

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT**

**SUBMITTED TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION  
PURSUANT TO 36 CFR 800.6(a)**

WHEREAS, the Department Veterans Affairs (VA) has determined that the Clinical Addition/Renovate Building No. 2 (Clinical Addition) will have an effect upon the Dallas Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, a property included in the National Register of Historic Places, and has consulted with the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800, regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f); and

WHEREAS, the illustration given in Appendix "A" are applicable throughout this Memorandum of Agreement,

NOW, THEREFORE, the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer agree that the undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the undertaking on historic properties.

**Stipulations**

The Department of Veterans Affairs will ensure that the following measures are carried out:

1. The VA shall ensure that every effort will be made to explore reducing the length of the proposed new wings of the Clinical Addition construction so as to protect the view corridor to Building No. 1 from South Lancaster Road.
  - a. Relocation of the mechanical bays now proposed to be located at the ends of the new wings has been explored, but found to be at odds with the overall design of the Clinical Addition which is based on the VA Hospital Building System.
  - b. Appendix "A" illustrates the approximate reduced length of the proposed new wings as compared to the ideal Views "A" and "B".
2. The VA shall ensure that the Clinical Addition will seek to be sensitive to the style of the existing campus including adjacent buildings in terms of scale, massing, color and materials. Such design shall be consistent with the recommended approaches to rehabilitation set forth in The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1983) and the construction documents for such projects are developed in consultation with the SHPO and submitted to the SHPO for review and comment at each design stage.

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3. The VA shall ensure that the Clinical Addition in association with Building No. 1 is landscaped in accordance with a landscaping plan designed in consultation with and approved by the SHPO to return as much as possible to the earlier axial entry drive design.
4. Although no work on Building No. 1 is included in Clinical Addition, the VA shall ensure that when future alterations are designed for Building No. 1 or any other building listed or determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places in the Medical Center, such design shall be consistent with the recommended approaches to rehabilitation set forth in The Secretary of the Interior's Standard for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (U.S. Department of the Interiors, National Park Service, 1983) and the construction documents for such projects are developed in consultation with the SHPO and submitted to the SHPO for approval.
5. Should the SHPO object within 30 days to any plans and/or specifications provided for review pursuant to this agreement, the VA shall consult with the objecting party to resolve the objection. If the VA determines that the objection cannot be resolved, the VA shall request further comment from the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (Council) pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6(b). Any Council comment provided in response to such a request will be taken into account by the VA in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(c) (2) with reference only to the subject of the dispute; the VA responsibility to carry out all actions under this agreement that are not the subjects of the dispute will remain unchanged.
6. This Agreement will be reviewed by the consulting parties 12 months from its ratification date to determine if any of the terms of the Agreement cannot be met or if a change is necessary. If any of the signatories to this Agreement determines that its terms cannot be met, that signatory will immediately request the consulting parties to consider an amendment or addendum to the Agreement. Such an amendment or addendum will be executed in the same manner as the original Agreement.

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7. Execution of this Agreement evidences that the VA has afforded the Council an opportunity to comment on the Clinical Addition and its effect on the Medical Center, which is eligible for inclusion in the National Register. This Agreement shall not limit the signatories involvement or responsibilities under 36 CFR Part 800 for existing and future undertakings.

**DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS**

BY: Robert L. Neary, Jr. DATE: 2-27-90  
ROBERT L. NEARY, JR.  
Director, Office of Planning and Development (086)

BY: C. Wayne Hawkins DATE: 3/6/90  
C. WAYNE HAWKINS  
Director (00)  
VAMC, Dallas, Texas

**TEXAS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER**

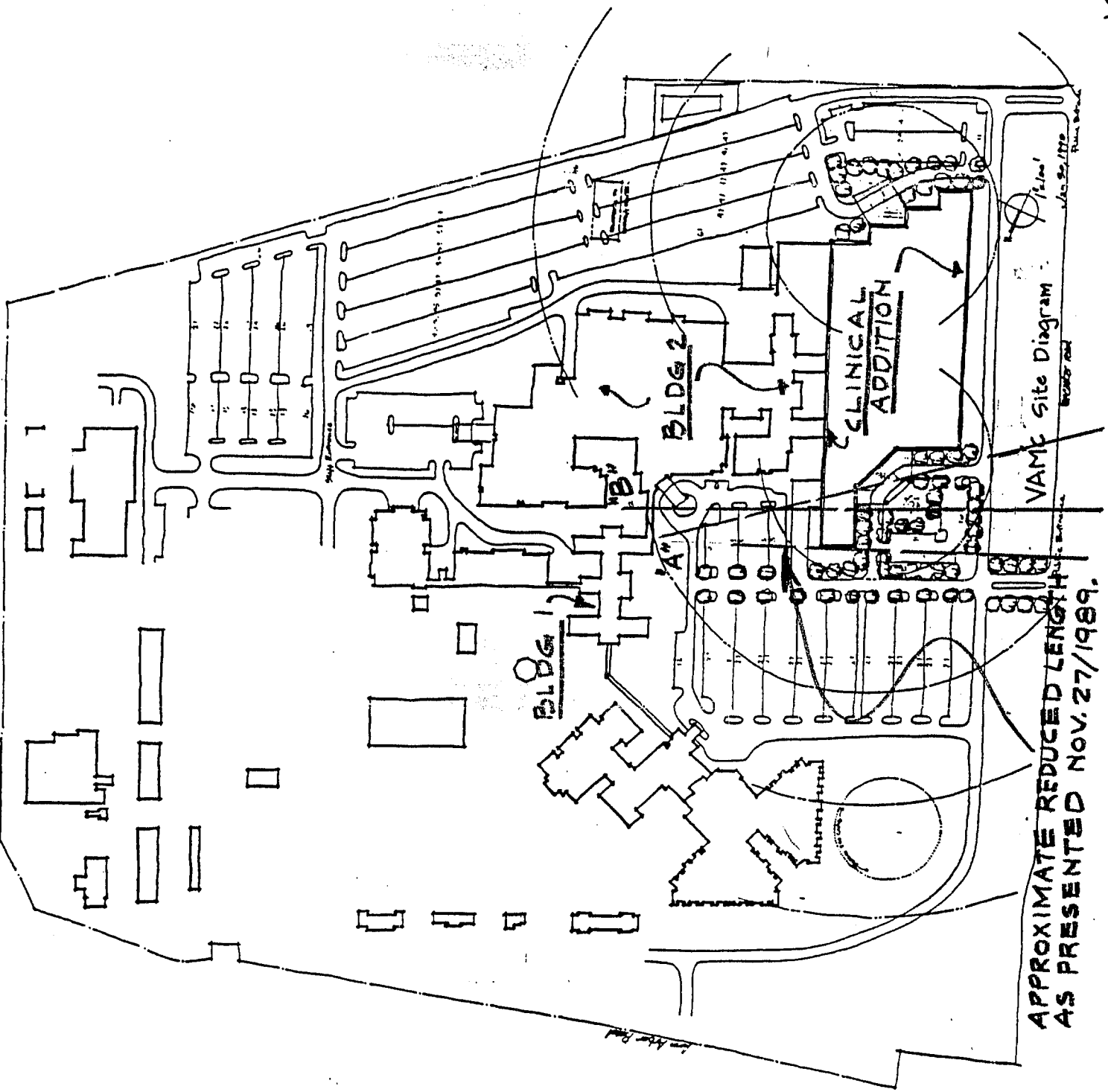
BY: Curtis J. Jernell DATE: 2 May 1990

**ACCEPTED FOR THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

BY: Robert D. Bush DATE: 4/15/90  
for Robert D. Bush  
Executive Director

# APPENDIX A

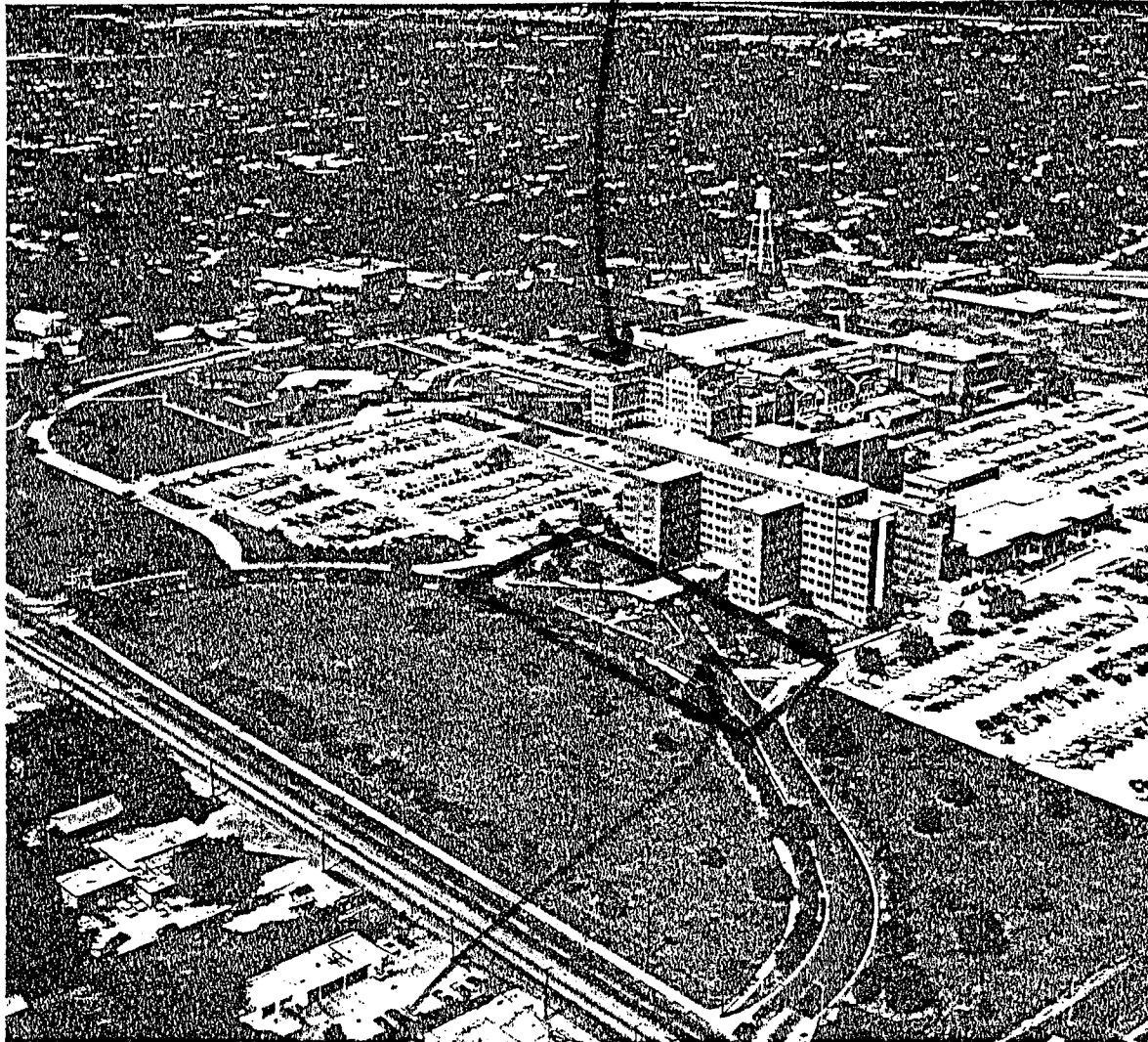
VAMC, Dallas, TX



APPROXIMATE REDUCED LENGTH  
AS PRESENTED NOV. 27/1989.

RT II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

**BLDG. NO. 1**



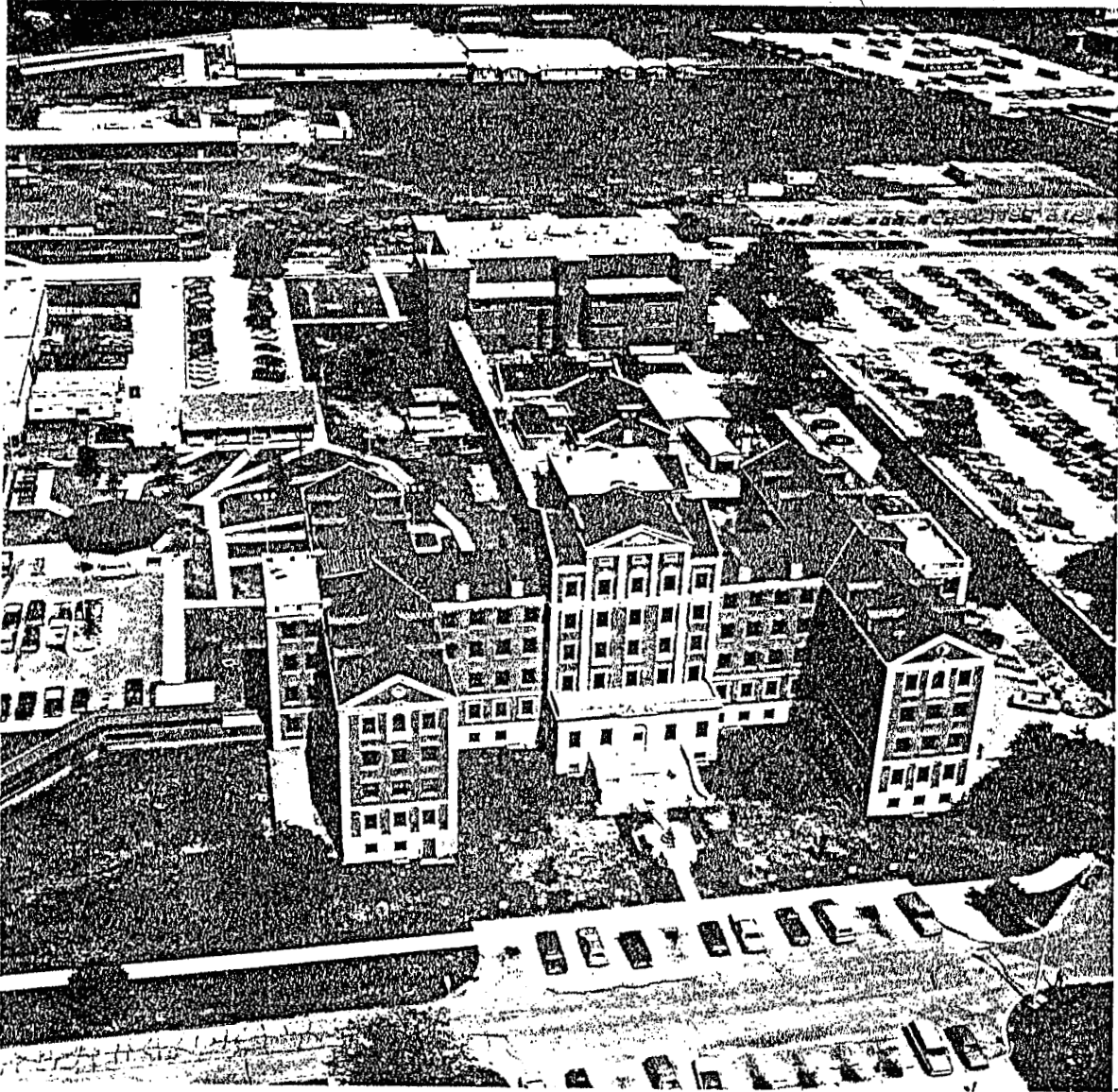
**SITE OF NEW  
ADDITION**

Jim Wilson

Dallas Veterans Administration Medical Center. Aerial view from the southwest.

A. GENERAL STATEMENT:

1. Architectural Character: The historic district is a campus setting, with Building Number 1 as its centerpiece, in the neo-Georgian classicism popular in the 1930s. Overall unity of the various buildings is achieved through the use of similar materials throughout, namely red brick with white mortar joints



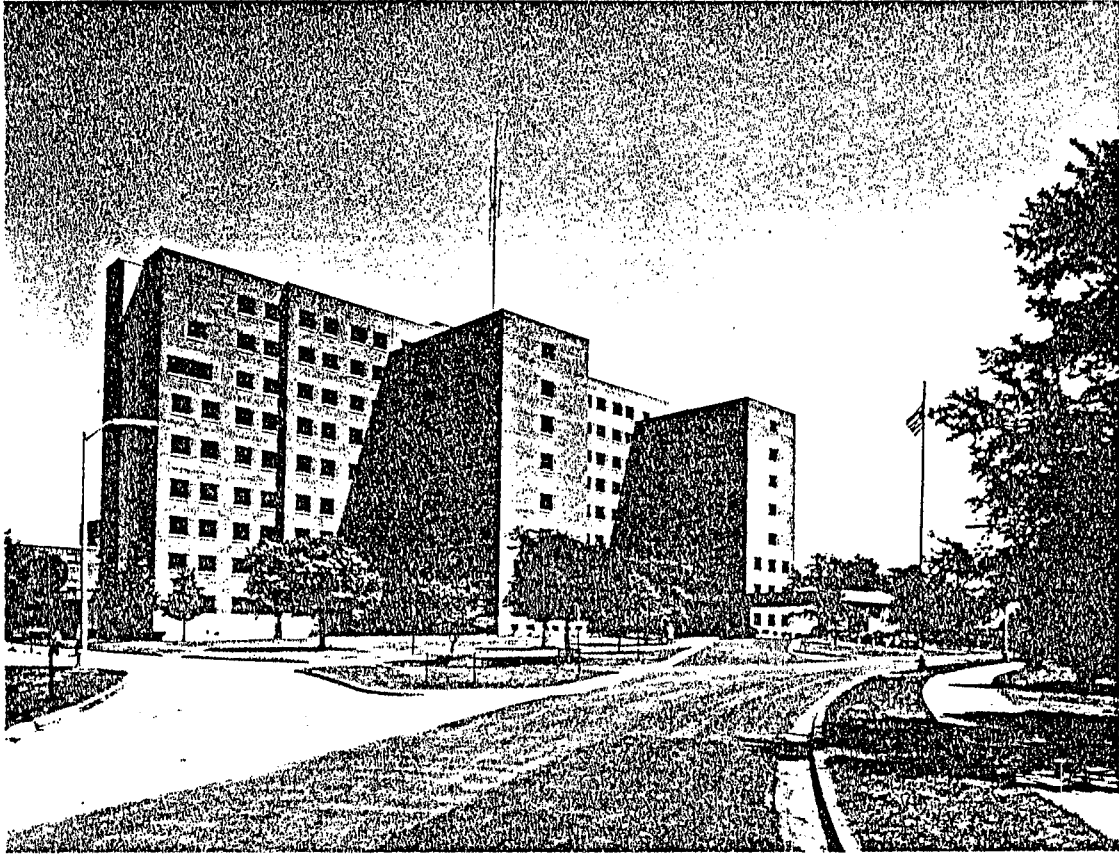
Jim Wilson

Building Number 1. Primary facade, facing west.

C. BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS:

1. Building Number 1:

Building Number 1 was erected in 1939-40 to the plans of the Central Office of the Veterans Administration by the contractor Robert E. McKee, Dallas, Texas. It is the centerpiece of the complex and was also known as the Main Building until 1955, when the larger Building Number 2 was completed. It is a fine example of neo-Georgian classicism, a revival style that was popular in the 1930s, influenced in part by the just-completed restoration



Jim Wilson

Building Number 2. View from the northwest.

2. Building Number 2: Building Number 2 was erected in 1952-55 to the plans of the Central Office of the Veterans Administration by Jansen Construction Company, Dallas, Texas. It is a large, nine story building south of Building Number 1. It dominates its stylistically more important neighbor. The plan is a variation of the plan of Building Number 1, but larger in size. Although the exterior is an example of functional modernism, it is sympathetic to the older building in its symmetry, regularly spaced punched openings, and its facade materials of red brick with white stone accents. The building is in good condition, and is scheduled for a major renovation in 1990-91.