



North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper  
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History  
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

November 15, 2017

Greg Eagerton  
Durham VA Healthcare System  
508 Fulton Street  
Durham, NC 27705

Re: Demolish Building 3 at the Durham VA Medical Center, 508 Fulton Street, Durham,  
Durham County, ER 17-2509

Dear Dr. Eagerton:

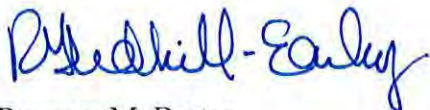
Thank you for your letter of November 7, 2017, concerning the above project.

We have conducted a review of the project and are aware of no historic resources which would be affected by the project. Therefore, we have no comment on the project as proposed.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or [renee.gledhill-earley@ncdcr.gov](mailto:renee.gledhill-earley@ncdcr.gov). In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above-referenced tracking number.

Sincerely,

  
Ramona M. Bartos

The logo features a stylized green graphic on the left that resembles a decorative scroll or a keyhole. To its right, the text "Row 10" is written in a large, bold, green serif font. Below "Row 10", the words "Historic Preservation Solutions" are written in a smaller, green, sans-serif font.

# Row 10

Historic Preservation Solutions

March 17, 2017

Kathleen Schamel  
Historic Preservation Officer  
Department of Veterans Affairs  
425 I Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20001

**RE: Determination of Eligibility for Durham VA Medical Center, Durham, Durham County, North Carolina**

Dear Ms. Schamel:

Row 10 Historic Preservation Solutions, LLC is pleased to assist VA with this determination of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) of the Durham Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Durham, North Carolina (Durham VAMC), addressed 508 Fulton Street, Durham, North Carolina.

The Durham VAMC is located east of downtown Durham. It is located adjacent to Duke University Medical Center and the Crest Street neighborhood, a historically African American neighborhood.<sup>1</sup> The hospital was constructed in 1953 as part of the Third Generation of Veterans Hospitals building campaign. The small size of the site has necessitated compact growth as the population of the greater Durham area has expanded. Though the original buildings were constructed of brick, more modern buildings are clad in metal. The resulting campus does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling necessary for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

### **Buildings**

All the features of the Durham VAMC are located on an urban 18-acre lot near the intersection of Fulton Street and Erwin Road. The hospital and parking structures occupy most of the site. Smaller support buildings are located between these larger buildings. Portions of the campus were under construction at the time of survey. This activity prevented survey of select campus buildings.

### **Building #1**

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<sup>1</sup> FHWA, "Community Mitigation and Enhancement: Crest Street, Durham, North Carolina," [https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/livability/cia/community\\_impact\\_mitigation/cim\\_nc3.cfm](https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/livability/cia/community_impact_mitigation/cim_nc3.cfm), accessed March 13, 2017.

Historic Function: Primary Hospital

Current Function: Primary Hospital

Construction Date: 1953

Building #1 was constructed as the primary hospital of the Durham VA Hospital and retains that function today. The ten-story hospital has mechanical equipment on the flat roof and a basement (total 12 stories). It was constructed of red brick set in common bond. Horizontal bands of concrete framed the windows. The footprint of the original hospital was similar in appearance to most Third Generation VA hospitals: a central spine with projecting wings. The entrance was one-story in height and shaded by a metal awning.

The basement was constructed for support functions. It housed the refrigeration systems, mechanical equipment, and other machinery, as well as the morgue, autopsy, and embalming areas. The ground story was a mix of public and private spaces such as a store, the kitchen, and supply spaces. The first story was the public space of the hospital. It contained the entrance lobby, admissions, administrative offices, and the pharmacy. The chapel and radio station were located on the second floor with various medical services. The third floor provided housing for medical staff. The next four floors provided medical services including operating suites, tuberculosis treatment rooms, and patient wards. The upper two stories were reserved for neuropsychiatric care. The penthouse housed more mechanical equipment.<sup>2</sup>

The original 500-bed hospital is almost entirely encased in modern additions to provide additional space for Veterans health care. The additions vary in height, though none attain the two stories of the original hospital building. In 1973, VA constructed a T-shaped laboratory addition to the north elevation of Building #1. In 1987, VA constructed new elevators on the east elevation. In 1989, VA constructed a connecting corridor from the new parking garage to Building #1.

The largest addition to Building #1 to date was constructed in 1994. This Clinical Addition is constructed of brick. The addition wraps the southern elevation of the original Building #1 and continues to more than halfway across the east elevation. Like the original hospital, it was constructed of red brick. The addition modified the interior traffic flow.

### Building #3

Historic Function: Quarters

Current Function: Vacant

Construction Date: 1953

Building #3 was constructed as a quarters building for the Durham Hospital when it opened in 1953. The residence is located near the southern border of the campus. The primary body of the building was constructed of red brick. It features a low hip roof and the building is two stories tall. The western portion of the building projects forward from the façade. The primary entrance is recessed and shaded by an asphalt-covered awning. A small circular window is located west of the primary entrance. A porch on the eastern elevation has been filled and now is clad in vinyl.

### Building #5

Current Function: Administration

Construction Date: 2004

Building #5 is a metal building with an irregular footprint. The roof is flat and the windows are 1/1 sash in design. The walls are clad in corrugated metal and the door is metal. Air-conditioning units are visible on the rear elevation. A wooden stoop leads to the primary entrance. The building is located on the northern border of the campus between Buildings #6 and #23.

### Building #6

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<sup>2</sup> Ed Hodges, "VA Hospital Dedication Set Today," *The Durham Morning Herald*, April 19, 1953, 8-1.

Historic Function: Laundry & Shops  
Current Function: EMS/Engineering/Research  
Construction Date: 1953

Building #6 is a brick building located along the northern boundary of the campus. It is west of Building #5. The building footprint is generally rectangular and the roof is flat. It is one story at grade but two stories in height given its construction into a hill. The building sits on a concrete foundation. All windows in the building have been replaced with metal-framed pane glass. The primary entrance is covered by a flat metal awning.

#### Building #7

Historic Function: Boiler Plant  
Current Function: Boiler Plant  
Construction Date: 1953

Building #7 is a brick boiler plant located adjacent to Building #9. It is one-story in height, but the height of the story does not match the height of other campus buildings. The roof of the building is flat and the pedestrian entrance doors are metal replacements. Several vents are present near the top of the building. The building was renovated in 1987.

#### Building #8

Current Function: Administrative  
Construction Date: 2008

Building #8 is a two-story building located near the southern border of the campus. It is east of Building #3. The building features a rectangular footprint and a flat roof. The building is 9 bays wide. It is clad in gray composite paneling and has 1/1 sash windows. The doors are metal. The primary entrance is shielded by a cloth awning. A brick stoop leads to a secondary entrance on the primary elevation.

The rear of the building is 1.5 stories tall. It was constructed of the same materials. The foundation is not visible at the primary elevation of the building, however, the foundation of this section is covered in red bricks.

#### Building #9

Historic Function: Cooling Tower  
Current Function: A/C Plant  
Construction Date: 1953

Building #9 is located north of Building #15. The one-story building was constructed of red brick. It has a rectangular footprint and a flat roof. The doors of the building are metal. VA renovated the building in 1989.

#### Building #14

Historic Function: Animal House  
Current Function: Animal Research Facility  
Construction Date: 1959

Building #14 is located near the northern boundary of the campus; it is connected to Building #15. The building is two stories tall and constructed of red brick. The brick pattern is interrupted by two parallel bands of concrete. The original footprint was generally rectangular. In 1996, VA expanded and renovated the building. A triangular addition was constructed at the NNW elevation and the flat roof was covered in metal. The addition is constructed of the same red brick as the original building and the banding is identical. A concrete ramp leads to a pedestrian entrance on the west elevation. The doors and windows frames are made of metal.

#### Building #15

Current Function: Research  
Construction Date: 2014

Building #15 is a five-story research facility located between Building #14 and the elevated connecting corridor. The footprint of the building is nearly square. It is five bays on each side. The bays alternate cladding between brick and metal paneling (metal/brick/metal/brick/metal). The pattern accentuates the building's verticality. The window frames and doors of the building are made of metal. The roof is flat but holds mechanical equipment; a small penthouse holds the elevator equipment.

#### Building #16

Current Function: Research/Education  
Construction Date: 1971

Building #16 is located adjacent to the 1994 Clinical Addition (Building #1). The building is two stories tall with a flat roof. It is clad in red porcelainized steel paneling framed in metal. The doors also are metal. The windows at the façade are transoms. The building was designed specifically for easy maintenance and flexible interior space use.<sup>3</sup>

#### Building #18

Current Function: Generator  
Construction Date: 1975

Building #18 is a one-story rectangular building. It is encased between Building #1 and the 1994 Clinical Addition.

#### Building #19

Current Function: Generator  
Construction Date: 1987

Building #19 is a one-story metal shed located adjacent to Building #7. It measures 225 square feet and features a low gable roofline.

#### Building #20

Current Function: Switching Station  
Construction Date: 1979

Building #20 is located in the northeast corner of the campus. It has a rectangular footprint and is one-story in height. It was not accessible at the time of field survey.

#### Building #23

Current Function: Extended Care Rehabilitation Center (ECRC)/Geriatric Research Education and Clinical Center (GRECC)

Construction Date: 1988

Building #23 is an L-shaped building connected to the north elevation of Building #1. It is four stories tall at center with two-story projecting wings. The building was constructed of red brick set in common bond. Horizontal bands of metal-framed windows flank each projection. The roof of the building is flat.

#### Building #24

Current Function: Grounds Storage  
Construction Date: 1987

Building #24 is a one-story metal shed located near Building #19. It features a low gable roofline. The building is accessed through a triangular vestibule. The doors are metal and the building has no windows. It total, the building is 1,290 square feet.

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<sup>3</sup> "V.A. Hospital Training Center Utilizes Steel Building," publication unknown, 1971, available in the files of the Durham VAMC Public Affairs Office.

Structure #26

Current Function: Parking Garage

Construction Date: 1989

Structure #26 is a multi-level parking garage near the northern border of the campus. It was constructed of concrete, red brick, and metal. The structure is accessible by a concrete ramp. The primary elevator bay is located on the exterior of the structure at the southeast corner. The windows of the elevator bay and stairwells are tinted panes of glass set in metal frames.

Building #31

Current Function: Radioactive Storage

Construction Date: 1985

Building #31 is located near Building #14. It is a one-story, red brick building with a flat roof. The building has three pedestrian entrances, both accessible through metal doors. It lacks windows.

Building #32

Current Function: Grounds Storage

Construction Date: 1985

Building #32 is a one-story building measuring approximately 100 square feet. The building was not available at the time of survey due to active construction on campus.

Structure #33

Historic Function:

Current Function: Parking Garage

Construction Date: 2012

Structure #33 is a low-slung parking garage located near the southern boundary of the campus. The structure is two levels in height and bears a rectangular footprint. The structure was constructed of brick, concrete, and metal. The exterior walls are panels of brick set in common bond framed by concrete. The upper level is uncovered.

Structure #34

Current Function: Smoking Shelter

Construction Date: 1990

The smoking shelter is a one-story structure constructed of glass set in metal frames.

Building #35

Current Function: Parking Garage Building

Construction Date: 1989

Building #35 is a small, one-story booth constructed of metal with metal-framed windows. The exterior walls are clad in corrugated metal. It is located at the entrance to Building #26 (parking garage). It measures approximately 80 square feet and has a flat roof.

Building #36

Current Function: Hazardous Waste Storage

Construction Date: 2006

Building #36 is a one-story building measures approximately 120 square feet. It was not accessible at the time of field survey.

Building #37

Current Function: EMS Storage

Construction Date: 1995

Building #36 is a one-story building measures approximately 200 square feet. It was not accessible at the time of field survey.

Building #38

Current Function: Front Lot Parking Entrance Building

Construction Date: 1995

Building #38 is a one-story booth located in a campus parking lot. It was constructed of metal and glass with a brick base. It measures 45 square feet.

Building #39

Current Function: CLC Smoking Shelter

Construction Date: 2009

The smoking shelter is a one-story building constructed of plastic panels set in metal frames. The roof is gabled. Wooden benches are located inside the building for patient convenience.

Building #40

Current Function: Entrance Vestibule

Construction Date: 2007

Building #40 is a one-story entrance vestibule for Building #1. It is constructed of glass panels set in metal frames. The building totals 784 square feet.

CC

Current Function: Elevated Connecting Corridor

Construction Date: 1989

The elevated corridor connects Building #1 (the primary hospital) to Building #26 (a parking garage). The corridor is constructed of concrete and metal. The vaulted roof is covered in cloth. Horizontal bands of windows frame the length of the corridor to allow pedestrians a view of the campus. The corridor is set on cylindrical piers. The corridor is not straight, but instead jogs to avoid other campus buildings.

Structure #S8

Current Function: Smoking Shelter

Construction Date: 2009

The smoking shelter is a one-story structure constructed of plastic panels set in metal frames. It features a vaulted roof.

Site

Roadways

Construction Date: 1953

Visitors to the campus faced the campus flag pole and the entrance to Building #1. The remaining roadways were curvilinear. Due to the construction of new campus buildings, the roadway system has been transformed. Visitors now are more likely to enter at the parking garages rather than Building #1. Much of the original greenspace has been eliminated for new construction.

Flag Pole

Construction Date: 1953

The flag pole is located outside the primary entrance of Building #1. It is a dark metal pole. The pole is modern and not the original from 1953.

**History**

## Durham VA Medical Center Determination of Eligibility

Durham is located in the north-central portion of the state and the east-central area of the state's Piedmont region. Today, the area is known for its excellent medical care facilities, however, it was known as the heart of the tobacco industry for generations. Struggling with the economic fallout of the Great Depression, Durham, along with thirty other North Carolina towns, competed in the late 1930s to place a new Veterans hospital in their city limits. In 1938, residents learned that President Franklin Roosevelt had instead chosen Fayetteville, a city approximately 90 miles south of Durham, for the new facility.<sup>4</sup>

Following World War II, VA faced the challenge of providing healthcare and benefits to an more than 20,000,000 Veterans returning home. General Omar Bradley, then the director of VA, announced an aggressive campaign to build "new and permanent hospitals, equipped with 151,500 beds, in 39 states" to care for American Veterans.<sup>5</sup> Known as the Third Generation of Veterans Hospitals, these facilities were not the low-slung, multi-building campuses of past generations, but instead campus design favored a single multi-story hospital surrounded by small support buildings. VA sought to co-locate facilities with medical schools if possible to enhance shared services and medical training. The Third Generation lasted from 1945 until 1958 when funding priorities within VA shifted.

Undeterred and recommitted to their goal, the City of Durham again petitioned VA for a hospital following World War II. In February 1946, representatives of VA toured Durham to locate a site for the new facility. Duke University offered two sites adjacent to its medical school.<sup>6</sup> Such a site would have been rejected under previous VA initiatives, but the Third Generation of Veterans Hospitals valued association with medical schools in order to offer more services to patients and better train the next generation of American health care providers. By July of that year, VA had selected a site measuring a little over 17 acres on Erwin Road. Construction was anticipated to start in mid-1947.<sup>7</sup>

Early in the Third Generation campaign, VA hired architects to design the new hospitals. Architect George Watts Carr, Sr., of Durham and the J.N. Pease Company of Charlotte were selected in 1946 to design the Durham campus and another Third Generation facility in Charlotte.<sup>8</sup> Carr was a prominent Durham architect responsible for many of the buildings in the Forest and Geer Street Historic District.<sup>9</sup> Carr and the Pease Company were hired to design 500-bed general medical and surgical hospitals at both sites. Nationwide, the program of unique architects for each hospital proved too costly and VA switched to a system of standardized designs in 1948.<sup>10</sup>

Shortly after the announcement of Carr, a fight erupted between the City of Durham, VA, and Duke University over construction of the sanitation lines to the site. City leaders warned that the fight could jeopardize construction of the hospital and possibly cause VA to leave Durham altogether. The City Council agreed to bear almost \$60,000 of construction costs, with the remaining balance paid by Duke University.<sup>11</sup> VA later agreed to pay \$40,000 due to increased costs.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>4</sup> "Fayetteville Wins VA Hospital Sought by Durham," *The Durham Morning Herald*, 1938, 1; National Register of Historic Places, Fayetteville Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District, Fayetteville, Cumberland County, North Carolina, NRHP No. 12000799, 2012, 7:1.

<sup>5</sup> "Veterans Will Get 183 New Hospitals," *The New York Times*, February 17, 1946, [www.nytimes.com](http://www.nytimes.com).

<sup>6</sup> "Sites Meeting Requirements for Big VA Hospital Have Been Located in Durham," *The Durham Morning Herald*, February 7, 1946, 1.

<sup>7</sup> "Start Probable on VA Facility Here Next Year," *The Durham Morning Herald*, July 19, 1946, 8.

<sup>8</sup> "Veterans Administration Hospital to be Complete," *The Durham Morning Herald*, 1946.

<sup>9</sup> National Register of Historic Places, "Forest and Geer Street Historic District," Durham, Durham County, North Carolina, NRHP No. 13000204.

<sup>10</sup> Lindsay Hannah and Susan Barrett Smith, *Draft United States Third Generation Veterans Hospitals National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation*, March 2014, E-39-41.

<sup>11</sup> "Council Votes Sewer Funds for New Veterans Hospital," *The Durham Morning Herald*, September 5, 1946, 1.

<sup>12</sup> "Agreement on Sewer Line to Vet Hospital is Invalidated," *The Durham Morning Herald*, September 1946, 1.



## Durham VA Medical Center Determination of Eligibility

Although plans looked to be underway following resolution of the infrastructure dispute, VA halted again in 1948 due to nationwide program overruns. To address the budget issues, VA asked Carr and the Pease Company to revise plans for the Durham and Charlotte facilities. The revisions pushed the anticipated start date to at least 1949.<sup>13</sup> Construction did not start until January 1950.<sup>14</sup>

Construction of the hospital was plagued with labor disputes. Carpenters, construction workers, and brick layers alternated strikes in 1950. In one instance, a federal mediator was brought in to negotiate demands, but failed.<sup>15</sup> The disputes revolved around use of non-union workers and fair wages. The brick layers' strike was city-wide and affected construction of several major projects going on in the area.<sup>16</sup>

More than 3,000 people attended the dedication of the hospital in 1953. Joel Boone, Chief Medical Officer of the Durham VA Hospital, noted "These Veterans Administration Hospitals are magnificent monuments to the patriotic and humanitarian sentiments of our people." VA Administrator Carl Gray, Jr., also spoke at the ceremony. The total cost of the hospital was approximately \$12,000,000.<sup>17</sup>

Under the Third Generation programming, VA also encouraged staff doctors to conduct medical research.<sup>18</sup> Between 1953 and 2005, over 200 medical research investigations were undertaken at the Durham VAMC. Fields of study include geriatrics, cardiovascular physiology, renal pathophysiology, neural regeneration, lipid metabolism, autoimmunity, and others.<sup>19</sup> The facility continues to conduct medical research.

In the mid-1980s, the patient load and staff population of the Durham VAMC far exceeded the physical plant of the existing facility. VA announced plans in 1986 to correct these deficiencies through construction of a parking garage, a clinical addition, an elevator unit, and a nursing home unit.<sup>20</sup> It took nearly ten years to complete all the construction. The final building of this project to open was the clinical addition. The Durham VAMC has continued to expand facilities, notably research buildings and a second parking garage.

### Statement of Significance

The Third Generation of Veterans Hospitals represent our nation's response to the need for health care facilities after World War II and our country's recognition of Veterans' service. The construction campaign was concurrent with a nationwide interest in infrastructure projects, including hospitals, and expanded medical knowledge. VA tapped into both to design a system of hospitals that were cutting-edge both in design and function following World War II. The Durham VAMC was constructed as part of this historic campaign and bears many of the hallmarks of the initiative, notably its location in a urban center; the affiliation with Duke University Medical School; and, the original campus design of a monolithic hospital surrounded by smaller support buildings.

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<sup>13</sup> "Construction of Veterans Hospital Here Delayed," *The Durham Morning Herald*, March 5, 1948, 1.

<sup>14</sup> "Construction Starts Thursday, Jan. 19, On VA Hospital Here," *The Durham Morning Herald*, January 12, 1950, 1.

<sup>15</sup> "Federal Conciliator To negotiate Local Bricklayers' Strike," *The Durham Morning Herald*, December 16, 1950, 1.

<sup>16</sup> "Strike Among Bricklayers At VA Hospital Here Seen," *The Durham Morning Herald*, December 14, 1950, 1; "Union Announces VA Strike is Officially Ended," *The Durham Morning Herald*, June 15, 1950, 1; "Strikers on Vet Hospital Slate Conference Today," *The Durham Morning Herald*, June 16, 1950, 1; "Bricklayers, Contractors Still at Odds," *The Durham Morning Herald*, December 20, 1950, 1.

<sup>17</sup> Clarence Whitefield, "Multi-Million VA Hospital Dedicated Here," *The Durham Morning Herald*, April 19, 1953, 1.

<sup>18</sup> Hannah, *Third Generation*, E-15.

<sup>19</sup> Joseph C. Greenfield, Jr., M.D., *Research at the Durham Veterans Affairs Medical Center, 1953-2005* (Durham: Durham VAMC) 69-73.

<sup>20</sup> Kim Best, "VA Hospital Parking Woes Loom," *The Durham Morning Herald*, January 15, 1986, 1, 9A.

**Durham VA Medical Center  
Determination of Eligibility**

Subsequent construction and modifications to Building #1 have damaged the property's integrity of materials, workmanship, design, and setting. The lower stories of Building #1 are no longer visible due to necessary facility expansions beginning in the 1970s. These alterations have changed the interior flow pattern of the building. Several of the original campus buildings have been demolished to make room for expanded research and parking facilities. This new construction is responsible for changes to the campus roadway system and landscaping. The combination of these changes has eradicated the necessary qualities for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Research into the facility did not identify any buildings, other than Building #1, that could be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Due to the changes listed above, Building #1 does not retain sufficient integrity for listing.

Please contact Lindsay Hannah, project lead, at [lindsay@row10hps.com](mailto:lindsay@row10hps.com) or 504-418-3769 if you have any questions about this determination of eligibility. It is a pleasure to be of service to VA and the Federal Preservation Office.

Sincerely,



Kelly Sellers Wittie  
Partner

**Major Bibliographic References**

Federal Highway Administration ( FHWA). "Community Mitigation and Enhancement: Crest Street, Durham, North Carolina," [https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/livability/cia/community\\_impact\\_mitigation/cim\\_nc3.cfm](https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/livability/cia/community_impact_mitigation/cim_nc3.cfm), accessed March 13, 2017.

Greenfield, Jr., M.D., Joseph C. *Research at the Durham Veterans Affairs Medical Center, 1953-2005* Durham: Durham VAMC, 2005.

Hannah, Lindsay and Susan Barrett Smith. Draft *United States Third Generation Veterans Hospitals National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation*, March 2014.

National Register of Historic Places. Fayetteville Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District, Fayetteville, Cumberland County, North Carolina, NRHP No. 12000799.

- Forest and Geer Street Historic District, Durham, Durham County, North Carolina, NRHP No. 13000204.

Various articles, *The Durham Morning Herald* (Durham, North Carolina). Articles preserved on microfilm in the collection of the Durham County Public Library.

Various documents, Collections of Engineering Office, Durham Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Durham, North Carolina.

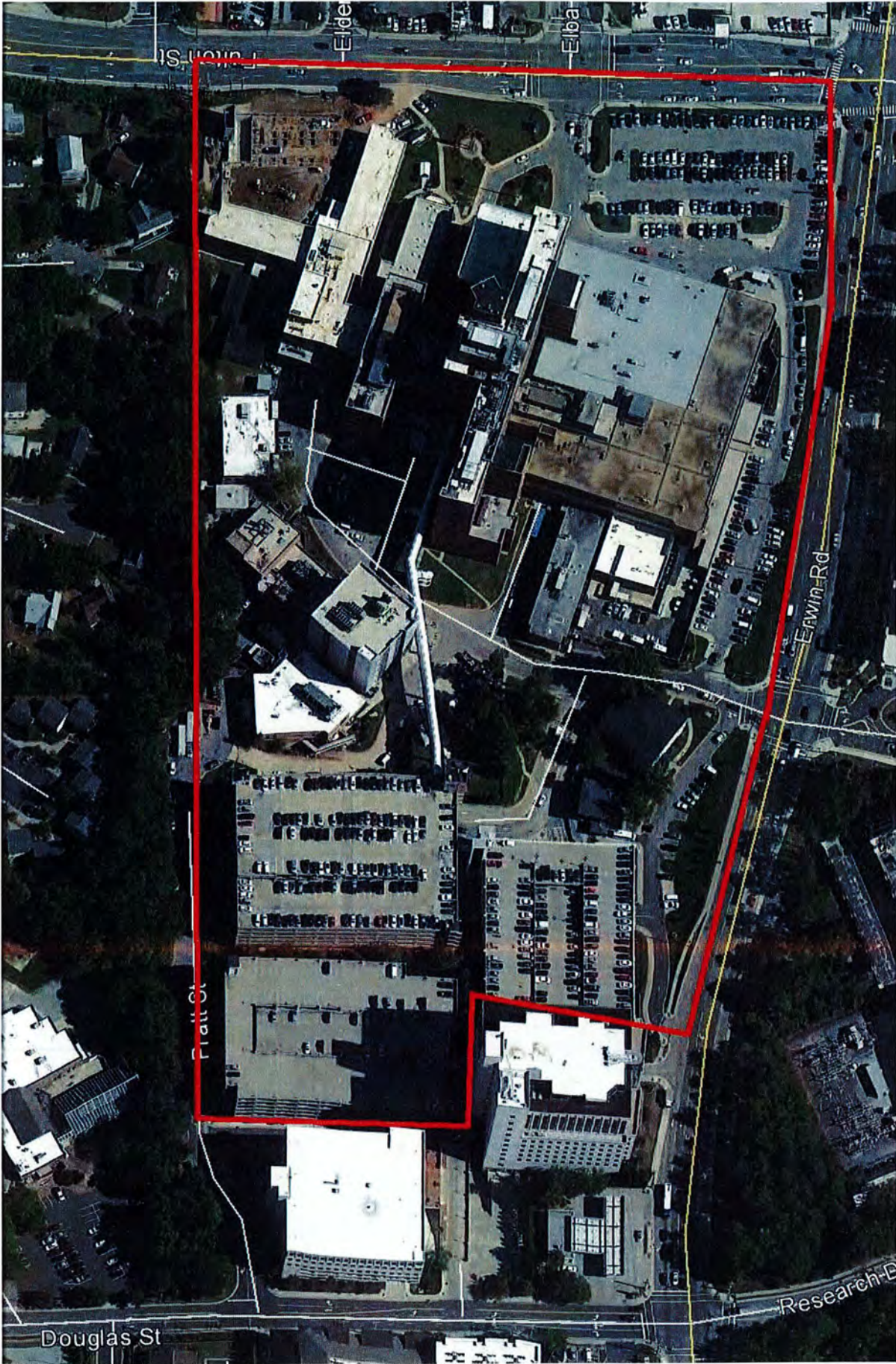
Various documents, Collections of Federal Preservation Office, Depart of Veterans Affairs, Office of Construction & Facilities Management, Washington, DC.

Various documents, Collections of Public Affairs Office, Durham Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Durham, North Carolina.

**Photograph Log**

Photographer: Jill Adams Enersen  
Date Photographed: April 10, 2016

1. Erwin Street introduce at Building #1, facing NE.
2. Main entrance of Building #1, facing SW.
3. Primary elevation of Building #3, facing N.
4. Primary elevation of Building #5, facing NE.
5. Primary elevation of Building #6, facing NE.
6. Buildings #7 and #9, facing NW.
7. Primary elevation of Building #8, facing NE.
8. Primary elevation of Building #14, facing E.
9. Entrance to Building #15 and elevated connecting corridor, facing N.
10. Primary elevation of Building #16, facing SE.
11. Entrance to Building #23, facing SW.
12. Entrance and elevator bays of Building #26, facing NW.
13. Building #33, facing E.



Location Map  
Durham Veterans Affairs Medical Center  
Durham, North Carolina  
Base map courtesy of Google Earth

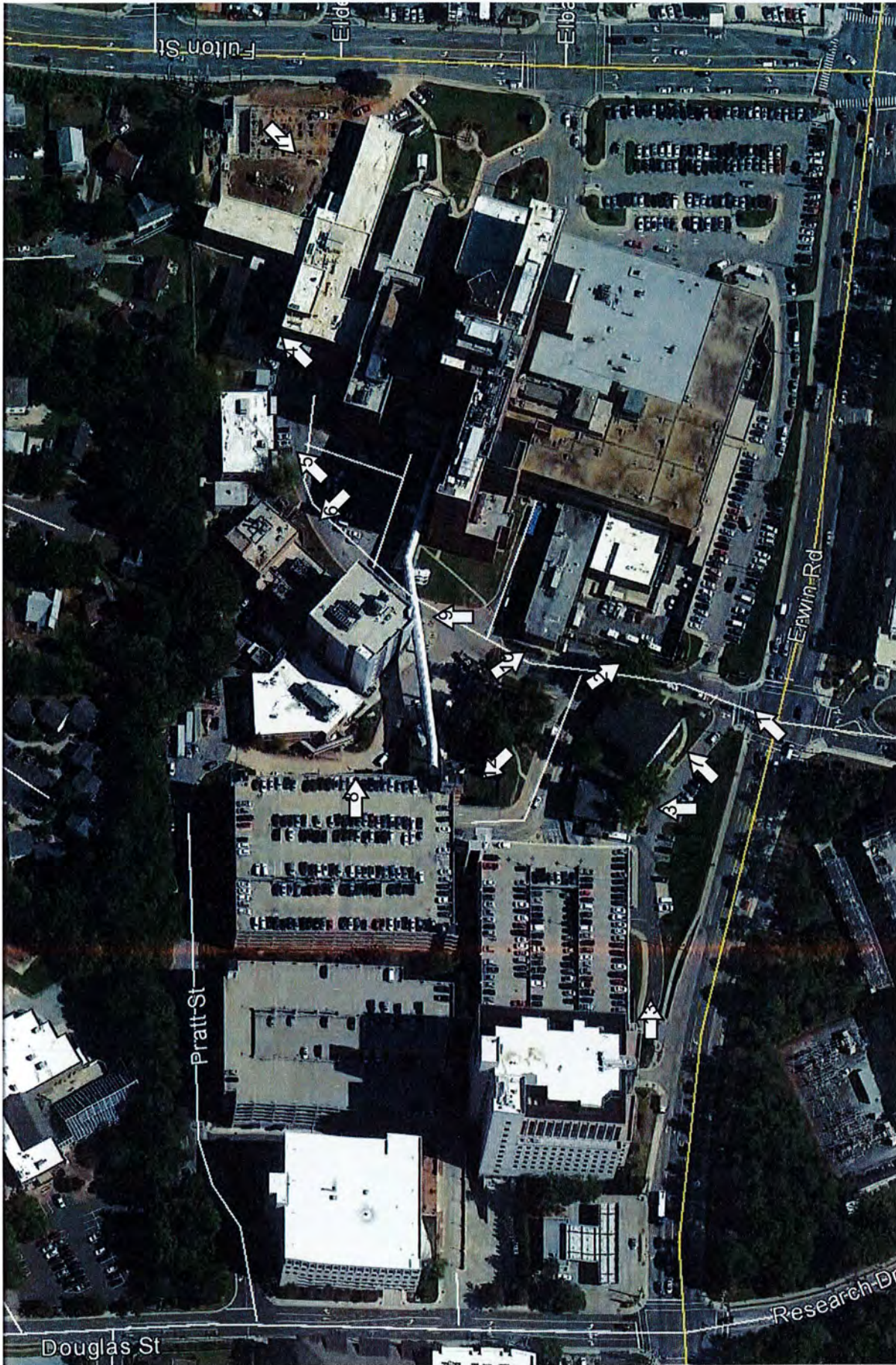


Photo Location Map  
Durham Veterans Affairs Medical Center  
Durham, North Carolina  
Base map courtesy of Google Earth



Photo 1  
Durham Veterans Affairs Medical Center  
Durham, North Carolina



Photo 2  
Durham Veterans Affairs Medical Center  
Durham, North Carolina





Photo 3  
Durham Veterans Affairs Medical Center  
Durham, North Carolina



Photo 4  
Durham Veterans Affairs Medical Center  
Durham, North Carolina



Photo 5  
Durham Veterans Affairs Medical Center  
Durham, North Carolina



Photo 6  
Durham Veterans Affairs Medical Center  
Durham, North Carolina



Photo 7  
Durham Veterans Affairs Medical Center  
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Photo 8  
Durham Veterans Affairs Medical Center  
Durham, North Carolina



Photo 9  
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Photo 10  
Durham Veterans Affairs Medical Center  
Durham, North Carolina





Photo 11  
Durham Veterans Affairs Medical Center  
Durham, North Carolina



Photo 12  
Durham Veterans Affairs Medical Center  
Durham, North Carolina



Photo 13  
Durham Veterans Affairs Medical Center  
Durham, North Carolina