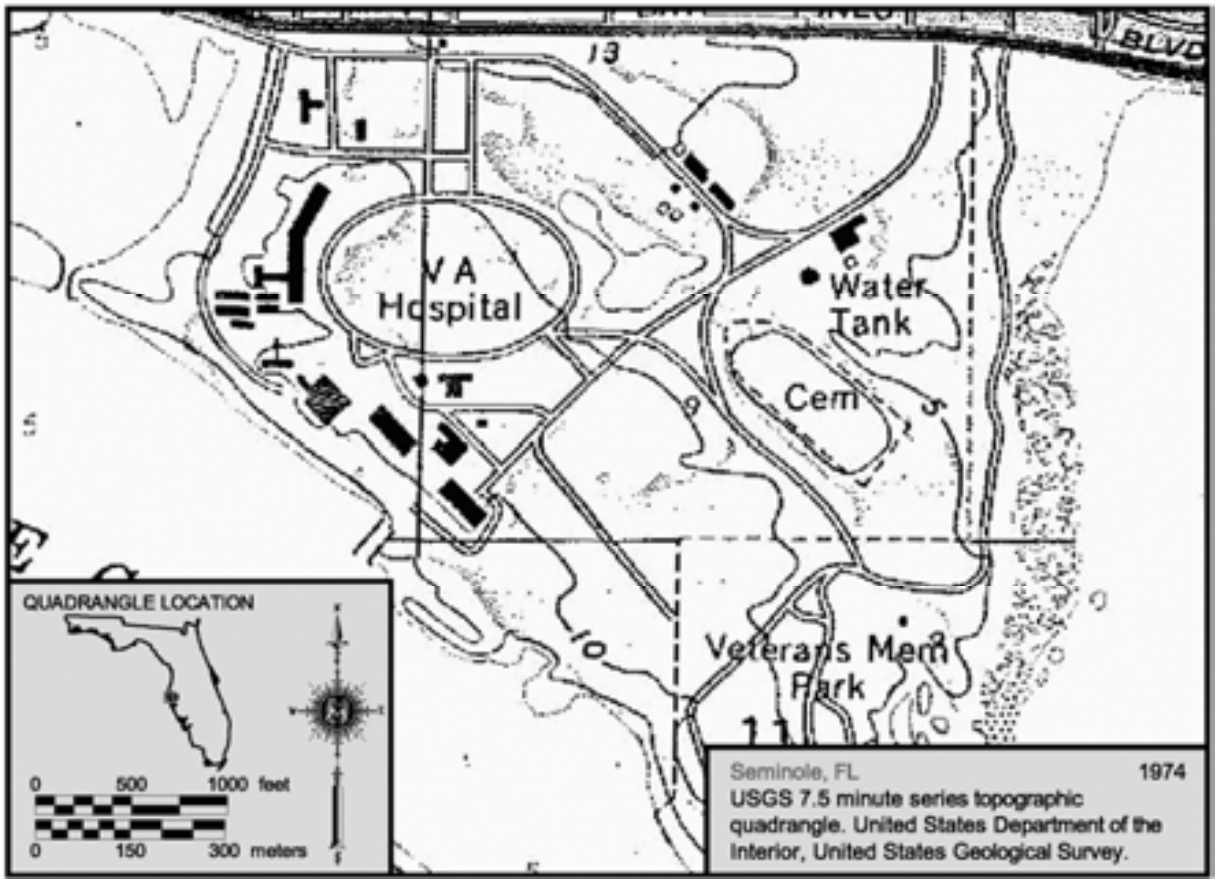
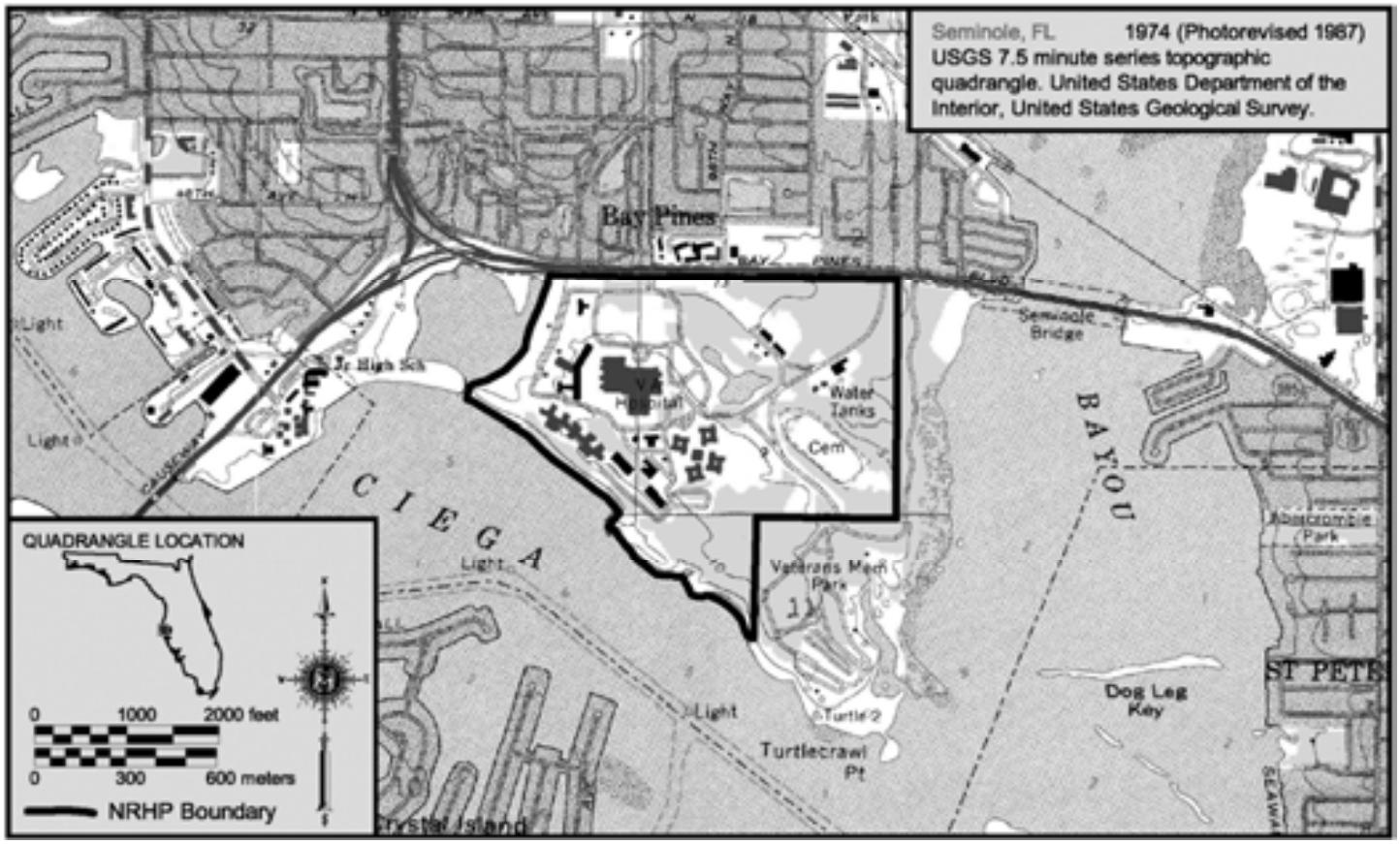
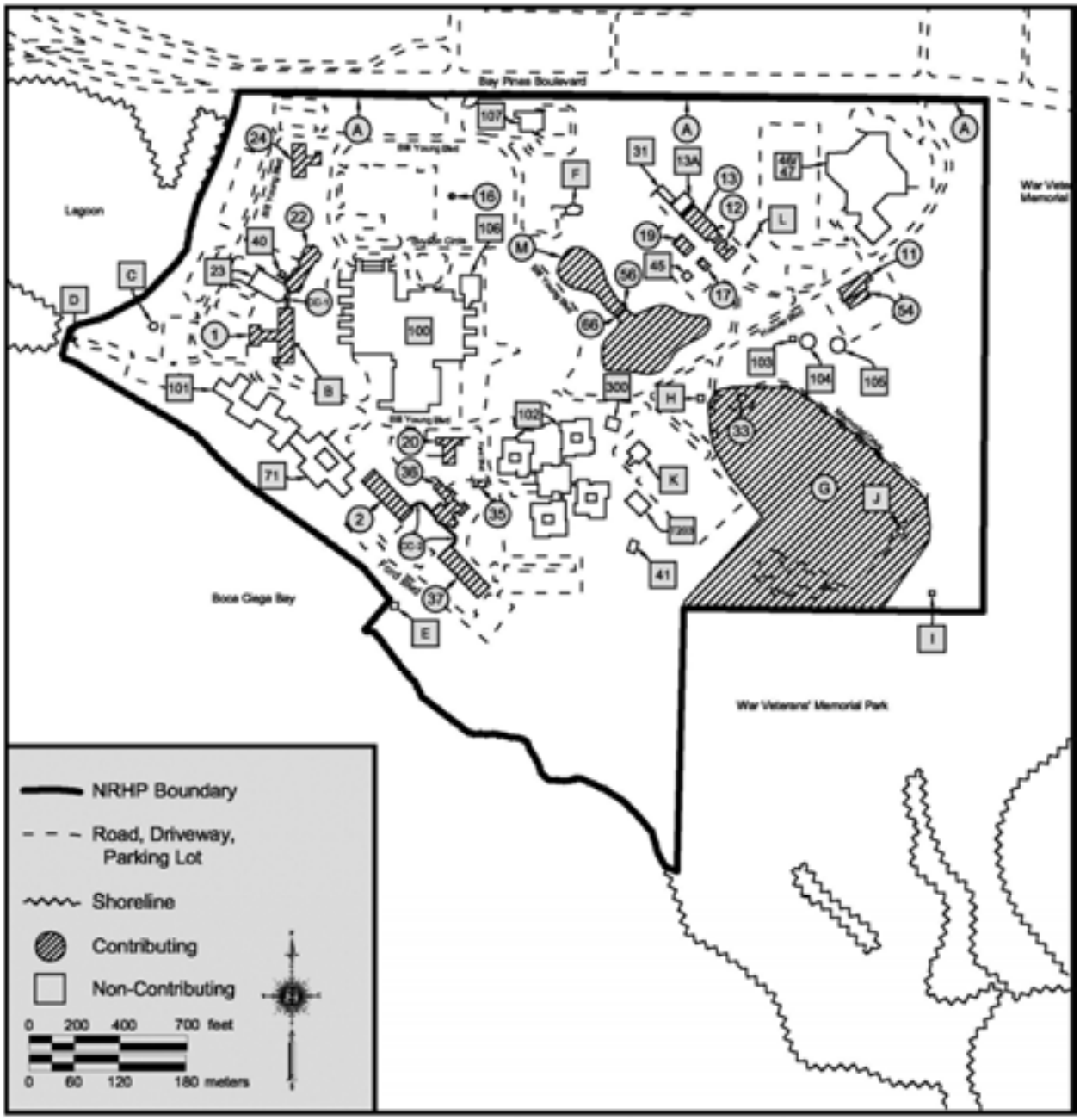



**1974 Seminole, Florida, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle showing location of hospital.**

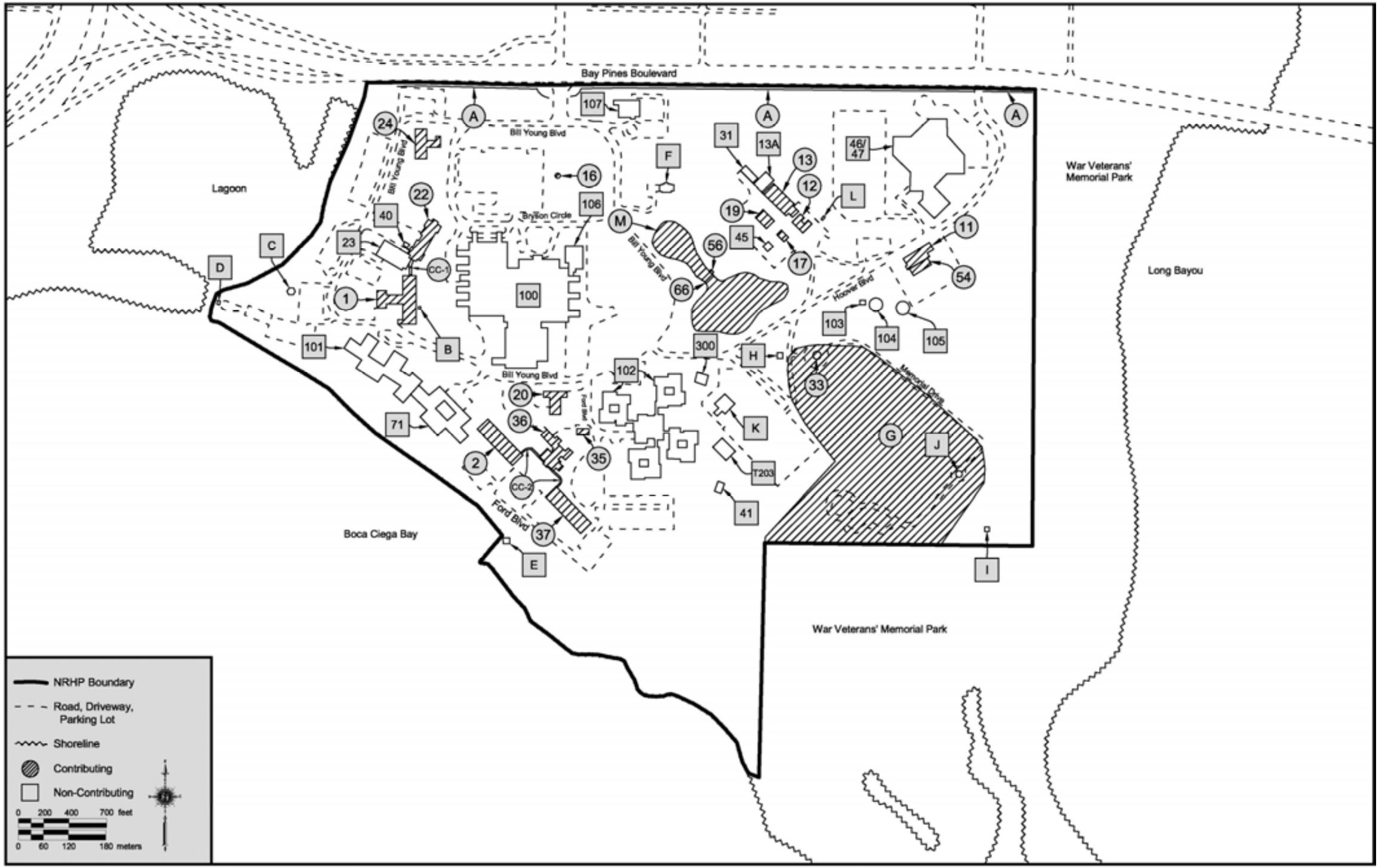



**1974 (Photo revised 1987) Seminole, Florida, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle showing National Register boundary.**

**Aerial map of the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District indicating National Register boundary, contributing and noncontributing resources.**




**Sketch map of the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District indicating National Register boundary, contributing and noncontributing resources.**




**Sketch map of the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District indicating National Register boundary, contributing and noncontributing resources (oversize).**

## Photograph Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Bay Pines Veterans Administration Home and Hospital (same for all photos)
City, County, State: Bay Pines, Pinellas County, Florida (same for all photos)
Photographer: Kathryne M. Joseph and Trent Spurlock (same for all photos except 22 and 23)
Photo date: June 1–5, 2009 (same for all photos except 22 and 23)
Original Negative: N/A (submitted compact disc, same for all photos)

1. Façade elevation of Resource 1. View looking west.
2. North and rear elevations of Resource 1. View looking southeast.
3. Façade (north) elevation of Resource 100. View looking south-southwest.
4. Façade and west elevations of Resource 100. View looking southeast.
5. View looking to the south to Resource 16 and façade of Resource 100.
6. View between Resources 100 and 22. View looking southwest.
7. View looking east-northeast to Resources 22, 23, and 1 from near Resource D.
8. West elevation of Resource 24. View looking east.
9. Southwest elevations of Resources CC-2 and 36. View to northeast.
10. Façade (north) elevation of Resource 20. View looking southwest.
11. View looking northwest to Resources 35, 20, 100, and 102.
12. View looking northwest to Resources CC-2, 36, 35, and 100.
13. View looking northeast to Lake Timucuan (Resource M) and the maintenance/utility group.
14. View looking northwest across Resource G with Resource 33 in distance.
15. View looking northeast to southwest elevation of Resource 46.
16. View looking northwest to Resource A at the main entrance to facility.
17. View to south-southeast to Resources 19 and 17 in maintenance/utility group.

18. View to east to Resources 101 and 71 along southwest elevations of resources.

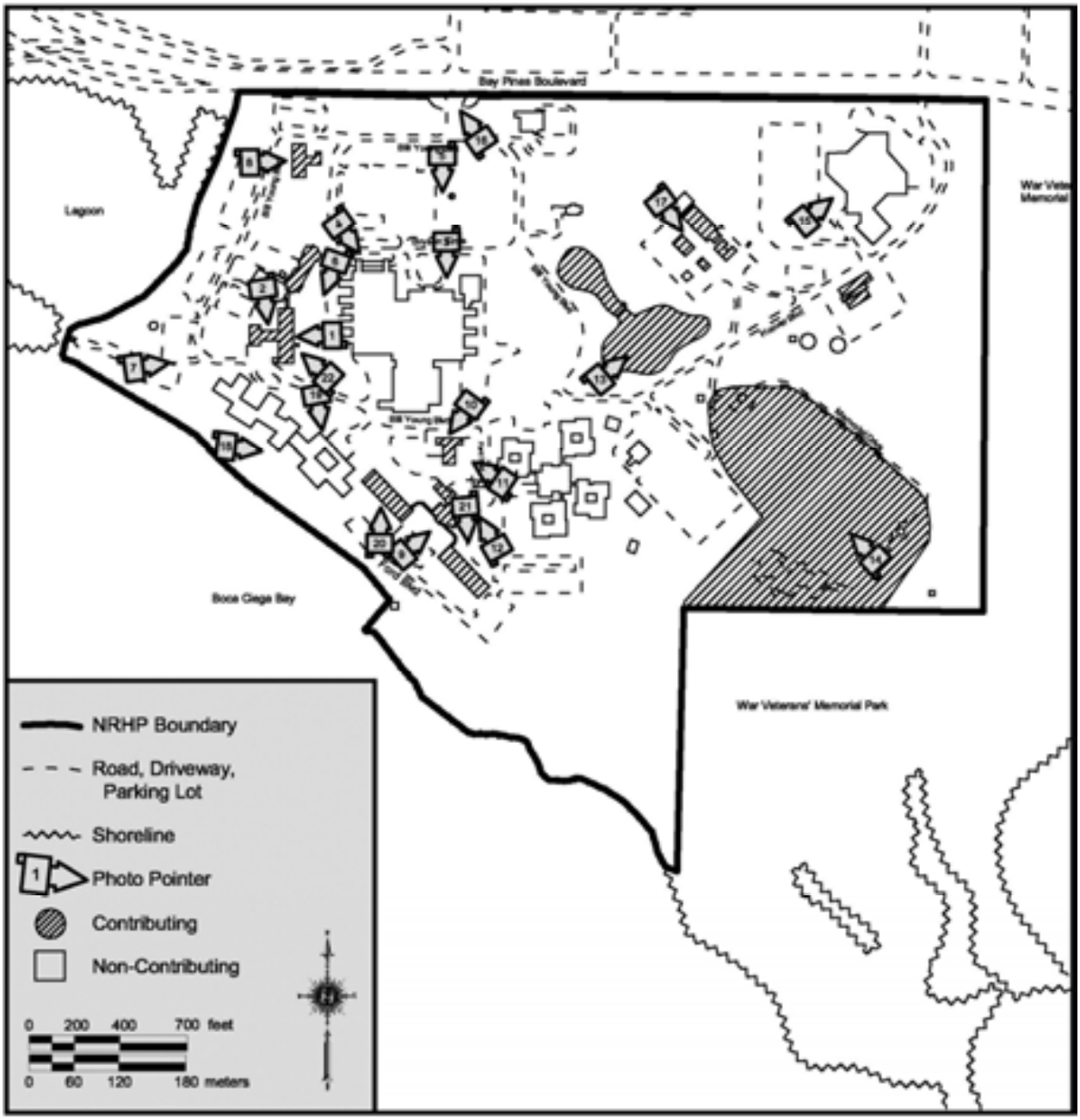
19. View to south-southeast to Resource 71 along northeast elevation of resource.

20. View to north-northwest to southwest elevation of Resource 2.

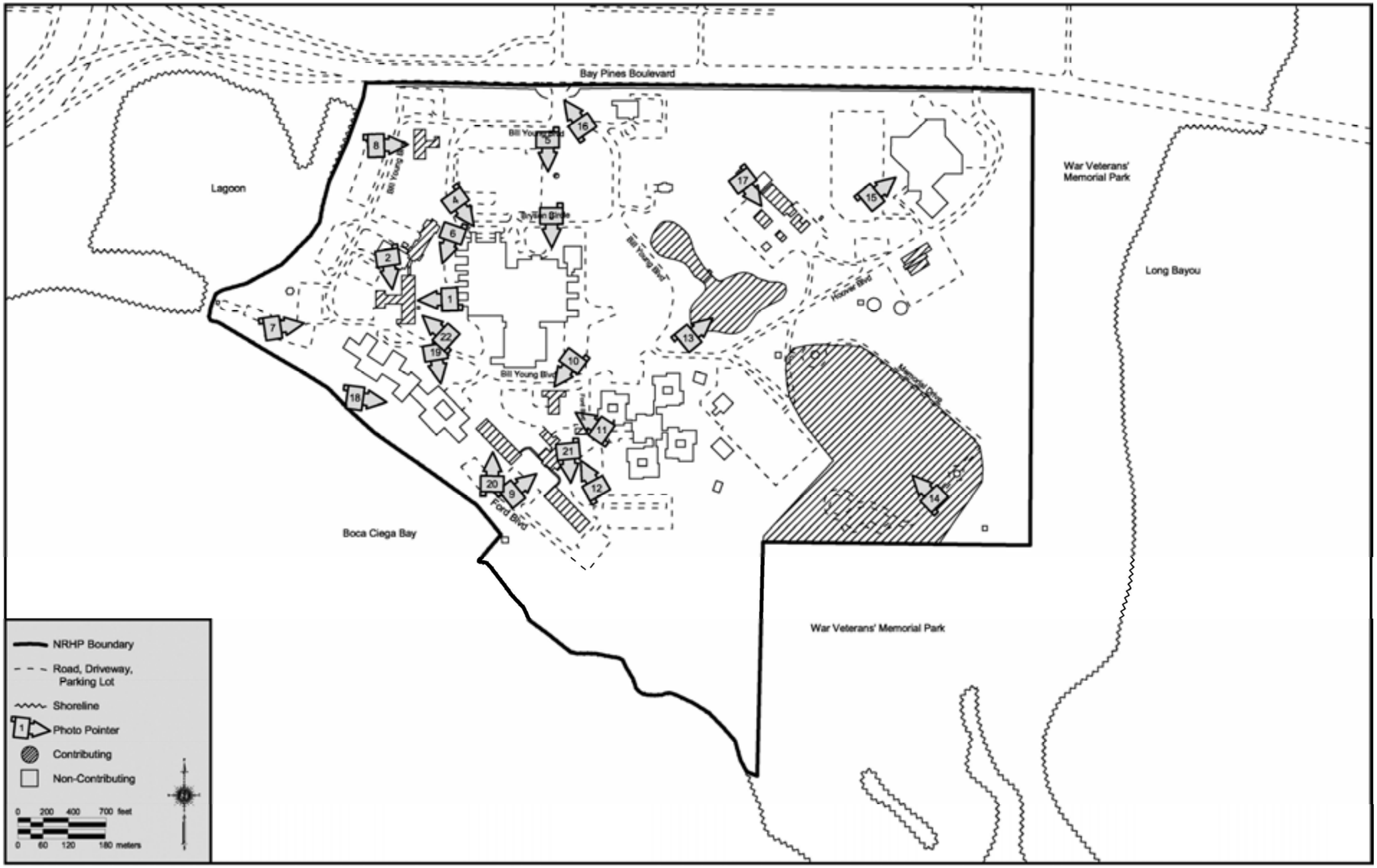
21. View to south-southeast to northeast elevation of Resource 37.

22. Undated historic photograph of Resource 1 façade (east) elevation.

23. Undated aerial looking southwest to Resources 16, 100, 2, 71, 101, and 1.




**Sketch map of the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District indicating locations of photographs corresponding to those of the Photograph Continuation Sheet.**




**Sketch map of the Bay Pines VA Home and Hospital Historic District indicating locations of photographs corresponding to those of the Photograph Continuation Sheet (oversize).**

100

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STOP

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