United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: ___Fort Harrison Veterans' Hospital Historic District___
Other names/site number: ___Fort William Henry Harrison/24LC0123 __
Name of related multiple property listing**:**
_____N/A_____
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: __Two Miles Northwest of Helena, MT _____
City or town: __Helena ____ State: __MT_____ County: _Lewis & Clark_

Not For Publication: [ ] Vicinity: [X]

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 ___statewide _X_local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_X_A ___B _X_C ___D

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

_____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: ☐

Public – Local ☐

Public – State ☐

Public – Federal ☒

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) ☐

District ☒

Site ☐

Structure ☐

Object ☐

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
24	10	buildings
1		sites
3		structures
1		objects
29	10	Total

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

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6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DEFENSE/military facility = military post
HEALTH CARE/hospital = veterans' medical center

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
HEALTH CARE/hospital = veterans' medical center

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
_LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Ann____
_No-Style_____
_Modern Movement_____
_LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival, Classical Revival ____
_LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:
Bungalow/Craftsman, National Folk_____

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: _STONE, CONCRETE, BRICK, WOOD

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

Summary Paragraph

Fort William Henry Harrison was established by Congressional order as a military post in 1892. Twenty-one of the 39 features on the campus were constructed between 1894 and 1909. In 1919, the US Army transferred the facility to the US Public Health Service and, in 1922, the post transitioned to the Veterans Administration (VA). Thirty-nine resources are located on the VA hospital campus. Twenty-nine features are of historic age, of which twenty-eight contribute to the historic district. Ten resources do not contribute to the historic district for a number of reasons; buildings they were associated with no longer exist, they have been substantially remodeled, they do not add materially to our understanding of Fort Harrison's history and significance, or do not meet the National Register age criteria. Buildings are categorized by their function as a military post (1895-1912) and as a Veterans Administration facility (1919-present). A unifying factor in delineating an historic district is the similarity in architectural styles of the military buildings and some of the Veterans Administration buildings. Their relationship to the parade ground is also a unifying factor. The architectural features shared by the buildings in the district include elements that are similar to many of the older structures (fenestration, decorative window openings, foundations, materials, and general configuration).

All of the contributing buildings within the proposed historic district boundaries share a similarity of architectural design, massing, and detailing. In November 1894, while many of the buildings were under construction, the *Helena Independent* described the post as "substantially

built," with the exteriors of the individual buildings "plain, but substantial looking."[1] What the buildings may lack in architectural ornamentation is more than made up by the sturdy appearance of the buildings associated with the post when it functioned as a military facility. Many have rough-faced stone foundations built of stone quarried in the Helena, Great Falls, Ulm, and Billings (sandstone) areas. Many feature granite window and door sills, decorative segmentally arched brick window and door lintels, pedimented eaves, and many have open-air porches. These features are distinctly late Victorian Age in architecture and provide the appearance of a significant permanent military facility. Buildings constructed after 1912 also exhibit many of the characteristics of the earlier structures, while representing an architectural design indicative of their times, such as the Administration Building (#141), Heating Plant (#142). Some buildings or additions constructed after 1963 (nos. 154, 154A, 167, and 168) exhibit the minimally decorative style of the earlier buildings and are comprised of brick, some with decorative window openings that are similar to the historic buildings.

The Montana State Veterans' Cemetery is not included within the historic district boundaries. The cemetery, while on the VA Hospital's grounds, is not administered by the Veterans' Administration. Instead, it is administered by Montana Department of Military Affairs. The Montana State Legislature stablished the cemetery at the Fort Harrison VA Hospital in 1985 and the first burial occurred in September 1987.

Narrative Description

Fort William Henry Harrison is located at the western end of the Helena Valley in southwestern Montana at the foot of the Boulder Mountains. Fort Harrison and the City of Helena are situated atop Belt sedimentary rock deposited 1.5 billion to 800 million years ago. The adjacent Helena Valley is composed of tertiary basin fill, while the Boulder batholith rises above the valley floor to the south of the fort. The batholith formed approximately 75 million years ago and is bordered in the Helena area by deposits of dolomite and limestone. Fort Harrison is near the northern end of the intermountain seismic belt, a series of seismically active faults that extends southward through Yellowstone National Park to the Wasatch Range near Salt Lake City. The post is located near the northern foot of the Boulder Mountains about two miles west of Helena. The Scratch Gravel Hills and the Big Belt Mountains are visible to the north of the fort. The Helena Valley is situated in a roughly bowl-shaped depression between three mountain ranges. The picturesque valley, which is extensively developed, is a mixture of small agricultural operations increasingly encroached upon by residential subdivision radiating north and west of Helena. The mountains south of the fort were the scene of extensive hard rock mining operations beginning in 1865 and continuing until the late 20th century. Fort Harrison is located at an altitude of 4,004 feet above sea level.[2]

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[1] "Fort Harrison," *The Helena* (Mont.) *Independent*, 11 November 1894.
[2] David Alt and Donald W. Hyndman, *Roadside Geology of Montana*, (Missoula: Mountain Press Publishing Company, 1991), 6, 13, 200-201, 271.

The buildings are listed by the numbering system implemented by the military when the first phase of construction on the post ended in 1895. The Veterans Administration (VA) has retained that numbering system and added to it as it constructed new buildings on the campus.

Hospital (Building #2, one contributing building)

Building #2 is a 2½ story Late Victorian-style brick building constructed in 1895 that originally functioned as the post hospital. The building is oriented along a northwest to southeast axis and faces northeast onto Liberty Lane and the parade ground. The irregular plan building is covered by a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with soffits under the eaves. The building sits on a rough-faced stone foundation and has a stone belt course. Rectangular one-story wings attach to the northwest and southeast elevations. Windows throughout are 1/1 double-hung units with stone surrounds and continuous stone sills. A hip roof dormer with an asphalt shingled roof is slightly offset from center. The walls of the dormer are clad in wood shingles and it features a ribbon window of three 12-light units.

An open-air porch, centrally located on the façade, has a hip roof supported by square brick columns and is partially enclosed by a low brick wall capped with concrete. The porch is reached by concrete steps flanked by low brick walls also capped with concrete. The doorway is located north-of-center on the facade and was partially in-filled with brick, probably in 1945 when the VA converted the building for use as nurses' quarters. The door has a single fixed light reinforced with wire. There are six windows on the second floor and five windows on the ground floor of the facade in addition to the doorway. Window openings are located on the northwest and southeast elevations adjacent to and above the additions. Some of the windows on the second floor of the northwest elevation have been in-filled with brick.

The north wing, comprised of brick, rests on a rubblestone foundation. Stylistic details mimic the main section of the building, including stone lintels and continuous sills and 3-light casement windows on the daylight basement. Windows are also 1/1 double-hung units identical to the main building. A doorway is centrally located on the north elevation and is flanked by modern 2/2 double-hung windows. The doorway is partially in-filled with brick and contains a modern steel door with a single fixed light. The doorway, featuring a stone lintel and a granite sill, is reached by concrete steps flanked by steel railings. Daylight windows pierce the foundation on either side of the steps. The rear facade of the north wing contains four windows on the ground floor and three basement windows. A sealed coal chute pierces the foundation on the right.

The original building mass features six 1/1 double-hung windows on second floor of the rear facade. A shed roof addition that contains an entry on the north end, projects west off the original building mass. The walls of the addition are comprised of brick and the foundation is concrete. The north-facing doorway, reached by concrete steps and a concrete stoop, holds a metal door. Three fixed single-light windows occur in the addition immediately south of the entry in the west elevation. South of the addition, in the original mass, is a doorway that is located right-of-center on the rear façade; features a flat arch brick lintel and a modern metal door. Concrete steps access it from the south. There are three daylight basement windows with three-light hopper type windows on the rear (west) façade of the main section of the building. A cellar doorway occurs to the north of the main entry doorway. The remains of an exterior brick

chimney are situated between the roof of the southeast wing and the main building's roof. A steel fire escape with the steel steps opening to the south attaches to the façade of the original mass.

The southeast wing of the building is structurally and stylistically the same as the northwest addition. It has a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick walls and a stone foundation. Unlike the northwest wing, all windows feature flat brick arched lintels and a continuous stone sill. There are four windows each on the east and west facades and the doorway is centrally located on the southeast elevation of the wing.

Integrity: Building #2 is a good example of a Late Victorian-style building constructed for military purposes in 1895 and is associated with the initial phase of development at Fort Harrison. The exterior of the building has been changed over the years as medical care practices evolved. The original wood post-and-beam porch was removed in 1945 after it had hosted a solarium on its roof beginning in 1924. Verandas on the facades of each wing were added in 1906, but removed by 1945 when it was converted for use as nurses' quarters. The exterior represents the appearance of the building in 1945. The basic configuration and 1895 appearance of the building, however, remain intact as are the original materials used for its construction. Even with the exterior modifications, the original hospital building retains considerable architectural integrity and all of the detailing and features indicative of the Late Victorian style and of its basic function as a military hospital.

Officers' Quarters (Building #3, one contributing building)

Building #3 is a two-story brick Late Victorian-style duplex constructed in 1895 that originally functioned as officers' quarters. It is structurally identical to Buildings nos. 4 and 5. The building, which features a rear-facing U-plan, is oriented along an east-west access and faces north onto Liberty Lane and the parade ground. The front façade features a central bay flanked by two recessed bays that contain the entries. Cross gable roofs cover the building. Two gable-roof dormers project from the north roof slope. The dormers have pedimented eaves with wood shingle cladding in the gable-ends and on the sidewalls. The dormers contain paired 6/2 double-hung windows with decorative corniced fascia. Interior brick chimneys occur on each side of the central gable. The central gable-end and the east and west gable-ends are sheathed in decorative tin siding with arched 6/2 double-hung windows. The eaves of the duplex are corniced with scrolled brackets on all sides just under the eaves. Except for the gable-ends and dormers, windows throughout are 2/2 double-hung units with segmental brick arches and stone sills. The building sits on a rough-faced stone foundation with a daylight basement pierced by casement windows.

Doorways on the north elevation occur at the east and west ends of the building. Open-air Neo-Classical porches with hip roofs supported by columns cover the entries. The porches are reached by wood steps with wood handrails and granite bottom steps. The entries contain wood paneled doors with single fixed lights and modern storm additions. Four light windows occur beside each door under the respective entry. North elevation windows include four four-light units in the upper and bottom stories of the central bay, a single four-light unit about each entry, and four two-light basement units.

The rear, south, façade is delineated by two wings corresponding to the duplex units. The east and west wings are covered by gable roofs with pedimented gable-ends and cornices with partially returned eaves. The gable-ends are clad in tin siding with paired 6/2 windows. There are two 3/2 windows located in both the second and ground floor of the central bay. The end bays contain one four-light unit in the first and second stories, a single four-light unit between floors, and a single two-light basement unit. Entries are off-set on the south elevations of the wings and have segmental brick arched lintels, granite sills, and modern wood doors with fixed multi-lights. Paired 1/1 double-hung windows are located on the first and second floors on the rear façade of the duplex between the wings.

East and west elevations contain two four-light units in the first and second stories, a single four-light unit with transom between floors, and four two-light basement units.

Vintage playground equipment is located to the west of the building. The equipment includes a swing set, teeter-totter, ring swing, and a sandbox.

Integrity: The building retains a very high degree of architectural integrity and is an excellent example of Late Victorian-style duplex. The brick walls and stone foundation are intact as is the configuration of the building, fenestration, and architectural details. The window openings and actual windows are intact as are the ornamental window openings. There does not appear to have been any significant modifications made to the exterior of this building since its construction. The Officers' Quarters is associated with the initial phase of development of the Fort Harrison military post in 1894-1895. It is more ornate than the Non-commissioned Officers Quarters, but not quite as sophisticated as the Commanding Officers Quarters (#35). It retains its original massing, configuration, fenestration, and architectural detailing, including the stone foundation, decorative window openings, porch, and roof details.

Officers' Quarters (Building #4, one contributing building)
Building #4 is a 2½ story brick Late Victorian-style duplex constructed in 1895 that originally functioned as Officers Quarters. The building, which features a rear-facing U-plan, is oriented along a southeast-northwest axis and faces northeast onto Liberty Lane and the parade ground. The front, northeast, façade features a central bay flanked by two recessed bays that contain the entries. Cross gable roofs cover the building. Two gable-roof dormers project from the northeast roof slope. The dormers have pedimented eaves with wood shingle cladding in the gable-ends and on the sidewalls. The dormers contain paired 6/2 double-hung windows with decorative corniced fascia. Interior brick chimneys occur on each side of the central gable. The central gable-end and the southeast and northwest gable-ends are sheathed in decorative tin siding with arched 6/2 double-hung windows. The eaves of the duplex are corniced with scrolled brackets on all sides just under the eaves. Except for the gable-ends and dormers, windows throughout are 2/2 double-hung units with segmental brick arches and stone sills. The building sits on a rough-faced stone foundation with a daylight basement pierced by casement windows.

Doorways on the northeast elevation occur at the southeast and northwest ends of the building. Open-air Neo-Classical porches with hip roofs supported by columns cover the entries. The

porches are reached by wood steps with wood handrails and granite bottom steps. The entries contain wood paneled doors with single fixed lights and modern storm additions. Four light windows occur beside each door under the respective entry. Northeast elevation windows include four four-light units in the upper and bottom stories of the central bay, a single four-light unit about each entry, and four two-light basement units.

The rear, southwest, façade is delineated by two wings corresponding to the duplex units. The southeast and northwest wings are covered by gable roofs with pedimented gable-ends and cornices with partially returned eaves. The gable-ends are clad in tin siding with paired 6/2 windows. There are two 3/2 windows located in both the second and ground floor of the central bay. The end bays contain one four-light unit in the first and second stories, a single four-light unit between floors, and a single two-light basement unit. Entries are off-set on the southwest elevations of the wings and have segmental brick arched lintels, granite sills, and modern wood doors with fixed multi-lights. Paired 1/1 double-hung windows are located on the first and second floors on the rear façade of the duplex between the wings.

Southeast and northwest elevations contain two four-light units in the first and second stories, a single four-light unit with transom between floors, and four two-light basement units.

Integrity: The building retains a very high degree of architectural integrity and is an excellent example of Late Victorian-style duplex. There does not appear to have been any significant modifications made to the exterior of this building since its construction. The Officers' Quarters building is associated with the initial phase of development of the Fort Harrison military post in 1894-1895. It is more ornate than the Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters, but not quite as sophisticated as the Commanding Officers Quarters (#35). The building retains its original massing, configuration, fenestration, and architectural detailing, including the stone foundation, decorative window openings, porch, and roof details. The recent addition of the metal ADA ramp detracts somewhat from the overall integrity of the building, but it is removable and not a permanent part of the building.

Officers' Quarters (Building #5, one contributing building)

Building #5 is a 2½ story brick Late Victorian-style duplex constructed in 1895 that originally functioned as Officers Quarters. The building is oriented along a north-northwest-south-southeast axis and faces north-northeast onto Liberty Lane and the parade ground.[3] The building features a rear-facing U-plan. The front, north, façade features a central bay flanked by two recessed bays that contain the entries. Cross gable roofs cover the building. Two gable-roof dormers project from the north roof slope. The dormers have pedimented eaves with wood shingle cladding in the gable-ends and on the sidewalls. The dormers contain paired 6/2 double-hung windows with decorative corniced fascia. Interior brick chimneys occur on each side of the central gable. The central gable-end and the east and west gable-ends are sheathed in decorative tin siding with arched 6/2 double-hung windows. The eaves of the duplex are corniced with scrolled brackets on all sides just under the eaves. Except for the gable-ends and dormers, windows throughout are 2/2 double-hung units with segmental brick arches and stone sills. The

[3] For ease of understanding, cardinal directions will be used when describibg this building.

building sits on a rough-faced stone foundation with a daylight basement pierced by casement windows.

Doorways on the north elevation occur at the east and west ends of the building. Open-air Neo-Classical porches with hip roofs supported by columns cover the entries. The porches are reached by wood steps with wood handrails and granite bottom steps. The entries contain wood paneled doors with single fixed lights and modern storm additions. Four light windows occur beside each door under the respective entry. North elevation windows include four four-light units in the upper and bottom stories of the central bay, a single four-light unit about each entry, and four two-light basement units.

The rear, south, façade is delineated by two wings corresponding to the duplex units. The east and west wings are covered by gable roofs with pedimented gable-ends and cornices with partially returned eaves. The gable-ends are clad in tin siding with paired 6/2 windows. There are two 3/2 windows located in both the second and ground floor of the central bay. The end bays contain one four-light unit in the first and second stories, a single four-light unit between floors, and a single two-light basement unit. Entries are off-set on the south elevations of the wings and have segmental brick arched lintels, granite sills, and modern wood doors with fixed multi-lights. Paired 1/1 double-hung windows are located on the first and second floors on the rear façade of the duplex between the wings.

East and west elevations contain two four-light units in the first and second stories, a single four-light unit with transom between floors, and four two-light basement units.

Integrity: The building retains a very high degree of architectural integrity and is an excellent example of a Late Victorian-style duplex. There does not appear to have been any significant modifications made to the exterior of this building since its construction. The Officers' Quarters is associated with the initial phase of development of the Fort Harrison military post in 1894-1895. It is more ornate than the Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters, but not quite as sophisticated as the Commanding Officers Quarters (#35). The building retains its original massing, configuration, fenestration, and architectural detailing, including the stone foundation, decorative window openings, porch, and roof details.

Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters (Building #11, one contributing building)
Building #11 is a 2½ story brick Colonial Revival-style duplex constructed in 1899. It historically served as non-commissioned officers' quarters. The building is oriented along a north-south axis and faces east onto Freedom Lane. The rectangular plan building has a gable roof sheathed in channeled metal with soffits under the eaves along with scrolled dentil brackets. The building sits on a rough-faced stone foundation with a cut stone water table and a daylight basement. The eaves are pedimented and partially returned at the gable-ends and have scrolled brackets. There is an interior brick chimney with a stone cap. All window openings have brick flat arch lintels and granite sills.

An open-air, hip-roof porch spans the facade. The porch roof is sheathed in channeled tin sheets and is supported by square wood posts joined to a concrete foundation with concrete panels on

the facade and sides. The porch is partially enclosed by a low wood railing and is reached on the north and south by concrete steps. The doorways are reached through the porch and located on the north and south façade. The entries have wood-paneled doors with single fixed lights. There are four 6/6 double-hung windows located on the facade between the entries; four windows of the same style occur in the second story above these windows.

The north and south elevations feature decorative 6-light lunette windows in the gable-ends, a single centrally-positioned 9/9 double-hung window on the second story, two 6/6 double hung windows on the ground floor, and two single one-light hopper windows in the basement.

Second story windows on the west elevation include a small 3/3 double-hung window on the north end, a small in-filled window opening in the south end, and four 6/6 double-hung units central to the façade. Two wood frame entries project of the north and south ends of the elevation; both have shed roofs sheathed in asphalt and board-and-batten cladding. The north vestibule opens to the north and is reached by wood steps. The doorway has a wood paneled door topped by a modern storm door. The south shed-roof entry opens to the south, is reached by wood steps, and contains a wood paneled door. Both entries contain windows on their west elevations. The northern entry features a damaged 12-light unit; the south entry's west window is boarded over. A small four light window occurs in the north elevation of the south entry and the south elevation of the north entry. Two 6/6 double-hung ground floor windows occur between the entries.

Integrity: The Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters (Building #11) is an excellent example of a simple brick Colonial Revival-style duplex constructed in 1895 during the US Army's initial phase of development at Fort Harrison. It served as quarters for military officers until 1919 when it functioned as housing for medical staff at the VA Hospital. There have been no significant alterations or modifications made to the exterior of the building since its construction other than the addition of metal storm doors and the addition of the two small wood frame entries on the west elevation. The features common to the architectural style are still intact and it retains stylistic features that are common to other contemporary buildings at the post, including the stone foundation, daylight basement, granite window sills and brick flat arch lintels on the windows, the window types, etc.

Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters (Building #12, one contributing building)
Building #12 is a 2½ story Colonial Revival-style brick duplex constructed in 1895 that originally served as quarters for the fort's non-commissioned officers. The building is oriented along a north-south axis and faces east onto Freedom Lane. The hip roof is covered in asphalt shingles and the overhanging eaves are corniced. The building rests on a rough-faced stone foundation with a cut stone water table and a daylight basement. There is an interior brick chimney and windows throughout the building have segmental brick arch lintels and stone sills. All windows (except where noted) are 2/2 double-hung units. There is a full-width, open-air porch on the east façade; it too is covered by a hip roof with soffits. The porch roof is sheathed in channeled tin sheets and is supported by square wood posts. The porch has a concrete deck with concrete panels on the facade and walls; the panels have decorative recessed panels. The porch is partially enclosed by a spindle railing and is reached by concrete steps with pipe

railings. Primary entries on the east facade are located on the north and south ends. Both have wood paneled doors with single fixed lights and metal storm additions. There are four 4/4 double-hung windows located on the facade between the entries; four windows of the same style occur in the second story above these windows.

The north and south elevations feature a single 1/1 double-hung window in both the ground and second story, and two one-light hopper windows in the foundation.

Second story windows on the west elevation include small 3/3 double-hung windows on the north and south ends, and four 2/2 double-hung units central to the façade. Two wood frame entries project west off the north and south ends of the elevation; both have shed roofs sheathed in asphalt and board-and-batten cladding. The north vestibule opens to the north and is reached by wood steps. The doorway has a wood paneled door topped by a modern storm door. The south shed-roof entry opens to the south, is reached by wood steps, and contains a wood paneled door. The northern entry features a 3-light unit. A small four light casement window occurs in the north elevation of the south entry and the south elevation of the north entry. Two 2/2 double-hung ground floor windows occur between the entries; neither appears to be original to the structure as the window openings have been partially infilled with brick. Immediately to the north and south of the entries are small four-light windows surrounded by brick infill; a location originally occupied by larger windows. The infill may have been done to repair damage from the 1935 earthquakes.

Integrity: The Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters (Building #12) is an excellent example of a simple brick Colonial Revival-style duplex constructed in 1895 during the initial phase of development at Fort Harrison by the US military. It served as quarters for army non-commissioned officers until 1919 when it was used as housing for medical staff at the VA Hospital. There have been no significant alterations or modifications made to the exterior of the building since its construction other than the addition of metal storm doors and wood frame entries. Features that are standard to the architectural style are intact and retain stylistic features common to other contemporary buildings at the post, including the stone foundation, daylight basement, and granite sills and brick lintels on the windows.

Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters (Building #13, one contributing building)
Building #13 is a 2-story Colonial Revival-style brick duplex constructed in 1895 that originally served as quarters for non-commissioned officers. The building is oriented along a north-south axis and faces east onto Freedom Lane. The hip roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the overhanging eaves are corniced. The building rests on a rough-faced stone foundation with a cut stone water table and daylight basement. There is an interior brick chimney and window openings on the building have segmental brick arch lintels and granite sills. Windows (except where noted) are 2/2 double-hung. There is a full-width, open-air porch on the facade. It has a hip roof clad with channeled tin sheets and is supported by square wood posts. The porch has a concrete deck with decorative recessed concrete panels on the facade and walls. The porch is partially enclosed by a spindle railing and is reached by concrete steps with pipe railings. Primary entries on the east facade are located on the north and south ends. Both have wood paneled doors with single fixed lights and metal storm additions. There are four 4/4 double-hung

windows located on the facade between the entries; four windows of the same style occur in the second story above these windows.

Second story windows on the west elevation include small 3/3 double-hung windows on the north and south ends, and four 2/2 double-hung units central to the façade. Two wood frame entries project west off the north and south ends of the elevation; both have shed roofs sheathed in asphalt and board-and-batten cladding. The south entry is slightly larger than the north entry. The north vestibule opens to the north and is reached by wood steps. The doorway has a wood paneled door topped by a modern storm door. The south shed-roof entry opens to the south, is reached by wood steps, and contains a wood paneled door. The northern entry features a 6-light fixed unit. A small four light casement window occurs in the north elevation of the south entry and the south elevation of the north entry. Two 2/2 double-hung ground floor windows occur between the entries. Immediately to the north and south of the ground floor entries on the west elevation is a single four-light window.

The north and south elevations feature a single 2/2 double-hung window in both the ground and second story, and two one-light hopper windows in the foundation.

Integrity: The Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters (Building #13) is an excellent example of a simple brick Colonial Revival-style duplex constructed in 1895 during the initial phase of development at Fort Harrison by the US military. It served as quarters for non-commissioned officers until 1919 when it became housing for medical staff at the VA Hospital. There have been no significant alterations or modifications made to the exterior of the building since its construction other than the addition of metal storm doors and the wood frame entries on the west elevation. The features that are standard to the style are still intact and it retains stylistic features that are common to other contemporary buildings at the post, including the stone foundation, daylight basement, and granite sills and brick lintels on the windows.

Hospital Corps Stewards Quarters (Building #14, one contributing building)
Building #14 is a 2-story brick (in a running bond pattern) National Folk Style gable-front-and-wing residence constructed in 1895 that originally served as quarters for stewards employed in the nearby hospital (Building #2). The building is oriented along an east-west axis and faces east. The building sits on a rough-faced granite foundation with a daylight basement. There is one interior brick chimney. All windows on the gable-front section have segmentally arched lintels with dressed stone sills. Windows are 2/2 double-hung. There are three window openings on the second floor facade. There is a full-width, open-air porch on the facade. It has a hip roof covered in channeled tin sheets. The porch foundation is concrete with concrete sheet veneer with recessed panels. The porch is reached by concrete steps located on the south end and the roof is supported by square wood posts; it is partially enclosed by spindle railing. There are two window openings adjacent to the doorway on the north.

There is a single window on the left and paired windows on the right on the ground floor on the north elevation.

A full-width wood frame entry addition attaches to the rear (west) facade. It has a hip roof clad in tin sheets and rests on a stone pier foundation. The walls are clad in tongue-in-groove siding. A doorway is centrally located on the rear façade and has a wood paneled door with a modern storm addition; it is reached by wood steps. There are single 4-light casement windows centrally located on the north and south elevations of the wood frame addition.

A window opening is centrally located on the second floor of the south elevation. The wing is attached to the south elevation. It has a low slope hip roof; the foundation is rough-faced stone. The east elevation contains two 2/2 double-hung units. A single 2/2 window occurs in the west elevation. None of the windows on the wing addition have segmental arches.

Integrity: The building is structurally identical to its neighbor to the north (Building #41). The Hospital Stewards Quarters was constructed in 1895 and appears in vintage photographs of the period. It is a simple gable-front and wing residence that served as quarters for army hospital stewards from 1895 until 1919 when it then housed medical staff at the hospital. Stylistically it is similar in design to other buildings on the post and includes the standard red brick walls, decorative window openings, front porch, and stone foundation with a daylight basement. There do not appear to have been any substantial changes made to the exterior of the building.

Bakery/Fire Station (Building #16, one contributing building)

The Bakery (Building #16) is a 1-story brick No-Style building that was constructed in 1895 and has served as the VA hospital's fire station since 1945. The building is oriented along a north-south axis and faces east. A recently erected (2009) garage is attached to the bakery section on the south. The bakery/fire station is located across a gulch to the west of the main complex. The bakery building rests on a rough-faced stone foundation with a granite water table. The building has hip roof topped with a monitor with clearstory windows; the monitor displays boxed-in rafters. There are eight 3-light casement windows on the facade and rear facade of the monitor; some of the original windows have been boarded-over. There are 2-light casement windows on the north and south elevations of the monitor. All of the building's windows are segmentally arched and have dressed stone sills. The facade of the building has been significantly modified with the removal of the central part of the facade to accommodate a large bay doorway for fire equipment. The bay has a metal rollup door. The south facade has also been modified with the addition of a recent metal connector to the adjacent garage.

A doorway with a wood door and modern storm addition is centrally located on the north elevation. The doorway is flanked by 1/1 double-hung windows that may be original to the structure. A shed roof brick addition attaches to the rear, south elevation, façade covering the entire length of the facade. The addition rests on a concrete foundation. A ribbon of three paired two-light units spans north half of the addition. A 4/4 double-hung window is centrally located on the south elevation. It appears to have been removed from the main building and incorporated into the addition when the addition was added in 1973. The upper section of the window is currently covered with a sheet of plywood. A doorway into the addition occurs on the addition's north elevation; it contains a metal door.

In 2009, the VA added a substantial wing to the bakery. Oriented northwest to southeast, the wing addition functions as a garage for the hospital's firefighting equipment. The 50′ x 60′ building is comprised of a steel frame with corrugated metal exterior. The gable roof is also corrugated metal. There are three bay entries that open to the northeast. Each has a metal overhead type garage door with six fixed lights. Another bay entry is situated on the west of the southeast elevation. It has a metal overhead type garage door with six fixed lights. The west façade has a doorway centrally located on the façade. The doorway has a metal mandoor with a single fixed light. The doorway is flanked by two fixed light windows. The garage sits on a concrete pad foundation. The garage attaches to the bakery building via a 20′ x 15′ connector with a low-pitched gable roof. The walls of the connector are corrugated metal. A doorway is located on the north end of the addition; it has a metal door with a fixed light. A fixed light window is attached to it on the south. The addition attaches to the center of the bakery's south elevation.

Integrity: The Bakery/Fire Station was constructed in 1895 and is associated with the initial period of development at Fort Harrison by the military and then as a fire station by the VA. The bakery was an important part of the day-to-day operation of the post and it remained in use as a bakery until 1936 when a new kitchen and dining hall was built on the campus. The VA converted the building for use as a fire station in 1945. That change in use resulted in significant changes to the building, including the installation of a large bay doorway, changes to the facade of the building, the replacement of the windows, and an addition at the rear of the building. Based on those changes, the building only presents its basic historic appearance on the roof with the monitor roof, the original brick walls, and the historic footprint of the building. The most significant modifications to the bakery occurred during the historic period and reflect the adaptive reuse of the building. While the changes detract from the original appearance of the bakery, enough of the original features along with the modifications in 1945 have maintained the significance of the building to the history of Fort Harrison. The equipment garage was added to the building in 2009 and detracts somewhat from the overall integrity of the bakery. However, the garage is separated from the bakery by a short hyphen that serves to connect the two. Consequently, it isn't connected directly to the historic building and visually and physically is a separate building. The building, however, is significant because it reflects two periods of use of the structure by the military (1895-1909) and by the VA hospital (1945-present).

Quartermaster's Commissary Storehouse (Building #17, one contributing building)

The Quartermaster's Commissary Warehouse (Building #17) is a No-Style brick building that was constructed in 1895. It is oriented along a north-south axis and faces east. A hip roof covers a rectangular plan. A corbelled and stepped parapet interior buttress is exposed on the front and rear facades. The building sits on rough-faced stone foundation with a finished stone water table and a daylight basement. The basement windows have 3-light casement windows fitted with iron bars. There are two dormers located on the north and south of the east facade. Both have hip roofs, wide fascia, and brackets with the walls clad in asphalt shingles. Two window opening occur in each dormer; all are boarded over. The 11 windows on the ground floor all have segmental brick arch lintels and stone sills. All windows are 6/6 double-hung. Six doorways exist on the façade with four holding tongue-in-groove doors with wood exterior braces. The doorway on the extreme north is boarded over with tongue-in-groove siding. The

sixth doorway, located in the southern portion of the elevation, contains a modern metal door. Four of the six doorways feature 3-light transoms, the transoms of the remaining two doors are boarded over. The south doorway on the façade has metal bars over the transom. Modern concrete steps and a loading ramp lead to the south two doorways.

The north elevation holds a single window on the east and west sides of the elevation and a cellar doorway pierces the foundation on the east side. The cellar doorway is reached by concrete steps; the doorway holds a metal door. A basement window on the west side of the elevation has been in-filled.

The south elevation also contains windows on the east and west sides of the elevation; both are 6/6 double-hung. The south elevation basement window on the west is intact, while the basement window on the east is boarded over.

Two dormers on the west roof slope are stylistically identical to the dormers on the east elevation. Doorways exist on the north and south ends of the west elevation. The doorway on the south is boarded over. The north doorway still holds the original tongue-in-groove door with exterior braces. Both doorways have granite sills. There are single windows on the north and south of the facade and two sets of a ribbon of three windows central to the facade. The foundation features eight barred basement windows.

Integrity: The Quartermaster's Commissary Warehouse (Building #17) was constructed in 1895 and is associated with the military's initial phase of development at Fort Harrison. It served a critical function to the well-being of the post by storing supplies for use by the troops stationed there. It is architecturally similar to other contemporary buildings at the post and includes brick walls, stone foundation, and decorative window openings. The barred windows also betray the building's importance to the post and the allure the supplies posed to those stationed there. Other architectural features and details are still intact and there do not appear to have been any significant changes made to the building since its construction.

Stable/Laundry (Building #20, one contributing building)

The Stable/Laundry (Building #20) is a 1½ story No-Style brick building constructed in 1895. It has a T-shaped plan covered by an intersecting gable roof. The building is oriented along an east-west axis with the leg of the "T" oriented along a north-south axis. The building rests on a rubblestone foundation with a granite water table only visible on the north elevation. The gable-ends feature partially returned eaves with pressed tin cladding the gables. Slightly arched loft doorways containing double door made of wood occur in all the gables.

The south elevation contains three entries. The most western entry consists of a wood door made from diagonal tongue-in-groove boards sporting exterior braces. The door has two fixed lights. A transom above the door has four fixed lights that are painted over. The central entry consists of folding-style double wood doors made from diagonal tongue-in-groove with exterior braces and two fixed lights; the transom has been painted. The eastern-most entry on the south elevation consists of a triple folding-style door sporting four-lights on each door panel. East of this door are six fixed 4-light windows on the ground floor. West of the western-most door are

eight large 15-light windows on the ground floor; one window is in-filled with brick. A nine-light fixed and a 15-light fixed window occur between the two western door on the ground level, and a small segmental arch window with stone sill is located between the two eastern doors; it has been in-filled. Thirteen 4-light windows with lug surrounds are located between the casement windows and the eaves. All have segmentally arched lintels and stone sills.

The west and east elevations of the east-west mass contain a centrally-located double door entry with the west elevation flanked by 9-light casement windows, and the east elevation flanked by 6/6 double-hung units. The north gable end of the north-south projection contains a centrally-located vertical board double-door containing a smaller horizontal board mandoor flanked by a 6/6 double-hung unit to the east and a five-panel wood door to the west. The central entry is reached by a concrete ramp.

The north elevation of the east-west mass west of the juncture with the north projection contains three 15-light casement windows near junction; above these windows are two fixed 4-light windows and four fixed 4-light windows on the ground level. The east portion of the north elevation east of the north projection contains three 15-light casement windows, a 16-light casement, and eight fixed 4-light windows on the ground level; six fixed 4-light windows are above. Considerable evidence of damage to the east-west segment of the building by the October 1935 earthquakes is visible. There are large sections displaying brick repair after the 1935 earthquakes returning the building to its pre-1935 appearance.

The east elevation of the north projection also shows evidence of damage caused by the 1935 earthquakes, including repaired brick and steel bolts and plates reinforcing the walls. The wall features five fixed four-light windows across the upper wall and twelve fixed four-light windows on ground level with one 15-light casement window on the north end. The west elevation of the north projection is partially obscured by a vintage incinerator covered by a flat roof supported by steel posts. A centrally-located doorway has been modified, decreasing its size with the remaining portion of the entry in-filled with a different type of brick than appears on the rest of the building. It contains a modern metal door with a single fixed light. Two fixed 4-light windows occur to the south under the roof line. Six casement windows punctuate the lower portion of the elevation south of the doorway. North of the doorway is a 15-light casement and two fixed 4-light windows.

Integrity: The Stable/Laundry (Building #20) is associated with the military's initial phase of development at Fort Harrison. It was among the first buildings constructed at the site and housed the post's horses. In the days before the automobile, horses were critical to the successful operation of a military post performing various duties including pulling wagons and ambulances, carrying soldiers, and participating in maneuvers. The stable was a large facility that held up to 72 animals. By 1919, the need for horses diminished and the need for clean linens and clothes became more important to the successful operation of the new hospital. The military converted the building for use as a laundry in 1925 and those modifications, along with the original design of the stable, are still very evident. The October 1935 earthquakes also had a significant impact to the building and forced the closure of the hospital for two years. Evidence of that calamity is still visible on this building; none of the other buildings on the campus display evidence of the

quakes. The large 15 and 16-light casement windows are not original to the building and were probably added when the building functioned as a laundry and the large incinerator may have served as a heating plant for the building when it functioned as a laundry. The fixed 4-light casement windows are original to the structure as are the bay and loft entries on the facades. The bay entries on the south elevation are also likely original to the building.

Forage Storehouse (Building #31, one contributing building)
Building #31 is a 1-story brick No-style building constructed in 1897. It historically served as a storehouse. The gable roof building is oriented along a north-south axis and faces east. It sits on a rubblestone foundation with finished granite water table. Windows throughout are 9-light casements fronted with exterior bars, except where noted. All windows and doorways feature segmental arched brick lintels and dressed stone sills. Three entries and four windows are located on the east facade. The entries all contain paired 2-panel double wood doors; the south doorway features a badly deteriorated poured concrete loading platform that rests on concrete piers. Concrete steps sporting a metal pipe handrail lead from the platform to the south. Two windows occur on both the north and south gable elevations. Three entries identical to those on the east elevation occur in the west elevation.

Integrity: Building #31 originally functioned as the Forage Storehouse and was constructed in 1897. The storage of hay and feed on a military post was critical to its operation. The building was served by a railroad spur line that provided a connection to the Northern Pacific Railway. The spur line, which ran along the west side of the building, was removed after World War II. The building is stylistically similar to other contemporary buildings on the post and retains a high degree of architectural integrity with its massing, configuration, fenestration and building materials still intact. Its original function as a storehouse is obvious. There do not appear to have been any modifications made to this building since it was constructed. The concrete loading platform is a later addition and is badly deteriorated.

Commanding Officers Quarters/Building #35 (one contributing resource)
The Commanding Officer's Quarters (Building #35) is a 2½ story brick Queen Anne-style residence constructed in 1894. The building is oriented on a north-south axis and faces north onto General Eschenburg Lane. Intersecting-gable roofs cover an irregular plan. Cornices, brackets, and partially-returned eaves are present. The foundation consists of rough-faced stone with a finished granite water table. A corbelled brick belt course circles the house. Unless noted, windows throughout are 6/2 double-hung windows with segmental brick arch lintels and granite sills. The gable ends feature pressed tin siding. The north elevation contains two arched windows in the north gable; both are 6/1 double-hung. The second story contains two large windows below the gable and a small window on north elevation on each side of the projecting wing. There is an interior brick chimney.

The residence sports a daylight basement; all basement windows are 3-light hopper-type casements.

The west gable elevation contains two arched windows; the gable is sheathed in tin sheeting. The gable end is pedimented with corniced eaves and brackets. Below the gable occur two offset

windows on the second story; the offset window corresponds to an interior staircase. A single window occurs on the ground floor. The west elevation of the north projecting wing contains two second story windows.

A small shed roof vestibule clad in tongue-in-groove siding is located on the southwest corner of the building. The three-panel metal door topped with a storm door is located on the west elevation and the a 6-light window is centrally located on the south elevation.

The rear, south, elevation gable end, which is clad with tin sheeting, contains two 2/2 double-hung windows. The gable end is clad in tin sheets. The second story contains two 1/1 double-hung windows and three windows on the ground floor.

The east elevation has a full-height three-bay with a hipped roof. The top of the bay features a single 6/3 double-hung window in each wall of the bay. Immediately to the north of the bay projects a gable roof dormer featuring a pedimented gable-end with walls sheathed in asphalt. The dormer contains two 4/2 double-hung windows. Including the bay, the second and ground floors display 1/1 double-hung windows. There are window openings on the ground and second floors on the south elevation.

A wrap-around hip-roof, open-air veranda is on the east elevation and the facade. The roof is supported by Greek-style wooden columns with a Greek-style frieze with denticulation. The columns are paired and are supported by decorative piers with recessed panels. A low spindle railing encloses the veranda. The veranda rests on brick piers. There are two windows on sheltered by the veranda on the east that correspond to two windows on the second floor above them. Access to the veranda is on the right and reached by wooden steps flanked by wood handrails. The doorway is on the west facade and has a segmental brick arch lintel. The doorway has a wood paneled door with a modern screen door addition. A window is located to the east of the doorway and paired windows are located on the far east facade. A secondary doorway is located on the west facade. It has a wood-paneled door with a screen addition.

Integrity: The Commanding Officer's Quarters is the centerpiece of the residential quarters located along the west side of Fort Harrison's parade ground. It is located adjacent to general officer's quarters and was intended by the military to provide dignity to Officer's Row. Constructed in 1899, it is associated with the initial phase of development at the post by the military in the 1890s. It is a splendid example of an ornate Queen Anne style residence comprised of brick with a multi-gable roof and a full-height bay. It features a stone foundation and ornamental window openings. Unlike the other quarters on the post, it has an ornamental roof line with dentils and brackets, decorative gable-ends and gable-end windows, and an intact Neo-Classical style wrap-around veranda. Little change or modification appears to have occurred to the exterior of the residence since its construction in 1899. It is comprised of red brick and stone and retains all of its original structural and decorative details consistent with Queen Anne-style residences. The setting of the residence is also intact.

Non-Commissioned Staff Officers Quarters (Building #41, one contributing building)

Building #41 is a 2-story brick (in a running bond pattern) National Folk Style gable-front-and-wing residence constructed in 1905 that originally served as quarters for the staff Non-Commissioned Officers. It is structurally nearly identical to Building #14, located just to the north of this building. It is oriented along and east-west axis and faces east. The building sits on a rough-faced stone foundation with a daylight basement. There are interior brick chimneys on the gable front and wing sections of the residence. All windows on the gable-front section have segmentally arched lintels. There are three 2/2 double-hung windows on the second floor gable facade. A full-width, open-air porch covers a portion of the facade. It has a hip roof and is covered in channeled tin sheets. The porch foundation is concrete with concrete sheet veneer with recessed panels. The porch is reached by concrete steps on the south end. The porch roof is supported by square wood posts and is enclosed by spindle railing. The primary doorway is on the south façade; it contains a wood-paneled door with a single fixed light. There are two 2/2 double-hung windows to the east of the doorway. A single window is located on the upper story of the south elevation and two windows occur on the ground floor of the north elevation. All have 2/2 double-hung units.

A full-width wood frame entry addition attaches to the rear (west) facade. It has a hip roof clad in tin sheeting and rests on a stone pier foundation. The walls are clad in tongue-in-groove siding. A doorway is positioned on the north end of the elevation and contains a wood paneled door with a modern storm addition; it is reached by wood steps. A single 2-light window is immediately south of the door.

The single-story wing attaches to the south elevation. It has low slope hip roof sheathed in asphalt and the walls are comprised of bricks and the foundation is rough-faced stone. A single 2/2 double-hung window occurs in the west and east elevations of the wing. None of the windows on the wing addition have segmental arch lintels.

Integrity: This Non-Commissioned Staff Officers Quarters was constructed in 1905 and appears in a vintage photograph from that period. It is a simple gable-front and wing residence that served as quarters for staff NCOs from 1905 until the 1920s when it began to house medical staff at the hospital. Stylistically it is similar in design to other buildings on the post and includes the standard brick walls, decorative window openings, front porch, and stone foundation with a daylight basement. There do not appear to have been any substantial changes made to the exterior of the building. The building is structurally identical to its neighbor to the north (Building #14). It is a good example of a simple gable-front and wing residence that is comprised of brick with a stone foundation. The few distinguishing architectural features remain intact and unchanged. The building appears much as it did in 1905 when constructed.

Non-Commissioned Staff Officers Quarters (Building #42, one contributing building)
Building #42 is a two story brick Colonial Revival-style residence constructed in 1905. It originally served as living quarters for non-commissioned staff army officers. It is oriented along an east-west axis and faces east. The building features a gable roof with corniced eaves and sits on a rough-faced stone foundation with a finished stone water table. The residence has a daylight basement. An interior brick chimney punctuates the north roof slope. Windows throughout have segmental brick arched lintels and stone sills. The second floor of the east

facade contains three 2/2 double-hung windows. There is a full-width, open-air, hip roof porch on the facade. It has a concrete deck and concrete fascia with recessed panels. The porch roof, sheathed in channeled tin sheets, has exposed rafters; the roof is supported by wood posts. The porch is enclosed by a spindle railing. Concrete steps with metal pipe railings allow access up the porch. The primary doorway, which contains a wood-paneled door with two fixed lights, is located on the south end of the facade and is reached through the porch. Two 2/2 double-hung windows are located north of the doorway.

There are three windows on the second floor of the west elevation; each has a 2/2 double-hung units with storm windows. A full-width wood frame single story addition attaches to the west elevation. It has a hip roof covered in channeled tin and it is supported by stone piers. The walls are vertical clad in tongue-in-groove siding with wood corner boards. There is a 3-light casement window with lug surrounds on the south end of the rear facade. The addition's doorway is on the north end of the elevation and is reached by wood steps. It contains a tongue-in-groove door with a modern storm door addition.

The south elevation contains a 2/2 double-hung window central to the second floor, and two 2/2 double-hung windows occur on the ground floor of the north elevation.

Integrity: The Non-Commissioned Staff Officers Quarters (Building #42) was constructed in 1905 and originally functioned as quarters for Fort Harrison's staff NCOs. Like many other residential units constructed on the post in the 1890s and early 1900s, this one is Colonial Revival in design and has few distinguishing architectural features outside what is generally associated with the style. The brick walls and stone foundation, however, are common to residential buildings constructed at the post between 1894 and 1932. The building retains a high degree of architectural integrity and is a good example of a simple Colonial Revival-style residence that is stylistically similar to other residential buildings at Fort Harrison.

Civilian Employees Quarters (Building #43, one contributing building)
Building #43 is a brick 1-story No style structure that was constructed in 1905 and historically served as a quarters for the fort's civilian employees. The building is oriented along a northwest-southeast axis and faces west. The building sports an intersecting gable roof covering a T-shaped plan. Pressed tin siding covers all the gable ends which feature partially returned eaves. The building sits on a plinthed stone foundation; some stones are finished and some are not. The building has a daylight basement. Windows throughout are 2/2 double-hung units with segmental brick arch lintels and dressed stone sills. A doorway is central to the facade and consists of a pedimented Neo-classical entry with a 1-light/3-panel wood door. Concrete steps with a metal handrail lead to the doorway. Two windows occur on each side of the doorway. A boarded-over coal chute opening pierces the foundation south of the doorway.

The north and south elevations of the north-south mass contains two windows, positioned below a gable vent. A cellar doorway is centrally located on the south elevation. It has a concrete collar and concrete steps leading down to double wood-paneled doors with in-filled windows. A single window is located on the east elevation both to the south and the north of the projecting ell.

The east projecting ell of the building is oriented along an east-west axis. A single window is centrally located on the east façade. A multi-panel wood mandoor with a 3-light transom is located on the north elevation of the ell and is flanked by window openings to the east and west. The south elevation of the ell contains three windows.

Integrity: The Civilian Employees Quarters functioned as living quarters for many of the post's civilian employees during the initial phase of development at Fort Harrison. It was located in the vicinity of warehouses, the bakery and other buildings associated with the support operations of the military post. The building is a good example of a No Style brick structure that retains many of the details common to other contemporary buildings on the site, including the use of brick, a stone foundation, and decorative window openings. The Neo-Classical pedimented doorway is an unusual feature that distinguishes the building.

Supply Storehouse (Building #47, one contributing building)
The Supply Storehouse (Building #47) is a 2½ story brick No Style building constructed in 1908. The 1½ story building is oriented along a north-south axis and faces east toward Building #17. A gable roof covers the rectangular footprint. A brick belt course occurs on the west and east elevations just below the eaves. The building sits on a rough-faced stone foundation with a finished granite water table. The foundation has a daylight basement pierced by 6-light hopper-type casement windows; all the basement windows are barred. Windows throughout the building have segmental brick arched lintels and dressed stone sills. All windows are 6/6 double-hung and are covered with metal bars. The east and west elevations contain eight and nine windows, respectively. The east elevation contains a wood-paneled door with 3-light transom fronted with horizontal bars, and a double tongue-in-groove door sporting exterior braces and a 5-light transom window fronted with horizontal bars. The west elevation contains a single door consisting of double tongue-in-groove door sporting exterior braces and a 5-light transom window fronted with horizontal bars.

Both the east and west roof slopes feature two hip roof dormers. The walls of the dormers are clad in slate shingles. Each dormer contains paired 6/6 double-hung windows fronted with metal bars.

The north and south gable elevations contain two gable windows and two windows in the main story; all are fronted with bars. The south elevation contains a single mandoor. It has been modified (made smaller; the original segmental brick arch is still visible above the existing lintel). The doorway has a metal door and is reached by concrete steps and a stoop resting on granite piers. A doorway to the basement is located directly below the ground floor doorway. It is lined with concrete and the concrete steps lead down to a wood paneled door. Basement windows are located to the east and west; the west window has been bricked-in. The north elevation features a cellar doorway that has stone walls and steps leading down to a wood door partially covered-over in metal sheets. There is a barred window adjacent to the doorway on the east.

Integrity: The Supply Storehouse was constructed in 1908 and is associated with Fort Harrison's operation as a military post. The storehouse was served by a railroad spur line with a connection to the Northern Pacific Railway's main line. The storehouse is structurally similar to other buildings located at the site with its brick walls, gable roof, stone foundation and decorative window openings. The building's use as a storehouse is evident (barred windows) and there have been few, if any, changes made to the building since its construction. The concrete loading dock on east elevation is a later addition, but does not detract from the overall integrity of the site and is associated with the building's original function and association with the railroad. It retains unique features associated with its function on a military post, including the bars on the windows.

Parade Ground and Flag Pole (Feature #52, one contributing site and one contributing object)

Sixteen of the thirty-four buildings at Fort Harrison face onto the parade ground, which was central to the operations of the site as a military post and as a VA hospital. The parade ground was originally prism shaped, but has been somewhat altered by the construction of the VA Hospital's Mental Health Unit in 2013. It measures about 1,200 feet along the northwest-southeast axis and 400 feet along the northeast-southwest axis; it encompasses approximately twelve acres. The grounds feature manicured grass with Cottonwood, Mountain Ash, and pine trees conscribing the perimeter. The parade ground was delineated by a granite curb. Established in 1896, most of the trees were planted by soldiers of the 24th Infantry Regiment in 1903 with trees provided by the State Nursery and Seed Company. Liberty Lane and Veterans Drive delineated the parade ground.

The flagpole stands as the centerpiece of Fort Harrison's parade ground and was erected in 1896, the same year as the parade ground (it does not appear in its present configuration in the 1894 site map of the post). The steel flag pole stands approximately 96 feet in height. The presence of what appears to be rigging, suggest the pole may have been salvaged from a naval vessel. The pole stands in the middle of a concrete apron. Another much smaller flagpole commemorating the country's POWs and those Missing in Action is located to the east; because this flagpole is significantly smaller in stature, it is not included in the resource count. Benches and commemorative plaques and stones honoring Montana's veterans are positioned around the apron.

Integrity: The parade ground and flagpole retain fair integrity. The parade ground traditionally serves as the center of much of the activity at a military post. The Fort Harrison parade ground functioned in that capacity until the 1920s when the shifting use of the property to a VA hospital relegated it to a more ornamental function. Although the integrity of the parade ground has been diminished by the construction of the mental health unit wing in 2013, and a road no longer encircles the parade ground resulting in an interruption of the flow of traffic, much of the landscape that dates back to the late 1800s remains and continues to impart the historic setting and feeling of the property. The inclusion of other small-scale features, such as benches and commemorative plaques, do not unduly detract from the overall integrity of the grounds and flagpole.

Animal Research Building (Building #54, one contributing building)
Building #54 consists of a brick 1-story No Style building constructed in 1947 that originally housed animals and feed used for laboratory experimentation. It is oriented along a north-south axis and faces west. The building has a gable roof covering a rectangular footprint. The building sits on a concrete foundation. Windows throughout have 6-light casement units with stone sills. Two doorways occur in the west elevation; one is centrally located and the other is positioned in the southern portion of the elevation. Both hold wood-paneled doors; the central door has a single fixed light and the south door has no light. Two windows occur on the west elevation (north of the central door). The east elevation contains a one-light wood-panel door and three windows. Both the north and south elevations contain a single window.

Integrity: The Animal Research Building once housed animals (guinea pigs, rabbits, and dogs) that were used for experimentation purposes in the years after World War II. It is not associated with the fort when it functioned as a military post, but is associated with the site's mission as a VA hospital. The building retains good integrity and there do not appear to have been modifications made to it since its construction. The red brick exterior and other building materials are comparable to the older buildings on the campus.

Montana VA Hospital (Building #141, one contributing building)
The old VA Hospital (Building #141) consists of a 3½ story Neo-Classical style brick building constructed in 1932 that currently serves as the VA Montana Healthcare System's administration building. The building is oriented along an east-west axis and faces north onto Veterans Drive and the parade ground. Intersecting hip roofs cover an "E-shaped" plan with three north-south wings attached to the south, rear, of the building. The eaves of the roof are corniced with channeled tin sheathing. The building rests on a high concrete foundation veneered in brick with a daylight basement. Segmental dormers with corniced eaves occur on the north and south roof slopes of the front and rear elevations, and on the east and west roof slopes of the side elevations.

The two-stepped central entry bay dominates the facade of the building. It has a closed pedimented gable roof with brick in the gable-end and a louvered lunette vent with brick voussoirs and a granite keystone. The stepped entry is highlighted by quoining. There are three windows on third and second floor of central bay. The entry has been modified, but consists of an arcaded doorway consisting of an arched central opening flanked by like arched windows. The central doorway is recessed and contains a modern metal door with a single fixed light flanked by fixed sidelights. The upper portions feature 6/1 units with fixed 1/1 sidelights. The arched windows feature decorative wrought iron veneers below the brick lintels that extend to the granite sills. The walkway leading to the doorway was once open, but is now in-filled with brick. The brick steps leading to the doorway are flanked by low brick retaining walls surmounted by granite tops.

A terra cotta cornice with soldier-coursed brick fascia is located between the second and ground floor over the doorway. The building has a finished granite water table and a granite string course that wraps around the elevations. The facade of the building displays regular fenestration. All windows, except where noted, are either 6/1 or 9/6 combination fixed/casement units with flat brick lintels and granite sills; a few windows, especially those centered on the second and

third story of the stepped entry, feature decorative granite flat lintels with decorative granite keystones. The sills on the central bay of the second-floor facade are continuous. The windows not within the stepped entry in the first, second and third floors are a mixture of regularly spaced single, paired and ribbon windows. The north elevation basement windows consist of single units.

East Elevation (main block)

The south half of the east elevation is delineated into three bays by four brick pilasters creating the slightly recessed bays. A granite string course runs between the second and third floor. Three sets of paired windows occur on the second and third stories. The second floor contains segmental windows with granite keystones while the upper story windows display flat headers. The windows on the north and south have decorative veneer between the sills and granite blocks. The doorway is central to the east wall and is reached by an elaborate brick staircase with modern metal railings. The doorway features an arched brick lintel over a modern full-length fixed light metal door with a lunette transom. Paired 6/6 windows occur on each side of the door on the main story; below these windows in the basement occur 3/3 units.

West Elevation (main block)

The west elevation is similar to the east. It too is divided into three bays by four brick pilasters with recessed brick panels on the third floor. The granite string course also wraps around the elevation demarking the second and third floor. Three sets of paired windows occur on the third floor and three sets of paired windows on the second floor similar to those previously described for the east elevation. Paired windows also occur on the first floor and the basement.

The remainder of the west elevation of the main block is obscured by a small brick hyphen with daylight basement constructed in 1963 that provides access between the newly rechristened administration building and the new hospital (Building #154). The hyphen is topped by a flat roof with a corbelled brick cornice. The windows reflect the style used in the main building. The doorway is on the west end of the hyphen's south elevation. It is reached by concrete steps flanked by brick walls with granite handrails and brick newel posts. Arched windows flank the doorway, which contains a metal door with a single fixed light and a lunette type transom, and there are paired arched windows on the south façade. The north elevation contains a centrally-located window and another window to the east; both are 9/3 combination fixed and casement units. An opening located on the lower east end of the facade currently houses an air conditioning unit.

The rear of the building features three wings delineated A (east), B (center), and C (west). Three dormers are located on the south roof slope of the main block between wings B and C.

Wing A is oriented north and south and is aligned flush with the east elevation of the main building. It is 2-stories, original to the building, and has a flat roof. The cornice is granite and the frieze is corbelled brick. The foundation is delineated by a soldier-coursed brick water table. The windows feature flat brick lintels and granite sills. All windows, except where noted, are 6/1 combination fixed and casement units, and double-hung units.

The east elevation features five windows located on the south and north ends of the elevation on the first and second floor with the northern windows being paired. Four windows appear in the foundation level. The elevation also includes a doorway on the north end that leads to the Helena Community Credit Union; the doorway is not original to the building. The doorway contains a metal door that replaced the original window which is still visible on the wall above the door. A brick mechanical house projects from the northeast corner of the roof.

There are three sets of paired windows on the second floor of the rear facade (north) The other two units have bricked in windows and intact windows. There are three windows on the basement.

The west elevation contains tripled windows on the second floor and the rest are spaced singly with some windows smaller than the others. On the ground floor, the window openings on the east and west ends are in-filled with brick while the center window is 4/1 unit. There are four windows on the daylight basement/bottom level.

The rear, south, elevation of the east-west portion of the building between wings A and B has two bricked-in windows on the third floor. There are eight other windows on the third floor and all are the same style as those on the facade. There are seven windows on the second floor with a small 2/1 window central to the facade. It is flanked by two windows that are bricked in, but the remaining units are still functional. There are six windows on the main floor. There are four windows on the daylight basement, one with a horizontal casement window. A doorway is located on the east and has a metal door with a single fixed light. It is smaller than the original opening as the lintel is still visible above the existing lintel. The rear facade and east elevation of Wing B are sheltered by a flat-roofed porch. The porch is comprised of metal posts, steel I-beam rafters and a corrugated metal roof.

Wing B is protected by a hipped roof and features a brick mechanical shed projecting from the roof at the northeast junction of the main building. Standing three-stories tall, all windows in Wing B are stylistically the same as those found in wings A and C. There are five windows each on second and third floors of the east elevation and five windows on the ground floor of the elevation that alternate between full-length and smaller 2/1 units. There is a doorway in the basement on the ground floor; it has a modern metal door with two fixed lights. It is flanked by a single window east-of-center on the facade. Another doorway west-of-center contains a metal door; a window is located adjacent to it on the west.

The roof slope of the south elevation features an arched top dormer. There are four windows on each of the first through third floors. The basement holds three windows; all 6/1 units except on the west where it is a modern single-light fixed window.

There are two oriels on the south and north of the third floor on the west elevation. Both have concrete bases and concrete brackets. Each oriel has two 6/1 windows. Two small windows are central to the third floor. The second floor has a single window unit to the north, paired windows central to the elevation, and two smaller windows to the south. The same fenestration occurs on

the ground floor. There is a doorway central to the west elevation in the basement. It holds a double metal door smaller than the original opening.

Wing C is oriented north and south and is flush with the west elevation of the building. It is 2-stories with a flat roof with corniced eaves and a brick elevator shaft mechanical house projecting from the southwest corner. The east elevation holds eight windows on the first and second floors; the windows on the north are tripled on both levels; five windows occur in the basement/bottom level. The rear, south, elevation of the wing has three sets of paired windows on the first and second floors and three single windows in the daylight basement. The west elevation contains five windows in the first and second floors; the basement level features a doorway containing a wood door with a single-light fixed transom. Four windows are east of the door.

Integrity: Built in 1932, the Administration Building originally functioned as the second VA hospital on the post (Building #2 was the first). It was repaired in 1936 in the wake of the earthquakes that struck the Helena area. The interior was remodeled in 1962-1963 so that the building could function as administrative office for the VA Regional Office and the medical staff. At that time, the original casement-style windows were likely replaced, but there have been no other substantial changes made to the exterior of the building since the 1936 quake damage repairs. The building is an excellent example of a Neo-Classical style government building that retains its original configuration and architectural detailing. Although the windows were changed in the 1960s, it does not significantly detract from the overall integrity of the building and, indeed, the windows are compatible with the original design. The primary doorway to the building was modified within the last 20 years, but the features associated with the original doorway are still evident. The addition attached to the west elevation also does not significantly detract from the building. The setting of the site has been altered over the years with the removal of adjacent buildings associated with the post's military phase and with the expansion during World War II. The construction of the adjacent hospital building (#154) also impacted the setting, but, overall, it has remained the same with the parade ground and associated landscaping.

American War Mothers Bench (one contributing object)
The American War Mothers Bench is located between the Montana VA Hospital Building (#141) and Veterans Drive. The granite bench measures 2 feet x 6 feet and is oriented east and west; it faces onto the parade ground. The bench is roughly cut except for the seat and backrest, which is polished. The words, "Donated by American War Mothers 1946" is inscribed on the backrest. The bench sits on a concrete pad.

Integrity: Installed in 1946, the bench has not been altered or otherwise changed since its installation. It retains good integrity and illustrates the introduction of memorials on the Fort Harrison property after World War II.

Heating Plant (Building #142, one contributing building)
The Heating Plant (Building #142) is a 2-story No-Style brick building constructed in 1932 that historically functioned, and continues to function, as the post's steam heating plant. Two

additions project off the southwest end of the building. The building is oriented along north-south axis and faces east. The building features a flat roof with parapets surmounted by concrete coping. There are three air conditioning units located on the roof of the main building The building rests on a concrete foundation. A vertical brick belt course encircles the building below the roof line. All windows and vents are either square or rectangular and feature a soldier course of brick serving as lintels, and stone sills. Windows throughout are multi-light Industrial type casement windows. Windows on the facade and rear of the building provide the primary source of lighting for the interior. Doorways are located on the north elevation, through the basement and on the south addition.

The addition, which is oriented north-south, projects off the southwest corner of the building. It has a flat roof with an irregular parapet roof and is also comprised of brick. It also has multi-light casement windows. The addition appears to be of 1960s construction. A second, more recent garage/shed, attaches to the flat-roof brick addition. This addition also has a flat roof and is covered with vertical metal cladding. Double tongue-and-groove doors allow access on the south elevation. .

Integrity: The Heating Plant Building (Building #142) was constructed in 1932 and is associated with the last major building program on the Fort Harrison campus before the 1935 earthquakes. The building supplied heat to the primary buildings at the Fort Harrison and continues to function in its historic capacity. There have been no substantial changes to the exterior of the building since its construction. Although the more recently constructed metal clad garage deviates from the original building and the smaller single-story brick addition, its attachment to the smaller brick addition, which is quite sympathetic to the original design, mutes the loss of integrity to the overall feature. The heating building stands as a utilitarian building lacking many distinguishing architectural features, yet easily conveying its historic and essential function.

Garage (Building #144, one contributing building)
Building #144 is a single-story No-Style brick garage. It is a seven-bay structure with a shed roof and brick walls. The building is located behind (northwest) Building #5 and faces northeast. The bay entries are filled with 8-panel overhead wood doors. There are seven 4-light casement windows on the southwest facade that correspond with the garage units. The building rests on a concrete pad foundation.

Integrity: The Garage is associated with the last phase of improvements at Fort Harrison before the US entry into World War II. The building was constructed to provide vehicle storage and is associated with the nearby living quarters on the property. The architectural style of the garage is similar to the older brick buildings on the site.

Garage (Building #145, one contributing building)
Building #145 is a No-Style brick garage constructed in 1932. The feature is oriented along a north-south axis and faces north. It is located behind (south) the Commanding Officer's Residence (Building #35). The building features a shed roof with overhanging eaves and rests on a concrete pad. The bay doorway is centrally located on the facade and sports a 24-panel

overhead wood door. There is a 4-light casement window centrally located on the south, rear, facade. No openings exist on the east and west elevations.

Integrity: The Garage is associated with the last phase of improvements at Fort Harrison before the US entry into World War II. The building was constructed to provide storage and is associated with the nearby living quarters on the property. The architectural style of the garage is similar to the older brick buildings on the site.

Garage (Building #146, one contributing building)
Building #146 consists of a 6-bay No-Style brick garage constructed in 1932. It is oriented along a southwest to northeast access and faces northwest. The structure has a shed roof with corniced eaves. Each of the six bays features a 2-panel overhead wood door. There are six 4-light casement windows on the rear façade, each corresponding to a bay. Each window features wood posts, sill, and lintel.

Integrity: The Garage is associated with the last phase of improvements at Fort Harrison before the US entry into World War II. The building was constructed to provide storage and is associated with the nearby living quarters on the property. The architectural style of the garage is similar to the older brick buildings on the site. The garage appears unchanged since its construction.

Gas Meter House (Building #151, one contributing building)
Building #151 is a small brick No-Style building that is located immediately west of the Heating Plant (Building #142). It was constructed in 1931 and has historically functioned as the shelter for the fort's gas meters. The building is oriented along an east-west axis and faces east. It has a gable roof with partially returned corniced eaves covering a rectangular plan. The building sits on a plinthed concrete pad foundation. There is a sheet metal vent centrally located on the gable peak. The doorway, off-set on the façade, contains a wood door with four fixed lights. Windows openings throughout have soldier brick flat arch lintels and extended rowlock brick sills. Twenty-light industrial-type casement windows are situated on the north and south elevations and the rear facade.

Integrity: Built in 1931, the Gas Meter House was associated with the expansion of the Veterans Administration facilities during the 1930s. It is a simple building with all of its architectural details still intact.

Chlorinator House (Building #153, one contributing building)
The Chlorinator House (Building #153) is a single-story vernacular brick building constructed in 1947. It is oriented along a southeast-northwest axis and faces southeast onto Honor Drive near the gateway to the post. A gable roof with soffits covers the rectangular-planned building which sits on a concrete foundation. The doorway is central to the facade and holds a modern metal door. Fixed 4-light windows with concrete sills are centrally located on the northeast and southwest walls. A window was centrally located on the north facade, but it has been in-filled with brick.

Integrity: The Chlorinator House (Building #153) is associated with the post-World War II development of the Fort Harrison VA Hospital (24LC123). It is an architecturally nondescript building that has not been significantly modified.

Fort Harrison VA Hospital (#154, 154A, 150, 169; one noncontributing building)

The VA Hospital Building (Building #154) is conglomeration of four buildings constructed between 1936 and 2011. The VA Hospital is the visual and functional core of the complex with the former dining hall (#150), Outpatient facility (#154A) and Mental Health Unit (#169) connected to the central building. The resource now presents a hodgepodge of different varieties of Modern architecture. Although constructed at different times, some as additions and one as an independent building when originally constructed, the connectivity of shared walls, absorption of entire facades, and access between the different sections has resulted in the complex presenting as a single entity. Although officially labeled as four different buildings by the VA, they currently and permanently function physically and visually as a single unit. The numbers present on the exterior of the wings attached to the VA Hospital are provided in the following description to reflect the signage present at the property.

The core of the complex is the VA hospital building, a 4-story Modern-style brick building built in 1963. The hospital displays an X footprint with each leg of the "X" oriented toward the cardinal directions. Sections 150, 154A and 169 are connected to the hospital off the projections of the X. The brick sections of the hospital are stylistically similar to the main building and all are comprised of brick. All of the windows on the 4-story portion of the building are 2-light casements separated by bands of decorative concrete panels. The building has a flat roof and rests on a concrete foundation. There are power and air conditioning units on the roof of the building. The primary entrance is located adjacent to Veterans Drive and reached by a semi-circular driveway; the driveway is sheltered by a flat-roofed canopy supported by concrete piers veneered in brick. The recessed doorway is reached along a short covered walkway. The Pharmacy section of the building extends to the east on the facade and connects with the Administration Building (#141). A brick addition extends to the west toward the visitors parking lot. The loading docks are located at the rear of the west leg of the hospital and the brick outpatient building (#154A) is attached to the northeast of the building between the north and east legs. It is comprised of brick and was constructed in 1976.

The Dining Hall & Kitchen (#150) is a 2½ story No-Style brick building constructed in 1936. It continues to function in its original capacity (signage now refers to it as Dietetics). Currently, only the original east facade and portions of the north and south elevations of the building remain exposed, the rest being incorporated into or covered by the Hospital (#154) or the Outpatient block (#154A). The Dining Hall & Kitchen appears to be oriented along a north-south axis with the rear facade facing east. A flat roof covers an I-shaped plan. The walls are comprised of brick and the building sits on a concrete foundation. The parapet walls have granite coping and there are two granite belt courses, one along the top and another between first and second floors. The one-half story portion is located at the northwest corner of the building and consists of the mechanical shed; it contains a 2/1 window on the north elevation and there is a newer addition attached to it on the south with a flat roof and modern tongue-in-groove siding.

There are five 6/1 combination fixed and casement windows on the south end of second story of the east façade and an additional three in the ground floor; all windows associated with the Dining Hall & Kitchen feature soldier brick lintels and granite sills. A doorway with a metal door occurs south of the three ground floor windows. Four window openings occur on the center recessed section of the second story of the façade; two contain 6/1 units and two have been in-filled with brick. The ground floor of the recessed portion contains two entries to the north and two windows. A second story window in the north projection of the Dining Hall & Kitchen has also been in-filled with brick; below this window on the ground floor occurs a 4/1 unit. Three 6/1 windows appear on the second floor of the south elevation. A 6/1 unit occurs on the second floor of the north elevation of the south projection, immediately above a paired metal door on the ground floor. A single window is located on the north facade. A 4/1 window is located to the west of the north elevation's ground floor.

The Outpatient portion of the building (#154A) is a one-story brick institutional design constructed in 1976. It has a flat roof covering an irregular plan with only a portion of the original east elevation and the facade exposed. The building lacks details with only a concrete water table and belt course providing aesthetic ornamentation. Windows throughout are casements or fixed units. The doorway is central to the north-facing façade and is sheltered by a gabled steel canopy supported by steel posts. The doorway is flanked by fixed windows.

In 2011, the VA added a $7 million Metal Health Unit (#169) to the northwest wing of the hospital. The two story brick building has a flat roof and, like the hospital, features a basic X footprint slightly off north-south orientation. The northeast projection of the building directly connects to the 1963 hospital. The building sits on a concrete foundation and the walls are built of red brick with panels of lighter colored brick occurring in bands between the windows. The wings of the building radiate off a rectangular two-story central core with ribbons of 4-light fixed windows on the north and south. Windows throughout are 4-light fixed units. The primary doorway is at the junction of the south and east wings, facing southwest sheltered by an open-air porch. Paired one-light doors provide ingress and egress. Another set of paired doors provides access through the south elevation of the south wing. Doorways are also located on the north and south ends of the north and south wings.

Integrity: The complex consists of four buildings constructed between 1936 and 2011. The incorporation and melding of the different phases of construction has significantly diminished the integrity of the historic age components. All four construction episode present as Modern in style, but are different in implementation representing different periods of construction and architectural aesthetics, resulting in a diminished level of integrity of all. The construction of the Mental Health Unit in 2011, moreover, destroyed the historic traffic flow pattern around the parade ground by blocking a portion of the old road and resulting in the construction of the cul-de-sac. Outpatient (No. 154A) was constructed adjacent to it on the north in 1976 and has become, essentially a part of the hospital building as has the Dining Hall & Kitchen (#150). Photographs taken in 1963 of the main hospital building indicate changes to the 4-story section of the building are related to the sprawling additions. The additions have significantly

diminished the integrity of the building as it no longer displays its original footprint and many of its exterior features have been incorporated into the additions. The visually large 2011 Mental Health Unit wing also significantly detracts from the integrity of the hospital building and significantly impacts the parade ground. Instead of a roadway encompassing the parade ground, a cul-de-sac at the Mental Health Unit has terminated that historic travel flow. The Modern architectural style of the wing also detracts from the 1963 configuration, materials, and appearance of the hospital building. Because the once separate buildings are interconnected with a resultant loss of integrity, the complex is considered noncontributing to the Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District.

High Voltage Switch Gear Building (Building #157, one noncontributing building)
Built in 1977, the High Voltage Switch Gear Building is located on the south side of Honor Drive approximately 75′ inside the main gate the VA Hospital off Williams Street. The 25′ x 35′ red brick building sits on a concrete foundation and has a flat roof sheathed in asphalt. It faces north toward Honor Drive. A double doorway is central to the north façade. Doorways are situated on the north of the west elevation and the west of the south elevation. Each has a metal door. Metal ventilation louvers are situated above the doorways. The foundation of the rear has been extended and functions as a planter.

Integrity: The Oxygen Storage Building retains good integrity, but was built in 1977 and is not 50 years of age; it falls outside of the period of significance. The style and materials used to construct the building are, however, visually compatible with the buildings on the VA campus.

Generator House/ (Building #159 one noncontributing resource)
The Generator House (Building #159) is a small prefabricated building constructed in 1974. It is oriented east and west and faces east. The building has a gable roof covering a rectangular plan and it rests on a concrete pad foundation. The roof and walls are comprised of corrugated metal. A metal double-door is centrally located on the facade and there are louvered ventilator openings on the rear facade and the north elevation.

Integrity: The Generator House (Building #159) was constructed in 1974 and does not meet the National Register of Historic Places 50-year age criteria; it falls outside of the period of significance.

Booster Pump House (Building #160, one noncontributing building)
Built in 1983, the building is located south-southwest of Building #16. It faces northeast. The pump house displays a rectangular plan and sits on a concrete foundation. It has a flat roof covered in rolled asphalt and has sheet metal coping around the parapet. The walls are of red brick. The doorway is offset to the east on the façade and has a metal door. There are no other openings on the building.

Integrity: The Boost Pump House was constructed in 1983 and does not qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; it falls outside of the period of significance.

Garage (Building #604, one noncontributing building)
Building #604 is a Minimal Traditional style garage constructed in 1942. The building faces east and is located behind (west) of Building #14. The garage has a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in clapboard. The garage has a concrete pad foundation. There are two bays on the facade; both have wood pull-up type doors. There are two 6/6 double-hung windows on the rear (west) facade. A basketball backboard and hoop are attached to the north elevation.

Integrity: The garage was constructed in 1942 and is associated with Fort Harrison during World War II. It provided shelter for automobiles belonging to the occupants of Building #14. The garage is not associated with the early history of the post and its transition to a regional VA medical center. It is likely a prefabricated structure and is architecturally nondescript. It does not add materially to the interpretation of Fort Harrison as either a military post or a VA hospital and is built of materials that are not consistent with the rest of the buildings in historic district.

VBA Regional Office Building (Building #167, one noncontributing building)
Building No. 167 is the Department of Veterans Affairs Regional Office; it was constructed in 2006. The Post Modern style building is oriented along a southwest to northeast axis and faces southwest onto Veterans Drive and the parade ground. It has a rectangular plan covered by a mansard roof that is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building rests on a concrete foundation and has brick walls. The foundation is veneered in rough-faced concrete blocks that simulate the foundations on the surrounding historic buildings. The doorway has a canted vestibule with a post-and-beam gable roof sheltering it and the doorway. The entries open to the northwest and southeast. Tripled arched windows with fixed lights are on the facade of the vestibule and another set of tripled arched windows function as a clerestory. Windows on the vestibule are fixed multi-light units. The roof also has four gable-roofed dormers on the northwest and southeast elevations that function as vents; each dormer has a louvered vent facade. Windows on the elevations and rear facade are 4/4 casements. There are 21 windows on the southeast facade and sixteen windows on the rear facade. There are thirteen windows on the northwest facade. A bay on the northwest elevation contains a loading dock and a mechanical plant enclosed by a low brick wall.

A small pent roof shed is located about 75 feet northwest of the building adjacent to the parking lot. The building has a concrete pad foundation and the walls are comprised of concrete blocks with a brick veneer. The roof is sheathed in asphalt. The doorway is central to the southwest-facing facade. There is a window opening central on the rear (northeast) facade.

Integrity: The VBA Regional Office Building was constructed in 2006 and functions as offices for the VA's regional office. Although the building is stylistically similar to many of the historic buildings on the Fort Harrison campus, it does not meet the National Register of Historic Places age criteria (50 years). It falls outside the period of significance.

Liberty House (Building #168, one noncontributing building)
Liberty House is a one-story Ranch style cross-gable style structure built in 2006. It is oriented along a southwest-northeast axis and faces northwest onto Liberty Lane and the parade ground. It rests on a concrete foundation and has intersecting gable roofs sheathed in asphalt. The lower zone is veneered in brick and the upper zone and gable-end are clad in vinyl siding. The doorway is recessed and reached through a cut-away porch on the facade. There are also entries on the southwest and northeast elevations; both have metal doors with single fixed lights. All other windows are 2-light casements or fixed units. A small shed is located off the southwest corner of the building. It has a gable-roof sheathed in asphalt and walls clad in vinyl siding with corner boards. It rests on a concrete pad foundation. The doorway is off-center on the northeast-facing facade.

Integrity: The building was constructed in 2006 and retains good integrity. It provides temporary housing for families of people being treated at the VA hospital. The building does not meet the National Register of Historic Places age criteria (50 years). It falls outside the period of significance.

Warehouse (Building #170, one noncontributing building)
The warehouse was constructed in 2009. It is a sprawling one-story building consisting of a metal frame covered in corrugated metal. It has a low-pitched gable roof covered in corrugated metal. There are doorways on the west and south. The loading dock is covered and located on the east elevation.

Integrity: The building was constructed in 2009 and is not historic age. It falls outside the period of significance.

Boiler Plant (Building #171, one noncontributing building)
Built in 2010, the Boiler Plant is a one-story Industrial style building. It is built on a hillside to the north of Building #154 and faces to the north onto a large parking lot. The shed roof building has a metal frame and a shed roof, all covered in metal on the east, west and south sides. The building sits on a concrete foundation. The north façade is made of concrete blocks with a strip of metal siding under the eaves. There is a large central bay entry on the façade and three smaller entries on the east façade. All have metal overhead garage type doors. A doorway with a metal door is on the west façade. There are three multi-light window openings below the eaves. One window opening and a louvered vent are on the east and west elevation. There are three multi-light windows and a doorway on the south façade.

Integrity: The building was constructed in 2010 and is not historic age. It falls outside the period of significance.

Honor Drive (one contributing structure)
Honor Drive, the historic entrance to the Fort Harrison grounds. Established in 1894, it is lined with spruce, mountain ash, and mature cottonwoods trees. The gateway road is approximately 24 feet in width and 1,800 feet long and intersects Williams Street east of the post. A flared

brick gateway flanks the entry to the historic district. The gateway is historic age and was probably constructed sometime in the 1930s. The entry monuments consist of square brick pillars approximately 10 feet in height and capped with a corniced concrete cap. Low flared brick walls extend off the pillars on the south and north. A bronze plate on the south pillar reads "Veterans Administration" and includes an American eagle. Both pillars are surmounted by multi-globed wrought iron lamps. A low brick wall in front of the north pillar was probably installed in the 1990s and reads "Department of Veterans Affairs" and "VA Montana Healthcare System and Regional Office, Fort Harrison Division." Honor Drive reaches the Parade Ground on the east side of the feature. Buildings nos. 153 and 157 are located along the roadway. A semi-circular turn-out on the north side of the boulevard contains an historical marker and a map of the grounds; neither is historic age.

Integrity: Honor Drive has served the Fort William Henry Harrison campus since 1894. Historic maps indicate there have been no changes in the alignment of the road and it retains the historic width and landscaping common to the streets within the VA Hospital Historic District. There have been some changes in the setting with the addition of new buildings within the past 50 years and the addition of the turnout and historical markers. During the spring of 2016, a new access road was graded in on the north side of the Honor Drive.

Circulation (one contributing structure)

The existing circulation pattern at Fort Harrison was established in 1894 with the initial development of the military post. The fort was accessed by a single road (Honor Drive) that split to encompass the parade ground (Feature #52) and provided access to the administrative buildings, hospital (Building #2), barracks, and officers' quarters (Buildings nos. 3, 4, 5).[4] The road delineated the parade ground, which is the visual center of the historic district. Additional roads, such as General Eschenburg Lane and Freedom Lane, are also original to Fort Harrison and provided access to the Commanding Officer's Residence (Building #35) and the NCO and nurses' quarters (Buildings nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 41, 42). A secondary access road (now known as Independence Way) provided entry to the post's warehouses (Buildings nos. 17, 31, 47), stables (Building #20), bakery (Building no. 16), and civilian quarters (Building #43). In addition, the Northern Pacific Railway constructed a spur line to the warehouse area in 1895.[5] The railroad removed the tracks in the 1950s and only a vestige of the grade is still observable adjacent to Building #31.

When the military post expanded into a VA hospital beginning in 1919, additional buildings were added to the campus (nos. 141, 142, 144, 145, 146, 150, 151, 153), but all were oriented to the circulation routes established by the US Army in 1894. Importantly, the original roads were landscaped beginning in 1903. That landscaping is still largely intact with many of the original trees lining the roads. The expansion of the VA hospital in the wake of the Vietnam War and the War on Terrorism has resulted in the construction of additional roads to access the hospital's facilities and to access new parking lots. These routes are located on the north side of the VA campus behind the 1963 hospital (Building #154) and are not easily visible from the parade

[4] The roads that encompass the parade ground are known as Liberty Lane (south) and Veterans Drive (north). The roads originally had no names, but were christened with their existing designations in the 1990s.
[5] "Helena's Army Post," *Helena* (Mont.) *Weekly Independent*, 27 June 1895.

ground or the vantage point of other contributing historic buildings adjacent to the parade ground.

Integrity: The integrity of the circulation pattern at the Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District is very good. The primary routes accessing the fort (Honor Drive), delineating the parade ground (Feature 52) and providing access to the Commanding Officer's Residence and the warehouse area are intact and unchanged. It appears at least some of the original granite curbing is still present at the fort as is most of the landscaping planted in the first years of the twentieth century. The original roadway width is also intact as is the general association and feeling it provides to the VA campus. Unfortunately, the construction of the Mental Health Unit in 2011 (Building #169), cut off approximately 400 feet of the original road encompassing the parade ground and interrupted the historic traffic flow. While the Mental Health Unit certainly diminishes the circulation pattern, the majority of the pattern remains.

Overall Fort Integrity: The integrity of the contributing buildings and features at the Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District is good. The property exhibits three distinct periods of development: 1894-1909, 1931-1936 and post-1945. The buildings from all three periods retain integrity of location as all are at their original construction locations. There have been few significant changes made to the designs and materials of the pre-World War II buildings on the campus. It is important to note, that the VA hospital is expanding as the War on Terrorism continues. Consequently, seven substantial buildings have been added to the VA hospital campus. Two are located at the east approach to the parade ground, but the remaining buildings are confined to the northeast edge of the historic district with the expansion occurring to the northeast, away from the historic buildings and features. The construction of the VA's Mental Health Unit in 2013 is attached the 1963 VA Hospital building (Building #154) and it has significantly impacted the integrity of that Modern style building. The Mental Health Unit, moreover impacted the parade ground (#52) by interrupting the historic traffic flow around the parade ground and resulted in the removal of some of the historic landscaping. With the exception of Buildings #170 and 171, the new buildings are built of brick and do not significantly impact the overall visual appeal of the historic district.

The contributing historic buildings within the historic district exhibit strong integrity of workmanship in the melding of the rock and brick materials and are exemplary examples of military and popular architecture at the time they were construction. The unique positioning of the buildings centered on the parade ground provide a strong feeling of the fort's military origins and association as a late 19th early 20th century military post. The setting of the VA Hospital is also strong. Most of the recent development at the post has been away from the historic structures and/or screened from the parade ground by other development. The Montana National Guard training center is located to the north and away from the historic buildings and features.

Feature	DOC	Historic Function	Architectural Style	NRHP Status

2	1895	Original Post Hospital	Late Victorian	Contributing
3	1895	Officers' Quarters	Late Victorian	Contributing
4	1895	Officers' Quarters	Late Victorian	Contributing
5	1895	Officers' Quarters	Late Victorian	Contributing
11	1899	NCO Quarters	Colonial Revival	Contributing
12	1895	NCO Quarters	Colonial Revival	Contributing
13	1895	NCO Quarters	Colonial Revival	Contributing
14	1895	Hospital Stewards Quarters	National Folk	Contributing
16	1895	Bakery/Fire Station	No-Style	Contributing
17	1895	Quartermaster's Storehouse	No-Style	Contributing
20	1895	Stable/Laundry	No-Style	Contributing
31	1897	Forage Storehouse	No-Style	Contributing
35	1899	CO's Quarters	Queen Anne	Contributing
41	1905	NCO Staff Officers Quarters	National Folk	Contributing
42	1905	NCO Staff Officers Quarters	Colonial Revival	Contributing
43	1905	Civilian Employees Quarters	No-Style	Contributing
47	1908	Supply Storehouse	No-Style	Contributing
52	1894	Parade Ground/Flag Pole	N/A	Contributing (2)
54	1947	Animal Research Building	No-Style	Contributing
141	1932	Montana VA Hospital	Neo-Classical	Contributing
	1946	American War Mothers Bench	No-Style	Contributing
142	1932	Heating Plant	No-Style	Contributing
144	1932	Garage	No-Style	Contributing
145	1932	Garage	No-Style	Contributing
146	1932	Garage	No-Style	Contributing
151	1931	Gas Meter Building	No-Style	Contributing
153	1947	Chlorinator Building	No-Style	Noncontributing
154	1936-2011	Hospital Complex[6]	Modern	Noncontributing
157	1977	High Voltage Switch Gear Bldg.	Modern	Noncontributing
159	1974	Generator House	Modern	Noncontributing
604	1942	Garage	Minimal Traditional	Noncontributing
160	1983	Booster Pump House Building	Modern	Noncontributing
167	2006	VBA Regional Office	Post Modern	Noncontributing
168	2006	Liberty House	Ranch	Noncontributing
170	2009	Warehouse	No-Style	Noncontributing
171	2010	Boiler Plant	Industrial	Noncontributing
N/A	1894	Honor Drive	N/A	Contributing
N/A	1894	Circulation Pattern	N/A	Contributing

[6] In addition to Building # 154, the Hospital Complex consists of wings physically labeled on their exteriors as #s 150, 154A, and 169.

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.)

- [ ] 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.)
MILITARY
HEALTH/MEDICINE

Period of Significance
1894-1967

Significant Dates
1892, 1894, 1919,
1921, 1935, 1963

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Architects: C.S. Johnson, Office of the Quartermaster General, George S. Appleton, Henry George & Sons, CTA Architects, Veterans Administration
Builders: Nichols & Crothers Co., James Carlisle & Sons Co., Murch Bros., Elmer Lindstrom, Swank Construction Co.

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

The Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, the district is associated both with the site's development as a military post from beginning in 1892 and its later conversion to a Veterans Administration hospital from 1919 to 1967. The fort played a key role in supporting Helena's economy during the Panic of 1893, a nationwide economic depression that had a significant impact on the city's economy in the 1890s. The presence of the VA hospital not only positively impacted Helena, but it also had, and continues to have, an inestimable impact on Montana's veterans from two world wars and several other conflicts. The historic district is also eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C. Twenty-four buildings, an object, a site (the parade ground), and three structures are associated with historic development of the Fort Harrison campus from its beginnings as a military post to its transformation to a VA hospital. The contributing buildings display a uniformity of design and their placement around the parade ground and along a railroad spur attest to the initial development of the site. Buildings associated with the district as a VA center utilize the same materials used in the initial development and complement the district, representing its two-fold significance. Buildings not contributing to the district are concentrated in one area on the north side of the VA hospital campus.

Significant Dates

Although outside the state period of significance due to a lack of physical representation on the property, the year 1892 is very important to the development of the district as it represents the year the US Senate authorized the construction of Fort William Henry Harrison near Helena. The year 1894 marks the initial building construction associated with the authorization. The actual transfer process from military-use to medical began in 1919 and was finalized by 1921. In 1921, the US Army turned the administration of the former military post over to the US Public Health Service (later the Veterans Administration), a function it has served ever since. The buildings, structures, sites, and objects on the campus have been under the administration of the VA since 1919. The year 1935 is also important in the history of the property as it denotes the occasion of the earthquakes which shook the Helena area in October of that year resulting in significant impacts to the brick buildings on the post, many which were demolished while others reconstructed. The bricks used during the reparation are obvious on many of the contributing buildings in the historic district. The year 1963 marks the beginning of the expansion of the Fort Harrison mission in the wake of World War II and the Korean Conflict and the beginning of the escalation of the war in Vietnam; the construction of the present hospital (Building #154) represents the beginning of that expansion. The Fort Harrison VA Hospital continues to provide services to America's veterans and the VA has continued to expand its infrastructure to handle those needs.

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

The Fort Harrison Veterans Hospital Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Place under criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, Fort Harrison was founded by the US Department of the Army in 1892 as the last military post established in Montana shortly after the end of the Indian Wars. Its intent was not to protect the area from Indian depredations so much as to consolidate all military operations in the state into one military post. The Army's establishment of the post at Helena was largely the result of intense lobbying by prominent Helena businessmen and politicians in an effort to further enhance the significance of the Capital City. Coincidentally, the first buildings on the fort's grounds were built the same year that Helena became the permanent capitol of the state. The presence of the post had a profound impact on Helena as it provided increased revenue from the military for Helena businesses. Although military posts sometimes are transient in nature and benefits for local communities, the post's transition to a Veterans Administration hospital in the wake of World War I also had an inestimable impact on Helena and the thousands of veterans who obtained treatment there. Fort Harrison also served as a training center for the US Army during World War II, most notably the First Special Service Force (Devil's Brigade) from 1942 to 1943. In the wake of the war, the fort has continued to function as a VA facility with new buildings added to the campus as the numbers of veterans seeking treatment there has grown. The buildings on the Fort Harrison campus reflect that evolution of use from 1894 until the present.

The historic district is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C. The district contains 39 buildings, structures, sites, and objects that represent the operation of the property as a military post and veterans hospital from 1894 to the present. The historic district displays 21 resources associated with the initial development of the district as a military post between 1894 and 1911. They exhibit different architectural styles indicative of the time they were built and display a consistency of architectural features and building materials. Their orientation toward the parade ground in the area where a railroad spur reached the fort further cements that association with the military's development of the property. As with many military posts, new buildings were added as the function of the fort changed in the wake of World War I. This includes the construction of a new hospital that reflected the transition from a military post to a veterans hospital after the Great War. Also included was the addition of garages reflecting the importance of automobiles to the function of the property after the relegation of use of horses to history. Finally, the increased importance of the VA after World War II and the Korean War is reflected in the number of modern style buildings added to the campus. While this may be somewhat visually detracting to the overall integrity of the site, the modern style buildings are clustered in one area on the north side of the campus. Visually, the Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District reflects the evolution of the post from a late 19th century military facility to an important VA medical center in the western United States.

History

Before the 1860s, virtually no military presence existed in what would become Montana. The Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804-1806) was, essentially, a military expedition commanded by

officers in the U.S. Army and made up of soldiers. The expedition, however, was exploratory and scientific in nature for the most part, but Captains Lewis and Clark were also interested in the military strength of the Native American tribes in the Louisiana Purchase territory and the influence of British Canadian traders on the upper Missouri River. Meriwether Lewis's encounter with the Blackfeet on the upper Marias River in July 1806 could technically count as the military's opening clash in the Indian Wars. The Corps of Discovery spent only a few months in what would become Montana and left no military installations behind on their return to the United States in September 1806.[7]

Between 1859 and 1862, Lieutenant John Mullan of the U.S. Corps of Topographical Engineers constructed a 624-mile road between Walla Walla, Washington and Fort Benton, the head of navigation on the Missouri River. Mullan came to the northern Rocky Mountains and Pacific Northwest to assist Washington governor Isaac Stevens in surveying the transcontinental route for a railroad in the region. Mullan quickly realized, in the absence of a railroad, that a wagon road could, conceivably, expedite the transport of military supplies and troops into the Pacific Northwest from the steamboat port of Fort Benton. In 1859, Congress granted him $100,000 to build the road. Mullan and his work crew, including a 145-man military escort, crossed into Montana over the Bitterroot Mountains in November 1859. After wintering at Cantonment Jordan, Mullan and his men resumed work on the road in March 1860, reaching Fort Benton by August of that year. Mullan then escorted 292 military recruits back over his road to Walla Walla. This was the only instance where the military used the road in manner in which Mullan intended. Portions of the Mullan Road became an important route for freight wagons and stagecoaches as the region became settled. Indeed, the Department of the Army established a military post on the road, Fort Shaw, in 1867.[8]

In July 1862, a group of prospectors discovered gold on Grasshopper Creek in what would become southwestern Montana. The discovery initiated a stampede to the mines and resulted in the establishment of the mining camp of Bannack. The discovery was, by later standards, a relatively limited one and it wasn't long before prospectors fanned out in the northern Rocky Mountains in search of new and richer bonanzas. They were not disappointed. Rich placer gold strikes were made on Alder Gulch in 1863, Last Chance and Confederate Gulches in 1864. Thousands of miners and businessmen and women flooded into the remote territory within a short time. Montana's population in 1860 was probably just a few hundred men working in the fur trade on the upper Missouri River, but by 1864, the number swelled to around 15,000 individuals and, by 1870, 20,595 persons. In May 1864, President Abraham Lincoln signed the legislation creating Montana Territory.[9]

The mining camps and agricultural areas were dependent on supplies brought up from Salt Lake City by freight wagons or up the Missouri River by steamboat to Fort Benton, the head of

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[7] Bernard DeVoto, ed., *The Journals of Lewis and Clark*, (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1953), 433-440.
[8] Jon Axline, Point of Rocks Historic Transportation Corridor (24MN0133/24MN0164) National Register of Historic Places Nomination #09000683 (4 September 2009), on file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, Montana.
[9] Micheal P. Malone, Richard B. Roeder, and William L. Lang, *Montana: A History of Two Centuries*, rev. ed., (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1992), 95-96.

navigation on the river. From there, freight and stagecoach passengers found their way over the Benton Road (part of which was the Mullan Road) to the mining camps and agricultural valleys of southwestern Montana.[10]

The presence of thousands of non-Indians in what was a remote region of the United States and the presence of roads to carry them to the population centers put pressure on the regions Native American Tribes, namely the Lakota, Northern Cheyenne, and Blackfeet. Increasing hostilities between the tribes and the Euro-Americans eventually compelled the U.S. Army to establish military posts in the territory. These included Fort Ellis (1867) in the Gallatin Valley, Fort Shaw (1867), Camp Baker/Fort Logan (1869) and the conversion of Fort Benton from a fur trading post to a military installation in 1870. The defeat of Lieutenant Colonel George Armstrong Custer at the Little Bighorn in June 1876 brought even more military personnel to the territory. Forts Custer, Keogh, and Maginnis were established in Indian Country shortly after the battle. In the wake of the Little Bighorn, some Lakota, under the leadership of Hunkpapa chief Sitting Bull, fled to Canada. The U.S. Army responded by building Fort Assinniboine on the Milk River near the Canadian border in 1879. Other military posts in Montana included Fort Missoula, Fort Logan, and a small number of cantonments in the more isolated areas of the territory. By 1890, however, the need for these military installations diminished with the end of the Indian Wars. The Department of the Army began a program of consilidation and fort closures so that by 1892, only Forts Missoula, Keogh, and Assinniboine remained open.[11]

Helena, Montana

In late July 1864, four prospectors, erroneously called the Four Georgians, discovered extraordinarily rich gold placers on Last Chance Gulch about four miles southeast of Fort Harrison. The discovery generated a stampede to the new diggings and, by late 1864, hundreds of miners worked the winding gulch in search of riches. A mining camp was built to the south of the mines and on the benches above both sides of the gulch. In October 1864, the miners and business owners christened the new camp "Helena" at a meeting of the Miners' Court.[12]

Unlike remote Virginia City and Bannack, Helena was strategically located near the Mullan Military Road that connected the heads of navigation on the Missouri River at Fort Benton and the Columbia River at Fort Walla Walla in Washington Territory. It was also located very near two already established camps, Montana City and Silver City. The richness of the mines in the Helena area contributed to the establishment of new roads to Virginia City, Bannack, Butte, the Gallatin Valley, and, after December 1864, Confederate Gulch in the nearby Big Belt Mountains. Helena's central location on the territory's transportation network, proximity to good agricultural land in the adjacent Prickly Pear Valley and to other mining districts made it the preeminent settlement in Montana Territory by the early 1870s. In recognition of its ascendancy in the territory, the 1874 Montana legislature designated Helena the territorial capital and relocated it from Virginia City, whose fortunes had declined for several years.[13]

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[10] Jon Axline, *Taming Big Sky Country: The History of Montana Transportation from Trails to Interstates*, (Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2015), 13ff.
[11] Merrill G. Burlingame, *The Montana Frontier*, (Helena: State Publishing Co., 1942), 197.
[12] Muriel Sibell Wolle, *Montana Pay Dirt*, (Athens, Ohio: Sage Books, 1963), 78; Malone, et. al., *Montana*, 67.
[13] Burlingame, *The Montana Frontier*, 387, Wolle, *Montana Pay Dirt*, 82.

The arrival of the Northern Pacific Railway (NPRR) in Helena in June 1883 and the Montana Central Railroad (MCRR) in 1887 sparked an intense building boom in the territorial capital. The boom was characterized by the greatest period of sustained growth in the city's young history and is still evident today in the large numbers of substantial brick and stone commercial buildings along the gulch and in the city's mansion district on the upper west side. The influx of newcomers to the city drawn by the railroads, the economic boom and associated commercial, industrial, and business development, resulted in the expansion of the city's residential areas to the east and northwest of the original Last Chance Gulch mining camp. The rivalry between the NPRR and MCRR also extended outside the city limits and impacted the residential and commercial development around the fringes of the city and the mountains beyond.[14]

In 1888, Helena capitalist and MCRR president Charles A. Broadwater built a resort along Ten Mile Creek, about four miles west of Helena and just south of the future site of Fort Harrison. Called the Broadwater Hotel and Natatorium, the resort triggered a residential and industrial boom in its vicinity. Industrial development in the area included the nearby Steadman Foundry and the Kessler Brewery, which also included a bottling plant and brickyard. For entertainment, brothers Joseph and Frank Mares established an amusement park a short distance from the brewery along the old road between Helena and Fort Benton. Residential development occurred adjacent to the Broadwater resort and near the brewery. New residential subdivision extended west of Helena into the Kenwood Addition and included substantial Queen Anne-style homes.[15]

Beginning in the early 1890s, Charles Broadwater spearheaded an attempt to pressure the federal government to locate a military post near the Capitol City. With the conclusion of the Indian wars in 1890, the military began downsizing its frontier army and closed down many of the posts associated with the conflict. Traditionally in Montana, the presence of a military post near a community ensured them of a relatively stable and prosperous economy. Broadwater and his compatriots understood that fact and hoped to take advantage of the military's reorganization in the American West by adding one more positive feature to Helena's already bright future.[16]

Fort William Henry Harrison

The US military had maintained a presence in Helena long before the city's business and political leaders began agitating for a permanent post near the Queen City. During the late 1860s and 1870s, Helena's location at the hub of several important roads meant that military detachments frequently camped near the mining camp, especially during the 1876 Centennial Campaign against the Lakota and Northern Cheyenne Indians and during the Nez Perce War of 1877. Officers and soldiers were a common sight on Helena's streets, but there was no permanent military presence in the camp.

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[14] Vivian Paladin and Jean Baucus, *Helena: An Illustrated History*, (Norfolk, VA: The Donning Press, 1983), 46-53.
[15] Vivian Paladin, ed., *The Valleys of the Prickly Pear*, (Helena: Little Red Schoolhouse, Inc., 1988), 125, 128-132.
[16] Fort William Henry Harrison Collection, 1892-1918. Small Collection No. 710. Montana Historical Society Research Center, Helena, Montana.

1892-1919

The presence of a permanent military post near Helena would have many economic benefits to the city. A post would provide a steady source of revenue for Helena business people and, in case of labor or Indian problems, a close source of protection for the city's citizens. To that end, in 1890 the Helena Commercial Club formed a committee to lobby the state's congressional delegation to establish a 16 company post somewhere near Helena. In August 1890, the committee, consisting of A. J. Seligman, Charles A. Broadwater, F. A. Wallace, and Richard Harlow, sent a letter to Senators Wilbur Fisk Sanders and Thomas C. Power to stress the "importance of establishing a Military Post near Helena and urge upon [them] a hearty co-operation in this work." In the letter, they pointed out Helena's strategic location near two transcontinental railroads and the healthy climate of the valley. Broadwater followed up the letter the following year with a visit to Washington DC to lobby for the post. The request arrived in the nation's capital at a time when the frontier army was in transition. With the end of the Indians wars, temprorary military posts, like forts Keogh, Custer, Maginnis, and Shaw, was superfluous. Instead, the Army decided to focus on a few permanent posts to concentrate their troops and provide a visible presence in the American West. Helena's strategic location, political power, and the influence of Montana's congressional delegation prompted the military to seriousely consider the request.[17]

It was two years, however, before the US Army took action to establish the post. In March 1892, the Senate Committee on Military Affairs approve the plan to establish it near Helena. Secretary of War Stephen Elkins, General John Schofield, and General Nelson A. Miles, who was well-known in Montana, endorsed the plan. Shortly thereafter, the Senate passed a bill "establishing a military post near the City of Helena" and appropriated $300,000 for the construction of "barracks, quarters, kitchens, mess halls, stables, storehouses, magazines, defenses, other and suitable improvements and buildings." President Benjamin Harrison signed the bill creating the new fort on May 21, 1892. In appreciation of Harrison's efforts and because his son, Russell, lived in Helena, the commercial club requested the new post be named Fort Benjamin Harrison.[18]

Site selection occurred in June 1892 when General Wesley Merritt, a Dr. Greenleaf, and Colonel Henry Ludington spent two weeks in Helena scouting five or six potential sites for the post. The trio found a site about four miles west of Helena that met the criteria specified by Senate Bill No. 1881: a good water supply (the City of Helena promised to extend the city water line to the site), and its proximity to the railroad "for transporting troops in case of trouble." The land belonged to long-time Helena residents A. J. Davidson and Nick Kessler. They conveyed 1,040 acres to the City of Helena in December 1892 and February 1893; the land became known as the Kessler Site. In May 1893, the US Attorney General accepted the deeds for the land and ordered construction of the post begin immediately. Seven months later, Assistant Quartermaster Captain George Hoyt arrived in Helena with architect C. S. Johnson to begin planning for

[17] Fort William Henry Harrison Collection; Paladin and Baucus, *Helena*, 58.
[18] Fort William Henry Harrison Collection; Vivian Paladin, *Valleys of the Prickly Pear*, 133; William C. Campbell, *From the Quarries of Last Chance Gulch*, Volume Two (Helena: Thurber Printing Co., 1964), 41, 45.

construction of the fort at the Kessler Site. After six months of design and planning, Hoyt called for bids to construct ten buildings on the proposed site on June 1, 1892.[19]

Captain Hoyt let the first of three contracts for the construction of 22, mostly brick, buildings at the site on June 11, 1894. Helena road contractor Hugh Kirkendall constructed a 5,922-foot spur from the Northern Pacific's Railway's main line to carry supplies and building stone to the construction site from quarries in Great Falls, Ulm, and Billings. Granite for the foundations and window sills was obtained from the Thomas Kain and Sons quarries west along Ten Mile Creek west of Helena. Kirkendall also constructed and paved the roads serving the fort. Brick for the buildings likely came from Nick Kessler's nearby brickyard. The blacksmith shop and guardhouse were the first two buildings completed on the grounds, followed by the stable (Building #20) and the Quartermaster's Commissary Storehouse (Building #17). The last building completed was the hospital (Building #2) in September 1895. The army employed 155 civilians to build the complex in addition to the employees of the contractors. Six contractors, including two from Helena (George S. Appleton and Hugh Kirkendall), built the buildings which architect C. S. Johnson designed based on standardized Army plans. By mid-November 1894, eighteen buildings were under construction at the post.[20]

On September 17, 1895, the contractors formally turned the buildings over to the US Army. Buildings and other improvements at the post totaled $214,000. A week later, on September 25th, 150 soldiers of Companies B and E of the 22nd Infantry Regiment and a detachment from the Hospital Corps arrived at the new post on a special train provided by the Great Northern Railway from Fort Assinniboine in north central Montana. Led by Captains Mott Hooten and J. J. Crittendon, the soldiers marched into the post at about 5:30 that afternoon. The following day, Fort Harrison was formally dedicated by Helena mayor William Steele and former congressional delegate Martin Maginnis. Lieutenant Colonel Evan Miles was the first commander of the post. The Helena Independent reported that although the fort was open and ready for occupancy, there was still a lot of work left to be done: "There are trees to be set out and lawns to be planted and watered and cared for until they bloom. The newspaper went on to describe the buildings:

> In looking at the work being accomplished, one is struck by the steady and sure way the government accomplishes its ends as being compared with the nervous energy of the private individual; everything, however, is most solidly and substantially built, as if for the future as well as the present.[21]

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[19] Fort William Henry Harrison Collection; "The Site is Selected," *The Helena* (Mont.) *Independent*, 10 December 1892; Deed Book 32: 326; Ibid book 25: 271; "Fort Harrison," *The* (Fort Benton, Mont.) *River Press*, 14 December 1892; Campbell, *From the Quarries of Last Chance Gulch* (1964), 75, 90, 51-52, 69.

[20] "Bids Wanted," *Helena* (Montana) *Herald*, 1 June 1894; "Post Buildings," *The Helena* (Mont.) *Herald*, 11 June 1894; "Contracts Awarded, *Helena* (Mont.) *Herald*, 16 June 1894; "Got Nearly All," *Helena* (Mont.) *Weekly Herald*, 20 September 1894; "Contracts Awarded," *Helena* (Mont.) *Weekly Herald*, 22 September 1894; Paladin and Baucus, *Helena*, 81; Paladin, *The Valleys of the Prickly Pear*, 133 Campbell, *From the Quarries of Last Chance Gulch* (1964), 92, 99, 102, 114, 124.

[21] "Fort Harrison," *The Helena* (Mont.) *Independent*, 11 November 1894.

The newspaper described the exterior of the buildings as "plain, but substantial looking." Paved roads served the post, which had asphalt sidewalks and a state-of-the-art sewer system. The City of Helena provided water through 14,218 feet of pipe.[22]

An article that appeared in the November 11, 1895 *Helena Independent* provided a detailed description of the new fort. Access to the post was gained by a wide boulevard that terminated in downtown Helena and encompassed Charles Broadwater's resort hotel and natatorium. Once the road entered the fort, it forked and encircled the 400-foot x 1,000-foot parade ground that would be "graded to an even surface but will have the gradual slope to the east that the natural profile gives it." On the north side of the parade ground, the facilities included the band quarters, four large double barracks for the enlisted men, administration building, and hospital (Building #2). Directly behind the administration building on a "small street of their own" was a row of non-commissioned staff officers' quarters (Buildings nos. 11-13, 41 and 42) and the quarters for the hospital stewards (Building #14). One the west and south side of the parade grounds were the officers quarters (Buildings nos. 3-5) "that take up the entire length of the parade ground as well as running back at the center and forming a loop or court." West of the quarters and barracks "across a small gulch which will be spanned by a large stone arch bridge and under the protection of a small butte," was the bakery (Building #16), Quartermasters' and Commissary storehouses (Building nos. 17 and 47), fuel building, scale houses, stable (Building #20), wagon sheds, and shop buildings. The support buildings to the west were all served by the railroad spur line.[23]

The initial development of the Fort Harrison complex was followed by other building programs in 1897 (Building #31), 1899 (Building #35), and 1904 through 1909 (Buildings nos. 41-43). The buildings constructed after 1895 were all architecturally similar to those built during the initial development of the site, which contributed to a uniformity of appearance of the post. African-American soldiers of the 24th Infantry Regiment, who had served with distinction during the 1899-1902 Philippine Insurrection, completed landscaping the parade grounds and residential areas in April 1903. The vegetation proved similar to that at the nearby Broadwater Hotel and Natatorium grounds and likely was obtained from the State Nursery and Seed Company located near the post. Originally envisioned by the military as a one battalion or one regiment post, by the turn-of-the-twentieth century, Fort Harrison was the most "modern regimental post in the US and its location is in its favor too."[24]

By the end of the first decade of the twentieth century, the need to keep soldiers posted at Fort Harrison declined. In 1911, the US Army ceased posting soldiers at the fort and transferred the soldiers to other forts on the east and west coasts. During World War I, the fort experienced a short revival as soldiers from the Montana National Guard trained there. By the end of the war in 1919, it became clear that Fort Harrison had no future as a military post. But once again,

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[22] Campbell, *From the Quarries of Last Chance Gulch* (1964), 132; "At Fort Harrison," *The Anaconda* (Mont.) *Standard*, 23 September 1895; *Ibid*, 26 September 1895; "Fort Occupied," *The Great Falls* (Mont.) *Weekly Tribune*, 27 September 1895; "Fort Harrison," *Helena* (Mont.) I*ndependent*, 11 November 1894.
[23] "Fort Harrison, *The Helena* (Mont.) *Independent*, 11 November 1894.
[24] "Fort Harrison & the 24th Regiment, *The Butte* (Mont.) *Miner*, 29 March 1903; "Soldiers are Here," *The Helena* (Mont.) *Weekly Independent*, 26 September 1895.

Helena citizens took up the cause and campaigned for the retention of Fort Harrison as a government presence in the Helena area.[25]

1919-1937

Even before the end of World War I, the Helena Commercial Club feared that once the military decided it had no use for Fort Harrison it would be abandoned and the buildings demolished, moved, or allowed to decay. Consequently, in August 1918, the commercial club submitted a proposal to President Woodrow Wilson and Secretary of War Newton Baker through Montana Senator Thomas J. Walsh offering alternatives to the abandonment of the post. In the brief, club members pointed out that Fort Harrison would be ideal for a vocational rehabilitation institution, convalescent and reconstruction hospital or an officers' training camp after the war. The club cited the fort's proximity to two transcontinental railroads, and abundance of water, and the 45 relatively new brick buildings on the post. The brief concluded that the "dry vigorous air of the mountains produces the fullest development of physical strength and mental alertness upon the part of young men." It is not known what, if any, bearing the Helena Commercial Club's plea had on the politicians, but the boast about the "dry vigorous air" would have a bearing on the future of Fort Harrison.[26]

World War I was one of the profound tragedies of the twentieth century. A war fought primarily to settle old dynastic scores in Europe quickly devolved into an horrific industrial conflict that result in the deaths and wounding of millions of people. The war was nowhere close to being settled when the United State entered the conflict in April 1917. American doughboys had a significant impact on the war, eventually resulting in the defeat of Germany and her allies. Around four million Americans served in the armed forces during the Great War and over 60,000 were killed in combat or died from wounds or disease. Over 200,000 wounded Americans returned stateside after the war and became the responsibility of the federal government. In 1918, the veterans became the responsibility of the US Public Health Service. In November 1919, the Health Service obtained permission from the military to acquire possession of unnecessary military reservations for use as veterans' hospitals, including Fort Harrison. On June 6, 1921, the fort became US Public Health Service Hospital No. 72 with the transfer becoming official by an Executive Order in April 1922. The newly created Veterans's Bureau assumed administration of the facility the following month. During its first year as a veterans' hospital, it functioned as a tuberculosis sanitarium, perhaps because of the "dry vigorous mountain air" of the Rocky Mountains. Historic photographs of the enlisted men's barracks show sleeping porches added to the buildings to accommodate the consumptive patients.[27]

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[25] Gary C. Blair, "Fort William Henry Harrison: A Capsule History of the Post," (Helena: Department of Military Affairs, 1990), np; (Blair 1990 np; Nick Keilman, "The History of Fort William Henry Harrison," (Helena, Montana: No publisher and no date), no page; Fort William Henry Harrison Collection.
[26] Fort William Henry Harrison Collection.
[27] Paladin and Baucus, *Helena*, 95; Paladin, *Valleys of the Prickly Pear*, 133; Don C. Miller and Stan Cohen, *Military & Trading Posts of Montana*, (Missoula: Pictorial Histories Co., 1978), 37; *History of Fort William Henry Harrison, 1892-1972*, (Fort Harrison, Montana: Veterans Administration Center, 1972), pp. 3, 5, 7, Veteran's of Foreign Wars, Lieutenant Harold Joyce Post No. 72, Fort William Henry Harrison U.S. Veteran's Hospital No. 72, Helena: Veteran's of Foreign Wars, 1925 1990: np.

Evidence suggests few changes were made to the Fort Harrison campus during the 1920s. None of the existing buildings located on the site were constructed during that decade. The hospital's function as a tuberculosis ward ended in July 1925 when the facility became a general medical and surgical hospital. Although no new buildings were constructed during that time, the services offered by the hospital expanded to include a canteen, Red Cross facilities, a library, and expanded medical services. By the beginning of the 1930s, Fort Harrison had become overcrowded and antiquated. The old hospital building (Building #2) was unable to adequately provide services to the great number of veterans who needed them. The buildings were heated by coal or wood-fired furnaces, a system that had been inefficient since the 1890s. Consequently, in 1932, the Veterans' Burau initiated a $500,000 expansion program at Fort Harrison that included a new Hospital Building (Building #141), heating plant (Building #142), and three garages to provide shelter for the hospital staff's automobiles (Buildings nos. 144-146). The expansion project also accommodated the VA Regional Offices, which had been relocated to Fort Harrison in 1929. The expansion included the construction of a dining hall and kitchen (Building #150) in 1936.[28]

In October 1935, the Helena valley was rocked by two major earthquakes that caused significant damage to brick buildings in Helena and at Fort Harrison. Ten buildings at the post were damaged, including the recently completed hospital (Building #141) and the brick chimney at the new heating plant (Building #152). The damaged heating plant meant that none of the hospital wards had heat during a cold snap in November 1935 that involved sub-zero temperatures. The hospital administrators were forced to close the hospital and redistribute those patients who couldn't go home to VA hospitals in Washington and Oregon. In 1936, civilian contractors razed nine of the ten damaged buildings at the fort, including the original 1895 administration building and some of the enlisted men's barracks. The VA paid the contractors $24,000 to demolish the buildings, but made $21,000 selling the salvageable wood and other appurtenances associated with them. In September 1936, a Montana Newspaper Insert reported that "Fort Harrison [would be] completely remodeled and equipped to handle the most difficult hospital demands . . . through removal of fire traps and insecure buildings, when the work is finished." Removal of the damaged brick chimney at the heating plant apparently occurred through the determined efforts of the Montana National Guard troops who shot it down with Browning Automatic Rifles. The Fort Harrison VA Hospital reopened in February 1937. Damage from the earthquakes is mostly apparent on the old stable/laundry (Building #20).[29]

1942-1963

War came to the United States again in December 1941 when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. The war placed new demands on Fort Harrison. The First Special Service Force (the

[28] Frank Adams, Veterans Administration Center, *History of Fort William Henry Harrison, 1892-1972*, Fort Harrison: Veterans Administration Center, 1972, 3, 5.

[29] Federal Writers' Project, *Montana: A State Guide Book*, (Helena: Montana Department of Agriculture, Labor and Industry, 1939), 220; Paladin, *Valleys of the Prickly Pear*, 133; C. R. Anderson and M. P. Martinson, *Montana Earthquakes: An Illustrated Story of the Earthquakes that Centered Around Helena, Mont. In the Fall of 1935*, (Helena: Independent Publishing Company, 1936), 23-24; *History of Fort William Henry Harrison*, pp. 5-6; "Demolition of Fort is begun, " Montana Newspaper Insert, 6 September 1937.

Devil's Brigade) trained at the post from 1942 to 1943.[30] Montana National Guard units also trained at the fort during the war before being deployed to Europe and the Pacific. The military activities at the post resulted in the construction of prefabricated barracks and other facilities that were located at the former site of the fort's 1895 barracks (the present site of the hospital, Building #154). The prefabricated structures were interconnected and also attached to the new hospital (Building #141). By 1944, however, little military activity occurred at the fort and the VA hospital began utilizing the prefabricated buildings as temporary quarters for the additional patients from the war. In 1946, the War Department announced that the temporary buildings would be formally turned over to the VA for its use; the transfer was officially completed in March 1947. Those prefabricated buildings became a permanent part of the VA hospital's operations until they were removed in the early 1960s to make room for a new hospital building (Building #141). Other improvements at the hospital complex included the Chlorinator House (Building #153) and the animal research facility (Building #54). The old brick hospital held beds for 165 patients, while the prefabricated structures contained beds for an additional 258 patients – in buildings that were clearly sub-standard. Consequently in the late 1950s and early 1960s, the newly christened Veterans Administration Center began campaigning for the construction of a modern hospital to better serve the nation's veterans.[31]

In June 1961, the VA awarded a contract to Henry George and Sons Company of Spokane to construct a state-of-the-art hospital designed by Page-Werner and Associates of Great Falls. Completed in 1963, it has functioned as the centerpiece for the VA Center and represented the Agency's responsibilities toward the country's veterans. The hospital replaced the World War II-era prefabricated buildings that housed both patients and the VA Regional Offices (the hospital and the VA Regional Office consolidated in 1948). With the completion of the hospital (Building #154), the Veterans Construction Service contracted with the Billings, Montana-based Lowe Construction Company to remodel the old hospital (Building #141) into administrative offices for the hospital and the VA Regional Office;.the $640,000 project was completed in November 1964. The VA's added responsibilities for World War II, Korean, Vietnam, Iraq, and Afghanistan veterans have required continuous expansion of the VA's services at Fort Harrison. In 1976, an outpatient facility was added to the hospital building. A new VBA Regional Office Building (#167) and a Liberty House (#168) were added to the campus in 2006. In 2011, the VA opened its most recent building, a psychiatric care facility. Fort Harrison continues to serve as one of the Pacific Northwest's premier healthcare facilities.[32]

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[30] The Devil's Brigade and the Montana National Guard did not utilize any of the buildings on the VA hospital's campus during their time in Helena. Indeed, the Montana National Guard's current training facility is located adjacent to the VA hospital complex to the north and is separated from it by a chain link fence topped with barbed wire.

[31] Veterans Administraion Center, *History of Fort William Henry Harrison*, 6; Blair, "Fort William Henry Harrison, np; Clyde Reichelt, "VA Medical Center Built at Cost of Nearly $4 Million," *The Great Falls Tribune*, 8 September 1963; Paladin, *Valleys of the Prickly Pear*, 133.

[32] *History of Fort William Henry Harrison*, 6-7; VA Completes Remodeling Work of Old Hospital for Offices," *The* (Helena, Mont.) *Independent Record*, 1 November 1964; Mayo Ashley, "New Hospital at Fort Harrison on Schedule," *The Helena* (Mont.) *Independent Record*, 14 April 1963; Reichelt, "VA Medical Center."

The Building's Histories

The Original 1895 Hospital (Building #2)

The hospital building was designed by the US Army's Office of the Quartermaster General (QMGO) and built by an unknown contractor in 1895. It was among the last buildings completed during the first phase of development at the post and functioned as Fort Harrison's first hospital. In 1906, the QMGO added open-air verandas on the facades of the wings for tubercluosis patients. They were accessed by two doors on the wing facades. A solarium was added to the of the porch roof in 1924. When the new hospital was completed in 1932, the Veterans Administration converted this building into a tuberculosis ward. It served in that capacity until 1945 when converted into Nurses Quarters. The conversion included the removal of the verandas and the solarium along with modifications of the wing façade doors into windows. The original wood post-and-beam porch was also removed and the existing porch constructed in 1945. The VA still designates the building as nurses' quarters although it is currently vacant.[33]

Officers Quarters (Building #3-5)

On June 1, 1894, Assistant Quartermaster Captain George S. Hoyt announced plans to construct ten buildings at the newly established Fort William Henry Harrison west of Helena. Hoyt opened bids from seventeen contractors for the ten buildings on June 11 and 20, 1894. He awarded the contract for the construction of the three officers quarters buildings to the Tacoma, Washington-based Nichols & Crothers Company for $32,503. The contractor began work on the three brick buildings during the summer of 1894 and completed them about a year later. The contractor turned the buildings over to the Army in September 1895. The buildings functioned as officers quarters until 1919 when the facility came under the control of the US Public Health Service; two years later it transitioned to the Veterans Administration. The old officers quarters then functioned as family apartments for people employed at the hospital complex.[34]

Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters (Building #11)

Designed by the Office of the Quartermaster General and built by an unknown contractor in 1899, the building originally functioned as quarters for Fort Harrison's non-commissioned officers. When the US Public Health Service assumed the post in 1919 and after it transitioned to the Veterans Administration, the building served as quarters for hospital staff.[35]

Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters (Building Nos. 12 and 13)

On 1 June 1894, Assistant Quartermaster Captain George S. Hoyt advertised for bids for the construction of ten buildings at newly established Fort William Henry Harrison west of Helena. He opened bids received from seventeen contractors at noon on 11 and 20 June. He awarded the contract to build three non-commissioned officers' quarters buildings (nos. 12 and 13) to the Minneapolis-based James Carlisle and Sons Company. Carlisle also won the contracts for

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[33] Campbell, *From the Quarries of Last Chance Gulch* (1964), 132; Building #2 plans on File at the VA Facilities Office.

[34] "Post Buildings," *The Helena* (Mont.) *Herald*, 11 June 1894; Campbell, *From the Quarries of Last Chance Gulch* (1964), 99, 102, 132.

[35] Building No. 11 plans stored at the VA Facilities Office.

Quartermasters' Commissary Storehouse (Building #17) and the stables (Building #20). Carlisle commenced work on the buildings during the summer of 1894 and completed them sometime during the summer of 1895. Carlisle turned over ownership of the buildings to the US Army in September 1895. The building functioned as non-commissioned officers' quarters until 1912 when the Army abandoned the post. In 1919, the US Public Health Service obtained control of the post and established it as a hospital. The Veterans Administration took over control of the campus in 1922. Thereafter, the old non-commissioned officers' quarters functioned as a duplex, housing staff from the Veterans Administration.[36]

Hospital Corps Stewards Quarters (Building #14)

On 22 September 1894, Assistant Quartermaster Captain George S. Hoyt awarded contracts for the construction for several buildings at newly established Fort William Henry Harrison west of Helena. Helena architect/builder George S. Appleton won the contract to construct the Hospital Stewards' Quarters for $2,395. It was one of five buildings Appleton constructed at the post. Appleton commenced work on the buildings shortly thereafter and completed them sometime during the summer of 1895. He turned over ownership of the buildings to the US Army in September 1895. The building functioned as quarters for the Army hospital stewards until 1912 when the Army abandoned the post. In 1919, the US Public Health Service obtained control of the post and established it as a hospital. The Veterans Administration assumed control of the campus in 1922. Thereafter, the old building functioned as a duplex housing staff from the Veterans Administration. The building is currently vacant.[37]

Bakery/Fire Station (Building #16)

On 1 June 1894 Assistant Quartermaster Captain George S. Hoyt announced plans to construct ten buildings at newly created Fort William Henry Harrison and requested bids to construct them. Bids for the buildings were announced on June 11th and the bids opened at noon on June 20, 1894. Seventeen companies submitted bids for the buildings. The Kansas City Construction Company won the contract to build the bakery at the new post for $2,957.28. Construction was completed during the summer of 1895 and the military took ownership of them in September 1895.[38]

The military pulled out of the fort in 1912 and for a short time it was used to train Montana National Guardsman during World War I. The Public Health Service took over the old post in 1919 and it transitioned to the Veterans Administration in 1922. It is likely the bakery operated until 1936 when a new kitchen and dining hall (Building #150) was completed adjacent to the new hospital (Building #141). In 1945, the building was converted for use as the post fire station and garage. At that time, two large bay doors were added to the facade, replacing the original doors and window on the building's facade. An addition was added to the rear of the building in

[36] "Bids Wanted," *Helena* (Montana) *Herald*, 1 June 1894; "Post Buildings," *The Helena* (Mont.) *Herald*, 11 June 1894; *Campbell, From the Quarries of Last Chance Gulch* (1964), 99,102,132.
[37] Got Nearly All," *Helena* (Mont.) *Herald*, 20 September 1894; "Contracts Awarded, *Helena* (Mont.) *Herald*, 22 September 1894; Campbell, *From the Quarries of Last Chance Gulch* (1964), 99, 102, 132.
[38] "Bids Wanted," *Helena* (Montana) *Herald*, 1 June 1894; Campbell, *From the Quarries of Last Chance Gulch* (1964), 99, 102, 132.

1952. The existing appearance of the building occurred by 1973. The VA built the attached garage in 2009.[39]

Quartermaster's Commissary Storehouse (Building #17)

On 1 June 1911, Assistant Quartermaster Captain George S. Hoyt advertised for bids for the construction often buildings at newly established Fort William Henry Harrison west of Helena. He opened bids received from seventeen contractors at noon on 11 and 20 June. He awarded the contract to build the Quartermasters Commissary storehouse to the Minneapolis-based James Carlisle and Sons Company for $6,533. Carlisle also won the contracts for three non-commissioned officers' quarters buildings (nos. 12-14) and the stables (Building #20). Carlisle commenced work on the buildings during the summer of 1894 and completed them sometime during the summer of 1895. The military built a railroad spur line to the fort in 1894; the spur extended to Buildings nos. 17 and 47. Carlisle turned over ownership of the buildings to the US Army in September 1895. The building functioned as commissary storehouse until 1912 when the Army abandoned the post. In 1919, the US Public Health Service obtained control of the post and established it as a hospital. The Veterans Administration took over control of the campus in 1922. The building still functions as a storehouse.[40]

Stable/Laundry (Building #20)

On 1 June 1894, Captain George S. Hoyt requested bids from contractors to construct ten buildings at the newly created Fort Harrison military post about four miles west of Helena. The Assistant Quartermaster, the US Army had ordered Hoyt to oversee construction of the first buildings at the new post. Hoyt opened bids from seventeen contractors for buildings designed by the US Army's architect, C.S. Johnson. The Minneapolis-based James Carlisle & Sons Company won the contract to build five buildings on the grounds, including three non-commissioned officers' quarters (Buildings 12-14), a stable (Building #17), and the Quartermaster's Storehouse (Building #17). The cost of the 72-horse stable alone was $4,610. The building was among the first completed during the summer of 1895.[41]

Fort Harrison ceased functioning as a regular army post in 1912. For a short time during World War I, Montana National Guard units trained at the fort, but by 1918 it became clear to many of Helena's most prominent businessmen that a real danger existed that the US Army would abandon the post. In 1919, it became Public Health Service Hospital No. 72 and three years later transitioned into a Veterans Administration hospital. The old brick stable was converted for use as a laundry in 1925 by the Veterans Administration. The boiler used to power the laundry still stands next to the building on the west. The building probably ceased functioning as a laundry in the early 1960s. In October 1935, Helena was struck by two high magnitude earthquakes. The tremors, which caused enough damage to the brick buildings at Fort Harrison to force the relocation of the hospital's patients to other VA facilities in the Pacific Northwest, left evidence

[39] Miller and Cohen, *Military & Trading Posts of Montana*, 37; Paladin and Baucus, *Helena*, 95; Building Plans.
[40] "Bids Wanted," *Helena* (Montana) *Herald*, 1 June 1894; "Post Buildings," *The Helena* (Mont.) *Herald*, 11 June 1894; "Contracts Awarded, *Helena* (Mont.) *Herald*, 16 June 1894; Campbell, *From the Quarries of Last Chance Gulch* (1964), 99,102,132.
[41] Campbell, *From the Quarries of Last Chance Gulch* (1964), 92, 99, 102; "Post Buildings," *The Helena* (Mont.) *Herald*, 11 June 1894; Fort William Henry Harrison Collection.

of its occurrence through the repairs along the north wall of the building. The VA converted the building into use as shops in 1964.[42]

Forage Storehouse (Building #31)

The building was designed by the Office of the Quartermaster General in October 1896 and constructed by an unknown contractor in 1897. The building was a warehouse for feed for Fort Harrison's many horses and was served by the railroad spur line from the Northern Pacific Railway. The building currently functions as a storehouse.[43]

Commanding Officers Quarters (Building #35)

In June 1897, Fort Harrison Quartermaster Captain Francis B. Jones received orders from Washington D.C. to proceed with the construction of the Commanding Officers Quarters, along with a barracks, officers' quarters, and non-commissioned officers' quarters. Building #35 is the only structure remaining from that second flurry of activity at the post. The total cost of the improvements was $36,000. The design of the residence was based on standardized designs developed by the US Army. Designed by the Office of the Quartermaster General in August 1897 and built by an unknown contractor in 1899, it served as the commanding officers quarters until 1919. It currently functions as the residence for the site's Facilities Manager.[44]

Non-Commissioned Staff Officers Quarters (Buildings Nos. 41-42)

Designed by the Office of the Quartermaster General and built by an unknown contractor in 1905, the building originally functioned as quarters for Fort Harrison's non-commissioned officers. When the US Public Health Service took over the post in 1919, and after it transitioned to the Veterans Administration, the building served as quarters for hospital staff.[45]

Civilian Employees Quarters (Building #43)

The building was designed by the Office of the Quartermaster General in October 1904 and built by an unknown contractor in 1905. The building provided quarters for ten civilians. The floor plan was altered in 1936 and again in 1944. The building currently serves as storage.[46]

Supply Storehouse (Building #47)

The Office of the Quartermaster General designed this building in January 1907 and it was built by an unknown contractor in 1908 (it was originally labeled "Attendants Quarters"). It functioned as a commissary warehouse and served by the railroad spur line from the Northern Pacific Railway's main line. The building currently functions as storage.[47]

Parade Ground and flagpole (Feature #52)

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[42] Fort William Henry Harrison Collection; Paladin, *Valleys of the Prickly Pear*, 133; C. R. Anderson and M. P. Martinson, *Montana Earthquakes: An Illustrated Story of the Earthquakes that Centered Around Helena, Mont. in the Fall of 1935*, (Helena: Independent Publishing Company, 1936), 23-24; Building Plans.
[43] Building Plans; Fort William Henry Harrison Collection.
[44] Campbell, *From the Quarries of Last Chance Gulch* (1964), 154; Building Plans.
[45] Plans: Buildings Nos. 41 and 42.
[46] Building Plans; Fort William Henry Harrison Collection.
[47] Building Plans; Railroad Station Plat Map: Fort Harrison Spur, Montana (c. 1937), on file at the Montana Department of Transportation, Helena, Montana; Fort William Henry Harrison Collection.

Architects designed Fort Harrison according to military standards of the late 19th century. This included the erection of substantial brick officers', NCO, and enlisted men's quarters around a centrally located parade ground. Also included in that assemblage at Fort Harrison was a post hospital. In November 1894, the *Helena Independent* wrote:

> The formal entrance of the post is by the wide boulevard that reaches from the center of the city of Helena and which runs by the Broadwater natatorium ... to the government reservation [now Williams Street], one half-mile through the reservation till the actual post settlement is reached. At this point the boulevard branches into small roads that enclose the parade ground, around which the different post buildings are situated. This parade ground is 400 by 1,000 feet in size, and will be graded to an even surface, but will have the gradual slope to the east that the natural profiles give it.

A birds-eye view of the post that accompanied the article shows an undeveloped tract of land with the flagpole located at the northwest tip of the parade ground. A mounted cannon was also located near the flagpole.[48]

Improvements to the parade ground and grounds of the fort were on-going over the next decade. In September 1895, Companies B, D, and E of the 22nd Infantry transferred to the fort from Fort Assinniboine in north central Montana. In addition to making their quarters suitable for habitation, the soldiers were also tasked with the job of planting and caring for trees the military had acquired from the nearby State Nursery Company to landscape the post's grounds. Indeed, the trees planted at the site are the same species as those that graced the nearby Broadwater Hotel and Natatorium resort. The 22nd Infantry likely installed the flagpole (#52) in 1896 utilizing a mast salvaged from a naval vessel. The development of the post's landscaping was on-going and assumed by the 22nd Infantry's successor at the fort, the 24th Infantry Regiment. The 24th was made up of African-American troops who were veterans of the 1899-1902 Philippine Insurrection. The *Butte Miner* reported in March 1903 that the "gallant colored troops of the 24th ... are now engaged in beautifying the grounds and making such improvements as are possible within their limited means." A circa 1910s photograph of the Fort Harrison site shows the landscaping planted by soldiers the previous decade. Evidence suggests that many of the trees still enhancing the parade ground and surrounding open areas were planted in the late 19th and early 20th centuries by soldiers stationed at Fort Harrison.[49]

Animal House (Building #54)

The Animal House was designed by the Veterans Administration in July 1945 and built by an unknown contractor in 1947. It once housed animals (guinea pigs, rabbits and dogs) used for medical research at the hospital. It is currently used for storage.

Montana VA Hospital (Building #141)

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[48] "Fort Harrison," *The Helena* (Mont.) *Independent*, 11 November 1894.
[49] "Soldiers are Here," *The Helena* (Mont.) *Weekly Independent*, 26 September 1895; "Fort Harrison & the 24th Regiment," *The Butte* (Mont.) *Miner*, 29 March 1903.

American casualties of the First World War forced the Veterans Administration to expand its services in the 1920s and 1930s. By the late 1920s, the post hospital (Building #2) could no longer accommodate the demands placed on it by the increasing numbers of veterans who needed its services. Consequently, the VA began plans to construct a new hospital on the site of the former enlisted men's barracks on the Fort Harrison campus. The Veterans Administration designed the building and Murch Brothers of St. Louis, Missouri served as the primary contractor. The materials for the building were provided mostly by Helena businesses. The Kain Granite Company supplied the granite for the foundation and the window sills. The stone originated from the company's quarry near Clancy. The nearby Western Clay and Manufacturing Company provided fifty 40-ton train carloads of brick for the building; the company, under the ownership of Nick Kessler, likely provided the brick for the construction of the buildings on the post in the 1890s and early 1900s. The concrete for the building was supplied by Helena Sand and Gravel, while Helena firms also installed the plumbing and electrical wiring. The infirmary and clinic building was officially dedicated on 15 August 1932 at the same time as the Heating Plant (Building #150). The building boasted a capacity of 165 beds for ailing veterans and was part of a $500,000 improvement project at the fort. The October 1935 earthquakes, however, severely damaged the interior of the building along with other buildings on the post. The Fort Harrison VA hospital was forced to close its doors and patients distributed to other VA hospitals in the Pacific Northwest until the repairs were completed in February 1937 and the building re-opened.[50]

As the need for the Veteran Administration's services grew in the wake of World War II and the Korean Conflict, the agency announced plans to expand Fort Harrison's facilities to accommodate the new demands. In June 1961, The VA awarded a contract to Henry George & Sons of Spokane, Washington to construct a new hospital facility to replace the 1932 hospital. The project included remodeling the old hospital into administrative offices for the VA Regional Offices and the medical staff. The regional offices had been housed in temporary WWII era buildings since 1946. On 29 June 1963, the VA awarded a $665,000 contract to the Billings-based Lowe Construction Company to remodel the interior of the old hospital into office space. Lowe completed the remodeling project in October 1964. The completion of the project was the culmination of the $5 million project that included the construction of the new VA hospital building (#154). Building #141 has functioned as administrative office since 1964.[51]

Heating Plant (Building #142)

Designed by the Veterans Administration and built in 1932 by Murch Brothers of St. Louis, Missouri who completed the project in August 1932, the building was part of a $500,000 improvement project at the VA hospital that included the construction of a new infirmary/clinic (Building #141). The heating plant is composed of structural steel, concrete, and brick acquired from the nearby Western Clay and Manufacturing Company. Helena Sand and Gravel supplied

[50] Reichelt, "VA Medical Center;" History of Fort William Henry Harrison 1972, 6; "Fort Harrison Hospital Built at Cost of $500,000, Ready for Approval Aug. 15," *The* (Helena, Mont.) *Independent,* 6 August 1932; "Helena Firms Furnish Fort Harrison with Building Material – Train Load of Brick Used," *The* (Helena, Mont.) *Independent*, 14 August 1932.

[51] "VA Completes Remodeling Work of Old Hospital for Offices," *The* (Helena, Mont.) *Independent Record*, 1 November 1964; Reichelt, "VA Medical Center;" *History of Fort William Henry Harrison*, 5, 6.

the concrete. The plant included three 350-horsepower water tube boilers that used natural gas (Building #151) for fuel. The *Helena Independent* described the heating plant as "modern and automatic in every respect." A 150-foot brick chimney vented steam from the plant adjacent to the building. The smokestack, badly damaged by the 1935 Helena earthquakes, succumbed to servicemen armed with Browning Automatic Rifles in late 1935.[52]

Garage (Building #144)
The Veterans Administration developed a standardized design for garages located on the Fort Harrison grounds in November 1931. In early January 1932, the VA awarded a contract to Helena-builder Elmer Lindstrom to construct eleven garages for "personnel at Fort Harrison." Lindstrom, one of nine bidders on the project, won the contract with his bid of $4,120. Of the eleven garages, only three remain.[53]

Garage (Building #145)
The Veterans Administration developed a standardized design for garages located on the Fort Harrison grounds in November 1931. In early January 1932, the VA awarded a contract to Helena-builder Elmer Lindstrom to construct eleven garages for "personnel at Fort Harrison." Lindstrom was one of nine bidders on the project, winning the contract with his bid of $4,120. Of the eleven garages, only three still exist (Buildings nos. 143, 145, 146).[54]

Garage (Building #146)
The Veterans Administration developed a standardized design for garages located on the Fort Harrison grounds in November 1931. In early January 1932, the VA awarded a contract to Helena-builder Elmer Lindstrom to construct eleven garages for "personnel at Fort Harrison." Lindstrom was one of nine bidders on the project and he won the contract for his bid of $4,120. Of the eleven garages, three remain (Buildings nos. 143-145).[55]

Gas Meter House (Building #151)
The building was designed by the Veterans Administration and built by an unknown contractor in 1931. It regulated natural gas used for fuel in the adjacent Heating Plant (Building #142).

Chlorinator House (Building #153)
Built in 1947, the building housed equipment designed to treat water used by the Veterans Administration provided by the City of Helena.

Fort Harrison VA Hospital (Building #154)
The complex includes four distinct buildings constructed between 1936 and 2011 that have been, over time, incorporated into one complex. In the wake of World War II and the Korean Conflict, the need for additional services by the Veterans Administration became apparent. The hospital

[52] "Fort Harrison Hospital Built at Cost of $500,000;" "Helena Firms;" Anderson and Martinson, *Helena Earthquakes*, 23-24.
[53] Building Plans; "Helena Contractor is Low Bidder for Garage at Fort," *The* (Helena, Mont.) *Independent*, 5 January 1932.
[54] Building Plans; "Helena Contractor."
[55] Ibid.

(Building #141) and the associated World War II-era prefabricated buildings attached to it proved inadequate to the task of serving Montana's veterans. Consequently, in the early 1960s, the Veteran Administration retained the Great Falls-based Page-Werner and Associates architectural firm to design a new 96,000 square foot hospital. The VA awarded the contract to build the hospital to Henry George and Sons of Spokane in June 1961; construction of the facility began that summer. The Veterans Construction Service provided three resident engineers on the project. The contractor completed the building on 16 July 1963; patients and equipment moved into the 4-story building the following month. The new hospital had a 160-bed capacity with patients housed on the top two floors. The second floor contained the operating rooms and laboratories, while most of the support services were situated on the ground floor. The cost of the building was $3,975,000. The hospital was dedicated on 29 September 1963. While the hospital was under construction, a spokesman stated "We are proud of this new building and we feel sure that it will help us in our continuous work to do a better job for our patients, the City of Helena, the State of Montana, and the Government of the United States." A pharmacy addition was added in 1981, a two-story addition completed at the front of the hospital in 1995, and an expanded clinic addition completed within the last couple years.[56]

The Dining Hall & Kitchen (Building #150) was designed by the Veterans Administration in May 1935 and built by an unknown contractor in 1936. The building has functioned in its original capacity since its construction. In 1976, much of the building's exterior was incorporated into the new Outpatient Building (#154A), leaving only a portion of the south elevation and east facade still exposed.[57] The Outpatient Building (Building #154A) was designed by CTA Architects of Billings and constructed in 1976 by Swank Construction Company. The Mental Health Unit (#169) was built in 2011 and is intended for use in the treatment of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and other mental issues associated with veterans returning from active duty in combat zones overseas.

High Voltage Switch Gear Building (Building #157)
The building was constructed in 1974 by the Helena-based Parriman Construction Company.

Garage (Building #604)
The garage was designed by the Veterans Administration and built in 1942 by an unknown contractor.

VBA Regional Office Building (Building #167)
The building was constructed in 2006 by the Diamond Construction Company and currently functions as the regional offices for the Veterans Affairs agency. The building is stylistically similar to the historic buildings located on the Fort Harrison campus.

[56] *History of Fort William Henry Harrison* 1972: 7-8; Ashley, "New Hospital at Fort Harrison."
[57] Building Plans.

Liberty House (Building #168)
The Liberty House Foundation let a contract to construct a Liberty House on the Fort Harrison campus in October 2005. Funding for the project was provided by Congress ($200,000) and the State of Montana ($100,000). The building provides temporary housing for family members of hospitalized veterans.[58]

Architectural Significance
Twenty-one of the 39 resources in the Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District were constructed between 1895 and 1909 and are associated with the US Army's initial development of the military post. Of the buildings from this period, late Victorian architectural styles or features dominate, primarily Queen Anne style. They also exhibit a uniformity of design that is characteristic of frontier military posts, including the orientation to the central parade ground. The buildings have rough-faced stone foundations, red brick walls, water tables, flat arch window lintels and dressed stone sills (some continuous), along with the symmetrical fenestration and gable or hip roofs. With the exception of the bakery (Building #16), there have been no significant modifications made to any of the military era buildings on the fort's grounds. The architectural significance is enhanced by the presence of the original early twentieth century landscaping that beautifies the roads on the post. Additions made to the historic district after 1909 include the construction of a new hospital, heating plant, animal research building and garages. All, like the older buildings, were built of brick, and with the exception of the heating plant and the research building are oriented toward the parade ground and the historic road system on the grounds. The use of brick for building materials and other features present on the buildings are analogous to the 1895 to 1909 buildings and do not detract from the overall integrity and architectural significance of the whole district. Buildings constructed after World War II are indicative of the VA's expanded mission in the wake of the war. Those buildings are also made of brick, but are of the Modern architectural style. The architectural significance of the historic district rests primarily in the representative buildings constructed between 1895 and 1932.

[58] History of Fort William Henry Harrison c.2004: no page.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:
__X State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____83_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 46.615056 Longitude: -112.09454637060726

2. Latitude: 46.616245 Longitude: -112.0991414617706

3. Latitude: 46.619907 Longitude: -112.09925475010681

4. Latitude: 46.620631 Longitude: -112.10066698614582

5. Latitude: 46.620570 Longitude: -112.10510663856948

6. Latitude: 46.622027 Longitude: -112.1051754781972

7. Latitude: 46.621988 Longitude: -112.10739517551302

8. Latitude: 46.615596 Longitude: -112.10572375682662

9. Latitude: 46.614723 Longitude: -112.09455271979405

Or

UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[ ] NAD 1927 or [X] NAD 1983

1. Zone: 12	Easting:	416191	Northing: 5162970
2. Zone: 12	Easting:	415841	Northing: 5163107
3. Zone: 12	Easting:	415838	Northing: 5163514
4. Zone: 12	Easting :	415731	Northing: 5163596
5. Zone: 12	Easting:	415391	Northing: 5163594
6. Zone: 12	Easting:	415388	Northing: 5163756
7. Zone: 12	Easting:	415218	Northing: 5163754
8. Zone: 12	Easting:	415336	Northing: 5163042
9. Zone: 12	Easting:	416190	Northing: 5162933

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

The project area is located in the SW¼ SW¼ of Section 15, SE/4 SE ¼ of Section 16, and the NE¼ NW¼ of Section 22, T10N, R4W. The historic district is delineated by a chain link fence topped with barbed wire on the all sides of the district except the south side. On the south, a four-strand barbed wire fence partially delineates the grounds. The Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District shares a boundary with the Montana State Veterans' Cemetery on the south. The property line is delineated by a row of Mountain Ash trees.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary incorporates all the buildings associated with the development of Fort William Henry Harrison from 1894 to 2013 and the site's association with the Veterans Administration. The space also incorporates the post's original landscaping, road system and the buildings and structures associated with the fort's operations first as a military facility (1894-1912) and then as a VA hospital (1919-present). The boundaries do not include the Montana State Veterans Cemetery (established 1985) or the adjacent Montana National Guard training facility.

---

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jon Axline/Historian
organization:
street & number: 448 Parriman Street
city or town: Helena state: MT zip code: 59602
e-mail jaxline@mt.gov
telephone: (406) 422-2111
date: May 2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property:

City or Vicinity:

County: State:

Photographer:

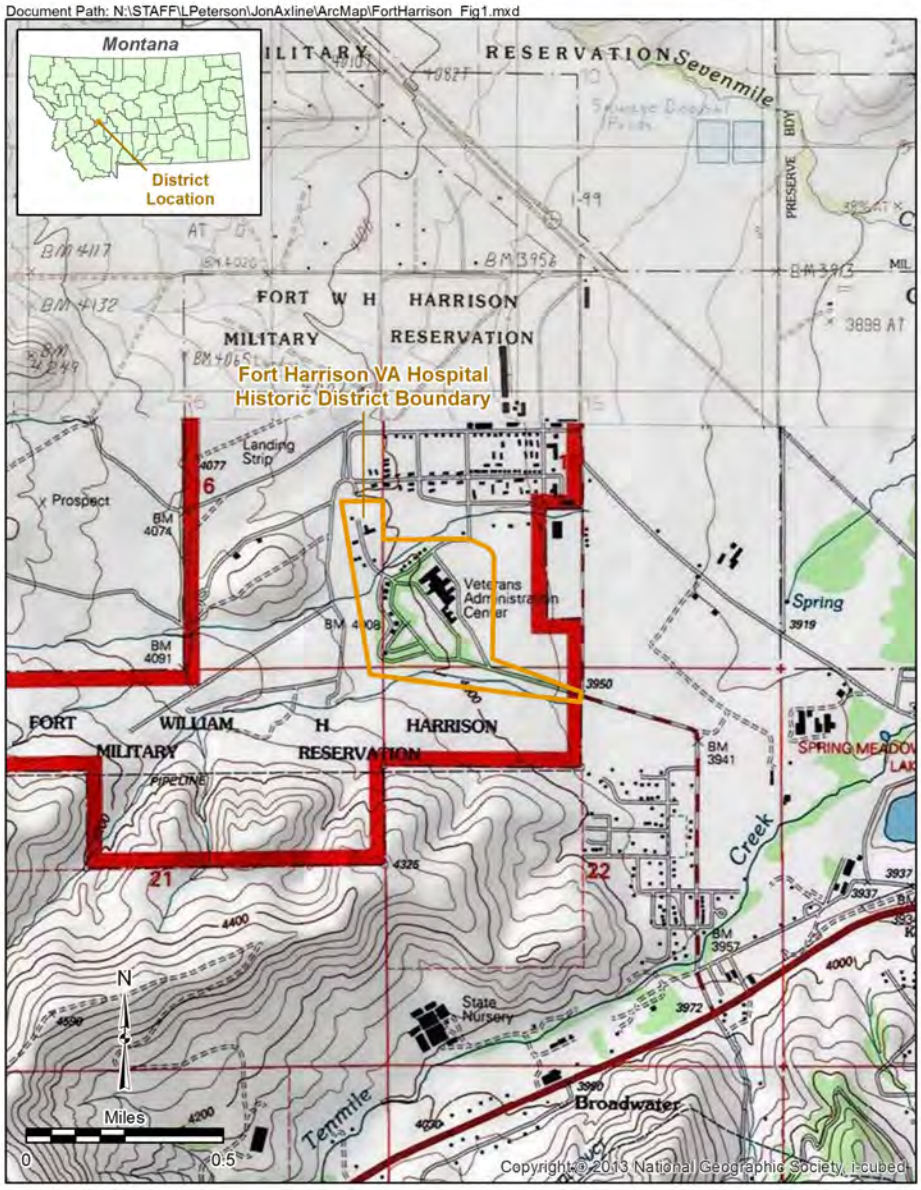
Date Photographed:

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

1 of ___.

See Continuation Sheets below

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 eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Site 24LC0123
Fort Harrison VA Hospital
Historic District
Lewis & Clark County, Montana

Location of the Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District. Found on the USGS 7.5' Quadrangle map: Helena (provisional 1985).

Document Path: N:\STAFF\LPeterson\JonAxline\ArcMap\FortHarrison_Fig2.mxd
157
153
Honors Dr.
167
168
Honors Dr.
American War Mother's Bench
141
146
35
145
154
52
171
4
5
144
170
3
11
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41
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142
151
159
31
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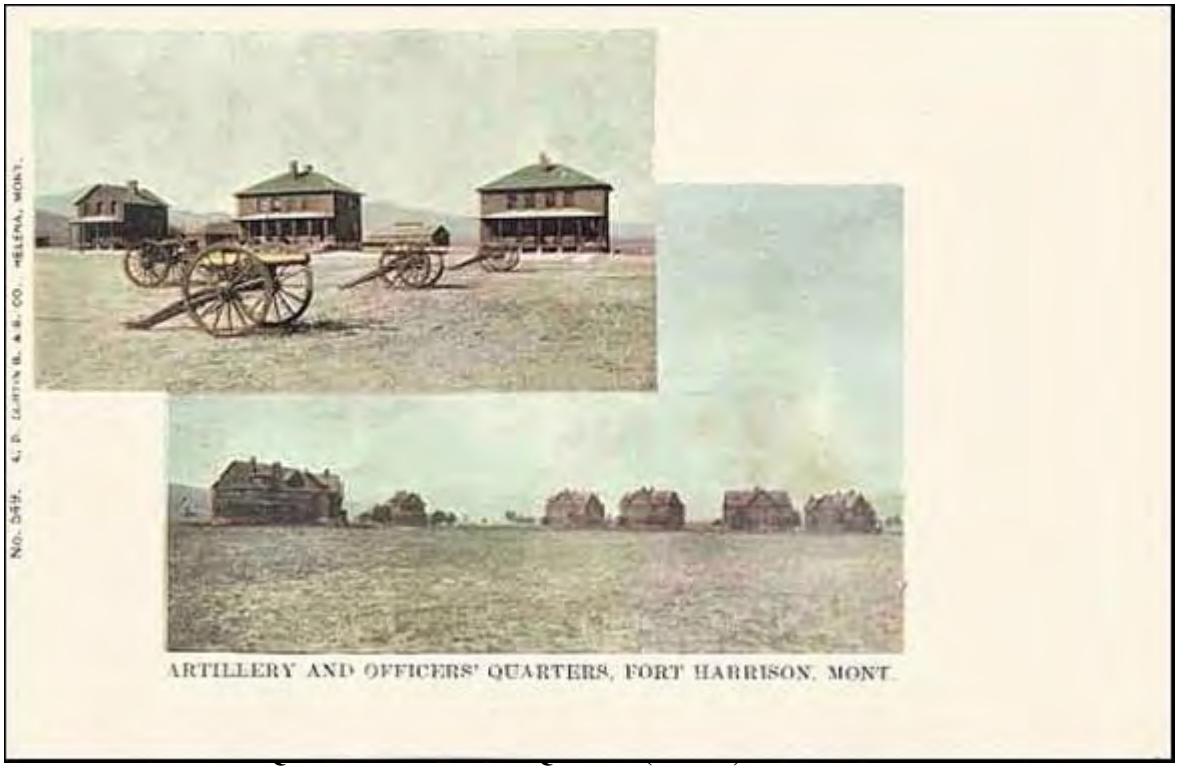
Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User
Legend
Contributing Feature
Non-contributing Feature
District Boundary
Site 24LC0123
Fort Harrison VA Hospital
Historic District
Lewis & Clark County, Montana

Site 24LC0123
Fort Harrison VA Hospital
Historic District
Lewis & Clark County, Montana

Photograph of Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District taken in 1895. View to the WNW.


ARTILLERY AND OFFICERS' QUARTERS, FORT HARRISON, MONT.

Overview of Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District. No date. View to the East

Photograph of 1932 hospital building (Building #141). View to the Northwest.

Photograph Log

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 2. Facade, looking to the west.
Photograph: 0001
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0001

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 2. View to the north-northwest.
Photograph: 0002
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0002

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 2. Rear façade. View to the east.
Photograph: 0003
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0003

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 3. View to the west.
Photograph: 0004
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0004

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 3. View to the north-northwest.
Photograph: 0005
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0005

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 3. Rear Facade. View to the east.
Photograph: 0006
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0006

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera : Building 4. View to the northwest.
Photograph: 0007
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0007

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 4. View to the northeast.
Photograph: 0008
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0008

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 5. View to the west.
Photograph: 009
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0009

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 5. Rear façade. View to the northeast.
Photograph: 0010
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0010

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 11. View to the west.
Photograph: 0011
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0011

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 11. Rear Façade. View to the southeast.
Photograph: 0012
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0012

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 12. View to the west.
Photograph: 0013
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0013

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 12. Rear facade. View to the south-southeast.
Photograph: 0014
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0014

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 13. View to the west.
Photograph: 0015
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0015

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 13. Rear façade. View to the southeast.
Photograph: 0016
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0016

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 14. View to the west.
Photograph: 0017
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0017

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 14. Rear façade. View to the northeast.
Photograph: 0018
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0018

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 16. View to the northwest.
Photograph: 0019
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0019

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 16. View to the west.
Photograph: 0020
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0020

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 16. Rear facade. View to the southeast.
Photograph: 0021
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0021

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 17. View to the north-northwest.
Photograph: 0022
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0022

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 17. View to the west.
Photograph: 0023
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0023

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 20. View to the east.
Photograph: 0024
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0024

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 20. South elevation. View to the northwest.
Photograph: 0025
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0025

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 20. View to the south-southeast.
Photograph: 0026
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0026

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 31. View to the west.
Photograph: 0027
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0027

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 31. View to the southeast.
Photograph: 0028
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0028

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: August 2007
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 35. View to the south.
Photograph: 0029
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0029

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: August 2007
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 35. View to the southwest.
Photograph: 0030
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0030

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: August 2007
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 35. Rear façade. View to the northeast.
Photograph: 0031
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0031

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 41. View to the southwest.
Photograph: 0032
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0032

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 41. View to the northeast.
Photograph: 0033
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0033

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 41. Rear façade. View to the southeast.
Photograph: 0034
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0034

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 42. View to the west-southwest.
Photograph: 0035
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0035

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 42. Rear façade. View to the southeast.
Photograph: 0036
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0036

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 43. View to the east.
Photograph: 0037
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0037

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 43. View to the north.
Photograph: 0038
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0038

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 43. View to the west.
Photograph: 0039
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0039

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 47. View to the northwest.
Photograph: 0040
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0040

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 47. View to the southwest.
Photograph: 0041
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0041

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Parade Ground (#52). View to the east.
Photograph: 0042
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0042

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Parade Ground (#52). View to the west.
Photograph: 0043
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0043

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Parade Ground (#52). Flag pole. View to the north.
Photograph: 0044
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0044

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Parade Ground (#52). Monuments. View to the east.
Photograph: 0045
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0045

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera : Parade Ground (#52). Purple Heart Monument. View to the east.
Photograph: 0046
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0046

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 54. View to the east-northeast.
Photograph: 0047
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0047

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 54. Rear façade. View to the southwest.
Photograph: 0048
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0048

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 141. View to the northeast.
Photograph: 0049
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0049

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 141. View to the north-northeast.
Photograph: 0050
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0050

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)

County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera : Building 141. View to the north.
Photograph: 0051
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0051

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 141. View to the west.
Photograph: 0052
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0052

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 141. Rear facade. View to the southwest.
Photograph: 0053
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0053

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 141. Rear façade. View to the south.
Photograph: 0054
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0054

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 142. View to the northwest.
Photograph: 0055
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0055

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: August 2007
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 142. Rear façade. View to the northeast.
Photograph: 0056
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0056

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: August 2007
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 151. View to the northwest.
Photograph: 0057
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0057

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: August 2007
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 151. View to the south.
Photograph: 0058
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0058

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 144. View to the northwest.
Photograph: 0059
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0059

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 145. View to the southeast.
Photograph: 0060
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0060

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)

County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 146. View to the west.
Photograph: 0061
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0061

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 146. Rear facade. View to the west.
Photograph: 0062
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0062

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 150. View to the west.
Photograph: 0063
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0063

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 150. View to the southwest.
Photograph: 0064
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0064

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 153. View to the northwest.
Photograph: 0065
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0065

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 154. View to the west-northwest.
Photograph: 0066
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0066

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera Building 154. View to the north.
Photograph: 0067
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0067

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 154. Rear. View to the southwest.
Photograph: 0068
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0068

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 154. Rear. View to the south.
Photograph: 0069
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0069

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 154A. View to the south.
Photograph: 0070
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0070

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 157. View to the south.
Photograph: 0071
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0071

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 157. Rear facade. View to the northeast.
Photograph: 0072
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0072

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 159. View to the northwest.
Photograph: 0073
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0073

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 160. View to the southwest.
Photograph: 0074
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0074

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 167. View to the northeast.
Photograph: 0075
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0075

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 167. View to the east.
Photograph: 0076
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0076

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 168. View to the northwest.
Photograph: 0077
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0077

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 168. View to the south.
Photograph: 0078
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0078

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 169. View to the south.
Photograph: 0079
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0079

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 170. View to the north-northwest.
Photograph: 0080
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0080

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 171. View to the south.
Photograph: 0081
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0081

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Building 604. View to the southwest.
Photograph: 0082
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0082

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: American War Mothers Bench. View to the northwest.
Photograph: 0083
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0083

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: American War Mothers Bench. Detail. View to the north.
Photograph: 0084
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0084

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Honor Drive/Gate. View to the west.
Photograph: 0085
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0085

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Gateway Detail. View to the west.
Photograph: 0086
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0086

Name: Fort Harrison VA Hospital Historic District (24LC0123)
County and State: Lewis and Clark County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: May 2016
Location of original negative: US Veterans Administration/Beneficial Communities
Description and view of camera: Honor Drive. View to the east.
Photograph: 0087
MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0087

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0001. Building 2. View to the southwest.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0002. Building 2. View to the west.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0003. Building 2. View to the NNW.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0004. Building 2. View to the east.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0006. Building 3. View to the NNW.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0007. Building 3. View to the east.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0008. Building 4. View to the NNW.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0009. Building 4. View to the northeast.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0010. Building 5. View to the west.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0011. Building 5. View to the northeast.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0012. Building 11. View to the west.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0013. Building 11. View to the southeast.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0014. Building 12. View to the west.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0015. Building 12. View to the southeast.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0016. Building 13. View to the west.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0017. Building 13. View to the southeast.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0018. Building 14. View to the west.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0019. Building 14. View to the northeast.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0020. Building 16. View to the NNW.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0021. Building 16. View to the WNW.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0022. Building 16. View to the southeast.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0023. Building 17. View to the NNW.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0024. Building 17. View to the west.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0025. Building 20. View to the east.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0026. Building 20. View to the northwest.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0027. Building 20. View to the southwest.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0028. Building 31. View to the west.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0029. Building 31. View to the northeast.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0030. Building 35. View to the south.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0031. Building 35. View to the northwest.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0032. Building 35. View to the northeast.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0033. Building 41. View to the southwest.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0034. Building 41. View to the northeast.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0035. Building 41. View to the southeast.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0036. Building 42. View to the WSW.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0037. Building 42. View to the southeast.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0038. Building 43. View to the east.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0039. Building 43. View to the northwest.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0040. Building 43. View to the WSW.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0041. Building 47. View to the NNW.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0042. Building 47. View to the southwest.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0043. Feature 52. View to the ESE.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0044. Feature 52. View to the west.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0045. Feature 52. View to the north.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0046. Feature 52. View to the southeast.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0047. Feature 52. View to the southeast.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0048. Building 54. View to the northeast.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0049. Building 54. View to the southwest.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0050. Building 141. View to the northeast.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0051. Building 141. View to the north.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0052. Building 141. View to the north.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0053. Building 141. View to the west.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0054. Building 141. View to the southwest.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0055. Building 141. View to the south.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0056. Building 142. View to the northwest.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0057. Building 142. View to the northwest.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0058. Building 144. View to the north.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0059. Building 145. View to the south.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0060. Building 146. View to the southwest.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0061. Building 146. View to the northwest.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0062. Building 150. View to the west.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0063. Building 150. View to the southwest.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0064. Building 151. View to the northwest.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0065. Building 151. View to the northeast.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0066. Building 154. View to the northeast.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0067. Building 154. View to the north.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0068. Building 154. View to the north.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0069. Building 154. View to the south.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0070. Building 154A. View to the south.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0071. Building 157. View to the south.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0072. Building 157. View to the northeast.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0073. Building 159. View to the WNW.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0074. Building 160. View to the northwest.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0075. Building 167. View to the northeast.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0076. Building 167. View to the east.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0077. Building 168. View to the WNW.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0078. Building 168. View to the south.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0081. Building 171. View to the south.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0082. Building 604. View to the southwest.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0083. Bench. View to the northwest.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0084. Bench detail. View to the north.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0085. Honor Dr. Gateway. View to the west.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0086. Gateway detail. View to the west.

MT_LewisandClarkCounty_FortHarrisonVAHospitalHistoricDistrict_0087. Honor Dr. View to the east.