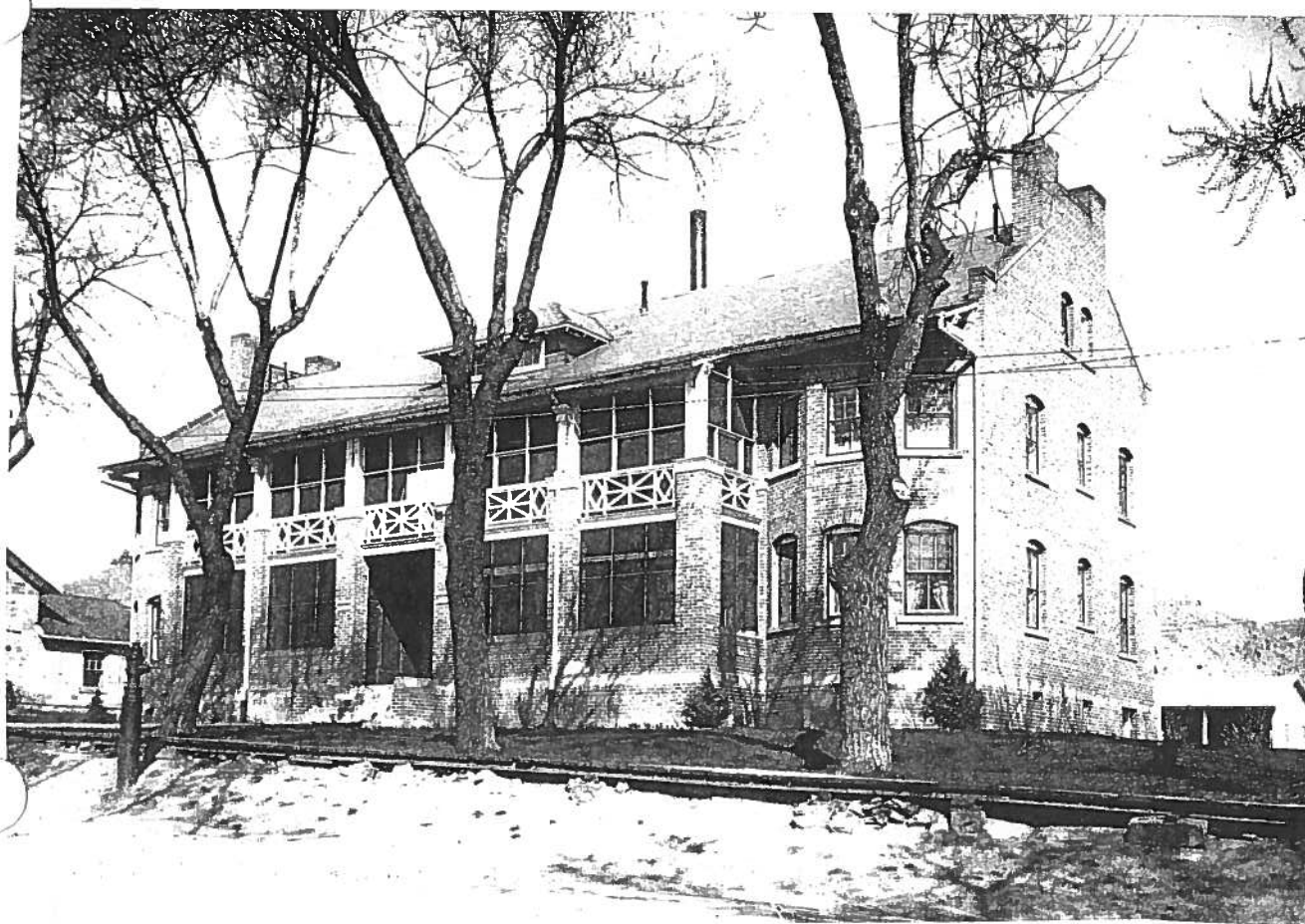


Canteen	Building 29	Building 27	Building 67	Building 13
Barber	Recreation Hall	Patients' Clothing and Baggage— Basement	Chief of Medicine Room 116	Manager Executive Officer
	Pool Rooms— Basement	Occupational Therapy— Basement	Contact Officer Room 117	Personnel Officer
	Visitors' Lounge— Basement Special Service	Red Cross— Room 115	Library— Basement	Agent Cashier
	Office— Room 22	Shop— Quonset Hut (Rear of 27)	Education and Advisement Basement Rm. 4	Information
	Theater— Room 21		Social Service— Room 118	
	Chaplain— Room 24			

1947

Part of the welcome brochure given to each inpatient in 1947. A "few" changes since then.....



Bldg 44, the multi-purpose bldg on the hill. Built in 1909 with the others, it has over 13,000 square feet and started as a 4 plex for officers and their families. Through the years officers were replaced by doctors, at one time nurses were in residence, it was converted to an 8 plex to accommodate more doctors and with the last conversion became offices and group rooms for the OSAT team. In 2001 OSAT moved to the Behavioral Health bldg, and at present bldg 44 is home to ISU pharmacy, AFGE, and storage.

The classy bldg 23 constructed in 1905 as duplex Captains quarters. With beautiful fireplaces, oak staircases, and, a 3rd floor to house the servants. Its last tenants were the Mental Health department, which moved to the new Behavioral Health bldg 114 in 2001. Yes, this is the building with the ghosts, according to VA staff. Sighting of a young girl dressed in late 1800 clothing, stairs creaking with no one on them, doors closing but no one there to close them, whispers coming from empty rooms. Perhaps residents of the first building constructed on this site are roaming these 13,000 sq feet of space?



Building 45, with 5500 square feet and constructed in 1909, was built as a single officers quarters. Its later housed a few doctors and their families, was a government field office at one time, and at present is used for additional VA research offices.



## ***"IT WAS THE WORST OF TIMES...."***

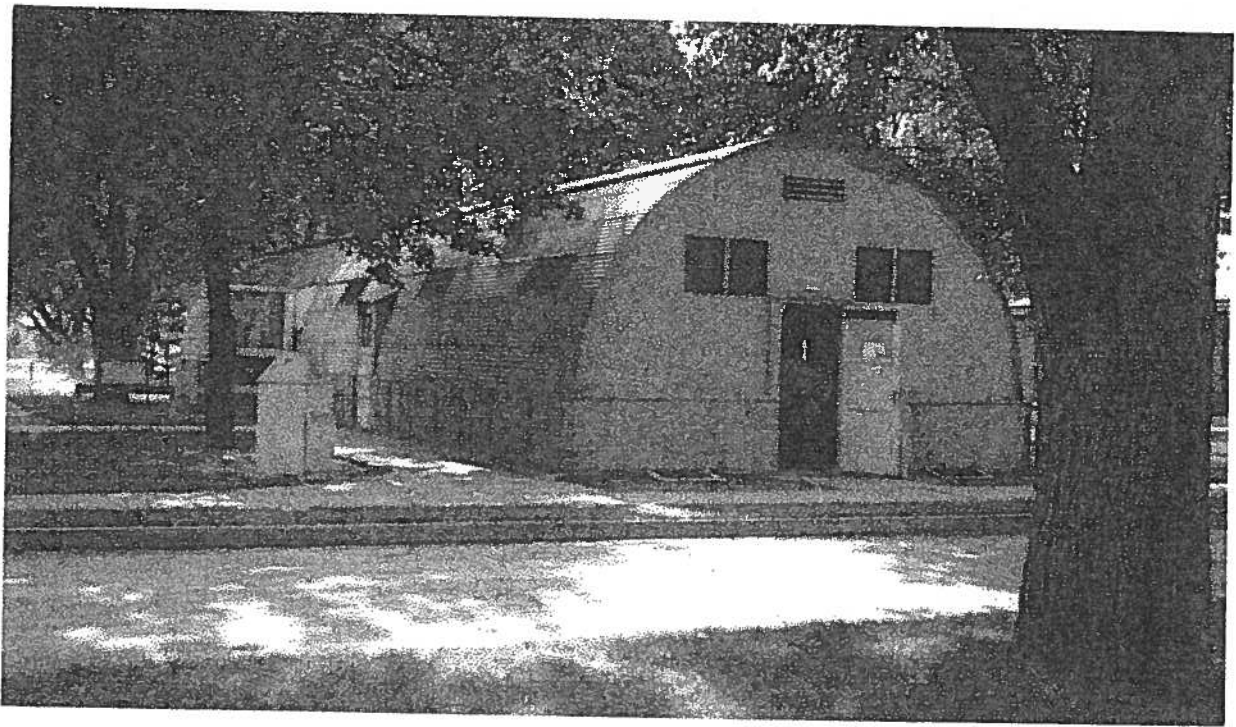
During World War II, the returning servicemen needing medical care were flooding the VA system, which was completely unprepared to handle them. The majority of Veterans Administration hospitals were stuck in far-off places, some of them on Indian reservations, others as much as fifty miles from the nearest railway stop. The doctors were all full-time Civil Service employees, hemmed in by regulations and practically forbidden to do any research, attend any medical meetings, or otherwise keep in touch with scientific progress. Operating rooms closed at noon in order to allow time for the never-ending required paperwork while patients waited days and weeks for surgery. There was not a single veteran's hospital that was accredited by the American Medical Association for residencies or internships. No teaching was permitted in those hospitals.

At the end of the war in 1945, VA hospitals were being flooded with sick and disabled men. The Veterans Administration was critically short of doctors, primarily because of Civil Service red tape and the bad reputation of Veterans Administration medicine. There were unbelievable problems in attempting to employ top-flight physicians under the Civil Service system. In order to fill positions, lists had to be requested from Civil Service. When the hospital administration did not want to employ #1, #2, or #3 on the list, they had to show cause. One example states how, for many months, coming over as #1 on the list was a physician, 87 years old. No. 2 was a lady physician, age 76. There were people on the list who had been committed to mental institutions for insanity and for alcoholism. Of the 80-odd people on the list sent over, 60% were over the age of 60.

During the 79<sup>th</sup> Congress, a bill was passed to take VA doctors, dentists, and nurses out from under Civil Service. The measure was called Public Law 293. The day after Public Law 293 was signed, Northwestern and the University of Illinois placed 56 residents at Hines VAMC without going through Civil Service, and within three weeks the University of Minnesota placed 26 residents at the VAH Minneapolis. An effort was then begun to convince the medical schools of the country to affiliate with VA hospitals. It was not an easy task, since VA medicine was not held in very high esteem. The resulting affiliations have meant that the talents of the outstanding physicians who serve as faculty in the medical centers are available to patients in VA hospitals and that physicians of faculty rank and stature have accepted positions at VA hospitals.

The medical care program of the Veteran's Administration is one of the largest in the world. The quality of medical care has been raised to a point where it represents the best medical care available anywhere in the world and has caused VA hospitals to become respected medical care institutions around the country. Those who played a major role in bringing VA medicine from what was characterized as a national scandal to the quality of care that is found today include General Omar Bradley, General Paul Hawley (the Surgeon General for American forces in the European Theater), Dr. Paul Magnuson (Chairman of Orthopedic Surgery at Northwestern University Medical School), Dr. Loyal Davis (Head of the Dept. of Neurosurgery at Northwestern University Medical School), Dr. J. Roscoe Miller (Dean of Medicine at Northwestern), and Dr. Harold Diehl.





The cafeteria, located in a surplus double Quonset hut situated next to the LRC, which would be immediately to the right in the picture. This unit was set on a 3-foot block wall to give better ceiling clearance. The building was added to the central thermal heat plant for steam heat, and included a nice cafeteria with a lunch counter and stools, a number of tables and chairs, showcases, hot plate, a 2-chair barber shop, and a large supply room in the rear. On this site now is the research trailer and Fiscal bldg t111.



A building list found among a few 1951 maps, with the following information:

Bldg nr	type	disposition
-----	-----	-----
5	single quarters	scheduled for demolition
7	storehouse	demolished
10	storehouse	demolished
11	storehouse	demolished
12	attendants quarters	demolished
13	administration	occupied
14	ambulatory wards	demolished
15	paint shop	demolished
16	stores	demolished
22	3-apartment bldg	demolished
23	nurses quarters	occupied
26	singles quarters	demolished
35	artillery stable	demolished
39	single car garage	demolished
43	US land office	occupied
44	4 apartment quarters	occupied
45	nurses quarters	occupied
50	utilities and paint shop	occupied
53	scale house	demolished
55	garbage house	demolished
63	animal house	demolished
64	full storage	demolished
65	4-car garage	utilized
66	nurses garage	utilized

## A News Flash, 1954

Changes are underway to move the VA outpatient clinic at 10th and Jefferson to the hospital, following a recent decision to separate the medical outpatient clinics nationwide from Regional offices, and place them under the Dept of Medicine.

Most of the outpatient clinic will be in the Administration bldg (13) with a new corridor to connect with all auxiliary services in the hospital bldg (67)

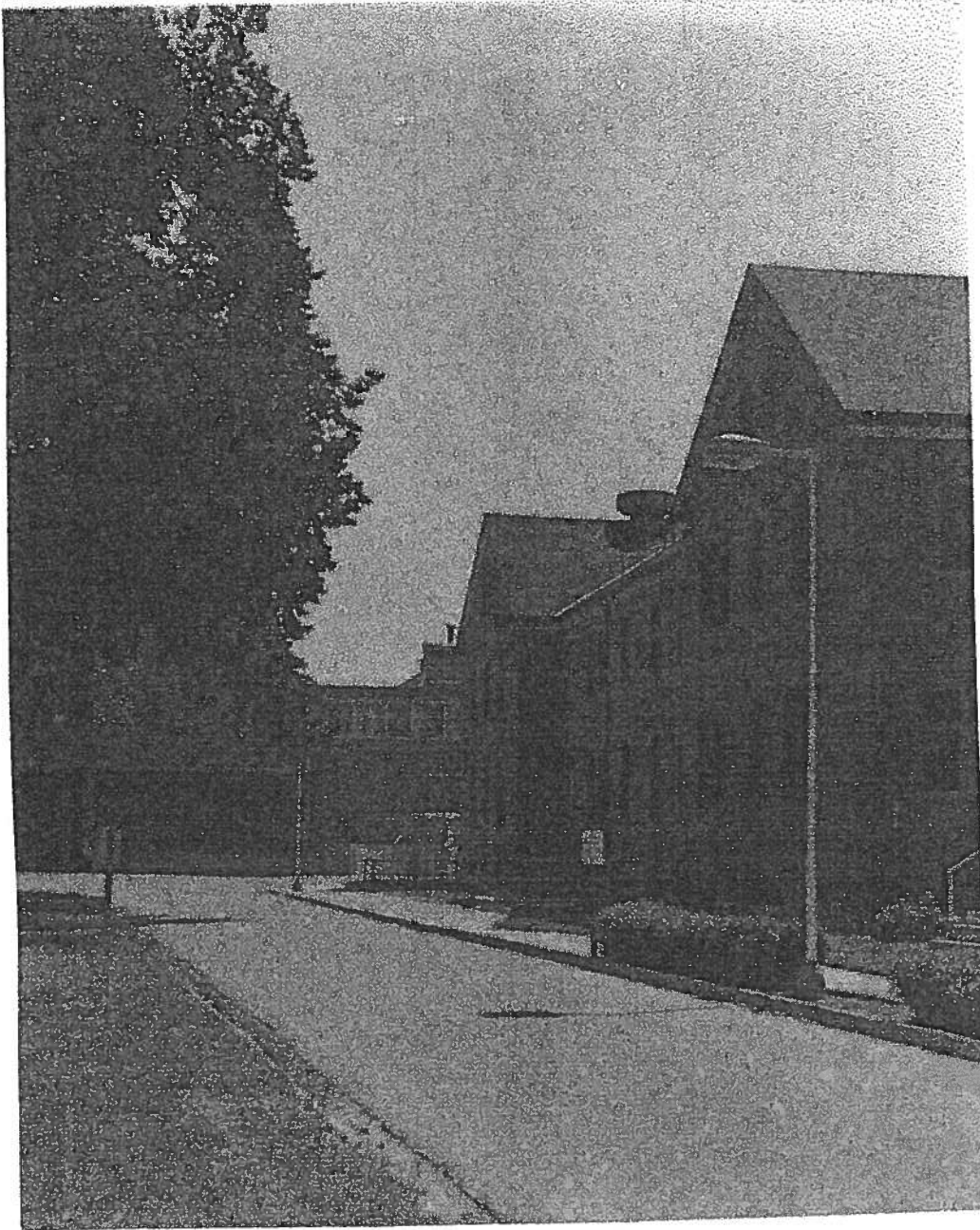
Note: Many of you will notice the connecting corridor between bldg 13 and 67 looks 100 years old, not 50. Seems the local brickyard made a small error and didn't bake the bricks adequately so they are aging much faster than normal.



Bldg 13 outpatient  
clinic waiting area's

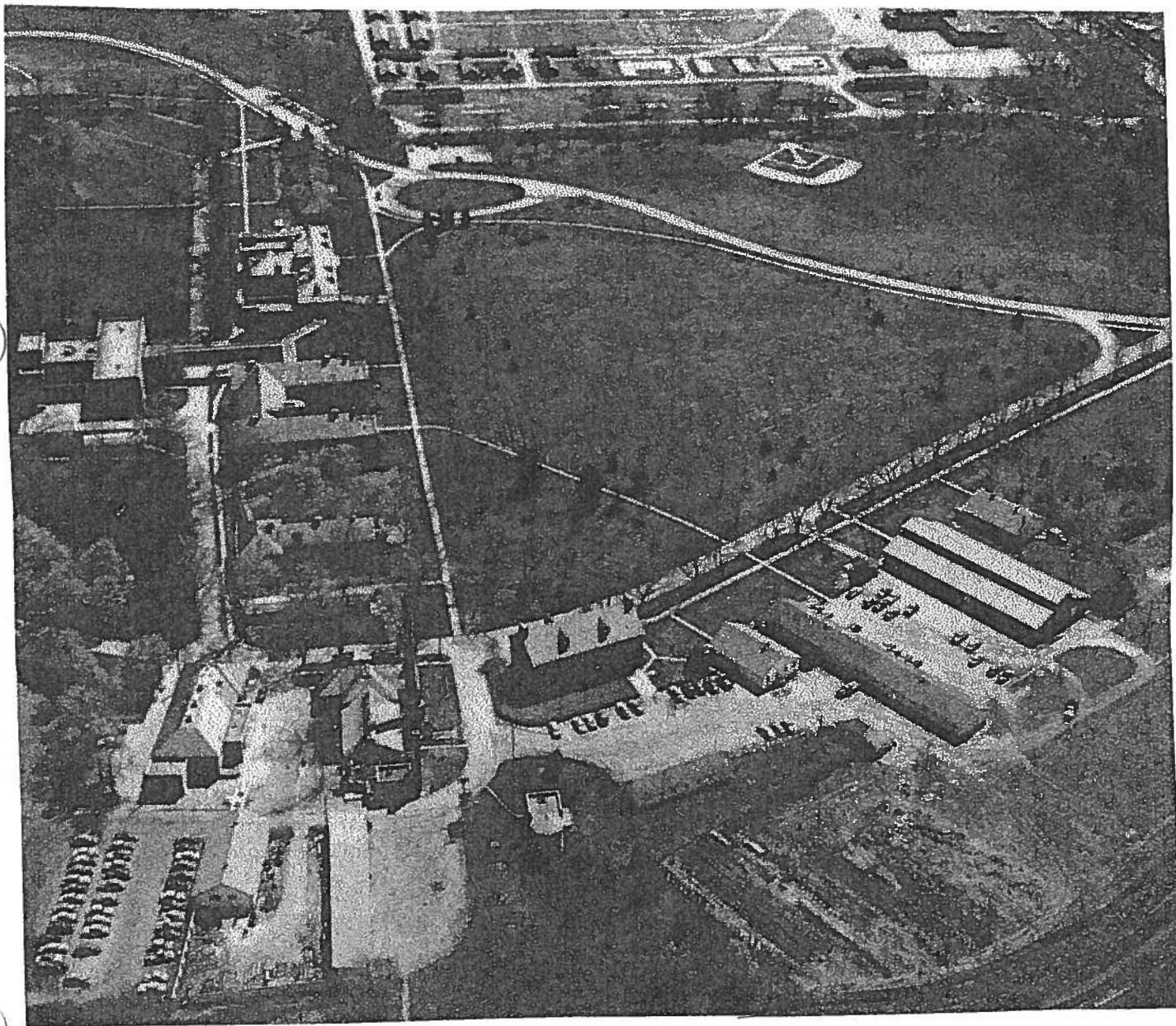


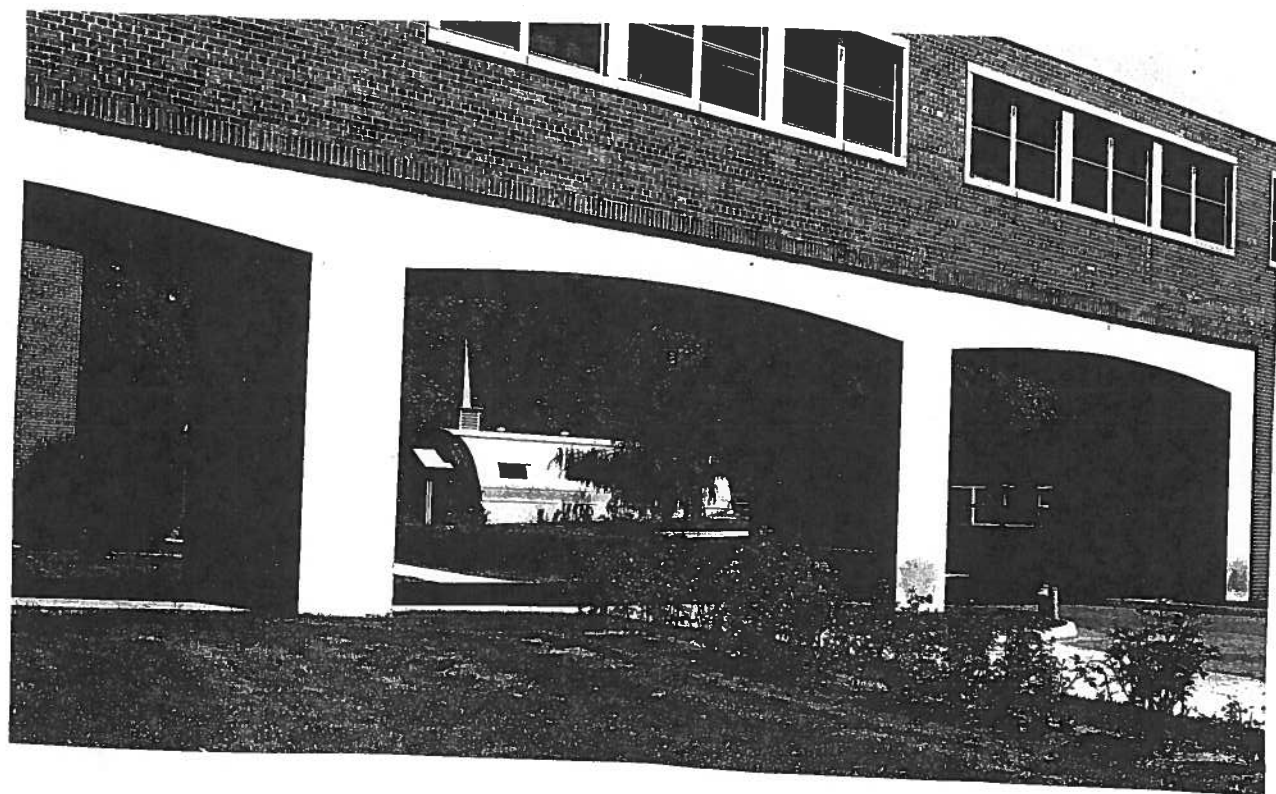




Building 27 and the back dock of bldg 77 before the Research building was constructed replacing this drive and sidewalk.

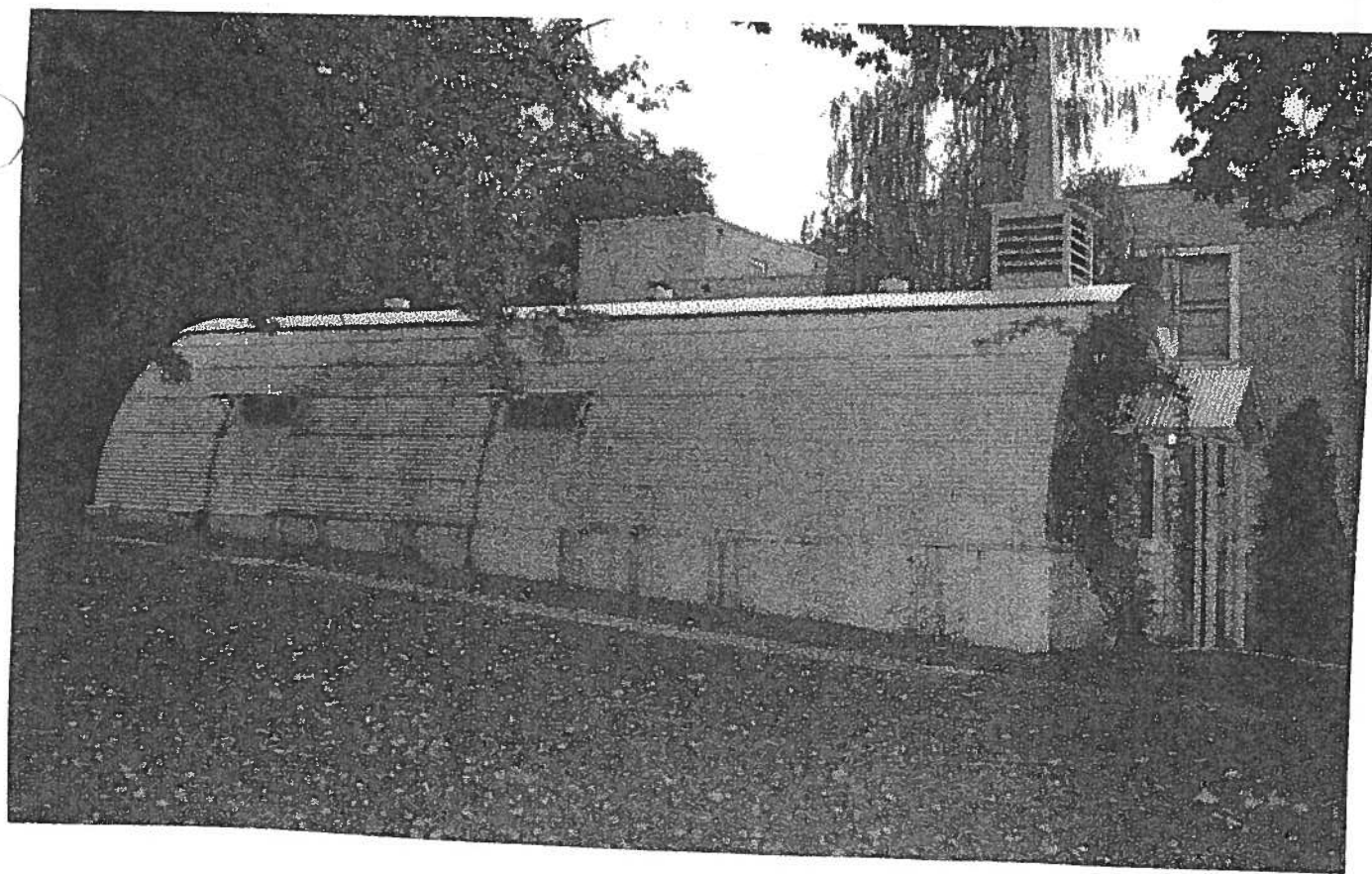
A remarkable view of the VA campus (minus officer's row) taken in the 1950's.





A remarkable shot of the Quonset hut converted from shop to chapel. Framed by the connector from bldg 77 kitchens to the two wards, this shot taken in the 1960's. This Quonset sold and removed in 1970.

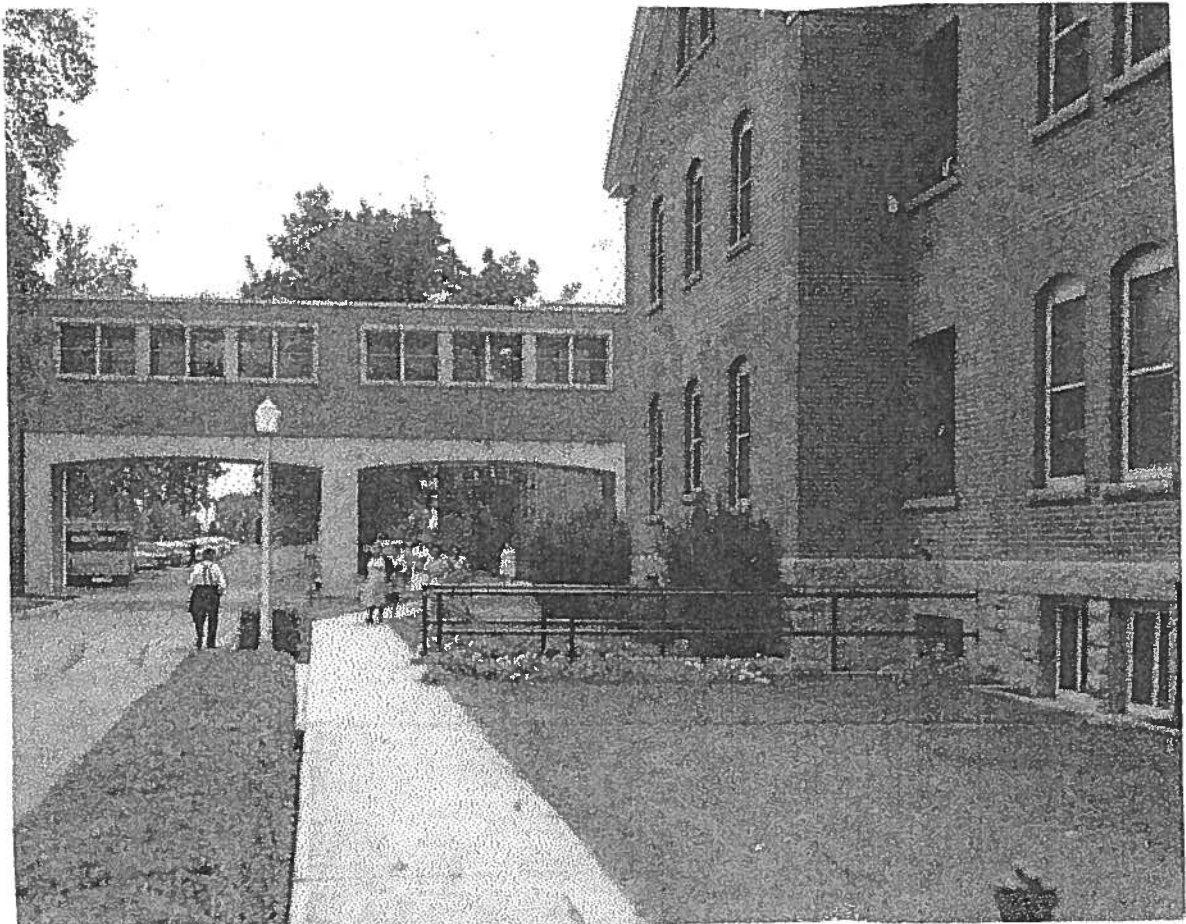
A full shot of the Quonset chapel. That is bldg 77 in the background.





An article found on the VA newsletter 1947.

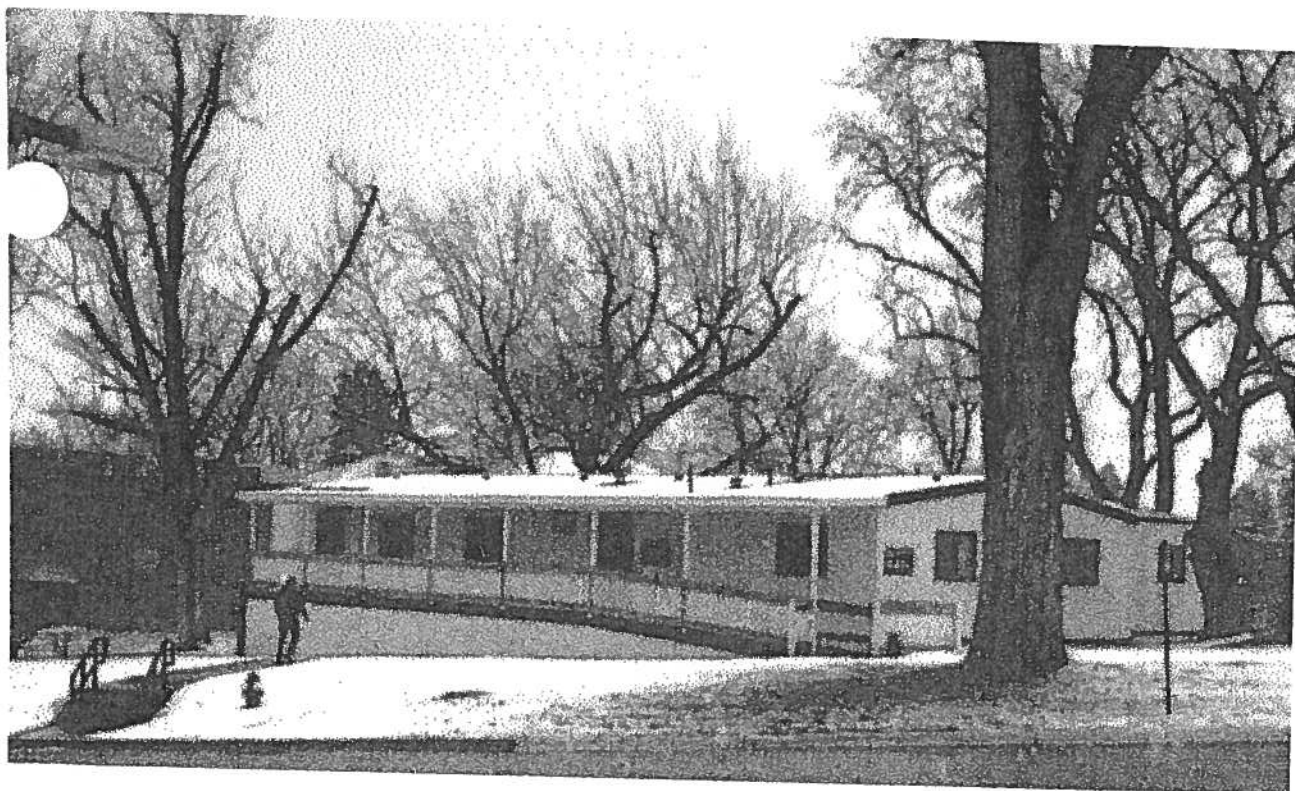
The elevator in bldg 27 broke down, and the needed repair parts were at least 2 days away. A quick call to the Idaho National Guard and a fighter plane left Boise airport at 10 am heading to San Francisco to pick up the much needed parts, returning with them at 3pm. The elevator was back in operation within minutes. The fighter pilot apologized for the delay, advising he sat at the San Francisco airport for a while, waiting for the parts to be delivered to him by the manufacturing representative.

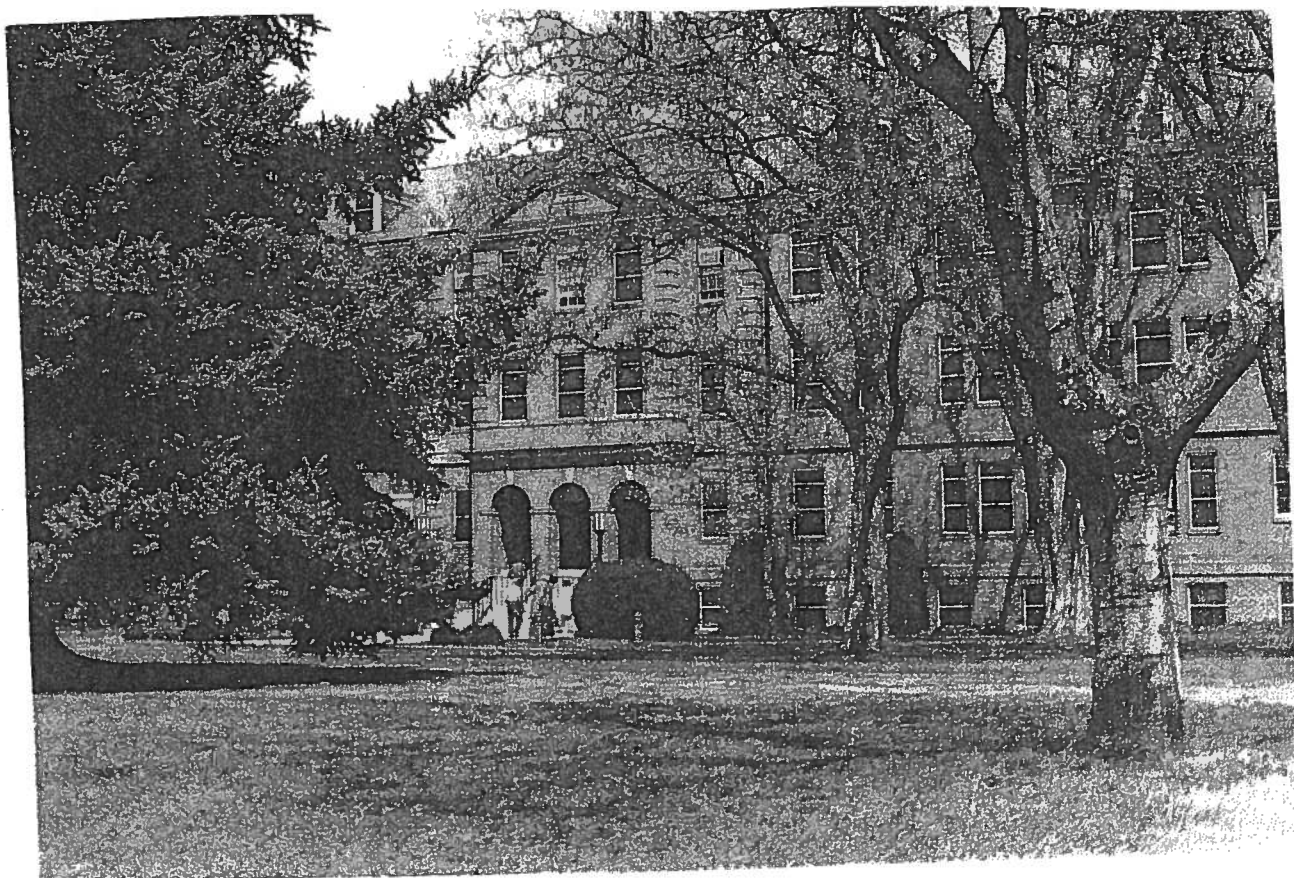


This view consists of bldg 27 to the right, prior to its new face. Straight ahead is the walk/drive thru to bldg 67 and Directors suite, with this 2nd floor connector going to the kitchens in building 77.



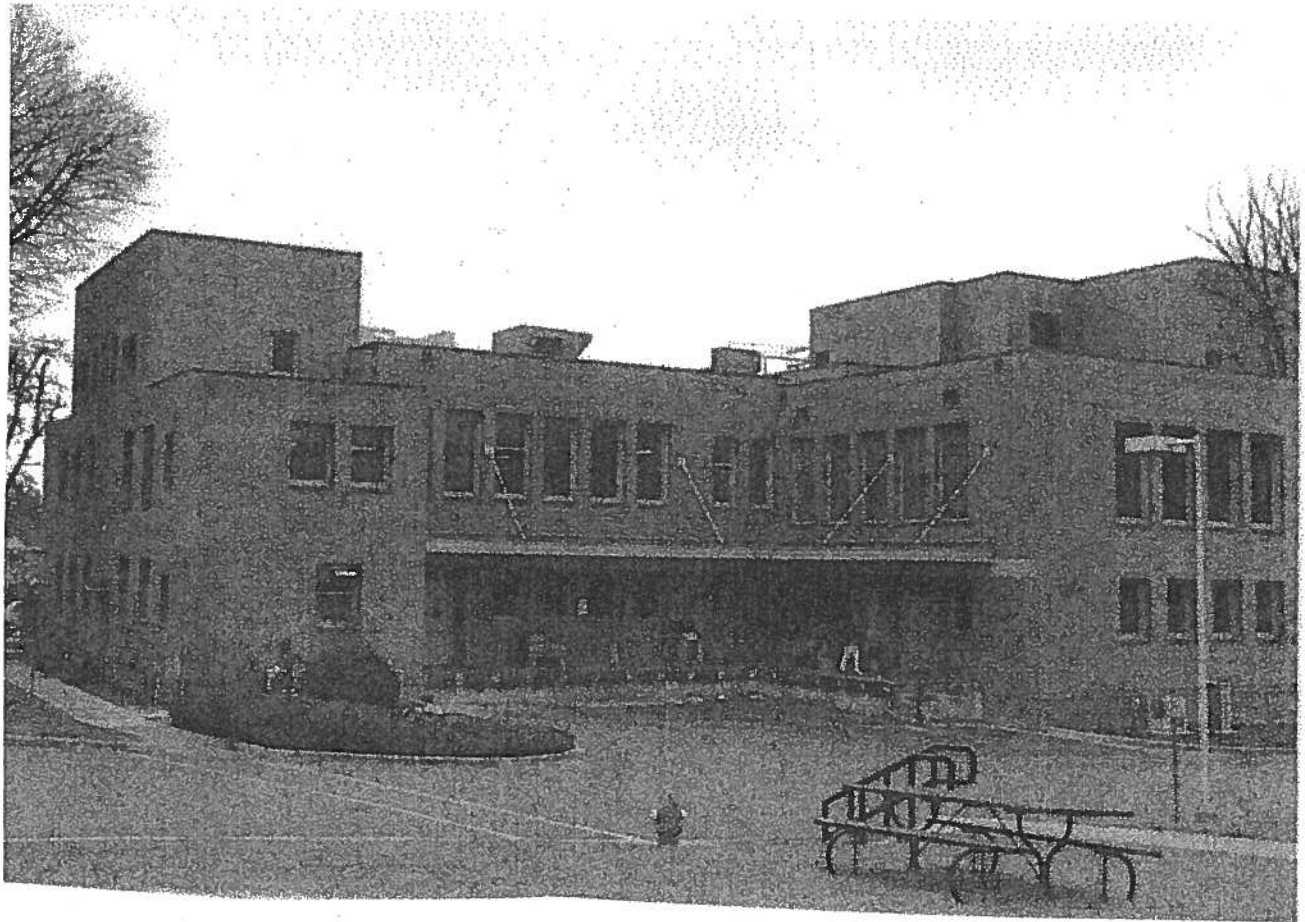
Medical Administration Services (MAS) and Personnel in their portable building located this year behind bldg 77 and 85A. Shot taken Jan.2002.





Building 67, probably the most photographed on campus. Built in 1932 at a cost of \$233,493 which included the connecting corridors, an elevator was added for an additional \$8000.00. It was the largest building on the post at over 67,000 sq ft until the addition of bldg 85a outpatient clinic. Bldg 67 when complete was listed as the "Infirmary Bldg". Ward 1 on the first floor was eliminated in 1954 and replaced with needed administrative space. A milestone occurred in 1980 when Washington DC gave authorization and money to install central air conditioning in the main hospital buildings.

A full shot of bldg 77 housing the kitchen, canteen, dietetics, staff break room. Constructed in 1949 along with the new connecting corridor, it has over 20,000 sq feet. At long last the hospital complex has an up-to-date modern kitchen and completely separate from the patients on the wards. The original concept for this new building was to include a dining area with room for 155 patients along with 100 attendants and staff members. The cost for this new 104 by 130 foot 2 story bldg, connecting corridor, and complete remodel of bldg 27 was over \$836,000.





Politics!

An interesting clipping found in the monthly VA news early 1974

A news release provided by Sen. James McClure's office in Washington DC advises part of the VA complex is surplus and was being offered to local and state offices for recreation or educational purposes at no cost. If no response, then it will be offered for sale to the general public.

WHAT!

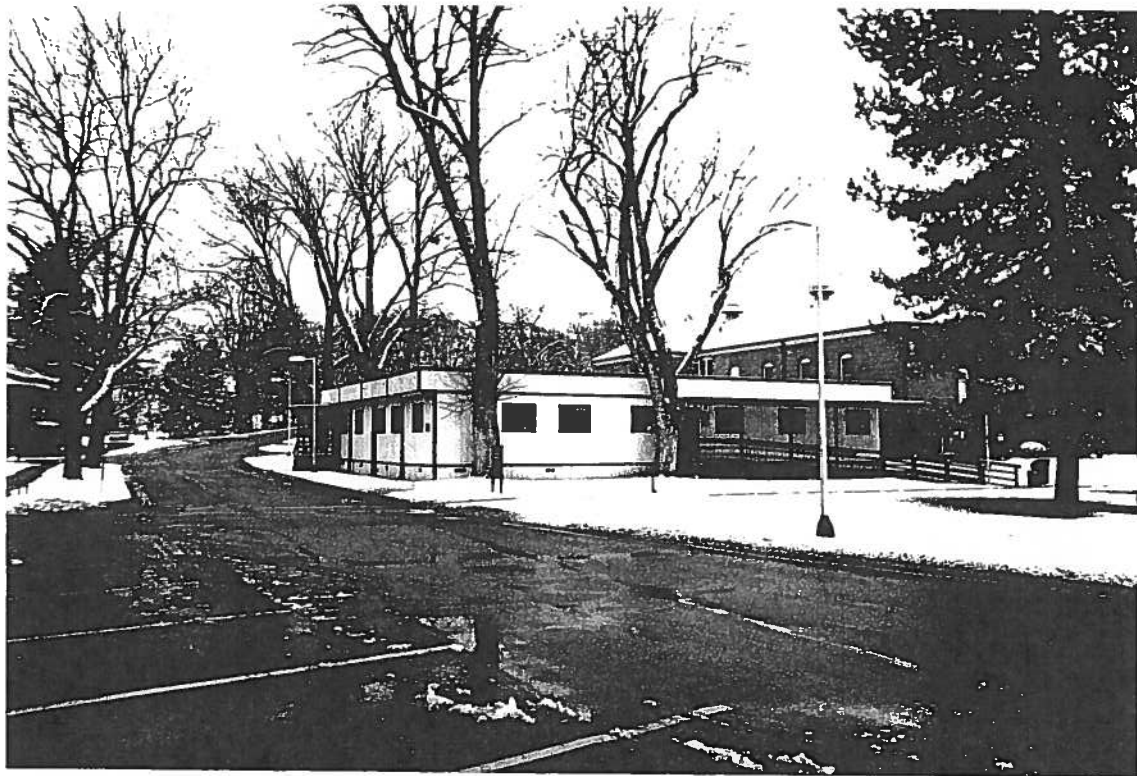
The buildings in question were bldg 4 (post surgeon), below it number 33 and 54 hospital bldg's, and our much needed sandstone bldg 6, all on the national historic registry. This was brought to light when a newspaper reporter asked the VA Director if he had any comments on the matter.

The city did respond to the offer and got their school, which is the Mountain Cove school, we were able to keep our building's 4 and 6, and all is quiet from Washington D.C.

For now.

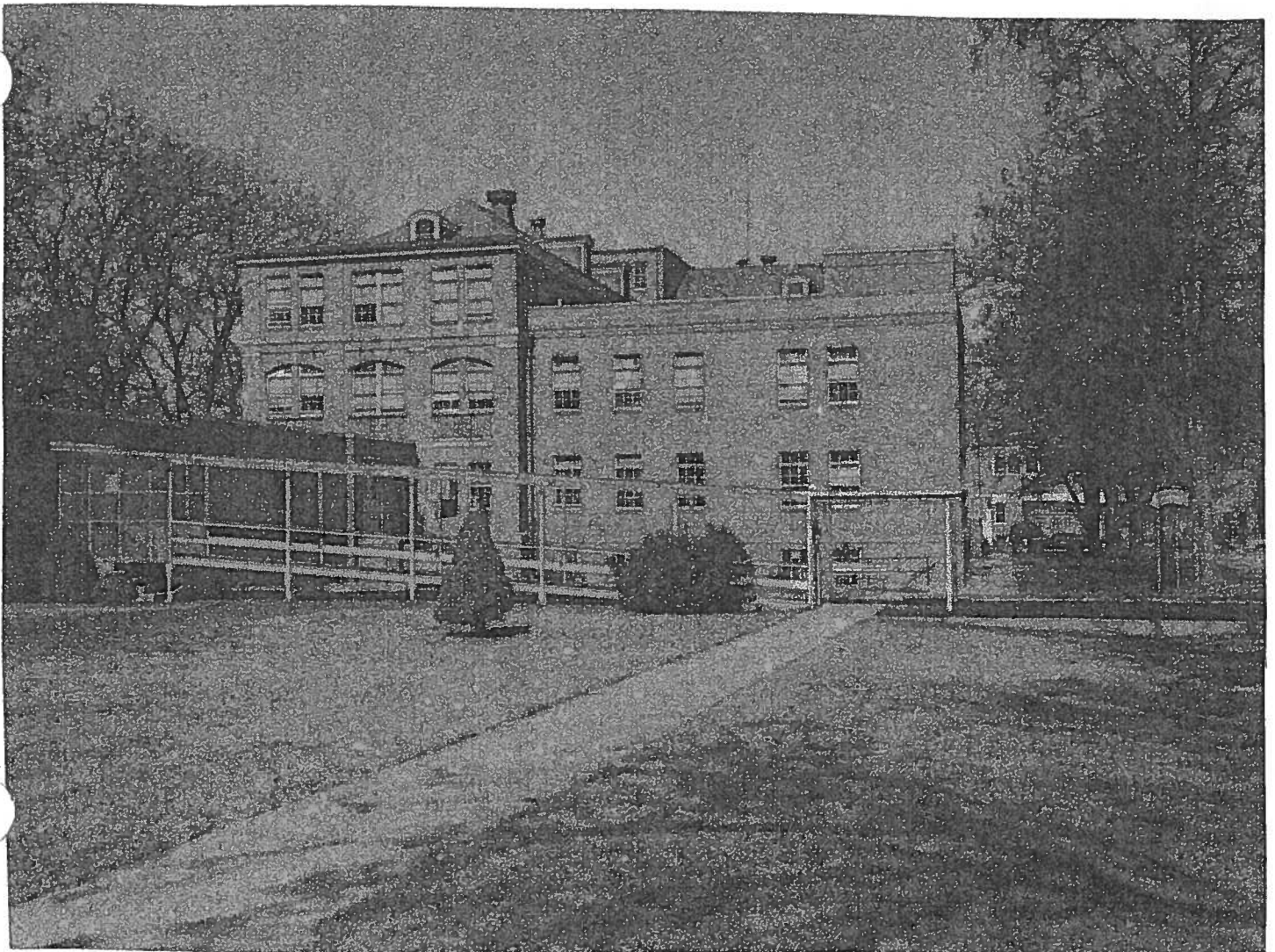


Bldg t111 now located where the post cafeteria Quonset once stood. As Of March 2002, this "temporary structure" houses fiscal, accounts receivable, billing, coding, payroll, staff travel, and a few more crowded accounting offices.





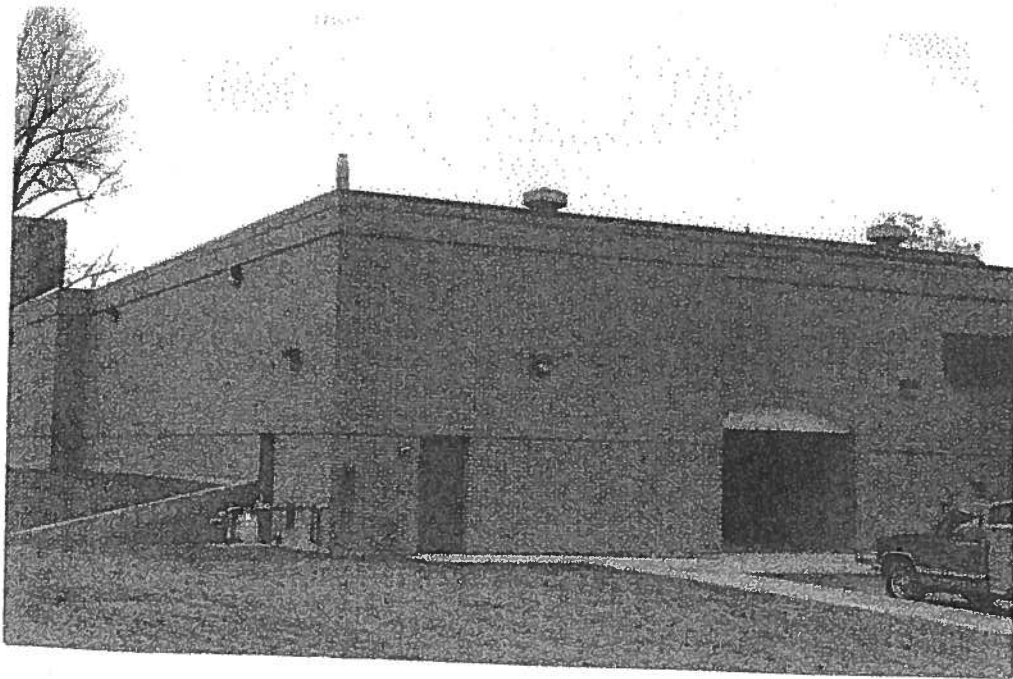
Bldg 67 before the 3rd floor wing addition. The entry and ramp in front is the emergency/ambulance entrance. Incoming litter patients would travel approximately 230 feet over a wooden ramp, through corridors and various clinics to reach admitting service and finally the Emergency rooms. Medical administration is where the volunteer offices now are, x-ray located past emergency, lab in the basement, dental clinic where medical services is and in one of the little back hall rooms were medical records.



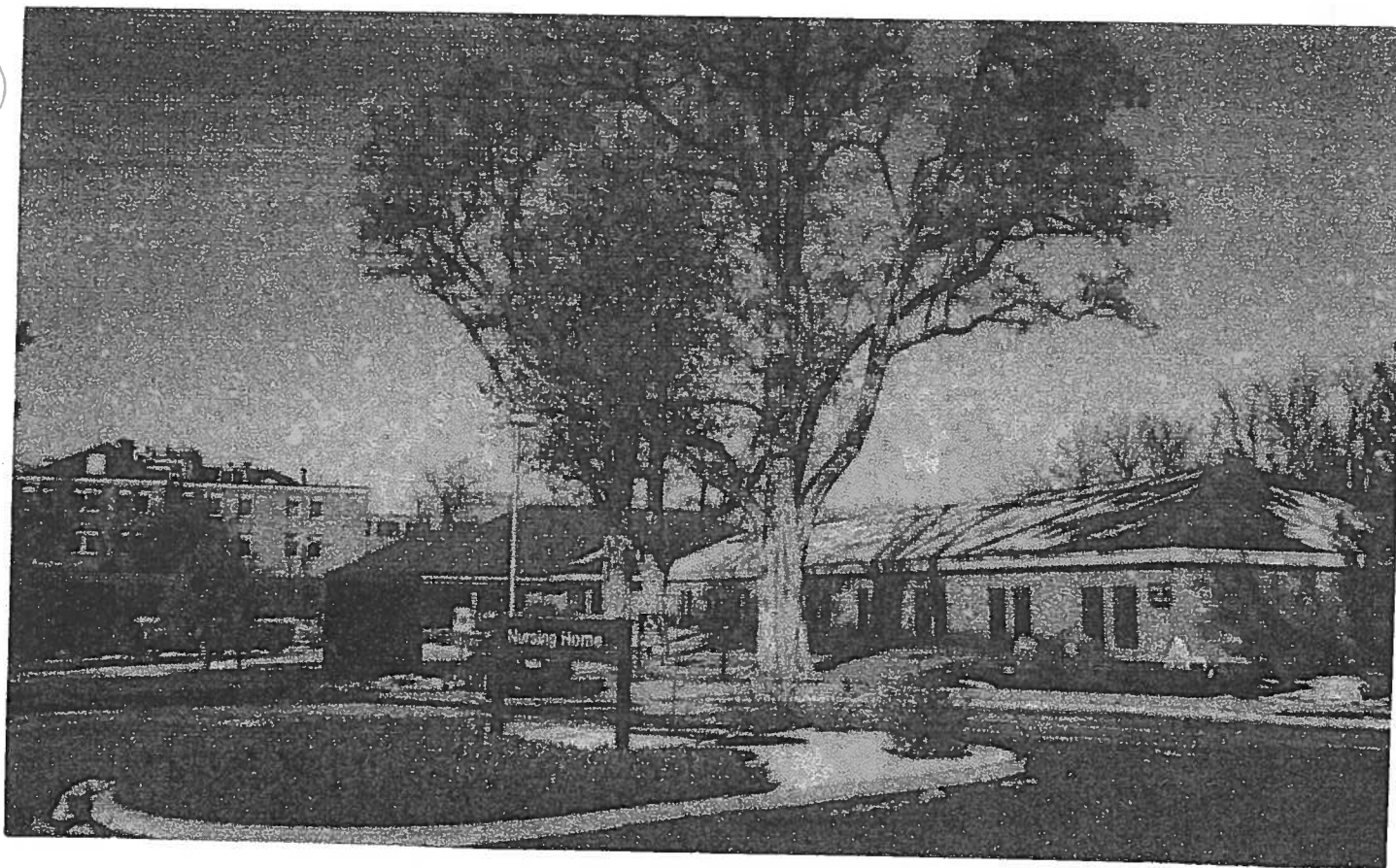


The original bldg 85 constructed in 1977 with over 65,000 square feet. It housed most of the outpatient clinics, admitting, ER, lab, pharmacy, dental, x-ray, radiology, ICU, and surgery, with a 3rd floor connector to bldg 67.

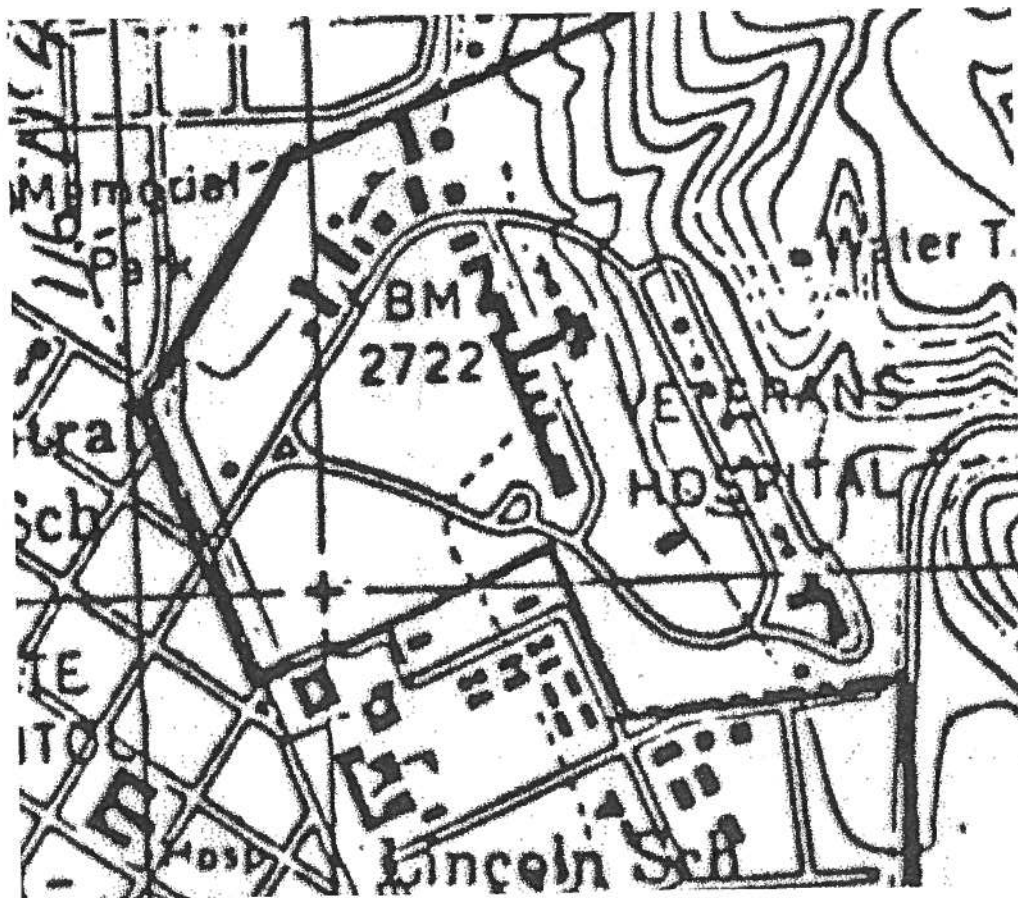
The research building finished in 1990. Immediately to its right is bldg 110, behind it is the dock of bldg 77.



Our VA short term nursing home care unit, or now known as the extended care unit (ECU). Constructed in 1985, bldg 88 has 25,000 sq feet, and connects with the hospital complex via the corridor once used for the emergency entrance.



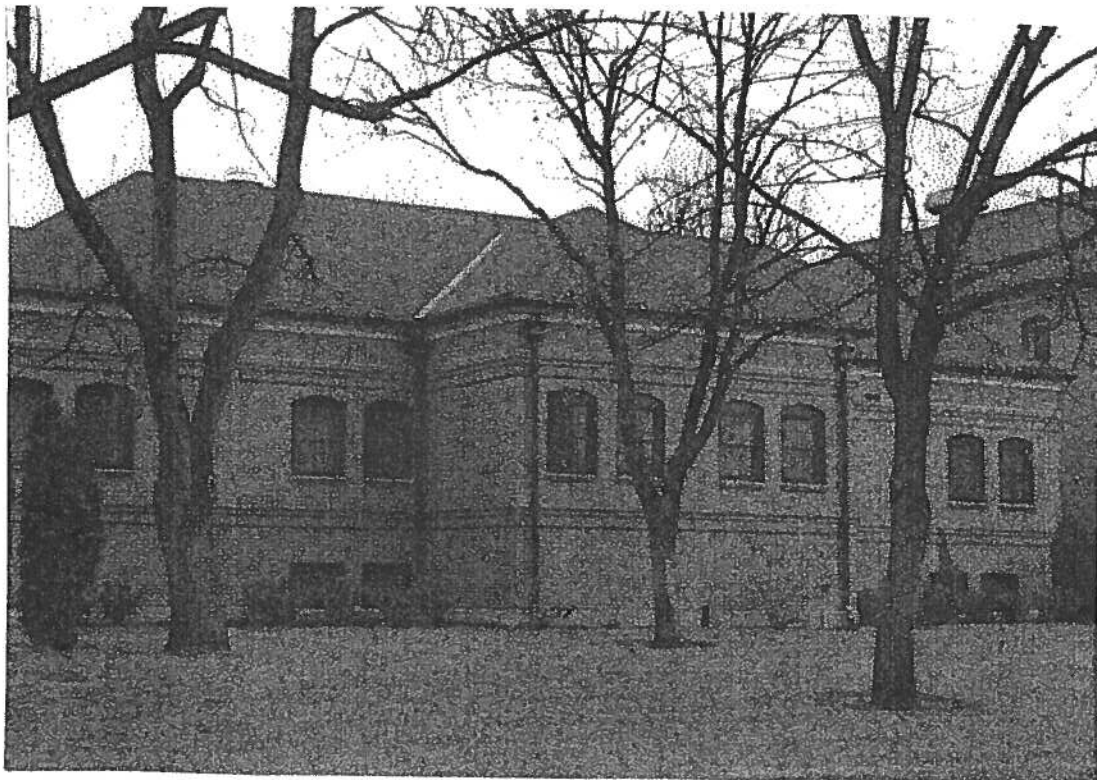
The entire VA campus was nominated in Feb 1972 and placed on the National Register of Historic Places Nov 1972. For you technical people the location is listed as Sec. 2, T3N, R2E and is listed as the site, government owned, consisting of 440 acres, and occupied. What is especially interesting is the US Geo. Survey map used for registering which is dated 1954. A few discrepancies when compared to other maps.



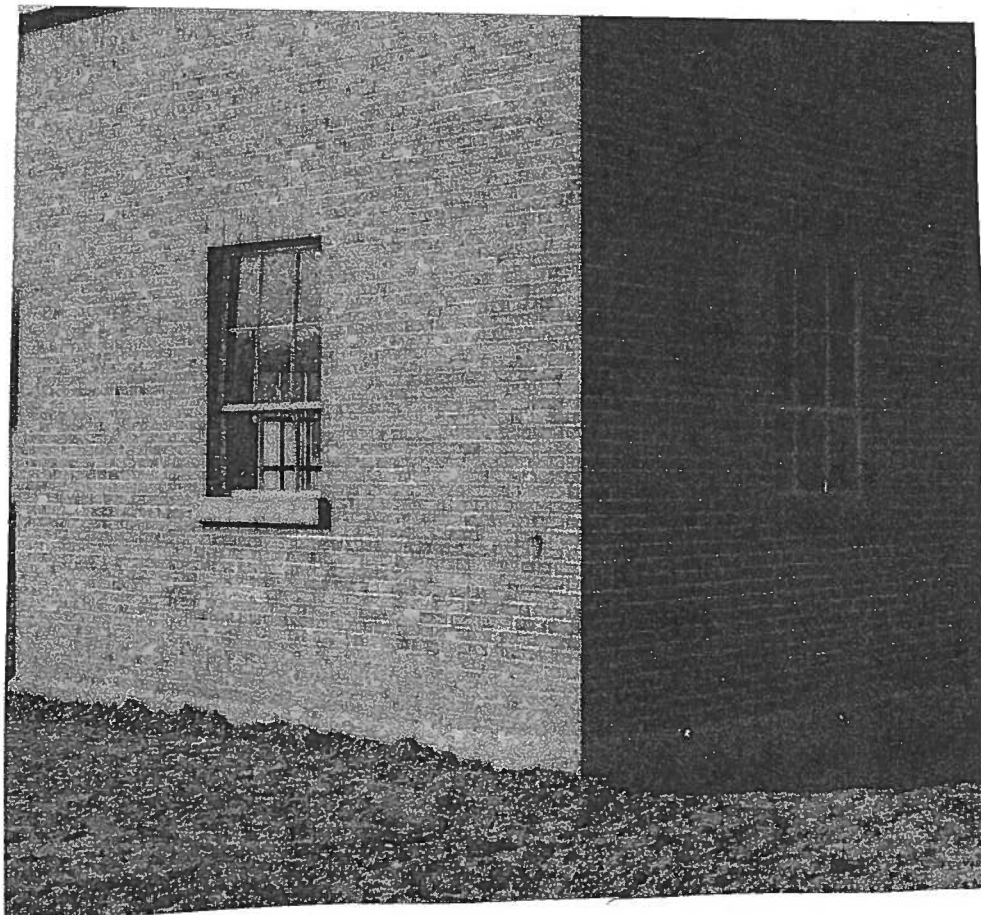


A building that blends in so perfectly that most do not realize it is another bldg is bldg 110. Sandwiched between bldg 27 and the LRC it also created a new connecting corridor. With over 9,000 square feet, this bldg gives some much-needed space for a number of doctors offices and Audio on the 1st floor and various offices including Medical Media on the ground floor.

This view is the only one you can see of bldg 110 as abutting it in the rear is bldg 109 housing research, a very integral part of this medical facility.



Tucked behind bldg 44 and its garage on the hill is a little brick building (#107) that houses one of the most important functions on campus. A 1666 foot deep thermal well that provides our heat. This one was drilled in 1983 and is the newest production well that feeds the pipes that heat the majority of the buildings on campus. Once this water has served its purpose, it is forced through the 2300-foot deep injection well located in bldg 2 that's behind bldg 8 and back into the ground to be used again. Some early and major recycling here, people.



The present Outpatient Clinic entrances. This addition to bldg 85 in 1997 provided much needed space for the outpatient clinics, lab, and pharmacy. As additional funds become available, plans are already in the works to add additions that will provide space for another clinic and enlarge the ER.

